

**Asian Barometer Survey Wave 5**  
**2018-2020**  
**TECHNICAL REPORT**  
**(Japan)**

**By**

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# **1. BASIC INFORMATION**

## **1.1 LOCATION**

The Asian Barometer Survey Wave V covered the area of Japan, including all 47 prefectures.

## **1.2 POPULATION**

The population of Japan in 2019 was 126,633 thousand according to the World Bank estimate.<sup>1</sup> The population density was 347 persons per squared kilometers.<sup>2</sup>

## **1.3 GOVERNMENT**

According to the constitution, the Japanese government implements the separation of legislative, executive and judicial powers. The emperor's main duties include appointing the prime minister and the president of the Supreme Court, convening parliamentary sessions, and promulgating laws and treaties, all of which are approved by the cabinet.

Legislative power belongs to the Parliament, which is elected by the people and consists of two houses. The House of Representatives takes precedence over the House of Lords in passing legislation, controlling the budget and ultimately ratifying treaties with foreign countries. Executive power belongs to a cabinet headed by the Prime Minister, but formally appointed by the House of Representatives.<sup>3</sup>

## **1.4 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE**

Economic growth was evaluated by gross domestic product (GDP). In 2017, the GDP growth was +1.7% .<sup>4</sup> GDP per capita was USD 38,834.1.<sup>5</sup> In 2018, the

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<sup>1</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?end=2019&locations=JP&start=1960>

<sup>2</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST?end=2019&locations=JP&start=1961>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.britannica.com/place/Japan/Government-and-society>

<sup>4</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?end=2017&locations=JP&start=2017>

<sup>5</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?end=2017&locations=JP&start=2017>

unemployment rate is 2.5%.<sup>6</sup>

## 1.5 IMPORTANT POLITICAL AND SOCIAL EVENTS

No specific political or social events during the time period of the ABS5 field work.

## 2. TIMETABLE

Activity	Duration
<b>Preparation</b>	
Preparation of questionnaire in Japanese (including pre-test and tuning to CAPI)	15 <sup>st</sup> January to 10 <sup>th</sup> July, 2019
Sampling	7 <sup>th</sup> May to 30 <sup>th</sup> June, 2019
<b>Fieldwork</b>	
Preparation for field work	1 <sup>st</sup> June to 22 <sup>th</sup> July, 2019
Fieldwork	23 <sup>th</sup> July to 30 <sup>th</sup> September, 2019
<b>Data Processing</b>	
Data check at the local level	1 <sup>st</sup> September to 15 <sup>th</sup> October, 2019
Data screening and final processing	1 <sup>st</sup> October to 26 <sup>th</sup> November, 2019
Final report on interviewers' record	27 <sup>th</sup> November- 27 <sup>th</sup> December, 2019

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<sup>6</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.NE.ZS?end=2018&locations=JP&start=2018>

### **3. RESPONDENTS**

#### **3.1 CRITERIA OF SELECTING RESPONDENTS**

The target population was the voting age population (age 20 and above<sup>7</sup>) in all forty-seven prefectures. The method was a two-stage random sample from the population of individual males and females twenty years and older throughout Japan.

#### **3.2 RESEARCH ETHNICAL REVIEW**

In Japan there is no need to obtain any permission for any research type. For the ABS IV we did not need to go through the review process in Japan. However, before the beginning of interview process, the interviewers informed all interviewees that *‘we will not record your name or identifying information about you on the questionnaire. So no one will know who gave which answers to our questions. There is no risk to you in participating in the survey. There is also no benefit to you in participating in the survey. But if you answer our questions, you will help us understand how the public feels about issues facing the country today. Your participation in the survey is voluntary. If there are any questions you don't want to answer you don't have to answer them. And you can stop participating in the survey at any time. ...’*

### **4. SAMPLING PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY**

#### **4.1 SAMPLING SIZES AND ERROR MARGINS**

An indicator of data quality is the standard error of the estimate, on which the margin for sampling error is based. As survey statistics are mostly proportions, the key measure of data precision is the standard error of a proportion taken from a sample. It

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<sup>7</sup> Though the voting age was lowered to 18 year old in 2016, we decided to keep the target starting age at 20 year old for consistency from the previous ABS Japanese surveys.

is computed as follows:

$$\pm Z * \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}$$

Where Z, at 95% confidence level is 1.96; p is the sample proportion estimate and n is the sample size. The overall sample size of 1,045 adults over 20 year old gives a maximum error margin of  $\pm 3.0346\%$  at the 95% confidence level, assuming a simple random sampling design.

## **4.2 SAMPLING SCHEME**

### **4.2.1 FIRST STAGE-SELECTION OF PSU**

The Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) is the census unit from the Statistics Bureau (Census report). For each stratum, we select PSU from census units in Japan by using systematic sampling and sampling intervals.

As for the first step of our stratification process, we divide the nation into 12 groups (1:Hokkaido, 2:Tohoku, 3:Kanto, 4:Keihin 5:Hokuriku, 6:Tozan, 7:Tokai, 8:Kinki, 9:Chugoku, 10:Shikoku, 11:North-Kyusyu, and 12:South-Kyusyu). Each area is stratified by its population size. (Size1: 20 government ordinance-designed major cities plus the 23 Tokyo Wards; Size2: Cities with more than 200,000 population, Size3: Cities with more than 100,000 population, Size4: Other cities, Size5: Rural areas). There are in total 210 sampling points.

### **4.2.2 SECOND STAGE-SELECTION OF RESPONDENT**

The Secondary sampling unit (SSU) is individual. By reviewing Basic Resident Resister which is provided by each local government, respondents are selected randomly.

### **4.3 NUMBER OF CALLS AND SUBSTITUTION/ALTERNATE SAMPLES**

The period of the field work was mainly in the mid-summer with exceptionally coarse weather conditions, e.g. quite high temperature, heavy rainfall and frequent tropical storms, which made the fieldworks very difficult, resulting in a low rate of successful interviews from the originally planned sample. Another problem was that some candidates for the interview refrained from interviewing by knowing that the interview will be held with CAPI method (possibly doubting the security of their personal information). The Japanese team tried to alleviate the problem of low successful interview rate by getting additional sample using the quarter sampling method [weighted by the rate of unsuccessful interviews in the original sample in each PSU].

### **4.4 SURVEY STATISTICS**

The original target sample was 3,000 and the number of successful interviews was 880. The refusal rate is 70.1% The additional sample from the quarter sampling was 165, totaling 1,045 completed interviews. The Japanese team conducted statistical tests on the differences between the two sampling methods on every answer in the questionnaire, and found no systematic difference (only 3.3% of the answers were different).

## **5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **5.1 PREPARATION**

#### **5.1.1 QUESTIONNAIRE**

The Japanese-version questionnaire was designed based on the module questionnaire developed by the Asian Barometer Survey. In order to deliver the

definitive message in the questionnaire, long discussion exchanges via emails were held among the team members on the questions and indicators that would accurately evaluate and explore the citizens' attitudes toward democracy.

In addition, though we planned to use CAPI method in the ABS5 Japanese survey, skills on handling inputs on open-ended answers in the fieldwork were anticipated to be problematic. Then we tried to devise all the CAPI inputs by setting all the questions into definite options to be chosen by alternative buttons. This policy required a new development of occupational code with four-layered option battery (totaling 359 categories along with other ordinary occupation related questions) for ISCO coding. This was constructed by an external expert in the occupational sociology and the results were successful.

### **5.1.2 PRE-TESTING AND FINALIZING QUESTIONNAIRE**

In order to narrow down the perception gap between the questionnaire designers and the respondents, a pre-test was needed so that problems, such as unclear wording, conceptually vague sentences, recording difficulties, and especially unanticipated misuse of CAPI tablet, could be corrected before the fieldwork began. The team also received feedback about the questionnaire from field supervisors and interviewers after they conducted the pre-test. The pre-test, face-to-face CAPI interview conducted in the Greater Tokyo area for 50 respondents aged 20s to 70s in March, 2019, has helped determine the following things:

- The length of interviews (about 40 min. to 1 hour)
- Wording of questions
- Question sequence



- Translation
- Coding system
- Questionnaire instructions
- Conception and idea of questions
- Adequacy and fit for CAPI format

### **5.1.3 TRAINING**

All interviewers participating in this project are registered interviewers for the survey company responsible for this ABS5, i.e. Nippon Research Center (NRC). As of March 2019, NRC has approximately 1,100 registered interviewers who are selected based on the following criteria.

- (a) Experience in more than 10 face to face interviews
- (b) Completed more than 100 samples
- (c) High response rates, effectiveness in the field, quality of completed interviews
- (d) Capable of continuing the task on a regular basis

An average NRC registered interviewer has 12-13 years of field experience. They are required to take a 6-hour fieldwork training session once a year to learn fieldwork techniques and review the privacy laws. Apart from the training session, they also receive regular advice from their local supervisor for each assigned project.

In this ABS5 CAPI interview, we had a special training meeting for three hours in order for the interviewers to be accustomed to use tablet input device as well as to the ABS5 questionnaire sequence, though many of them had ample CAPI/CASI-based survey experience.

## **5.2 FIELDWORK**

All registered interviewers are given “The Handbook for Interviewing”. In the handbook, basic instructions and techniques for conducting a face to face interview are written. Apart from the handbook, an instruction manual specifically for this project will also be provided to the interviewers. Prior to the fieldwork, all interviewers assigned to the project are required to attend an instruction session held in the local NRC branch. At the session, supervisors will review the manual with the interviewers and check that they understand the aim and purpose of the project including the handling of CAPI tablet. If any problem or question arises during any point of the fieldwork, interviewers are expected to contact their local supervisor or staffs in the main office as soon as possible and to seek advice.

## **5.3 FIELD EDITING**

All data were entered into an SPSS data file (file extension .SAV) and also be saved in ASCII format.

- Data Cleaning and Verification: All collected data went through two steps; (1) an online check program and (2) data verification by the survey company staff, to ensure its validity and to produce a clean data.

(1) Online Check: The purpose of this process is to confirm the accuracy of the data by conducting a logical check. In the survey company check program, they detect below cases as a logical error, though most of them (a, b, c, d, and f) were logically impossible by using the CAPI method this time. Such data will be picked out and checked with the original questionnaire.

[Cases of logical error]

- (a) Duplication of ID number
- (b) Multiple answers for single answer question
- (c) Entry of code number that does not apply to the question
- (d) Answers to sub-questions in which the respondent does not fall under the category
- (e) Inconsistent answers to demographic questions
- (f) Abnormal figures for questions requiring numerical values
- (g) Contradicting answers between questions

(2) Data verification by the survey company staff: After all the data went through an online check, an error list showing data containing logical error was produced. The survey company staff then examined both the error list and the original questionnaire for each error and correct it accordingly. The correction was recorded in the error list for future reference.

Process (1) and (2) described above were repeated until no logical error appears on our check program. All deliverables (marginal frequencies, cross-tabulation (if necessary) and raw data) were produced based on the data which had gone through the above data cleaning procedures.

## 6. RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

As part of a full review of the survey, questions were subjected to a reliability analysis. Reliability was measured using Cronbach's alpha,  $\alpha$ . It is a common rule of thumb that a Cronbach  $\alpha$  value of .6 to .7 is an acceptable value. This Technical Report uses commonly accepted rule of thumb in interpreting Cronbach's  $\alpha$  values:

$$\alpha \geq 0.9 \text{ Excellent}$$

$$0.7 \leq \alpha < 0.9 \text{ Good}$$

$$0.6 \leq \alpha < 0.7 \text{ Acceptable}$$

$$0.5 \leq \alpha < 0.6 \text{ Below Standard}$$

$$\alpha < 0.5 \text{ Poor}$$

### 6.1 PSYCHOLOGICAL INVOLVEMENT

The Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value for the 3 items is 0.619, which is considered *acceptable*.

Each of the 3 items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q47 (0.440) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting any of the items from this battery would not have significant effect on the overall Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability if they were deleted because all values are less than the overall reliability  $\alpha = 0.619$ .

Cronbach's $\alpha = .619$	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's $\alpha$ if item deleted

Q46. How interested would you say you are in politics?	.489	.442
Q47. How often do you follow news about politics and government?	.440	.579
Q48. When you get together with your family members or friends, how often do you discuss political matters?	.441	.549

## 6.2 TRADITIONALISM

The Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value for the 12 items is 0.864, which is considered *good*.

Each of the 12 items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q69 (0.404) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting Q69 from this battery has a small effect on the overall Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value, increasing the overall reliability to  $\alpha = 0.871$ . Nevertheless,  $\alpha = 0.871$  is still considered good.

<b>Cronbach's <math>\alpha</math> =.864</b>	<b>Corrected Item-total correlation</b>	<b>Cronbach's <math>\alpha</math> if item deleted</b>
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Q58. For the sake of the family, the individual should put his personal interests second.	.498	.856
Q59. In a group, we should sacrifice our individual interest for the sake of the group's collective interest.	.573	.851
Q60. For the sake of national interest, individual interest could be sacrificed.	.589	.850
Q61. When dealing with others, developing a long-term relationship is more important than securing one's immediate interest.	.513	.855
Q62. Even if parents' demands are unreasonable, children still should do what they ask.	.576	.851
Q63. When a mother-in-law and a daughter-in-law come into conflict, even if the mother-in-law is in the	.606	.849

wrong, the husband should still persuade his wife to obey his mother.		
Q64. Being a student, one should not question the authority of their teacher.	.625	.848
Q65. In a group, we should avoid open quarrel to preserve the harmony of the group.	.587	.851
Q66. Even if there is some disagreement with others, one should avoid the conflict.	.588	.851
Q67. A person should not insist on his own opinion if his co-workers disagree with him.	.627	.849
Q68. Wealth and poverty, success and failure are all determined by fate.	.508	.856
Q69. If one could have only one child, it is more preferable to have a boy than a girl.	.404	.871

## 6.3 REGIME PREFERENCE

### 6.3.1 IDEAL SYSTEM OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

This group has a total of eight items. After measuring each main question and supplementary question, the two were grouped together and given a new code. For example, Q82 and Q82a were grouped together as “Strongly agree: Government leaders implement what voters want. (Code 1)”, “Agree: Government leaders implement what voters want. (Code 2)”, “Agree: Government leaders do what they think is best for the people. (Code 3)”, and “Strongly agree: Government leaders do what they think is best for the people. (Code 4)”.

The Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value for the 4 items is 0.715, which is considered *good*.

Each of the 4 items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q82+Q82a (0.478) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting any of the items from this battery would not have significant effect on the overall Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability if they were deleted because all values are less than the overall reliability  $\alpha = 0.715$ .

Cronbach's $\alpha = .715$	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's $\alpha$ if item deleted
Q82+Q82a. Regime Preference 1: <i>Statement 1. Government leaders implement what voters want.</i>	.478	.670



<p><i>Statement 2. Government leaders do what they think is best for the people.</i></p>		
<p>Q83+Q83a. Regime Preference 2: <i>Statement 1. It is more important for citizens to be able to hold government accountable, even if that means it makes decisions more slowly.</i></p> <p><i>Statement 2. It is more important to have a government that can get things done, even if we have no influence over what it does.</i></p>	.525	.640
<p>Q84+Q84a. Regime Preference 3: <i>Statement 1. The media should have the right to publish news and ideas without government control.</i></p>	.524	.640

Statement 2. The government should have the right to prevent the media from publishing things that might be politically destabilizing.		
Q85+Q85a. Regime Preference 4: Statement 1. Political leaders are chosen by the people through open and competitive elections. Statement 2. Political leaders are chosen on the basis on their virtue and capability even without election.	.489	.663

### 6.3.2 OPERATION OF CURRENT GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

The Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value for the 4 items is 0.880, which is considered *good*.

Each of the 4 items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q89 (0.673) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting any of the items from this battery would not have significant effect on the overall Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability if they were deleted because all values are less than the overall reliability  $\alpha = 0.880$ .

Cronbach's $\alpha$ =.880	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's $\alpha$ if item deleted
Q86. Over the long run, our system of government is capable of solving the problems our country faces.	.722	.853
Q87. Thinking in general, I am proud of our system of government.	.787	.827
Q88. A system like ours, even if it runs into problems, deserves the people's support.	.780	.830
Q89. I would rather live under our system of government than any other that I can think of.	.673	.871

#### 6.4 MEANING OF DEMOCRACY

The Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value for the 7 items is 0.801, which is considered *good*.

Each of the 7 items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q97 (0.465) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting any of the items from this battery would not have significant effect on the overall Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability if they were deleted because all values are less than the overall reliability  $\alpha = 0.801$ .

<b>Cronbach's <math>\alpha</math> =.801</b>	<b>Corrected Item-total Correlation</b>	<b>Cronbach's <math>\alpha</math> If Item Deleted</b>
Q91. The court protects the ordinary people from the abuse of government power.	.627	.757
Q92. Politics is clean and free of corruption.	.527	.778
Q93. People have the freedom to take part on protests and demonstrations.	.600	.763
Q94. When making laws, the government seeks advice from religious authorities.	.480	.785
Q95. Political leaders rule by following their own wisdom rather than people's preferences to ensure a society's collective welfare.	.534	.775
Q96. Rule by one party that represents the interests of all classes.	.516	.779
Q97. Qualified candidates are pre-selected by religious leaders.	.465	.788

## 6.5 PREFERENCE FOR DEMOCRACY

The Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value for the 5 items is 0.436, which is considered *poor*.

Each of the 5 items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q127 (0.151) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting Q127 from this battery has a small effect on the overall Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value, increasing the overall reliability to  $\alpha = 0.437$ . Nevertheless,  $\alpha = 0.437$  is still considered poor.

Cronbach's $\alpha = .436$	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's $\alpha$ if item deleted
Q125. Which of the following statements comes closest to your own opinion?  (1) Democracy is always preferable to any other kind of government  (2) Under some circumstances, an authoritarian government can be preferable to a democratic one  (3) For people like me, it does not matter whether we have a democratic or a nondemocratic regime	.310	.353

Q126. Which of the following statements comes closer to your own view?  (1) Democracy is capable of solving the problems of our society  (2) Democracy cannot solve our society's problems	.273	.369
Q127. If you had to choose between democracy and economic development, which would you say is more important?	.151	.437
Q128. If you had to choose between reducing economic inequality and protecting political freedom, which would you say is more important?	.273	.345
Q129. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Democracy may have its problems, but it is still the best form of government."	.296	.398

## 6.6 LEGITMACY OF DEMOCRACY/ DETACHMENT FROM AUTHORITARIANISM

The Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value for the 4 items is 0.900, which is considered *excellent*.

Each of the 4 items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q140 (0.739) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting any of the items from this battery would not have significant effect on the overall Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability if they were deleted because all values are less than the overall reliability  $\alpha = 0.900$ .

<b>Cronbach's <math>\alpha = .900</math></b>	<b>Corrected Item-total Correlation</b>	<b>Cronbach's <math>\alpha</math> If Item Deleted</b>
Q137. We should get rid of parliament and elections and have a strong leader decide things	.800	.863
Q138. Only one political party should be allowed to stand for election and hold office	.824	.854
Q139. The army (military) should come in to govern the country	.759	.879
Q140. We should get rid of elections and parliaments and have experts make decisions on behalf of the people	.739	.889

## **6.7 CITIZEN EMPOWERMENT AND POLITICAL SUPPORT**

The Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value for the 5 items is 0.677, which is considered *acceptable*.

Each of the 5 items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q141 (0.267) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting Q141 from this battery has a small effect on the overall Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value, increasing the overall reliability to  $\alpha = 0.701$ , which is considered good.

<b>Cronbach's <math>\alpha = .677</math></b>	<b>Corrected Item-total Correlation</b>	<b>Cronbach's <math>\alpha</math> If Item Deleted</b>
Q141. I think I have the ability to participate in politics	.267	.701
Q142. Sometimes politics and government seems so complicated that a person like me can't really understand what is going on	.544	.578
Q143. People like me don't have any influence over what the government does	.461	.613
Q144. You can generally trust the people who run our government to do what is right	.414	.634
Q145. A citizen should always remain	.494	.596



loyal only to his country, no matter how imperfect it is or what wrong it has done		
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## 6.8 AUTHORITARIAN/DEMOCRATIC VALUES

The Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value for the 10 items is 0.887, which is considered *good*.

Each of the 10 items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q148 (0.338) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting Q148 from this battery has a small effect on the overall Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value, increasing the overall reliability to  $\alpha = 0.892$ , which is considered good.

Cronbach's $\alpha = .887$	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's $\alpha$ if item deleted
Q146. Women should not be involved in politics as much as men.	.516	.883
Q147. The government should consult religious authorities when interpreting the laws.	.604	.877

Q148. People with little or no education should have as much say in politics as highly-educated people.	.338	.892
Q149. Government leaders are like the head of a family; we should all follow their decisions.	.661	.874
Q150. The government should decide whether certain ideas should be allowed to be discussed in society.	.721	.868
Q151. Harmony of the community will be disrupted if people organize lots of groups.	.654	.874
Q152. When judges decide important cases, they should accept the view of the executive branch.	.723	.868
Q153. If the government is constantly checked [i.e. monitored and supervised] by the legislature, it cannot possibly accomplish great things.	.654	.874

Q154. If we have political leaders who are morally upright, we can let them decide everything.	.709	.869
Q155. If people have too many different ways of thinking, society will be chaotic.	.613	.877

## 6.9 GLOBALIZATION

The Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value for the 3 items is 0.527, which is considered *below standard*.

Each of the 3 items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q158 (0.293) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting Q158 from this battery has a small effect on the overall Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value, increasing the overall reliability to  $\alpha = 0.552$ , which is considered below standard.

Cronbach's $\alpha = .527$	Corrected Item-total correlation	Cronbach's $\alpha$ if item deleted
Q156+Q156a. <i>Statement 1. Our country should do more to defend our way of life.</i>  <i>Statement 2. Our country should do more to learn from other countries even if we might</i>	.349	.418

<i>lose our country's distinct way of life (or culture).</i>		
Q157+Q157a. <i>Statement 1. Our country should limit the imports of foreign goods to protect our farmers and workers. Statement 2. Our country should do more trade with other countries even if the rise of imports might harm our workers and farmers.</i>	.412	.334
Q158. Do you think the government should increase or decrease the inflow of foreigners who come to work in our country?	.293	.552

## 6.10 REDISTRIBUTION

The Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value for the 4 items is 0.808, which is considered *good*.

Each of the 4 items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q160c (0.594) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting any of the items from this battery would not have significant effect on the overall Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability if they were deleted because all values are less than the overall reliability  $\alpha = 0.808$ .

Cronbach's $\alpha = .808$	Corrected Item-total Correlation	Cronbach's $\alpha$ If Item Deleted
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Q160A. Narrow the gap between the rich and poor.	.639	.752
Q160B. Make sure that everyone has affordable housing.	.620	.769
Q160C. Make sure that everyone has access to basic medical care.	.594	.777
Q160D. Make sure that basic necessities such as food and shelters are provided for everyone.	.669	.738

## 6.11 DEMOCRATIC DECONSOLIDATION

The Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value for the 6 items is 0.906, which is considered *excellent*.

Each of the 6 items is positively correlated with each of the other questions in this battery. Q168 (0.645) has the lowest corrected item-total correlation.

Deleting any of the items from this battery would not have significant effect on the overall Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value, i.e., none of the items would increase the reliability if they were deleted because all values are less than the overall reliability  $\alpha = 0.906$ .

<b>Cronbach's <math>\alpha = .906</math></b>	<b>Corrected Item-total Correlation</b>	<b>Cronbach's <math>\alpha</math> If Item Deleted</b>
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Q168. Under a democratic system, the country endures poor economic performance.	.645	.903
Q169. Democratic regimes are indecisive and full of problems.	.737	.890
Q170. Democratic systems are not effective at maintaining order and stability.	.805	.880
Q171. The citizens in our country are not prepared for a democratic system.	.774	.884
Q172. Democracy negatively affects social and ethical values in our country.	.786	.883
Q173. As long as a government can solve our country's economic problem, it does not matter if it is democratic or not democratic.	.702	.895

## 7. EXAMINATION OF REPRESENTATIVENESS OF SAMPLE SET AND WEIGHTING

### 7.1 GOODNESS-OF-FIT TESTS

Gender

	Sample		Population	Result
	Frequency	Percent	Percent	
Male	466	44.6	49	Chi square(1) = 8.120 P = .004 < .05 Not consistent with the population
Female	579	55.4	51	
Total	1045	100	100	

Population Census (2010)<sup>8</sup>

Age [can adjust age group to fit the local context]

	Sample		Population	Result
	Frequency	Percent	Percent	
20 – 29	74	7.1	13	Chi square(4) = 66.625 P = .000 < .05 Not consistent
30 – 39	122	11.7	17	
40 – 49	181	17.3	16	

<sup>8</sup> [https://www.e-stat.go.jp/en/stat-search/files?page=1&layout=datalist&toukei=00200521&tstat=000001039448&cycle=0&tclass1=000001065261&stat\\_infid=000025518688&tclass2val=0](https://www.e-stat.go.jp/en/stat-search/files?page=1&layout=datalist&toukei=00200521&tstat=000001039448&cycle=0&tclass1=000001065261&stat_infid=000025518688&tclass2val=0)

50 – 59	188	18	16	with the population
60 +	480	45.9	38	
Total	1045	100	100	

Population Census (2010)<sup>9</sup>

## 7.2 SAMPLE REPRESENTATIVENESS

Gender

Gender	Before weighting		After weighting	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Male	466	44.6	510	48.8
Female	579	55.4	535	51.2
<b>Total</b>	1045	100	<b>1045</b>	<b>100</b>

Age [can adjust age group to fit the local context]

Age Group	Before weighting		After weighting	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
20 - 29	74	7.1	97	9.2

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<sup>9</sup> [https://www.e-stat.go.jp/en/stat-search/files?page=1&layout=datalist&toukei=00200521&tstat=000001039448&cycle=0&tclass1=000001065261&stat\\_infid=000025518689&tclass2val=0](https://www.e-stat.go.jp/en/stat-search/files?page=1&layout=datalist&toukei=00200521&tstat=000001039448&cycle=0&tclass1=000001065261&stat_infid=000025518689&tclass2val=0)



30 – 39	122	11.7	181	17.3
40 – 49	181	17.3	193	18.5
50 – 59	188	18	161	15.4
60 +	480	45.9	414	39.6
<b>Total</b>	1045	100	<b>1045</b>	<b>100</b>

# Appendix

## 1. List of PSU and SSU

According to Japanese rule, the respondents' locations are not permitted to be revealed. Here we only list the regions and prefectures where the respondents come from.

Region	Prefecture	No. of Respondent
Hokkaido	Hokkaido	48
Tohoku	Aomori	15
	Iwate	27
	Miyagi	21
	Akita	13
	Yamagata	12
	Fukushima	16
Kanto	Ibaragi	47
	Tochigi	10
	Gumma	36
	Saitama	23
	Chiba	32
	Tokyo	91

	Kanagawa	52
Hokuriku	Niigata	26
	Toyama	15
	Ishikawa	12
	Fukui	7
Higashiyama	Yamanashi	12
	Nagano	24
	Gifu	40
Tokai	Shizuoka	49
	Aichi	45
	Mie	14
Kinki	Shiga	24
	Kyoto	9
	Osaka	69
	Hyogo	45
	Nara	6
Chugoku	Okayama	11
	Hiroshima	26
	Yamaguchi	15

Shikoku	Tokushima	15
	Kochi	10
Northern Kyushu	Fukuoka	47
	Saga	20
	Nagasaki	19
	Oita	13
Southern Kyushu	Kumamoto	6
	Miyazaki	9
	Okinawa	14