

Comparative Study of the Social Attachment Regimes across 34 Countries

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This presentation is a summary of the collective work carried out by Prof. Serge Paugam (Centre Maurice Halbwachs², EHESS / ENS / CNRS, Paris, France), Dr. Tugce Beycan (Centre Maurice Halbwachs, EHESS / ENS / CNRS, Paris, France) and Prof. Christian Suter (University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland) and funded by Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) in the framework of the “*construction of a global database on social bonds and social attachment*” (an on-going initiative³). This research corresponds to the second output of the social bonds analysis series realized by the 3 authors. The first output titled “*What Attaches Individuals to Groups and Society. A European Comparison*” is published by Swiss Journal of Sociology (46(1):7-35)⁴. This document contains the core points of the presentation/research⁵.

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³ For more information on database, please consult the web site of Prof. Paugam: <https://www.serge-paugam.fr/>

⁴For the article, please see: <https://sciendocom/article/10.2478/sjs-2020-0002>

⁵ Some outputs of this research are also presented in the book of Paugam, Serge : (2023). *L'attachement social. Formes et fondements de la solidarité humaine*. Paris : Seuil

1. Introduction / Purpose of the study:

This study applies the theory of *social attachment*, based on the pioneering work of French sociologist Emile Durkheim. The idea is to find out the bonds that attach individuals to each other, to different groups and to society. In this regard, we have 5 goals, as follows:

- (1) We are proposing an analytical framework, statistical indicators to study the bonds that attach individuals to each other & to society in countries located in different cultural areas.
- (2) We have constructed an *original* database of 34 countries.
- (3) We have empirically verified the existence of 4 regimes of social attachment given that each of which constitutes a specific form of interweaving of 4 types of social bonds. The 4 regimes of social attachment are called "**familialist**", "**organicist**", "**voluntarist**", "**universalist**".
- (4) We have examined the *structural* socio-economic variables that distinguish the 4 regimes of social attachment.
- (5) And, we focus on comparative analysis in the end.

(1) Theoretical Background & Research Question:

Durkheim (1893) argued that the "*division of labor*" in modern societies is an important aspect of life, supporting societal solidarity and cooperation. Each individual would have the feeling of being useful to society through their individual work and effort. In line with this statement, Durkheim examined in detail what holds individuals together in society: by defining the different forms of *collective morality* and the *bonds* that attach individuals to each other, to different groups and to society. In his lecture on Moral Education, written in the late 1890s, just after the publication of *Suicide* (1897), Durkheim mentioned the concept of *attachment to groups* by outlining the plurality of attachments such as the family, the professional group, the association, the homeland and humanity. In addition to that, he also studied the hierarchy of these four attachment types.

However, we suppose that today the main interest should not be in hierarchization but instead we have to find out how do different societies themselves rank the attachment types. In other words, we will look at "*how the moral foundations of solidarity are organized and regulated?*" In this analytical perspective, we aim at establishing a theoretical framework for studying what attaches individuals to each other and to society. With this in mind, in this research we attempt to redefine the concept of attachment to groups from a sociological perspective: (i) by employing the concept of "*social attachment*" (see Paugam 2016; Paugam, Beycan & Suter 2020)- to highlight the normative work of societies (see also Dubet 2009) and (ii) by proposing *statistical indicators* in order to compare countries from different cultural backgrounds.

This study, therefore, will lead to distinguishing and interpreting contemporary forms of social attachment.

(2) Our Theoretical Framework “Social Bonds”:

The theory of social attachment contains 4 types of social bond, which refer to different spheres of *morality* and *normative systems*:

- **Lineal bond (LF)**: associated with “*domestic morality*” through family relationship.
- **Elective participation bond (LPE)**: related with “*associative morality*” through participation in humanitarian organizations and donations to charities.
- **Organic participation bond (LO)**: reflecting “*occupational morality*” through labor market situation.
- **Citizenship bond (LC)**: representing “*civic morality*” through trust in people, in justice.

Each bond is determined based on the concepts of “*protection*” and “*recognition*”. *Protection* refers to all kinds of support that the individual can have regarding life's hazards (via family, community, professional, social resources, etc.). *Recognition* refers to the feeling and perception of the person in terms of existence and value in the eyes of others, as a result of the interactions that the person has with her/his environment (see also Honneth 1996).

We argue that social attachment can be seen as a process of *inter-weaving social bonds*. The four types of social bonds mentioned above are complementary and interlinking, constructing the social aspect of the person's life. In terms of identity, we can refer to the concepts of nationality (citizenship bond), profession (organic participation bond), to the groups to which they belong (elective participation bond) and to their family origins (lineal bond). Each society is socially shaped by these four types of bonds. Herewith, we employ the concept of *social attachment* to describe the “*process of normative interweaving of these four types of bonds*”. The interweaving of bonds happens in each individual's life through the process of *socialization*. However, the intensity of these social bonds varies from one individual to another depending on the specific conditions of their socialization. Across individuals, this interweaving applies to society as well given that each society does not necessarily attach the same importance to the four types of bonds.

Based on the 4 types of social bonds presented above, we can define 4 types of social attachment regime:

- **(RF) Familialist type of social attachment**: regulated by “*lineal bond*” and domestic morality.

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- **(RV) Voluntarist type of social attachment:** regulated by “*elective participation bond*” and associative morality.
- **(RO) Organicist type of social attachment:** regulated by “*organic participation bond*” and occupational morality.
- **(RU) Universalist type of social attachment:** regulated by “*citizenship bond*” and civic morality.

(3) Empirical Work / Indicators:

The indicators mentioned in the table below correspond to the operationalization process of our social attachment theoretical framework. Please see the Appendix for the data source information.

Table 1. The indicators per each social bond

Type of social bonds	Criteria
Lineal bond	LF1 : % 25–34-year-old living with father or mother
	LF2 : % of unemployed people aged 25-34 living with a father or mother
	LF3 : % of people aged 75 and over living with at least one of their children
	LF4 : % of people over 75 living in a household of more than two people
Type of social bonds	Criteria
Elective participation bond	LPE1 : % active members of a humanitarian association
	LPE2 : % of people who donated to charity in the last month
Organic participation bond	LO1 : % of jobs covered by a collective agreement (ECCV), adjusted by the % of informal jobs
Citizenship bond	LC1 : % Trust in people
	LC2 : % Confidence in judicial system

(4) Empirical Work / Data:

Most of the collected data comes from the year 2014-2015. As far as possible, we have tried to create a homogenous database for the reference period. A harmonized synthetic index has been calculated for each bond by using the Human Development Index (of United Nations Development Program) formula as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Value of the country} - \text{Minimum value of the 34 countries}}{\text{Maximum value of the 34 countries} - \text{Minimum value of the 34 countries}}$$

For example, the citizenship bond has two indicators (trust in people, trust in judicial system), and we apply the equation above to each indicator in order to obtain an index of trust in people and an index of trust in judicial system. After that, we take the (arithmetic) average of these two indices to obtain the synthetic (composite) index of the citizenship bond (for example, see 1990 United Nations Development Programme Report for the construction of the composite index of the education dimension of the human development index).

By following this procedure, we end up with 9 standardized indicators and 4 synthetic (composite) indices of social bonds for each country: the composite index of lineal bond, the composite index of elective participation bond, the composite index of organic participation bond, and the composite index of citizenship bond. Each indices takes a value between 0 and 1. When the value approaches 1, then the bond is strong in the country, whereas when the value approaches 0, then the bond is weak in the country.

Our data is composed of the following countries:

Table 2. Countries in the analysis

Cultural areas	Countries and corresponding acronyms
Northern Europe	Denmark (DK), Norway (NO), Sweden (SE), Finland (FI), Estonia (EE)
Northwest Europe	United Kingdom (UK)
Continental Europe	Germany (DE), France (FR), Switzerland (CH), the Netherlands (NL)
Southern Europe	Italy (IT), Spain (ES), Greece (EL), Slovenia (SI)
Eastern Europe	Poland (PO), Hungary (HU)
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Turkiye/Turkey (TR)
East Asia	Japan (JAP), South Korea (KR)

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North America	The United States of America (US), Canada (CAN), Mexico (MX)
Central America	El Salvador (SV), Guatemala (GT), Nicaragua (NI)
South America	Argentina (AR), Brazil (BR), Chile (CL), Colombia (CO), Peru (PE), Uruguay (UR)
Africa	South Africa (SA)
Oceania	Australia (AU), New Zealand (NZ)

(5) Main Results/Output 1:

After collecting the 9 (standardized) indicators of social bonds (see Table 1) for 34 countries, we have carried out a cluster analysis to find out the grouping of countries.

The performance of clusters is evaluated in terms of stability by using the *clusterboot* function in the *fpc* package⁶ in the R environment.

The dendrogram below (see Figure 1), which is obtained by using the *hclust* (hierarchical clustering) function in the *Stats* package⁷ in the R environment, shows visually clusters of countries. In the analysis, the Euclidean distance is used to create the distance matrix and Ward's method to create clusters.

As the results show, we have obtained 5 clusters in total across 34 countries. In **cluster 1**, which includes 7 countries (*Chile, Colombia, Peru, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico* and *Nicaragua*), the average composite index score for the lineal bond (LF1) is 0.72, while the indices for the other three types of attachment are much lower. Here we have a very clear pre-eminence of the lineal bond over the others, which allows us to link the cluster 1 to a very "*familialist*" attachment system.

In **cluster 2**, which includes 11 countries (*Argentina, Brazil, Estonia, Poland, Hungary, Greece, Spain, Japan, South Korea, South Africa* and *Turkiye*), the average composite index score for the lineal bond (LF1) is 0.59. It is slightly inferior to cluster 1, but when compared to the average

⁶ Please see <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/fpc/index.html>

⁷ Please see <https://stat.ethz.ch/R-manual/R-devel/library/stats/html/00Index.html>

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indices for the other three types of social bonds, it is still much higher. Herewith, we can say that the second cluster corresponds also to a “*familialist*” attachment system. To distinguish these two clusters, we intitule **cluster 1 “familialistic ++”** and **cluster 2 “familialistic”**.

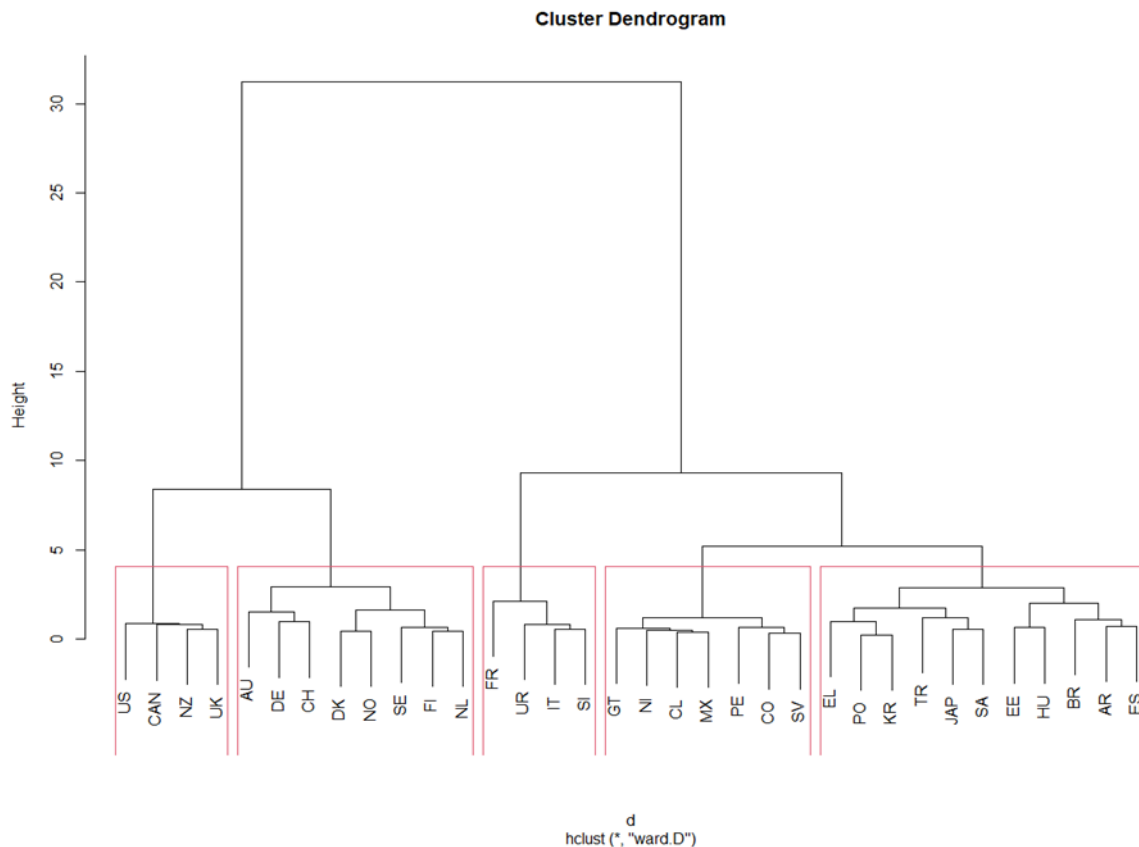


Figure 1. Cluster Analysis, Dendrogram from the analysis based on the indicators mentioned in table 1.

Cluster 3 comprises 4 countries (*France, Italy, Slovenia, Uruguay*). The average composite index score of the organic participation bond (LO1) is very high (0.84) compared to other three average indices (0.39 for the lineal bond index, 0.31 for both the elective participation bond index and the citizenship bond index). This result corresponds perfectly to the definition of the “*organicist*” attachment regime.

Cluster 4 includes 4 countries (*USA, Canada, New Zealand, Great Britain*) for which the average composite index score of the elective participation bond is 0.91, which is significantly higher than the other ones. It should also be noted that, among these countries, the average

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composite index score of the citizenship bond is also higher than the average composite index score of the lineal bond and of the organic participation bond (0.61 compared to 0.25 and 0.61, respectively). We can, therefore, link this cluster to the “*voluntary*” attachment regime.

Cluster 5 includes 8 countries (*Denmark, Norway, Finland, Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Australia*) for which the highest average score is the citizenship bond composite index (0.84). In this cluster, the average composite index score for the lineal bond is close to 0. However, the two other average indices are also high: the organic participation bond (0.75) and the citizenship bond (0.62). As the citizenship bond is the highest, we can link this cluster to the “*universalist*” attachment regime. But this result indicates also that this type of regime could be defined by a strong interweaving of three types of complementary social bonds: the citizenship bond, the organic participation bond and the elective participation bond, with a slight pre-eminence of the first one over the two others. In the other four clusters, only one type of social bond is clearly standing out from the others; however, in this last cluster, it is not the case because the citizenship bond appears to be associated with the organic participation bond and the elective participation bond (this combination is opposed to the lineal bond).

Overall, we can mention that this cluster analysis validates the typology of social attachment regimes⁸. With this analysis, we tested the hypothesis that the four types of social bonds do not have the same normative force in all countries.

The scores are mentioned in the table below:

Table 3. The average composite index scores of social bonds and the social attachment regime per cluster

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Cluster 5
Country	Chile, Colombia, Peru, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua	Argentina, Brazil, Estonia, Poland, Hungary, Greece, Spain, Japan, South Korea, South Africa, Turkiye	France, Italy, Slovenia, Uruguay	The United States of America, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom	Denmark, Norway, Finland, Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Australia
Average lineal bond index score	0.72	0.59	0.39	0.25	0/09
Average elective participation	0.28	0.16	0.31	0.91	0.62

⁸See also our article “*What Attaches Individuals to Groups and Society. A European Comparison*”, which is published by Swiss Journal of Sociology (46(1):7-35).

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bond index score					
	<i>Cluster 1</i>	<i>Cluster 2</i>	<i>Cluster 3</i>	<i>Cluster 4</i>	<i>Cluster 5</i>
Average organic participation bond index score	0.03	0.23	0.84	0.21	0.75
Average citizenship bond index score	0.15	0.33	0.31	0.61	0.80
<i>Preeminent bond</i>	Lineal bond	Lineal bond	Organic participation bond	Elective participation bond	Citizenship bond
<i>Social attachment cluster</i>	Familialist ++	Familialist	Organicist	Volontarist	Universalist
<i>Stability score</i>	0.7981133	0.7194639	0.7296667	0.8881667	0.8705833

Notes: Clusters with a stability value less than 0.6 are considered unstable.

(6) Main Results/Output 2:

After finding out about the clusters, we have also examined the socio-economic characteristics of clusters. For that, we have applied the indicators of PIB, relative poverty, gender inequality, social protection, democracy. And the results of variance analysis are shown in table 4 below. Some of the important results are as follows:

Gender inequality on average is highest in the familialist ++ cluster (0.57). In familialist attachment regime, the division of labor within the family emerges quite important, and notably women are often taking charge of the main household chores, elderly taking care, looking after children. In the labor market, those women are likely to perform low-paid jobs and not very much being able to access to high managerial positions due to their family living conditions structure that are diminishing significantly labor market capabilities of them. On the other hand, gender inequality is lowest in the voluntarist and universalist clusters (average of 0.78 and 0.77, respectively). The Scheffé test confirms that the familialist ++ and familialist clusters are not statistically significantly different. The same is valid for the voluntarist and universalist clusters. The organicist cluster appears to be intermediate between the two poles.

Moreover, our composite **social protection** index indicates not only a considerable gap between the familialist ++ and universalist clusters (from an average score of 0.19 to 0.76), but also the progressive nature when moving from one cluster to the other. However, the Scheffé

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test shows that there is no significant difference among the organicist, voluntarist and universalist clusters. In the organicist cluster, for example, France has the highest score (0.86), which is very close to that of the Scandinavian countries. But also, Uruguay's index is 0.48, which corresponds to the level of certain countries in the familialist cluster. On the other hand, among the countries in the universalist cluster, Australia's score is only 0.57, which is significantly lower than that of the other countries. It is important to note that compared to Esping-Andersen typology, some differences are emerging in this analysis because of the conceptual difference between the Esping-Andersen typology and that of social attachment regimes. In our framework, the social protection system is considered as one of the explanatory factors and not as the founding dimension of the typology.

In addition, the **democracy index** is lower in the familialist ++ and familialist clusters compared to others. It is one level lower in the organicist cluster than in the voluntarist and universalist clusters. The progression appears to be linear when moving from one cluster to the other. However, the Scheffé test indicates that there is no significant difference between the two familialist clusters, between the familialist and organicist clusters, and between the organicist, voluntarist and universalist clusters.

Table 4. Variance analysis results, involving some socio-economic variables

	PIB (1)			Relative poverty			Gender inequality (2)			Social protection			Democracy		
Clusters	Av	SD	T S	Av	SD	TS	Av	SD	T S	Av	SD	T S	Av	SD	TS
Familialist ++	12,361	6,576	A	18.5	2.83	A	0.57	0.04	A	0.19	0.12	A	6.57	0.77	A
Familialist	26,727	8,185	B	15.9	4.72	A	0.61	0.08	A	0.46	0.14	B	7.34	0.84	AB
Organicist	34,115	10,944	B C	12.6	4.29	A B	0.66	0.05	A B	0.67	0.16	B C	7.95	0.25	BC
Volontarist	45,913	7,120	C D	14.2	2.82	A B	0.78	0.04	B	0.66	0.05	B C	8.77	0.57	C
Universalist	52,644	6,985	D	8.3	1.56	B	0.77	0.03	B	0.76	0.09	C	9.18	0.48	C
F-Value	29.2***			8.9***			17.5***			24.8***			17.4***		

(1) Gross Domestic product per capita converted by current international dollars

(2) Score 0 means perfect inequality

Av : average

SD : standard deviation

TS : test of Scheffé (post hoc test) for the comparison of the average of the groups
 (significance level = 0.05)

F-Value : variance analysis (one-way Anova)

***: p < 0.001

(7) Conclusion:

Based on the *Durkheimian* perspective of group attachment, we have been able to distinguish several types of social bonds and to develop a *typology of social attachment regimes*. From statistical aspect, we have empirically verified this typology by building a database comprising of 34 countries across the globe. Each type of social attachment is characterized by the pre-eminence of one type of morality over the others.

Countries differ from one another regarding the type of social bond that dominates their society, and therefore by the type of morality that helps to organize the principle of solidarity between individuals and social groups.

However, we suggest being careful in terms of not seeing these regimes as successive stages of solidarity, for instance compared to the stages of economic growth mentioned by Rostow in 1960.

The most important aspect from the sociological perspective appearing in this analysis is how the socio-economic factors contribute to maintaining the various countries in a given regime, and to what extent a transformation may eventually take shape in the future.

The presentation of the main traits of this research take end here with the hope that our results are contributing to “social attachment *literature*” within a *comparative* aspect.

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APPENDIX: Table 5. Data sources for each indicator, per country.

Country	Corresponding acronyms	LF1, LF2, LF3, LF4	LPE1	LPE2	LPO1- (rate of coverage of jobs by collective agreements)	Informal employment rate	LC1	LC2
Argentina	AR	Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH), 2014-4th Trimestre	WVS (World Value Survey), 2013	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS (Institutional Characteristics of Trade Unions, Wage Setting, State Intervention and Social Pact), 2013	Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH), 2016	WVS, 2013	Gallup World Poll, 2015
Australia	AU	Household, Income and Labor Dynamics in Australia Survey (HILDA), 2014	WVS, 2012	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2014	Imputation	WVS, 2012	Gallup World Poll, 2015
Brazil	BR	National Household Sample Survey (PNAD)	WVS, 2014	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2013	National Household Sample Survey (PNAD), 2013-3 rd quarter	WVS, 2014	Gallup World Poll, 2015

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		Continua), 2012						
Canada	CAN	Enquête canadienne sur le revenu, 2014	WVS, 2006	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2014	Imputation	Enquête sociale générale, 2013	Gallup World Poll, 2015
Switzerland	CH	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2014	WVS, 2007	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2014	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2012	WVS & EVS Joint, 2017- 2021	Gallup World Poll, 2015
Chile	CL	Chili National Socioeconomic Characterization Survey (CASEN), 2015	WVS, 2012	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2014	Labour Force Survey (LFS), 2016	WVS, 2012	Gallup World Poll, 2015
Colombia	CO	Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares (GEIH – DANE), octobre 2017	WVS, 2012	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2014	Encuesta de Calidad de Vida (ECV), 2015	WVS, 2012	Gallup World Poll, 2015

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Germany	DE	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2014	WVS, 2013	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2014	German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), 2013	WVS, 2013	Gallup World Poll, 2015
Denmark	DK	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2014	Imputation	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2014	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2012	WVS & EVS Joint, 2017-2021	Gallup World Poll, 2015
Estonia	EE	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2014	WVS, 2011	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2012	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2012	WVS, 2011	Gallup World Poll, 2015
Greece	EL	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2014	WVS, 2017	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2014	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2012	WVS, 2017	Gallup World Poll, 2015
Spain	ES	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2014	WVS, 2011	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2014	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2012	WVS, 2011	Gallup World Poll, 2015
Finland	FI	Statistics on Income and Living	WVS, 2005	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2014	Statistics on Income and Living	WVS & EVS Joint, 2017-2021	Gallup World Poll, 2015

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		Conditions (SILC), 2014				Conditions (SILC), 2012		
France	FR	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2014	WVS, 2006	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2013	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2012	WVS & EVS Joint, 2017-2021	Gallup World Poll, 2015
Guatemala	GT	Encuesta Nacional de Condiciones de Vida (ENCOVI), 2014	WVS, 2020	Gallup World Poll, 2015	Imputation	Encuesta Nacional de Empleo e Ingresos (ENEI), 2016	WVS, 2019	Gallup World Poll, 2015
Hungary	HU	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2014	WVS, 2009	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2014	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2012	WVS & EVS Joint, 2017-2021	Gallup World Poll, 2015
Italy	IT	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2014	WVS, 2005	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2014	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2012	WVS & WVS Joint, 2017-2021	Gallup World Poll, 2015
Japan	JAP	Japanese General Social Survey, 2012	WVS, 2010	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2014	Japanese General Social Survey (JGSS), 2010	WVS, 2010	Gallup World Poll, 2015
South Korea	KR	Family Budget	WVS, 2010	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2014	Korean Labor and Income	WVS, 2010	Gallup World Poll, 2015

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		Trend Survey, 2018				Panel Study (KLIPS), 2014		
Mexico	MX	Encuesta Nacional de Ingreso y Gasto de los Hogares (ENIGH), 2014	WVS, 2012	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2012	Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo (ENOE), 2015	WVS, 2012	Gallup World Poll, 2015
Nicaragua	NI	Encuesta de Medicion de Nivel de Vida (EMNV), 2014	WVS, 2020	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ILO, 2013	Encuesta de Medicion de Nivel de Vida (EMNV), 2014	WVS, 2020	Gallup World Poll, 2015
The Netherlands	NL	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2014	WVS, 2012	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2014	Statistics on Income and Living conditions (SILC), 2012	WVS, 2012	Gallup World Poll, 2015
Norway	NO	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2014	WVS, 2007	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2014	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2012	WVS & EVS Joint, 2017-2021	Gallup World Poll, 2015
New Zealand	NZ	Census, 2013	WVS, 2011	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2011	Imputation	WVS, 2011	Gallup World Poll, 2015
Peru	PE	Encuesta Nacional de	WVS, 2012	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ILO, 2015	Encuesta Nacional de	WVS, 2012	Gallup World Poll, 2015

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		Hogares (ENAH), 2014				Hogares (ENAH), 2015		
Poland	PO	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2014	WVS, 2012	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2012	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2012	WVS, 2012	Gallup World Poll, 2015
South Africa	SA	General Household Survey (GHS), 2014	WVS, 2013	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2014	National Income Dynamic Studies (NIDS), 2012	WVS, 2013	Gallup World Poll, 2015
Sweden	SE	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2014	WVS, 2011	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2014	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2012	WVS, 2011	Gallup World Poll, 2015
Slovenia	SI	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2014	WVS, 2011	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2014	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2012	WVS, 2011	Gallup World Poll, 2015
El Salvador	SV	Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples (EHPM) 2013	Imputation	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ILO, 2014	Multipurpose Household Study (EHPM), 2014	Latinobarometro, 2012	Gallup World Poll, 2015

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Turkiye	TR	Word Values Survey (WVS), 2018	WVS, 2012	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2014	Labor Force Survey (LFS), 2015	WVS, 2011	Gallup World Poll, 2015
United Kingdom	UK	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2014	WVS, 2005	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2014	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), 2012	WVS & EVS Joint, 2017-2021	Gallup World Poll, 2015
Uruguay	UR	Encuesta Continua de Hogares (ECH), 2015	WVS, 2011	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ILO, 2015	Encuesta Continua de Hogares (ECH), 2016	WVS, 2011	Gallup World Poll, 2015
The United States of America	US	U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2011-2015 (Moyenne de 2011-2015)	Curent Population Survey (Volunteer Supplement), Septembre 2014	Gallup World Poll, 2015	ICTWSS, 2014	Consumer Expenditure Interview Survey, 2013	WVS, 2011	Gallup World Poll, 2015

Notes: In addition, data on gross domestic product and relative poverty rate are from the World Bank database (except for New Zealand, where relative poverty rate is imputed); data on the gender gap in economic participation and opportunity comes from the World Economic Forum database – the Global Gender Gap Report 2012; and data on the Democracy Index is taken from the Economist Intelligence Unit's 2020 database. With regard to the field of social protection, several indicators are employed: the coverage of unemployment benefits comes from the ILO database (except for Peru where it is a imputation); the employment rate of older workers (65-69 yrs.) comes from the OECD database, except for Colombia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru and Uruguay where national household surveys are used and for El Salvador the data is imputed; the rate of old-age pension recipients comes from the ILO's World Social Protection Report 2017; estimate of statutory work injury coverage as a percentage of the working population, mandatory coverage, from the ILO's World Social Protection Report 2017; data on public health expenditure as a percentage of GDP are from the Our World in Data platform (ourworldindata.org); and data on public expenditure on labor market participation as a percentage of GDP come mainly from the OECD database, except for several countries where the imputation is made on the basis of data on the subjective perception of active labor market policies- from the World Economic Forum's 2019 Global Competitiveness Report. The baseline for the data is 2014; however, for missing cases, the

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closest available data such as 2012, 2017 or 2019 were used (as annual national surveys are not always available or do not provide information for all indicators or not all the indicators are available at the same time each year via national statistical agencies or the databases of international organizations).