

Building Cultural Models: The Rule of Law in China

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Traditionally China's political system was rooted in the concept of the rule of man. The individual officeholder stood above the law and served as arbiter to whom disputes were referred (Starr 2001).

The need for a genuine rule of law in China has become more urgent as political corruption has increased over the last decade (Kwong 1997). The implementation of the new legal system has provided Chinese citizens with the option of settling civil disputes through formal adjudication by a judge at court in addition to local mediation based on the principles of reciprocity.

How does residential location, age, gender, and socioeconomic characteristics affect the ways Chinese people perceive issues of justice, morality, and equality in reference to solutions of civil disputes and issues of gift-giving, bribery, and corruption?

One Element

What are the characteristics of a moral person?

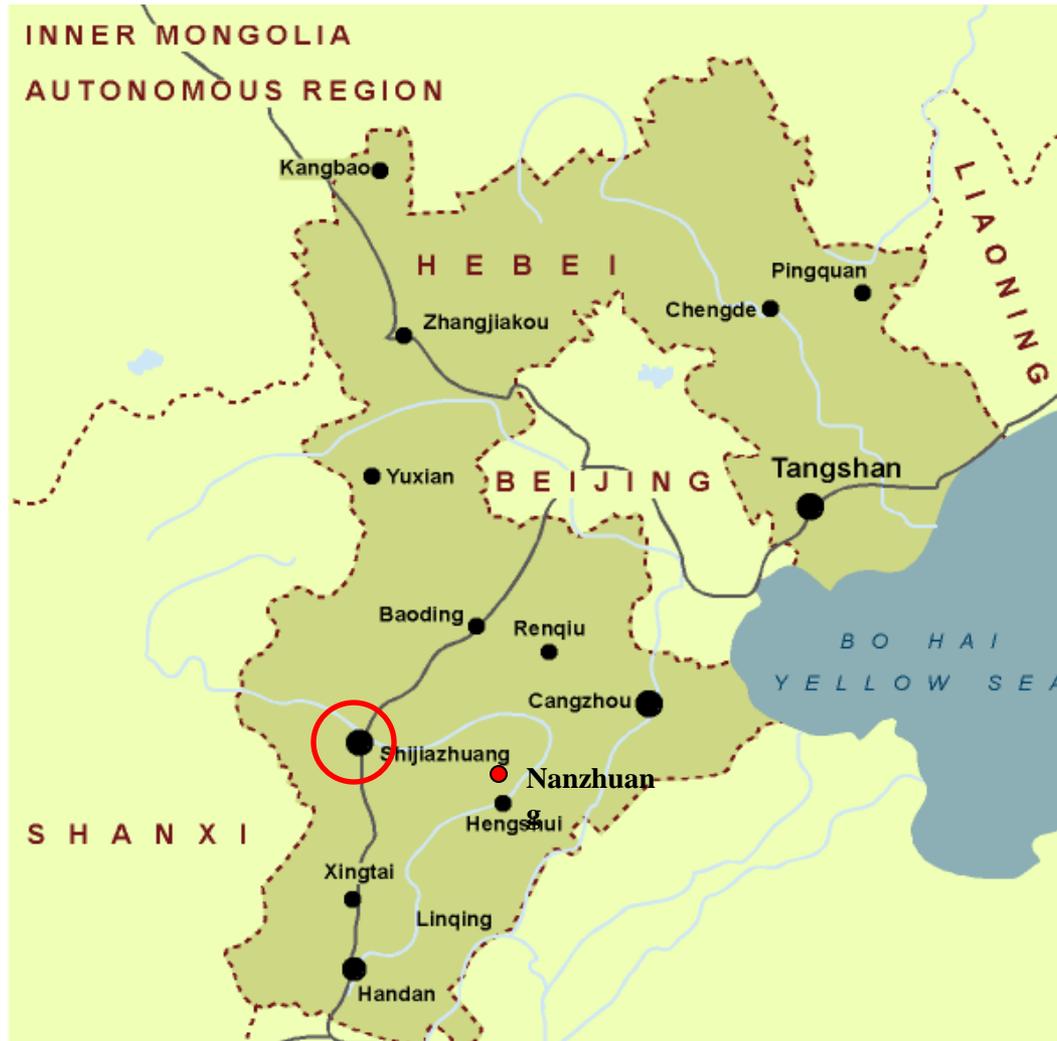
In-depth Exploratory Phase

- Rural: In the exploratory phase of research we interviewed almost 23 men and 23 women that belonged to three different generations. The age groups in this purposive sampling strategy were defined prior to data collection and reflect differences in life experiences of informants (Johnson 1990).
- Urban: In-depth interviews of 46 rural residents included 24 men and 22 women who are distributed almost equally among the three age groups.

Exploratory Phase Sample

Age Groups	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
22 to 35 (after collectivization)	7	6	11	9
36 to 56	9	10	7	6
Over 57 (pre 1950 took part in cultural revolution)	7	7	6	7

Study Sites



Urban Sample

Shijiazhuang is the capital of Hebei province. Until the city became a railroad junction in the early 1900s, it was a small village. Today its location is at the intersection of north-south and east-west highways and railroads. It has textile, fertilizer, pharmaceutical, automotive, building materials and paper industries. The jurisdiction of prefecture of Shijiazhuang includes six districts, twelve counties and five county level cities, a total of 9 million people.. The population of the urban area is 2.1 million.



Rural Sample

Nanzhuang is a village in Zhao County which is one of the counties in the prefecture Shijiazhuang. The drive from the center of Shijiazhuang to Nanzhuang takes approximately 60 minutes by private car. The village has approximately 4830 inhabitants living in 900 household. 85% of the villagers share the same last name. The village is widely know for its pear production. After decollectivization in 1983 farmers changed almost all agricultural space to pear production. In addition, many farmers have started agricultural sidelines businesses such as large scale freezers, paper mills, paper carton factories, and long-distance trade activities



Backdrop: Traditions in Cognitive Anthropology

- Two primary approaches to the study of belief systems
 - Cultural Domain Analysis
 - Cultural Models

Cultural Domain Analysis

- A *cultural domain* is a collection of items that in some sense go together or are all examples of a kind of X (e.g., animals, plants). Such domains are often linguistic categories (e.g., semantic domains) in that there is a simple name for the set of items, like "fruits" or "vegetables". What makes these domains cultural is that they are consensual. There is general agreement on the part of cultural actors regarding membership of most items in the domain. Cultural domain items are generally intersubjectively related to one another in terms of similarity.

Responses

“helps people 帮助为乐”，“has high suzhi (quality) 素质”，“is fair 公正”，“does good deeds 功德”，“is kind 善良”，“is decent 真正”，“has credibility 诚信”，“follows the rules of society”，“takes care of parents 照顾老人”，“is honest 诚实”，“is highly educated 有文化”，“is polite 礼貌”，“is respectful 尊重别人”，“doesn’t interfere in other people’s affairs”，“doesn’t cheat”，and “has knowledge 有知识。”

But, how do these responses vary?

Item	Frequency	Percentage	Rank Avg.	Salience
help people	40	26.32	1.5250	0.2072
take care of parent	16	10.53	1.6250	0.0822
kind	19	12.50	1.7895	0.0811
honest	14	9.21	1.3571	0.0784
highly literate	13	8.55	1.5385	0.0680
justice	11	7.24	1.3636	0.0625
suzhi	13	8.55	1.8462	0.0581
polite	10	6.58	1.3000	0.0581
care about people	11	7.24	1.7273	0.0543
good morality	8	5.26	1.2500	0.0471
decent	10	6.58	1.7000	0.0461
do good deed	7	4.61	1.1429	0.0439
no bad deed	6	3.95	1.5000	0.0296
credibility	5	3.29	1.4000	0.0280
obey the law	6	3.95	2.1667	0.0247
take responsibility	5	3.29	2.0000	0.0241
knowledge	5	3.29	1.6000	0.0230
live together peacefully	4	2.63	1.7500	0.0197
contributive	4	2.63	1.7500	0.0186
good mind	3	1.97	1.3333	0.0175
respectful	3	1.97	1.6667	0.0154
no curse	2	1.32	1.0000	0.0132
altruism	3	1.97	1.6667	0.0132
strong law consciousness	3	1.97	1.6667	0.0132
take care of the old	3	1.97	2.3333	0.0110
serve to people	2	1.32	1.5000	0.0099
strong political consciousness	2	1.32	1.5000	0.0099
tolerant	2	1.32	2.0000	0.0088
think about things in a broad view	1	0.66	1.0000	0.0066
wenming	1	0.66	1.0000	0.0066
maintain public order	1	0.66	1.0000	0.0066

Rural

Age Groupings

The rationale for age cut point: Chinese citizens born in and around 1971 were about to come of age when the economic reform movement had reached all areas of Hebei province by 1983. The second age group of middle age informants includes people born between 1952 and 1970. Members of this group either experienced the Cultural Revolution in full blow as impressionable teenagers or were still subject to its effects at a young age. The third age group includes residents born in or before 1951 who have been witnesses to many political changes throughout their life time.



Item	All Freq. Sum Age...	Freq. Sum 1	Freq. Sum 2	Freq. Sum 3
help people	26.32	22.64	25.00	33.33
kind	12.50	11.32	15.00	10.26
take care of parent	10.53	13.21	6.67	12.82
honest	9.21	13.21	6.67	7.69
suzhi	8.55	9.43	10.00	5.13
highly literate	8.55	7.55	13.33	2.56
care about people	7.24	5.66	6.67	10.26
justice	7.24	5.66	11.67	2.56
polite	6.58	5.66	6.67	7.69
decent	6.58	3.77	10.00	5.13
good morality	5.26	3.77	6.67	5.13
do good deed	4.61	1.89	3.33	10.26
no bad deed	3.95	0.00	1.67	12.82
obey the law	3.95	5.66	0.00	7.69
knowledge	3.29	3.77	3.33	2.56
take responsibility	3.29	5.66	1.67	2.56
credibility	3.29	5.66	1.67	2.56
contributive	2.63	1.89	1.67	5.13
live together peacefully	2.63	0.00	6.67	0.00
take care of the old	1.97	0.00	5.00	0.00
altruism	1.97	1.89	1.67	2.56
good mind	1.97	1.89	3.33	0.00
strong law consciousness	1.97	0.00	3.33	2.56
respectful	1.97	3.77	1.67	0.00
serve to people	1.32	1.89	0.00	2.56
diligent	1.32	1.89	0.00	2.56
tolerant	1.32	0.00	1.67	2.56
no curse	1.32	3.77	0.00	0.00
strong political consciousness	1.32	0.00	3.33	0.00
care about the whole situation	1.32	0.00	3.33	0.00
sedate	0.66	1.89	0.00	0.00

Gender

Item	All Freq. Sum G...	Freq. Sum 0	Freq. Sum 1
help people	26.32	22.22	30.99
kind	12.50	12.35	12.68
take care of parent	10.53	4.94	16.90
honest	9.21	6.17	12.68
suzhi	8.55	7.41	9.86
highly literate	8.55	8.64	8.45
care about people	7.24	8.64	5.63
justice	7.24	7.41	7.04
polite	6.58	4.94	8.45
decent	6.58	4.94	8.45
good morality	5.26	3.70	7.04
do good deed	4.61	6.17	2.82
no bad deed	3.95	4.94	2.82
obey the law	3.95	6.17	1.41
knowledge	3.29	4.94	1.41
take responsibility	3.29	1.23	5.63
credibility	3.29	6.17	0.00
contributive	2.63	2.47	2.82
live together peacefully	2.63	1.23	4.23
take care of the old	1.97	2.47	1.41
altruism	1.97	3.70	0.00
good mind	1.97	2.47	1.41
strong law consciousness	1.97	1.23	2.82
respectful	1.97	2.47	1.41
serve to people	1.32	1.23	1.41
diligent	1.32	0.00	2.82
tolerant	1.32	2.47	0.00
no curse	1.32	2.47	0.00
strong political consciousness	1.32	1.23	1.41
care about the whole situation	1.32	2.47	0.00
sedate	0.66	1.23	0.00

Item	Frequency	Percentage	Rank Avg.	Salienc
suzhi	23	18.40	1.4348	0.1567
help people	24	19.20	1.8750	0.1331
justice	23	18.40	1.8696	0.1283
decent	16	12.80	1.7500	0.0940
credibility	12	9.60	1.2500	0.0900
kind	14	11.20	1.9286	0.0781
honest	9	7.20	1.3333	0.0660
highly literate	11	8.80	2.0000	0.0587
wenming	7	5.60	1.5714	0.0488
good morality	6	4.80	1.6667	0.0380
obey the law	6	4.80	1.8333	0.0347
polite	8	6.40	2.5000	0.0345
social morality	5	4.00	1.4000	0.0333
self-discipline	6	4.80	2.0000	0.0320
respectful	5	4.00	1.4000	0.0320
unselfish	4	3.20	1.2500	0.0293
care about people	4	3.20	1.5000	0.0253
equity	2	1.60	1.0000	0.0160
fair	3	2.40	2.0000	0.0160
obey social rule	2	1.60	1.0000	0.0160
take responsibility	4	3.20	2.7500	0.0147
contributive	3	2.40	1.3333	0.0144
do good deed	2	1.60	1.5000	0.0133
generous	2	1.60	1.5000	0.0120
don't get own benefits by hurting other people	2	1.60	2.0000	0.0107
no corruption	2	1.60	2.0000	0.0107
warmth	2	1.60	2.0000	0.0104
law consciousness	2	1.60	2.0000	0.0093
stand in the line when get on the bus	1	0.80	1.0000	0.0080
act like an old brother	1	0.80	1.0000	0.0080
no impose own behavioral patterns on other people	1	0.80	1.0000	0.0080

AGE

Item	All Freq. Sum Age...	Freq. Sum 1	Freq. Sum 2	Freq. Sum 3
help people	19.20	14.63	23.26	19.51
justice	18.40	19.51	2.33	34.15
suzhi	18.40	14.63	20.93	19.51
decent	12.80	17.07	13.95	7.32
kind	11.20	14.63	13.95	4.88
credibility	9.60	14.63	11.63	2.44
highly literate	8.80	7.32	11.63	7.32
honest	7.20	7.32	9.30	4.88
polite	6.40	4.88	6.98	7.32
wenming	5.60	2.44	9.30	4.88
good morality	4.80	4.88	6.98	2.44
self-discipline	4.80	9.76	0.00	4.88
obey the law	4.80	2.44	2.33	9.76
respectful	4.00	4.88	4.65	2.44
social morality	4.00	4.88	2.33	4.88
unselfish	3.20	4.88	0.00	4.88
take responsibility	3.20	7.32	2.33	0.00
care about people	3.20	2.44	2.33	4.88
contributive	2.40	0.00	0.00	7.32
fair	2.40	2.44	2.33	2.44
no corruption	1.60	0.00	0.00	4.88
obey social rule	1.60	2.44	2.33	0.00
equity	1.60	2.44	0.00	2.44
generous	1.60	2.44	0.00	2.44
social responsibility	1.60	0.00	4.65	0.00
law consciousness	1.60	2.44	2.33	0.00
don't get own benefits by hurting other people	1.60	0.00	2.33	2.44
do good deed	1.60	0.00	4.65	0.00
warmth	1.60	0.00	0.00	4.88
care about the society	1.60	0.00	0.00	4.88
older people stick on rules	0.80	0.00	2.33	0.00

Gender

Item	All Freq. Sum G...	Freq. Sum 0	Freq. Sum 1
▶ help people	19.20	17.74	20.63
justice	18.40	12.90	23.81
suzhi	18.40	19.35	17.46
decent	12.80	9.68	15.87
kind	11.20	14.52	7.94
credibility	9.60	12.90	6.35
highly literate	8.80	9.68	7.94
honest	7.20	4.84	9.52
polite	6.40	1.61	11.11
wenming	5.60	3.23	7.94
good morality	4.80	1.61	7.94
self-discipline	4.80	4.84	4.76
obey the law	4.80	1.61	7.94
respectful	4.00	3.23	4.76
social morality	4.00	1.61	6.35
unselfish	3.20	4.84	1.59
take responsibility	3.20	3.23	3.17
care about people	3.20	1.61	4.76
contributive	2.40	1.61	3.17
fair	2.40	3.23	1.59
no corruption	1.60	1.61	1.59
obey social rule	1.60	0.00	3.17
equity	1.60	3.23	0.00
generous	1.60	1.61	1.59
social responsibility	1.60	3.23	0.00
law consciousness	1.60	0.00	3.17
don't get own benefits by hurting other people	1.60	1.61	1.59
do good deed	1.60	0.00	3.17
warmth	1.60	0.00	3.17
care about the society	1.60	1.61	1.59
older people stick on rules	0.80	0.00	1.59

File Run Help

Item	Frequency	Percentage	Rank Avg.	Saliency
help people	40	26.32	1.5250	0.2072
take care of parent	16	10.53	1.6250	0.0822
kind	19	12.50	1.7895	0.0811
honest	14	9.21	1.3571	0.0784
highly literate	13	8.55	1.5385	0.0680
justice	11	7.24	1.3636	0.0625
suzhi	13	8.55	1.8462	0.0581
polite	10	6.58	1.3000	0.0581
care about people	11	7.24	1.7273	0.0543
good morality	8	5.26	1.2500	0.0471
decent	10	6.58	1.7000	0.0461
do good deed	7	4.61	1.1429	0.0439
no bad deed	6	3.95	1.5000	0.0296
credibility	5	3.29	1.4000	0.0280
obey the law	6	3.95	2.1667	0.0247
take responsibility	5	3.29	2.0000	0.0241
knowledge	5	3.29	1.6000	0.0230
live together peacefully	4	2.63	1.7500	0.0197
contributive	4	2.63	1.7500	0.0186
good mind	3	1.97	1.3333	0.0175
respectful	3	1.97	1.6667	0.0154
no curse	2	1.32	1.0000	0.0132
altruism	3	1.97	1.6667	0.0132
strong law consciousness	3	1.97	1.6667	0.0132
take care of the old	3	1.97	2.3333	0.0110
serve to people	2	1.32	1.5000	0.0099
strong political consciousness	2	1.32	1.5000	0.0099
tolerant	2	1.32	2.0000	0.0088
think about things in a broad view	1	0.66	1.0000	0.0066
wenming	1	0.66	1.0000	0.0066
maintain public order	1	0.66	1.0000	0.0066

Help

File Run Help

Item	Frequency	Percentage	Rank Avg.	Saliency
suzhi	23	18.40	1.4348	0.1567
help people	24	19.20	1.8750	0.1331
justice	23	18.40	1.8696	0.1283
decent	16	12.80	1.7500	0.0940
credibility	12	9.60	1.2500	0.0900
kind	14	11.20	1.9286	0.0781
honest	9	7.20	1.3333	0.0660
highly literate	11	8.80	2.0000	0.0587
wenming	7	5.60	1.5714	0.0488
good morality	6	4.80	1.6667	0.0380
obey the law	6	4.80	1.8333	0.0347
polite	8	6.40	2.5000	0.0345
social morality	5	4.00	1.4000	0.0333
self-discipline	6	4.80	2.0000	0.0320
respectful	5	4.00	1.4000	0.0320
unselfish	4	3.20	1.2500	0.0293
care about people	4	3.20	1.5000	0.0253
equity	2	1.60	1.0000	0.0160
fair	3	2.40	2.0000	0.0160
obey social rule	2	1.60	1.0000	0.0160
take responsibility	4	3.20	2.7500	0.0147
contributive	3	2.40	1.3333	0.0144
do good deed	2	1.60	1.5000	0.0133
generous	2	1.60	1.5000	0.0120
don't get own benefits by hurting other people	2	1.60	2.0000	0.0107
no corruption	2	1.60	2.0000	0.0107
warmth	2	1.60	2.0000	0.0104
law consciousness	2	1.60	2.0000	0.0093
stand in the line when get on the bus	1	0.80	1.0000	0.0080
act like an old brother	1	0.80	1.0000	0.0080
no impose own behavioral patterns on other people	1	0.80	1.0000	0.0080

High quality

Given the institution of the rule
of law in China:

What are peoples conceptions of
fairness and justice and how does it
vary?

Cultural Models

- *Cultural models* are models of everyday cultural knowledge, often tacit, that is revealed in people's stories or discourses linking together chains of prototypical events. Such models are often thought of in terms of structuring cultural "plans of action" and are not generally linguistically based. D'Andrade (1989) defined cultural models as "a cognitive schema that is intersubjectively shared by a social group"(1989:809).

Culture is Encoded in Linguistic Form

- The ethnographic interview approach focuses on what people say
- It is a strategy for getting people to talk about what they know
- “It seeks to build a systematic understanding of all human cultures from the perspective of those who have learned them.” (Spradley)
- What we want to do is describe and discover the regularities, patterns and variations in human behavior, but through interviewing.

NZ101 Raw Interview

妻子：不知道这事。

利利：不知道是吧，恩，恩。

文：恩，恩，恩……

利利：哎，您刚刚说那个什么就是罚钱计划生育罚款罚的钱不一样多，您说不合理，然后您觉得就@怎么个不合理法。

妻子：恩，有的他走后门呢他出得少是吧，有的没后门呢你也有???

TRL: Someone who "walk from back door"(means have relations) will pay less penalty.

利利：就有后门的就出得少是吧

妻子：恩，恩。

利利：哦，哦。当时您家走后门吗? @

妻子：没有。

利利：所以觉得出得多是吗?

妻子：恩，恩。

利利：那那这样的话您觉得公平吗?





Examples of reasoning for going to court among young urban residents (age 22 to 35):

我认为这打官司这是一种正常维护自己权益的事.

I think going to court is a normal way to protect your own rights.

Reasoning for not going to court among rural residents (age 36 to 56):

那就是和稀泥呗，这个这个在什么地方它都适合，他两个人两个人在理解不了啊，啊，对，解决纠纷，跟在法院里差不多

What you have to do is “mix the mud” (huo xini). It will be suitable for all kinds of situations. There are only two persons, so it should be solved between them. That is how disputes are solved, just like they do it at court anyway.

NZ101 Extracted Interview

Nz 101

: Some people have relations, and they sent the children to schools.

Anyway, there are fewer burdens after the exemption of agricultural tax.

Someone who “walk from back door”(means have relations) will pay less penalty.

Though it's unfair, I have no choice.

There is a big difference between country side and city. The condition in the city is very good. The rural people are tired. They work hard all the time. People in the city have good food, good clothes and good house. In the rural areas, though some people live in the apartment, the hygienic condition is bad. Anyway, the hygienic condition in rural areas is worse than city.

. I can't appeal. We don't have good condition in rural areas. For example, children eat something bad and feel uncomfortable. If I want to make request to 3.15, I need

Coding

- Highlighted propositions referring to fairness, justice, corruption, etc.
- Extracted highlighted text and cut them into strips.
- Sorted types of propositions into piles according to themes.
- Chose the most frequent and typical of each thematic pile.

Examples of final statements to be translated

- 1) The law does protect people. You need to go to court to protect your interests.
- 2) The legal system in China is complete and mature.
- 3) Chinese traditions are contradictory to the rule of law. It will be difficult for China to become a legal society.
- 4) The Chinese legal society (the law in China) is not complete. Currently China can not be said to be ruled by law.
- 5) The law is greater than (stands above) favors.
- 6) China is a legal society (healthy and complete) but the laws are not executed or implemented well.
- 7) China does not lack law but people need to abide by these laws and comply with their execution.
- 8) China can become a fully legal system but it will take time.

How to Analyze?

- Consensus Analysis--look at the overall agreement among informants and how any agreement structure varies by demographic and other variables.
- Comparison of cultural answer keys.
- Comparison of responses to specific propositions.

CULTURAL CONSENSUS MODEL

- The Cultural Consensus model is a formal mathematical model for the analysis of informant responses to systematic interview questions.
- A situation is assumed in which the researcher does not know how much each informant knows about the cultural domain under consideration *nor the answers to the questions*.
- The model simultaneously provides an estimate of the cultural knowledge of each informant and an estimate of the correct answer to each question asked of the informant.
- The formal model currently handles true-false, multiple-choice, and fill-in-the-blank type question formats.
- The model includes estimates for determining the number of informants needed to provide stated levels of confidence for given levels of cultural knowledge among informants. For familiar and highly shared cultural domains, the model produces good results from as few as four informants.

Cultural Consensus Model

1. The first step is to see if there is only a single set of beliefs present in the response data.
2. The analysis provides cultural competency estimates for individuals. This is: the cultural expertise of each informant or how well each individual reports on the group beliefs. (It is like a comparison of an individual to the group.) It is derived from pairwise similarity in responses. It is the proportion of items that an individual *knows* (Not guesses)
3. Estimates of the culturally correct answer to each question; the competency scores are used to weight responses prior to aggregation.

Cultural Consensus Model

Overview of how it works

1. Collect systematic data on beliefs:
20 or more questions on a single topic all in the same format
2. Agreement is measured between all pairs of informants.
3. Cultural competency values are extracted from the matrix of person-by-person agreement coefficients, like as factor analysis on people instead of variables.
4. The model holds if consensus is present, e.g., concordance is sufficiently high to warrant aggregation. Single factor solution = single response pattern
5. Responses are weighted and combined to create an answer key. For categorical responses are Bayesian estimates. For fully ranked/interval scaled data, simply the factor scores.

Cultural Consensus Model (Competency Extraction)

The rater-by-rater matrix of corrected matches (or covariances) may be factored with a minimum residual factoring method to solve for the unknown values on the main diagonal.

(Comrey's MINRES provides an unbiased least-squares est.)

Since only a single factor solution is appropriate, two goodness-of-fit criteria are used:

1. Ratio of first to second eigenvalues >3 .

2. All competencies should be positive ($0.0 \leq D_i \leq 1.0$).

Survey Sample

- Sample of ~ 151 respondents in each of the two locations (N=302).
- Random selection in rural location
- Random geospatial sample in urban location

Survey

- Consensus statements (64)
- Position Generator (Social Capital)
- Demographics

Fit to the Consensus for Both Groups

- Ratio of 1st to 2nd eigenvector: 3.174
- Mean competency 0.445
- 5 negative values

Separate Analysis

- Rural Ratio of largest to next: 3.057
- Urban Ratio of largest to next: 3.00

Comparison of Disagreements Between Rural and Urban Beliefs

URBAN RURAL

1 0 If I have a conflict with somebody I try to make sure I get what I want and don't mind if others are
upset with me (that I might lose face).

1 0 The laws apply to common people but they don't hold officials and
leaders accountable.

0 1 Going to court does little to hurt relationships
between people

1 0 If both sides have relationships the one side that has the stronger relationship
will win the case in court.

0 1 It is not that China does not lack law but that people don't abide by these laws and
comply with their execution.

1 0 Even if you get a favorable outcome in a lawsuit you may still not gain
any real benefit from it.

1 0 There is a difference in the morality of urban
and rural people.

0 1 Giving gifts is a normal necessity in the lives of Chinese people
to get things done.

1 0 Mediation is a compromise but it is not fair to the person
who is right.

1 0 It is very rare that a person that one does not know will
accept your money.

1 0 It is impossible to win a case if you have evidence but no
guanxi at court

CCA provides the ability to produce the culturally correct answers and each informant's level of cultural knowledge thereby facilitating validation (goodness-of-fit) of elements in the cultural model and understand important elements of intracultural variation in beliefs.

Variables in Models

Standard GLM

- Dependent Variables
 - Cultural Competency (Residual Knowledge)
 - Relational Index (importance of social relations)
- Independent Variables
 - Age Group (defined earlier)
 - Gender
 - Location (rural, urban)
 - Class
 - Position Generator as Social Capital

Theoretical Expectations

Cultural Competence

- Cultural Competence will vary as a function of age, social class and residence.
- Also, competence will vary by court capital (relations with alters in legal positions) and connections to the intellectual elite.

Dependent Variable	ALL Competency
N	302
Multiple R	0.270
Squared Multiple R	0.073
Adjusted Squared Multiple R	0.054
Standard Error of Estimate	0.157

Regression Coefficients B = (X'X) ⁻¹ X'Y						
Effect	Coefficient	Standard Error	Std. Coefficient	Tolerance	t	p-value
CONSTANT	0.409	0.034	0.000	.	12.175	0.000
COURT_CAP	-0.001	0.002	-0.035	0.849	-0.581	0.562
location of residence	0.021	0.019	0.064	0.914	1.098	0.273
gender	0.000	0.018	-0.001	0.970	-0.012	0.990
age group	-0.020	0.011	-0.099	0.972	-1.734	0.084
socioeconomic classpower'	0.035	0.011	0.200	0.864	3.315	0.001
number of professors known	0.003	0.002	0.068	0.815	1.095	0.275

Summary

- Class matters and to some extent age.
- Expectations regarding the different forms of social capital not met.

Theoretical Expectations Residual Knowledge (RK)

- RK will vary as a function of residence, age and residence.
- Also, competence will vary by court capital (relations with alters in legal positions) and connections to the intellectual elite.

Dependent Variable	Residual Knowledge
N	302
Multiple R	0.428
Squared Multiple R	0.183
Adjusted Squared Multiple R	0.167
Standard Error of Estimate	0.243

Regression Coefficients B = (X'X) ⁻¹ X'Y						
Effect	Coefficient	Standard Error	Std. Coefficient	Tolerance	t	p-value
CONSTANT	-0.012	0.052	0.000	.	-0.237	0.813
COURT_CAP	-0.001	0.003	-0.011	0.849	-0.198	0.843
location of residence	-0.114	0.029	-0.214	0.914	-3.882	0.000
gender	0.032	0.028	0.059	0.970	1.110	0.268
age group	0.075	0.018	0.226	0.972	4.228	0.000
socioeconomic classpower'	-0.041	0.016	-0.143	0.864	-2.535	0.012
number of professors known	-0.008	0.004	-0.127	0.815	-2.172	0.031

Summary

- Urban residents with intellectual elite connections stand in contrast to older rural residents.

Relational Index

Based on PCA- Sum of the Responses to the Following Statements

It is impossible to win a case if you have evidence but no guanxi at court.

If both sides give presents to the judge, whoever gives the most (highest amount) will win the case.

People without relationships cannot win a lawsuit.

Mediation works only when you give gifts.

If both sides have relationships the one side that has the stronger relationship will win the case in court.

Do relations matter and how does
this concern vary?

Dependent Variable	RELATION_INDEX
N	290
Multiple R	0.363
Squared Multiple R	0.132
Adjusted Squared Multiple R	0.114
Standard Error of Estimate	2.304

Regression Coefficients B = (X'X) ⁻¹ X'Y						
Effect	Coefficient	Standard Error	Std. Coefficient	Tolerance	t	p-value
CONSTANT	4.429	0.500	0.000	.	8.849	0.000
location of residence	-0.787	0.283	-0.161	0.915	-2.777	0.006
gender	0.176	0.275	0.036	0.973	0.642	0.521
age group	0.431	0.172	0.141	0.959	2.498	0.013
socioeconomic classpower'	-0.406	0.158	-0.154	0.854	-2.574	0.011
COURT_CAP	0.033	0.033	0.062	0.813	1.011	0.313
number of professors known	-0.092	0.034	-0.165	0.802	-2.667	0.008

Summary

- Relations (in court and other aspects of life in China) are seen as less important among upper class, urban actors with connections to the intellectual elite.
- Relations seen as more important to rural older residents.

Overall Summary

- CDA and CCM can be used to build cultural models of knowledge domains and cultural beliefs.
- CCM allows for the measurement of culture and facilitates the study of intracultural variation.

Thank You!

