

Social Networks and Social Resources

US vs China

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Introduction

A social network is a social structure made up of a set of social actors (such as individuals or organizations), sets of dyadic ties, and other social interactions between actors. Countless research shows that individual's mental and physical wellbeing is largely dependent on a quality social networks back up with necessary social resources. This report aims at exploring the contributing factors and patterns of satisfactory level towards life by analyzing selected aspects of social networks and social networks in USA and China.

Data

The database **International Social Survey Programme: Social Networks and Social Resources - ISSP 2017** is the source data for the report. This dataset is collected during 13.01.2017 and 07.03.2019

ISSP

The International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) is a continuing annual program of cross-national survey collaboration, covering a wide range of topics important for social science research. Since 1985 the ISSP provides international data sets, enabling cross-cultural and cross-temporal research.

Social Networks

‘Social Networks’ is one of the eleven ISSP topic modules. ISSP Social Networks modules essentially deal with issues, such as nature and contacts with family members and friends, participation in associations and groups, duties and rights in social networks and social trust.

Selection Method

- Probability Sample
- Probability Sample: Simple random
- Probability Sample: Systematic random
- Probability Sample: Stratified
- Probability Sample: Multistage

Mode of Data Collection

- Face-to-face interview
- Self-administered questionnaire
- Telephone interview

Variables Selected for the analysis purpose

1. v22 Q7b Whom to ask for help: in household when ill?
2. v23 Q7c Whom to ask for help: in depression?
3. v24 Q7d Whom to ask for help: in giving advice about family problems?
4. v25 Q7e Whom to ask for help: in enjoying a pleasant social occasion with?
5. v58 Q30 Life in general: How satisfied on the whole?
6. HOMPOP How many persons in household
7. URBURURAL Place of living: urban – rural

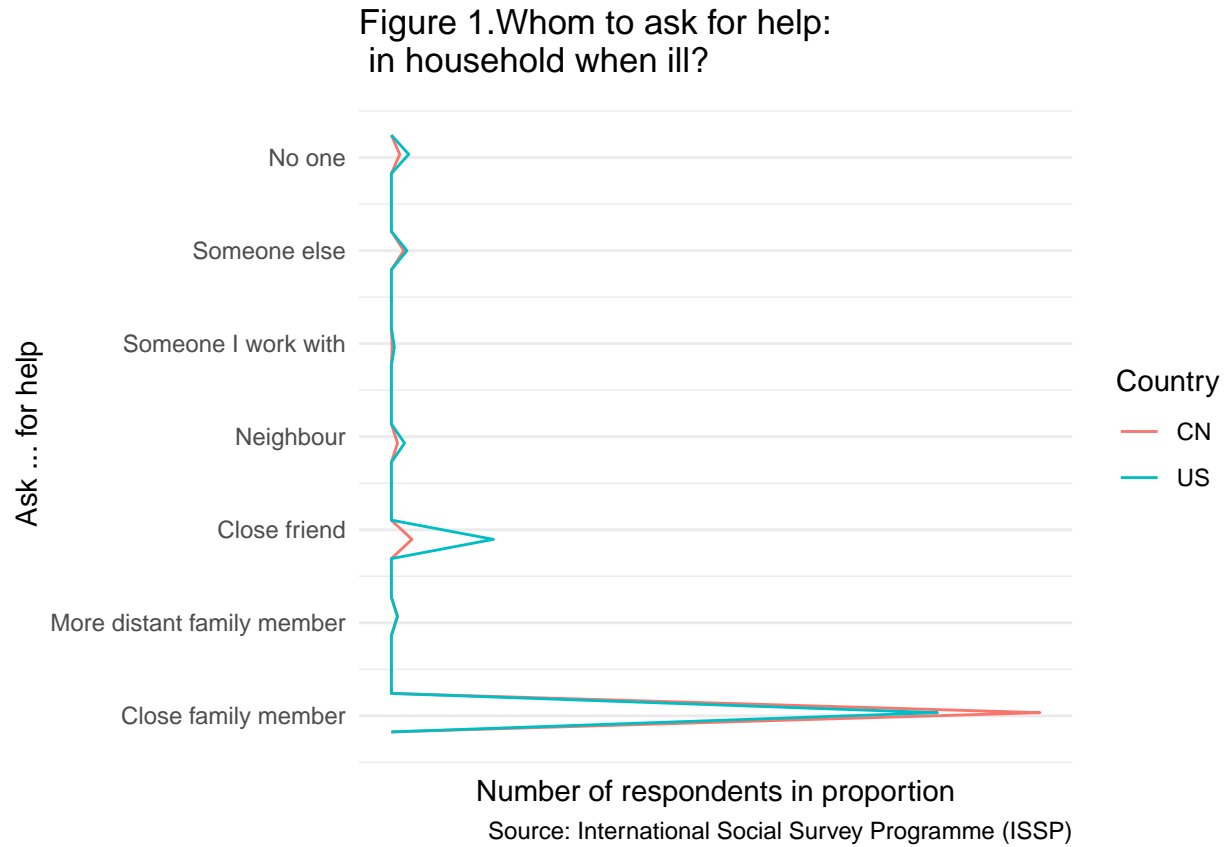
Social Network

Whom to ask for help

To analyze the social network, four help-seeking scenarios are investigated. As people would more likely to turn to those they trust or feel comfortable with, these questions give implications on their perceived social relationships.

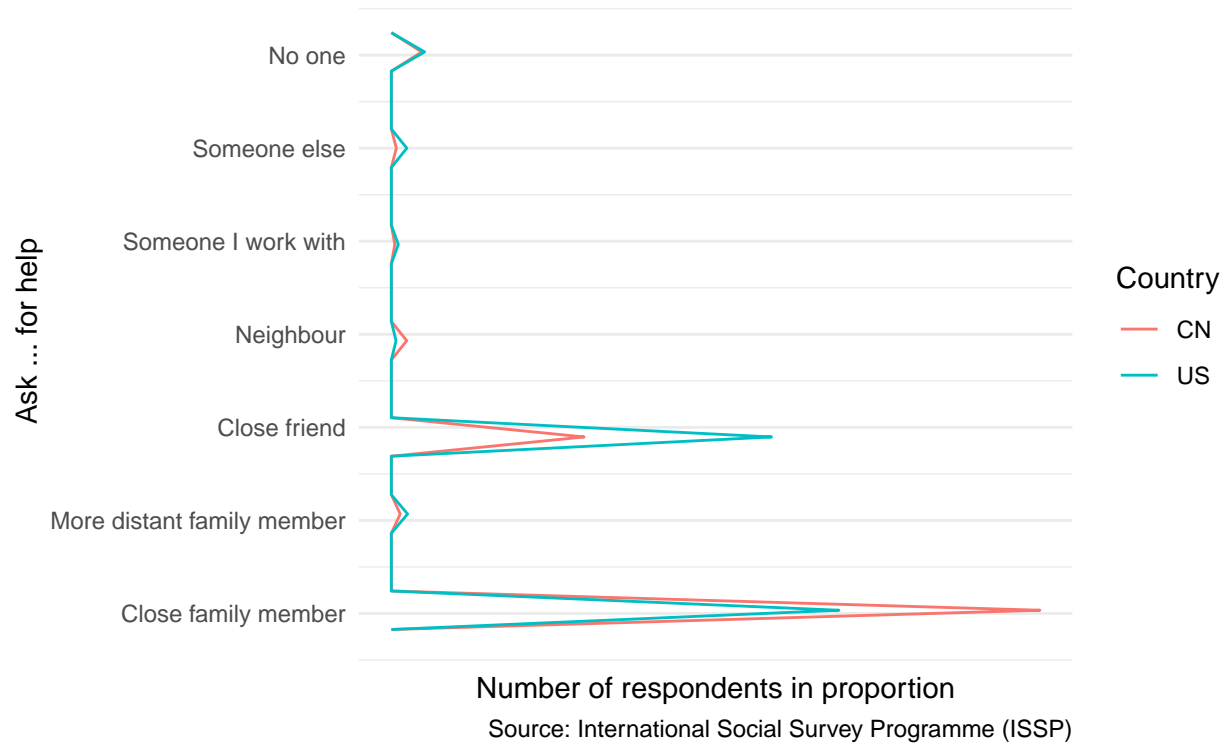
In household when ill

As shown in Figure 1, both Americans and the Chinese are more likely to ask help from close family members when they are ill, while a discernible variation happens on the friend scale. Americans tend to seek help friends as well.



In depression

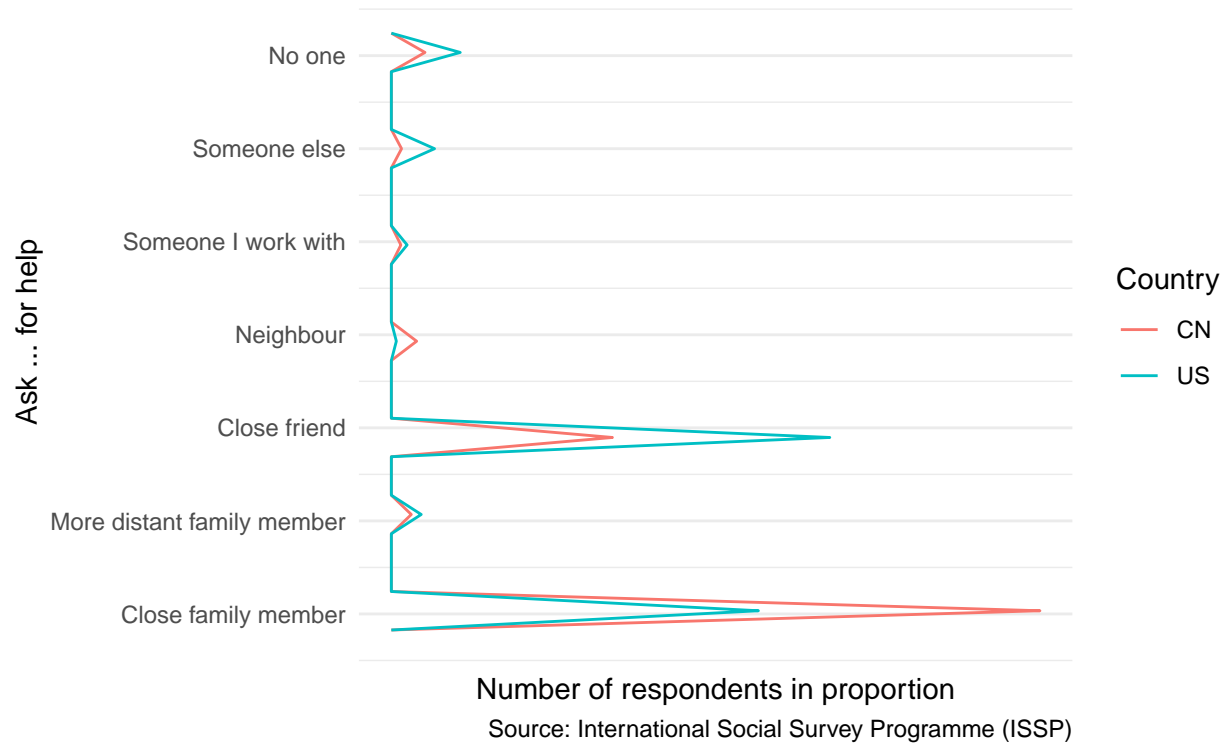
Figure 2. Whom to ask for help:
in depression?



In giving advice about family problems

With a Similar pattern occurring in the situation of depression (Figure 2) and meeting family problems (Figure 3), close friends accounted for a higher proportion than the first scenario.

Figure 3. Whom to ask for help:
in giving advice about family problems?



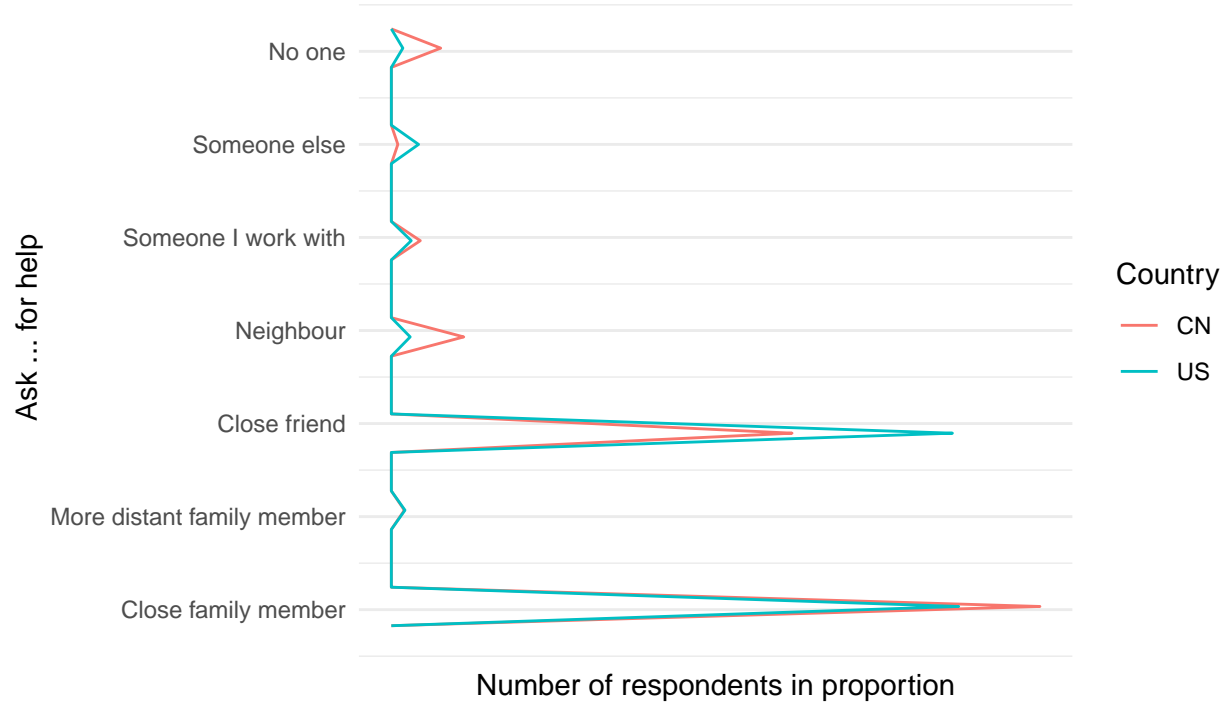
In enjoying a pleasant social occasion with

In figure 4, it can be learned that in terms of recreation, Americans will consider family members and friends almost equally, and there is smaller difference between these two groups among Chinese as well. People get more diverse options in positive scenarios than negative ones.

Table 1: Home population by country

Country	Average home population
CN	2.64
US	2.31

Figure 4. Whom to ask for help:
in enjoying a social occasion with?



Source: International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)

Home population

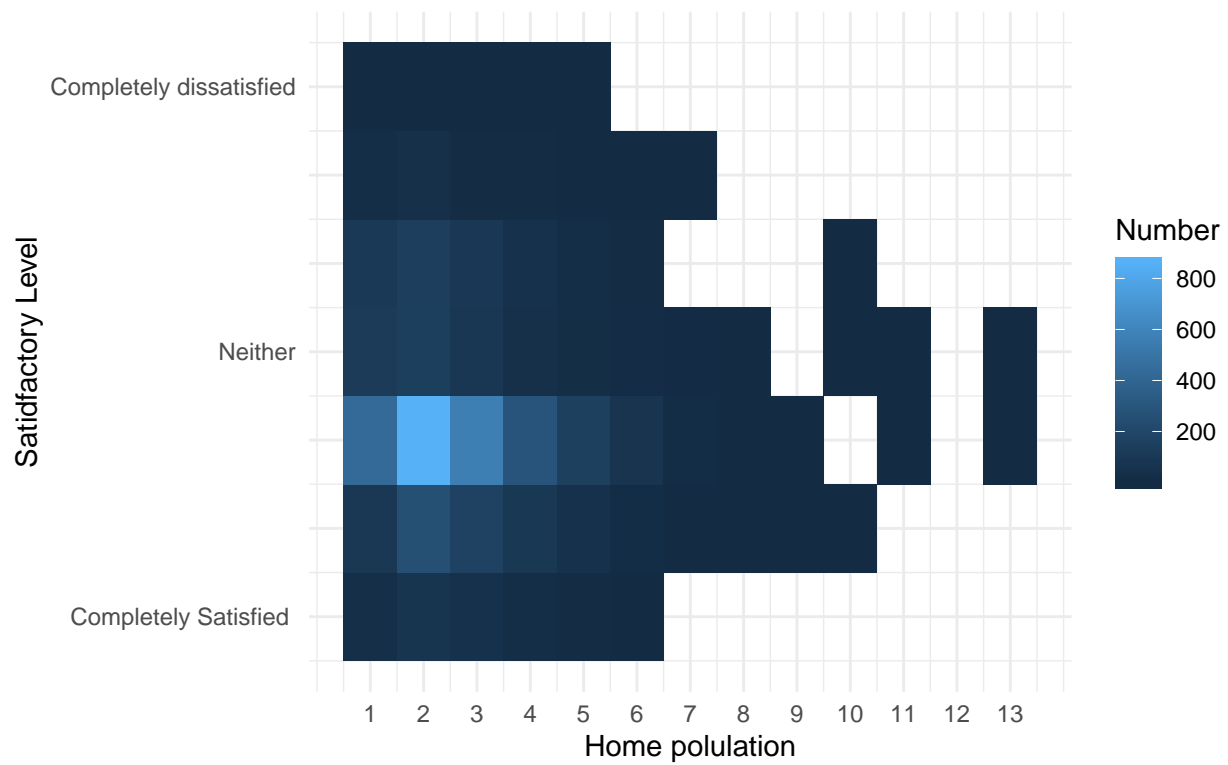
From the above analysis, it is quite evident that close family members are the core of the social networks whatever the country is, though the Chinese more rely on families than Americans.

Since the family is an indispensable element of social networks, a question arises on the active individuals that exerting the influence. Here, the satisfactory level is included to see whether the number of family members positively related to the life satisfaction level of an individual.

China

For China, life satisfactory doesn't seem to have a relationship with the home population. In figure 5, for any given number of home population, the majority of people (the lightest block in each column fall into that chosen home population all feel fairly satisfied, uninfluenced by the value of the home population.

Figure 5.Satisfactory levels by home populations(China)

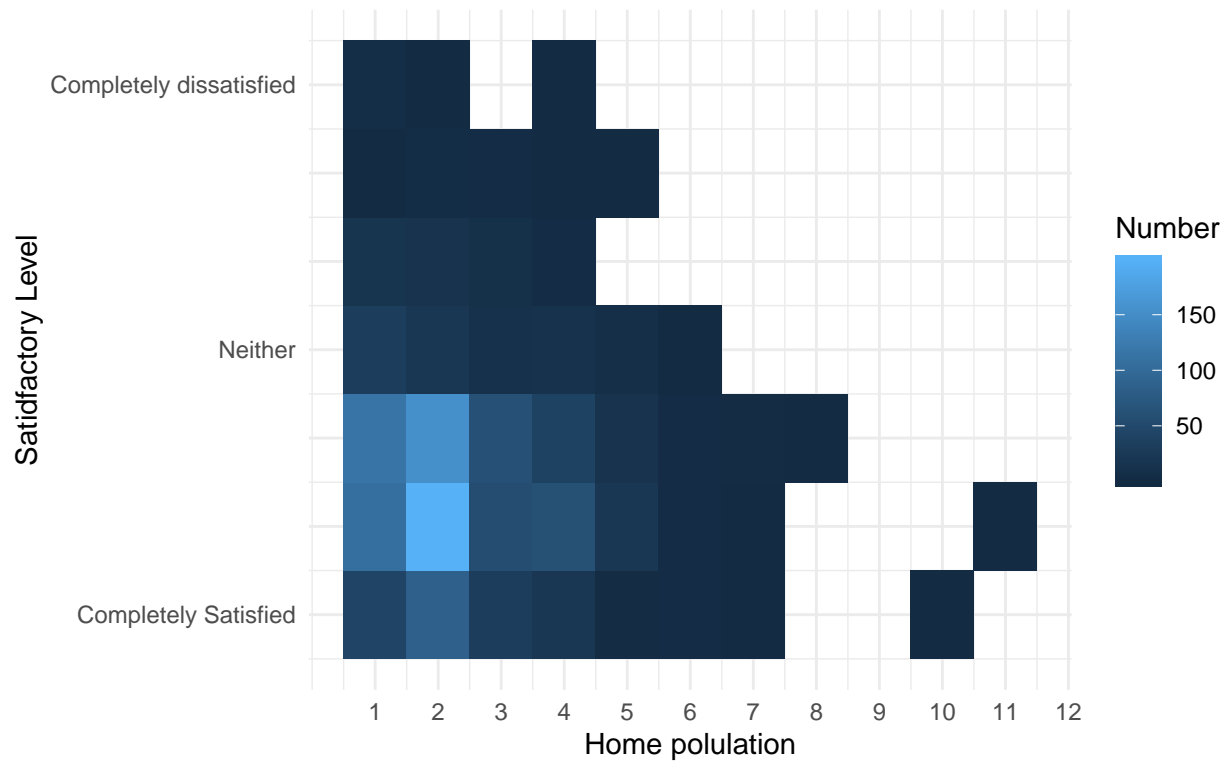


Source: International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)

USA

For the USA, shown in figure 6 homes of two or four people are in general more satisfied than the others, with the majority feel very satisfied.

Figure 6.Satisfactory levels by home populations(USA)

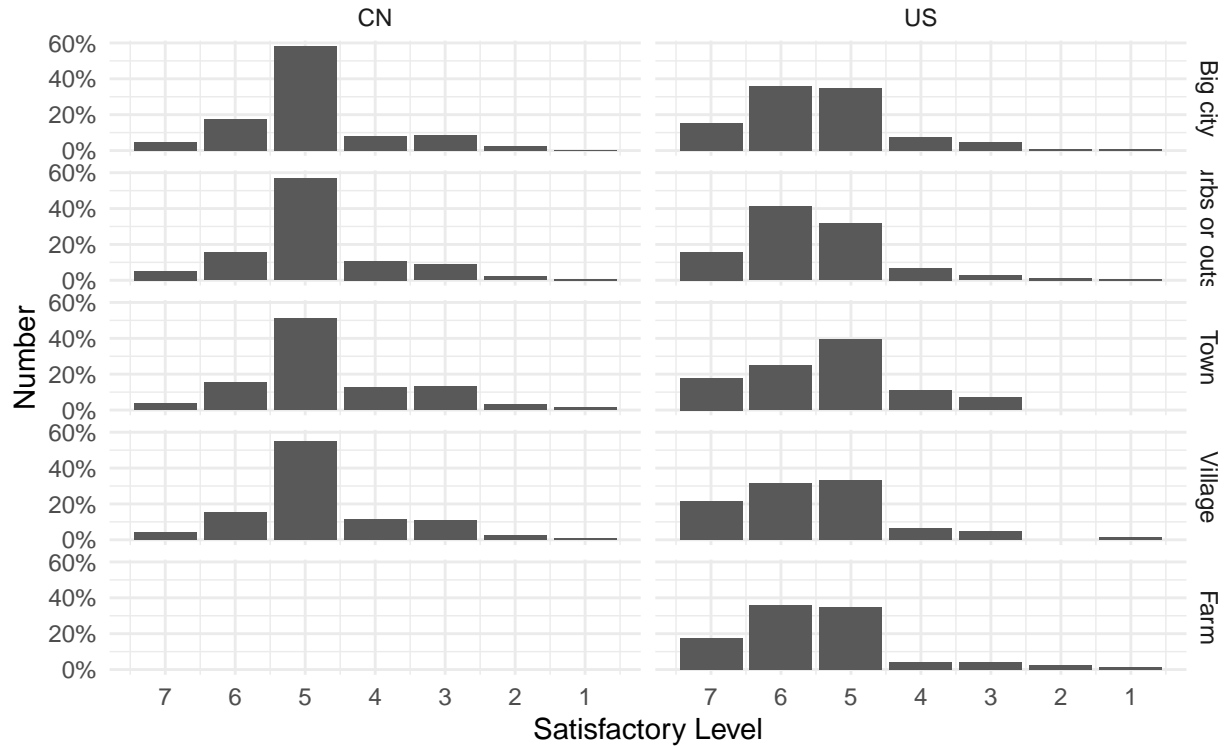


Source: International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)

Social resources

Regarding social resources, the place of living is employed as an indicator. In China, fairly Satisfied holds true regardless of the place of living. However, in the USA, satisfactory levels concentrate around very satisfied and fairly satisfied with small fluctuation among places. Further investigation is needed to determine whether the difference between the two countries is caused by different social resources.

Figure 7. Satisfactory level by place of living



Source: International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)

Conclusions

- Chinese are more family-oriented than Americans in terms of social networks.
- Family is the core of social networks.
- The home population doesn't have an influence on life satisfactory in China, while in the US, homes of 2 and 4 are more satisfied than the others.
- In general, Americans are more satisfied towards their life than Chinese.