

SOC 453 Globalization and Transformation in a Comparative Perspective

Master Thesis



**Insurance Culture in China
under the Conditions of Transformation**

**Author: Tang Yuanxiong
Supervisor: Jan-Olof Nilsson**

Department of Sociology
Lund University
Sweden

Author: Tang Yuanxiong

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Abstract

During the process of transformation from Gemeinschaft to Gesellschaft, as a product of market economy, China's insurance industry has achieved great accomplishments since its reestablishment in 1980. However, it still encounters the problem of the low acceptance rate among Chinese people. They have their own understanding of insurance according to their knowledge of insurance. Chinese attitudes towards insurance are less positive. For those Chinese who have purchased commercial insurance, their insurance behavior displays the influences of culture. Facing insurance—one method of dealing with risks, Chinese people like to compare it with the traditional mode of dealing with risks which is composed of family, human relationships, and work unit (country), which cultural foundation is the traditional values including “loyalty, filial piety, and ties of friendship”. Although there have been many changes of the traditional mode of dealing with risks because of the transformation, the traditional mode is still operating. The cultural values—“loyalty, filial piety, and ties of friendship”—dominate Chinese people's attitudes towards insurance and their insurance behavior. This paper discusses the influence of these values on the development of insurance in China.

Key words: Insurance; risks; attitudes; behavior; values; transformation

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1. Introduction

As China enters the twentieth-first Century, it has experienced more than 20 years of reform from planned economy to market economy. China's reform pushes it into a transformation from agrarian society to industrial society or from Gemeinschaft to Gesellschaft (Lu Xueyi, 2004:3).

During the process of transformation, as a product of market economy, China's insurance industry has developed rapidly, and achieved great accomplishments since its reestablishment in 1980¹ along with the rapidly economic development. It develops with a high increase rate. For instance, in 2002, the total insurance premium of all insurance companies was up to \square^2 305.3 billion, an increase of 44.3 percent from 2001(Statistical Bureau of China, 2003); and in 2003, the total insurance premium of all insurance companies was up to \square 388 billion, an increase of 27.1 percent from 2002(Zhu Dongsong, 2004). Additionally, the total assets of China's insurance were up to \square 1.0125 trillion in April 2004. This indicates that China's insurance has entered a new stage³. Therefore, China's insurance, which is regarded as the "rising-sun industry" in the 21st century, attracts more than 100 foreign insurance companies come to China to invest (Sun Qixiang, 2000: 1). Among them, 40 insurance companies have formally started operation so far (Wang Xiaoping, 2004). Experts predict that there will be more foreign insurance companies investing in China, because the Chinese Government has lifted all geographic and business scope restrictions on foreign insurers in accordance with the nation's commitments upon World Trade Organization accession since December 11, 2004. These facts indicate that China's insurance has huge potential to develop.

Yet, while the overall assets of the insurance industry are up and the number of market players and the amount of premium incomes are on the rise, the vast majority of Chinese people have not embraced this "insurance culture." For example, the insurance density, or per capita premiums, reflects a country's per capita payment level

¹ In 1959, commercial insurance was cancelled because of the political policies in China.

² \square , the symbol of RMB(Ren Min Bi) Yuan, which is the name and one unit of Chinese money. Currently, $\$1 \approx \square 8.2$

³ http://www.cqcb.com/gb/map/2004-05/18/content_237525.htm May 18, 2004 The total assets of China's insurance is up to 1.0125 trillion

on insurance premiums, which mirrors the level and quality of insurance guarantees for its people, and also the acceptance of insurance. In 2002, the average rate of premium in the GDP⁴ of the world was 8 percent. China, with its average rate of premium of 3 percent ranked 49th. Also, China, with an average per capita premiums of US\$29 ranked 71st when compared to the US\$423 world average (Wei Xuan, 2004). This data shows the low acceptance rate of commercial insurance in China to some extent.

What's more, China's premium income statistics have been exaggerated (Hao Yansu, 2004). For example, according to the China Insurance Regulatory Commission (CIRC), the country's top insurance industry watchdog, China's premium income reached □388.04 billion (US\$46.8 billion) in 2003, with □301.1 billion (US\$36.3 billion) coming from personal insurance, up 32.4 per cent year on year. However, considering other factors, such as premiums from participating insurance products, premiums from universal life insurance and link investment-oriented insurance⁵, the real insurance density would be adjusted down to □156.77 (US\$18.9)(Hao Yansu, 2004).

According to the data from Insurance Association of China (Lu Renbo, 2002), urban areas are the main market of insurance today, but even in the 46 biggest cities, only 25.6 percent of urban resident families have the experience of buying commercial insurance. As for the individual, the rate of individual policies is much lower than that of family policies (Lu Renbo, 2002). In addition, the survey was conducted in the 46 biggest cities, so the corresponding rate would be lower in smaller cities and towns. However, even in the 46 biggest cities, 26.2 percent of urban residents do not believe in commercial insurance. In the countryside, commercial insurance purchase is extremely low (Zhou Tao & Chen Jin 2004;China Youth Daily, 2004). Therefore, Wu Dingfu, the current president of China Insurance Regulatory Commission, argues that China's insurance is not accepted well by the people and the nation (Wei Xuan, 2004). The facts mentioned above imply China's low acceptance rate of commercial

⁴ GDP, abbr. gross domestic product

⁵ These three kinds of insurance products are based on wealth management, not the security-guaranteeing type. Such insurance practices are not true "insurance" in accordance with internationally accepted statistical methods, but a variant of wealth management tools. Therefore, such amounts of insurance should not be counted as insurance premium incomes, but those of a trust fund.

insurance. What factors account for this? Most researchers (Yu Dianjiang & Guo Nan, 2003; Wu Jiangming& Lin Baoqing, 2003; Sun Rong, 2003; Wang Xianglan &Li Ailan, 2003;etc.) only analyze this problem in terms of economics. Some researchers (Wang Xianzhang, 2000) emphasize the importance of people's insurance awareness. In sociological perspective, people's insurance behavior is not only individual behavior, but also "common behavior" which shares the characteristic of culture. Therefore, this research proceeds on the assertion that this phenomenon will not be fully understood unless Chinese insurance culture itself is taken into account. Culture⁶ should be paid more attention to, because it provides the legality of coherent way of life in values, ideas and knowledge (Chen Xin, 2003). And analysts know that values are fairly good predictors of behavior. The thesis seeks to understand the low acceptance and use of insurance in China through describing and analyzing the insurance culture in the conditions of transformation.

2. Literature Review

Insurance has caused wide public concern because of the reform of social security system, including officials, researchers, underwriters, and ordinary citizens, pay more and more attention to. Therefore, with regard to the low acceptance and use of insurance in China, many researchers have produced a range of views.

Some researchers (Yang Song, 2002; Wang Xujin, 2002; Lu Renbo, 2002; Wang Xujin, 2002; Wu Jiangming& Lin Baoqing, 2003; etc.) point out, there is a positive correlation between the increase rate of people's income and the increase rate of buying insurance. For most Chinese people, the level of income is relatively low, but the price of commercial insurance is beyond their financial ability to insure themselves and their families. Although people's lives have been dramatically changed over the last decades, it must be admitted that, shortage of funds is still the one of the biggest

⁶ Culture, most frequently used a concept, is not easily given a uniform definition. In this thesis, I choose the one accepted by most scholars. According to Alfred L. Kroeber and Clyde Kluckhohn, "culture consists of patterns, explicit and implicit, of and for behavior acquired and transmitted by symbols, constituting the distinctive achievements of human groups, including their embodiments in artifacts; the essential core of culture consists of traditional (i.e., historically derived and selected) ideas and especially their attached values."

□<http://www.webref.org/sociology/sociology.htm>□

questions that they cannot buy insurance. Also, some researchers (Yu Dianjing & Guo Nan, 2003) argue that the positive correlation between the increase of people's income and the increase rate of buying insurance is not very strong, because the increase of income is steady, but the increase rate of buying insurance fluctuates a lot. That is to say, whether Chinese people use insurance or not is related to the level of income, but not completely determined by it.

Some researchers find reasons from China's insurance industry itself. For example, insurance's most important principle is the "utmost good faith", but China's insurance industry breaches this principle to some extent (Ma Xuebin, 2003; Sun Rong, 2003; Wang Xianglan & Li Ailan, 2003; etc.); the insurance products provided by insurance companies cannot meet people's needs for insurance, such as providing for the aged, medical care, education, housing, and liability (Wu Dingfu, 2003). They think the incomplete development of China's insurance industry does not make provision for Chinese people to accept insurance.

Some researchers (Wu Jiping & Dai Jun, 2002; etc.) claim it can be attributed to the improper monitoring of insurance, the lag of the legal system monitoring insurance, and the imbalance between commercial insurance and social insurance⁷, etc.. This is because of government's policy of insurance.

And some researchers (Wang Xianzhang, 2000; The team of insurance investigation, 2001; etc) also realize that people's insurance awareness is the fundamental force to push the development of insurance, and Chinese people's insurance awareness is not adaptable for the development of insurance.

Also some researchers (Lin Zhongjie, 1995; Wang Xujin, 2002) take comprehensive factors into consideration, but they just list those factors mentioned above, and do not emphasize the dimension of culture.

While a number of arguments exist for the low acceptance and use of insurance in China, this thesis adds another dimension to these arguments—the insurance culture. That is, what cultural attitudes about insurance must change before China develops its

⁷ China's social security system includes social insurance, social welfare, the special care and placement system, social relief and housing services. As the core of the social security system, social insurance includes old-age insurance, unemployment insurance, medical insurance, work-related injury insurance and maternity insurance.

commercial insurance.

When it comes to insurance culture, some researchers and insurance practitioners think that, insurance culture is the culture related to an insurance company (Yi Xia, 2000; Zhuo Zhiqiang, 2000). In a broad sense, insurance culture is the summation of material culture and spiritual culture in the insurance action based on the insurance business; in a narrow sense, insurance culture is the spiritual culture in the development of insurance company (Yi Xia, 2000; Zhuo Zhiqiang, 2000). What's more, people often use "insurance culture" in the narrow sense. For example, the basic thought of the magazine "INSURANCE CULTURE" edited by the Association of Beijing Company Culture is that, insurance culture is a commercial company's culture.

And some researchers (Zhang Yong, 2001) refer to the "social insurance culture". They think that social insurance culture is the values and custom related to social insurance. In conclusion, these analyses of insurance culture have noticed the importance of people in the process of insurance action. However, they haven't emphasized enough that ordinary people represent the principal part of insurance culture.

In this thesis, unless otherwise specified, the term "insurance" refers to commercial insurance. Insurance, from the perspective of risk management⁸, is a formal social device for reducing risk by transferring the risks (such as property loss exposures, personal loss exposures, liability loss exposures) of several individual entities to an insurer. The insurer agrees, for a consideration, to pay for the loss in the amount specified in the contract (Tang Yunxiang, 2000:8).

In this respect, insurance culture can be people's values about insurance behind their attitudes towards insurance and their insurance behavior. Here, the researcher emphasizes the importance of cultural values. Values are ideas about what is socially defined as good or desirable⁹. Ways of life, social relationships and social institutions are dominated and adjusted by values (Wang Ning, 2001: 128). And it embodies itself in people's everyday life through their attitudes and behavior. In this paper, s will

⁸ People always attempt to find some ways to avoid and prevent risk. So far there have been some methods of dealing with potential losses: (1) risk avoidance, (2) risk assumption, (3) self-insurance, (4) loss prevention, (5) loss reduction, (6) insurance, and (7) risk transfer other than insurance (Michael R. Sneyd, 1998: 65). Of course, people often consider all these alternatives rather than just one method of dealing with an exposure to loss.

⁹ The Sociology Dictionary website: <http://www.webref.org/sociology/sociology.htm>

describe Chinese people's knowledge and attitudes towards insurance, and describe Chinese people's insurance behavior. Additionally, the researcher will discuss the values behind their attitudes towards insurance and their insurance behavior under the conditions of transformation.

3. Methodology

Methodology for a thesis including the type of the research, data collection, processing and analysis is to serve the purposes of a specific research. The purpose of this research is to explain the low acceptance of insurance in China from the view of the current insurance culture in China. Therefore, the researcher will describe Chinese people's attitudes towards insurance and Chinese people's insurance behavior because attitudes and behavior can embody the cultural characteristics. The thesis is regarded as a descriptive and interpretive research.

Qualitative and quantitative approaches are often viewed as opposites, but as one does not exclude the other, studies may contain elements of both. Both research methods offer advantages: quantitative data is often argued to be scientific and credible, while qualitative is more detailed and nuanced. However, they are closely interrelated; quantitative data is based on qualitative judgment, and qualitative data can be described numerically¹⁰. To better understand the current insurance culture, the researcher chose both qualitative and quantitative approaches. While primarily using a qualitative approach, quantitative analysis is used to complement this study.

The reason for using a qualitative method as the primary approach is that, it is a method that searches deeply for information and tries to find underlying causes to the approach of the problem in question. This kind of information is difficult to quantify, since it involves, for instance, attitudes, values and conceptions, so called "soft data". The insurance culture belongs to such kind of information. While the researcher used quantitative data to supplement this analysis, because it is also useful to describe insurance culture, especially when it comes to people's insurance behavior which

¹⁰ The Web Center for Social Research Methods, <http://www.socialresearchmethods.net/>

could be measured in the form of numbers.

Every researcher collects data using one or more techniques (Neuman, 1994: 27). Because the gathering of data may be direct or indirect, the researcher also chose both. The researcher used the indirect gathering of data in that there are a number of papers, books, and some existing statistics related to insurance in the literature. This body will be used to understand the current situation of China's commercial insurance, together with the traditional and current insurance culture in China. The researcher can use the literatures to analyze some points of the topic without conducting longitudinal research or comparative research. As the related references and the existing data are only related to their own research topics, it maybe encounters the problems of validity and reliability. As for validity, selection is essential. The researcher chose the top-quality references according to my judgment. And then the researcher put the related references into the analyzing framework and used them after logical reasoning to solve the problem of validity. Some of these existing data came form one of the researcher's own which was from the survey on the insurance awareness of China's urban residents conducted in 2002¹¹. It is useful for the thesis.

As for direct gathering of data, the researcher chose the method of case interview. Interviews can provide a good insight in people's experiences, opinions, attitudes, values and feelings. Through these case in-depth interviews, the researcher attempted to tease out information about Chinese attitudes towards risk and insurance behavior. It is suitable for this thesis and it avoids limitation of money and time. Although the researcher can't use the information from case interviews to draw arbitrary conclusions, such information at least embodies the current insurance culture in China.

The researcher conducted case interviews related to this topic on four different occasions. However, the first three were conducted informally without specific guidelines¹². Only the last was designed for this research and most information is from

¹¹ This survey organized by The School of Philosophy and Sociology, Lanzhou University , is a sampling one conducted in 6 cities: Lanzhou, Chengdu, Zhengzhou, Haebin, Nanchang, Shanghai.

¹² The research separately did the former three interviews in 2002 about the insurance awareness of China's urban residents organized by the Department of Philosophy and Sociology, Lanzhou University; in 2003 about the healthy security of students in the western China which refers to student insurance organized by the Social and Economical Development Research Center of Lanzhou University; in 2003 by myself for the previous course paper. The interviewees were urban residents in Chengdu, Lanzhou and Neijiang. Although the researcher only talked with the

it. Therefore, here the researcher only stresses on what the researcher has done specially for this research.

To do case interviews more formally for this research, the researcher concentrated the questions on the main three dimensions with outlines: 1). how people perceive and deal with risks; 2) their attitudes towards insurance; 3). their insurance behavior. These three dimensions reflect the insurance culture. The researcher conducted research both in urban and rural areas in different time.

From October to November 2004, the researcher chose nine urban residents¹³ from two communities in Lanzhou. The researcher chose Lanzhou because it is the capital of Gansu Province, an immigrant city including all classes of urban residents. Among urban interviewees, the researcher considered the following variables: interviewees' education, income, age, occupation, and sex. Therefore, the nine interviewees are from different backgrounds (See Table 1).

To do case interviews successfully, interviewers should pay attention to access, acceptance, trust and understanding (Feng Xiaotian, 2001:244-247). When doing focused interviews the establishment of trust is very important, since this interview is shaped so that a deeper understanding of the interviewee's perspective is reflected. To gain trust of the interviewees, the researcher always persuaded the gatekeeper in a community to help me. The gatekeeper is acquainted with residents in his own community. When the researcher met with an interviewee, the researcher can gain their trust with my student card. To ensure an open conversation, the researcher used an unstructured interview concentrating on the three dimensions of outline, and only took some important notes when interviewing. After finishing the interview, the researcher wrote the content down by memory. By this way, the researcher gathered much useful information.

Table 1 The basic information of urban interviewees

	Sex	Age	Education	Occupation	Income
Case1	Female	26	Senior high school	Supermarket clerk	Middle

interviewees causally, the researcher also collected some information pertinent to this study.

¹³ The researcher will not use the interviewees' name to protect their privacy in this thesis.

Case2	Female	53	Technical secondary school	Doctor	Middle
Case3	Female	48	Junior high school	Worker	Low
Case4	Male	44	Undergraduate	Professor	High
Case5	Female	34	Senior high school	Office clerk	Middle
Case6	Female	39	Junior high school	No	Low
Case7	Male	27	3-year college	Company clerk	High
Case8	Male	31	Graduate	Student	No
Case9	Male	58	Junior high school	Worker	Low

Rural residents were interviewed as part of a Western Region Living Condition Survey¹⁴ in Gansu, Ningxia and Qinghai provinces from June to November 2004. The interviewees were chosen through PPS¹⁵. As an investigator and supervisor of this survey, the researcher went to thirty-one villages and talked with at least sixty interviewees related to insurance because the questionnaires contain information about social insurance, commercial medicare, commercial accident insurance and what they depend on when they become old. Among them, the researcher inquired at least ten different people about their views on risk and insurance besides the questions in the questionnaires, and took contemporaneous notes.

The information the researcher has collected from case interviews leads him find that, both urban residents and rural residents have many of the same attitudes towards insurance. To some extent, both urban residents and rural residents are “peasants” because of the deep influence of agrarian civilization (Shi Ye & He Feng, 2001:135). As urban residents have much higher exposure to insurance and are the main consumers of insurance (Lu Renbo, 2002), the researcher used their information to analyze and reflect much more about insurance culture.

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¹⁴ The survey is for monitoring economical and social development of Western China conducted by National Research Center for Science and Technology for Development.

¹⁵ PPS, abbr. Sampling with probability proportionate to size.

People's attitudes towards insurance and insurance behavior are based on their knowledge of insurance. Therefore, in this part, the researcher will firstly describe people's knowledge of insurance, and then describe their attitudes towards insurance and insurance behavior, finally discuss why they form such values about insurance.

4.1 Chinese People's Knowledge of Insurance

As an exotic business, insurance was not a part of Chinese culture in the past. At the beginning of its reestablishment, Chinese people knew little about commercial insurance and had their own understanding of insurance. Many different opinions existed about insurance. For instance, there was a joke about this phenomenon that happened at the beginning of its reestablishment. When an insurance salesman went to sell insurance in a community, some of the residents thought he was the man who sold fuses or strongboxes at the mere mention of "insurance"(Wang Xianzhang, 2000). Some people equated "insurance" with "infelicity", so they refused to meet the insurance salesmen at home or at work. Even in the late 1990s, some people thought it was not cost-efficient to buy commercial insurance because it was not useful. Some people thought that buying commercial insurance was a hazardous or risky activity. After buying insurance, they expect something to happen so that they can claim compensation and make profit. If nothing happens, they count it as a loss. These phenomena were common occurrence during that period (Wang Xianzhang, 2000).

Currently, Chinese people know more about insurance after its reestablishment more than twenty years. There is a popular saying among people whose work is related to insurance: the development of insurance depends on drumbeating. The insurance companies have made a lot of detailed advertisements to let Chinese people know more about insurance through all kinds of approaches, such as advertising on journals, newspapers, TV and radios, leafleting in communities and banks, and so on. The data from Insurance Association of China shows that, journals and newspapers are the primary approaches that urban residents acquaint themselves with insurance(Lu Renbo, 2002). According to the survey in 2002, almost every urban resident can name at least one insurance agent and one category of insurance product. Even in rural China, it is

common to know insurance, including social insurance and commercial insurance by listening to radio and watching TV. With the exception of advertisement made by insurance agents, the approaches that Chinese people acquaint themselves with commercial insurance come from what their friends or relatives tell them, which is the second main way to know insurance (Lu Renbo, 2002). As a woman said:

I did not know about insurance before. Last time, after visiting one of my relatives in Lanzhou, I went back home by bus. The booking clerk charged me more ¥1 with the exception of ticket. My relative told me that, it was the fee for insurance. That is to say, you paid ¥1 for the insurance in exchange for ¥10 thousand if there was something wrong with me during the trip because of the bus. Of course, if I arrived at home safely, the insurance got my ¥1. From then on, I know this is insurance, right? (a 56 year-old rural woman)

Insurance, as the name of a business, is gradually circulating among Chinese people. However, most Chinese people only have part general knowledge of insurance. For example, only 6 percent of urban families think they know details about insurance business (Lu Renbo, 2002). According to the survey in 2002, concerning the specific procedures about how to buy commercial insurance and how to claim for compensation, fewer people know how they operate. Some of them who have bought commercial insurance could not tell the differences between the policyholder and the beneficiary, etc. In general, Chinese people are more and more familiar with commercial insurance, but only have superficial knowledge.

4.2 The Attitudes towards Insurance

Although there are many ideas about insurance in Chinese culture, pure commercial insurance was originated from other countries and expanded in China with the process of globalization. In addition, there is a tendency for the world insurance market to become integrative (Zhang Hongzhu & Zheng Gongcheng, 2000: 40). As a global business, insurance has its own cultural meanings. Economically speaking, insurance is a financial arrangement to proportion the loss of pure risks. The applicant must pay

for premiums by cash. During the process of insurance, everything is calculated by money. In this sense, insurance is a financial relationship between the insurer and the applicant. Legally speaking, insurance is a contractual means of shifting the burden of pure risks through pooling to minimize financial loss. According to the contract, the insured undertake the obligation of paying for the premium in exchange for the right of compensation for specific losses provided by the insurer. In this sense, insurance is a contractual relationship between two parties. Also, the implementation of an insurable contract is limited within the period of coverage. During the period of coverage, the two parties must trust the other side and carry on the items on the policy. Insurance contracts form a special class of contract in that the law requires both parties to them, the insured and the insurer, to exercise the “utmost good faith” towards each other. Consequently, there must be a trust mechanism to ensure the implementation of an insurable contract. What’s more, insurance must be based on an independent principal part. The two parties of insurance must be in charge of themselves. In conclusion, there are some basic cultural values behind insurance, such as trust, contract, individualism and so on.

As an economic system, there is no doubt that insurance has been established in China, which includes insurance company, agent, regulation, law and so on. However, internationally, recognized insurance culture is not easy to completely integrate into the local Chinese environment. Chinese people’s attitudes towards insurance attest to this.

With the increase of the knowledge of commercial insurance, some Chinese people’s attitudes towards commercial insurance become much more objective. More people consider commercial insurance as the au pair exchange between themselves and insurance agents under the conditions of market economy. The exchange is based on the freewill principle that benefits the two sides as they buy commercial insurance to transfer the risks arising from modernity. To nip it in the bud, buying commercial insurance can provide a certain sense of security. According to the survey in 2002, the view that “buying commercial insurance releases them from worries if something unfortunate happens, and it also provides compensation if there is something

unfortunate happened” has been shared by 61.2 percent of the interviewees. The rapid development of China’s insurance industry partly shows more people realize the function of insurance and accept the principles of insurance.

Meanwhile, Chinese people hold some different attitudes towards insurance whether they buy insurance or not, and whatever their backgrounds are. There are some typical types of attitudes towards insurance in the case interviews as following:

First, insurance is not useful.

Insurance is one of the methods of risk transfer, and it is an effective way of dealing with risks in an economical perspective (Sun Qixiang, 1996: 20; Tang Yunxiang, 2000: 9). However, it is another story in China. Commercial insurance occupies only a small portion of methods of dealing with risks so far. They regard the traditional mode of dealing with risks as more effective than insurance. The researcher will introduce the traditional mode of dealing with risks a bit later. Many people do not understand clear what are insurable risks¹⁶, and they connect insurance with all risks but doubt its capability to deal with risks at the same time. Although the traditional mode of dealing with risks is changing, they still influence people’s attitudes towards insurance. Some Chinese people do not think insurance is useful. As one man said:

Can insurance make me safe? No, it cannot. If there is some emergency happened, can an insurance company solve problems as quickly as my students or my friends? I am sure my students are much more dependable than insurance companies.... Also I have social insurance and it is enough for me to live on for the rest of my life, I believe, if the society runs as the current logic. (Case4)

From what case 4 said we can see that, when it comes to the methods of dealing with risks, people think insurance plays a less important role. Insurance is only one method among all of that, and it can only provide financial compensation for insurable risks. What’s more, the policyholder should pay for the premium initially. However, the

¹⁶ The conditions that make a risk insurable are (1) the peril insured against must produce a definite loss not under the control of the insured, (2) there must be a large number of homogeneous exposures subject to the same perils, (3) the loss must be calculable and the cost of insuring it must be economically feasible, (4) the peril must be unlikely to affect all insured’s simultaneously, and (5) the loss produced by a risk must be definite and have a potential to be financially serious (Sun Qixiang, 1996:24-28).

traditional safety net composed of family, human relationships and work unit¹⁷, aims at all kinds of risks. And the safety net, without so many formal regulations, could change its forms according to the conditions. It provides not only financial compensation but also emotive support. Chinese people are more familiar with this way of dealing with risks. As insurance is a relative new way of dealing with risks in China, Chinese people know its basic function, but do not regard and use it as the main method of risk transfer.

From what case 4 said we can also see that, as one commercial system, insurance is not as dependable as human relationships in ordinary people's opinion. The operation of insurance depends on some formal procedures. It is a formal system. However, do Chinese people trust such system? This refers to the trust mechanism. Many scholars have researched Chinese trust (Li Weimin & Liang Yucheng, 2002). Some sociologists divide trust into "system trust" and "personal trust"(Qi Gong, 2003,) among them, Luhmann(1979) is the most significant one. Although there are some different opinions on the conditions of these two forms of trust, the basic tendency is that, "system trust" is strengthening and "personal trust" is weakening in China. However, "personal trust" still plays quite an important role in Chinese trust (Qi Gong, 2003). Because China's insurance is not a perfect system, and people are prone to "personal trust", it is normal that Chinese people do not treat insurance as dependable as "human relationship" which is based on "personal trust".

Second, insurance limits freedom to some extent.

As mentioned above, insurance is a contractual relationship between two parties. However, not all Chinese people can understand this. Some Chinese people think that an insurance contract is too unkind and unreasonable. As a woman said:

I know how insurance runs. But I do not accept it. The insurance contracts are so complicated. You feel dizzy when reading this or that regulations, items...If I buy insurance, I will have to be limited by the

¹⁷ In China, "unit" means a company, factory or any organization like these which people are working for.

items of policy. My freedom will be lost. What's more, all the items have been designed well before you buy it. So obviously, the insurance contracts are propitious to the insurance company. What is the most important, the management of insurance costs the money from the insureds! (Case5)

China is transforming from a planned economy to a market economy. A market economy is essentially a contractual economy which emphasizes norms (Yanhui, 2002). Insurance is a part of the market economy and is based on a contract. The relationship among people is also gradually transforming from informal to formal. However, in China, because of the influence of tradition, ethical relationships still influence people. Ethical relationships emphasize people's personal integrity and self-discipline (Qiu Ben, 1995). Chinese people pay much attention to "a promise that will be kept". If you do things by signing contracts and have lawyers, along the way, it means trust is lost and one turns to the legal system to dissolve disputes. Chinese people are not familiar with this new culture. So Case 5 shows that, this woman does not like the insurance contracts.

Third, insurance is not as good as savings or some other way to gather money.

With the development of insurance, insurance companies have designed more and more categories of insurance products to attract people (Wang Xujin, 2002). Among them, deposit insurance is a relatively new one that has both the function of insurance and savings. However, Chinese still cannot treat insurance as the same as savings, even some other way to gather money. As a woman said:

In fact, insurance is one method of pooling money to give one individual to use. So why I go to buy insurance and let it restrict me? If I had money, I would like to deposit it into banks. So I can draw it whenever I want...I am too poor to buy insurance or deposit money into banks....Do you know how we pool money? Some people whose situations are like mine, make an alliance. There are 10 persons now and some other people will join us later. We know each other well. Each one in our alliance deposits

□300 together every month. So we have □3000 together every month and then draw cuts to decide who can get the whole money that month. We do this by turns. It is a good way to collect money. It is better than insurance. If there is something urgent happening to me, I can apply for the money that month without the limitation of turn. The other people can understand and agree. But I cannot do this if I buy insurance....(Case6)

From what Case 6 said we can know that, when people decide how to deal with their disposable money, Chinese people would like to deposit their money into banks primarily (Lu Renbo, 2002; Yan Hua, 2003), not to buy insurance. Even in the biggest 46 cities, only 9 percent urban residents would like to invest their money in insurance, behind the other investments, such as housing, education (Lu Renbo, 2002). In 2002, the total premium accounted for 3.5 percent of the balance of saving deposits of Chinese people, which was lower than the average rate of that-7.4 percent-among all the countries in the world. Also, more than 40 percent of the purposes of saving are for providing for the aged, education, diseases, and accidents, which is performed by insurance in developed countries (Wu Dingfu, 2003). Currently, insurance cannot replace savings for potential losses because Chinese people have strong idea that “savings have priority”. Therefore, no matter if the external factor is inflation or the bank’s adjustments of the interest rate of deposits, they cannot influence the increase of the propensity to save (Fan Jianping, 2000). Consequently, insurance is in a subordinate position when people decide how to deal with their money.

Forth, insurance is a deceptive business.

What people talk most is the dishonesty of the insurance agents whenever the researcher conducted survey in 2002 or interviewed people in 2004. Insurance’s primary principle is “utmost good faith”; however, Chinese people think that they have breached their primary principle because of the influence of some dishonest events in the realm of insurance. Some people regard insurance as a deceptive business. As many researchers (Ma Xuebin, 2003; Sun Rong, 2003; Wang Xianglan &Li Ailan, 2003; etc.) argue, there is, for some, a crisis of trust in the realm of insurance in China.

As a man said:

There are so many insurance agents nowadays. You would see them almost everywhere. But can you trust them? I doubt that. I am working for a foreign company now. The job is not steady-going, although its salary is relatively high in Lanzhou. I once planned to buy insurance, however, I cannot trust any insurance. It is said that, the agents are so enthusiastic to you before the deal has been done; but after you buy the insurance, they will not care for you at all. Some agents even do not tell you under what conditions you cannot get the compensation. Especially when you have to claim settlement, you are swamped in the mud....(Case7)

As for the insurer, the purpose of dealing in risks with commercial patterns is to profit as well as transfer potential losses for the insureds. Chinese people are familiar with the commercial patterns after carrying out the opening and reform policy, so it is normal for Chinese people to understand that insurance is a profitable business. However, China's insurance is only at the beginning and there have been many deceptive practices between the agents and the insureds (Wang Minfu & Chen Xin, 1999). The incomplete development of insurance makes Chinese people think that, insurance only pays attention to the profit. Therefore, they will think out some substituting way to deal with the potential losses, such as the way Case 6 mentioned: she, with some acquainted people, sets up an alliance to gather money to prepare for something emergent.

There are also some other attitudes towards insurance. These attitudes could display that Chinese people have their own understanding of insurance. Chinese people would like to compare insurance with some other ways of transferring risks, or negatively evaluate insurance according to their own understanding and situation. As mentioned above, insurance has its own basic cultural values when it expands in the whole world during the process of globalization. However, when it arrives in China, insurance encounters the force of locality. As Tomlinson states, "in a huge range of particular

customs and predilections—from religious traditions to the attachment to local types of bread or beer—people demonstrate the countervailing cultural force of the local situation” (Tomlinson, 1999: 88).

4.3 Insurance Behavior

4.31 Social Insurance VS Commercial Insurance

So far urban areas have been the main insurance market in China and this would be the case for a long time (Lu Renbo, 2002; Yu Dianjing & Guo Nan, 2003). The rate of rural residents who own any insurance is quite low (Zhou Tao & Chen Jin, 2004). A report shows it is lower than 8 percent, and few buy commercial insurance (China Youth Daily, 2004). We do know that urban residents are the main consumers of insurance. As for the families, data shows that among urban residents in the 46 biggest cities, 46.5 percent of them own at least one kind of social insurance; 4.5 percent of them buy at least one kind of commercial insurance; 21.1 percent of them own both social insurance and bought commercial insurance; and 27.9 percent of them have no insurance. As for the individuals, the rate of individual ownership of insurance is much lower than that of family’s (Lu Renbo, 2002). Again, the researcher supposes the insurance ownership rate would be lower in smaller cities and towns.

From the data above, we can see that, social insurance is more popular than commercial insurance. Not only do more people own social insurance, but also when they have a chance to make a choice, more people choose social insurance than commercial insurance. When asking whether to insurance or not within the following 3 years, 49.9 percent of urban residents in the 46 biggest cities replied that were possibly going to buy insurance, including social insurance and commercial insurance. Among them, 51.9 percent planned to buy social insurance, 27.6 percent thought buying of commercial insurance, and 20.5 percent plan to purchase both (Lu Renbo, 2002).

Why do more people choose to buy social insurance? Besides the basic factors, such as the early operation of social insurance, and the government policies of compulsory purchase of social insurance by employers for employees (Lu Renbo, 2002), the cultural values also plays a very important role in consumer’s decision. People think

that the government is more dependable than a commercial company (Chen Chaoxian, 1996: 194). This is one kind of trust. According to Luhmann (1979), trust is divided into two types, including “system trust” and “personal trust”. Each trust can have multiple subdivisions. When concerning special structures of each trust, there will be one kind of trust being the position of “primary trust”¹⁸(Qi Gong, 2003). Although trusts of social insurance and commercial insurance belong to “system trust”, more people would regard social insurance as “primary trust” since it is carried out by the government. As a man said:

How could I trust commercial insurance? My nephew has bought health insurance for his son. The little boy once caught an acute disease, my nephew sent him to a hospital. After that, he went to insurance company to ask for compensation. But the insurance company refused him because he did not send his son to the hospitals which they designate. ...As for me, I have social insurance. I can depend on it to spend my rest life. Social insurance is absolutely better than commercial insurance. (Case9)

4.32 No. 1 Choice: Life Insurance

As mentioned above, in 2002, the total insurance premium of all insurance companies was 305.3 billion which represents an increase of 44.3 percent from 2001. Among the total insurance premium, the life assurance was 195.7 billion, the premium of health insurance and accident insurance was 31.8 billion, and the property insurance was 77.8 billion(Statistical Bureau of China, 2003). Also during the period from January to June in 2003, the total insurance premium of all insurance companies was up to 212.61 billion. Similarly, among them, the life assurance was 165.26 billion which increased 39.3 percent from the same period in 2002, and the property insurance was 47.35 billion which increased 11.8 percent from the same period in 2002(Mao

¹⁸ “Primary trust” means the one people trust most in the structures of trust. For example, generally speaking, the structures of “personal trust” include kin; classmates or comrade in arms; colleague; etc. Chinese people trust most is “kin”, that is to say, the people whom Chinese people trust most are those who are family members or relatives (Li Weimin & Liang Yucheng, 2002). “Kin” is the “primary trust” in the structures of “personal trust”.

Xiaoping & Liu Shiping, 2003). From this official statistics, we can see a basic fact that life insurance is the No. 1 people choose to buy nowadays.

The data shows that, the main forms of commercial insurance which Chinese people buy are life insurance, health insurance, accident insurance, and property insurance. After the reestablishment of the commercial insurance industry in 1980, Chinese people had the tendency to pay much more attention to property or substance than people themselves up to 1997 (Shi Ye & He Feng, 2001: 131). However, the situation changed at the end of 1997 because the rate of life insurance in the total insurance premium increased to 55.5 percent, which for the first time, was more than the property insurance (Cheng Qiang, 2000). Until June 2003, the rate of life insurance of the total insurance premium was up to 77.7 percent (Mao Xiaoping & Liu Shiping, 2003). This data displays the change of Chinese people's insurance preference. Now there is a popular value among Chinese people: human being is more important than anything else. As a man said:

My family has a car bought by my wife. She is a vice president of a real estate agent, so she often drives here and there. When she bought the car, she only bought insurance for the car. An accident once happened when she was driving. She was injured, and the car was damaged. The insurance company came to make a compensation on the car, but she had to pay for her fee-for-service by herself. Since then, she bought an accident insurance for herself. And I also asked her to buy accident insurance for herself. Thinking that, if there is something wrong with her, what's the use of the car? (Case8)

4.33 Main Insurants of Commercial Insurance: Children and the Elderly

As mentioned above, life insurance has become the number one insurance Chinese people purchase. According to the principle of life insurance, the one who contributes most to a family should be the insurant of life insurance (Shi Ye & He Feng, 2001). However, children are always the first objects chosen for being the insurants of life insurance, and the elderly are the second objects in China. The middle-aged people,

who are the policyholders, seldom buy life insurance for themselves. Children and the elderly are the main insurants of commercial insurance in China (Shi Ye & He Feng, 2001: 131). Some other surveys draw the same conclusion. For example, in Wuhan, the capital of Hubei Province, 32.05 percent of interviewees would like to buy insurance for their children at first, and then 31.90 percent for their parents (The team of insurance investigation, 2001). During the process of investigation, the researcher, together with the other investigators, also experienced this concerning who is the first insurant in a family.

For example, some parents buy accident insurance for their children, but not for themselves. The Ministry of Education of China forbids the schools to buy accidental insurance for their students through mandatory purchase since 2003. Therefore, some insurance companies send their salespersons to primary schools to sell the student accidental insurance at the beginning of a new term. When we were conducting surveys about the healthy security of students at the beginning of autumn term in 2003, we saw many parents who had initiatively bought the student accidental insurance for their children. When we asked them whether they had bought insurance for themselves, most of them said “no”. Some parents think they are mature enough to avoid risks in daily life, but their children are too young to be responsible for themselves. What’s more, because of the family planning policy, most families have only one child. Consequently, children are the focus of the family since they represent the hope of the families. They would like to make sure that their children are safe and under a certain security system in case there is something wrong with them. As a man said:

What do you live for? For Children! Nowadays every family has only one child. In case there is something wrong with the child and I have not enough money, what should I do? How can I live without my child? So it is normal to buy insurance for my child. You are not married. You cannot understand this...(a 35 year-old man in Chengdu)

From the data and case interviews, it can be seen that the traditional values-“respecting the elderly and loving the young” and “to bring up sons is for providing for the aged”-still influence people’s activities, such as the choices of the insurants, even if

they have been influenced by the increase of individualism during transformation from Gemeinschaft to Gesellschaft.

Chinese people's insurance behavior shows that, they trust social insurance more than commercial insurance, and they pay much more attention to themselves than before, what's more, children and the elderly are the main insurants of commercial insurance. These characteristics partly display Chinese people's insurance behavior that is directed by their cultural values.

4.4 Discussion

Insurance is about providing security, but it is actually parasitic upon risk and people's attitudes towards it. Chinese people's attitudes towards insurance and insurance behavior demonstrates the influence of Chinese culture, because Chinese people always put insurance into a cultural environment or a certain relationship to understand and deal with. Why have they formed such attitudes towards insurance and insurance behavior? There are cultural values behind them to dominate, such as "to bring up sons is for providing for the aged" and "savings have priority". These values are not only about insurance, but also about the other methods of dealing with risks and how to obtain a sense of ontological security. Therefore, when people face insurance, they would like to use these values to compare insurance with the related methods of dealing with risks. Culturally speaking, these values are rooted in how Chinese people perceive and deal with risks because insurance is one method of risk transfer.

4.41 The Brief Discussion of Risk in a Sociological Perspective

In economists' opinion, risk can be divided into two types according to its nature: speculative risks and pure risks. Speculative risks are exposures that can result in gains or losses; pure risks can result only in losses (Zhang Hongzhu & Zheng Gongcheng, 2000: 4). What insurance deals with is the "insurable risks" of "pure risks" and provides financial compensation for specific losses in exchange for a periodic payment.

However, risk is not that simple in sociologists' eyes. Additionally, ordinary people are

not economical persons, but also social persons at the same time. Consequently, there is need reconsidering the notion of risk in a sociological perspective.

When it comes to risk in sociological perspective, the researcher focus on Giddens and Beck, because they are the most outstanding two theorists who have examined risk (Huang Qingqiao, 2004).

Giddens states, “risk originally had an orientation to space. Later, it became transferred to time, as used in banking and investment - to mean calculation of the probable consequences of investment decisions for borrowers and lenders. It subsequently came to refer to a wide range of other situations of uncertainty.”¹⁹ According to the history of acceptance of risk, Giddens points out, the idea of risk has always been involved in modernity. “One of modernity’s main features is the acceleration of change. This acceleration of change results from the development of expert systems—understood as technological or knowledge systems that organize large areas of the material and social environment in which we live. The central role of expert systems in modernity means that the risks, conscious or unconscious, that social action carries increase. First, there is a transformation in the character of risk. Risk becomes greater and grows unconnected from local conditions. Moreover, it is increasingly socially created. Second, the perception of risk and the perception that the risks attached to expert systems are unpredictable increase because of the greater degree of reflexivity that characterizes modernity.”(Giddens, 1990, quoted in Juan Diez-Medrano) So, Giddens argues that risk assumes a new and peculiar importance in the current period because modernity is a risk culture.

Similarly, Beck writes: “Risk may be defined as a systematic way of dealing with hazards and insecurities induced and introduced by modernization itself”.²⁰ Like Giddens, Beck also analyzes risk in the condition of modernity. Beck posits that we find ourselves in the early stages of a new modernity, in which reflexivity plays a major role (Beck, 1986, quoted in Juan Diez-Medrano). In the new modernity, the central issue is risk and how it can be prevented, minimized, monitored, or

¹⁹ Lecture on risk in Hong, by Anthony Giddens. Internet: http://www.lse.ac.uk/Giddens/reith_99/week2/week2.htm

²⁰ William Leiss, review of risk society. Internet: <http://www.gongfa.com/beckfengxianshehuishuping.htm>

managed”(Ritzer, a, 2004: 149). Beck also points out, the notion of risk moves through two stages: “in the first instance, risk seems no more than a part of an essential calculus, a means of sealing off boundaries as the future is invaded. Risk makes the unforeseeable foreseeable, or promises to do so. In this initial form, risk is a statistical part of the operation of insurance companies. They know a lot about the secrets of risk which change society, even though nothing has yet happened. This is risk in a world where much remains as ‘given’, as fate, including external nature and those forms of social life coordinated by tradition. As nature becomes permeated by industrialization and as tradition is dissolved, new types of incalculability emerge. We move then into the second stage of risk, which Giddens and I have called manufactured uncertainty.” (Frankin, 1998: 588)

Both Giddens and Beck argue that, the notion of risk is accompanied by the rise of insurance. Insurance is based directly upon the connection between the idea of risk and the possibility of calculation. However, situations of manufactured risk cannot be actuarial prediction. When risk turns incalculable, insurance becomes impuissant concerning dealing with risks.

Yet, it does not mean that human beings are being nail-biting facing new risks. As Beck states, “while advanced modernization produces the risks, in also produces the reflexivity that allows it to question itself and the risks it produces. Thus, dialectically, advanced modernity has generated both unprecedented risks and unprecedented efforts to deal with those risks (Beck, 1996, quoted in Riter, 2004, b: 422). Therefore, like Giddens (1990, quoted in Juan Diez-Medrano) states, regardless of how much ontological security individuals draw from expert systems, they develop optimist, militant, cynical, or pragmatic attitudes towards the risks perceived in these expert systems.

As mentioned above, facing risks, people do not attempt and accomplish nothing, but always try to find ways to obtain a sense of security, and then develop routines to perceive and deal with risks. As Giddens (1998) states, individuals need a certain sense of ontological security and trust. These are obtained from the basic mechanism—a set of daily routines that people are accustomed to and which are integral both to the

continuity of the personality of the agent, as he or she moves along the paths of daily activities, and to the institutions of society, which are such only through their continued reproduction. People follow such routines that make it seem as if our lives are safe. However, how to perceive and deal with risks is determined by culture, as risks are fundamentally made up of the perception and definition of culture (Beck, 2002). The risk judgment, including the ways and results of judgment, is quite different in different cultural environments (Lash, 2002). Chinese people have developed their own cultural routines to perceive and deal with risks that they can calculate.

4.42 The Perception of Risks under the conditions of Transformation

On perceiving risks, generally speaking, Chinese people are not sensitive to risks because of the influences of Confucianism which claims tolerance, harmoniousness, domestication, and propriety (Chen Chaoxian, 2000). As an old saying goes: “it is not disaster but good fortune, and it is not possible to avoid disaster”, Chinese people were not active to avoid risks in the past as most people believed in fatalism or have the misperceived mentality that risks would not happen to them. As Giddens says: “all previous cultures, including the great early civilizations of the world, such as Rome, or traditional China, have lived primarily in the past. They have used the ideas of fate, luck or the ‘will of the gods’ where we now tend to substitute risk. In traditional cultures, if someone meets with an accident or, conversely, prospers - well, it is just one of those things, or it is what the gods and spirits intended.”²¹ Such views do not disappear completely with modernization. They still influence people’s perception of risk. For instance, an old man said:

Are there so many risks? You know, “life and death belongs to destiny, and riches and honor depends on the god”. I have experienced so many political movements, but I am still fine! If risks would happen to you, you cannot escape from; if they would not happen to you, even you require, they do not come. (a 76 year-old rural man)

²¹ Lecture on risk in Hong, by Anthony Giddens. Internet: http://www.lse.ac.uk/Giddens/reith_99/week2/week2.htm

Meanwhile, the world is changing and there are many new risk parameters from modernity which China has involved in. China is inevitably moving into a “risk society” because of the tremendous social transformation (Li Lulu, 2004). Chinese people have experienced all kinds of risks, including external risk and manufactured risk, such as SARS and “9.11”. Facing the new environment, Chinese people are more aware of risks (Li Lulu, 2004). According to the survey conducted in 2002, more than 80 percent of urban residents are aware that risks exist everywhere. As a woman said:

It is so dangerous to live in the current world. See, when you go out to work, the traffic is not good and maybe you are involved in a traffic accident. When you go to entertain at some recreational places, it is heard that some abnormal people who have caught a certain infectious disease, especially AIDS, would inject some liquor of infectious disease up to no good when you are unaware of them. And the food. You have to eat everyday. I once bought some vermicelli, but some one told me that they are fumed by sulphur. I used to buy the salad oil from America, but some experts on the TV says, the salad oil is made of GM soybean. And the scientists cannot tell us whether the GM food is safe or not now....

(Case1)

Due to the double process of modernization and systematic transformation, modern China is confronted with multiple risks. Therefore, Chinese people perceive not only external risk, but also manufactured risk. After experiencing risks, ordinary people are much more aware of the existence of risks and their perception of risks is much active, even in rural China especially after the crisis of SARS²². In 2002, 74.1 percent of them had measures or savings to deal with the contretemps according to the survey. Therefore, insurance, as one method of dealing with risks, is possible to enter people’s life horizon.

4.43 China’s Traditional Mode of Dealing with Risks and Changes

²² Some experts say that, in the past, Chinese people were walking barefoot on the road. SARS is like broken glass bits, which let Chinese people know it is important to wear shoes.

4.43-1 China's Traditional Mode of Dealing with Risks

There is one outstanding characteristic about how Chinese people deal with risks: risks are always put into one kind of cooperative relationship to prevent, reduce and transfer (Chen Chaoxian, 1996: 251). Among all kinds of cultural values, there are three core values—"loyalty, filial piety, and ties of friendship" in China's traditional culture which are the principles of all kinds of relationships between individuals and individuals, individuals and groups, or groups and groups (Wang Chuhui, 2002: 398). These values are displayed in all personal affairs and interpersonal affairs, including birth, marriage, aging, illness, and death, as well as insurance etc. When Chinese people encounter routine life events, such as birth, aging, death, etc, or any kind of natural or man-made disasters, they turn to these three values that they obey and put into practice. Family, human relationships and work unit (country), which consist of all kinds of relationships, are the carriers of these three values. Based on these values, Chinese people have developed their own traditional mode of dealing with risks which is a safety net composed of family, human relationships, and work unit.

Family: "kernel stronghold"

In western societies, the individual is the basic unit of a society, but in China, family is the basic unit (Chen Gong, 2000). For Chinese people, he or she is not an independent individual but one who belongs to a family. As a primary group, the family plays a key role in personal life events. Multiple functions are performed by a traditional Chinese family: economy, reproduction, socialization and support of children, education, religion, and politics (Deng Weizhi & Xu Rong, 2001: 77-78). Naturally, family also has the function of dealing with risks.

The value of "filial piety", which is the core of family ethics (Deng Weizhi & Xu Rong, 2001:98), makes people safe in the kinship. The value of "filial piety" requires people support their parents as "to bring up sons is for providing for the aged". When they are young, Chinese people not only bring up children but also support their parents, even their elders. Similarly, when they become old, their sons and daughters-in-law would support them. As a famous old saying goes: "sonlessness is the worst among those

three unfilial conducts”, if a Chinese family has sons, the traditional form of providing for the aged can flow down from generation to generation. Based on this tradition, Chinese people are protected from birth to death by the family, including extended family and family network (Deng Weizhi & Xu Rong, 2001). Consequently, family members are the ones Chinese people trust most (Li Weimin & Liang Yucheng, 2002). In a word, family is the “kernel stronghold” that resists all kinds of risks

“Human Relationships”: “safety nets”

“Human relationships” are very important for Chinese people because “human relationships” are the third methods of resource redistribution in addition to government and market in China (Li Peilin, quoted in Ren Hua, 2002). Besides family and relatives, the other people, such as friends, who are in the structure of Chinese “human relationships”, play a very important role in one’s personal life. When Chinese people evaluate a person, one important standard is to see whether the person has the character of “ties of friendship” or not. If a person were regarded as one who does not have the characters of “ties of friendship”, he or she would be excluded from certain group memberships. This places the person in a dangerous position because that means the person loses “human relationships” but Chinese Society is based on “human relationships”(Li Weimin & Liang Yucheng, 2002).

“Ties of friendship” demands that people offer volunteer help when the other group members encounter difficulties or risks. As an old saying goes: “one can depend on parents at home while depending on friends go-off”, people follow this value and help the other group members and conversely obtain help from them. What’s more, Chinese people pay attention to the idea that “courtesy on one side only lasts not long”. Therefore, they maintain and strengthen the “safety net” through the process of reciprocity. Consequently, all their relatives and friends become their available social resources. Because of the limit of the time and space, this “safety net” is based on the Gemeinschaft of locality and its boundary is limited within their geographical place. When they encounter difficulties or troubles, Chinese people can use their social resources effectively and quickly. The “safety net” composed of “human relationships”

is the second most important insurance system inferior only to the family.

Work unit: the powerful backup force

The work unit is significant for an individual after the People's Republic of China, especially for urban residents. Most people are organized into one specific work "unit" which can offer their rights, membership, legality, and meet their all kinds of needs. The work unit once became the "carrier" of all social life in China (Jiao Ruoshui, 2004).

In addition, the work unit is the source of all kinds of social insurances which are based on the planned economy. The government requires that people should be "loyal" to China, and the government offers protection to its people. At the same time, people fulfill their duty according to the "loyal rule". Because of the government's economic policy, the work unit becomes the provider of social insurances instead of the country (Jiao Ruoshui, 2004), including old-age insurance, unemployment insurance, medical insurance, work-related injury insurance and maternity insurance. The work unit takes responsibilities for all aspects of its members' life from birth to death. Consequently, people were used to feeling safe under the conditions of such a security system. Therefore, being socialized in the work unit environment, people gradually formed "psychology of the work unit" or some values attached to the work unit (Jiao Ruoshui, 2004). They would like to depend on the work unit. As a woman said:

I have contributed greatly to my work unit. My work unit should be in charge of the rest of my life. The government cannot push us into the market. It is not only my personal thought, but many people are like me. As a doggerel that was popular among us goes: "The (Communist) Party (government) is my mother and the factory (work unit) is my family. If there is something wrong with me, the factory (work unit) should take all the responsibilities." (Case 2)

In a word, work unit is the powerful backup force that deals with risks in the national insurance.

Such mode of dealing with risks in China, including self-insurance from the family, informal “mutual insurance” from “human relationships” and social insurance from the work unit, provide Chinese people with not only financial or material support to deal with risks, but also the sense of ontological security.

4.43-2 Changes of China’s Traditional Mode of Dealing with Risks

However, with the opening and reform policy being carried out, the transformation from a planned economy to a market economy shifts the principal part of risks from the government to the company and the individual (Sun Qixiang, 2000: 12). What’s more, the systematic transformation from a planned economy to a market economy produces more new risks, such as occupational risks (Sun Qixiang, 2000: 12-13). Also the systematic transformation naturally causes the changes of the foundation of the traditional mode.

Firstly, the structure of demography and family structure has been changing because of the family planning policy (Sun Qixiang, 2000: 14-15): The family planning policy quickens the coming of an aging society in China. The structure of the family has changed. The nuclear family is the main form of family in China now. And with the increase of average longevity, the middle age people have to take much more responsibility to support the elders, but at the same time, the structure of occupation is changing. Jobs are not stable as before. These changes challenge the force of China's family concerning dealing with risks.

Secondly, the structure of human relationships has been changing because of the systematic transformation, as well as the infusion of ideas from the West (Xue Tianshan, 2004). The relationship based on the *Gemeinschaft* of locality and blood has been developing into the independent relationship or the relationship is changing from status to contract; with the increase of population flow, the “acquainted society” has been changing into “stranger society”. During the process, consequently, people pay attention to not only “ties of friendship” but also “interests” among human relationships with the development of the market economy because the market economy alters people’s ideas about benefit and “ties of friendship”. People’s lives are

much more directly related to the economy. Consequently, people cannot feel the same sense of ontological security through all kinds of human relationships as before.

Thirdly, the relationship between the work unit and ordinary people has been changing. According to the requirements of market economy, the work unit will not offer the social insurances to its member independently for free. Today, the fee of social insurance is paid by the individual, the work unit, and the national government together. Also, social insurance can only offer basic living security. The work unit (company) becomes the independent economic entity. The relationship between work unit and its members is inclined to be a contractual obligation and right. The work unit is not like the “Second extended family” as before and the roles of people in their work unit become more bureaucratic or turn to be “working people”. People cannot find a strong sense of safety from the work unit now.

Because of these changes, Chinese people cannot gain a strong sense of ontological security as before. With the increase of risks under the conditions of transformation, Chinese people have realized that they cannot completely depend on the traditional mode of dealing with risks. Therefore, Chinese people are seeking a new way of dealing with them. With this understanding, insurance, which provides them with a choice of dealing with risks, is developing in China. However, it is only one of the choices of dealing with risks Chinese people face, the cultural values about how to deal with risks have not changed synchronously with the transformation because of the “cultural lag”. As for the whole Chinese people, the basic values in Chinese culture has not been a long way off, but they exist in a situation of more illegibility. The ways one gets along with others or takes order with business among Chinese people are controlled by the basic system of values in a not very clear way (Zheng Bo, 1999). This could be embodied through some practical processes. Insurance cannot be excluded this process. Those values make people find more sense of ontological security from the traditional mode of dealing with risks compared with commercial insurance. What’s more, the traditional mode of dealing with risks is still operating during the transformation from *Gemeinschaft* to *Gesellschaft* (Deng Weizhi & Xu Rong, 2001:83;

Jiao Ruoshui, 2004). Consequently, Chinese people's attitudes towards insurance and insurance behavior are influenced by these values. In view of the strong influence of cultural values, it is not strange that the acceptance and use rate of insurance is low, and it is not strange that Chinese insurance behavior is different from that of Westerners.

5. Conclusion

China's transformation from a planned economy to a market economy creates great needs for commercial insurance (Sun Qixiang, 2000:12). China's insurance industry has made great accomplishments, but encounters the problem of "choke point"—low acceptance rate of commercial insurance. Chinese people's attitudes towards insurance are less positive but more negative, and their insurance behavior also has their own characteristics. Behind them, the traditional values—"loyalty, filial piety, ties of friendship", which are the cultural foundation of the traditional safety net composed of family, human relationships, and work unit (country), still have deep influence on commercial insurance. Chinese people always compare commercial insurance with the traditional mode of dealing with risks. They regard the traditional mode of dealing with risks as a more effective way than commercial insurance. It is inevitable that this occurs during the process of transformation from *Gemeinschaft* to *Gesellschaft*. The low acceptance rate of commercial insurance is from a part of Chinese cultural heritage. Insurance might have forgotten the traditional values, but it seems that the traditional values have not forgotten insurance.

In closing, the researcher would like to say that while the researcher is not so presumptuous as to conclude that the researcher has identified the cultural causes of the low acceptance rate of commercial insurance in China, but the researcher hopes that this paper contributed a piece to this phenomenon form an analytical discussion on insurance culture.

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