Internet Appendix A237: Japanese-English Dual Language Example (2)

Pitcher's Name	Takahiro NISHI	FoR	保険/ファイナンス/マネジメント	Date Completed	2017年6月7日
作成者		category			
(A) Working Title	浅井義裕(2015),「我が国の中小企業における生命保険需要」『生活経済学研究』, Vol.42, 1-13頁				
論文のテーマ					
(B) Basic Research	日本における中小企業の生命保険需要に影響をあたえる要因は何か。				
Question 基礎となる研究の問い					
基礎となる研究の同い (C) Key paper(s)	Main, Brian G. M (1983) "Corporate Insurance Purchases and Taxes", <i>Journal of Risk and Insurance</i> , 50(2), pp.197-223				
主要論文	Hoyt, E.R. and Khang, H (2000) "On the Demand for Corporate Property Insurance", <i>Journal of Risk and Insurance</i> , 67(1), pp.91-107.				
	浅井義裕(2015)「中小企業金融	における生命	保険解約の実証分析」『生命保	険論集』第192号, 31 -	48頁.
(D) Motivation/Puzzle	本研究では日本の中小企業の生	命保険需要	に影響を与える要因を解明してい	る。日本の全企業数の)うち、中小企業の占
動機/謎	める割合は非常に高い一方で、企業の保険需要に関する先行研究では、大企業の損害保険需要に焦点が当てられてき				
	た。中小企業は資金調達の上で	制約があり、「	所有と経営」が分離しておらず大	企業の所有構造と異な	なっている。さらに、中
	小企業は事業継承・相続税・退	職金対策とい	う経営課題に直面している。この。	ような点から中小企業の	D保険需要のあり方
	は、中小企業の保険需要のあり方と異なる可能性がある。生命保険需要の観点から中小企業の特徴を明らかにすることが				
	本研究の目的である。				
THREE	Three core aspects of any empir	ical research	project i.e. the "IDioTs" guide		
(E) Idea?	本研究では製造業の中小企業の)生命保険需	要に着目し、生命保険需要に影	響を与える3つの要因に	こついて検討した。第1
考え	に保険需要を決定する要因であり	リ、企業規模、	破綻確率、所有構造を取り上に	げている。 レバレッジと信	用リスクは破綻確率
	の代替変数となる。レバレッジがプラスに有意となる場合は、破綻確率が高い企業ほど、保険購入により資本調達コストと破				
	綻確率を低下させようとすると解釈できる。逆の関係の場合は、破綻確率が低いほど、保険の購入が過少投資の問題を緩				
	和することが考えられる。第2に生行	命保険需要特	寺有の要因があげられる。先行研:	究では保険の購入動材	幾として業績変動の抑
	制効果に注目していたが、本研究	EではMain(19	83)、浅井(2015)の研究にもとづき	き、節税効果、事業継	承ならびに退職金対
	策などの資産形成を目的とした生	命保険の購	入動機があることを検討する。さら	に、中小企業と銀行と	の関係性を生命保
	険需要に影響を与える第3の要因	とした。生命	保険が中小企業金融において、鈴	眼行とのリレーションシッ	プの代替的関係とな
	っている可能性がある。				

本研究で用いるデータは2015年に日本の中小企業3600社にアンケートにより収集されたデータである。そのうち736社のデータを
分析に用いた。製造業の中小企業に焦点をあて、データを収集している。生命保険需要は役員に支払われた生命保険料を
試算額で除したものであり、信用スコアは帝国データバンクのデータベースから収集した。親会社のある非独立系ならびに独立
系企業、節税効果、相続効果、退職金対策への期待に基づきデータを分割して分析を行っている。
本研究では生命保険需要とこれに影響を与える要因との関係について最小二乗法による回帰分析を行っている。企業規
模、所有構造、銀行との関係の生命保険需要に与える影響についての回帰モデルを提示している。
Two key questions
中小企業における生命保険需要を検討した萌芽的研究である。本研究では生命保険需要に影響を与える要因を考察して
おり、中小企業にとって特有の課題である相続税や事業継承についても考察の対象としている。保険、ファイナンス、経営学の
3つの分野からのアプローチにより、生命保険需要と中小企業の経営の関係について解明しようとしている。
中小企業の生命保険需要に企業規模、破綻確率、所有構造などの要因が影響を与えることを示した。一部の企業では生
命保険需要は銀行との関係に影響を受けることを確認した。このような結果により、生命保険は中小企業の資金調達と経
営に関係があることを明らかにすることができた。
One bottom line
大企業の損害保険に関するものが多かった一方で、本研究は中小企業における生命保険需要について探求したことである。
本研究では中小企業の生命保険需要に影響を与える要因について特定した。中小企業の経営と生命保険需要の関係に
関する新たな視点と重要性を示すことができた。
(1) 企業規模が大きいほど、生命保険需要の割合が低くなる傾向がある。
(2) 破綻リスクが低い企業ほど、生命保険需要が高い傾向がある。
(3)銀行との関係が密接ではなく節税効果や相続対策などの目的としていない企業が、より生命保険を購入する傾向にあ
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Figure 16: Worked Example of English Language Translation of the Japanese Version of a Pitch Reverse-engineered for Asai (2015)

corporations, and this study aimed to unravel the characteristics of SME business in terms of life insurance demand. THREE Three core aspects of any empirical research project i.e. the "IDioTs" guide (P) Idea? The core idea is to study the demand for life insurance in manufacturing SMEs in Japan. The hypotheses would be that lift demand in SME depends on Three factors 1) that determine life insurance demand 2) that are idiosyncratic to life insurance and 3) regarding the relationship between SMEs and banks. The first factor contains firm size and bankrupt probability, and style. Leverage and credits risks are surrogates for bankrupt probability. If the correlation between leverage and life in						
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L gignificantly nagitive a company with lavy hankment mahahility would now more life incurrence promium to radice its acc						
	significantly positive, a company with low bankrupt probability would pay more life insurance premium to reduce its cost of capital and avoid the risk of bankruptcy. Alternatively, a corporation with low risk of bankruptcy would purchase the insurance fee to moderate the issue of underinvestment. For hypothesis 2), while previous studies show that purchasing insurance stabilizes performance fluctuation, this study posits that the motivation for SME to purchase of life-insurance is to reduce taxes, such as inheritance tax, for					
smooth business succession, based on studies by Main (1983) and Asai (2015). In hypothesis 3), life insurance is an alter						
for building relationships with banks for SMEs' financing.						
(Q) Data? This study uses data of 737 Japanese SMEs which is collected from questionnaire 3600 Japanese SMEs conducted in 2013						
biased data, the data collection focuses on medium sized corporations in the manufacturing sector. The demand of life insu						
insurance fee paid to corporate officers and this fee is divided by asset. This study uses leverage and credit score as su						
precisely measure the bankrupt probability. Credit score is collected from the "TEIKOKU databank" (credit research comp						
is analysed by classifying and dividing the data table into criteria of independent or dependent corporations, corporations are provided insurance with the expectation of bygings, suggestions are provided in the expectation of bygings and dividing the data table into criteria of independent or dependent corporations, corporations are provided in the expectation of bygings are provided in the expectation of the exp	pany). Data					
insurance with expectation of tax reduction, corporations buying insurance with the expectation of business succeed expectation of severance pay.	pany). Data ions buying					
(R) Tools? This study uses OLS-regression to analyse the relationship between life insurance demand and factors that determine life	pany). Data ions buying					
demand in SMEs. This study generates regression models to examine the effect of corporate size, bankrupt probability,	pany). Data ions buying ession, and					
structure, and relationship with banks, on the demand for life insurance.	pany). Data ions buying ession, and					

TWO	Two key questions
(S) What's New?	This is a seminal study that explores the demand for life insurance in SMEs. This study examines the effect of corporate tax and
	succession of business in SMEs, which are unique issues among Japanese SMEs. Furthermore, this study unravels the relationship
	between life insurance demand and the SMEs' business based on three areas: insurance, finance, and business management.
(T) So What?	This study reveals that the demand for life insurance in Japanese SMEs is affected by factors such as firm size, bankruptcy probability
	and ownership structure. Additionally, it shows that in some SMEs, the purchase of life insurance is associated with the relationship
	with banks. These results reveal that the purchase of life insurance is related to the SMEs' financing and business.
ONE	One bottom line
(U) Contribution?	This study makes an exploration for the life insurance demands in SMEs, followed as previous studies focus on non-life insurance in
	large corporations. The study successfully identifies factors affecting the demands of life insurance in SMEs. It provides new insights
	and significance that demand of life insurance is related with business in SMEs, which is not revealed in previous insurance studies.
(V) Three Key Findings	(1) As corporate size increases, the demand for life insurance tends to decline.
	(2) Corporations that do not have strong relationships with a main bank and do not expect the effect of tax reduction are inclined to
	purchase life insurance.
	(3) Corporations with a low bankruptcy risk have high demands for life insurance.