A STUDY OF THE JAPANESE NATIONAL CHARACTER: THE TWELFTH NATIONWIDE SURVEY (2008)

— English Edition —

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Research Committee
on the Study of the Japanese National Character

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統計数理研究所調査研究リポート

ISM Survey Research Report

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I. OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

§1 Past and Present Studies

The Research Committee originated the study of the Japanese national character with the first nationwide survey in 1953. Since then, a similar statistical survey has been conducted every five years, for a total of twelve surveys.

Each survey has been carried out using a face-to-face interviewing method with samples of 3,000 to 6,400 Japanese nationals, aged 20 and over—an upper age limit has been set since the 11th installment of the survey, so that only those younger than 80 are sampled. Samples were selected by stratified multi-stage sampling.

In each survey, the questionnaire contained approximately 50 items, most of them being similar to those utilized in the previous surveys. However, since 1973 two different types of questionnaires have been used. One consists of items used in preceding surveys (referred to as 'K-type'), the other consists mainly of new items (referred to as 'M-type').

Also in the twelfth survey, these two types of questionnaire were used, and each questionnaire was administered to one half of the total number of respondents. Most of the questions in the K-type questionnaire had previously appeared in the questionnaires of one or more of the previous surveys, most of them having been common to all surveys. In contrast, the majority of questions in the M-type questionnaire were developed after 1973. These items were formulated for the following reasons:

(a) It was thought that the content of some of the questions might be outdated or no longer adequate, because over 50 years had passed since the original questionnaire items were formulated.

(b) New questions were needed to facilitate the analysis of future attitude trends.

Thus the latest twelfth survey has two major objectives. One is to clarify what aspects of people's ways of thinking have changed over the last half century, based on the analysis of responses to questions asked repeatedly over this period. The other objective is to investigate new aspects of attitude trends in Japan.

§2 Sampling and Interviewing Methods

Selection of the sample of the twelfth survey was carried out by the stratified two-stage probability sampling method. First, boroughs, cities, towns and villages were stratified, taking into population size and other factors into consideration. From each stratum administrative districts were randomly chosen, with the probability of selection being proportionate to the population size of of target age groups. In the twelfth survey, 400 administrative districts were thus selected (Stage 1). Second, from Basic Resident Registers in the administrative districts selected, respondents were chosen by means of systematic random sampling (Stage 2). A total of 6,398 respondents were drawn for the twelfth survey.

Surveys up to the eighth wave were carried out with the cooperation of many universities. After the survey districts had been assigned to the universities, members of the Committee

visited these universities and gave instructions to student interviewers. However, the ninth to eleventh surveys were conducted with the cooperation of Central Research Services, Inc., and for the current 12th installment, the actual implementation in the field was entrusted to Shin Joho Center, Inc.. For the 1st and 12th installments of the survey the Basic Resident Register, and for all others between 2nd and 11th waves the Voter Registration List, respectively, were employed as the sampling frame. In many cases, the interviewers were responsible for randomly selecting sample from the list according to a specified procedure. In any event, the principle is that individuals were sampled based on the method of systematic random sampling in all the installments of the survey. (There was an average of 16 respondents for each district in the twelfth survey.) Interviewers then conducted interviews in the respondents' homes and recorded the responses on the interview sheets. In the case of the twelfth survey, out of the target sample of size 6,398, 3,302 were completed, a completion rate of 52%. (The details of the incompletion rate are summarized in Tables 1 to 5.)

The questions and simple tabulations of responses in these twelve nationwide surveys are summarized in the following chapter.

The research committee for the twelfth nationwide survey consisted of Takashi Nakamura (Coordinator), Ryozo Yoshino, Tadahiko Maeda, Takahiro Tsuchiya, and Wataru Matsumoto. Also, we were able to benefit from a variety of cooperation kindly offered by the following individuals: Yoshiyuki Sakamoto, Prof. Emeritus of The Institute of Statistical Mathematics, Prof. Masakatsu Murakami of Doshisha University, Prof. Fumi Hayashi of Toyo Eiwa University, Prof. Yuejun Zheng of Doshisha University, Prof. Takahiro Hoshino of Nagoya University.

As shown on the cover, basically, this is a translation of a report originally published in Japanese in 2009 by Takashi Nakamura, Tadahiko Maeda, Takahiro Tsuchiya, and Wataru Matsumoto.

Ms. K. Itoh and Ms. M. Yoshida helped edit this report and typed it. The authors are very grateful for their assistance.

Table 1   Reason of incompletion

	K		M		K+M	
	Actual number	%	Actual number	%	Actual number	%
Death	4	0	6	0	10	0
Change of address	140	9	148	9	288	9
Not found	61	4	57	4	118	4
Absence(long term)	46	3	55	3	101	3
Sickness	74	5	64	4	138	4
Absence(short term)	428	29	464	29	892	29
Refusal	705	48	796	49	1,501	48
Senility	11	1	10	1	21	1
Others	13	1	14	1	27	1
Total	1,482	100	1,614	100	3,096	99

Table 2   Incompletion rate (by gender)

K	Target sample size	%	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
Male	1,614	50	815	799	50
Female	1,597	50	914	683	43
Total	3,211	100	1,729	1,482	46

M	Target sample size	%	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
Male	1,579	50	747	832	53
Female	1,608	50	826	782	49
Total	3,187	100	1,573	1,614	51

K+M	Target sample size	%	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)	The 2005 Census (%)
Male	3,193	50	1,562	1,631	51	49
Female	3,205	50	1,740	1,465	46	51
Total	6,398	100	3,302	3,096	48	100

Table 3   Incompletion rate (by age)

K	Target sample size	%	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
20–24	236	7	91	145	61
25–29	220	7	95	125	57
30–34	291	9	142	149	51
35–39	311	10	148	163	52
40–44	290	9	147	143	49
45–49	265	8	136	129	49
50–54	266	8	161	105	39
55–59	368	11	198	170	46
60–64	309	10	190	119	39
65–69	299	9	191	108	36
70–	356	11	230	126	35
Total	3,211	99	1,729	1,482	46

M	Target sample size	%	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
20–24	230	7	73	157	68
25–29	225	7	94	131	58
30–34	262	8	112	150	57
35–39	325	10	131	194	60
40–44	276	9	125	151	55
45–49	260	8	132	128	49
50–54	303	10	166	137	45
55–59	398	12	204	194	49
60–64	294	9	167	127	43
65–69	254	8	152	102	40
70–	360	11	217	143	40
Total	3,187	99	1,573	1,614	51

K+M	Target sample size	%	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)	The 2005 Census (%)
20–24	466	7	164	302	65	7
25–29	445	7	189	256	58	8
30–34	553	9	254	299	54	10
35–39	636	10	279	357	56	9
40–44	566	9	272	294	52	8
45–49	525	8	268	257	49	8
50–54	569	9	327	242	43	9
55–59	766	12	402	364	48	11
60–64	603	9	357	246	41	9
65–69	553	9	343	210	38	8
70–	716	11	447	269	38	12
Total	6,398	100	3,302	3,096	48	99

Table 4   Incompletion rate (by region)

K	Target sample size	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
Hokkaido	144	91	53	*37*
Tohoku	226	149	77	*34*
Kanto	1,084	489	595	*55*
Chubu(East)	240	148	92	*38*
Chubu(West)	289	177	112	*39*
Kinki	578	292	286	*49*
Chugoku	200	107	93	*47*
Shikoku	97	59	38	*39*
Kyushu	353	217	136	*39*
Total	3,211	1,729	1,482	*46*

M	Target sample size	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
Hokkaido	144	69	75	*52*
Tohoku	224	130	94	*42*
Kanto	1,078	468	610	*57*
Chubu(East)	240	149	91	*38*
Chubu(West)	287	160	127	*44*
Kinki	573	243	330	*58*
Chugoku	199	113	86	*43*
Shikoku	96	53	43	*45*
Kyushu	346	188	158	*46*
Total	3,187	1,573	1,614	*51*

K+M	Target sample size	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
Hokkaido	288	160	128	*44*
Tohoku	450	279	171	*38*
Kanto	2,162	957	1,205	*56*
Chubu(East)	480	297	183	*38*
Chubu(West)	576	337	239	*41*
Kinki	1,151	535	616	*54*
Chugoku	399	220	179	*45*
Shikoku	193	112	81	*42*
Kyushu	699	405	294	*42*
Total	6,398	3,302	3,096	*48*

Table 5   Incompletion rate (by urban vs. rural)

K	Target sample size	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
6 Metropolitan cities	512	195	317	*62*
Pop.: 500,000 & over	448	232	216	*48*
200,000–500,000	687	380	307	*45*
100,000–200,000	487	254	233	*48*
50,000–100,000	432	265	167	*39*
Under 50,000	217	126	91	*42*
Rural	428	277	151	*35*
Total	3,211	1,729	1,482	*46*

M	Target sample size	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
6 Metropolitan cities	512	195	317	*62*
Pop.: 500,000 & over	447	208	239	*53*
200,000–500,000	683	344	339	*50*
100,000–200,000	483	227	256	*53*
50,000–100,000	423	200	223	*53*
Under 50,000	216	132	84	*39*
Rural	423	267	156	*37*
Total	3,187	1,573	1,614	*51*

K+M	Target sample size	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
6 Metropolitan cities	1,024	390	634	*62*
Pop.: 500,000 & over	895	440	455	*51*
200,000–500,000	1,370	724	646	*47*
100,000–200,000	970	481	489	*50*
50,000–100,000	855	465	390	*46*
Under 50,000	433	258	175	*40*
Rural	851	544	307	*36*
Total	6,398	3,302	3,096	*48*

§3 Key Points from Our Results

The following is an excerpt from the press release for the results of the 12th installment.

1. Assessment of the Japanese Economy: A Continuing Downward Trend

The most conspicuous change of the past 20 years in the attitudes of Japanese people must be the rapid spread of what might be called "the pessimistic view of society" that took place from 1993 to 1998, and such phenomenon may be said to constitute the "loss of confidence" among the Japanese.

For example, the proportion of respondents who have said that the strength of the Japanese economy (#9.12c) was "very high" or "fairly high" has decreased markedly from 79% in 1993 to 32% in 1998, and that proportion has dropped steeply from 74% in 1993 to 53% in 1998 with respect to the "standard of living" (#9.12d). In the most recent 12th installment of our survey, the respective proportions were 37% for the economic strength and 49% for the standard of living, thus showing some signs that people may be regaining confidence about the strength of the national economy. But overall, it cannot be said that the public opinion has shown enough upward trend to fully overcome the gloom of the last 10 to 15 years and climbed back to the level of confidence and optimism of the years past.

21% of the respondents have said their own standard of living in the past 10 years has either "gotten better" or "gotten slightly better" (#7.30a), and that number is about the same as the 20% reported in the previous 11th installment conducted in 2003. Likewise, the proportion of respondents who are "satisfied" or "rather satisfied" is 30% (#2.3d), meaning it has remained at the same level since 2003 (Chart 1).
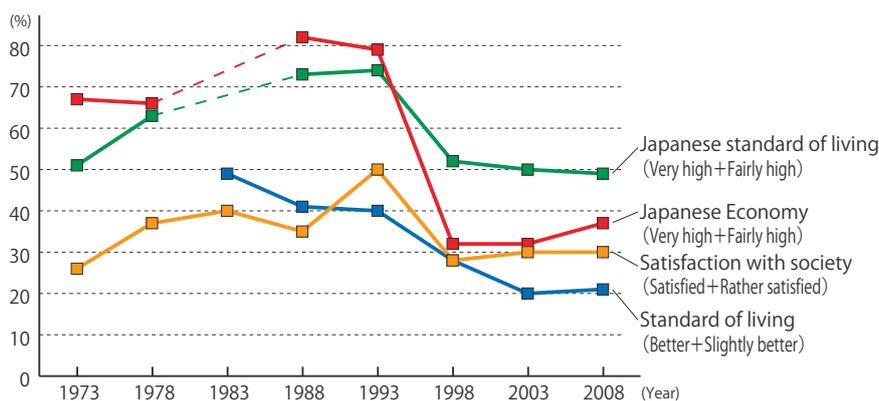
Chart 1: Pessimism on the State of Japanese Society and Economy

In this state of society, people are finding it difficult to maintain an optimistic outlook toward the future (Chart 2). For the past 10 years the proportion of people who believe that "people's peace of mind will diminish" (#7.18b) has hovered around 70%; and those who believe that "people's freedom will diminish" (#7.18c) have increased by 5 percentage points and now comprise 40% of the respondents. The proportion of people who believe that "people will become more affluent in the future" (#7.18d) has declined to an all-time low of 11% from the 14% observed in 2003, and in contrast those saying that people will become worse off have increased their share to the all-time high of 57%, from 47% in 2003.
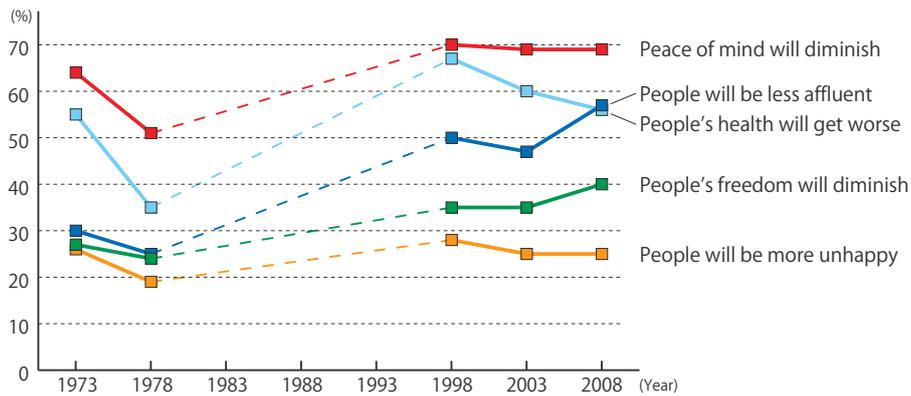
Chart 2: Changes in the Proportion of People with a Pessimistic Outlook on the Future of Society

We see that throughout the survey years around 1/4th of respondents have expressed a pessimistic outlook toward the future as the view that "people will be unhappy"; more than half the respondents still say that "people's health will get worse" though the proportion taking this stance has decreased for the past decade.

2. Increase in the Number of Youth Who Are "Frustrated"

As if reflecting this generally gridlocked state of society, the proportion of people who have experienced some sort of "nervousness" for the past month (#2.80c) has reached 48%, the highest mark in the last 15 years. In each installment of the survey this proportion of people who have experienced nervousness has been greater among the young, and in particular we find that for the first time it has moved over 60% among people in their 20s (63%) and the 30s (62%) (Chart 3).

A more detailed look at the data reveals that while increase in this proportion has occurred across all age groups from 1993 to 1998, from 2003 to 2008 it has occurred among those who are younger than 40.
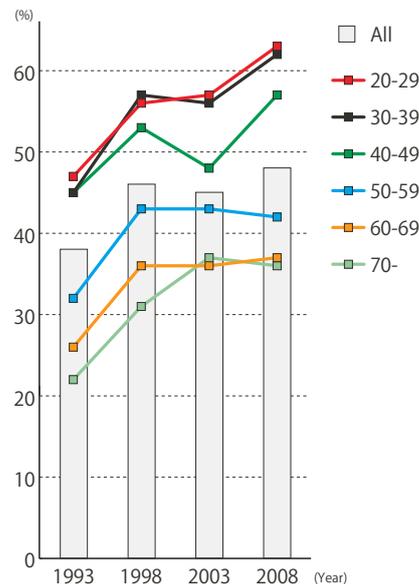
Chart 3: Increase in the Number of Young People
Experiencing Nervousness

We can also find out what factors other than age are associated with the feeling of nervousness by cross-classifying it with those selected variables (Chart 4). For instance, we see that while 33% of the respondents who are satisfied with their job or workplace have reported experiencing nervousness, the proportion more than doubles to 73% among those are who are dissatisfied. Likewise, we can see that people are more likely to express nervousness the more they are dissatisfied with their lives in general, and the more they feel anxious about their economic circumstances.

While in this passage we have only looked at three factors, it is also known that the feelings of nervousness are associated with many sorts of anxiety and dissatisfaction in different facets of people's lives, as well as with dissatisfaction with the society in general. Also, to one extent or another such association may be observed across all age groups.
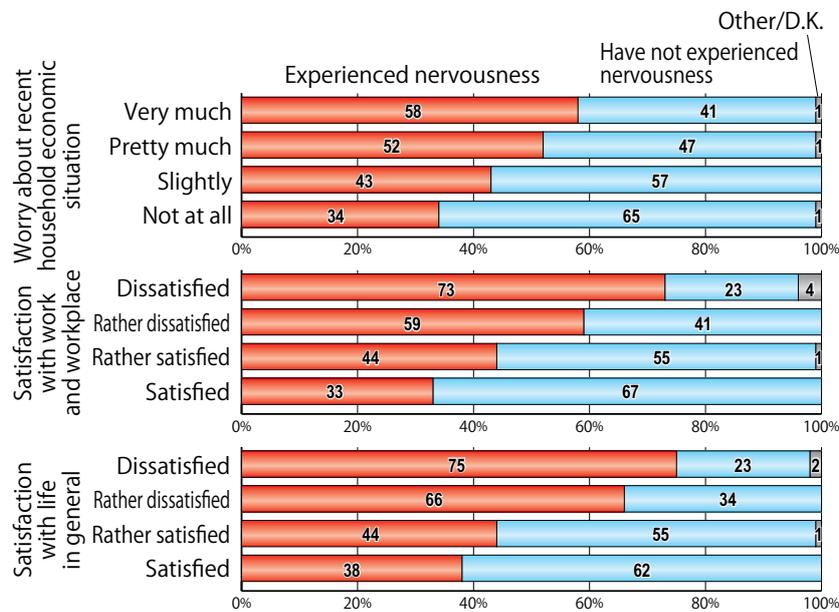
Chart 4: Examples of Factors that Are Associated with Nervousness

3. Movement to Reconsider Interpersonal Relationships at the Workplace

Since the 1980's people's attitudes toward the workplace have gradually shifted to preferring the kind of interpersonal relations that are basically dry and laid-back - but in the past decade, we see evidence of a budding movement to reconsider the merits of a denser, more involved sort of relationship at the workplace, especially among the young.
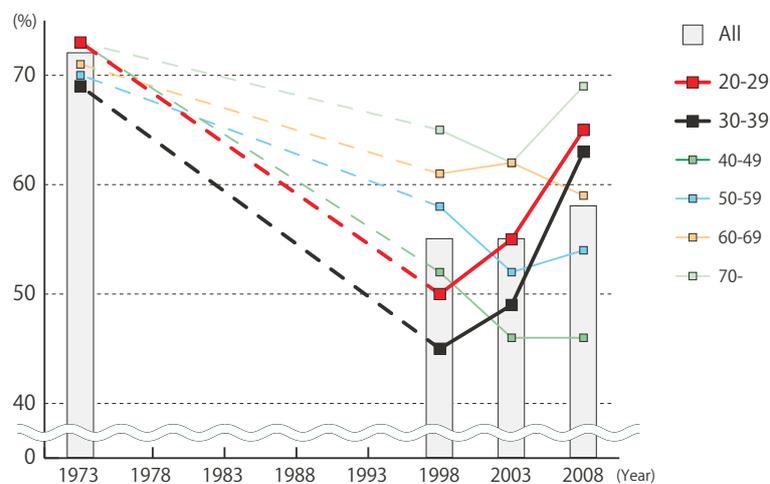
Chart 5: Shift in the Proportion of People Who Have Said "Better to Have Social Contact with Superior" by Age

For instance, proportion of people who have said it is better to have social contacts with a workplace superior outside of work (#5.6*) has decreased from 72% in 1973 to 55% in 1998 when all age groups are aggregated, but that proportion has increased slightly to 58% in the 2008 installment. This proportion of people who have said it is better to have social contacts with a superior has increased markedly among those in the 20s from 50% (1998) to 65% (2008), and from 45% (1998) to 63% (2008) among those in the 30s, in fact approaching the level in 1973 (respectively 73% and 69%) (Chart 5).

The tendency to avoid a denser, more involved kind of relations at the workplace - as measured by a question asking whether a boss who "always sticks to the rules and never demands any unreasonable work but who never does anything for you personally" is preferable or not - has in general increased for the 20 years between 1983 and 2003, and in particular among the young (#5.6). In the most recent installment, however, that proportion has decreased by 3 percentage points to 15% from 18% in 2003. Among the young, we see that the proportion preferring a drier and less involved interpersonal relation at the workplace has either bottomed out in the last 10 years or so, or even decreased (Chart 6). This also means that the type of boss with the contrasting style, one who "sometimes demands extra work in spite rules against it, but who, on the other hand, looks after you personally in matters not connected with work", is regaining popularity. Influenced partly by trends among the young, we also see in the aggregate that in the past 5 years the "involved" boss' popularity is on the rise slightly again.
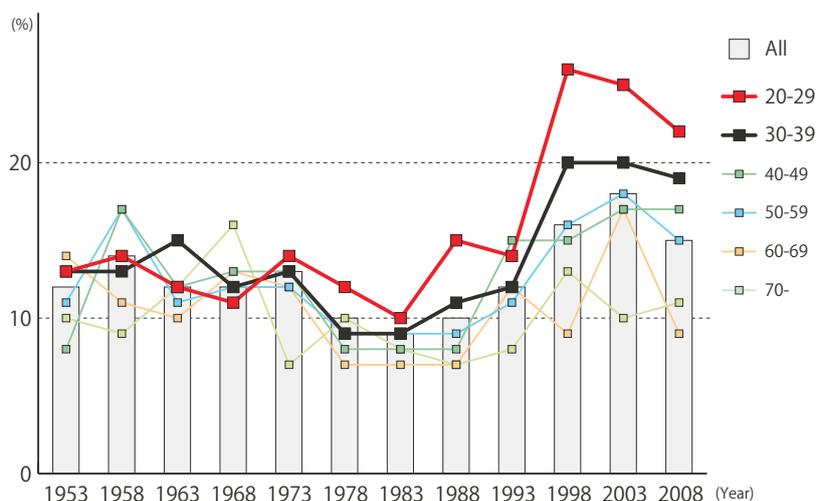
Chart 6: Shift in the Proportion of People Who Have Said that a Boss Who "Never Looks After You Personally" Is Preferable by Age

Further, the proportion of people who have said that they would like to work for a "firm with a family-like atmosphere which organized outings and sports days, even if the wages were a little bit less" (#5.6b) among those in the 20s have halved from 76% in 1973 to 35% in 2003, but in 2008 we see that the proportion has moved up by 10 percentage points to 45%.

4. Search for Spiritual Fulfillment and a Psychological Anchor

Paralleling the predilection toward reconsideration of the importance of interpersonal relations as described above, we also see some evidence of what might be termed a newfound search for spiritual fulfillment and for things that could serve as a psychological anchor in one's life.

The most numerous choice for the "most important thing in life" (#2.7) is "family" with 46% of the respondents picking it, and its proportion of the total responses is also the highest ever recorded in 2008 (Chart 7). At the same time, the proportion choosing "love, spirit" has increased from 2003 to 2008 across all age groups except the 70s: from 20% to 23% for the 20s; from 13% to 17% for the 30s; from 8% to 17% for the 40s; from 11% to 13% for the 50s; and from 14% to 18% for the 60s).
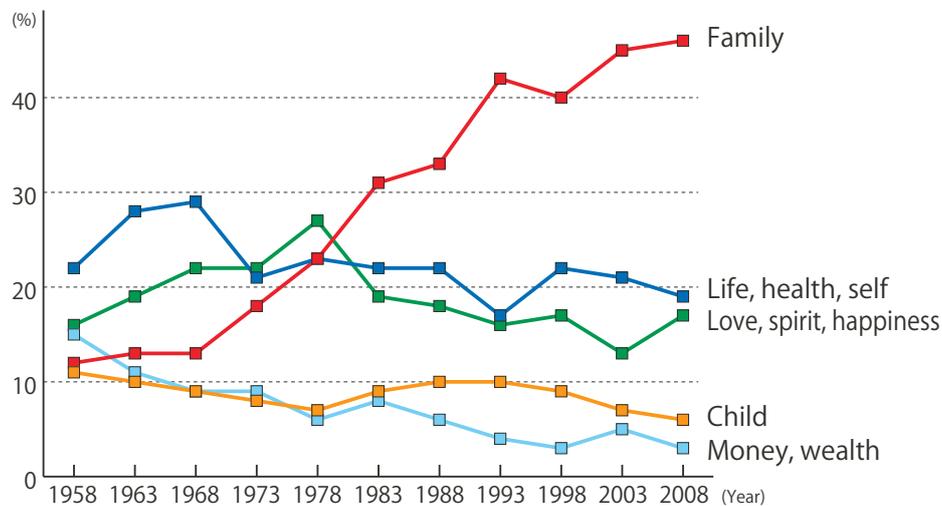
Chart 7: Shift in Response to the Question on "the Most Important Thing in Life" (#2.7)

Also, the proportion of respondents who have said they wanted to "do what is of benefit to other people, whether or not it is what I want to do myself" (#2.11), has reached the highest point recorded, with 43% for the 20s and 52% for the 30s, respectively (Chart 8). As is obvious from this chart, this particular response has become markedly popular among those younger than 40 since 2003.

Further, the proportion of people who have expressed a belief in a "life after death" (#3.5) has doubled in 50 years, from 20% in 1958 to 38% in 2008. In particular, we see that nearly half - 49% - of those in the 20s say they believe in this idea.

Chart 8: Shift in the Proportion Saying They Like to "Do What Is of Benefit to Other People", by Age

It might be surmised that these results are signs that people are attempting to find new ways toward spiritual fulfillment as well as things that could serve as anchor in their lives in an increasingly mechanistic and stagnant society.

5. Propensity Toward Expressing Will Through Elections

With regard to people's political consciousness, it appears reasonable to argue that there is a newly arising trend that characterizes the last 5 years in addition to changes that have been occurring over a very long term, and over the last 20 or so years. In particular, we can observe that in the past 5 years there is a noticeable increase in the predilection to express some sort of social or political will through elections (Chart 9).
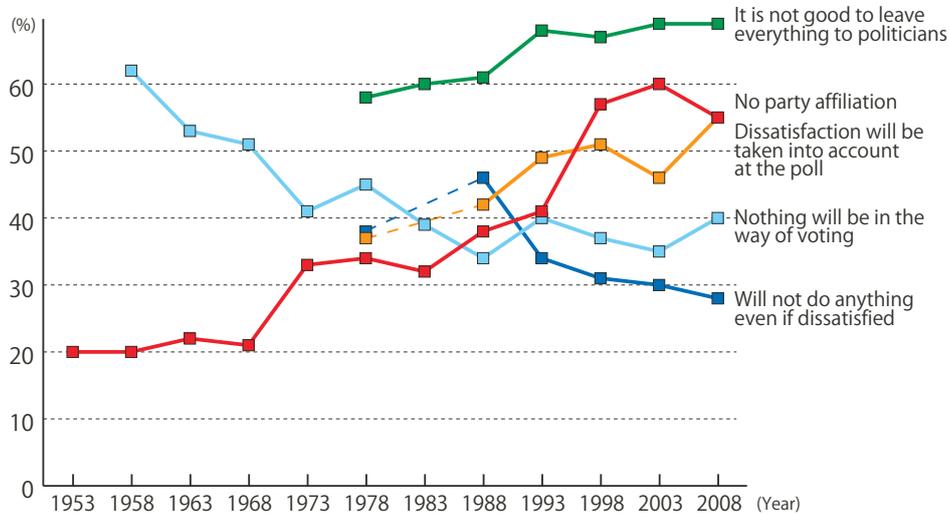
Chart 9: Shift in Political Consciousness

The proportion of people indicating no particular preference with regards political party affiliation (#8.7h, #8.7i, #8.7j) was around 20% in 1953 when the survey began, but over time it has reached 60% in 2003. While it is obvious that an increase in the "independents" is the broader long-term trend that has held true for half a century, yet for the past 5 years we observe that this proportion has decreased by 5 percentage point to 55% from 2003.

The proportion of people who believe that they should not "leave everything to them" even if there were outstanding political leaders (#8.1b) has shown a comparatively large increase from 1988 to 1993, and thereafter it has remained at that level since.

Further, those who say that they would "not do anything" when they had some dissatisfaction with society (#8.9) fell to 28% after observing a sharp drop to 34% in 1993 from 46% in 1988. On the other hand, those who would "take it into account when you go to vote" increased their share to 55% from the previous 42%, which is the highest mark recorded for this question.

The proportion of respondents saying that they would not "let anything stand in the way of voting" (#8.6) in a national election (House of Representatives) has increased by 5 percentage points from 5 years ago to 40%, compensating for the decline observed in the previous two installments.

6. Rebound in the Confidence in Scientific Technology and Art

Previously we have described how the Japanese public opinion towards its economic health has not transcended the tone of pessimism. But with respect to some other aspects of society, we see that people's assessment of Japan is on the rise again. The proportion of people who have said that the country's "level of science and technology" (#9.12) was "very high" halved

from 46% in 1993 to 24% in 1998, but that proportion rebounded to 35% in the current 2008 installment. Also, the proportion of people who say that the "artistic achievements of Japan" (#9.12b) are "very high" doubled to 13% in 2008 from 7% in 1998, and the combined figure of 72% for those responding with either "very high" or "fairly high" to this question is the highest mark we have observed (Chart 10).
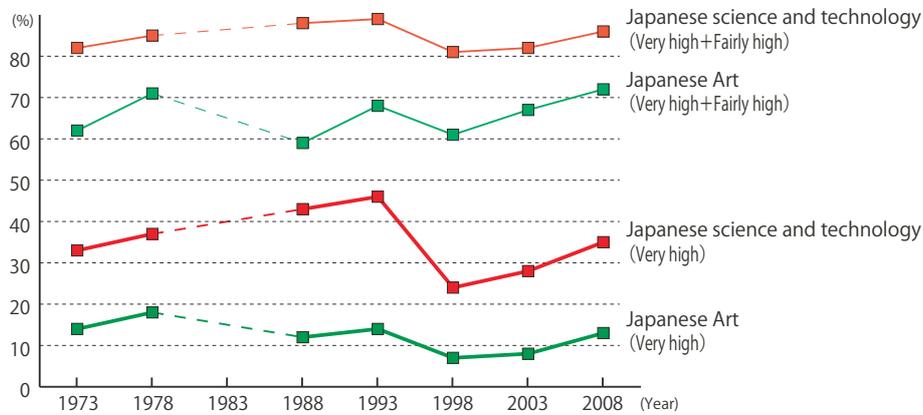
Chart 10: Selected Items about which People's Views of Japan Are Improving

Also, although it comes from a question that has been included for the first time in the current 2008 installment such that it can't say anything about longitudinal change, we find that as many as 77% of the respondents have said that they "would like to be born again in Japan if they were to be reborn" (#9.22c), and less than 20% saying that they would prefer another country.

It appears that Japanese people's confidence is gradually on the rebound with respect to certain spheres of life other than the economy, as evidenced by, say, decline in the proportion of people who say that "people's health in future will get worse" (#7.18) in Chart 2.

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II.   QUESTIONS AND SIMPLE TABULATIONS

1. Abbreviation

I   (1953) : The first nationwide survey in 1953
II   (1958) : The second nationwide survey in 1958
III   (1963) : The third nationwide survey in 1963
IV   (1968) : The fourth nationwide survey in 1968
V   (1973) : The fifth nationwide survey in 1973
VI   (1978) : The sixth nationwide survey in 1978
VII   (1983) : The seventh nationwide survey in 1983
VIII (1988) : The eighth nationwide survey in 1988
IX   (1993) : The ninth nationwide survey in 1993
X   (1998) : The tenth nationwide survey in 1998
XI   (2003) : The eleventh nationwide survey in 2003
XII   (2008) : The twelfth nationwide survey in 2008

JPN   : The Surveys of Japanese National Character mentioned above
K   : K-type questionnaire
M   : M-type questionnaire
∗   : The relevant question or category is missing.
—   : The relevant response category has a zero frequency.
USA88   : The USA 1988 Survey for the "Cultural Link Analysis for Comparative
              Social Research"

UK87   : The UK 1987 Survey for the "Cultural Link Analysis for Comparative
              Social Research"

USA98   : "Personal Values Study"conducted in USA in October 1998

2. Criterion for Choosing Translated Questions

Needless to say, the surveys of Japanese national character were conducted with questions written in Japanese. Therefore, since many ways of English translation are possible, translated questions in this report are tentative. In this report, translated questions were chosen based on the following criteria:

(1) The question in USA88 (or USA98) was adopted if it was not much different in content from the Japanese question. (Therefore, some questions are different from those published previously.)

In addition, if the translated question of UK87 is different from that of USA88 (or USA98), that is given in the footnote. (In this case, the differences are underlined.)

(2) A question translated from the original Japanese one was adopted if there is not an appropriate translated question in USA88 (or USA98). However, if the differences are only in the response categories, the question in USA88 (or USA98) is given in the footnote.

3. Notes for Tables

Figures in tables indicate relative frequency (percentage) of a category rounded to the nearest integer. Figures in the "total" column are a simple summation of these percentages that will not sum up to 100 in some cases. Number of completed samples are shown in parentheses in that column. Multiple answer items are enclosed by double lines and summary percentages are omitted.

§1 Demographic Data on Respondents

#1.1 Gender
#1.2 Age

	Ques. No.	1 Male	2 Female	1 20–24	2 25–29	3 30–34	4 35–39	5 40–44	6 45–49	7 50–54	8 55–59	9 60–64	10 65–69	11 70 yrs & over	Total
I (1953)	1	47	53	19	15	11	11	10	8	9	6	5	3	3	100 (2,254)
II (1958)	1 101	46	54	15	14	14	10	11	9	7	7	6	4	4	101 (2,369)
III (1963)	---	46	54	12	13	14	12	10	9	9	6	6	4	4	99 (2,698)
IV (1968)	---	47	53	12	13	13	13	11	8	7	7	6	4	4	98 (3,033)
V (1973)	K+M	45	55	14	12	12	12	12	10	8	7	5	4	5	101 (4,594)
	K	46	54	14	12	12	11	12	10	7	7	5	4	5	99 (3,055)
	M	43	57	13	11	12	13	12	10	9	7	5	4	5	101 (1,539)
VI (1978)	K+M	44	56	10	12	12	11	11	11	8	7	6	5	7	100 (3,945)
	K	44	56	9	12	12	13	11	11	9	7	5	5	7	101 (2,032)
	M	43	57	10	12	13	10	11	11	8	7	7	4	6	99 (1,913)
VII (1983)	K+M	44	56	9	9	12	11	11	11	10	8	6	5	7	99 (4,429)
	K	44	56	9	9	12	11	11	12	10	8	6	5	7	100 (2,256)
	M	45	55	9	9	13	11	10	11	10	9	6	5	7	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K+M	45	55	10	8	9	13	10	10	9	9	8	6	8	100 (3,682)
	K	45	55	9	8	10	13	10	10	8	9	8	6	9	100 (1,858)
	M	44	56	11	8	8	13	11	10	10	8	8	6	8	101 (1,824)
IX (1993)	K+M	46	54	8	7	8	9	13	11	10	10	10	7	7	100 (3,738)
	K	46	54	8	8	8	9	13	11	10	9	10	6	7	99 (1,833)
	M	47	53	8	7	9	9	12	11	10	10	10	7	7	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	K+M	45	55	7	7	8	8	8	11	10	10	11	8	12	100 (2,680)
	K	46	54	8	5	8	7	8	11	10	10	11	8	13	99 (1,339)
	M	45	55	6	8	7	9	8	12	11	10	11	8	11	101 (1,341)
XI (2003)	K+M	46	54	5	6	8	8	8	8	12	10	11	10	14	100 (2,350)
	K	46	54	5	6	8	9	9	8	12	10	11	10	12	100 (1,192)
	M	47	53	5	7	8	7	8	8	12	9	12	9	15	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	K+M	47	53	5	6	8	8	8	8	10	12	11	10	14	100 (3,302)
	K F1 F2	47	53	5	5	8	9	9	8	9	11	11	11	13	99 (1,729)
	M F1 F2	47	53	5	6	7	8	8	8	11	13	11	10	14	101 (1,573)

#1.2b   Marital status

(JPN)

(Hand card)Are you married or single?

1 Single	
2 Widowed	
3 Separated or divorced	
4 Married	
5 Other (Specify)	**6** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Single	**2** Widowed	**3** Separated or divorced	**4** Married	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	56	17	8	1	70	*	4	100 (2,254)
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	*							
VII (1983)	*							
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	*							
X (1998)	K+M	14	7	3	77	–	0	101 (2,680)
	K40	14	8	2	76	–	0	100 (1,339)
	M36	13	7	3	77	–	0	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	*							
XII (2008)	K+M	15	6	4	75	–	0	100 (3,302)
	KF5a	15	6	4	74	–	0	99 (1,729)
	MF5a	14	5	4	76	–	0	99 (1,573)

Cf. (UK87)
   1 Married
   2 Single
   3 Divorced
   4 Separated
   5 Widowed

#1.2b2   Children

(JPN)

(Hand card) Do you have children? Which of the following applies to you?

1	I have no children
2	I have children, and I'm done with raising them
3	I have children, and I'm currently raising them
4	Other (Specify) **5** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** No children	**2** Done with child rearing	**3** Raising children	**4** Other	**5** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*						
II (1958)	*						
III (1963)	*						
IV (1968)	*						
V (1973)	*						
VI (1978)	*						
VII (1983)	*						
VIII (1988)	*						
IX (1993)	*						
X (1998)	*						
XI (2003)	*						
XII (2008)	K+M	21	48	30	0	1	100 (3,302)
	KF5b	21	49	29	0	1	100 (1,729)
	MF5b	21	47	31	–	1	100 (1,573)

#1.3   Educational background

(JPN)

What was the last grade or class you completed in school?

1	Elementary (No formal education)
2	Middle
3	High
4	University
5	Other (Specify)

	Ques. No.	**1** Elementary	**2** Middle	**3** High	**4** University	**5** Other	Total
I (1953)	55	33	35	24	6	2	100 (2,254)
II (1958)	32a 132a	31	37	24	7	2	101 (2,369)
III (1963)	---	21	41	29	8	1	100 (2,698)
IV (1968)	---	16	40	34	10	0	100 (3,033)
V (1973)	K+M	15	30	41	12	2	100 (4,594)
	K	15	30	42	11	2	100 (3,055)
	M29	14	31	40	13	2	100 (1,539)
VI (1978)	K+M	10	32	40	16	2	100 (3,945)
	K	10	32	41	15	2	100 (2,032)
	M	11	32	39	17	1	100 (1,913)
VII (1983)	K+M	8	29	43	19	1	100 (4,429)
	K	8	29	43	19	1	100 (2,256)
	M	9	29	43	18	1	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K+M	8	24	45	22	1	100 (3,682)
	K	8	23	44	23	1	99 (1,858)
	M	7	25	46	21	1	100 (1,824)
IX (1993)	K+M	5	22	47	25	1	100 (3,738)
	K40	4	23	46	26	0	99 (1,833)
	M34	5	22	49	24	1	101 (1,905)
X (1998)	K+M	5	21	46	26	1	99 (2,680)
	K38	6	22	45	26	1	100 (1,339)
	M34	5	20	48	27	1	101 (1,341)
XI (2003)	K+M	3	20	48	29	0	100 (2,350)
	K38	3	19	48	30	0	100 (1,192)
	M33	4	20	47	28	1	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	K+M	1	16	47	35	0	99 (3,302)
	KF4	2	16	48	33	0	99 (1,729)
	MF4	1	15	46	38	0	100 (1,573)

#1.4c   Occupation

(JPN)

(Hand card)Which describes the kind of work you do?

1	Farmers, lumbermen and fishermen
2	Shop and factory proprietors
3	Professionals
4	Managers and officials
5	White-collar workers
6	Blue-collar workers
7	Housewives
8	Students and no occupation **9** D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Farmers, lumbermen and fishermen	2 Shop and factory proprietors	3 Professionals	4 Managers and officials	5 White-collar workers	6 Blue-collar workers	7 Housewives	8 Students and no occupation	9 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*										
II (1958)	*										
III (1963)	*										
IV (1968)	*										
V (1973)	K+M	13	10	5	3	16	16	26	10	1	100 (4,594)
	K	13	10	5	3	16	16	26	10	1	100 (3,055)
	M30	13	11	5	2	15	16	27	10	1	100 (1,539)
VI (1978)	*										
VII (1983)	*										
VIII (1988)	K+M	7	12	7	5	16	20	18	13	1	99 (3,682)
	K b	7	13	8	5	15	21	18	13	1	101 (1,858)
	M b	8	12	7	5	17	20	18	13	1	101 (1,824)
IX (1993)	K+M	7	12	5	6	17	24	19	10	1	101 (3,738)
	K41b	7	13	5	6	16	25	19	9	1	101 (1,833)
	M35b	7	11	5	6	17	24	19	11	0	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	K+M	6	12	5	5	16	23	18	15	0	100 (2,680)
	K39	5	11	5	5	16	23	18	16	0	99 (1,339)
	M35	7	13	4	5	16	23	18	14	0	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	K+M	5	11	6	5	14	23	19	16	0	99 (2,350)
	K39	5	10	7	5	14	23	20	15	0	99 (1,192)
	M34	5	12	5	5	14	22	18	18	0	99 (1,158)
XII (2008)	K+M	4	11	7	5	15	25	18	13	2	100 (3,302)
	KF6b	4	11	7	5	15	25	18	14	2	101 (1,729)
	MF6b	4	10	8	5	16	25	18	12	2	100 (1,573)

#1.4d∗   Employment status

(JPN)

(Hand Card) Have you worked at a paying job during the last week? Which of the following applies to you?

(Work includes being self-employed, assisting in farm/agricultural work, piece-work at home, and part-time work or odd jobs, but not housework or attending school.)

1	(Have had some sort of job) I was primarily working
2	(") I did some work but mostly housework and other non-paying activities
3	(") I did some work while attending school
4	(Have never had a job) I was on a leave
5	(") I was looking for a job
6	(") I was doing housework
7	(") I was attending school
8	(") I'm retired or living on a pension
9	Other (Specify) **10** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Primarily work	**2** Housework and work	**3** Study and work	**4** On Leave	**5** Looking for job	**6** Housework	**7** Study	**8** Retired	**9** Other	**10** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	∗											
II (1958)	∗											
III (1963)	∗											
IV (1968)	∗											
V (1973)	∗											
VI (1978)	∗											
VII (1983)	∗											
VIII (1988)	∗											
IX (1993)	∗											
X (1998)	∗											
XI (2003)	∗											
XII (2008)	K+M	56	10	1	2	1	18	1	10	0	0	99 (3,302)
	KF6a	55	10	1	2	1	18	1	10	0	0	98 (1,729)
	MF6a	58	10	1	2	1	18	0	10	–	0	100 (1,573)

Cf.

#1.4d   Employment status

(JPN)

(Hand Card)Have you worked at a paying job during the last week? Which of the following applies to you?

(Work includes being self-employed, assisting in farm/agricultural work, piece-work at home, and part-time work or odd jobs, but not housework or attending school.)

1	(Have had some sort of job) I was primarily working
2	(”) I did some work but mostly housework and other non-paying activities
3	(”) I did some work while attending school
4	(Have never had a job) I was on a leave
5	(”) I was looking for a job
6	(”) I was doing housework
7	(”) I was attending school
8	Other (Advanced age and so on) [Specify] **9** D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Primarily work	2 Housework and work	3 Study and work	4 On Leave	5 Looking for job	6 Housework	7 Study	8 Other	9 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*										
II (1958)	*										
III (1963)	*										
IV (1968)	*										
V (1973)	*										
VI (1978)	*										
VII (1983)	*										
VIII (1988)	*										
IX (1993)	K+M	58	13	1	2	1	19	1	6	0	101 (3,738)
	K41a	57	14	1	2	1	18	1	5	0	99 (1,833)
	M35a	58	12	1	2	1	19	1	6	0	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	*										
XI (2003)	*										
XII (2008)	*										

#1.5   Urban vs. rural

	Ques. No.	**1** 6 Metropolitan cities 1)	**2** Other cities Pop.:500,000 & over	**3** 200,000 – 500,000	**4** 100,000 – 200,000	**5** 50,000 – 100,000	**6** Under 50,000	**7** Rural	Total
I (1953)	---	14	7		6	6	7	61	101 (2,254)
II (1958)	---	15	10		9	9	13	44	100 (2,369)
III (1963)	---	16	12		11	11	11	38	99 (2,698)
IV (1968)	---	17	17		10	12	11	32	99 (3,033)
V (1973)	K+M	18	23		9	12	10	28	100 (4,594)
	K	18	23		10	12	10	28	101 (3,055)
	M	18	23		9	12	10	28	100 (1,539)
VI (1978)	K+M	15	26		10	15	8	26	100 (3,945)
	K	15	27		10	15	8	25	100 (2,032)
	M	16	26		10	15	8	26	101 (1,913)
VII (1983)	K+M	14	8	20	11	14	7	25	99 (4,429)
	K	14	8	20	12	14	7	25	100 (2,256)
	M	14	8	20	11	14	7	25	99 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K+M	12	9	20	11	14	7	26	99 (3,682)
	K	12	9	20	11	15	7	26	100 (1,858)
	M	13	9	21	11	13	7	26	100 (1,824)
IX (1993)	K+M	12	10	21	11	14	6	25	99 (3,738)
	K	12	10	21	11	15	6	25	100 (1,833)
	M	13	10	22	11	14	5	25	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	K+M	12	10	22	13	11	8	24	100 (2,680)
	K	12	11	21	13	11	8	24	100 (1,339)
	M	12	10	22	13	12	7	25	101 (1,341)
XI (2003)	K+M	13	12	18	13	14	6	23	99 (2,350)
	K	12	12	19	14	14	6	23	100 (1,192)
	M	13	12	18	12	14	6	24	99 (1,158)
XII (2008)	K+M	12	13	22	15	14	8	16	100 (3,302)
	K	11	13	22	15	15	7	16	99 (1,729)
	M	12	13	22	14	13	8	17	99 (1,573)

1) Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe

#1.6   Regional distribution

1	Hokkaido
2	Tohoku
3	Kanto
4	Chubu(East)
5	Chubu(West)
6	Kinki
7	Chugoku
8	Shikoku
9	Kyushu

	Ques. No.	1 Hokkaido	2 Tohoku	3 Kanto	4 Chubu(East)	5 Chubu(West)	6 Kinki	7 Chugoku	8 Shikoku	9 Kyushu	Total
I (1953)	---	5	11	22	8	9	15	8	6	15	99 (2,254)
II (1958)	---	5	10	24	8	9	14	8	5	15	98 (2,369)
III (1963)	---	5	10	23	9	10	17	8	4	13	99 (2,698)
IV (1968)	---	5	10	25	9	9	16	8	4	13	99 (3,033)
V (1973)	K+M	4	9	28	8	10	18	7	3	13	100 (4,594)
	K	4	9	28	8	10	17	7	3	13	99 (3,055)
	M	5	9	28	7	11	18	7	3	12	100 (1,539)
VI (1978)	K+M	4	9	28	8	11	18	7	3	12	100 (3,945)
	K	4	9	28	8	11	18	7	3	12	100 (2,032)
	M	4	9	28	8	11	18	6	3	13	100 (1,913)
VII (1983)	K+M	4	9	29	8	10	17	7	4	12	100 (4,429)
	K	4	9	29	8	10	17	7	4	11	99 (2,256)
	M	5	8	28	8	10	17	7	4	12	99 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K+M	5	8	26	10	10	17	7	4	12	99 (3,682)
	K	5	8	27	10	10	17	7	4	12	100 (1,858)
	M	5	9	26	10	9	17	8	4	12	100 (1,824)
IX (1993)	K+M	5	8	29	9	10	15	7	4	13	100 (3,738)
	K	5	8	28	9	10	15	8	4	13	100 (1,833)
	M	5	8	29	9	10	16	7	4	13	101 (1,905)
X (1998)	K+M	5	8	27	8	10	18	8	4	13	101 (2,680)
	K	5	8	27	8	9	17	8	4	13	99 (1,339)
	M	5	8	27	8	10	18	8	4	12	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	K+M	5	8	29	8	11	15	7	3	13	99 (2,350)
	K	5	8	29	9	10	15	7	3	13	99 (1,192)
	M	6	9	29	8	11	15	6	3	13	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	K+M	5	8	29	9	10	16	7	3	12	99 (3,302)
	K	5	9	28	9	10	17	6	3	13	100 (1,729)
	M	4	8	30	9	10	15	7	3	12	98 (1,573)

#1.8   Self-identified social stratum

(USA88)

(Hand card) Using the classifications on this card, how would you classify your current standard of living?

1	Upper
2	Upper middle
3	Middle
4	Lower middle
5	Lower
6	Other (Specify) **7** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Upper	**2** Upper middle	**3** Middle	**4** Lower middle	**5** Lower	**6** Other	**7** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*								
II (1958)	*								
III (1963)	*								
IV (1968)	*								
V (1973)	*								
VI (1978)	*								
VII (1983)	K+M	2	12	53	26	5	0	2	100 (4,429)
	K33	2	13	53	24	5	0	2	99 (2,256)
	M30	1	11	52	28	5	0	3	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K+M	1	12	52	27	5	0	2	99 (3,682)
	K32	2	12	52	27	5	0	2	100 (1,858)
	M23	1	13	51	27	5	0	3	100 (1,824)
IX (1993)	K+M	1	12	58	23	3	–	2	99 (3,738)
	K37	1	11	57	23	4	–	3	99 (1,833)
	M22	2	12	58	23	2	–	2	99 (1,905)
X (1998)	M24	1	10	57	26	4	–	2	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M24	1	10	57	25	4	–	3	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M24	2	10	55	28	4	–	1	100 (1,573)

Cf. (UK87)

From the answers on this card, how would you classify your standard of living?

#1.11   Internet use

(JPN)

Do you access the Internet using a personal computer at home?

1	Yes		
2	No		
3	Other (Specify)	**4**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Yes	**2** No	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	*					
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	*					
X (1998)	*					
XI (2003)	*					
	K+M	45	55	0	0	100 (3,302)
XII (2008)	KF3	45	55	0	0	100 (1,729)
	MF3	44	55	0	0	99 (1,573)

#1.21∗   Type of housing structure

1	Single-family home
2	Collective units, such as apartment or condominium
3	Same as above, with automatic locking mechanism
4	Other (Specify) **5** D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Single-family home	2 Apartment or condo	3 Apartment or condo with automatic locks	4 Other	5 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	∗						
II (1958)	∗						
III (1963)	∗						
IV (1968)	∗						
V (1973)	∗						
VI (1978)	∗						
VII (1983)	∗						
VIII (1988)	∗						
IX (1993)	∗						
X (1998)	∗						
XI (2003)	∗						
XII (2008)	K+M	77	17	5	1	-	100 (3,302)
	K	77	17	5	1	-	100 (1,729)
	M	77	16	6	1	-	100 (1,573)

#1.21b   Type of housing

(JPN)

(Hand Card)In which type of housing do you live?

1	Home I own
2	Rental housing operated by the government
3	Rental housing operated by the public housing agency
4	Privately operated rental housing
5	Subsidized housing (e.g., rental units run by corporations, civil service, etc.)
6	Lodger
7	Dormitories
8	Other (Specify) **9** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Home I own	**2** Governmental housing	**3** Public housing agency	**4** Privately operated rental housing	**5** Subsidized housing	**6** Lodger	**7** Dormitories	**8** Other	**9** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*										
II (1958)	*										
III (1963)	*										
IV (1968)	*										
V (1973)	*										
VI (1978)	*										
VII (1983)	*										
VIII (1988)	*										
IX (1993)	*										
X (1998)	*										
XI (2003)	*										
XII (2008)	K+M	80	4	1	11	2	1	0	0	0	99 (3,302)
	KF7	81	4	1	12	1	1	0	0	0	100 (1,729)
	MF7	80	4	2	11	2	1	0	0	0	100 (1,573)

#1.22   Number of household members

(JPN)

Please tell me the total number in your household.

| (Free answer) |
| _____ Persons |

	Ques. No.	**1** 1 Person	**2** 2 Persons	**3** 3 Persons	**4** 4 Persons	**5** 5 Persons	**6** 6 Persons	**7** 7 Persons	**8** 8 Persons	**9** 9 Persons	**10** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*											
II (1958)	*											
III (1963)	*											
IV (1968)	*											
V (1973)	*											
VI (1978)	*											
VII (1983)	*											
VIII (1988)	*											
IX (1993)	*											
X (1998)	*											
XI (2003)	K+M	8	24	21	23	12	8	3	1	0	0	100 (2,350)
	K40	8	23	20	24	12	8	3	1	0	0	99 (1,192)
	M35	7	25	23	22	12	8	3	1	0	0	101 (1,158)
XII (2008)	K+M	8	26	24	22	12	5	3	1	0	0	101 (3,302)
	KF8	8	25	23	22	11	6	3	1	0	–	99 (1,729)
	MF8	7	26	24	21	13	4	3	1	0	0	99 (1,573)

#1.22b   20 or over and younger than 80

(JPN)

Among people mentioned in the last question, how many of them, including yourself, are 20 years of age or older but younger than 80?

(Include everyone who has lived in the household continuously for more than 3 months, or is expected to do so. Include live-in maids, but not lodgers or roomers.)

```
(Free answer)
        The number of people is _____
```

	Ques. No.	1 1 Person	2 2 Persons	3 3 Persons	4 4 Persons	5 5 Persons	6 6 Persons	7 7 Persons	8 8 Persons	9 9 Persons	10 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*											
II (1958)	*											
III (1963)	*											
IV (1968)	*											
V (1973)	*											
VI (1978)	*											
VII (1983)	*											
VIII (1988)	*											
IX (1993)	*											
X (1998)	*											
XI (2003)	*											
XII (2008)	K+M	10	45	23	16	5	1	0	0	–	0	100 (3,302)
	KF8	10	44	22	17	5	1	0	0	–	1	100 (1,729)
	MF8	9	46	24	15	5	1	1	0	–	0	101 (1,573)

#1.22c   Age order

(JPN)

How old are you in terms of rank order relative to everyone younger than 80 in your household?

1	The oldest
2	The second oldest
3	The third oldest
4	The fourth oldest
5	The fifth oldest
6	The sixth oldest or younger **7** D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 The oldest	2 The second oldest	3 The third oldest	4 The fourth oldest	5 The fifth oldest	6 The sixth oldest or younger	7 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*								
II (1958)	*								
III (1963)	*								
IV (1968)	*								
V (1973)	*								
VI (1978)	*								
VII (1983)	*								
VIII (1988)	*								
IX (1993)	*								
X (1998)	*								
XI (2003)	*								
XII (2008)	K+M	47	37	11	4	1	0	0	100 (3,302)
	KF9	47	36	11	5	1	0	0	100 (1,729)
	MF9	46	38	10	4	1	0	0	99 (1,573)

#1.23   Relationship with head of household

(JPN)

(Hand Card) What is your relationship to the head of the household, from the standpoint of that person?

1	I am head of household myself
2	Spouse
3	Child
4	Child-in-law
5	Parent
6	Grand child
7	Other (Specify) **8** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** I am head of household myself	**2** Spouse	**3** Child	**4** Child-in-law	**5** Parent	**6** Grand child	**7** Other	**8** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*									
II (1958)	*									
III (1963)	*									
IV (1968)	*									
V (1973)	*									
VI (1978)	*									
VII (1983)	*									
VIII (1988)	*									
IX (1993)	*									
X (1998)	*									
XI (2003)	*									
XII (2008)	K+M	47	35	13	2	2	0	0	0	99 (3,302)
	KF10	48	34	13	2	2	0	0	0	99 (1,729)
	MF10	47	36	12	2	2	1	0	0	100 (1,573)

#1.80   At home on off day or not

(JPN)

(Hand Card) When you are off from work do you tend to be at home, or are you more likely to go out?

1	I'm almost always at home
2	I'm more likely to be at home
3	I'm more likely to go out
4	I'm almost never at home
5	Other (Specify) **6** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Nearly always at home	**2** More likely to be at home	**3** More likely to go out	**4** Almost never at home	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	*							
VII (1983)	*							
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	*							
X (1998)	*							
XI (2003)	*							
XII (2008) K+M	K+M	23	27	39	9	1	1	100 (3,302)
	KF12	22	29	37	10	2	2	102 (1,729)
	MF12	25	25	41	8	1	1	101 (1,573)

#1.90∗   Reasons for participation

(JPN)

(Hand Card) This is the last question. Would you tell me why you cooperated with this survey?

1	I wanted to be helpful to the survey
2	Its content seemed interesting
3	The survey is conducted by a public research organization
4	I have not participated in any surveys like this in the past
5	No special reason to refuse
6	Other (Specify) 7 D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Help the survey	2 Interesting content	3 Public research	4 No prior experience	5 No reason to refuse	6 Other	7 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	∗								
II (1958)	∗								
III (1963)	∗								
IV (1968)	∗								
V (1973)	∗								
VI (1978)	∗								
VII (1983)	∗								
VIII (1988)	∗								
IX (1993)	∗								
X (1998)	∗								
XI (2003)	∗								
XII (2008)	K+M	16	3	24	10	43	3	1	100 (3,302)
	KF13	17	3	23	10	43	3	1	100 (1,729)
	MF13	16	3	24	10	44	2	2	101 (1,573)

#1.91   Future intent for cooperation

(JPN)

(Hand Card) How would you likely respond if the same kind of survey research were to be conducted again?

1	I would definitely answer it
2	I would try to answer
3	I would rather not answer
4	I do not wish to answer
5	Other (Specify) **6** D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Definitely answer	2 Try to answer	3 Rather not answer	4 Don't want to answer	5 Other	6 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	*							
VII (1983)	*							
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	*							
X (1998)	*							
XI (2003)	*							
XII (2008)	K+M	20	48	21	8	1	2	100 (3,302)
	KF11	19	48	22	9	1	2	101 (1,729)
	MF11	20	49	21	7	1	2	100 (1,573)

§2　Attitudes toward Life and Environment

#2.1　Custom vs. conscience

(USA88 98)

If you think something is right, do you think you should go ahead and do it even if it is contrary to usual custom, or do you think you are less apt to make a mistake if you follow custom?

1	Go ahead even if contrary		
2	Follow custom		
3	Undecided/it depends		
4	Other (Specify)		**5**　D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Go ahead even if contrary	**2** Follow custom	**3** Undecided/ it depends	**4** Other	**5** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	4	41	35	19	1	4	100 (2,254)
II (1958)	7 107	41	35	19	1	4	100 (2,369)
III (1963)	7	40	32	25	1	2	100 (2,698)
IV (1968)	8	42	34	20	2	2	100 (3,033)
V (1973)	K11	36	32	29	0	3	100 (3,055)
VI (1978)	K 6	30	42	24	2	2	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K+M	29	39	29	1	2	100 (4,429)
	K 6	30	37	30	1	2	100 (2,256)
	M 5	29	40	28	1	2	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K 7	27	36	35	1	2	101 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K 6	26	30	42	0	2	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K 7	27	32	39	0	2	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K 7	21	27	48	1	3	100 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K 7	21	37	40	0	2	100 (1,729)

Cf. (UK87)

If you think a thing is right, do you think you should go ahead and do it even if it is contrary to usual custom, or do you think you are less apt to make a mistake if you follow custom?

　1 Go ahead
　2 Follow custom
　3 Undecided/it depends
　4 Other (Specify)
　5 D.K.

#2.2b   Consensus vs. own principle

(JPN)

(Hand card) Which of the two people described on this card would you like best?

1	A person who stresses his/her own principles
2	A person who stresses the importance of achieving a consensus among other group members
3	Other (Specify) **4** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** His/her own principles	**2** The importance of achieving a consensus	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	K13	44	50	4	2	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K27	45	51	2	2	100 (2,256)
VIII (1988)	K25	42	54	2	2	100 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K28	38	56	2	4	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K29	43	54	1	2	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K30	42	52	2	4	100 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K29	43	54	1	2	100 (1,729)

Cf. (USA88 98)
    1 A person who stresses his/her own principles rather than achieving a consensus among other group members
    2 A person who stresses the importance of achieving a consensus among other group members rather than maintaining his/her own principles
    3 Other (Specify)
    4 D.K.

Cf. (UK87)
Which of the following personality types do you like better?
    1 A person who thinks the most important thing is to follow his principles when making a decision
    2 A person who thinks the most important thing is to maintain harmony in his relations with others when making a decision
    3 Other (Specify)
    4 D.K.

#2.3d   Satisfaction with society

(JPN)

(Hand card) How do you feel about society?

1	Satisfied		
2	Rather satisfied		
3	Rather dissatisfied		
4	Dissatisfied		
5	Other (Specify)	**6**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Satisfied	**2** Rather satisfied	**3** Rather dissatisfied	**4** Dissatisfied	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	M 9b	6	20	37	30	1	6	100 (1,539)
VI (1978)	M 5b	9	28	38	19	1	5	100 (1,913)
VII (1983)	K+M	9	31	39	18	1	2	100 (4,429)
	K32b	9	29	39	20	1	2	100 (2,256)
	M19	9	34	39	16	1	2	101 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K+M	6	29	43	18	1	3	100 (3,682)
	K31b	7	28	44	19	1	2	101 (1,858)
	M20b	6	30	42	18	1	3	100 (1,824)
IX (1993)	M20a	6	44	38	10	0	2	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	M21a	4	24	50	21	0	2	101 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M20a	3	27	51	17	0	2	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M19a	2	28	51	18	–	2	101 (1,573)

#2.3i   Satisfaction with work and workplace

(JPN)

(Hand card) What about work and the workplace?

1	Satisfied		
2	Rather satisfied		
3	Rather dissatisfied		
4	Dissatisfied		
5	Other (Specify)	**6**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Satisfied	**2** Rather satisfied	**3** Rather dissatisfied	**4** Dissatisfied	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	*							
VII (1983)	*							
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	M20b	16	42	21	3	1	16	99 (1,905)
X (1998)	M21b	13	38	27	6	0	16	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M20b	13	36	27	6	3	16	101 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M19b	12	40	26	5	0	17	100 (1,573)

#2.3c   Satisfaction with family life

(JPN)

(Hand card) What about your family life—the time you spend and the things you do with members of your family?

1	Satisfied		
2	Rather satisfied		
3	Rather dissatisfied		
4	Dissatisfied		
5	Other (Specify)	**6**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Satisfied	**2** Rather satisfied	**3** Rather dissatisfied	**4** Dissatisfied	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	M 9a	47	33	13	5	1	1	100 (1,539)
VI (1978)	M 5a	54	32	8	4	0	1	99 (1,913)
VII (1983)	K32a	53	33	10	3	0	1	100 (2,256)
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	M20c	51	40	7	1	0	0	99 (1,905)
X (1998)	M21c	44	44	10	1	0	1	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M20c	35	52	10	2	0	1	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M19c	42	46	10	1	–	1	100 (1,573)

Cf. (USA88)
All things considered, how satisfied are you with your family life—the time you spend and the things you do with members of your family?
   1 Completely satisfied
   2 Somewhat satisfied
   3 Neither completely satisfied nor completely dissatisfied (neutral)
   4 Somewhat dissatisfied
   5 Completely dissatisfied
   6 Other(Specify)
   7 D.K.

Cf. (UK87)
All things considered how satisfied are you with your family life, that is the time you spend and the things you do with members of your family?
   1 Very satisfied
   2 Fairly satisfied
   3 Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
   4 Fairly dissatisfied
   5 Very disssatisfied
   6 D.K.

#2.3j   Satisfaction with leisure hours

(JPN)

(Hand card) What about how you're spending your free time (leisure hours)?

1 Satisfied	
2 Rather satisfied	
3 Rather dissatisfied	
4 Dissatisfied	
5 Other (Specify)	**6** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Satisfied	**2** Rather satisfied	**3** Rather dissatisfied	**4** Dissatisfied	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	*							
VII (1983)	*							
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	M20d	20	48	25	6	0	2	101 (1,905)
X (1998)	M21d	22	48	22	5	0	2	99 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M20d	22	49	22	5	0	1	99 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M19d	22	52	20	4	0	1	99 (1,573)

#2.3k   Satisfaction with health

(JPN)

(Hand card) What about your health?

1 Satisfied	
2 Rather satisfied	
3 Rather dissatisfied	
4 Dissatisfied	
5 Other (Specify)	**6** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Satisfied	**2** Rather satisfied	**3** Rather dissatisfied	**4** Dissatisfied	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	*							
VII (1983)	*							
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	M20e	34	41	21	4	0	0	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	M21e	27	41	24	7	–	0	99 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M20e	23	44	25	8	–	0	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M19e	23	44	27	6	0	0	100 (1,573)
XII (2008)	M19e	23	44	27	6	0	0	100 (1,573)

#2.3l   Satisfaction with life in general

(JPN)

(Hand card) What about your life in general?

1 Satisfied	
2 Rather satisfied	
3 Rather dissatisfied	
4 Dissatisfied	
5 Other (Specify)	**6** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Satisfied	**2** Rather satisfied	**3** Rather dissatisfied	**4** Dissatisfied	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	*							
VII (1983)	*							
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	M20f	23	58	17	3	0	0	101 (1,905)
X (1998)	M21f	21	55	20	3	0	0	99 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M20f	18	58	20	3	0	1	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M19f	19	59	18	4	0	0	100 (1,573)

#2.3h   Satisfaction with living conditions

(JPN)

(Hand card) Are you satisfied with your living conditions, or dissatisfied?

1	Satisfied		
2	Rather satisfied		
3	Rather dissatisfied		
4	Dissatisfied		
5	Other (Specify)	**6**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Satisfied	**2** Rather satisfied	**3** Rather dissatisfied	**4** Dissatisfied	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	*							
VII (1983)	*							
VIII (1988)	K+M	30	45	19	5	0	0	99 (3,682)
	K31a	32	44	17	6	0	0	99 (1,858)
	M20a	29	45	20	5	1	1	101 (1,824)
IX (1993)	*							
X (1998)	*							
XI (2003)	M13	30	48	17	5	0	0	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M14	31	51	13	4	0	0	99 (1,573)

#2.4   Attitudes toward life

(USA88=UK87)

(Hand card) There are all sorts of attitudes toward life. Which one of the following
statements would you say comes closest to your way of life?

1	Work hard and get rich
2	Study earnestly and make a name for yourself
3	Don't think about money or fame; just live a life that suits your own taste
4	Live each day as it comes, cheerfully and without worrying
5	Resist all evils in the world and live a pure and just life
6	Never think of yourself, give everything in service of society
7	Other (Specify) **8** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Get rich	**2** Make a name	**3** Your own taste	**4** Without worrying	**5** A pure and just life	**6** In service of society	**7** Other	**8** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	39	15	6	21	11	29	10	4	4	100 (2,254)
II (1958)	22	17	3	26	19	22	6	3	3	99 (920)
III (1963)	26	17	4	30	19	18	6	3	3	100 (2,698)
IV (1968)	31	17	3	32	20	17	6	2	3	100 (3,033)
V (1973)	K34	14	3	39	23	11	4	2	3	99 (3,055)
VI (1978)	K19	14	2	39	22	11	7	2	4	101 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K+M	18	2	38	23	9	5	2	4	101 (4,429)
	K20	20	2	38	20	10	6	2	4	102 (2,256)
	M20	15	2	38	26	9	4	2	3	99 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K+M	15	3	41	23	9	4	2	3	100 (3,682)
	K18	17	3	38	23	9	4	2	3	99 (1,858)
	M 9	13	2	44	23	9	4	2	3	100 (1,824)
IX (1993)	K+M	17	3	40	26	6	4	2	3	101 (3,738)
	K22	17	2	38	25	6	5	3	3	99 (1,833)
	M10	16	3	41	26	6	4	1	3	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	K22	15	3	41	23	8	4	2	4	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K24	17	4	39	23	7	4	4	4	102 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K22	15	3	39	27	5	5	1	5	100 (1,729)

#2.5   Man and nature

(USA88=UK87)

(Hand card) Here are three opinions about man and nature. Which one of these do you think is closest to the truth?

1	In order to be happy, man must follow nature
2	In order to be happy, man must make use of nature
3	In order to be happy, man must conquer nature
4	Other (Specify) **5** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Follow nature	**2** Make use of nature	**3** Conquer nature	**4** Other	**5** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	34	26	41	23	1	8	99 (2,254)
II (1958)	15	20	37	28	1	13	99 (920)
III (1963)	15	19	40	30	1	10	100 (2,698)
IV (1968)	17	19	40	34	1	7	101 (3,033)
V (1973)	K+M	31	45	17	1	7	101 (4,594)
	K23	30	45	16	1	7	99 (3,055)
	M20	32	44	18	1	6	101 (1,539)
VI (1978)	K16	33	44	16	1	6	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K+M	36	47	11	1	4	99 (4,429)
	K17	41	41	12	1	4	99 (2,256)
	M17	31	53	11	1	4	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K15	42	44	9	1	4	100 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K19	48	38	7	0	7	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K19	49	39	6	1	5	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K21	45	43	5	2	6	101 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K19	51	38	5	1	5	100 (1,729)

#2.7   The most important thing in life

(USA88=UK87)

What is the single most important thing in life for you? Please tell me one thing only.

(Anything will do.)

(Free answer)

	Ques. No.	1 Health[1]	2 Child	3 Family	4 Ancestor[2]	5 Wealth[3]	6 Love[4]	7 Work[5]	8 State, society	9 Other	10 D.K. Nothing particularly	Total
I (1953)	*											
II (1958)	29 129	22	11	12	3	15	16	7	6	1	6	99 (2,369)
III (1963)	29	28	10	13	3	11	19	5	3	1	7	100 (2,698)
IV (1968)	34	29	9	13	3	9	22	5	4	1	6	101 (3,033)
V (1973)	K41	21	8	18	2	9	22	5	5	1	10	101 (3,055)
VI (1978)	K32	23	7	23	1	6	27	6	4	1	3	101 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K13	22	9	31	2	8	19	5	1	1	3	101 (2,256)
VIII (1988)	K11	22	10	33	2	6	18	3	1	2	4	101 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K10	17	10	42	1	4	16	3	1	2	4	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K10a	22	9	40	1	3	17	3	2	1	3	101 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K10a	21	7	45	1	5	13	2	2	1	3	100 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K 9	19	6	46	1	3	17	2	1	2	3	100 (1,729)

Note:

Due to a revision of the classification rules, numerical values are slightly different from those published previously.

1) Life, health, self
2) *Ie*, ancestor
3) Money, wealth
4) Love, spirit, happiness
5) Work, credit

#2.8   If had enough money, still work?

(USA88)

If you were to get enough money to live as comfortably as you would like for the rest of your life, would you continue to work or would you stop working?

1	Continue to work		
2	Stop working		
3	Other (Specify)	**4**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Continue to work	**2** Stop working	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	M 2	70	25	3	2	100 (1,539)
VI (1978)	K 1	69	25	3	3	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K+M	70	24	3	3	100 (4,429)
	K 2	73	23	2	2	100 (2,256)
	M 1	67	25	4	3	99 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K+M	65	28	5	3	101 (3,682)
	K 3	68	25	5	2	100 (1,858)
	M 1	62	30	5	3	100 (1,824)
IX (1993)	M 1	60	33	2	5	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	M 4	64	31	1	4	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M 3	59	35	3	3	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M 4	63	32	2	3	100 (1,573)

Cf. (UK87)

If you were to get enough money to live as comfortably as you would like for the rest of your life, would you <u>still want</u> to work or would you stop working?
    1 <u>Would still want</u> to work
    2 Stop working
    3 Other (Specify)
    4 D.K.

#2.10   Happiness or social contribution

(JPN)

(Hand card) Two people express the following different views. Which do you agree with?

1	Having been born into this world, the most important thing is to live happily
2	Having been born into this world, one would like to do something, even if it's a small thing, to make the world a better place
3 Other (Specify) **4** D.K.	

	Ques. No.	**1** Live happily	**2** Make the world a better place	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	M11	27	66	2	4	99 (1,539)
VI (1978)	*					
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	*					
X (1998)	K25	35	62	1	2	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K26	36	59	1	4	100 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K25	34	63	1	2	100 (1,729)

#2.11   Self gratification or social benefit

(JPN)

(Hand card) Which of these two approaches to life do you agree with?

1	Do what you want to do, even if it doesn't benefit other people
2	Do what is of benefit to other people, whether or not it is what you want to do yourself
3	Other (Specify) **4** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** What you want to do	**2** What is of benefit to other people	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	M 6	35	55	5	5	100 (1,913)
VII (1983)	K21a	37	55	4	5	101 (2,256)
VIII (1988)	K+M	42	49	4	4	99 (3,682)
	K19	40	52	5	4	101 (1,858)
	M10	44	47	4	5	100 (1,824)
IX (1993)	M11	44	48	2	6	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	M10	38	53	3	6	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M 9	40	52	4	5	101 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M10	40	54	3	4	101 (1,573)

#2.12   Are people helpful to others?

(USA88)

Would you say that most of the time, people try to be helpful, or that they are mostly just looking out for themselves?

1	Try to be helpful		
2	Look out for themselves		
3	Other (Specify)	**4**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Try to be helpful	**2** Look out for themselves	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	K27	19	74	3	4	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K 7	24	62	9	5	100 (2,256)
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	K14	29	58	5	7	99 (1,833)
X (1998)	K14	30	60	3	6	99 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K14	34	51	6	9	100 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K13	36	51	4	8	99 (1,729)

Cf. (UK87)
  1 Try to be helpful
  2 Just looking out for themselves
  3 Other (Specify)
  4 D.K.

#2.12b   Are most people fair?

(JPN)

Do you think that most people would try to take advantage of you if they got the chance, or will they not take advantage?

1	Take advantage		
2	Will not take advantage		
3	Other (Specify)	4	D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Take advantage	2 Will not take advantage	3 Other	4 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	K28	39	53	3	5	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K 8	29	59	7	5	100 (2,256)
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	K15	25	65	2	8	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K15	28	61	2	9	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K15	25	62	3	9	99 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K14	28	62	3	7	100 (1,729)

Cf. (USA88)
Do you think that most people would try to take advantage of you if they got the chance, or would they try to be fair?

Cf. (UK87)
    1 Would take advantage
    2 Would try to be fair
    3 Other (Specify)
    4 D.K.

#2.12c   Are most people trust worthy?

(USA88)

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

1	Can be trusted		
2	Can't be too careful		
3	Other (Specify)	**4**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Can be trusted	**2** Can't be too careful	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	K29	26	68	3	3	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K 9	31	61	5	2	99 (2,256)
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	K16	38	55	3	4	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K16	33	62	2	4	101 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K16	33	59	3	5	100 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K15	30	64	2	4	100 (1,729)

Cf. (UK87)
    1 Can be trusted
    2 Cannnot be too careful
    3 Other (Specify)
    4 D.K.

#2.13   Goals of youth

(JPN)

(Hand card) Youth is a time both for preparing for the future and also for enjoying the present. Which of the two do you think young people ought to put the emphasis on?

1	Preparing for the future
2	Enjoying the present
3	Other (Specify) **4** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Preparing for the future	**2** Enjoying the present	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	M 7	72	23	2	2	99 (1,913)
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	K20	69	27	3	2	101 (1,858)
IX (1993)	M13	67	29	2	2	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	M12	65	30	2	3	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M11	66	30	2	2	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M12	64	31	2	2	99 (1,573)

#2.30   Extent of worry: serious illness

(JPN)

(Hand card) To what extent do you worry, either for yourself or for your family, about each of the following? Would you say very much, pretty much, slightly, or not at all?

First of all, how much do you worry about serious illness?

1	Very much
2	Pretty much
3	Slightly
4	Not at all
5	Other (Specify) **6** D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Very much	2 Pretty much	3 Slightly	4 Not at all	5 Other	6 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	*							
VII (1983)	M25a	29	27	35	8	0	1	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	*							
X (1998)	M15a	27	23	35	15	–	0	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M14a	23	21	40	16	0	0	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M15a	24	24	40	13	–	0	101 (1,573)

Cf. (USA88)
To what extent do you worry, either for yourself or for your family, about each of the following? Would you say very much, somewhat, slightly, or not at all?
    1 Very much
    2 Somewhat
    3 Slightly
    4 Not at all
    5 Other (Specify)
    6 D.K.

Cf. (UK87)
From the answers on this card, to what extent do you worry, either yourself or for your family about each of the following?

#2.30c   Extent of worry: violence around town

(JPN)

(Hand card) How much do you worry about violence around town?

1	Very much		
2	Pretty much		
3	Slightly		
4	Not at all		
5	Other (Specify)	**6**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Very much	**2** Pretty much	**3** Slightly	**4** Not at all	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	*							
VII (1983)	M25c	23	20	37	17	1	2	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	*							
X (1998)	M15b	16	22	39	23	–	1	101 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M14b	16	25	37	21	–	1	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M15b	16	22	40	21	–	1	100 (1,573)

#2.30d   Extent of worry: traffic accident

(JPN)

(Hand card) How about traffic accidents?

1 Very much	
2 Pretty much	
3 Slightly	
4 Not at all	
5 Other (Specify)	**6** D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Very much	2 Pretty much	3 Slightly	4 Not at all	5 Other	6 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	*							
VII (1983)	M25d	43	34	19	3	0	1	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	*							
X (1998)	M15c	30	38	27	6	0	0	101 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M14c	25	36	34	5	–	0	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M15c	26	35	33	5	–	0	99 (1,573)

Cf. (USA88)
  1 Very much
  2 Somewhat
  3 Slightly
  4 Not at all
  5 Other (Specify)
  6 D.K.

#2.30e   Extent of worry: unemployment

(JPN)

(Hand card) How about unemployment?

1 Very much	
2 Pretty much	
3 Slightly	
4 Not at all	
5 Other (Specify)	**6** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Very much	**2** Pretty much	**3** Slightly	**4** Not at all	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	*							
VII (1983)	M25e	23	19	31	23	1	2	99 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	*							
X (1998)	M15d	20	25	31	21	0	3	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M14d	20	24	33	21	0	2	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M15d	21	25	32	20	0	2	100 (1,573)

Cf. (USA88)
    1 Very much
    2 Somewhat
    3 Slightly
    4 Not at all
    5 Other (Specify)
    6 D.K.

#2.30f   Extent of worry: war

(JPN)

(Hand card) How about war?

1	Very much
2	Pretty much
3	Slightly
4	Not at all
5	Other (Specify)	**6**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Very much	**2** Pretty much	**3** Slightly	**4** Not at all	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	*							
VII (1983)	M25f	34	19	31	13	1	2	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	*							
X (1998)	M15e	26	16	34	23	–	1	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M14e	28	23	33	15	–	1	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M15e	25	18	36	20	–	1	100 (1,573)

Cf. (USA88)
    1 Very much
    2 Somewhat
    3 Slightly
    4 Not at all
    5 Other (Specify)
    6 D.K.

#2.30g   Extent of worry: nuclear power accident

(JPN)

(Hand card) How about accidents at nuclear power plants?

1	Very much		
2	Pretty much		
3	Slightly		
4	Not at all		
5	Other (Specify)	6	D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Very much	2 Pretty much	3 Slightly	4 Not at all	5 Other	6 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	*							
VII (1983)	M25g	26	20	36	13	1	4	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	*							
X (1998)	M15f	26	26	32	14	–	2	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M14f	26	23	33	15	0	2	99 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M15f	23	22	38	15	–	2	100 (1,573)

Cf. (USA88)
    1 Very much
    2 Somewhat
    3 Slightly
    4 Not at all
    5 Other (Specify)
    6 D.K.

#2.30h   Extent of worry: household economic situation

(JPN)

(Hand card) How about in your recent household economic situation?

1 Very much	
2 Pretty much	
3 Slightly	
4 Not at all	
5 Other (Specify)	**6** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Very much	**2** Pretty much	**3** Slightly	**4** Not at all	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	*							
VII (1983)	*							
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	*							
X (1998)	M15g	18	31	38	13	–	1	101 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M14g	15	28	44	12	0	0	99 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M15g	19	32	39	9	–	1	100 (1,573)

#2.35   Volunteer activity

(JPN)

(Hand Card) Which of the following statements best describes your involvement in volunteer activity?

1	I am doing it right now
2	I have done it in the past
3	I have not done it yet, but I think I will in the future
4	I have never done it, and probably never will
5	Other (Specify) **6** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Do it currently	**2** In the past	**3** Plan to in the future	**4** Never in the future, too	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	*							
VII (1983)	*							
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	*							
X (1998)	*							
XI (2003)	*							
XII (2008)	M28	16	29	26	28	0	1	100 (1,573)

#2.80a   Health problems: headaches, migraines

(JPN)

(Hand card) During the last four weeks have you suffered from any of the following?

Headaches or migraines?

1	Yes		
2	No		
3	Other (Specify)	**4**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Yes	**2** No	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	*					
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	M25a	25	75	0	0	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	M28a	28	72	–	–	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M27a	28	71	–	0	99 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M27a	29	71	0	0	100 (1,573)

Cf. (USA88=UK87)
    1 Yes
    2 No
    3 D.K.

#2.80b∗   Health problems: lower back ache

(JPN)

(Hand card) Lower back ache?

1	Yes
2	No
3	Other (Specify)		4	D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Yes	2 No	3 Other	4 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	∗					
II (1958)	∗					
III (1963)	∗					
IV (1968)	∗					
V (1973)	∗					
VI (1978)	∗					
VII (1983)	∗					
VIII (1988)	∗					
IX (1993)	∗					
X (1998)	∗					
XI (2003)	∗					
XII (2008)	M27b	50	50	0	0	100 (1,573)

Cf.

#2.80b   Health problems: backaches

(JPN)

(Hand card) Backaches?

1	Yes		
2	No		
3	Other (Specify)	**4**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Yes	**2** No	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	*					
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	M25b	25	74	0	0	99 (1,905)
X (1998)	M28b	27	73	–	–	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M27b	26	74	0	0	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	*					

Cf. (USA88=UK87)
   1 Yes
   2 No
   3 D.K.

#2.80c   Health problems: nervousness

(JPN)

(Hand card) Nervousness?

1 Yes	
2 No	
3 Other (Specify)	**4** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Yes	**2** No	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	*					
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	M25c	38	62	0	0	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	M28c	46	54	–	–	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M27c	45	55	0	0	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M27c	48	51	0	1	100 (1,573)

Cf. (USA88=UK87)
    1 Yes
    2 No
    3 D.K.

#2.80d*   Health problems: blue or gloomy

(JPN)

(Hand card) Blue or gloomy?

1	Yes		
2	No		
3	Other (Specify)	**4**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Yes	**2** No	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	*					
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	*					
X (1998)	*					
XI (2003)	M27d	35	65	0	0	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M27d	36	63	0	0	99 (1,573)

Cf.

#2.80d   Health problems: depression

(JPN)

(Hand card) Depression?

1 Yes	
2 No	
3 Other (Specify)	**4** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Yes	**2** No	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	*					
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	M25d	8	92	0	0	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	M28d	10	90	–	0	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	*					
XII (2008)	*					

Cf. (USA88=UK87)
  1 Yes
  2 No
  3 D.K.

#2.80e   Health problems: insomnia

(JPN)

(Hand card) Insomnia?

1	Yes		
2	No		
3	Other (Specify)	**4**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Yes	**2** No	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	*					
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	M25e	15	85	0	0	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	M28e	18	82	–	–	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M27e	22	78	–	0	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M27e	20	80	0	0	100 (1,573)

Cf. (USA88=UK87)
    1 Yes
    2 No
    3 D.K.

§3 Religion

#3.1 Religious faith

(JPN)

I would now like to ask you a few questions about religion. Do you have any personal religious faith?

1	Yes
2	No

	Ques. No.	**1** Yes	**2** No	Total
I (1953)	*			
II (1958)	16a	35	65	100 (920)
III (1963)	28a	31	69	100 (2,698)
IV (1968)	33a	30	70	100 (3,033)
V (1973)	K19a	25	75	100 (3,055)
VI (1978)	K11a	34	66	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K15a	32	68	100 (2,256)
VIII (1988)	K13a	31	69	100 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K12a	33	67	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K12a	29	71	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K12a	30	70	100 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K11a	27	73	100 (1,729)

Cf. (USA88 98=UK87)
   1 Yes
   2 No
   3 D.K.

<u>#3.2b</u>   Spirituality

(USA88 98)

Without reference to any of the established religions, do you think a religious attitude is important, or not important?

1	Important		
2	Not important		
3	Other (Specify)	**4**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Important	**2** Not important	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	*					
VII (1983)	K15b	80	11	5	4	100 (2,256)
VIII (1988)	K13b	72	15	8	5	100 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K12b	72	14	3	11	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K12b	68	20	2	10	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K12b	70	15	3	12	100 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K11b	69	19	2	11	101 (1,729)

Cf. (UK87)
Without reference to any of the established religions, do you think <u>that</u> a religious attitude is important, or <u>not</u>?
　1 Important
　2 Not important
　3 Other (Specify)
　4 D.K.

Cf.

#3.2   Spirituality

(JPN)

(To those who answered "Have not" to Q.#3.1) Without reference to any of the established religions, do you think that a spirituality is important, or not important?

1	Important		
2	Not important		
3	Other (Specify)	**4**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Important	2 Not important	3 Other	4 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	16c	70	17	2	11	100 (600)
III (1963)	28b	77	13	4	6	100 (1,870)
IV (1968)	33b	76	14	5	5	100 (2,113)
V (1973)	K19b	69	15	6	10	100 (2,303)
VI (1978)	K11b	74	13	4	8	99 (1,335)
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	*					
X (1998)	*					
XI (2003)	*					
XII (2008)	*					

#3.5   Life after death

(JPN)

Do you believe that there is Life after Death?

1	Yes
2	Can't decide
3	No
4	Other (Specify)
5	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Yes	**2** Can't decide	**3** No	**4** Other	**5** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*						
II (1958)	19	20	12	59	0	9	100 (920)
III (1963)	*						
IV (1968)	*						
V (1973)	*						
VI (1978)	*						
VII (1983)	*						
VIII (1988)	*						
IX (1993)	*						
X (1998)	*						
XI (2003)	*						
XII (2008)	K17	38	23	33	0	6	100 (1,729)

#3.6   Religion or science

(JPN)

(Hand Card) How do you think of religion generally? Please choose the statement below that comes closest to your opinion.

1	Religion cannot save humanity; only advancement in science can save humanity
2	Advancement in science and the power of religion need to cooperate in order to save humanity
3	Advancement in science and the redemption of humanity are unrelated. Only the power of religion can save humanity
4	Neither advancement in science nor the power of religion can save humanity
5	Other (Specify) **6** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Refute religion	**2** Religion and science cooperate	**3** Only religion	**4** Refute both	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	37	10	63	9	8	0	9	99 (2,254)
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	*							
VII (1983)	K29	7	54	4	27	1	7	100 (2,256)
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	*							
X (1998)	*							
XI (2003)	*							
XII (2008)	M34	9	49	2	32	1	8	101 (1,573)

§4　Children and Family

§4.1　Children

#4.4　Rumor about teacher

(JPN)

Suppose that a child comes home and says that he has heard a rumor that his teacher had done something to get himself into trouble, and suppose that the parent knows this to be true. Do you think it is better for the parent to tell the child the truth, or to deny it?

1	Deny it
2	Tell the truth
3	Other (Specify) **4** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Deny it	**2** Tell the truth	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	9	38	42	12	7	99 (2,254)
II (1958)	6	38	40	11	11	100 (920)
III (1963)	4	33	50	10	8	101 (2,698)
IV (1968)	4	29	52	11	7	99 (3,033)
V (1973)	K 5	31	54	6	8	99 (3,055)
VI (1978)	K 4	27	57	8	8	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K 4	26	59	9	6	100 (2,256)
VIII (1988)	K 5	23	62	9	6	100 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K 4	24	59	6	11	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K 5	20	64	5	10	99 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K 5	15	64	8	12	99 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K 5	21	63	6	10	100 (1,729)

Cf. (USA88 98)
　1 Tell the truth
　2 Deny it
　3 Other (Specify)
　4 D.K.

Cf. (UK87)

Suppose that a child comes home and says he has heard a rumour that his teacher had done something to get himself into trouble. Suppose that the parent knows this is true. Do you think it is better for the parent to tell the child that it is true, or to deny it?

#4.5   Teaching children money is important

(JPN)

In bringing up children of elementary school age some people think that they should be taught as early as possible that money is the most important thing in life. Do you agree with this or not?

1	Agree		
2	Disagree		
3	Undecided/it depends		
4	Other (Specify)	**5**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Agree	**2** Disagree	**3** Undecided/ it depends	**4** Other	**5** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	24-1	65	24	9	0	2	100 (2,254)
II (1958)	*						
III (1963)	5	59	23	15	1	1	99 (2,698)
IV (1968)	5	57	28	12	1	2	100 (3,033)
V (1973)	K 6	44	38	17	0	1	100 (3,055)
VI (1978)	K 5	44	40	13	1	2	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K+M	43	42	13	1	1	100 (4,429)
	K 5	43	42	13	1	1	100 (2,256)
	M 4	43	41	14	1	1	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K 6	35	47	16	1	1	100 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K 5	35	45	18	0	1	99 (1,833)
X (1998)	K 6	31	51	17	0	1	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K 6	30	48	20	0	1	99 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K 6	30	49	19	0	1	99 (1,729)

Cf. (USA88 98)
In bringing up children of elementary school age some people think that they should be taught as early as possible that money is <u>one of</u> the most important things in life. Do you agree with this or not?

Cf. (UK87)
In bringing up children of <u>primary</u> school age, some people think that they should be taught as early as possible that money is one of the most important things in life. Do you agree with this or not?

#4.13	Depend on parents after getting a job?

(JPN)

(Hand card) Here are two examples of the kind of thing a parent might say to his child who has left school and got a job and is just about to leave home. Which do you think is the better?

1	If things go wrong for you in some way, you should always come and consult us first
2	From now on, even if things go wrong for you, you shouldn't depend on your parents
3	Other (Specify)	4 D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Come and consult	2 Shouldn't depend	3 Other	4 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	M15a	58	37	2	3	100 (1,539)
VI (1978)	M12a	67	30	2	2	101 (1,913)
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	M13a	61	36	2	2	101 (1,824)
IX (1993)	*					
X (1998)	M14	76	22	1	2	101 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M12a	73	21	3	3	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M13	78	19	1	1	99 (1,573)

#4.16   Children's character

(JPN)

(Hand card)If you had a child, which of the three descriptions on the card would you hope describe your child when the child becomes an adult?

1	Polite
2	Observing rules of conduct and having a sense of common courtesy
3	Fairness, having a strong sense of justice
4	Considerate of other people
5	Emotional stability
6	Responsible
7	Ability to clearly state their own opinion in the presence of others
8	Ability to plan ahead or do things for themselves
9	Nothing in particular, have no specific hopes
10 Other (Specify)	**11** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Polite	**2** A sense of common courtesy	**3** Fairness	**4** Considerate of other people	**5** Emotional stability	**6** Responsible	**7** State their own opinion	**8** Do things for themselves	**9** No specific hopes	**10** Other	**11** D.K.	Total (Multiple answer)
I (1953)	*												
II (1958)	*												
III (1963)	*												
IV (1968)	*												
V (1973)	*												
VI (1978)	*												
VII (1983)	*												
VIII (1988)	*												
IX (1993)	*												
X (1998)	K+M	38	62	18	66	9	47	30	23	0	2	0	— (2,680)
	K23	39	61	18	67	9	47	31	22	0	2	0	— (1,339)
	M13	38	63	17	65	9	47	29	23	0	2	1	— (1,341)
XI (2003)	K25	40	59	16	68	10	46	27	24	0	3	0	— (1,192)
XII (2008)	K23	47	57	14	73	7	46	25	24	0	2	0	— (1,729)

Note:
This is a revised version of question #17 of the International Survey on Youth and Their Families (Youth Affairs Administration, Management and Coordination Agency, 1995).

#4.18   Education for international understanding

(JPN)

(Hand Card) What do you think will help the children of the next generation to promote international understanding? Which of the following would you say is the most important if you were to choose one?

1	Promote learning of foreign languages
2	Promote opportunities for grassroots communication and exchange with foreigners
3	Lead a lifestyle that incorporates customs and styles from abroad
4	Teach children about the culture and tradition of Japan
5	Other (Specify) 6 D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Foreign language	**2** Grassroots communication	**3** Lifestyle from abroad	**4** Japanese culture	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	*							
VII (1983)	*							
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	*							
X (1998)	*							
XI (2003)	*							
XII (2008)	M30	16	39	4	39	0	2	100 (1,573)

§4.2   Family

#4.10   Adopt a child

(USA88 98)

If you had no children, would you think it desirable to adopt a child in order to continue the family line, even if there is no blood relationship? Or do you not think this is important?

1	Would adopt		
2	Would not adopt		
3	Depends		
4	Other (Specify)	**5**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Would adopt	**2** Would not adopt	**3** Depends	**4** Other	**5** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	28-1	74	16	7	1	3	101 (2,254)
II (1958)	106	63	21	8	1	7	100 (1,449)
III (1963)	2	51	32	12	1	4	100 (2,698)
IV (1968)	2	43	41	9	2	5	100 (3,033)
V (1973)	K 3	36	41	17	1	5	100 (3,055)
VI (1978)	K 3	32	48	12	1	7	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	M 3	27	51	15	2	5	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K 2	28	52	15	2	3	100 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K 2	22	56	16	1	5	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K 2	22	58	16	0	4	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K 2	18	57	19	1	5	100 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K 2	21	57	17	0	5	100 (1,729)

Cf. (UK87)

If you never had children yourself would you think it desirable to adopt a child in order to continue the family line, even if there is no blood relationship, or do you not think this is important?

    1 Desirable
    2 Undesirable
    3 Maybe/it depends
    4 Other (Specify)
    5 D.K.

#4.11   Respect for ancestors

(JPN)

Would you say you are, on the whole, more inclined than the average (Japanese) to respect your ancestors or less?

1	More than the average (Japanese)
2	Average
3	Less than the average (Japanese)
4	Other (Specify) **5** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** More	**2** Average	**3** Less	**4** Other	**5** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	3	77	15	5	1	2	100 (2,254)
II (1958)	*						
III (1963)	*						
IV (1968)	*						
V (1973)	K20	67	21	10	1	1	100 (3,055)
VI (1978)	K10	72	16	10	1	1	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K14	71	15	13	1	1	101 (2,256)
VIII (1988)	K12	66	21	12	1	1	101 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K11	65	27	7	0	1	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K11	60	27	12	0	1	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K11	59	31	9	0	0	99 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K10	64	25	10	–	1	100 (1,729)

Cf. (USA88)
    1 More than the average American
    2 Less than the average American
    3 Average
    4 Other (Specify)
    5 D.K.

Cf. (UK87)
Would you say you are on the whole more inclined than the average person to respect the memory of your direct ancestors (deceased family members)?
    1 More than the average
    2 Less than the average
    3 About the same
    4 Other (Specify)
    5 D.K.

#4.32 Is divorce all right?

(JPN)

(Hand card)Which of the following three opinions is closest to your own?

1	One must not divorce		
2	In extreme circumstances, it is all right to divorce		
3	As long as both agree, divorce is all right at any time		
4	Other (Specify)	**5**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** One must not divorce	**2** In extreme circumstances	**3** All right at any time	**4** Other	**5** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*						
II (1958)	*						
III (1963)	*						
IV (1968)	*						
V (1973)	*						
VI (1978)	*						
VII (1983)	M11	35	39	22	2	2	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	*						
IX (1993)	*						
X (1998)	*						
XI (2003)	M21	27	44	27	1	2	101 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M21	26	50	23	0	1	100 (1,573)

§5　Face-to-Face Social Groups

#5.1　Benefactor on death-bed

(USA88 98)

(Hand card)[1] Imagine this situation. Mr.A was orphaned at an early age and was brought up by Mr.B, a kind neighbor. Mr.B gave him a good education, sent him to a university, and now Mr.A has become the president of a company. One day he gets a telegram saying that Mr.B who brought him up, is seriously ill and asking if he would come at once. This telegram arrives as he is leaving to attend an important meeting which will decide whether his firm is to go bankrupt or to survive. Which of the following do you think he should do?

1	Leave everything and go back home
2	However worried he might be about Mr.B, he should go to the meeting
3	Other (Specify)　　　　　　　　　　　　　**4**　D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Go back home	**2** Go to the meeting	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	41	54	41	1	4	100 (2,254)
II (1958)	111a	50	39	2	9	100 (1,449)
III (1963)	13a	46	46	2	5	99 (2,698)
IV (1968)	15a	46	47	2	5	100 (3,033)
V (1973)	K21a	51	40	2	8	101 (3,055)
VI (1978)	K15a	51	42	1	5	99 (2,032)
	K+M	52	41	2	5	100 (4,429)
VII (1983)	K16a	52	41	3	4	100 (2,256)
	M16a	52	41	2	5	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K14a	52	41	3	4	100 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K18a	49	42	1	8	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K18a	46	45	1	8	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K20a	41	48	2	9	100 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K18a	43	50	2	5	100 (1,729)

1) Both picture and hand card have been used in the surveys of the Japanese national character in Japan.

Cf. (UK87)

Imagine this situation. <u>John</u> was orphaned at an early age and was brought up by a <u>kind neighbour who gave him</u> a good education <u>and sent him to</u> a university. Now <u>John</u> has become the <u>managing director</u> of a company. One day he gets a telegram saying that <u>the neighbour</u> who brought him up is seriously ill and asking <u>him to come</u> at once. <u>The</u> telegram arrives as he is <u>going in to</u> an important meeting <u>to decide</u> whether his <u>company</u> is to go bankrupt or to survive. Which of the following <u>things</u> do you think he should do?

　1 Leave everything and go back home
　2 However worried he might <u>be he</u> should go to the meeting
　3 Other (Specify)
　4 D.K.

#5.1b   Father on death-bed

(USA88 98)

(Hand card)[1] The last question supposed that Mr.B had taken him in as an orphan in his youth and brought him up. Suppose that it was his real father who was seriously ill. Which would have been your answer then?

1	Leave everything and go back home
2	However worried he might be about his father, he should go to the meeting
3	Other (Specify) **4** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Go back home	**2** Go to the meeting	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	42	49	47	1	3	100 (2,254)
II (1958)	111b	50	41	2	7	100 (1,449)
III (1963)	13b	45	47	2	6	100 (2,698)
IV (1968)	15b	44	49	3	4	100 (3,033)
V (1973)	K21b	51	41	2	7	101 (3,055)
VI (1978)	K15b	49	44	1	5	99 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K+M	49	45	2	4	100 (4,429)
	K16b	49	45	2	3	99 (2,256)
	M16b	49	45	2	4	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K14b	53	41	2	4	100 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K18b	48	44	1	7	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K18b	44	47	1	8	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K20b	40	51	1	8	100 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K18b	46	48	1	5	100 (1,729)

1) Both picture and hand card have been used in the surveys of the Japanese national character in Japan.

Cf. (UK87)
Instead of being a kind neighbour suppose it was his real father who was on his death-bed. What should John do then?
    1 Leave everything and go back home
    2 However worried he might be he should go to the meeting
    3 Other (Specify)
    4 D.K.

#5.1 Benefactor on death-bed $\times$ #5.1b Father on death-bed

	Benefactor Father	1 Home Meeting	2 Home Home	3 Meeting Home	4 Meeting Meeting	5 Other combination	Total
I (1953)	41 42	15	38	9	31	6	99 (2,254)
II (1958)	111a 111b	11	37	10	27	14	99 (1,449)
III (1963)	13a 13b	10	34	9	35	11	99 (2,698)
IV (1968)	15a 15b	12	32	11	35	9	99 (3,033)
V (1973)	K21a K21b	9	40	8	30	12	99 (3,055)
VI (1978)	K15a K15b	12	38	9	31	9	99 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K+M	13	38	9	31	9	100 (4,429)
	K16a K16b	12	38	9	31	9	99 (2,256)
	M16a M16b	13	37	10	31	9	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K14a K14b	9	41	10	30	9	99 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K18a K18b	9	40	6	35	10	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K18a K18b	9	36	6	38	11	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K20a K20b	9	31	6	41	12	99 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K18a K18b	8	34	10	39	9	100 (1,729)

#5.1c-1   Employment examination: relative

(USA88 98)

(Hand card) Suppose that you are the president of a company. The company decides to employ one person, and then carries out an employment examination. The supervisor in charge reports to you saying, "Your relative who took the examination got the second highest grade. But I believe that either your relative or the candidate who got the highest grade would be satisfactory. What shall we do?" In such a case, which person would you employ?

1	One with the highest grade		
2	Your relative		
3	Other (Specify)	**4**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** One with the highest grade	**2** Your relative	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	20a	75	19	2	4	100 (2,698)
IV (1968)	22a	78	17	2	4	101 (3,033)
V (1973)	K+M	73	19	1	7	100 (4,594)
	K28a	73	19	1	7	100 (3,055)
	M16a	72	19	1	8	100 (1,539)
VI (1978)	K21a	72	22	2	4	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K+M	70	23	3	4	100 (4,429)
	K22a	71	23	2	4	100 (2,256)
	M21a	70	23	3	4	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K21a	70	24	3	3	100 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K25a	67	24	1	8	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K26a	70	22	1	7	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K27a	73	18	1	8	100 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K26a	79	16	1	4	100 (1,729)

Cf. (UK87)

Suppose that you are the president of a company. <u>There is a job vacancy and the company carries out an employment examination.</u> The supervisor in charge reports to you saying, "Your relative who took the examination got the 2nd highest grade. But I believe that either your relative or the candidate who got the highest grade would be satisfactory. What shall we do?" In such a case, which person would you employ?

   1 <u>The</u> one with the highest grade
   2 Your relative
   3 Other (Specify)
   4 D.K.

#5.1c-2   Employment examination: a child of benefactor

(USA88 98)

(Hand card) In the last question we supposed that the one getting the second highest grade was your relative. Suppose that the one who got the second highest grade was the son of parents to whom you felt indebted. Which person would you employ?

1	One with the highest grade		
2	Son of your benefactor		
3	Other (Specify)	**4**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** One with the highest grade	**2** Son of your benefactor	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	20b	48	44	2	6	100 (2,698)
IV (1968)	22b	54	39	2	5	100 (3,033)
V (1973)	K+M	52	38	2	8	100 (4,594)
	K28b	52	39	2	8	101 (3,055)
	M16b	52	38	1	9	100 (1,539)
VI (1978)	K21b	47	46	2	5	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K+M	46	47	2	5	100 (4,429)
	K22b	46	47	2	5	100 (2,256)
	M21b	47	46	3	5	101 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K21b	45	49	3	4	101 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K25b	45	44	2	9	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K26b	49	42	1	8	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K27b	54	35	2	10	101 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K26b	58	36	1	5	100 (1,729)

Cf. (UK87)

In the last question we supposed that the one getting the 2nd highest grade was your relative. Suppose now that the second was the son of someone to whom you felt indebted. Which person would you employ?

1 The one with the highest grade
2 The son of the person to whom you felt indebted
3 Other (Specify)
4 D.K.

#5.1c-2   Employment examination: a child of benefactor
#5.1c-1   Employment examination: relative ×

	Relative / Benefactor	**1** Highest / Benefactor	**2** Relative / Benefactor	**3** Relative / Highest	**4** Highest / Highest	**5** Other combination	Total
I (1953)	∗						
II (1958)	∗						
III (1963)	20a 20b	25	17	2	46	10	100 (2,698)
IV (1968)	22a 22b	23	14	2	52	10	101 (3,033)
V (1973)	K+M	20	16	2	49	12	99 (4,594)
	K28a K28b	20	17	2	50	12	101 (3,055)
	M16a M16b	21	16	2	49	13	101 (1,539)
VI (1978)	K21a K21b	25	20	2	45	8	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K+M	24	21	2	44	9	100 (4,429)
	K22a K22b	24	21	2	44	9	100 (2,256)
	M21a M21b	23	20	2	44	10	99 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K21a K21b	26	21	2	42	9	100 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K25a K25b	21	22	2	43	12	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K26a K26b	21	20	2	47	11	101 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K27a K27b	18	16	2	52	13	101 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K26a K26b	22	13	3	55	7	100 (1,729)

#5.1d   Important values

(USA88 98)

(Hand card) If you were asked to choose the two most important items listed on this card, which two would you choose?

1	Respect for parents		
2	Repaying people who have helped you in the past		
3	Respect for the rights of the individual		
4	Respect for the freedom of the individual		
5	Other (Specify)		**6** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Respect for parents	**2** Repaying people	**3** Respect for the rights	**4** Respect for the freedom	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total (Multiple answer)
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	17	60	43	49	40	1	2	— (2,698)
IV (1968)	20	61	44	43	46	0	2	— (3,033)
V (1973)	K26	63	42	45	43	1	2	— (3,055)
VI (1978)	K18	70	47	38	39	0	2	— (2,032)
VII (1983)	K19	73	50	36	37	0	1	— (2,256)
VIII (1988)	K17	71	47	36	42	0	1	— (1,858)
IX (1993)	K21	69	43	38	42	3	2	— (1,833)
X (1998)	K21	70	43	40	43	0	1	— (1,339)
XI (2003)	K23	73	47	37	37	0	1	— (1,192)
XII (2008)	K21	76	57	27	36	0	1	— (1,729)

Cf. (UK87)

If you were asked to choose two out of following which two would you choose?

    1 Filial piety/respect for parents
    2 Repaying people who have helped you in the past
    3 Respect for the rights of the individual
    4 Respect for the freedom of the individual
    5 Other (Specify)
    6 D.K.

#5.1d   Combination of Important values

	Ques. No.	1 Respect for parents × Repaying people	2 Respect for parents × the rights	3 Respect for parents × the freedom	4 Repaying people × the rights	5 Repaying people × the freedom	6 The rights × the freedom	7 Respect for parents or repaying people	8 The rights or the freedom	9 Other combination	Total
I (1953)	∗										
II (1958)	∗										
III (1963)	17	28	19	12	8	7	21	1	1	3	100 (2,698)
IV (1968)	20	28	15	18	8	8	19	1	1	2	100 (3,033)
V (1973)	K26	28	17	16	8	6	20	1	1	3	100 (3,055)
VI (1978)	K18	34	17	19	7	7	14	1	0	2	101 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K19	36	18	18	6	7	12	1	0	1	99 (2,256)
VIII (1988)	K17	34	16	21	6	7	14	1	1	1	101 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K21	31	17	20	6	6	15	–	–	4	99 (1,833)
X (1998)	K21	31	19	19	5	8	15	1	1	1	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K23	33	19	19	6	7	11	2	1	1	99 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K21	43	14	19	5	9	8	1	1	1	101 (1,729)

#5.6   Type of boss preferred

(USA88 98)

(Hand card) Suppose you are working in a firm. Which of the following department chiefs would you prefer to work under?

1	A man who always sticks to the work rules and never demands any unreasonable work, but who, on the other hand, never does anything for you personally in matters not connected with work
2	A man who sometimes demands extra work in spite of rules against it, but who, on the other hand, looks after you personally in matters not connected with work
3	Other (Specify) **4** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Never does anything for you personally	**2** Looks after you personally	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	35	12	85	1	2	100 (2,254)
II (1958)	117	14	78	2	7	101 (1,449)
III (1963)	21	12	82	1	5	100 (2,698)
IV (1968)	23	12	84	1	4	101 (3,033)
V (1973)	K29	13	81	1	5	100 (3,055)
VI (1978)	K22	10	87	0	3	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K+M	9	89	1	2	101 (4,429)
	K23	8	89	0	2	99 (2,256)
	M22	9	88	1	2	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K+M	10	87	1	2	100 (3,682)
	K22	10	88	1	2	101 (1,858)
	M18	10	87	1	3	101 (1,824)
IX (1993)	K26	12	82	0	5	99 (1,833)
X (1998)	K27	16	80	0	4	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K28	18	77	0	5	100 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K27	15	81	0	4	100 (1,729)

Cf. (UK87)

Suppose you are working in a company in which there are two types of boss. Which of these two would you prefer to work for?

#5.6∗   Social contact with superiors

(JPN)

Suppose that you are working in a firm. Would you think it unnecessary to have social contacts with your superiors outside of work, or would you think it better to have such contact?

1	Unnecessary		
2	Better to have		
3	Other (Specify)	4	D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Unnecessary	2 Better to have	3 Other	4 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	∗					
II (1958)	∗					
III (1963)	∗					
IV (1968)	∗					
V (1973)	M 5	22	72	2	5	101 (1,539)
VI (1978)	∗					
VII (1983)	∗					
VIII (1988)	∗					
IX (1993)	∗					
X (1998)	M 9	39	55	2	4	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M 8	38	55	3	4	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M 9	37	58	2	3	100 (1,573)

#5.6b   Desirable firm: good wages vs. friendly

(JPN)

(Hand card) Supposing there were two firms which differed in the way I am going to describe. Which would you prefer to work for?

1	A firm which paid good wages, but where they did nothing like organizing outings and sports days for the employees' recreation
2	A firm with a family-like atmosphere which organized outings and sports days, even if the wages were a little bit less
3	Other (Specify) **4** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Good wages	**2** Family-like atmosphere	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	M18	21	74	1	4	100 (1,539)
VI (1978)	K23	18	78	1	3	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	M19	30	65	1	4	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	M20	34	62	1	3	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M19	44	53	1	3	101 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M18	44	53	1	2	100 (1,573)

#5.6h   Desirable person: efficient vs. friendly

(USA88)

(Hand card) Whom do you consider more desirable as a person?

1	Mr.S. who is friendly and can be counted on to help others but is not an efficient worker
2	Mr.T. who is an efficient worker but is indifferent to the worries and affairs of others
3	Other (Specify) **4** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Mr.S.	**2** Mr.T.	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	K14	72	11	7	10	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K26	75	11	6	8	100 (2,256)
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	K27	77	12	3	9	101 (1,833)
X (1998)	K28	77	11	2	10	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K29	72	13	3	12	100 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K28	77	12	2	8	99 (1,729)

Cf. (UK87)
  1 A person who is friendly and can be counted on to help others but is not an efficient worker
  2 A person who is an efficient worker but who isn't interested in the worries and affairs of others
  3 Other (Specify)
  4 D.K.

#5.17 Desirable attitude: advice to others

(JPN)

(Hand card) Which do you think is the best way to make society run smoothly?

1	Everybody is likely to overlook his own faults, so we should help each other by pointing them out
2	One should just look after one's own affairs properly, and refrain from offering advice to others
3	Other (Specify) **4** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** help each other	**2** refrain from offering advice	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	M12	75	22	1	3	101 (1,539)
VI (1978)	M 9	73	25	1	2	101 (1,913)
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	*					
X (1998)	M22	70	28	0	2	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	*					
XII (2008)	M20	74	24	0	1	99 (1,573)

#5.22   Money or human relations

(JPN)

(Hand Card) For one to get through life, which do you think is more dependable, money or the relationships with people?

1	Money is more dependable than relationships with others
2	Solid relationships with others are more dependable than money
3	Other (Specify) **4** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Money	**2** Relationships	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	M 8	23	72	4	2	101 (1,913)
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	*					
X (1998)	*					
XI (2003)	*					
XII (2008)	K24	20	76	1	2	99 (1,729)

#5.23   Basis of salary: ability vs. term of service

(JPN)

When a company decides on salaries and wages, do you think that they should attach greatest importance to a person's current abilities in making the decision? Or do you think the person's service to the company from past to present should be stressed in the decision?

1	They should stress the person's current abilities in deciding
2	They should stress the person's service to the company from past to present in deciding
3	Other (Specify) **4** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Current abilities	**2** Service to the company	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	*					
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	M 8	59	30	4	8	101 (1,905)
X (1998)	M 8	61	29	3	7	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M 7	59	28	5	7	99 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M 8	57	30	6	8	101 (1,573)

#5.24   Changing employers

(JPN)

(Hand card) Here are two opinions about changing employers. Which do you agree with?

1	If there is an employer with better working conditions than the present one, then it's better to change
2	It's better to work for a long time for one employer even if there is another place with better working conditions
3	Other (Specify) **4** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Better to change	**2** Better to work for a long time	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	*					
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	M17	41	52	1	6	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	M18	42	53	1	4	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M17	47	49	1	3	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M17	47	50	1	2	100 (1,573)

§6 Men and Women

#6.2 Choice of gender

(JPN)

If you could be born again, would you rather be a man or a woman?

1	Man		
2	Woman		
3	Other (Specify)	**4**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Man	2 Woman	3 Other	4 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	103	76	17	5	2	100 (1,449)
III (1963)	1a	70	23	4	3	100 (2,698)
IV (1968)	1a	65	28	4	4	101 (3,033)
V (1973)	K+M	63	30	3	4	100 (4,594)
	K 1a	63	30	3	4	100 (3,055)
	M 1a	63	30	3	4	100 (1,539)
VI (1978)	M 1a	62	31	3	3	99 (1,913)
VII (1983)	K 1	61	34	3	2	100 (2,256)
VIII (1988)	K 1	59	35	4	2	100 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K 1	56	37	2	5	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K+M	55	39	1	5	100 (2,680)
	K 1	56	38	2	4	100 (1,339)
	M 1	53	40	1	6	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	K+M	54	39	2	5	100 (2,350)
	K 1	54	39	1	5	99 (1,192)
	M 1	53	40	3	4	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	K+M	53	40	2	5	100 (3,302)
	K 1	53	40	2	5	100 (1,729)
	M 1	54	40	2	4	100 (1,573)

#6.2   Choice of gender (by gender)

		Ques. No.	1 Man	2 Woman	3 Other	4 D.K.	Total
Male	I (1953)	*					
	II (1958)	103	90	5	4	1	100 (684)
	III (1963)	1a	88	7	3	2	100 (1,252)
	IV (1968)	1a	89	5	4	3	101 (1,427)
	V (1973)	K+M	89	5	2	3	99 (2,063)
		K 1a	88	6	2	4	100 (1,395)
		M 1a	90	5	3	3	101 (668)
	VI (1978)	M 1a	90	4	3	3	100 (832)
	VII (1983)	K 1	90	5	3	2	100 (988)
	VIII (1988)	K 1	90	4	4	2	100 (837)
	IX (1993)	K 1	88	3	3	6	100 (836)
	X (1998)	K+M	88	5	2	5	100 (1,216)
		K 1	89	5	2	4	100 (615)
		M 1	87	6	1	6	100 (601)
	XI (2003)	K+M	87	5	2	5	99 (1,091)
		K 1	87	5	2	6	100 (551)
		M 1	88	4	3	5	100 (540)
	XII (2008)	K+M	87	6	2	5	100 (1,562)
		K 1	87	5	2	6	100 (815)
		M 1	88	6	2	4	100 (747)
Female	I (1953)	*					
	II (1958)	103	64	27	5	3	99 (765)
	III (1963)	1a	55	36	5	4	100 (1,446)
	IV (1968)	1a	43	48	4	5	100 (1,606)
	V (1973)	K+M	42	51	3	4	100 (2,531)
		K 1a	42	51	3	4	100 (1,660)
		M 1a	43	50	3	5	101 (871)
	VI (1978)	M 1a	41	52	3	4	100 (1,081)
	VII (1983)	K 1	39	56	3	2	100 (1,268)
	VIII (1988)	K 1	34	59	5	2	100 (1,021)
	IX (1993)	K 1	29	65	1	4	99 (997)
	X (1998)	K+M	28	67	1	4	100 (1,464)
		K 1	29	66	1	3	99 (724)
		M 1	26	67	1	5	99 (740)
	XI (2003)	K+M	25	69	2	4	100 (1,259)
		K 1	26	68	1	5	100 (641)
		M 1	23	71	3	3	100 (618)
	XII (2008)	K+M	23	71	2	4	100 (1,740)
		K 1	22	72	1	5	100 (914)
		M 1	24	70	2	4	100 (826)

#6.2c   Gender with difficult life

(JPN)

On the whole in Japan, which do you think has the more difficult life, men or women?

1	Men		
2	Women		
3	Other (Specify)	**4**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Men	**2** Women	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	1b	47	34	12	7	100 (2,698)
IV (1968)	1b	53	27	15	6	101 (3,033)
	K+M	55	26	12	7	100 (4,594)
V (1973)	K 1b	55	26	12	6	99 (3,055)
	M 1b	54	27	11	8	100 (1,539)
VI (1978)	M 1b	54	26	14	5	99 (1,913)
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	*					
X (1998)	M 2a	44	36	12	8	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M 2a	47	34	11	8	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M 3a	42	33	15	10	100 (1,573)

#6.2c   Gender with difficult life (by gender)

		Ques. No.	1 Men	2 Women	3 Other	4 D.K.	Total
Male	I (1953)	∗					
	II (1958)	∗					
	III (1963)	1b	57	25	12	6	100 (1,252)
	IV (1968)	1b	60	19	15	5	99 (1,427)
	V (1973)	K+M	64	18	11	7	100 (2,063)
		K 1b	65	17	12	6	100 (1,395)
		M 1b	64	18	9	9	100 (668)
	VI (1978)	M 1b	58	20	16	6	100 (832)
	VII (1983)	∗					
	VIII (1988)	∗					
	IX (1993)	∗					
	X (1998)	M 2a	47	29	15	9	100 (601)
	XI (2003)	M 2a	50	27	14	9	100 (540)
	XII (2008)	M 3a	41	30	18	11	100 (747)
Female	I (1953)	∗					
	II (1958)	∗					
	III (1963)	1b	39	42	12	7	100 (1,446)
	IV (1968)	1b	47	33	14	6	100 (1,606)
	V (1973)	K+M	47	33	13	7	100 (2,531)
		K 1b	48	33	13	6	100 (1,660)
		M 1b	47	34	13	7	101 (871)
	VI (1978)	M 1b	51	32	12	5	100 (1,081)
	VII (1983)	∗					
	VIII (1988)	∗					
	IX (1993)	∗					
	X (1998)	M 2a	42	41	9	8	100 (740)
	XI (2003)	M 2a	45	39	9	7	100 (618)
	XII (2008)	M 3a	42	37	13	9	101 (826)

#6.2d   Gender with life of pleasure

(JPN)

Then, which do you think gets the greater pleasure out of life, men or women?

1	Men
2	Women
3	Other (Specify)	**4** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Men	**2** Women	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	1c	69	12	11	9	101 (2,698)
IV (1968)	1c	63	13	16	8	100 (3,033)
	K+M	67	13	11	8	99 (4,594)
V (1973)	K 1c	67	13	12	9	101 (3,055)
	M 1c	67	14	11	8	100 (1,539)
VI (1978)	M 1c	66	14	12	8	100 (1,913)
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	*					
X (1998)	M 2b	43	34	10	13	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M 2b	38	42	10	10	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M 3b	36	40	13	11	100 (1,573)

#6.2d   Gender with life of pleasure (by gender)

		Ques. No.	1 Men	2 Women	3 Other	4 D.K.	Total
Male	I (1953)	*					
	II (1958)	*					
	III (1963)	1c	71	10	10	8	99 (1,252)
	IV (1968)	1c	66	10	17	7	100 (1,427)
	V (1973)	K+M	71	11	10	8	100 (2,063)
		K 1c	70	11	11	8	100 (1,395)
		M 1c	74	10	10	7	101 (668)
	VI (1978)	M 1c	71	8	12	8	99 (832)
	VII (1983)	*					
	VIII (1988)	*					
	IX (1993)	*					
	X (1998)	M 2b	54	20	13	14	101 (601)
	XI (2003)	M 2b	50	25	13	12	100 (540)
	XII (2008)	M 3b	50	22	15	12	99 (747)
Female	I (1953)	*					
	II (1958)	*					
	III (1963)	1c	67	13	11	10	101 (1,446)
	IV (1968)	1c	60	16	15	9	100 (1,606)
	V (1973)	K+M	63	16	12	9	100 (2,531)
		K 1c	64	15	12	9	100 (1,660)
		M 1c	62	17	12	9	100 (871)
	VI (1978)	M 1c	62	19	11	8	100 (1,081)
	VII (1983)	*					
	VIII (1988)	*					
	IX (1993)	*					
	X (1998)	M 2b	34	46	8	13	101 (740)
	XI (2003)	M 2b	28	56	8	8	100 (618)
	XII (2008)	M 3b	23	56	11	10	100 (826)

#6.2e   Child's gender

(JPN)

If you had only one child, would you prefer to rather have a boy, or a girl, or wouldn't it matter?

1 A boy	
2 A girl	
3 Either	
4 Other (Specify)	**5** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** A boy	**2** A girl	**3** Either	**4** Other	**5** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*						
II (1958)	*						
III (1963)	*						
IV (1968)	*						
V (1973)	*						
VI (1978)	*						
VII (1983)	*						
VIII (1988)	M 2	32	29	37	1	1	100 (1,824)
IX (1993)	M 2	33	36	30	0	1	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	M 5	28	47	23	0	1	99 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M 4	27	47	24	0	1	99 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M 5	30	45	24	0	1	100 (1,573)

#6.2e   Child's gender (by gender)

		Ques. No.	1 A boy	2 A girl	3 Either	4 Other	5 D.K.	Total
Male	I (1953)	*						
	II (1958)	*						
	III (1963)	*						
	IV (1968)	*						
	V (1973)	*						
	VI (1978)	*						
	VII (1983)	*						
	VIII (1988)	M 2	45	15	36	2	1	99 (805)
	IX (1993)	M 2	45	19	34	1	1	100 (888)
	X (1998)	M 5	40	28	30	1	1	100 (601)
	XI (2003)	M 4	41	28	30	–	1	100 (540)
	XII (2008)	M 5	43	29	26	1	2	101 (747)
Female	I (1953)	*						
	II (1958)	*						
	III (1963)	*						
	IV (1968)	*						
	V (1973)	*						
	VI (1978)	*						
	VII (1983)	*						
	VIII (1988)	M 2	22	40	37	1	1	101 (1,019)
	IX (1993)	M 2	22	50	26	0	1	99 (1,017)
	X (1998)	M 5	19	62	18	0	1	100 (740)
	XI (2003)	M 4	16	64	19	0	1	100 (618)
	XII (2008)	M 5	18	59	22	–	1	100 (826)

#6.5   Gender differences in ability

(JPN)

Do you think there is any inherent difference between men and women in their ability to think things out and arrange things?

1	Is a difference
2	No difference
3	Other (Specify)

4   D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Is a difference	2 No difference	3 Other	4 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	120	63	29	2	6	100 (1,449)
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	*					
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	M 5	54	41	2	3	100 (1,824)
IX (1993)	M 5	49	44	2	5	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	K 3	44	50	1	4	99 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K 3	45	49	2	4	100 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K 3	48	48	1	3	100 (1,729)

#6.5   Gender differences in ability (by gender)

		Ques. No.	1 Is a difference	2 No difference	3 Other	4 D.K.	Total
Male	I (1953)	*					
	II (1958)	120	63	31	2	5	101 (684)
	III (1963)	*					
	IV (1968)	*					
	V (1973)	*					
	VI (1978)	*					
	VII (1983)	*					
	VIII (1988)	M 5	55	41	2	2	100 (805)
	IX (1993)	M 5	51	43	2	5	101 (888)
	X (1998)	K 3	43	51	2	5	101 (615)
	XI (2003)	K 3	42	52	2	5	101 (551)
	XII (2008)	K 3	44	52	1	4	101 (815)
Female	I (1953)	*					
	II (1958)	120	63	28	2	7	100 (765)
	III (1963)	*					
	IV (1968)	*					
	V (1973)	*					
	VI (1978)	*					
	VII (1983)	*					
	VIII (1988)	M 5	53	41	3	4	101 (1,019)
	IX (1993)	M 5	48	45	2	4	99 (1,017)
	X (1998)	K 3	46	49	1	4	100 (724)
	XI (2003)	K 3	48	47	1	3	99 (641)
	XII (2008)	K 3	52	44	1	3	100 (914)

§7   General Social Problems

#7.1   Science and loss of human feeling

(JPN)

Some people say that with the development of science and technology, life becomes more convenient, but at the same time a lot of human feeling is lost. Do you agree with this opinion, or do you disagree?

1	Agree
2	Undecided/it depends
3	Disagree
4	Other (Specify) **5** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Agree	**2** Undecided/ it depends	**3** Disagree	**4** Other	**5** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	5	30	17	35	1	17	100 (2,254)
II (1958)	3	33	17	34	0	16	100 (920)
III (1963)	6	38	22	28	1	12	101 (2,698)
IV (1968)	7	40	16	35	1	8	100 (3,033)
V (1973)	K10	50	21	22	1	6	100 (3,055)
VI (1978)	K 2	43	21	30	1	5	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K+M	48	20	28	1	4	101 (4,429)
	K 3	46	19	30	1	3	99 (2,256)
	M 2	49	20	26	1	4	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K 4	47	24	26	1	3	101 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K 3	51	26	19	0	3	99 (1,833)
X (1998)	K 4	54	25	17	0	3	99 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K 4	54	29	13	0	3	99 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K 4	56	24	17	0	3	100 (1,729)

Cf. (USA88=UK87)
    1 Agree
    2 Disagree
    3 Undecided/it depends
    4 Other (Specify)
    5 D.K.

#7.2   Mechanization and human feeling

(JPN)

Some people say that no matter how mechanized the world gets, nothing can reduce the richness of human feelings. Do you agree with this opinion, or do you disagree?

1	Disagree
2	Undecided/it depends
3	Agree
4	Other (Specify) **5** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Disagree	**2** Undecided/ it depends	**3** Agree	**4** Other	**5** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	29[1]	17	8	58	1	16	100 (2,254)
II (1958)	24	21	10	53	1	16	101 (920)
III (1963)	12	18	19	49	0	13	99 (2,698)
IV (1968)	13	22	13	56	1	9	101 (3,033)
V (1973)	K18	31	20	42	1	7	101 (3,055)
VI (1978)	K12	25	15	53	1	6	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	M 8	31	17	46	1	5	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K27	33	22	42	1	3	101 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K13	25	24	47	0	4	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K13	30	22	44	0	3	99 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K13	27	27	42	0	3	99 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K12	31	25	42	0	2	100 (1,729)

1) Some people say that however advanced civilization becomes, nothing can reduce the richness of human feelings. Do you agree with this opinion, or do you disagree?

Cf. (USA88)
    1 Agree
    2 Disagree
    3 Undecided/it depends
    4 Other (Specify)
    5 D.K.

Cf. (UK87)
Some people say that <u>however</u> mechanized the world gets, nothing can reduce the richness of human feelings. Do you agree with this opinion, or do you disagree?
    1 Agree
    2 Disagree
    3 Undecided/it depends
    4 D.K.

#7.4   Improve the country or make people happy

(USA88)

(Hand card) Please choose from among the following statements the one with which you agree most.

1	If individuals are made happy, then and only then will the country as a whole improve
2	If the country as a whole improves, then and only then can individuals be made happy
3	Improving the country and making individuals happy are the same thing
4	Other (Specify) **5** D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Individuals→country	2 Country→individuals	3 Country=individuals	4 Other	5 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	45	25	37	31	1	6	100 (2,254)
II (1958)	*						
III (1963)	16	30	30	34	0	7	101 (2,698)
IV (1968)	19	27	32	36	1	5	101 (3,033)
V (1973)	K25	30	26	37	0	6	99 (3,055)
VI (1978)	K17	27	27	41	0	4	99 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K18	25	30	40	1	4	100 (2,256)
VIII (1988)	K16	29	25	42	0	4	100 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K20	30	26	40	0	4	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K20	28	28	40	0	3	99 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K22	29	24	42	1	5	101 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K20	27	28	40	0	4	99 (1,729)

Cf. (UK87)

Please choose from <u>these</u> statements the one with which you agree most?
    1 If <u>people</u> are made happy then and only then will the country as a whole improve
    2 If the country as a whole improves then and only then can <u>people</u> be made happy
    3 Improving the country and making <u>people</u> happy are the same thing
    4 Other (Specify)
    5 D.K.

#7.4b   National prosperity and general welfare

(JPN)

(Hand card) Opinions are divided about national prosperity, but which of these opinions do you agree with?

1	Even if the country becomes prosperous it only means that a minority get rich: it doesn't make life any better for the people in general
2	If the country prospers life gets better for the people in general
3	Other (Specify) **4** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Doesn't make life any better	**2** Life gets better	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	M20	37	57	1	5	100 (1,913)
VII (1983)	K30	33	63	1	3	100 (2,256)
VIII (1988)	K29	47	48	1	3	99 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K30	40	55	1	4	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K32	36	60	0	4	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K32	28	67	1	4	100 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K31	29	68	0	3	100 (1,729)

#7.5b∗   Individual rights or the public interest?

(JPN)

(Hand card)Here are some opinions. Which one would you agree with? Of course, these opinions would depend on how strong they are or what circumstances surround them. But generally speaking, which one do you think should be put the greater emphasis?

1	It cannot be helped if the public interest is somewhat sacrificed for the sake of individual rights
2	It cannot be helped if individual rights are somewhat sacrificed for the sake of the public interest
3	Other (Specify) **4** D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 The public interest is sacrificed for individual right	2 Individual rights are sacrificed for the public interest	3 Other	4 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	∗					
II (1958)	∗					
III (1963)	∗					
IV (1968)	∗					
V (1973)	M21	32	55	1	11	99(1,539)
VI (1978)	M17	32	55	2	11	100 (1,913)
VII (1983)	∗					
VIII (1988)	∗					
IX (1993)	∗					
X (1998)	∗					
XI (2003)	M22	39	51	1	9	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M22	38	55	1	7	101 (1,573)

#7.18   People's health in future

(JPN)

Do you think that people's health will improve in the future, or do you think it will get worse?

1	Will improve		
2	Will get worse		
3	Will not change		
4	Other (Specify)	**5**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Improve	**2** Get worse	**3** Not change	**4** Other	**5** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*						
II (1958)	*						
III (1963)	*						
IV (1968)	*						
V (1973)	M27a	25	55	13	1	6	100 (1,539)
VI (1978)	M25a	49	35	10	1	4	99 (1,913)
VII (1983)	*						
VIII (1988)	*						
IX (1993)	*						
X (1998)	M32a	16	67	13	0	4	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M31a	19	60	16	0	4	99 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M35a	24	56	16	0	4	100 (1,573)

Cf. (USA88)
    1 Improve
    2 Get worse
    3 Not change
    4 Other (Specify)
    5 D.K.

Cf. (UK87)
And do you think people will be generally healthier in the future or will they be less healthy?
    1 Healthier
    2 Less healthy
    3 About the same
    4 D.K.

#7.18b   Peace of mind in future

(JPN)

What do you think about people's peace of mind? Will it increase or diminish?

1	Will increase		
2	Will diminish		
3	Will not change		
4	Other (Specify)	5	D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Increase	2 Diminish	3 Not change	4 Other	5 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*						
II (1958)	*						
III (1963)	*						
IV (1968)	*						
V (1973)	M27b	13	64	13	1	9	100 (1,539)
VI (1978)	M25b	24	51	15	2	8	100 (1,913)
VII (1983)	*						
VIII (1988)	*						
IX (1993)	*						
X (1998)	M32b	9	70	16	0	4	99 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M31b	8	69	18	1	4	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M35b	10	68	18	0	4	100 (1,573)

Cf. (USA88)

How about people's peace of mind? Do you think it will increase or decrease?
    1 Increase
    2 Decrease
    3 Not change
    4 Other (Specify)
    5 D.K.

Cf. (UK87)

What do you think about people's peace of mind? Will it increase or decrease?
    1 Increase
    2 Decrease
    3 Not change
    4 Other (Specify)
    5 D.K.

#7.18c   Freedom in future

(JPN)

What do you think about people's freedom? Will it increase or diminish?

1 Will increase	
2 Will diminish	
3 Will not change	
4 Other (Specify)	**5** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Increase	**2** Diminish	**3** Not change	**4** Other	**5** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*						
II (1958)	*						
III (1963)	*						
IV (1968)	*						
V (1973)	M27c	43	27	17	1	11	99 (1,539)
VI (1978)	M25c	51	24	16	1	8	100 (1,913)
VII (1983)	*						
VIII (1988)	*						
IX (1993)	*						
X (1998)	M32c	31	35	28	0	6	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M31c	27	35	30	1	7	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M35c	27	40	29	0	5	101 (1,573)

Cf. (USA88)
What about people's freedom? Do you think it will increase or decrease?
    1 Increase
    2 Decrease
    3 Not change
    4 Other (Specify)
    5 D.K.

Cf. (UK87)
Do you think people will have more freedom or less freedom than they do now?
    1 More freedom
    2 Less freedom
    3 About the same
    4 D.K.

#7.18d   Affluence in future

(JPN)

Do you think people will become more affluent, or do you think they will become worse off?

1	More affluent		
2	Worse off		
3	No change		
4	Other (Specify)	**5**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 More affluent	2 Worse off	3 No change	4 Other	5 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*						
II (1958)	*						
III (1963)	*						
IV (1968)	*						
V (1973)	M27d	38	30	19	3	10	100 (1,539)
VI (1978)	M25d	44	25	21	2	8	100 (1,913)
VII (1983)	*						
VIII (1988)	*						
IX (1993)	*						
X (1998)	M32d	15	50	27	0	7	99 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M31d	14	47	31	1	6	99 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M35d	11	57	25	1	6	100 (1,573)

#7.18e   Happiness in future

(JPN)

Do you think people will become more happy, or more unhappy?

1	More happy
2	More unhappy
3	No change
4	Other (Specify) **5** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** More happy	**2** More unhappy	**3** No change	**4** Other	**5** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*						
II (1958)	*						
III (1963)	*						
IV (1968)	*						
V (1973)	M27e	27	26	24	4	19	100 (1,539)
VI (1978)	M25e	37	19	24	5	16	101 (1,913)
VII (1983)	*						
VIII (1988)	*						
IX (1993)	*						
X (1998)	M32e	19	28	36	1	16	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M31e	17	25	41	2	15	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M35e	21	25	36	2	16	100 (1,573)

Cf. (USA88)
Do you think people, in general, will be more happy, or less happy than they are now?
    1 More happy
    2 Less happy
    3 No change
    4 Other (Specify)
    5 D.K.

Cf. (UK87)
Thinking of the country as a whole do you think that people will be happier in years to come or will they be less happy than they are now?
    1 Happier
    2 Less happy
    3 About the same
    4 D.K.

#7.19   Ability or luck?

(USA88=UK87)

If you look at successful people in society today, which do you think has played the largest part in their success, their ability and effort, or luck and chance?

1	Ability and effort
2	Luck and chance
3	Other (Specify) **4** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Ability and effort	**2** Luck and chance	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	M 2	44	38	9	8	99 (1,913)
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	M 6	49	35	12	5	101 (1,824)
IX (1993)	M 6	52	35	8	5	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	M 7	48	42	6	5	101 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M 6	50	36	8	6	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M 7	58	30	7	5	100 (1,573)

#7.24   Most important aspect of job

(JPN)

(Hand card) Here are some of the things people usually take into account in relation to their work. Which one would you personally place first?

1	A good salary
2	A safe job with no risk of closing down or unemployment
3	Working with people you like
4	Doing an important job which gives you a feeling of accomplishment
5	Other (Specify) **6** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** A good salary	**2** A safe job with no risk	**3** Working with people you like	**4** Doing an important job	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	K24a	7	23	30	38	0	2	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K+M	7	17	33	39	1	2	99 (4,429)
	K25	7	16	33	42	1	2	101 (2,256)
	M23	8	19	33	37	1	2	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K+M	10	15	36	36	1	2	100 (3,682)
	K24	9	14	35	39	1	1	99 (1,858)
	M17	10	17	36	34	1	2	100 (1,824)
IX (1993)	M16a	12	20	31	33	0	3	99 (1,905)
X (1998)	K+M	7	23	29	36	0	4	99 (2,680)
	K30a	7	18	31	41	0	2	99 (1,339)
	M17	7	29	26	32	0	5	99 (1,341)
XI (2003)	K31a	8	19	26	45	0	2	100 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K30a	7	19	29	43	0	1	99 (1,729)

Cf. (USA88=UK87)
  1 A good salary <u>so that you do not have any worries about money</u>
  2 A safe job with no risk of closing down or unemployment
  3 Working with people you like
  4 Doing an important job which gives you a feeling of accomplishment
  5 Other (Specify)
  6 D.K.

#7.24b   Second most important aspect of job

(JPN)

(Hand card) And which is next?

1	A good salary
2	A safe job with no risk of closing down or unemployment
3	Working with people you like
4	Doing an important job which gives you a feeling of accomplishment
5	Other (Specify) 6 D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 A good salary	2 A safe job with no risk	3 Working with people you like	4 Doing an important job	5 Other	6 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	K24b	20	24	30	22	0	3	99 (2,032)
VII (1983)	*							
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	M16b	22	20	29	22	0	6	99 (1,905)
X (1998)	K30b	17	20	34	24	–	5	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K31b	19	22	34	21	0	3	99 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K30b	19	23	32	24	–	3	101 (1,729)

#7.25   Life without work

(USA88)

(Hand card) Please read the two statements on this card. Which of these comes closest to your own opinion?

1	No matter how much money you have, life without work is unfulfilling
2	As long as you have money, life is fulfilling even if you don't have a job
3	Other (Specify) **4** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Life without work is unfulfilling	**2** Life is fulfilling even if you don't have a job	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	*					
VII (1983)	K24	83	14	1	2	100 (2,256)
VIII (1988)	K+M	77	19	1	2	99 (3,682)
	K23	80	17	1	2	100 (1,858)
	M11	75	21	2	2	100 (1,824)
IX (1993)	M12	75	22	0	3	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	M11	76	21	1	2	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M10	71	26	2	2	101 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M11	76	22	0	2	100 (1,573)

Cf. (UK87)
Which of these opinions comes closest to your own?
  1 No matter how much money you have life without work is <u>wasted</u>
  2 As long as you have money life <u>isn't wasted</u> even if you don't have a job
  3 Other (Specify)
  4 D.K.

#7.29   Living conditions

(JPN)

(Hand card) Which of the following five categories best describes your living conditions?

1	Extremely well-off
2	Fairly well-off
3	Average
4	Fairly needy
5	Extremely needy
6	Other (Specify) **7** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Extremely well-off	**2** Fairly well-off	**3** Average	**4** Fairly needy	**5** Extremely needy	**6** Other	**7** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*								
II (1958)	*								
III (1963)	*								
IV (1968)	*								
V (1973)	*								
VI (1978)	*								
VII (1983)	*								
VIII (1988)	M12	1	10	72	14	2	0	0	99 (1,824)
IX (1993)	M15	1	12	73	11	2	–	0	99 (1,905)
X (1998)	M16	1	9	73	14	3	–	0	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M15	1	11	73	12	3	–	1	101 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M16	2	10	71	13	3	–	0	99 (1,573)

#7.30a   Your standard of living in last ten years

(JPN)

(Hand card) Compared with ten years ago do you think your standards of living is ...

1	Better
2	Slightly better
3	About the same
4	Slightly worse
5	Worse
6	Other (Specify) **7** D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Better	2 Slightly better	3 About the same	4 Slightly worse	5 Worse	6 Other	7 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*								
II (1958)	*								
III (1963)	*								
IV (1968)	*								
V (1973)	*								
VI (1978)	*								
VII (1983)	M14a	17	32	35	10	4	0	1	99 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	M25	10	31	43	10	4	0	1	99 (1,824)
IX (1993)	M24	9	31	46	10	3	–	1	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	M26	4	24	42	22	7	–	1	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M26	4	16	40	28	11	0	1	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M26	4	17	44	25	10	–	0	100 (1,573)

Cf. (USA88)
    1 <u>Much</u> better
    2 Slightly better
    3 About the same
    4 Slightly worse
    5 <u>Much</u> worse
    6 <u>D.K.</u>

Cf. (UK87)
Compared with ten years ago do you think <u>your</u> standards of living <u>in British as a whole is:</u>

#7.35   Environmental preservation

(USA88=UK87)

(Hand card) How important do you think it is to preserve the environment?

1	Very important		
2	Important		
3	Not very important		
4	Not at all important		
5	Other (Specify)	**6**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Very important	**2** Important	**3** Not very important	**4** Not at all important	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	*							
VII (1983)	M27b	37	50	9	1	1	3	101 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	K36	50	43	5	0	–	2	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K35	49	43	6	0	–	2	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K35	45	47	5	1	0	2	100 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K34	44	49	6	0	0	2	101 (1,729)

#7.36   Science improves daily life?

(USA88)

(Hand card) To what extent do you think that science and its applications bring improvements to your everyday life?

1	A lot		
2	A little bit		
3	Not at all		
4	Other (Specify)	**5**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** A lot	**2** A little bit	**3** Not at all	**4** Other	**5** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	∗						
II (1958)	∗						
III (1963)	∗						
IV (1968)	∗						
V (1973)	∗						
VI (1978)	∗						
VII (1983)	M28	39	48	7	1	4	99 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	∗						
IX (1993)	K35	47	41	6	0	6	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K34	40	44	8	–	7	99 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K34	38	44	9	0	8	99 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K33	39	47	8	–	5	99 (1,729)

Cf. (UK87)
To what extent do you think that science and its applications bring improvements in your everyday life?

#7.40   Fairness of society

(JPN)

(Hand card) Generally speaking, do you think that Japanese society today is fair and just? Which of the following comes closest to how you feel?

1	Fair and just		
2	More or less fair and just		
3	Not very fair or just		
4	Not fair or just		
5	Other (Specify)	**6**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Fair and just	**2** More or less fair and just	**3** Not very fair or just	**4** Not fair or just	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	*							
VII (1983)	*							
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	M23	3	33	47	15	0	2	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	M25	2	24	50	23	0	1	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M25	1	29	48	20	0	2	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M25	3	27	49	21	–	1	101 (1,573)

#7.45b   Future direction of Japanese Society

(JPN)

(Hand Card) When thinking about the future of Japanese society, which of the following statements better describes your opinion?

1	It is more important to build a society that facilitates free competition
2	It is more important to build a society that helps the disadvantaged
3	Other (Specify) **4** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Free competition	**2** Help the disadvantaged	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	*					
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	*					
X (1998)	*					
XI (2003)	*					
XII (2008)	M33	22	73	1	3	99 (1,573)

§8　Attitudes toward Politics

#8.1b　　Leave it up to political leaders

(JPN)

Some people say that if we get outstanding political leaders, the best way to improve the country is for the people to leave everything to them, rather than for the people to discuss things among themselves. Do you agree with this, or disagree?

1	Agree		
2	Disagree		
3	Other (Specify)	**4**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Agree	**2** Disagree	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	K 8	32	58	2	7	99 (2,032)
VII (1983)	K+M	33	60	3	5	101 (4,429)
	K10	33	60	2	5	100 (2,256)
	M 7	32	59	3	5	99 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K 8	30	61	4	5	100 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K 7	24	68	1	7	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K 8	26	67	1	6	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K 8	21	69	2	9	101 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K 8	24	69	2	5	100 (1,729)

Cf. (USA88)
　　1 Agree
　　2 Disagree
　　3 Undecided/it depends
　　4 Other (Specify)
　　5 D.K.

Cf. (UK87)
Some people say that if we get outstanding political leaders the best way to improve the country is to leave everything to them, rather than for people to discuss things amongst themselves. Do you agree with this or disagree?

Cf.

#8.1   Leave it up to political leaders

(JPN)

Some people say that if we get good political leaders, the best way to improve the country is for the people to leave everything to them, rather than for the people to discuss things among themselves. Do you agree with this, or disagree?

1	Agree		
2	Depends on circumstances and person		
3	Disagree		
4	Can't imagine there being such an outstanding politician		
5	Other (Specify)	**6**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Agree	2 Depends on circumstances and person	3 Disagree	4 Can't imagine there being such an outstanding politician	5 Other	6 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	30[1)	43	9	38	3	0	7	100 (2,254)
II (1958)	12 112	35	10	44	2	0	9	100 (2,369)
III (1963)	11	29	13	47	4	1	7	101 (2,698)
IV (1968)	12	30	10	51	3	1	5	100 (3,033)
V (1973)	K15	23	15	51	5	1	6	101 (3,055)
VI (1978)	*							
VII (1983)	*							
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	*							
X (1998)	*							
XI (2003)	*							
XII (2008)	*							

1) This question is worded slightly different on the JPN first nationwide survey in 1953.

#8.6   Interest in elections

(JPN)

(Hand card) What do you do in general elections for the House of Representatives?

1 Let nothing stand in the way of voting	
2 Try to vote as much as possible	
3 Not much interested in voting	
4 Hardly ever vote	
5 Other (Specify)	**6** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Let nothing stand in the way of voting	**2** Try to vote as much as possible	**3** Not much interested in voting	**4** Hardly ever vote	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	34 134	62	32	3	2	1	1	101 (2,369)
III (1963)	33	53	41	4	1	0	1	100 (2,698)
IV (1968)	38	51	44	4	1	0	0	100 (3,033)
V (1973)	K39	41	50	6	2	0	0	99 (3,055)
VI (1978)	M18	45	47	5	3	0	0	100 (1,913)
VII (1983)	M31	39	48	9	3	0	0	99 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K+M	34	50	10	5	0	0	99 (3,682)
	K28	32	52	10	6	0	0	100 (1,858)
	M21	36	49	10	5	0	0	100 (1,824)
IX (1993)	K31	40	50	7	3	0	0	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K33	37	47	9	6	0	0	99 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K33	35	50	8	6	0	0	99 (1,192)
XII (2008)	K32	40	48	6	5	–	1	100 (1,729)

#8.7j   Political party support

(JPN)

Which political party do you support?

1	Jiyuminshuto (Liberal Democratic Party)
2	Minshuto (The Democratic Party of Japan)
3	Komeito (New Komeito)
4	Nihonkyosanto (Japan Communist Party)
5	Shaminto (Social Democratic Party)
6	Kokuminshinto (The People's New Party)
7	Other (Specify)
8	No political party **9** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Jiyuminshuto	**2** Minshuto	**3** Komeito	**4** Nihonkyosanto	**5** Shaminto	**6** Kokuminshinto	**7** Other	**8** No political party	**9** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*										
II (1958)	*										
III (1963)	*										
IV (1968)	*										
V (1973)	*										
VI (1978)	*										
VII (1983)	*										
VIII (1988)	*										
IX (1993)	*										
X (1998)	*										
XI (2003)	*										
	K+M	22	12	3	2	1	0	0	55	4	99 (3,302)
XII (2008)	K36	22	13	3	2	1	0	0	54	5	100 (1,729)
	M36	22	12	3	2	1	0	0	57	4	101 (1,573)

Cf.

#8.7   Political party support

(JPN)

Which political party do you support?

1	Jiyuminshuto (Liberal Democratic Party)[1]
2	Minshato (Japan Democratic Socialist Party)
3	Nihonshakaito (Social Democratic Party of Japan)[2]
4	Nihonkyosanto (Japan Communist Party)
5	Komeito (Komeito Clean Party)
6	Shinjiyu Kurabu (New Liberal Club)
7	Shakaiminshurengo (Social Democratic Federation)
8	Other (Specify)
9	No political party **10** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Jiyuminshuto	**2** Minshato	**3** Nihonshakaito	**4** Nihonkyosanto	**5** Komeito	**6** Shinjiyu Kurabu	**7** Shakaiminshurengo	**8** Other	**9** No political party	**10** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	58	40	*	23	0	*	*	*	5	20	12	100 (2,254)
II (1958)	35 135	38	*	30	0	*	*	*	1	20	10	99 (2,369)
III (1963)	35	43	3	22	0	2	*	*	1	22	7	100 (2,698)
IV (1968)	39	41	4	22	2	4	*	*	3	21	4	101 (3,033)
V (1973)	K+M	33	3	17	3	4	*	*	2	33	6	101 (4,594)
	K40	35	3	17	3	4	*	*	2	31	5	100 (3,055)
	M28	30	2	17	3	3	*	*	1	37	7	100 (1,539)
VI (1978)	K+M	34	3	14	3	4	1	0	2	34	5	100 (3,945)
	K31	35	3	14	2	4	1	0	2	34	5	100 (2,032)
	M26	34	2	14	3	5	1	0	2	33	5	99 (1,913)
VII (1983)	K+M	39	4	13	3	4	1	0	1	32	4	101 (4,429)
	K	39	4	12	3	5	0	0	1	33	3	100 (2,256)
	M	39	4	13	3	4	1	0	1	31	4	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K+M	36	2	14	2	3	*	0	1	38	4	100 (3,682)
	K	36	2	14	2	3	*	0	1	39	3	100 (1,858)
	M	36	2	15	2	4	*	0	1	36	4	100 (1,824)
IX (1993)	*											
X (1998)	*											
XI (2003)	*											
XII (2008)	*											

1) Liberal party and Progressive party support
2) The right wing and the left wing of Socialist party

Cf.

#8.7g   Political party support

(JPN)

Which political party do you support?

1	Jiyuminshuto (Liberal Democratic Party)
2	Nihonshakaito (Social Democratic Party of Japan)
3	Shinseito (Renewal Party)
4	Komeito (Komeito Clean Party)
5	Nihonshinto (New Japan Party)
6	Minshato (Japan Democratic Socialist Party)
7	Nihonkyosanto (Japan Communist Party)
8	Shinto-sakigake (Harbinger Party)
9	Shakaiminshurengo (Social Democratic Federation)
10	Other (Specify)
11 No political party	**12** D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Jiyuminshuto	2 Nihonshakaito	3 Shinseito	4 Komeito	5 Nihonshinto	6 Minshato	7 Nihonkyosanto	8 Shinto-sakigake	9 Shakaiminshurengo	10 Other	11 No political party	12 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*													
II (1958)	*													
III (1963)	*													
IV (1968)	*													
V (1973)	*													
VI (1978)	*													
VII (1983)	*													
VIII (1988)	*													
IX (1993)	K+M	27	9	5	3	6	1	1	1	0	0	41	4	98 (3,738)
	K39	29	8	5	4	6	1	1	1	0	0	41	4	100 (1,833)
	M33	25	10	6	3	6	2	2	1	0	0	42	3	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	*													
XI (2003)	*													
XII (2008)	*													

Cf.

#8.7h   Political party support

(JPN)

Which political party do you support?

1	Jiyuminshuto (Liberal Democratic Party)
2	Minshuto (The Democratic Party of Japan)
3	Shintoheiwa·Komei (New Peace Party/Komei)
4	Jiyuto (Liberal Party)
5	Nihonkyosanto (Japan Communist Party)
6	Shaminto (Social Democratic Party)
7	KaikakuKurabu (Reformers' network party)
8	Shinto-sakigake (Harbinger Party)
9	Other (Specify)
10 No political party	**11** D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Jiyuminshuto	2 Minshuto	3 Shintoheiwa·Komei	4 Jiyuto	5 Nihonkyosanto	6 Shaminto	7 KaikakuKurabu	8 Shinto-sakigake	9 Other	10 No political party	11 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*												
II (1958)	*												
III (1963)	*												
IV (1968)	*												
V (1973)	*												
VI (1978)	*												
VII (1983)	*												
VIII (1988)	*												
IX (1993)	*												
X (1998)	K+M	21	8	3	2	3	3	0	0	0	57	3	100 (2,680)
	K37	22	7	3	2	3	3	0	0	0	57	3	100 (1,339)
	M33	20	8	3	1	3	3	–	0	0	57	3	98 (1,341)
XI (2003)	*												
XII (2008)	*												

Cf.

#8.7i   Political party support

(JPN)

Which political party do you support?

1	Jiyuminshuto (Liberal Democratic Party)
2	Minshuto (The Democratic Party of Japan)
3	Komeito (New Komeito)
4	Jiyuto (Liberal Party)
5	Nihonkyosanto (Japan Communist Party)
6	Shaminto (Social Democratic Party)
7	Hoshushinto (New Conservative party)
8	Other (Specify)
9	No political party **10** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Jiyuminshuto	**2** Minshuto	**3** Komeito	**4** Jiyuto	**5** Nihonkyosanto	**6** Shaminto	**7** Hoshushinto	**8** Other	**9** No political party	**10** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*											
II (1958)	*											
III (1963)	*											
IV (1968)	*											
V (1973)	*											
VI (1978)	*											
VII (1983)	*											
VIII (1988)	*											
IX (1993)	*											
X (1998)	*											
XI (2003)	K+M	25	5	4	1	2	1	0	0	60	3	101 (2,350)
	K37	26	4	4	1	1	1	–	0	60	3	100 (1,192)
	M32	24	5	4	1	2	1	0	0	60	3	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	*											

#8.9   How to express social dissatisfaction

(JPN)

(Hand card) Supposing that you had some dissatisfaction with society. What attitude would you take?

1	Take it into account when you go to vote
2	Take other legal action like making a petition, collecting signatures, demonstrating, going on strike, etc.
3	Possibly, in some circumstances, resorting to illegal measures
4	Not doing anything, even if you did have some dissatisfaction
5	Other (Specify) **6** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Take it into account when you go to vote	**2** Take other legal action	**3** Resorting to illegal measures	**4** Not doing anything	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	M24	37	15	4	38	1	4	99 (1,913)
VII (1983)	*							
VIII (1988)	M22	42	6	3	46	1	3	101 (1,824)
IX (1993)	M21	49	7	5	34	0	5	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	M23	51	10	5	31	0	4	101 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M23	46	12	6	30	1	5	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M23	55	10	4	28	0	2	99 (1,573)

§9　Race and the Japanese People

#9.1　Strong points of Japanese character

(JPN)

(Hand card) Which of the following adjectives do you think describes the character of the Japanese people? Choose as many as you like.

1	Rational		
2	Diligent		
3	Free		
4	Open, frank		
5	Persistent		
6	Kind		
7	Original		
8	Polite		
9	Cheerful		
10	Idealistic		
11	Other (Specify)	12	D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Rational	2 Diligent	3 Free	4 Open, frank	5 Persistent	6 Kind	7 Original	8 Polite	9 Cheerful	10 Idealistic	11 Other	12 D.K.	Total (Multiple answer)
I (1953)	*													
II (1958)	28 128	11	55	15	19	48	50	8	47	23	32	–	12	— (2,369)
III (1963)	32a	8	60	10	15	55	42	7	43	14	23	1	9	— (2,698)
IV (1968)	37a	10	61	12	13	58	45	8	47	13	23	1	5	— (3,033)
V (1973)	K38a	13	66	9	14	52	31	7	37	9	21	1	6	— (3,055)
VI (1978)	*													
VII (1983)	K31	22	69	17	12	60	42	11	47	12	30	1	2	— (2,256)
VIII (1988)	K30	22	72	14	13	50	38	10	50	9	27	1	3	— (1,858)
IX (1993)	*													
X (1998)	K36	18	71	13	14	51	42	7	50	8	23	0	4	— (1,339)
XI (2003)	K36	17	66	14	14	46	41	9	48	8	20	1	4	— (1,192)
XII (2008)	K35	17	67	15	11	49	52	9	60	10	20	0	2	— (1,729)

#9.6　　Superior or inferior: Japanese and Western people

(JPN)

Generally speaking, would you say that the Japanese people are superior to, or inferior to Western peoples?

1	Japanese superior		
2	Japanese inferior		
3	The same		
4	Undecided		
5	Other (Specify)	**6**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Japanese superior	**2** Japanese inferior	**3** The same	**4** Undecided	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I　(1953)	25	20	28	14	21	1	15	99 (2,254)
II　(1958)	*							
III　(1963)	30	33	14	16	27	1	9	100 (2,698)
IV　(1968)	35	47	11	12	21	1	7	99 (3,033)
V　(1973)	K16	39	9	18	26	0	7	99 (3,055)
VI　(1978)	*							
VII　(1983)	K11	53	8	12	21	2	5	101 (2,256)
VIII　(1988)	*							
IX　(1993)	K17	41	6	27	20	0	5	99 (1,833)
X　(1998)	K17	33	11	32	19	0	6	101 (1,339)
XI　(2003)	K19	31	7	31	24	1	6	100 (1,192)
XII　(2008)	K16	37	9	28	22	0	4	100 (1,729)

#9.12   Level of science and technology in Japan

(JPN)

(Hand card) How would you rate the level of science and technology in Japan today? Which of the following four categories would you put it in?

1	Very high
2	Fairly high
3	Fairly low
4	Very low
5	Other (Specify) **6** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Very high	**2** Fairly high	**3** Fairly low	**4** Very low	**5** Other	**6** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	M25a	33	49	6	2	0	10	100 (1,539)
VI (1978)	M22a	37	48	5	1	1	9	101 (1,913)
VII (1983)	*							
VIII (1988)	M27a	43	45	4	1	0	7	100 (1,824)
IX (1993)	M28a	46	43	3	0	0	7	99 (1,905)
X (1998)	M29a	24	57	10	1	–	8	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M28a	28	54	7	0	0	10	99 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M29a	35	51	6	1	0	6	99 (1,573)

#9.12b   Artistic achievement of Japan

(JPN)

(Hand card) What about the level of artistic achievement? How would Japan rate?

1	Very high		
2	Fairly high		
3	Fairly low		
4	Very low		
5	Other (Specify)	6	D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Very high	2 Fairly high	3 Fairly low	4 Very low	5 Other	6 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	M25b	14	48	16	2	0	19	99 (1,539)
VI (1978)	M22b	18	53	12	2	1	14	100 (1,913)
VII (1983)	*							
VIII (1988)	M27b	12	47	24	4	1	12	100 (1,824)
IX (1993)	M28b	14	54	19	2	0	11	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	M29b	7	54	23	3	0	12	99 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M28b	8	59	18	2	0	13	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M29b	13	59	18	2	0	9	101 (1,573)

#9.12c   Economic achievement of Japan

(JPN)

(Hand card) What about the level of economic achievement? How would Japan rate?

1	Very high		
2	Fairly high		
3	Fairly low		
4	Very low		
5	Other (Specify)	**6**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Very high	2 Fairly high	3 Fairly low	4 Very low	5 Other	6 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	M25c	25	42	19	5	1	9	101 (1,539)
VI (1978)	M22c	23	43	19	5	0	8	98 (1,913)
VII (1983)	*							
VIII (1988)	M27c	42	40	10	2	0	6	100 (1,824)
IX (1993)	M28c	33	46	14	3	0	4	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	M29c	4	28	42	23	–	3	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M28c	3	29	51	14	–	3	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M29c	5	32	46	14	0	2	99 (1,573)

#9.12d   Standard of living in Japan?

(JPN)

(Hand card) What about the standard of living? How would Japan rate?

1	Very high		
2	Fairly high		
3	Fairly low		
4	Very low		
5	Other (Specify)	6	D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Very high	2 Fairly high	3 Fairly low	4 Very low	5 Other	6 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	M25d	9	42	32	10	1	5	99 (1,539)
VI (1978)	M22d	11	52	25	7	1	4	100 (1,913)
VII (1983)	*							
VIII (1988)	M27d	17	56	19	3	1	4	100 (1,824)
IX (1993)	M28d	16	58	20	2	0	3	99 (1,905)
X (1998)	M29d	5	48	38	6	–	2	99 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M28d	5	45	41	6	0	3	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M29d	5	44	41	7	0	2	99 (1,573)

#9.12e   Richness of emotional life in Japan

(JPN)

(Hand card) What about the richness of the emotional life of the Japanese people? How would you rate that?

1	Very high		
2	Fairly high		
3	Fairly low		
4	Very low		
5	Other (Specify)	**6**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Very high	2 Fairly high	3 Fairly low	4 Very low	5 Other	6 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	M25e	6	33	40	14	1	6	100 (1,539)
VI (1978)	M22e	6	39	37	11	1	5	99 (1,913)
VII (1983)	*							
VIII (1988)	M27e	4	34	41	14	0	5	98 (1,824)
IX (1993)	M28e	4	37	43	11	0	5	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	M29e	2	24	50	21	0	3	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M28e	2	23	52	19	0	4	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M29e	2	26	50	19	0	2	99 (1,573)

#9.14   Marriage with a foreigner

(JPN)

Suppose your child said "I want to marry a foreigner." Would you approve or disapprove?

1	Approve
2	Disapprove
3	Depends on the circumstances
4	Other (Specify) **5** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Approve	**2** Disapprove	**3** Depends on the circumstances	**4** Other	**5** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*						
II (1958)	*						
III (1963)	*						
IV (1968)	*						
V (1973)	*						
VI (1978)	*						
VII (1983)	*						
VIII (1988)	M 3	29	36	28	4	2	99 (1,824)
IX (1993)	M 3	30	34	31	2	3	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	M 6	40	29	28	1	3	101 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M 5	41	27	29	1	2	100 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M 6	51	20	26	1	2	100 (1,573)

#9.16   International contribution

(JPN)

(Hand card) Here are two opinions concerning Japan from now on. Which comes closest to the way you feel?

1	We must help foreign countries even if our own standard of living falls somewhat
2	Even now we still must think first about raising our own standard of living
3	Other (Specify) **4** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Help foreign countries	**2** Raising our own standard of living	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	*					
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	M29	35	57	1	6	99 (1,905)
X (1998)	M31	39	53	1	7	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M30	33	59	1	6	99 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M32	39	56	1	4	100 (1,573)

#9.17   Global environment

(JPN)

(Hand card) Here are two opinions concerning the global environment and our lives. Which comes closest to the way you feel?

1	Each of us must do his part to protect the world environment, even if our lives become somewhat less convenient than they are now
2	Even now we still must think of making our own lives more convenient
3	Other (Specify) **4** D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Each of us must do his part	**2** Making our own lives more convenient	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	*					
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	M30	79	17	0	4	100 (1,905)
X (1998)	M30	85	13	0	2	100 (1,341)
XI (2003)	M29	82	14	0	3	99 (1,158)
XII (2008)	M31	88	10	0	2	100 (1,573)

#9.22c   Country for rebirth

(JPN)

Suppose you could be reborn in any country of your choice. Would you like to start your next life in Japan or in some other country?

1	I prefer Japan		
2	I prefer some other country		
3	Other (Specify)	**4**	D.K.

	Ques. No.	**1** Japan	**2** Some other country	**3** Other	**4** D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	*					
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	*					
X (1998)	*					
XI (2003)	*					
XII (2008)	M 2	77	19	1	4	101 (1,573)

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