

Research Report
General Series No.94

**A STUDY OF THE JAPANESE
NATIONAL CHARACTER :
THE ELEVENTH NATIONWIDE
SURVEY (2003)**

— English Edition —

Yoshiyuki Sakamoto
Takahiro Tsuchiya
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Research Committee
on the Study of the Japanese National Character

January 2007

The Institute of Statistical Mathematics

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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 eleven surveys.

Each survey has been carried out using a face-to-face interviewing method with samples of 3,000 to 6,000 Japanese nationals, aged 20 and over. Samples were selected by stratified three-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 eleventh survey, these two types of questionnaire were used, and each questionnaire was administered to one half of the total number of respondents. All 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- (a) It was thought that the content of some of the questions might be outdated or no longer adequate, because over 50 years had passed since the original questionnaire items were formulated.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 eleventh 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 each survey was carried out by the stratified three-stage probability sampling method. First, boroughs, cities, towns and villages were stratified, taking into consideration district, population size (or number of voters) and other factors. From each stratum one administrative district was randomly chosen, with the probability of selection being proportionate to the size of population (or number of voters). In the eleventh survey, 300 administrative districts were thus selected (Stage 1). Second, from each of the randomly selected administrative districts, one voting district was selected in the same way (Stage 2). Finally, from voter lists in the voting districts selected, respondents were chosen by means of systematic random sampling (Stage 3). A total of 4,193 respondents were drawn for the eleventh survey.

Surveys up to the eighth one were carried out with the cooperation of many universities. After those 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.. In either case the interviewers were responsible for randomly selecting sample from voter lists according to a specified procedure. (There was an average of 14 respondents for each district in the eleventh survey.) Interviewers then conducted interviews in the respondents' homes and recorded the responses on the interview schedules. In the case of the eleventh survey, out of the target sample of size 4,193, 2,350 were completed, a completion rate of 56%. (The details of the incompleteness rate are summarized in Tables 1 to 5.)

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

The research committee for the eleventh nationwide survey consisted of Yoshiyuki Sakamoto (Coordinator), Yasumasa Baba, Takashi Nakamura, Ryoza Yoshino, Tadahiko Maeda, and Takahiro Tsuchiya. Also, we obtained a variety of cooperation of the following people; Sigeki Nishihira, Prof. Emeritus of The Institute of Statistical Mathematics, Tatsuzo Suzuki, 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 Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Prof. Hirokazu Yanagihara of Hiroshima University, Prof. Takahiro Hoshino of Tokyo University, and Prof. Wataru Matsumoto of The Institute of Statistical Mathematics.

As shown on the cover, basically, this is a translation of a report originally published in Japanese in 2004 by Yoshiyuki Sakamoto, Takashi Nakamura, Tadahiko Maeda, and Takahiro Tsuchiya.

Ms. S. Miyazaki and Ms. K. Itoh 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	2	0	5	1	7	0
Change of address	89	10	98	10	187	10
Not found	40	4	44	5	84	5
Absence(long term)	39	4	37	4	76	4
Sickness	52	6	53	6	105	6
Absence(short term)	258	29	235	25	493	27
Refusal	408	46	470	50	878	48
Senility	4	0	1	0	5	0
Others	4	0	4	0	8	0
Total	896	99	947	101	1,843	100

Table 2 Incompletion rate (by gender)

K	Target sample size	%	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
Male	1,029	49	551	478	46
Female	1,059	51	641	418	39
Total	2,088	100	1,192	896	43

M	Target sample size	%	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
Male	1,062	50	540	522	49
Female	1,043	50	618	425	41
Total	2,105	100	1,158	947	45

K+M	Target sample size	%	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)	The 2000 Census (%)
Male	2,091	50	1,091	1,000	48	49
Female	2,102	50	1,259	843	40	51
Total	4,193	100	2,350	1,843	44	100

Table 3 Incompletion rate (by age)

K	Target sample size	%	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)	
20-24	155	7	55	100	65	
25-29	179	9	66	113	63	
30-34	187	9	96	91	49	
35-39	200	10	113	87	44	
40-44	184	9	105	79	43	
45-49	169	8	90	79	47	
50-54	242	12	147	95	39	
55-59	191	9	121	70	37	
60-64	191	9	128	63	33	
65-69	180	9	125	55	31	
70-	203	10	146	57	28	
Unknown	7	0	0	7	100	
Total	2,088	101	1,192	896	43	

M	Target sample size	%	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)	
20-24	167	8	55	112	67	
25-29	226	11	86	140	62	
30-34	210	10	92	118	56	
35-39	149	7	79	70	47	
40-44	162	8	90	72	44	
45-49	171	8	93	78	46	
50-54	237	11	137	100	42	
55-59	185	9	110	75	41	
60-64	185	9	135	50	27	
65-69	156	7	102	54	35	
70-	251	12	179	72	29	
Unknown	6	0	0	6	100	
Total	2,105	100	1,158	947	45	

K+M	Target sample size	%	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)	The 2000 Census (%)
20-24	322	8	110	212	66	9
25-29	405	10	152	253	62	10
30-34	397	9	188	209	53	9
35-39	349	8	192	157	45	8
40-44	346	8	195	151	44	8
45-49	340	8	183	157	46	9
50-54	479	11	284	195	41	11
55-59	376	9	231	145	39	9
60-64	376	9	263	113	30	8
65-69	336	8	227	109	32	7
70-	454	11	325	129	28	11
Unknown	13	0	0	13	100	-
Total	4,193	99	2,350	1,843	44	99

Table 4 Incompletion rate (by region)

K	Target sample size	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
Hokkaido	98	57	41	42
Tohoku	160	96	64	40
Kanto	676	350	326	48
Chubu(East)	154	102	52	34
Chubu(West)	200	124	76	38
Kinki	368	183	185	50
Chugoku	132	86	46	35
Shikoku	61	40	21	34
Kyushu	239	154	85	36
Total	2,088	1,192	896	43

M	Target sample size	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
Hokkaido	98	66	32	33
Tohoku	162	102	60	37
Kanto	678	333	345	51
Chubu(East)	154	89	65	42
Chubu(West)	203	123	80	39
Kinki	369	179	190	51
Chugoku	133	74	59	44
Shikoku	64	37	27	42
Kyushu	244	155	89	36
Total	2,105	1,158	947	45

K+M	Target sample size	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
Hokkaido	196	123	73	37
Tohoku	322	198	124	39
Kanto	1,354	683	671	50
Chubu(East)	308	191	117	38
Chubu(West)	403	247	156	39
Kinki	737	362	375	51
Chugoku	265	160	105	40
Shikoku	125	77	48	38
Kyushu	483	309	174	36
Total	4,193	2,350	1,843	44

Table 5 Incompletion rate (by urban vs. rural)

K	Target sample size	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
6 Metropolitan cities	328	148	180	55
Pop.: 500,000 & over	272	147	125	46
200,000-500,000	402	223	179	45
100,000-200,000	270	161	109	40
50,000-100,000	278	165	113	41
Under 50,000	113	77	36	32
Rural	425	271	154	36
Total	2,088	1,192	896	43

M	Target sample size	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
6 Metropolitan cities	328	151	177	54
Pop.: 500,000 & over	273	141	132	48
200,000-500,000	404	211	193	48
100,000-200,000	275	142	133	48
50,000-100,000	280	164	116	41
Under 50,000	114	72	42	37
Rural	431	277	154	36
Total	2,105	1,158	947	45

K+M	Target sample size	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
6 Metropolitan cities	656	299	357	54
Pop.: 500,000 & over	545	288	257	47
200,000-500,000	806	434	372	46
100,000-200,000	545	303	242	44
50,000-100,000	558	329	229	41
Under 50,000	227	149	78	34
Rural	856	548	308	36
Total	4,193	2,350	1,843	44

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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
- 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)	101 ¹	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)

#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)

#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)

#1.5 Urban vs. rural

	Ques. No.	1 6 Metropolitan cities ¹⁾	2 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
			Other cities						
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)

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) ¹⁾	---	5	14	17	12	9	11	16		16	100 (1,370)
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)

1) for rural population only

#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)

Cf. (UK87)

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

#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)

§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	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)

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)

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)

#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)

#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)

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 dissatisfied
- 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)

#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)

#2.31 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)

#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)	*							
	K+M	30	45	19	5	0	0	99 (3,682)
VIII (1988)	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)

#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)

#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)

#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)

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

#2.7a2 The second most important thing in life

(JPN)

What single thing do you think is the second most important in life?

(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)	*											
III (1963)	*											
IV (1968)	*											
V (1973)	*											
VI (1978)	*											
VII (1983)	*											
VIII (1988)	*											
IX (1993)	*											
X (1998)	K10b	16	5	22	1	17	18	8	4	2	8	101 (1,339)
XI(2003)	K10b	19	4	22	1	18	16	7	3	2	8	100 (1,192)

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)

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 still want to work or would you stop working?

- 1 Would still want 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)

#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)

#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)

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)

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)

Cf. (UK87)

- 1** Can be trusted
- 2** Cannot 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)

#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)

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)

#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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

#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)

Cf. (USA88=UK87)

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 D.K.

#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)

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)

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)

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)	*					

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)

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)

Cf. (USA88 98=UK87)

1 Yes

2 No

3 D.K.

#3.2b 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)

Cf. (UK87)

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

- 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)	*					

#3.9 Prime Minister's visit to Ise Shrine

(JPN)

Some Prime Ministers, when they take office, pay a visit to the Imperial Shrine at Ise. What do you think about this practice?

1	Should go	
2	Better to go	
3	Can please himself	
4	Better not to go	
5	Should not go	
6	Other (Specify)	7 D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Should go	2 Better to go	3 Can please himself	4 Better not to go	5 Should not go	6 Other	7 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	14	7	50	23	6	2	2	10	100 (2,254)
II (1958)	110	5	33	27	12	5	2	16	100 (1,449)
III (1963)	10	4	28	41	9	5	3	10	100 (2,698)
IV (1968)	11	3	28	33	14	6	6	10	100 (3,033)
V (1973)	K14	4	21	48	10	5	3	9	100 (3,055)
VI (1978)	K 7	3	17	51	7	5	8	9	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	M 6	2	19	52	6	4	9	8	100 (2,173)
VIII (1988)	K 9	2	16	59	6	4	7	6	100 (1,858)
IX (1993)	K 8	2	17	64	6	3	1	8	101 (1,833)
X (1998)	K 9	2	16	62	6	4	1	9	100 (1,339)
XI (2003)	K 9	3	16	63	6	3	1	9	101 (1,192)

§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)

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)

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 one of the most important things in life. Do you agree with this or not?

Cf. (UK87)

In bringing up children of primary 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)

#4.13b Depend on parents after marriage?

(JPN)

(Hand card) What about a daughter going off to get married? Which would you think better in that case?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 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)	M15b	54	42	1	3	100 (1,539)
VI (1978)	M12b	57	39	2	3	101 (1,913)
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	M13b	59	37	2	2	101 (1,824)
IX (1993)	*					
X (1998)	*					
XI (2003)	M12b	72	23	2	3	100 (1,158)

#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 is 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)	*												
	K+M	38	62	18	66	9	47	30	23	0	2	0	— (2,680)
X (1998)	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)

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).

§4.2 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)

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)

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)

§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)
VII (1983)	K+M	52	41	2	5	100 (4,429)
	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)

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

Cf. (UK87)

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

- 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.

#5.1b 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)

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 × #5.1b Father on death-bed

	Benefactor	1 Home	2 Home	3 Meeting	4 Meeting	5 Other combination	Total
	Father	Meeting	Home	Home	Meeting		
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)

#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. |

	Quest. 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)

Cf. (UK87)

Suppose that you are the president of a company. There is a job vacancy and the company carries out an employment examination. 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 The 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)

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-1 Employment examination: relative ×

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

	Relative	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	Benefactor	Highest Benefactor	Relative Benefactor	Relative Highest	Highest Highest	Other combination	
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)

#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)

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 × Repaying people × the freedom	7 × The rights Repaying people	8 × Respect for parents or repaying people	9 × The rights or the freedom	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)

#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)

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*2 Type of boss preferred (Ver.2)

(JPN)

(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 never does anything for you personally in matters not connected with work, but who, on the other hand, always sticks to the work rules and never demands any unreasonable work | | |
| 2 | A man who looks after you personally in matters not connected with work, but who, on the other hand, sometimes demands extra work in spite of rules against it | | |
| 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)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	*					
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	*					
X (1998)	*					
XI (2003)	M16	42	50	1	7	100 (1,158)

#5.6* Social contact with superior

(JPN)

Suppose that you are working in a firm. Would you think it unnecessary to have social contacts with your superior 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)

#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)

#5.6e Brides for a staff

(JPN)

Supposing that in casual conversation someone said about his firm that the department chief had found brides for a number of his staff. Would you have a good impression of that firm or a bad impression?

1	Good impression	
2	Bad impression	
3	Other (Specify)	4 D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Good impression	2 Bad impression	3 Other	4 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	K30a	45	35	10	9	99 (2,032)
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	*					
X (1998)	*					
XI (2003)	K17a	30	41	10	19	100 (1,192)

#5.6f Move

(JPN)

If he had said that in his firm if the staff were told that the department chief was going to move house they would offer to go and help off their own bat, would that give you a good impression of the firm or a bad impression?

1	Good impression	
2	Bad impression	
3	Other (Specify)	
4	D.K.	

	Ques. No.	1 Good impression	2 Bad impression	3 Other	4 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	K30b	58	29	6	7	100 (2,032)
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	*					
X (1998)	*					
XI (2003)	M17b	41	38	7	14	100 (1,192)

#5.6h Desirable person: efficient vs. friendly

(USA88)

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)

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.

#5.23 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)

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

(JPN)

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

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

	Ques. No.	1 Service to the company	2 Current abilities	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)	K18	42	39	10	10	101 (1,192)

#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)

#5.25 Leader's qualifications

(JPN)

(Hand card) In your unit, what qualifications should a good leader have? Please select three most important ones.

1	Bring benefits to workers	
2	Respected and liked by workers	
3	Technical expertise	
4	Sincere toward colleagues	
5	Young and capable	
6	Good external relations, know a lot of people	
7	Other (Specify)	8 D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Bring benefits	2 Respected	3 Expertise	4 Sincere	5 Young and capable	6 Good external relations	7 Other	8 D.K.	Total (Multiple answer)
I (1953)	*									
II (1958)	*									
III (1963)	*									
IV (1968)	*									
V (1973)	*									
VI (1978)	*									
VII (1983)	*									
VIII (1988)	*									
IX (1993)	M18	21	77	47	69	7	49	8	3	— (1,905)
X (1998)	M19	21	74	47	71	8	51	7	2	— (1,341)
XI (2003)	M18	22	76	52	70	6	47	7	2	— (1,158)

§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)
	K+M	55	39	1	5	100 (2,680)
	K 1	56	38	2	4	100 (1,339)
X (1998)	M 1	53	40	1	6	100 (1,341)
	K+M	54	39	2	5	100 (2,350)
XI (2003)	K 1	54	39	1	5	99 (1,192)
	M 1	53	40	3	4	100 (1,158)

#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)	
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)	

#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)
V (1973)	K+M	55	26	12	7	100 (4,594)
	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)

#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)	
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)	

#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)

#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)	
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)	

#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)

#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)
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)

#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)

#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)
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)

§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)

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)

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 however 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)

Cf. (UK87)

Please choose from these statements the one with which you agree most?

- 1 If people 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 people be made happy
- 3 Improving the country and making people 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)

#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)

#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)

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)

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)

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)

#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)

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)

#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)
	K+M	7	17	33	39	1	2	99 (4,429)
VII (1983)	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)
	K+M	7	23	29	36	0	4	99 (2,680)
X (1998)	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)

Cf. (USA88=UK87)

- 1 A good salary so that you do not have any worries about money
- 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)

#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)
	K+M	77	19	1	2	99 (3,682)
VIII (1988)	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)

Cf. (UK87)

Which of these opinions comes closest to your own?

- 1** No matter how much money you have life without work is wasted
- 2** As long as you have money life isn't wasted 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)

#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)

Cf. (USA88)

- 1 Much better
- 2 Slightly better
- 3 About the same
- 4 Slightly worse
- 5 Much worse
- 6 D.K.

Cf. (UK87)

Compared with ten years ago do you think your standards of living in British as a whole is:

#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)

#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)

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)

§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)
	K+M	33	60	3	5	101 (4,429)
VII (1983)	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)

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

	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)	*							

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)

#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)

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	No political party
9	Other (Specify)
10	D.K.

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

1) Liberal party and Progressive party support

2) The right wing and the left wing of Socialist party

#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)

§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)

#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)

#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)

#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)

#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)

#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)

#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)

#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)

#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)

#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)

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**A STUDY OF THE JAPANESE
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— English Edition —

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2007年1月

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