

Research Report
General Series No.85

**A STUDY OF THE JAPANESE
NATIONAL CHARACTER :
THE TENTH NATIONWIDE
SURVEY (1998)**

English Edition

Yoshiyuki Sakamoto
Takahiro Tsuchiya
Takashi Nakamura
Tadahiko Maeda
David B. Fouse

Research Committee
on the Study of the Japanese National Character

November 2000

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 ten 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 tenth 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- (a) It was thought that the content of some of the questions might be outdated or no longer adequate, because over 45 years had passed since the original questionnaire items were formulated.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 tenth survey has two major objectives. One is to clarify what aspects of people's ways of thinking have changed over the latter half of the twentieth 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 tenth 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 4,200 respondents were drawn for the tenth 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 and tenth 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 tenth survey.) Interviewers then conducted interviews in the respondents' homes and recorded the responses on the interview schedules. In the case of the tenth survey, out of the target sample of size 4,200, 2,680 were completed, a completion rate of 64%. (The details of the incompleteness rate are summarized in Tables 1 to 5.)

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

As shown on the cover, the authors of this report are Yoshiyuki Sakamoto, Takahiro Tsuchiya, Takashi Nakamura, Tadahiko Maeda and David B. Fouse. David B. Fouse is a student of the School of Mathematical and Physical Science, the Graduate University for Advanced Studies.

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Table 1 Reason of incompleteness

	K		M		K+M	
	Actual number	%	Actual number	%	Actual number	%
Death	5	1	4	1	9	1
Change of address	73	10	86	11	159	10
Not found	15	2	30	4	45	3
Absence(long term)	30	4	37	5	67	4
Sickness	51	7	41	5	92	6
Absence(short term)	196	27	190	24	386	25
Refusal	341	46	364	46	705	46
Senility	2	0	11	1	13	1
Others	23	3	21	3	44	3
Total	736	100	784	100	1,520	99

Table 2 Incompletion rate (by gender)

K	Target sample size	%	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
Male	1,014	49	615	399	39
Female	1,061	51	724	337	32
Total	2,075	100	1,339	736	35

M	Target sample size	%	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
Male	1,021	48	601	420	41
Female	1,104	52	740	364	33
Total	2,125	100	1,341	784	37

K+M	Target sample size	%	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)	The 1995 Census (%)
Male	2,035	48	1,216	819	40	49
Female	2,165	52	1,464	701	32	51
Total	4,200	100	2,680	1,520	36	100

Table 3 Incompletion rate (by age)

K	Target sample size	%	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)	
20-24	199	10	102	97	49	
25-29	152	7	71	81	53	
30-34	182	9	109	73	40	
35-39	165	8	98	67	41	
40-44	170	8	113	57	34	
45-49	241	12	152	89	37	
50-54	206	10	136	70	34	
55-59	191	9	131	60	31	
60-64	191	9	145	46	24	
65-69	148	7	110	38	26	
70-	230	11	172	58	25	
Total	2,075	100	1,339	736	35	

M	Target sample size	%	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)	
20-24	192	9	84	108	56	
25-29	195	9	104	91	47	
30-34	179	8	95	84	47	
35-39	194	9	120	74	38	
40-44	174	8	106	68	39	
45-49	219	10	155	64	29	
50-54	209	10	141	68	33	
55-59	198	9	137	61	31	
60-64	195	9	149	46	24	
65-69	153	7	108	45	29	
70-	217	10	142	75	35	
Total	2,125	98	1,341	784	37	

K+M	Target sample size	%	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)	The 1995 Census (%)
20-24	391	9	186	205	52	10
25-29	347	8	175	172	50	9
30-34	361	9	204	157	43	8
35-39	359	9	218	141	39	8
40-44	344	8	219	125	36	9
45-49	460	11	307	153	33	11
50-54	415	10	277	138	33	9
55-59	389	9	268	121	31	8
60-64	386	9	294	92	24	8
65-69	301	7	218	83	28	7
70-	447	11	314	133	30	12
Total	4,200	100	2,680	1,520	36	99

Table 4 Incompletion rate (by regional distribution)

K	Target sample size	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
Hokkaido	98	61	37	38
Tohoku	152	112	40	26
Kanto	662	367	295	45
Chubu(East)	154	107	47	31
Chubu(West)	200	127	73	37
Kinki	368	233	135	37
Chugoku	140	103	37	26
Shikoku	70	54	16	23
Kyushu	231	175	56	24
Total	2,075	1,339	736	35

M	Target sample size	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
Hokkaido	99	68	31	31
Tohoku	155	104	51	33
Kanto	686	363	323	47
Chubu(East)	157	108	49	31
Chubu(West)	204	140	64	31
Kinki	374	236	138	37
Chugoku	144	107	37	26
Shikoku	71	48	23	32
Kyushu	235	167	68	29
Total	2,125	1,341	784	37

K+M	Target sample size	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
Hokkaido	197	129	68	35
Tohoku	307	216	91	30
Kanto	1,348	730	618	46
Chubu(East)	311	215	96	31
Chubu(West)	404	267	137	34
Kinki	742	469	273	37
Chugoku	284	210	74	26
Shikoku	141	102	39	28
Kyushu	466	342	124	27
Total	4,200	2,680	1,520	36

Table 5 Incompletion rate (by urban vs. rural)

K	Target sample size	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
6 Metropolitan cities	314	163	151	48
Pop.: 500,000 & over	219	141	78	36
200,000-500,000	449	286	163	36
100,000-200,000	266	169	97	36
50,000-100,000	231	146	85	37
Under 50,000	147	113	34	23
Rural	449	321	128	29
Total	2,075	1,339	736	35

M	Target sample size	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
6 Metropolitan cities	336	156	180	54
Pop.: 500,000 & over	227	133	94	41
200,000-500,000	461	300	161	35
100,000-200,000	266	170	96	36
50,000-100,000	232	156	76	33
Under 50,000	147	95	52	35
Rural	456	331	125	27
Total	2,125	1,341	784	37

K+M	Target sample size	Completed questionnaires	Incompleted questionnaires	Incompletion rate (%)
6 Metropolitan cities	650	319	331	51
Pop.: 500,000 & over	446	274	172	39
200,000-500,000	910	586	324	36
100,000-200,000	532	339	193	36
50,000-100,000	463	302	161	35
Under 50,000	294	208	86	29
Rural	905	652	253	28
Total	4,200	2,680	1,520	36

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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
- 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)

#1.2b Marital status

(JPN)

Are you married or single?

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

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

Cf. (UK87)

1 Married2 Single3 Divorced4 Separated5 Widowed

#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)

#1.4c Occupation

(JPN)

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)

#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)

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	$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{16}$		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)

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)

Cf. (UK87)

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

§2 Attitudes toward Life and Environment

#2.1 Custom vs. conscience

(USA88 98)

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

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

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

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)

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)

#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)

#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)

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)

#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)

#2.3l Satisfaction with life in general

(JPN)

(Hand card) What about your life in general?

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

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

#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)

#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)

#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)

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)

- 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)

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)

#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 do what you want to	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)

#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)

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)

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)

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)

#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)

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)

#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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

#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)

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)

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)

Cf. (USA88=UK87)

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

#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)

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)

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)

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)

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)	*					

#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)

§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)

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)

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?

(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)

#4.16 Children's character

(JPN)

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)	*												
X (1998)	K+M	38	62	18	66	9	47	30	23	0	2	0	— (2,680)
	K23	39	61	18	67	9	47	31	22	0	2	0	— (1,339)
	M13	38	63	17	65	9	47	29	23	0	2	1	— (1,341)

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)

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)

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.

§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)

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)

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)

#5.1c-1 Employment examination: relative

(USA88 98)

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

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

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

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)

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 highest	2 relative	3 relative	4 highest	5 Other combination	Total
	benefactor	benefactor	benefactor	highest	highest		
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)
	K+M	20	16	2	49	12	99 (4,594)
V (1973)	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)
	K+M	24	21	2	44	9	100 (4,429)
VII (1983)	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)

#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)

Cf. (UK87)

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

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

#5.1d Combination of Important values

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

#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)

Cf. (UK87)

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

#5.6* Social contact with 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)

#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)

#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)

Cf. (UK87)

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

#5.17 Desirable attitude: advice to others

(JPN)

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

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

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

#5.23 Basis of salary: ability vs. length 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)

#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)

#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)

§6 Men and Women

#6.2 Choice of gender

(JPN)

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

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

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

#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)	
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)	

#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)

#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)	
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)	

#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)
V (1973)	K+M	67	13	11	8	99 (4,594)
	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)

#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)	
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)	

#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)

#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)
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)

#6.2f Which gender benefits?

(JPN)

Then, which do you think benefits more, 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)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	*					
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	*					
X (1998)	M 3	42	36	7	15	100 (1,341)

#6.2f Which gender benefits? (by gender)

		Ques. No.	1 Men	2 Women	3 Other	4 D.K.	Total
Male	I (1953)	*					
	II (1958)	*					
	III (1963)	*					
	IV (1968)	*					
	V (1973)	*					
	VI (1978)	*					
	VII (1983)	*					
	VIII (1988)	*					
	IX (1993)	*					
	X (1998)	M 3	46	32	8	15	101 (601)
Female	I (1953)	*					
	II (1958)	*					
	III (1963)	*					
	IV (1968)	*					
	V (1973)	*					
	VI (1978)	*					
	VII (1983)	*					
	VIII (1988)	*					
	IX (1993)	*					
	X (1998)	M 3	39	39	7	15	100 (740)

#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)

#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)
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)

§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)

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)

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)

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)

#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)

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)

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)

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)

#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)

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)

#7.20 Personal responsibility

(JPN)

(Hand card) Do you agree or disagree with the view that the things that happen to people, both the good things and the bad things, are their own responsibility?

1	Agree	
2	Rather inclined to agree	
3	Rather inclined to disagree	
4	Disagree	
5	Other (Specify)	6 D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Agree	2 Rather inclined to agree	3 Rather inclined to disagree	4 Disagree	5 Other	6 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	M11a	32	28	16	15	2	6	99 (1,913)
VII (1983)	*							
VIII (1988)	*							
IX (1993)	K23	23	35	21	13	1	6	99 (1,833)
X (1998)	K24	25	37	18	15	1	4	100 (1,339)

#7.22 Money solves problems?

(JPN)

(Hand card) Do you agree or disagree with the view that there's almost no problem that can't be settled with money?

1	Agree	
2	Rather inclined to agree	
3	Rather inclined to disagree	
4	Disagree	
5	Other (Specify)	6 D.K.

	Ques. No.	1 Agree	2 Rather inclined to agree	3 Rather inclined to disagree	4 Disagree	5 Other	6 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*							
II (1958)	*							
III (1963)	*							
IV (1968)	*							
V (1973)	*							
VI (1978)	M11b	12	18	20	47	1	2	100 (1,913)
VII (1983)	*							
VIII (1988)	M16b	11	31	24	32	1	1	100 (1,824)
IX (1993)	*							
X (1998)	M27	5	23	36	35	0	1	100 (1,341)

#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)
X (1998)	K+M	7	23	29	36	0	4	99 (2,680)
	K30a	7	18	31	41	0	2	99 (1,339)
	M17	7	29	26	32	0	5	99 (1,341)

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)

#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)

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)

#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)

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)

#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)

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)

#7.82 A diligent ant and an idle grasshopper

(USA88)

(Hand card) There is a story of a lazy grasshopper and a hard-working ant in one of Aesop's fables. When winter came, the grasshopper who spent the summer singing came for help to the ant who worked all through the summer. The ant could have given either of the two replies you see on this card. Which one of the two do you think suits you best as the conclusion of the story?

- | | | |
|---|---|--------|
| 1 | The ant sends the grasshopper away because it is only natural that the grasshopper should suffer now. | |
| 2 | The ant first admonishes the grasshopper, saying "You are to blame for having been lazy. You should work harder from now on," and then shares his food. | |
| 3 | Other (Specify) | 4 D.K. |

	Ques. No.	1 sends the grasshopper away	2 shares his food	3 Other	4 D.K.	Total
I (1953)	*					
II (1958)	*					
III (1963)	*					
IV (1968)	*					
V (1973)	*					
VI (1978)	*					
VII (1983)	*					
VIII (1988)	*					
IX (1993)	K29	12	85	0	3	100 (1,833)
X (1998)	K31	13	85	0	2	100 (1,339)

Cf. (UK87)

There is a story of an idle grasshopper and diligent ant in one of Aesop's fables. When winter came, the grasshopper who spent the summer singing came for help to the ant who worked all through the summer. The ant could have given either of the following two replies. Which one of the two do you think suits you best as the conclusion of the story?

- 1 The ant sends the grasshopper away because it is only natural that the grasshopper should suffer now
- 2 The ant first admonishes the grasshopper, saying, "You are to blame for having been idle. You should work harder from now on," and then shares his food
- 3 Other (Specify)
- 4 D.K.

§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)

Cf. (USA88)

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

Cf. (UK87)

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

Cf.

#8.1 Leave it up to political leaders

(JPN)

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

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

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

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)

#8.7h Political party support

(JPN)

Which political party do you support?

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

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

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)	*											

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)

§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	61	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)

#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)

#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)

#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)

#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)

#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)

#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)

#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)

#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)

#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)

APPENDIX

Statistical Research of the Japanese National Character: General Trends in Attitude over the Latter Half of the Twentieth Century

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§1 Purpose of the Research

The purpose of our statistical research of the Japanese national character is to clarify what aspects of the Japanese way of thinking have changed and what aspects have not changed, based on the analysis of responses to the questions asked repeatedly over a long period of time. For this purpose, a statistical survey of the Japanese national character was first carried out in 1953 by the Research Committee of the Institute of Statistical Mathematics. Since then, a similar statistical survey has been conducted every five years, for a total of ten surveys. The latest tenth nationwide survey was conducted in October 1998. (For the sampling and interviewing methods, see Note 1.) Therefore, these surveys cover most of the latter half of the twentieth century. (The questions and simple tabulations of these surveys are shown in Sakamoto *et.al* (2000).)

§2 Attitude Trends Apparent from Questions Having Been Asked Since 1953

The most notable characteristics of attitude trends over the period 1953 to the 1970's are the following two points:

- There were great changes in attitude trends that were related to politics, social problems, lifestyles and so on. In contrast, most of the responses concerning personal relations changed very little over this period. (For more details, see Note 2.) (However, as stated in the following section, some of the responses concerning human relations in the workplace have been gradually changing in recent years.)

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- Until the early 1970's, traditional attitudes decreased and modernized (e.g. democratic and individualistic) attitudes increased. However, this modernization in the attitude trends slightly reversed or regressed in the middle of the 1970's, around just after the first oil crisis, which implied that the attitude trends up to the early 1970's had changed.

However, these new attitude trends did not last until the 1980's, and the attitude trends have become chaotic since then. Thus, modernization is over, and also the regressive phenomenon is over, and Japanese attitude trends are now at a new stage. In the following chapter, we will focus our attention on attitude trends after the 1970's, based on the analysis of responses to questions developed after 1973 as well as to those having been asked since the beginning of the survey.

§3 Main Findings Related to Attitude Trends After the 1970's

§3.1 Importance of family

The response "the most important thing is family" is a typical example that showed a sudden increase just after 1973 and a steady increase through the current period. This opinion underwent a 28% increase, rising from 12% in 1958 to 40% in 1998.

Also, we questioned: "Here are two examples of the kind of things 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? (a) If things go wrong for you in some way, you should always come and consult us first; (b) From now on, even if things go wrong for you, you shouldn't depend on your parents." For this question, those who selected the first opinion increased from 58% to 76%. This implies that feelings of dependency between parents and children have increased considerably.

In connection with this, we should note that there has been a great change in the response to a question concerning people's lifestyle for this half century, particularly by the 1970's. That is, there has been a large decrease in the response "resist all evils in the world and live a pure and just life," while there has been a great increase in the responses "don't think about money or fame; just live a life that suits your own taste" and "live each day as it comes, cheerfully and without worrying."

§3.2 Growing popularity of women

To examine choice of gender, the following question was asked, "If you could be born again, would you rather be a man or woman?" To this question, about 90% of men chose "man" in every survey. In contrast, women who chose "woman" showed a remarkable increase during 40 years, from 27% in 1958 to 67% in 1998 (Figures 1 and 2).

While until 20 years ago those who felt "men get more pleasure out of life than women" were an overwhelming majority of both men and women, this opinion decreased greatly in the latest survey. In particular, women who felt "women get more pleasure" became a majority in 1998 (Figure 2).

In addition, the opinion "If I had only one child, I would prefer to have a girl rather than a boy" increased by 18%, from 29% to 47% over the last ten years (Figure 2).

These results raise the following questions for future research. Has women's status improved? Or has women's popularity merely gone up? Or has male dominated society lost its appeal for women?

Finally, 40 years ago the majority of people held the opinion "There is a difference in ability between men and women." However, in the latest 1998 survey those who answered "no difference" exceeded those who answered "there is a difference" among both men and women for the first time.

In the meantime, do attitudes change as the period changes? Do attitudes change as people become older? Or do attitudes change as generations change? To solve this type of problem, Nakamura(1986) has developed a Bayesian cohort analysis (Note 3). According to this method, the following results were obtained: It was mainly due to the period effect that females who chose "woman" in the choice of gender have increased and females who felt "women get more pleasure" have increased. In contrast, it was due to the change of generations that females responding "there is no gender difference in ability" have increased (Note 3). This means that people who believe "there is a difference" do not change their opinion after they are 20 years old. In other words, this implies that views toward gender differences in ability have already formed by the time people are 20 years old.

§3.3 A return to nature

Although the opinion "in order to be happy, man must conquer nature" had increased from 1953 to 1968, it began to drop suddenly in 1973. In contrast, the opinion "man must follow nature" began to increase since 1973, and reached 49% in 1998. Recently, the opinion "the protection of the environment is important" has also increased.

It seems that these results indicate people's strong inclinations toward respecting nature and the protection of the environment.

§3.4 Is spirituality stable?

Attitudes toward both spirituality and personal relations have been the two most stable of all questionnaire items of these surveys. For example, the percentage of people having personal religious faith has not changed significantly over these forty years.

However, some responses concerning spirituality have been gradually changing in recent years. First, the opinion "spirituality is important" showed a 12% decrease from 80% to 68% over the past 15 years. Also, the opinion "I am more inclined to honor my ancestors than the average" has been decreasing little by little from 72% to 60% over the past 20 years.

§3.5 Are human relations in the workplace stable?

In 1973 people who would prefer to work for "a firm which paid good wages, but where they did nothing like organizing outings and sports days for the employees' recreation" totaled 21%. Meanwhile, the percentage preferring to work for "a firm with a family-like atmosphere which organized outings and sports days, even if the wages were a little bit lower" amounted to 74%. Therefore, 25 years ago, the majority preferred to work for a

firm with a family-like atmosphere at the cost of good wages. However, this opinion has shown a 12% decrease to 62% over the past 25 years (Figure 3).

Next, the opinion “Supposing that I am working for a firm, it is better to have social contacts with the superior outside of work” has also dropped from 72% to 55% over the last 25 years (Figure 3).

In connection to this, the issue of bringing personal relations into the sphere of one’s workplace is expressed in the following question asking what type of superior is preferred: “Suppose you are working in a firm. Which of the following department chiefs would you prefer to work under?” In 1983 the percentage of respondents who wanted to work under “a man who sometimes demands extra work in spite of rules against it, but on the other hand, looks after you personally in matters not connected with the work” reached a peak of almost 90% (Figure 3). Even in the latest survey this response was supported by 80% of the respondents. However, the percentage of respondents who chose “a man who always sticks to the work rules and never demands any unreasonable work, but on the other hand, never does anything for you personally in matters not connected with the work” reached a new high in 1998 with 16% of respondents choosing this category. The Bayesian cohort analysis shows that this is a trend particularly among young people in recent years. Therefore, it might be a sign of future human relations in the workplace (Note 3).

The above mentioned findings might imply that some of the attitudes toward human relations in the workplace have been changing gradually in recent years.

§3.6 Pessimism increasing about Japan

The greatest change in response percentages of the latest 1998 survey was a sharp increase in pessimistic views toward Japan in various aspects.

Since 1973, the year of the first oil crisis, the evaluation toward Japan went up with regard to such things as “economic achievement,” “standard of living,” “level of science and technology,” “artistic achievement” and “richness of emotional life.” In the latest survey, however, the evaluation has dropped to the level in 1973 or lower in all of these aspects (Figure 4). In particular, “economic achievement” showed the biggest decline to 32% in the two combined categories “very good” and “fairly good,” which was even less than the previous low of 67% in 1973. Moreover, those who answered in 1998 that the level of science and technology was “very good” or “fairly good” were almost the same as in 1973, but the percentage of “very good” in 1998 were 9% less than in 1973.

Next, people’s outlook for the future Japan has become bleak in various aspects. Especially, the view “people will become affluent” showed a sharp decline of 23% from 38% in 1973 to 15% in 1998. In addition, “freedom in future,” “people’s health in future” and “happiness in future” were also about 10% less than 1973.

It is undeniable that in 1998 pessimistic views about Japan have increased greatly in a variety of areas, particularly with respect to the economy, and that pessimism in these areas has now reached its highest level ever during the period of this survey. However, it was the first time that almost all items had had such great declines. This suggests that we should check whether it is the recession that has influenced the Japanese to lose confidence in themselves.

Finally, it is due to similar reasons that people being dissatisfied with the society have increased and people feeling "Japanese society is not fair" have also increased.

Although it is difficult to summarize the above mentioned attitude trends over the latter half of the twentieth century, one point is that there has been a steady increase in the number of people who believe their private life is the most important. In this sense, the point could be expressed, not as "the diversification of values," but as "the unification of values."

Note 1:

Sampling and interviewing methods are as follows:

Population: Japanese nationals, aged 20 and over

Target sample size: 3,000 to 6,000 (In the case of the tenth survey, out of the target sample of size 4,200, 2,680 were completed using face-to-face interviews, a completion rate of 64%.)

Sampling method: Stratified three-stage probability sampling method

(Selection of the sample of each survey was carried out in three stages. 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 tenth 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 4,200 respondents were drawn for the tenth survey.)

Questionnaire: 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 tenth 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 45 years had passed since the original questionnaire items were formulated; (b) New questions were needed to facilitate the analysis of future attitude trends.

Note 2:

Table 1 is the list of question items (response categories) which have changed greater than 20% over the period 1953 (in part, 1958 or 1963) to 1998. They are in order from the largest change to the smallest.

In contrast, Table 2 is question items (response categories) which showed little change (below 10%) that are listed in order of their rank below. As seen from Table 2, many of those items deal with views on personal relations, particularly on human relations in the workplace.

Note 3:

A Bayesian cohort analysis was developed to discriminate which of three effects (period effect, age effect and cohort effect) dominates the trend in attitudes (Nakamura 1986). In this method the goodness of fit of a Bayesian cohort model is evaluated by Akaike information criteria, AIC (Akaike 1973; Sakamoto *et.al* 1983) and ABIC (Akaike 1980; Sakamoto 1985). Figures 5 to 7 were obtained by Nakamura using the method. Dots in each figure show estimates of these effects. The larger the distance to the right of those dots is, the larger those estimates are. Therefore, we can say that as the range of dots in a figure is larger, the contribution of the relevant effect is larger.

Figure 5 shows that the period effect dominates an increase of females choosing "woman." Contrary to this, Figure 6 shows that the cohort effect dominates the increase in the number of respondents who choose "there is no gender difference in ability" among both males and females. Finally, from Figure 7, it is due to the period effect and cohort effect that "a man who never demands any unreasonable work, but never does anything for you personally" has increased among both males and females.

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TABLE 1

Rank	item (category)	1953 → 1998	Difference
1.	“If you never had children, it is desirable to adopt another person’s child in order to continue the family line” (#4.10)	74% → 22%	-52%
2.	“If you could be born again, would you rather be a woman” (from 1958, only female) (#6.2)	27% → 67%	+40%
3.	“Prime Minister’s visit to Ise Shrine is the individual’s choice” (#3.9)	23% → 62%	+39%
4.	“No political party support” (#8.7)	20% → 57%	+37%
5.	“It is best to teach children of elementary school age that money is the most important thing” (#4.5)	65% → 31%	-34%
6.	“Women get more pleasure out of life than men” (from 1963, only female) (#6.2d)	13% → 46%	+33%
7.	“The most important thing is family ” (from 1958) (#2.7)	12% → 40%	+28%
8.	“At the time of a general election, I let nothing stand in the way of voting” (from 1958) (#8.6)	62% → 37%	-25%
9.	“With the development of science and technology, a lot of human feeling is lost” (#7.1)	30% → 54%	+24%
10.	“In order to be happy, man must follow nature” (#2.5)	26% → 49%	+23%
11.	“If the teacher did something bad, it is better to affirm it to the child” (#4.4)	42% → 64%	+22%
12.	“Resist all evils in the world and live a pure and just life” (#2.4)	29% → 8%	-21%
13.	“There is no gender difference in ability” (from 1958) (#6.5)	29% → 50%	+21%

TABLE 2

Rank	item (category)	1953 → 1998	Difference
1.	“Should employ the son of your benefactor (who got the second highest grade on the entrance exam) rather than the person with the highest grade” (from 1963) (#5.1c-2)	44% → 42%	-2%
2.	“A man who sometimes demands extra work, in spite of rules against it, but on the other hand, looks after you personally in matters not connected with work” (#5.6)	85% → 80%	-5%
3.	“Should employ the person with the highest grade on the entrance exam rather than your relative with the second highest grade” (from 1963) (#5.1c-1)	75% → 70%	-5%
4.	“Even if it is an important meeting, if his father is critically ill he should leave everything and go back home” (#5.1b)	49% → 44%	-5%
5.	“I have personal religious faith” (from 1958) (#3.1)	35% → 29%	-6%
6.	“If his benefactor is critically ill he should leave everything and go back home” (#5.1)	54% → 46%	-8%
7.	“If Japan as a whole improves, only then can individuals be made happy” (#7.4)	37% → 28%	-9%

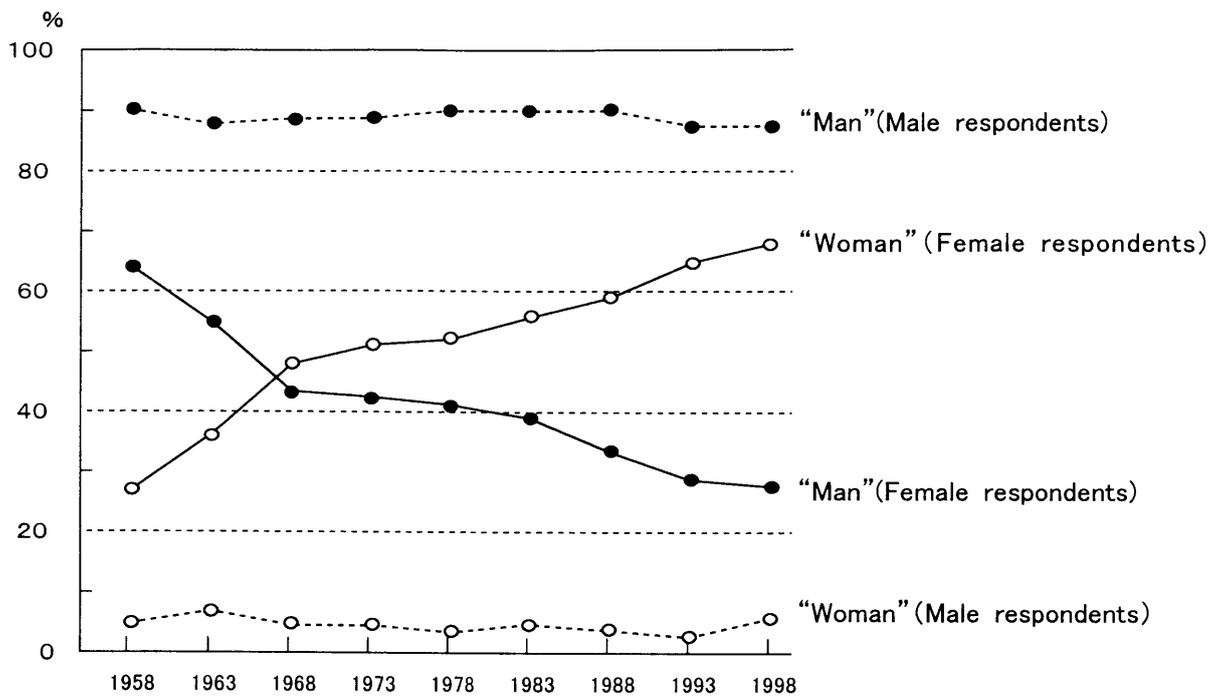


FIGURE 1 Choice of gender
 "If you could be born again, would you rather be a man or woman?"

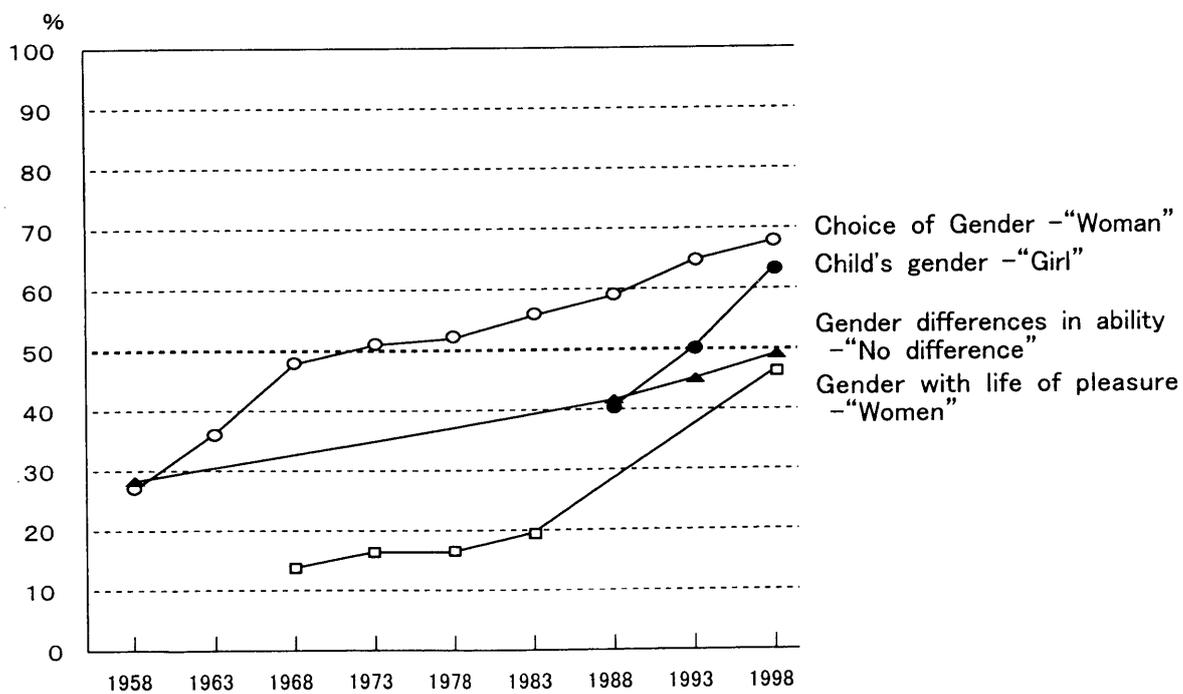


FIGURE 2 Women's growing popularity (Female respondents)

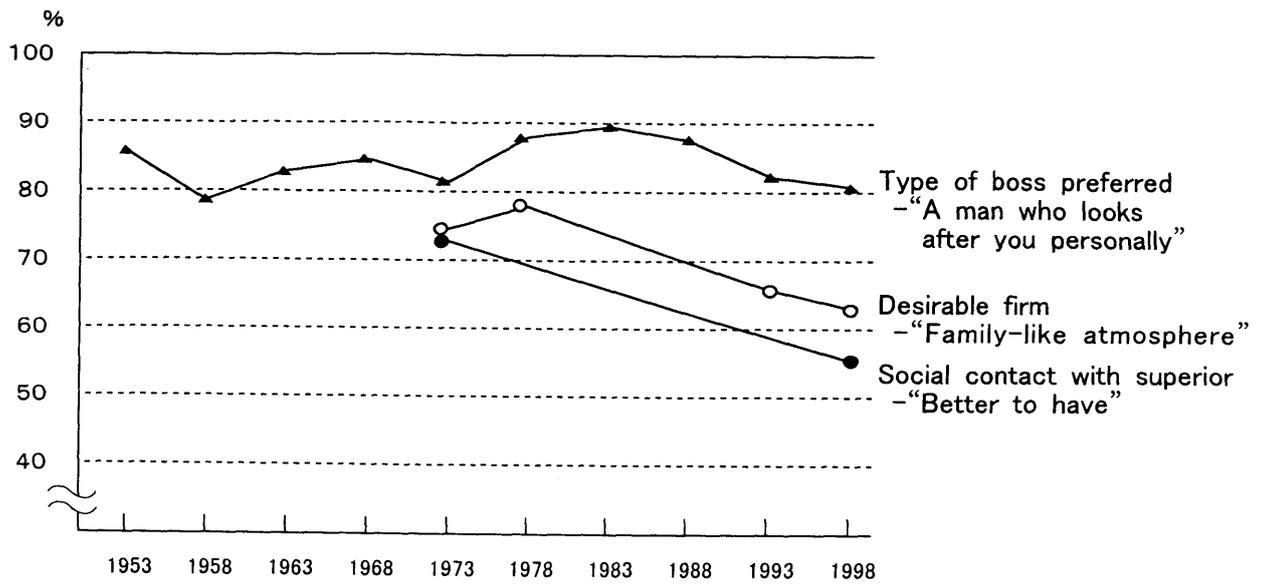


FIGURE 3 Human relations in the workplace

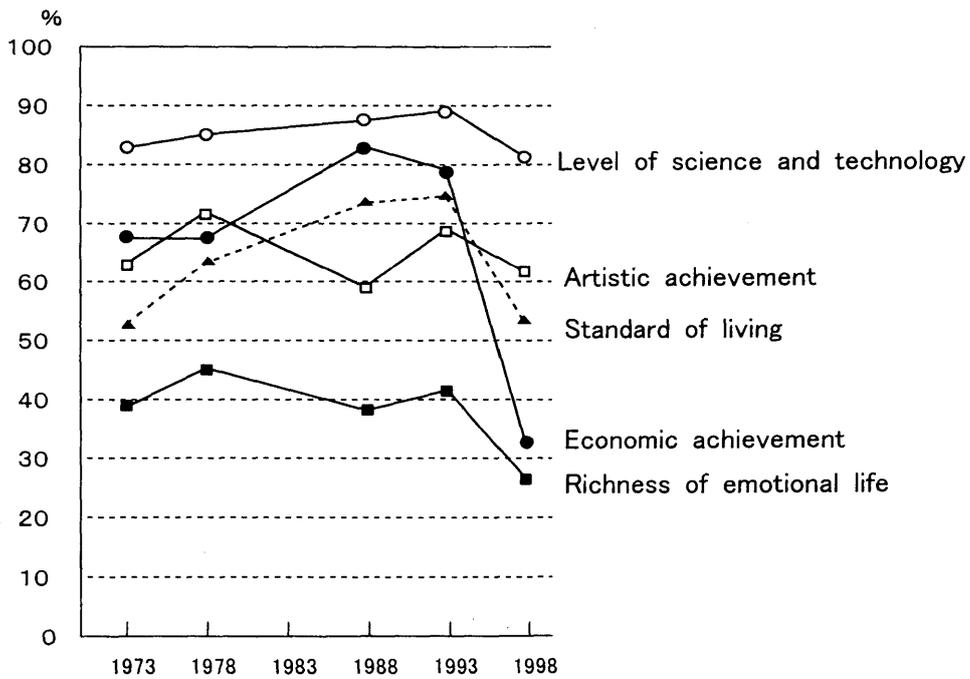


FIGURE 4 Evaluation of Japan
"Very good" + "Fairly good"

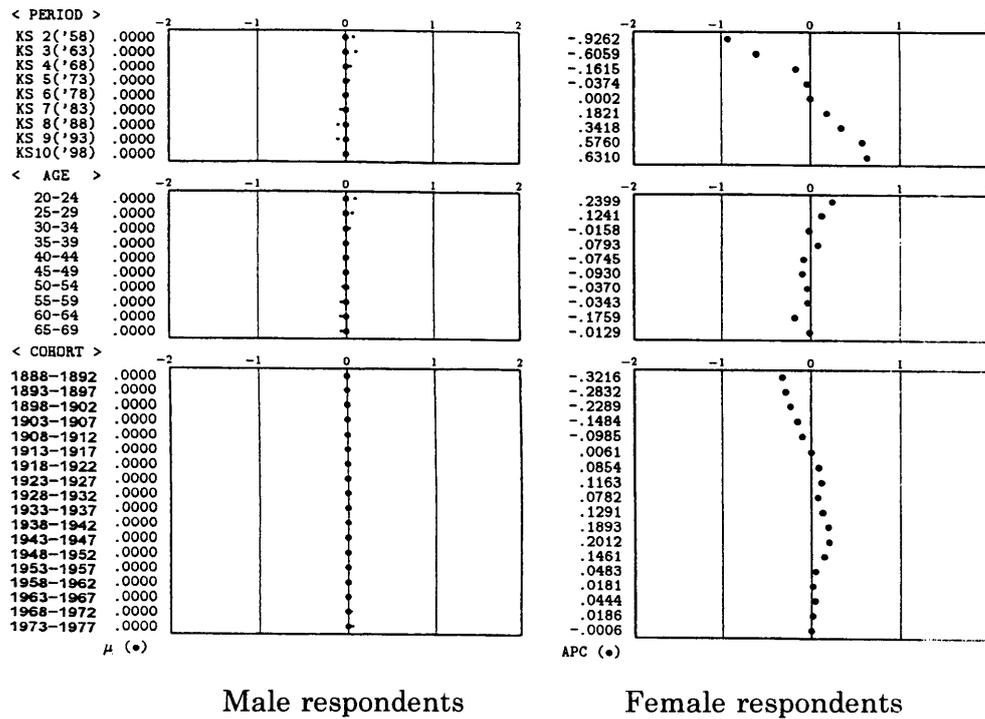


FIGURE 5 Cohort analysis of choice of gender — "Women"

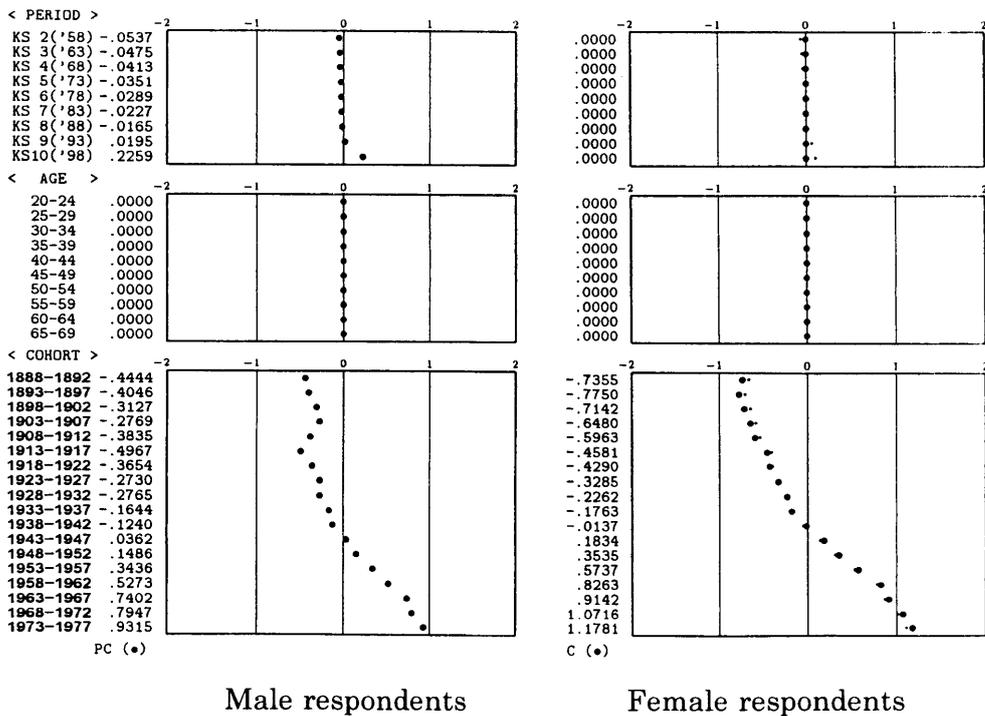


FIGURE 6 Cohort analysis of gender differences in ability — "No difference"

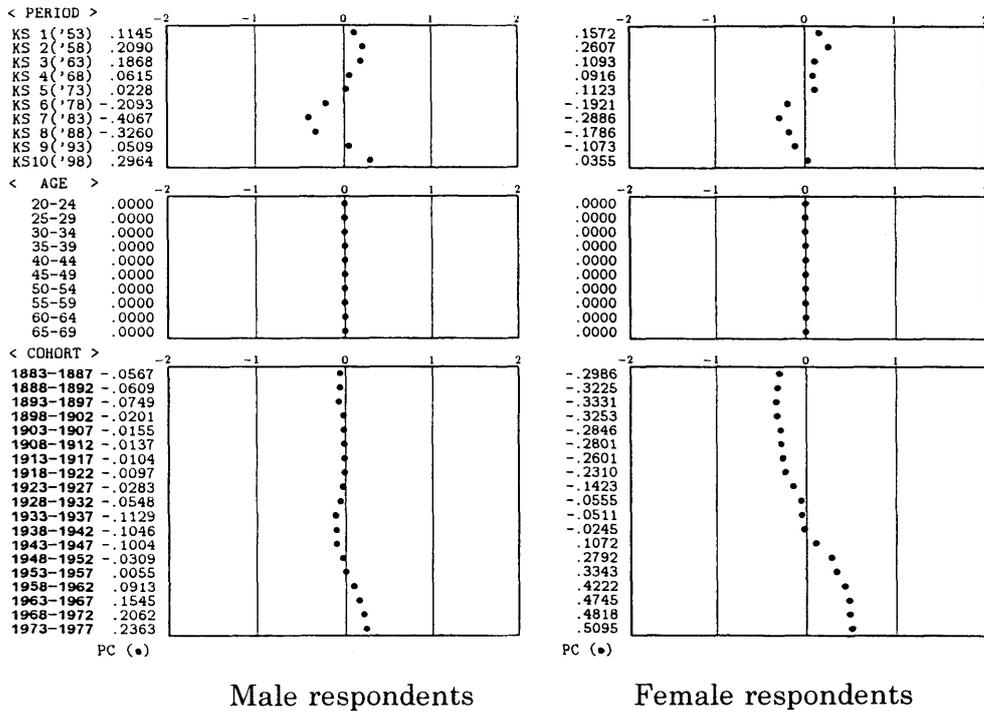


FIGURE 7 Cohort analysis of type of boss preferred
 — “A man who never demands any unreasonable work,
 but never does anything for you personally”

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**A STUDY OF THE JAPANESE
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English Edition

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Research Committee
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2000年11月

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