

## Chapter 2: Nation and Society

### 1. Attitudes toward own nation

#### (1) What you can be proud of about your country

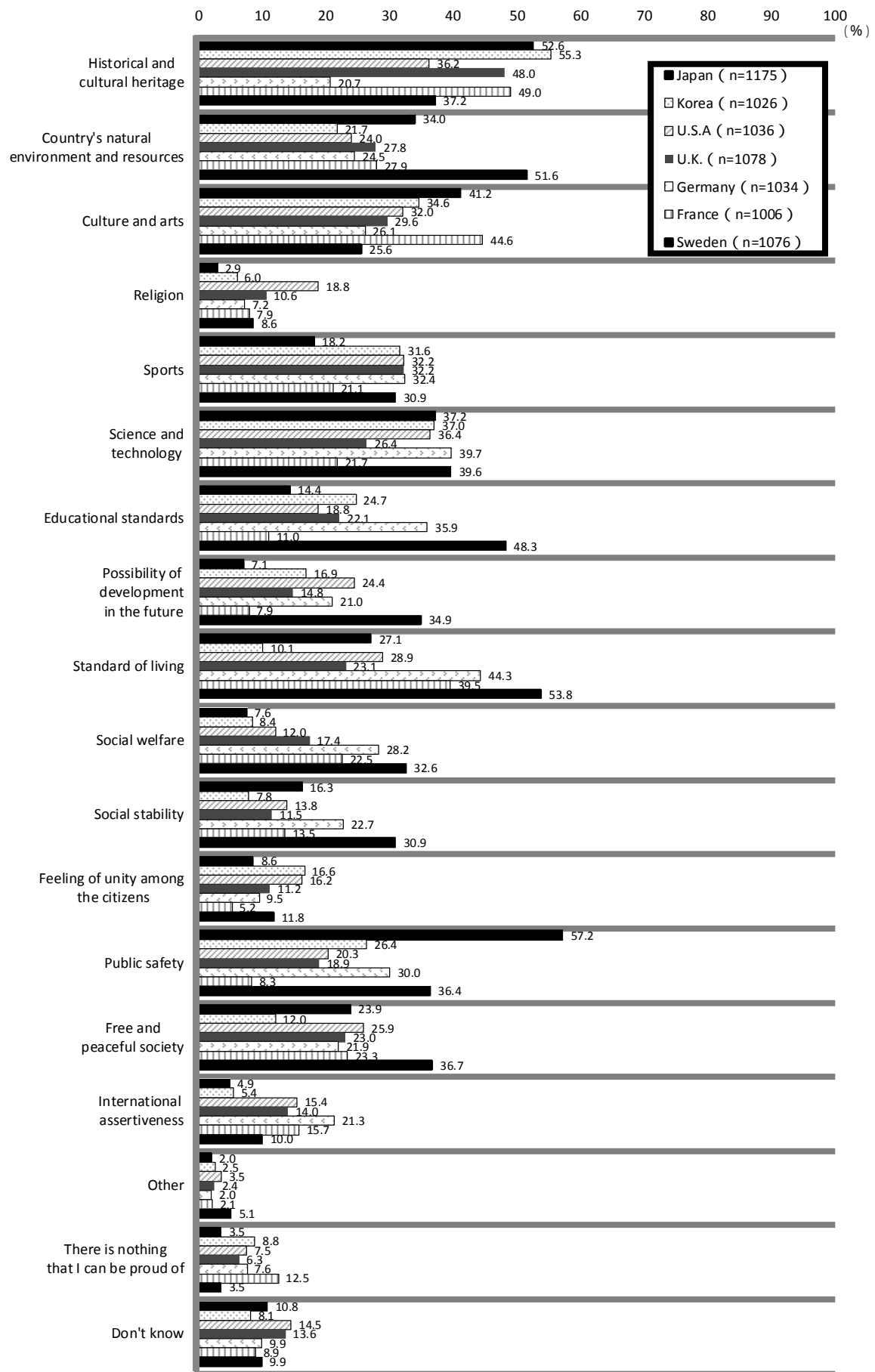
Q24. Are you proud of your country in any way? If so, please choose as many of the following as apply. (Please choose all that apply.)

When asked about what they could be proud of about their country, the highest percentage of Japanese youth gave “Public safety” (57.2%). This was followed by “Historical and cultural heritage” (52.6%), “Culture and arts” (41.2%), and “Science and technology” (37.2%).

A look at the areas of other countries shows that the top three responses in Korea were “Historical and cultural heritage” (55.3%), “Science and technology” (37.0%), and “Culture and arts” (34.6%).

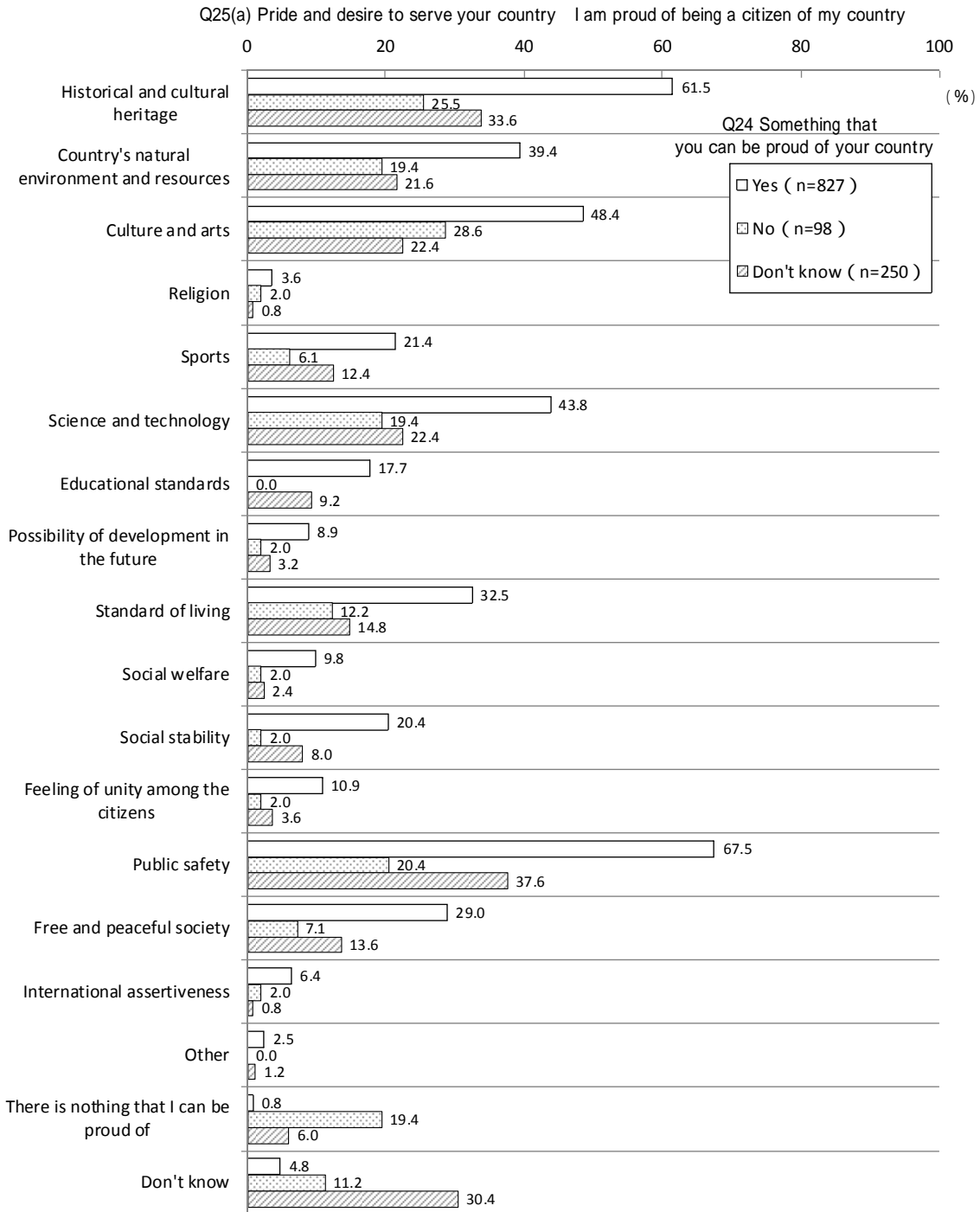
In the U.S.A., they were “Science and technology” (36.4%), “Historical and cultural heritage” (36.2%), and “Sports” (32.2%), while in the U.K. they were “Historical and cultural heritage” (48.0%), “Sports” (32.2%), and “Culture and arts” (29.6%).

In Germany they were “Standard of living” (44.3%), “Science and technology” (39.7%), “Educational standards” (35.9%); in France, “Historical and cultural heritage” (49.0%), “Culture and arts” (44.6%), and “Standard of living” (39.5%), and in Sweden, “Standard of living” (53.8%), “Country’s natural environment and resources” (51.6%), “Educational standards” (48.3%).



Analysis: Sources of “pride in own country”

What is it that makes Japanese youth feel pride in their country? High percentages of Japanese youth answered yes in response to “Public safety” (67.5%) and “Historical and cultural heritage” (61.5%) as sources of pride in their country. These were followed by “Culture and arts” (48.4%), “Science and technology” (43.8%), and “Standard of living” (32.5%), which indicate that these are sensed more as sources of pride than the others.



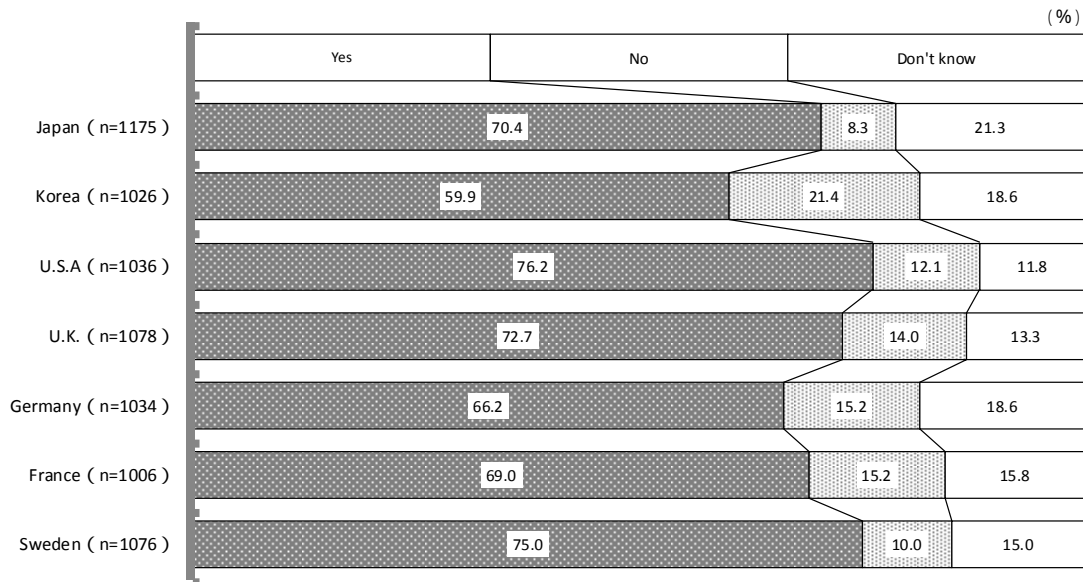
(2) Pride in and service to your country

Q25. How do you feel about the statements about to be given? Please answer yes or no for each. (Please choose one for each.)

(a) I am proud of being a citizen of my country

70.4% of Japanese youth answered “I am proud of being a citizen of my country.”

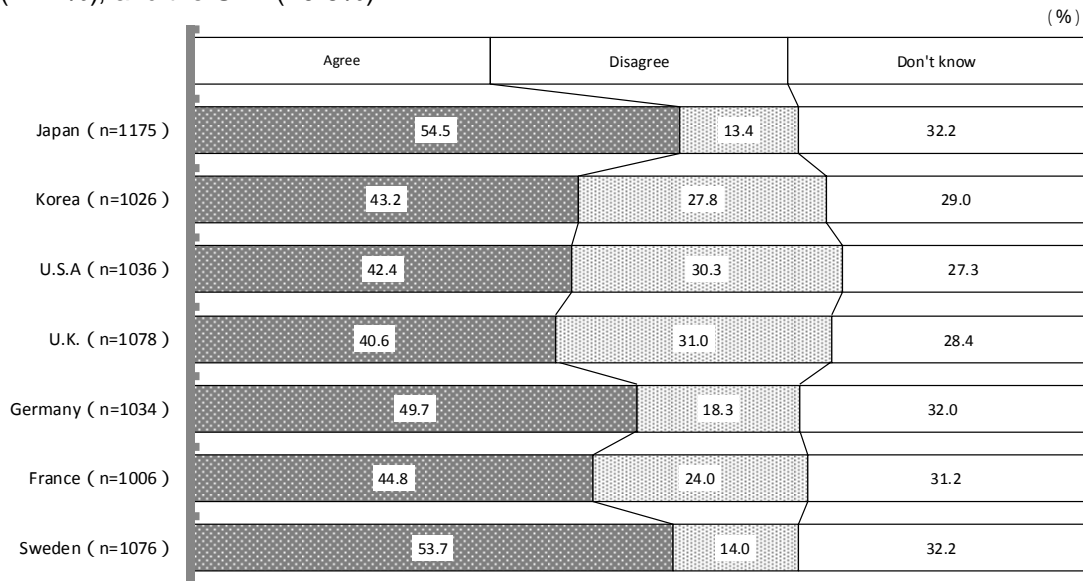
A comparison of the seven countries shows that the highest percentage giving “I am proud of being a citizen of my country” was found in the U.S.A. (76.2%). This was followed by Sweden (75.0%), the U.K. (72.7%), France (69.0%), Germany (66.2%), and Korea (59.9%).



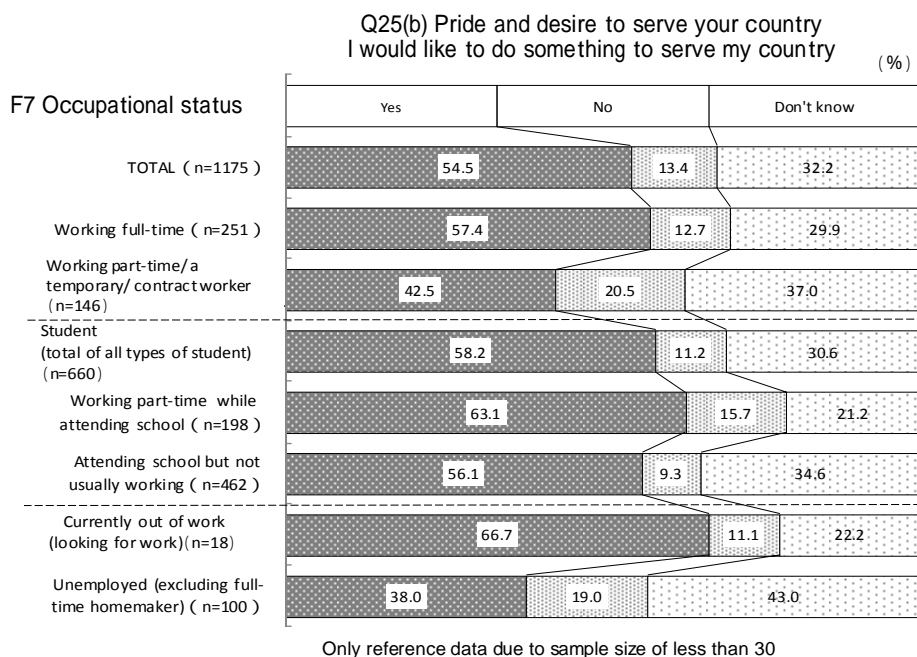
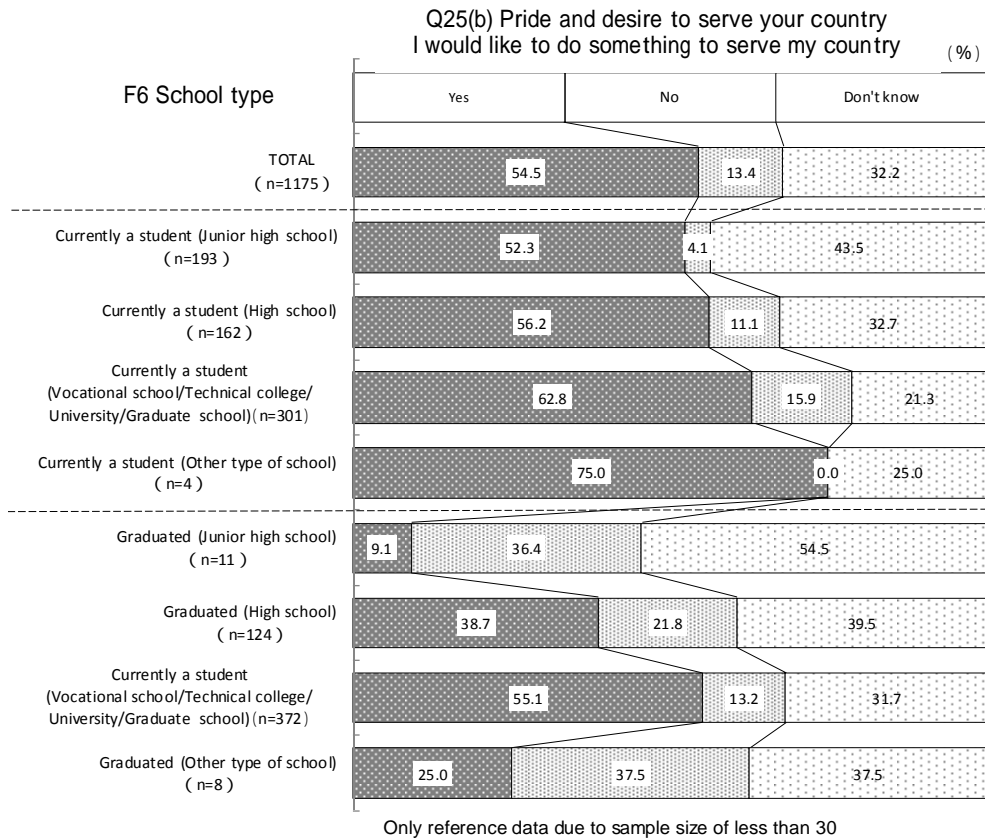
(b) I would like to do something to serve my country

54.5% of Japanese youth gave “I would like to do something to serve my country.”

A comparison of the seven countries shows that the percentage was highest in Japan. This was followed by Sweden (53.7%), Germany (49.7%), France (44.8%), Korea (43.2%), the U.S.A. (42.4%), and the U.K. (40.6%).



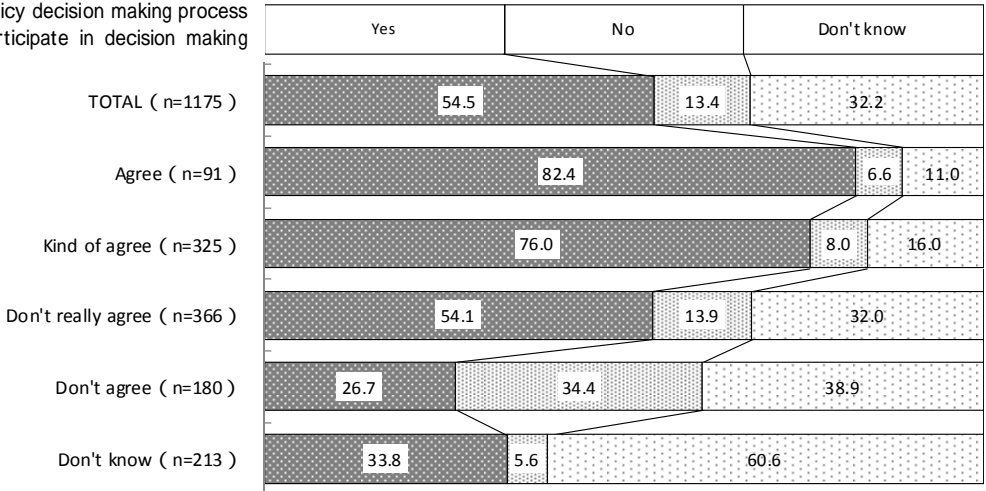
Among the seven countries Japanese youth gave “I would like to do something to serve my country” most. This trend tended to be more pronounced the higher the educational background, and lower among non-full-time workers (part-timers, temporary workers, contract workers) and the unemployed.



And among those giving “I want to proactively participate in the decision making process as an individual with the future of the country and community at heart” and “My participation may be the catalyst for some change in social phenomena that I want changed,” the response “I would like to do something to serve my country” tended to be given more.

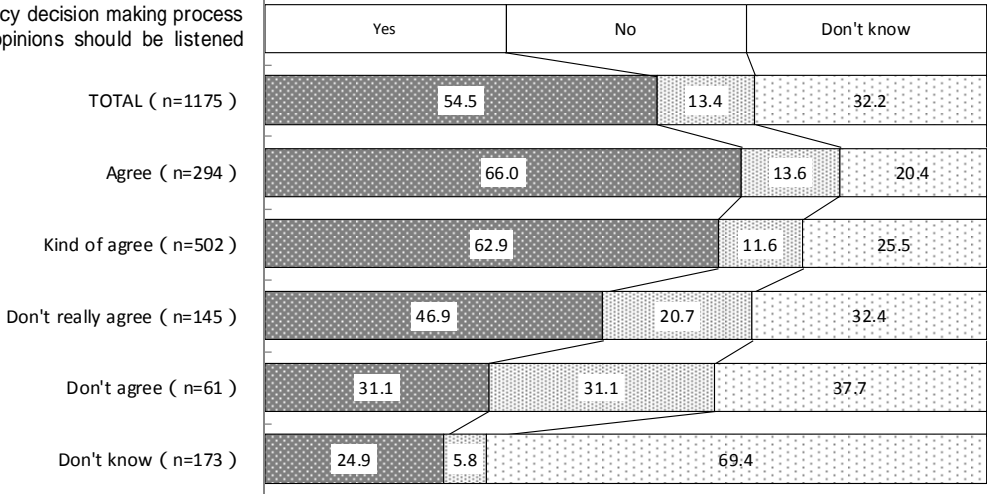
Q25(b) Pride and desire to serve your country  
I would like to do something to serve my country (%)

Q27(b) Involvement of public policy decision making process  
Want to proactively participate in decision making



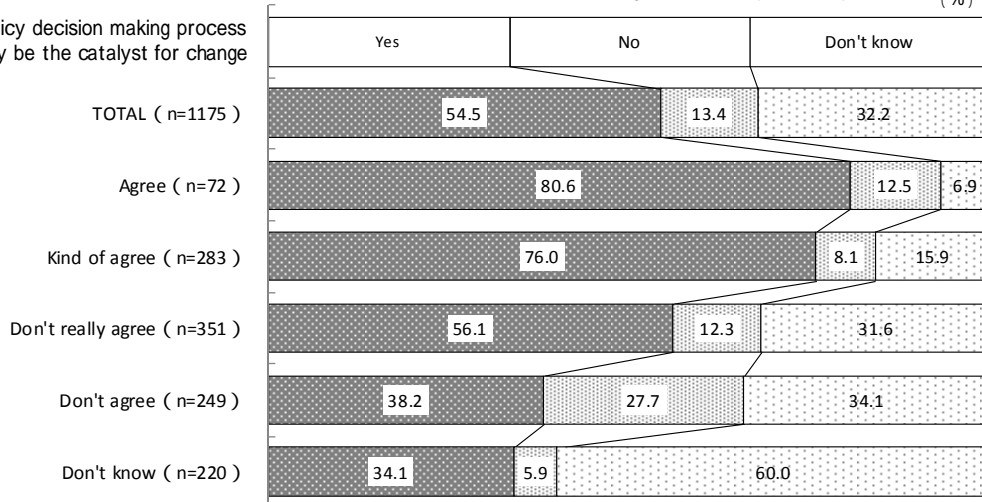
Q25(b) Pride and desire to serve your country  
I would like to do something to serve my country (%)

Q27(d) Involvement of public policy decision making process  
Children/young people opinions should be listened



Q25(b) Pride and desire to serve your country  
I would like to do something to serve my country (%)

Q27(e) Involvement of public policy decision making process  
My participation may be the catalyst for change



Correlation with "I would like to do something to serve my country"

I want to proactively participate in the decision making process as an individual with the future of the country and community at heart	.38	**
Children's and young people's opinions should be listened to in regard to public policy and programs for children and young people.	.33	**
My participation may be the catalyst for some change in social phenomena that I want changed	.35	**

\* Significance level<.05, \*\* Significance level<.01

Nevertheless, the percentages of Japanese youth answering affirmatively ("I think so" + "I kind of think so") in response to "I want to proactively participate in the decision making process as an individual with the future of the country and community at heart" and "My participation may be the catalyst for some change in social phenomena that I want changed" were lowest among the seven countries (see page 79, 80).

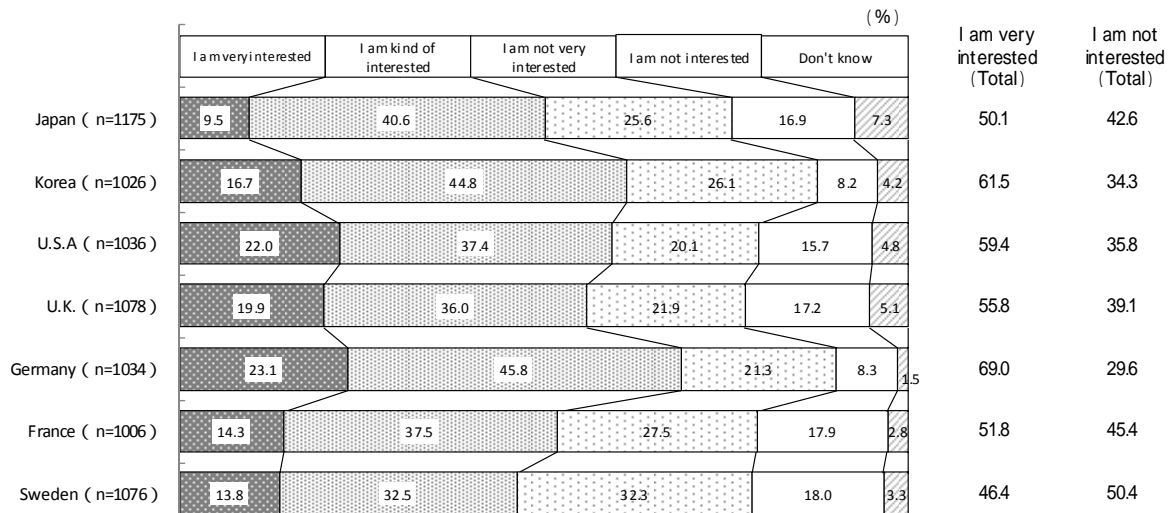
In order to support the desire of the young to be of service to their own country, it is recommended that there be the promotion of policies that (a) facilitate education that nurtures willingness in the young to proactively engage with society and (b) provide opportunities for participation.

(3) Degree of interest in politics

Q26. How interested are you in the current political affairs of your nation? (Please choose one.)

When asked about their degree of interest in politics, 50.1% of Japanese youth gave “I am interested” (“I am very interested” 9.5% + “I am kind of interested” 40.6%).

A comparison of the seven countries shows that the highest level of interest was found in Germany (69.0%). This was followed by Korea (61.5%), the U.S.A. (59.4%), the U.K. (55.8%), France (51.8%), and Sweden (46.4%).





(4) Involvement in the public policy decision-making process

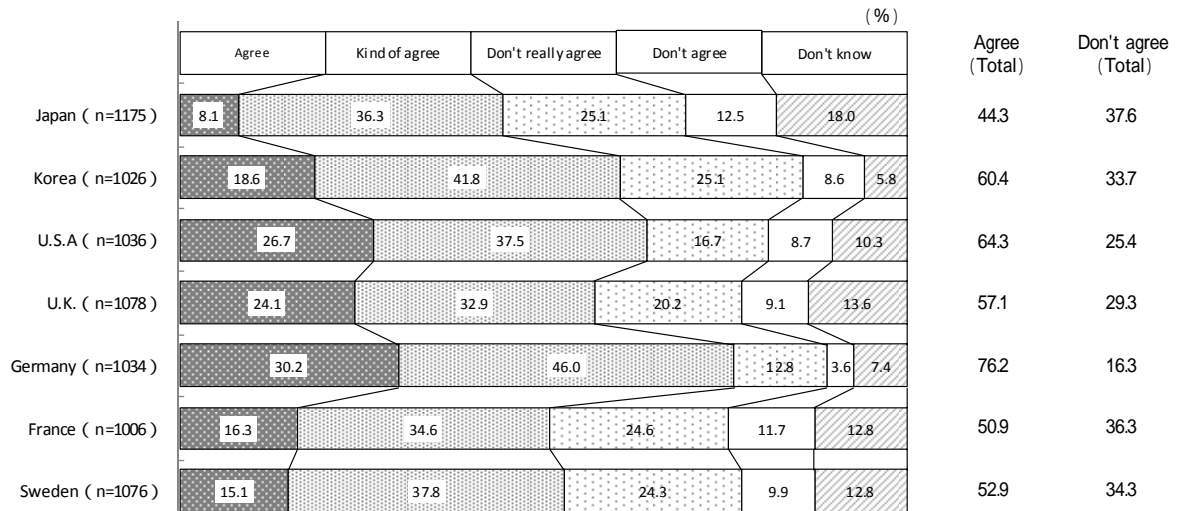
Q27. How do you feel about the following opinions? Please give the one answer that applies for each. (Please choose one for each.)

When asked about their involvement in the public policy decision-making process, the highest percentage of Japanese youth gave “I agree” (“I agree” + “I kind of agree”) in response to “Children’s and young people’s opinions should be listened to in regard to public policy and programs for children and young people” (67.7%). This was followed by “As an individual, I don’t have the power to influence government decisions” (61.2%), and “I want to be involved in social issues for the betterment of society” (44.3%).

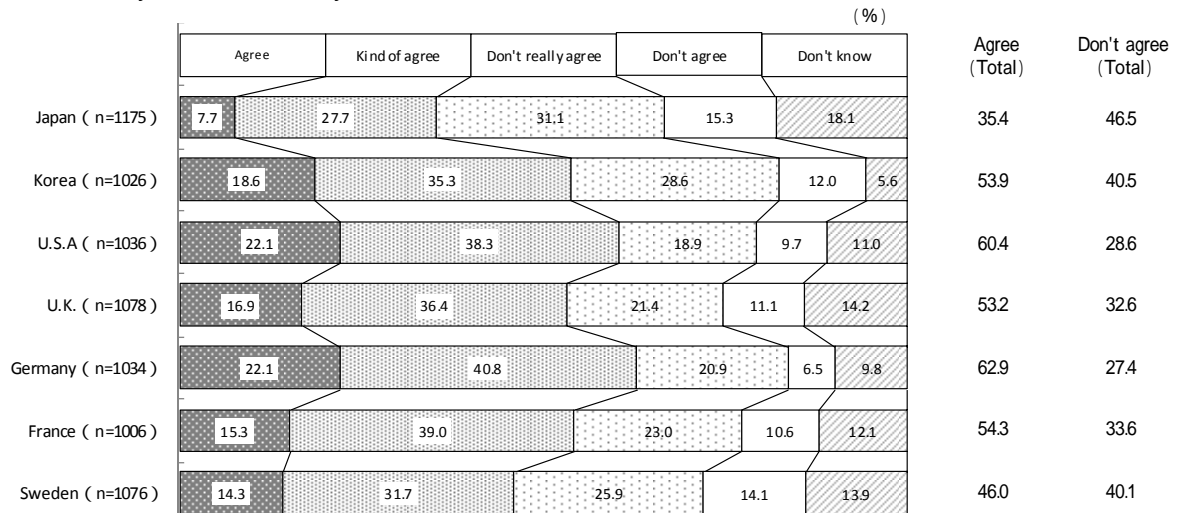
	(%)					Agree (Total)	Don't agree (Total)
	Agree	Kind of agree	Don't really agree	Don't agree	Don't know		
Want to be involved in social issues for society ( n=1175 )	8.1	36.3	25.1	12.5	18.0	44.3	37.6
Want to proactively participate in decision making ( n=1175 )	7.7	27.7	31.1	15.3	18.1	35.4	46.5
It's good that experts discuss/decide policy ( n=1175 )	6.8	30.0	28.4	15.3	19.5	36.8	43.7
Children/young people opinions should be listened ( n=1175 )	25.0	42.7	12.3	5.2	14.7	67.7	17.5
My participation may be the catalyst for change ( n=1175 )	6.1	24.1	29.9	21.2	18.7	30.2	51.1
Don't want to get involved in matters of society ( n=1175 )	6.4	24.9	32.6	18.0	18.1	31.2	50.6
Individually, have no influence to government ( n=1175 )	27.6	33.6	18.4	5.9	14.6	61.2	24.3

[By country]

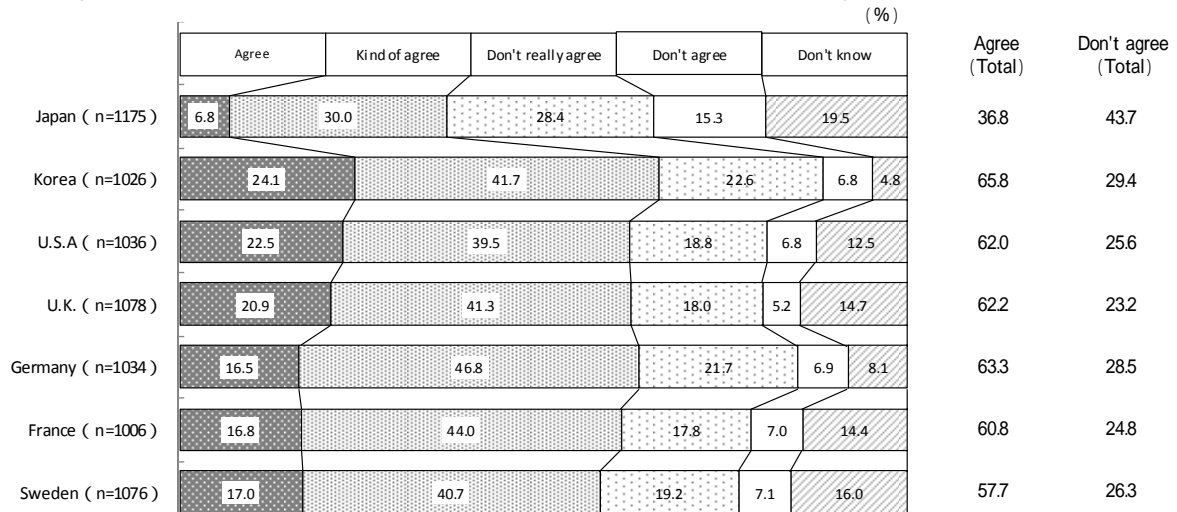
(a) I want to be involved in social issues for the betterment of society



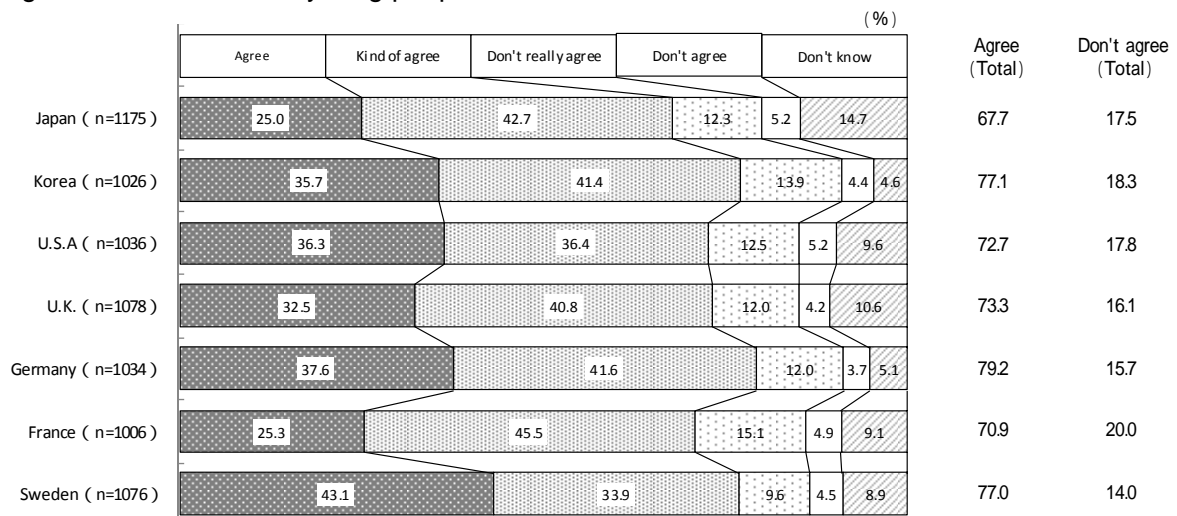
(b) I want to proactively participate in the decision making process as an individual with the future of the country and community at heart



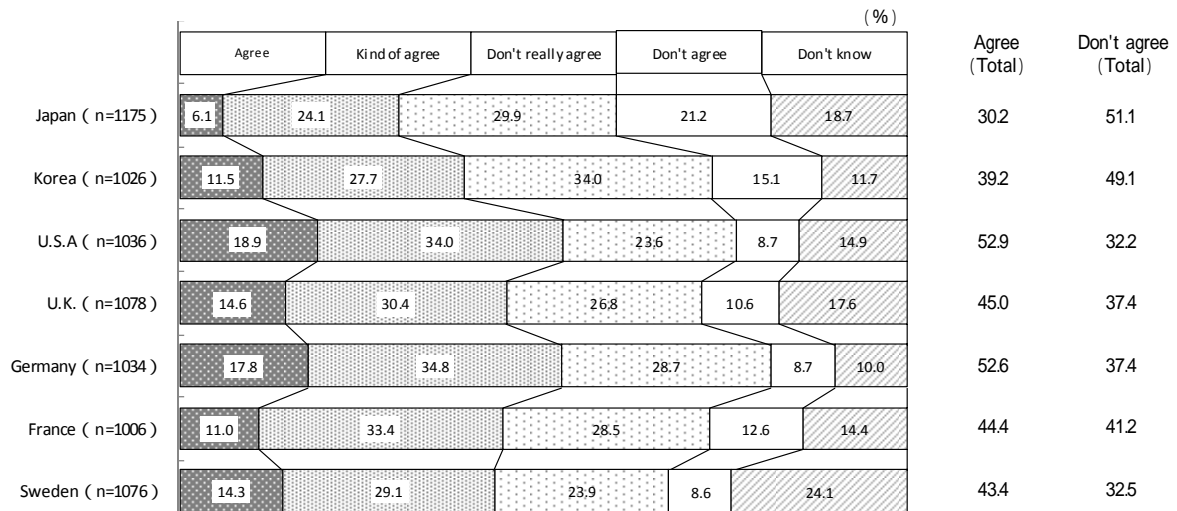
(c) It is good that experts discuss and decide on public policy and programs



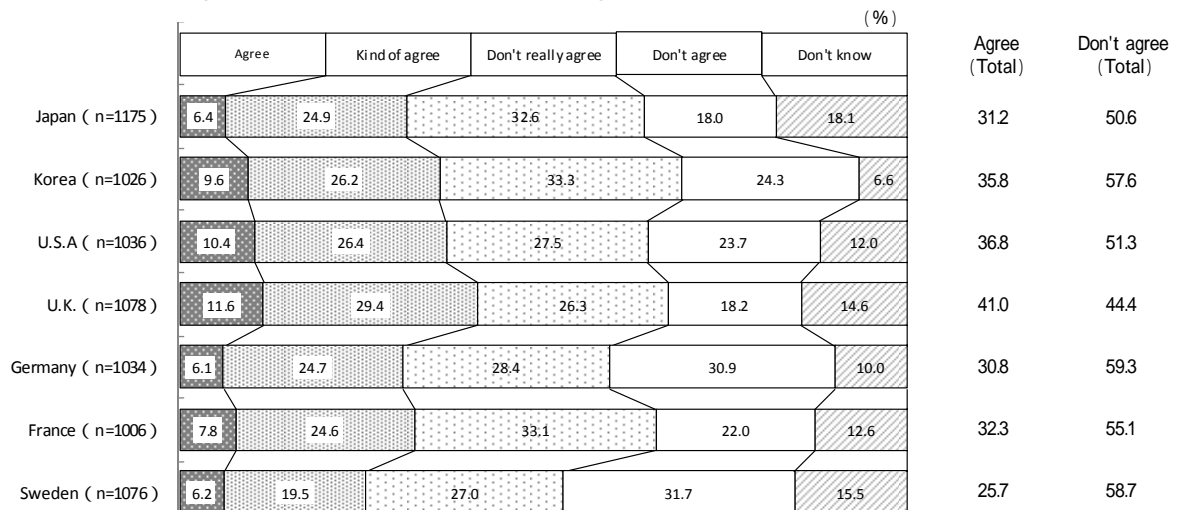
(d) Children's and young people's opinions should be listened to in regard to public policy and programs for children and young people



(e) My participation may be the catalyst for some change in social phenomena that I want changed



(f) I don't want to get involved in matters pertaining to society because they are complicated



(g) As an individual, I don't have the power to influence government decisions

	(%)						
	Agree	Kind of agree	Don't really agree	Don't agree	Don't know	Agree (Total)	Don't agree (Total)
Japan ( n=1175 )	27.6	33.6	18.4	5.9	14.6	612	243
Korea ( n=1026 )	24.5	36.5	23.1	9.6	6.4	609	327
U.S.A ( n=1036 )	19.5	29.3	23.6	16.7	10.8	488	403
U.K. ( n=1078 )	26.2	35.5	18.5	8.9	10.9	617	274
Germany ( n=1034 )	25.9	36.1	19.3	11.6	7.1	620	309
France ( n=1006 )	29.8	32.3	18.8	10.3	8.7	621	291
Sweden ( n=1076 )	13.6	25.6	31.1	17.8	12.0	391	489

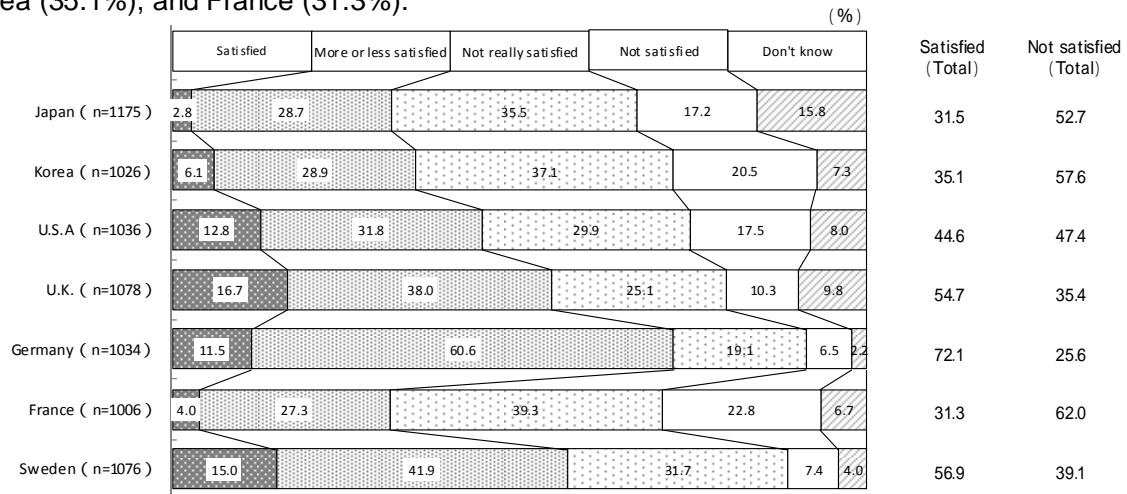
## 2. View on society

### (1) Degree of satisfaction with society

Q28. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the society of your country? (Please choose one.)

When asked about their satisfaction with the society of their country, 31.5% of Japanese youth gave “I am satisfied” (“I am satisfied” 2.8% + “I am more or less satisfied” 28.7%).

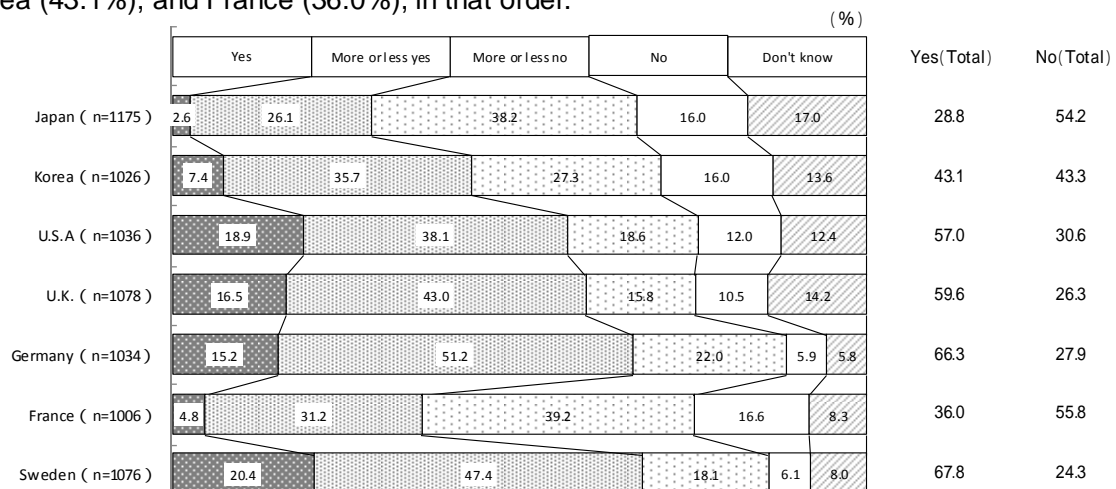
A comparison of the seven countries shows that the “I am satisfied” percentage was highest in Germany (72.1%). This was followed by Sweden (56.9%), the U.K. (54.7%), the U.S.A. (44.6%), Korea (35.1%), and France (31.3%).



Q29. Do you think that your country has a bright future? (Please choose one.)

Only 28.8% of Japanese youth answered that they thought their country’s future is “bright” (“Yes” 2.6% + “More or less yes” 26.1%), the majority thought it was “dark” (No” 16.0% + “More or less no” 38.2%).

A comparison of the seven countries shows that “bright” received the highest percentage in Sweden (67.8%). This was followed by Germany (66.3%), the U.K. (59.6%), the U.S.A. (57.0%), Korea (43.1%), and France (36.0%), in that order.



(2) Problems in society of own country

Q30. What do you see as your country's social problems? Please choose as many of the following as apply. (Please choose all that apply.)

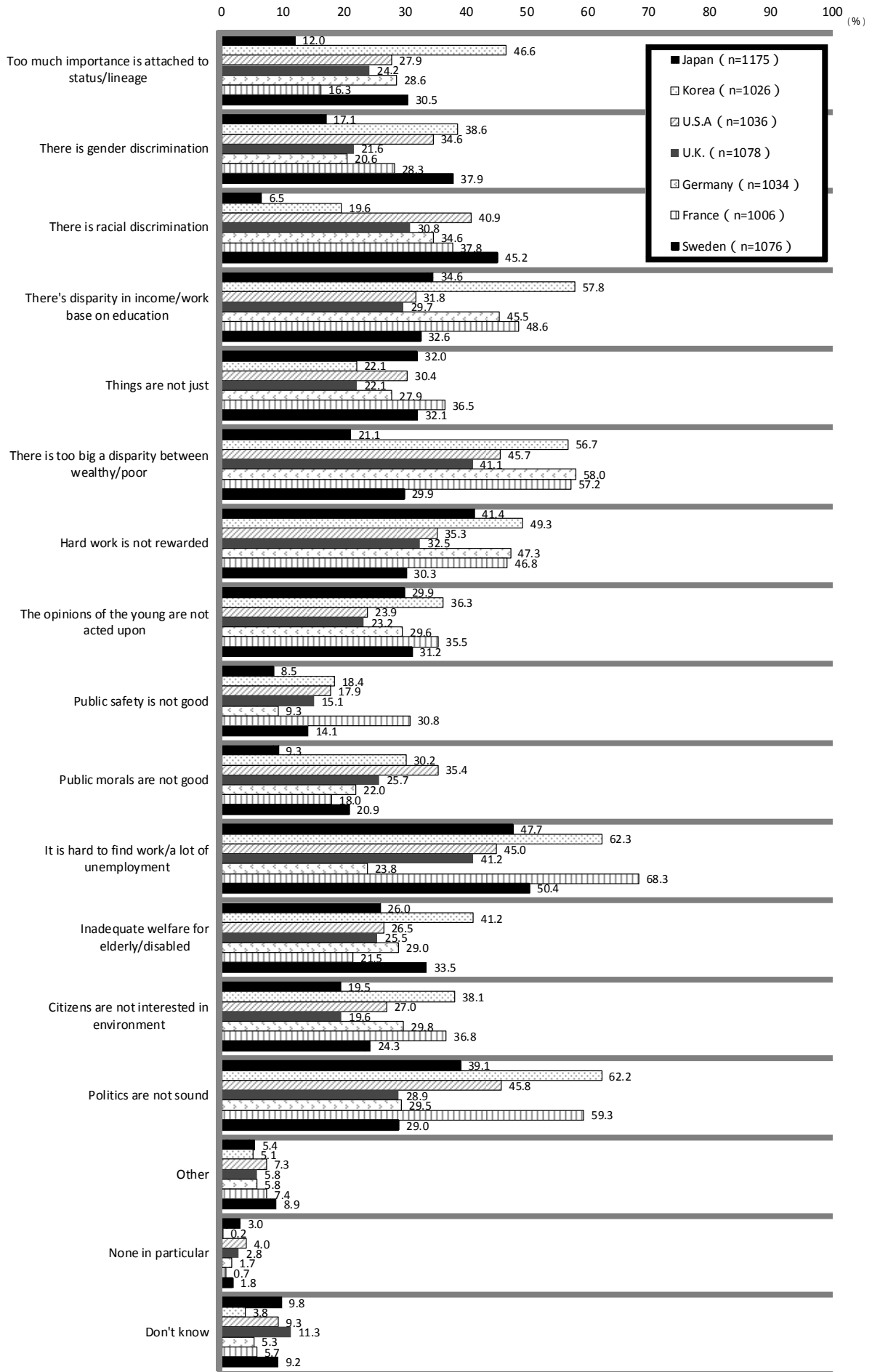
When asked about the problems in society of their own country, the top responses given by Japanese youth were "It is hard to find work and there is a lot of unemployment" (47.7%), "Hard work is not rewarded" (41.4%), and "Politics are not sound" (39.1%).

A comparison of the seven countries shows that in Korea and France the top responses were "It is hard to find work and there is a lot of unemployment" (Korea: 62.3%; France: 68.3%), "Politics are not sound" (Korea: 62.2%; France: 59.3%), "There are disparities in income and work based on educational background" (Korea: 57.8%; France: 48.6%), and "There is too big a disparity between the wealthy and poor" (Korea: 56.7%; France: 57.2%), each given by very high percentages: 50-60%.

In the U.S.A. as well, the same sort of problems as those of Korea and France were cited: "Politics are not sound" (45.8%), "There is too big a disparity between the wealthy and poor" (45.7%), and "It is hard to find work and there is a lot of unemployment" (45.0%).

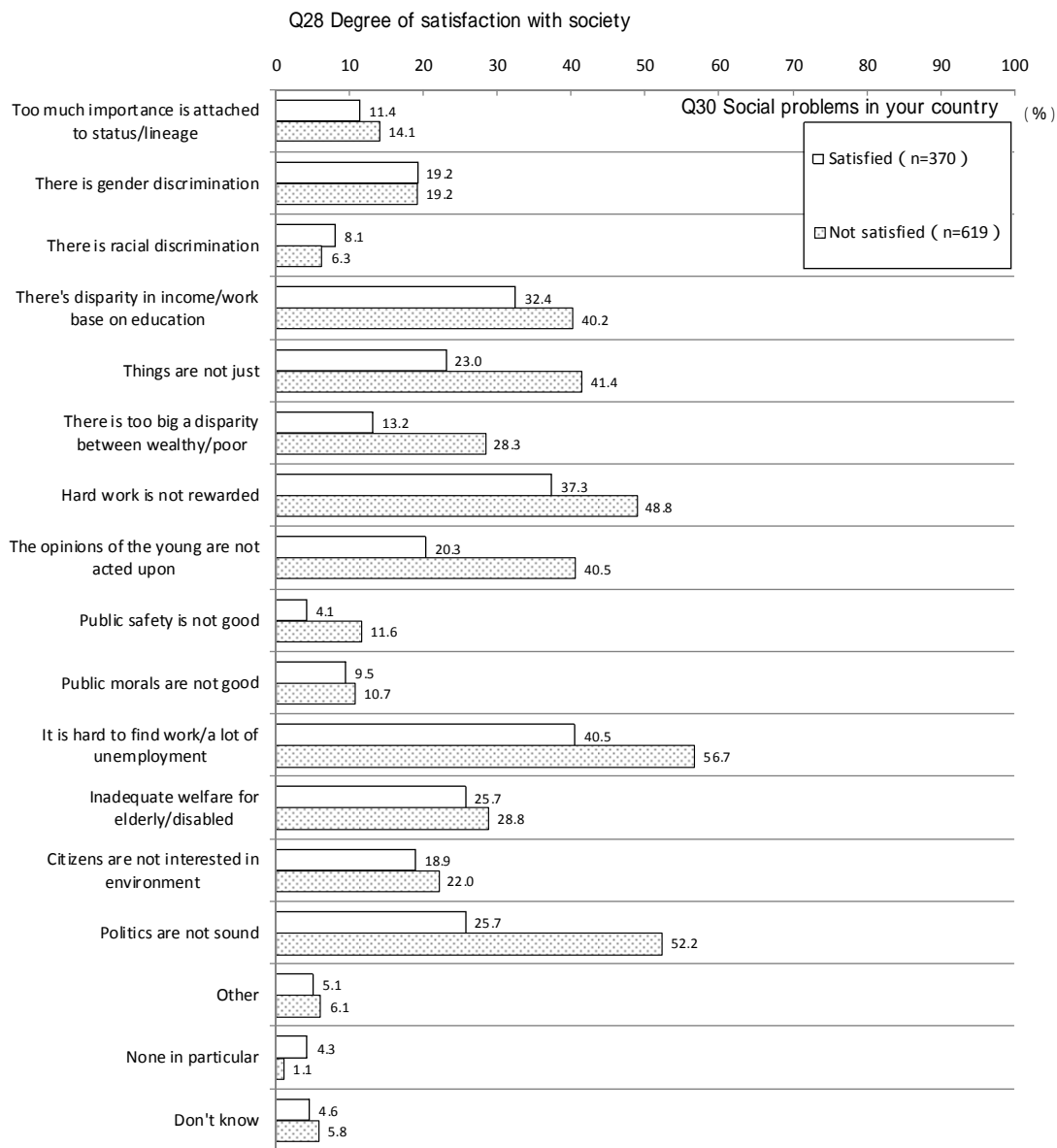
In Germany, the top responses were "There is too big a disparity between the wealthy and poor" (58.0%) and "Hard work is not rewarded" (47.3%); in Sweden, "It is hard to find work and there is a lot of unemployment" (50.4%) and "There is racial discrimination" (45.2%).

In Sweden, "There is racial discrimination" (U.S.A.: 40.9%; Sweden: 45.2%) was given by a higher percentage than in other countries.



Analysis: “Problems in own society” as seen on the basis of satisfaction with society

A look at “Problems in own society” on the basis of Japanese youth’s satisfaction with society shows that higher percentages of the young gave “I am not satisfied” (“I am not satisfied” + “I am not really satisfied”) in response to “It is hard to find work and there is a lot of unemployment” (56.7%) and “Politics are not sound” (52.2%). These were followed by “Hard work is not rewarded” (48.8%), “Things are not just” (41.4%), “The opinions of the young are not acted upon” (40.5%), and “There are disparities in income and work based on educational background” (40.2%), which shows that these are sensed more strongly as the sources of dissatisfaction. The options that produced the biggest differences with youth who gave “I am satisfied” (“I am satisfied” + “I am more or less satisfied”) were “Politics are not sound,” “The opinions of the young are not acted upon,” “Things are not just,” “It is hard to find work and there is a lot of unemployment,” and “There is too big a disparity between the wealthy and poor.”



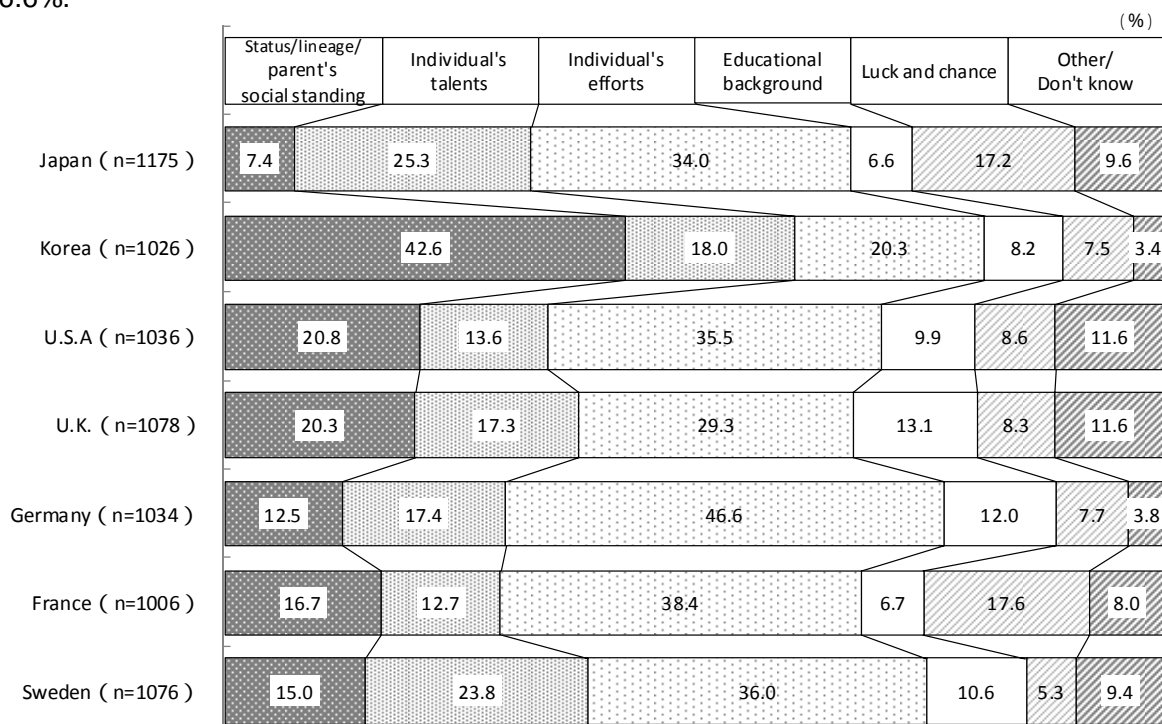


(3) Factors for success in society

Q31. What do you think the most important factor is for succeeding in society? Please choose one answer from the following. (Please choose one.)

When asked about the factors important for succeeding in society, the highest percentage of Japanese youth gave “Individual’s efforts” (34.0%). This was followed by “Individual’s talents” (25.3%) and “Luck and chance” (17.2%).

A comparison of the seven countries shows that in Korea a far higher percentage than in other countries gave “Social status, family lineage, parent’s social standing (42.6%). In all of the other six countries, “Individual’s efforts” was given most, the percentage in Germany being almost half: 46.6%.



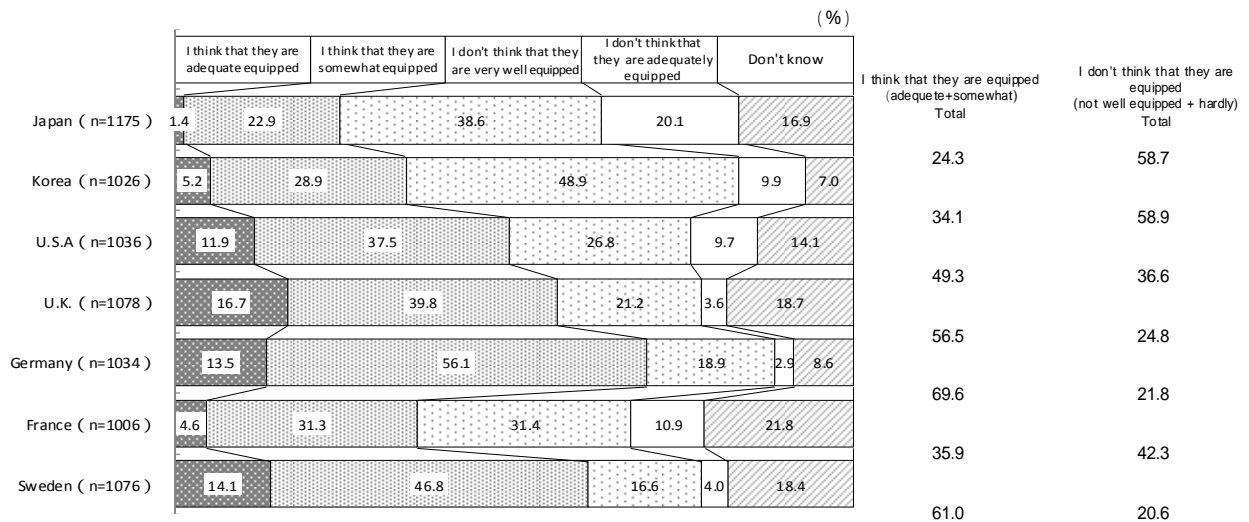
### 3. International outlook

#### (1) International outlook of your country's people

Q32. How well equipped are the citizens of your country with the global perspective (i.e. to have understanding of own and other countries culture/ history and society, have mutual respect for living/ common practice/ values, and have the attitude and is capable to live together with those of different culture and people) needed to fulfill their role as a member of the global community? Please choose one answer from the following. (Please choose one.)

When asked about international outlook, only 24.3% of Japanese youth gave “I think that they are equipped” (“I think that they are adequate equipped” 1.4% + “I think that they are somewhat equipped” 22.9%), which was the lowest percentage among the seven countries.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that the “I think that they are equipped” percentage was highest in Germany (69.6%). This was followed by Sweden (61.0%), the U.K. (56.5%), the U.S.A. (49.3%), France (35.9%), and Korea (34.1%), in that order.



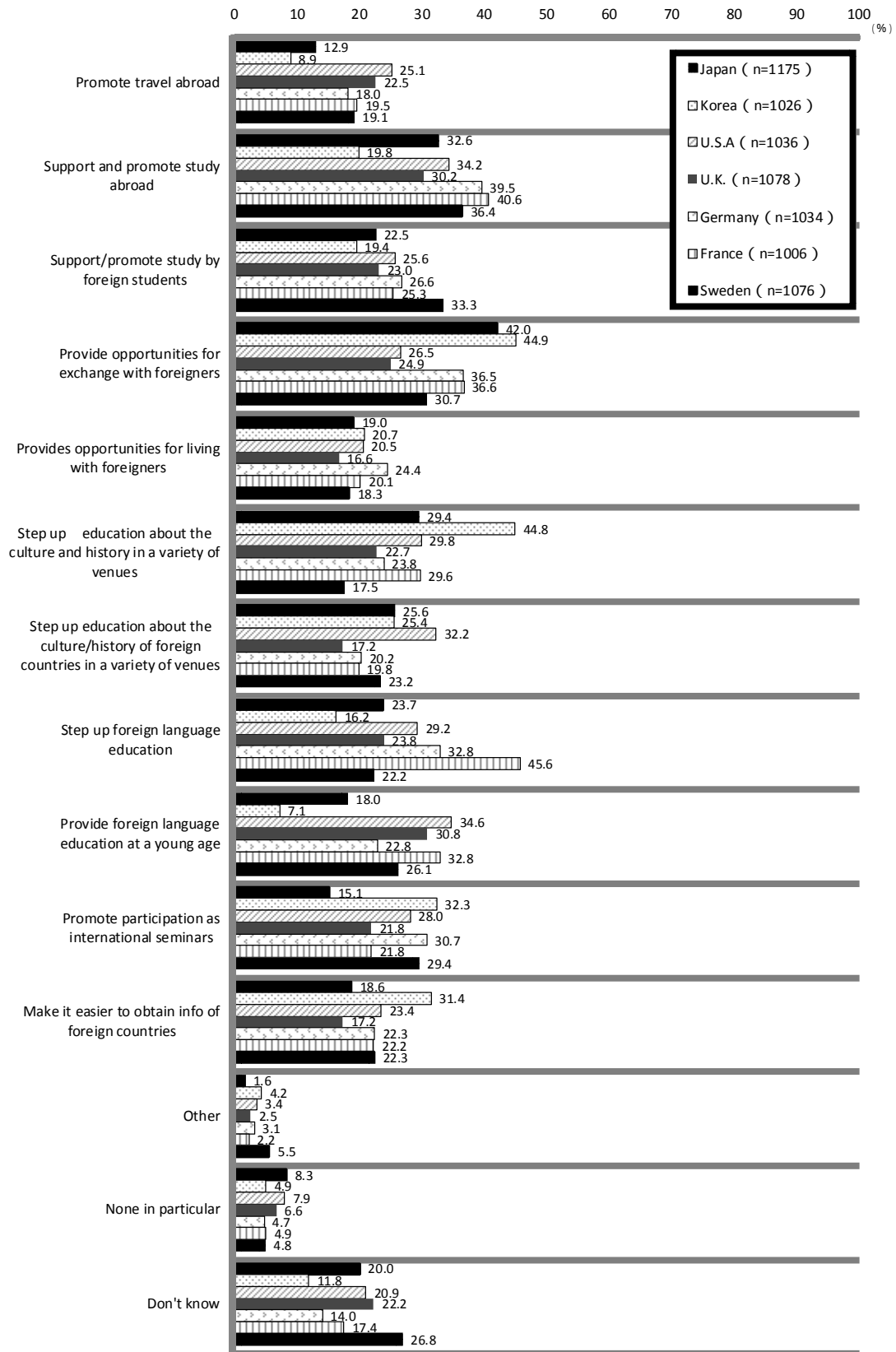
(2) Policies needed to instill an international outlook

Q33. What sorts of public policy do you think are needed in order to further equip citizens with a global perspective? Please choose as many of the following as apply. (Please choose all that apply.)

Given the most by Japanese youth as “public policy needed in order to equip citizens with a international outlook” were “Provide opportunities for exchange with foreigners” (42.0%), “Support and promote study abroad” (32.6%), and “Step up education about the culture and history of foreign countries in a variety of venues” (29.4%).

A comparison of the seven countries shows that Korea was similar to Japan in that the top responses were “Provide opportunities for exchange with foreigners” (44.9%) and “Step up education about the culture and history of foreign countries in a variety of venues” (44.8%).

Given as necessary policy in the U.S.A. and U.K. was “Provide foreign language education at a younger age” (U.S.A.: 34.6%; U.K.: 30.8%); in Germany and Sweden, “Support and promote study abroad” (Germany: 39.5%; Sweden: 36.4%), and in France, “Step up education about the culture and history of foreign countries in a variety of venues” (45.6%).

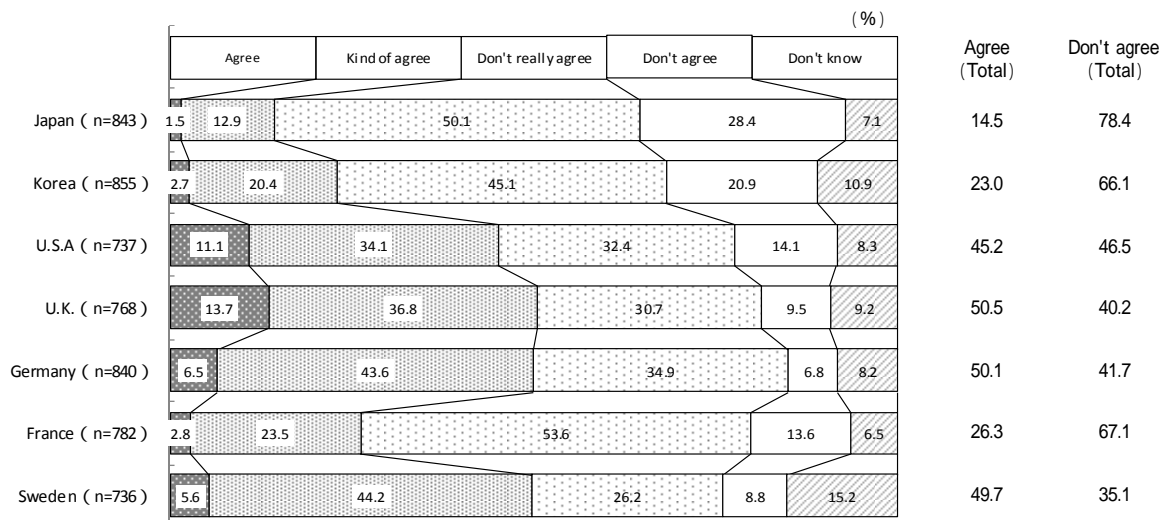


Q34. Do you think this country is adequately engaging in the initiatives that you chose in Q33?  
 (Please choose one.)

\* Asked to those who did not answer Q33 with “None in particular” or “Don’t know”

In response to the question about whether “public policy needed to equip citizens with a global perspective” is adequately provided, only 14.5% of Japanese youth gave “I agree” (“I agree” 1.5% + “I kind of agree” 12.9%), which was the lowest figure among the seven countries.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that the “I agree” percentage was highest in the U.K. (50.5%). This was followed by Germany (50.1%), Sweden (49.7%), the U.S.A. (45.2%), France (26.3%), and Korea (23.0%), in that order.



#### 4. Japanese people

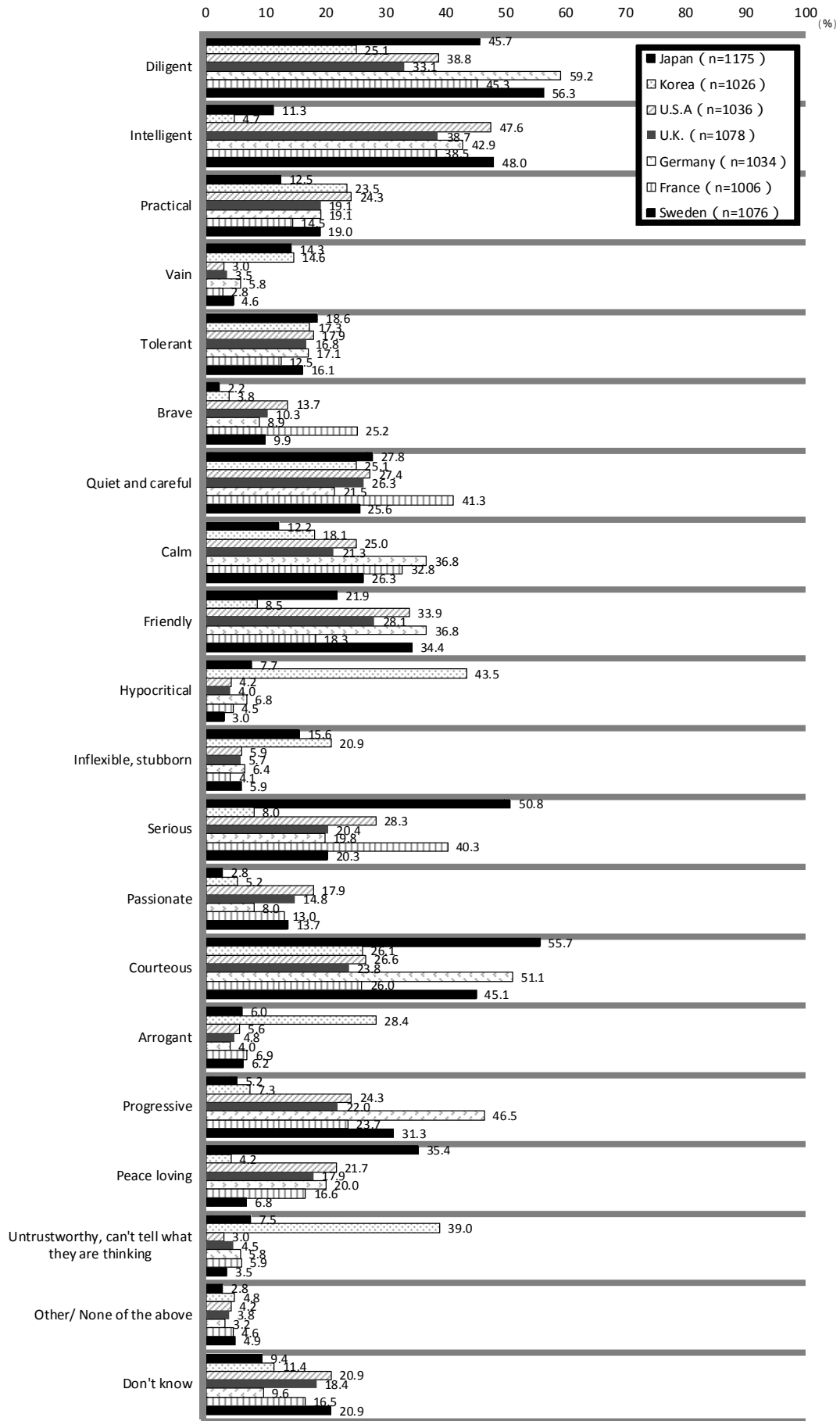
##### (1) Images of Japanese people

Q35. How do you feel about Japanese people? Please choose as many of the following descriptions as apply. (Please choose all that apply.)

In response to the question about images about Japanese, the highest percentage of Japanese youth gave "Courteous" (55.7%). This was followed by "Serious" (50.8%) and "Diligent (Devoted to work and study, both hard workers and students)" (45.7%), in that order.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that high percentages in the U.S.A. and U.K. gave "Intelligent" (U.S.A.: 47.6%; U.K. 38.7%) and "Diligent (Devoted to work and study, both hard workers and students)" (U.S.A.: 38.8%; U.K. 33.1%). The image "Diligent (Devoted to work and study, both hard workers and students)" was given most in the three countries of Germany (59.2%), Sweden (56.3%), and France (45.3%).

In Korea, the negative images "Hypocritical (Conceited, self-contented)" (43.5%), "Untrustworthy, can't tell what they are thinking" (39.0%), and "Arrogant (Haughty, takes no account of others)" (28.4%) were dominant.



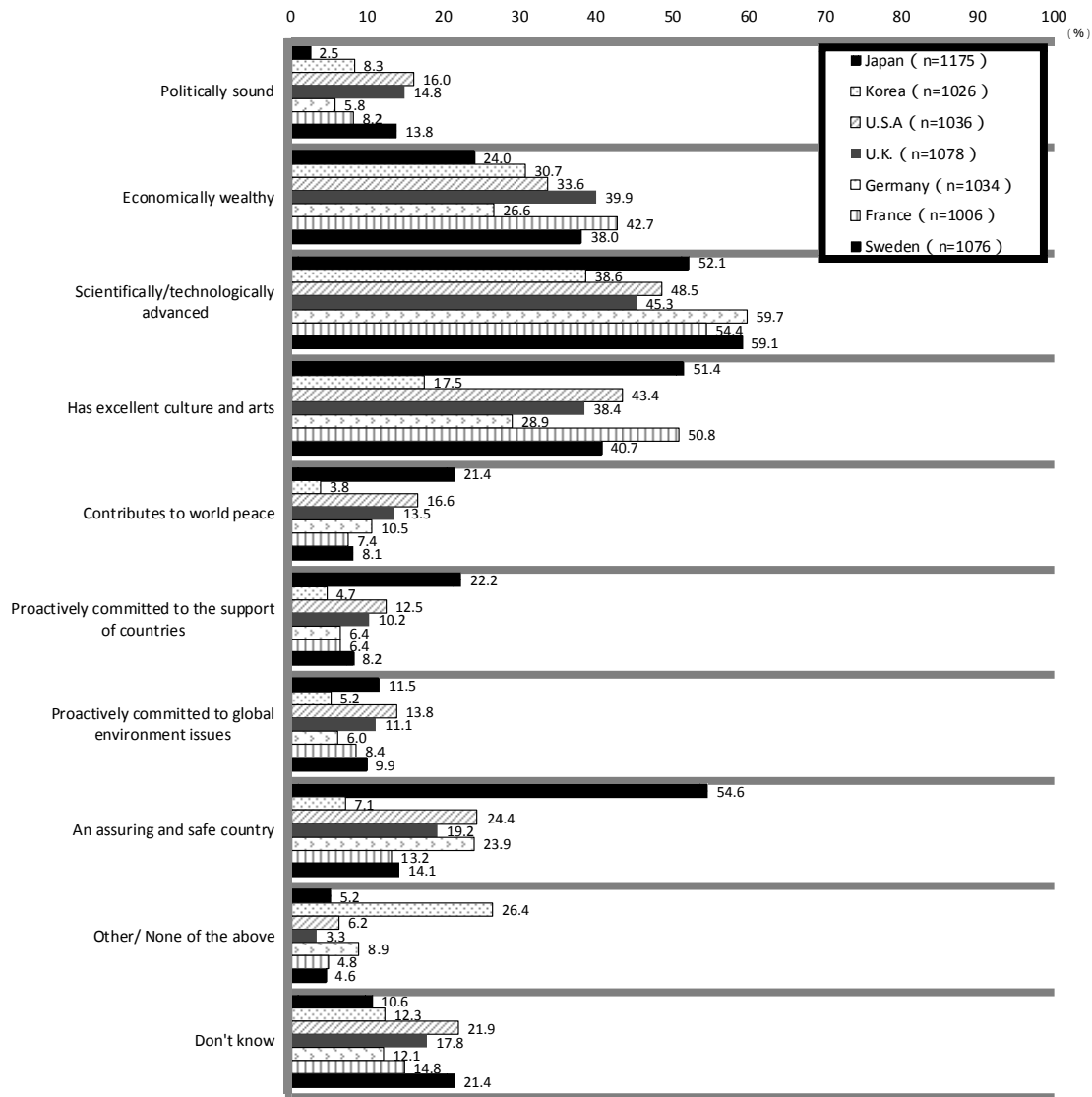
(2) Images of Japan

Q36. How do you feel about Japan? Please choose as many answers as apply.  
(Please choose all that apply.)

In response to the question about images about Japan, the highest percentages of Japanese youth gave “An assuring and safe country” (54.6%), “Scientifically/technologically advanced” (52.1%), and “Has excellent culture and arts” (51.4%), each of these three descriptions therefore given by over half of respondents.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that in all countries “Scientifically/technologically advanced” was given as the top response (Germany: 59.7%; Sweden: 59.1%; France: 54.4%; U.S.A.: 48.5%; Germany: 45.3%; Korea: 38.6%). In addition, high percentages gave “Has excellent culture and arts” and “Economically wealthy.”

In Korea, “Other/ None of the above” (26.4%) was given by about a quarter of the respondents.





## Chapter 3: Community and Volunteering

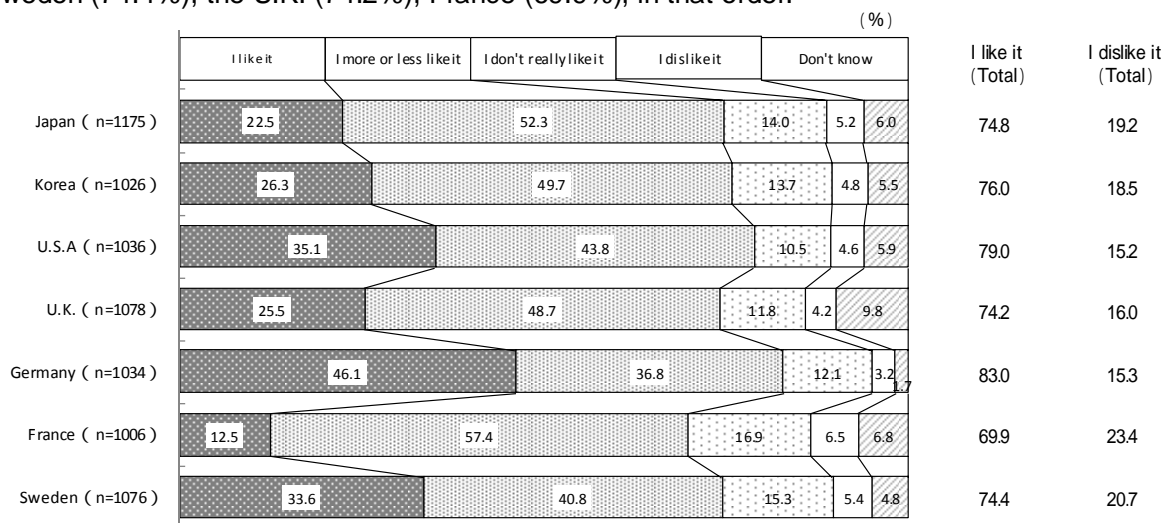
### 1. Community

#### (1) Degree of attachment to the community

Q37. Do you like the community (municipality) in which you currently reside? (Please choose one.)

When asked if they liked the community (municipality), they currently reside in, 74.8% of Japanese youth answered that they like it (“I like it” 22.5% + “I more or less like it” 52.3%).

A comparison of the seven countries shows that the percentage of those indicating they like the community (municipality), they currently reside in was in the 80-89% range in Germany (83.0%). This was followed by the percentages in the U.S.A. (79.0%), Korea (76.0%), Japan (74.8%), Sweden (74.4%), the U.K. (74.2%), France (69.9%), in that order.



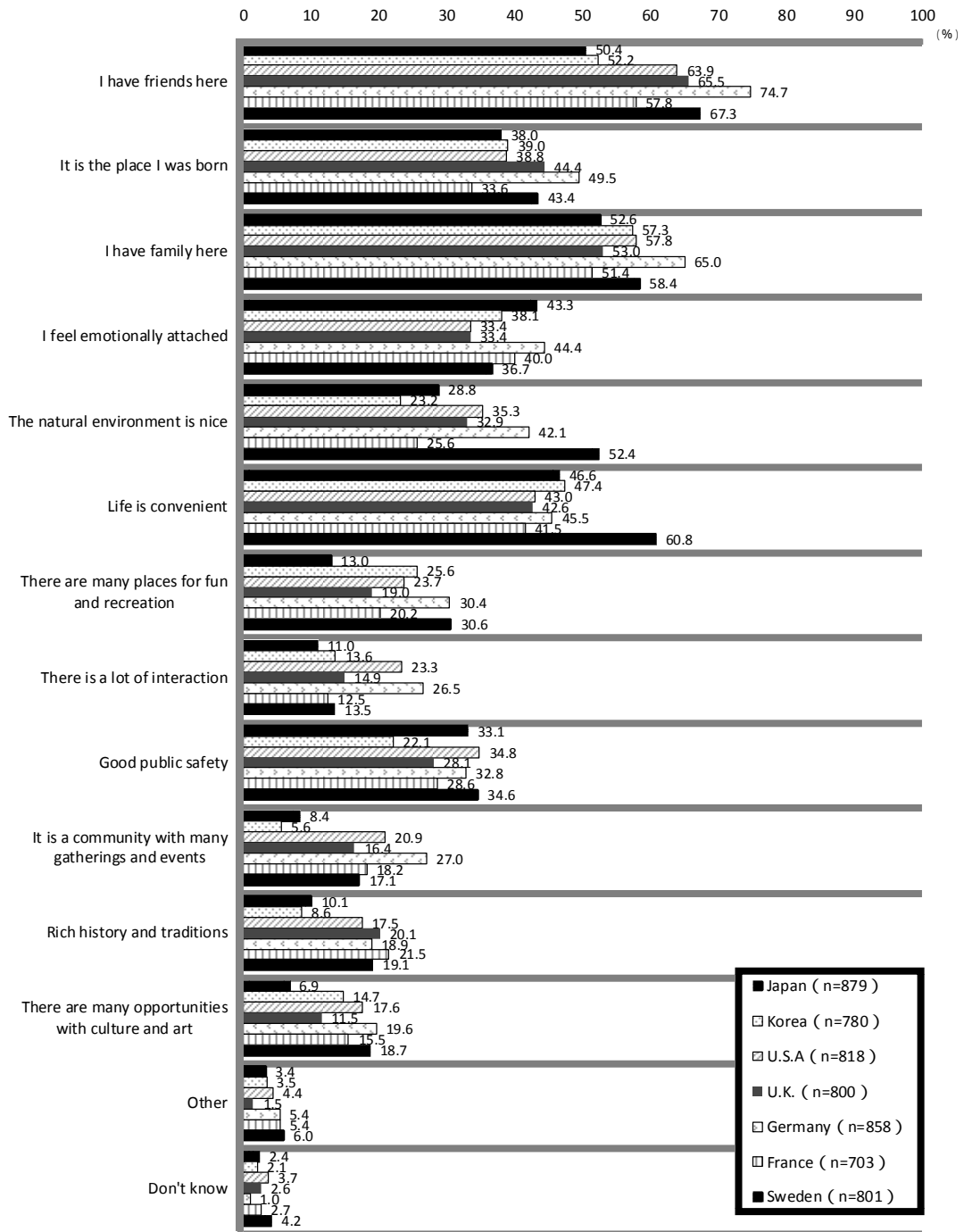
#### (2) Reasons for fondness for community residing in

Q38. Please choose all that applies from the following for reasons why you chose that you “like” or “more or less like” your community (municipality). (Please choose all that apply.)

\* Asked to those who answered Q37 with “I like it” or “I more or less like it.”

Given most by Japanese youth as the reason for liking the community they reside in was “I have family here” (52.6%). This was followed by “I have friends here” (50.4%), “Life is convenient in terms of commuting to school/work, shopping, etc.” (46.6%), “I feel emotionally attached” (43.3%), and “It is the place I was born” (38.0%), in that order.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that in Korea, similar to Japan, “I have family here” (57.3%) was given most. In the other five countries, “I have friends here” (U.S.A.: 63.9%; U.K.: 65.5%; Germany: 74.7%; France: 57.8%; Sweden: 67.3%) was given most.



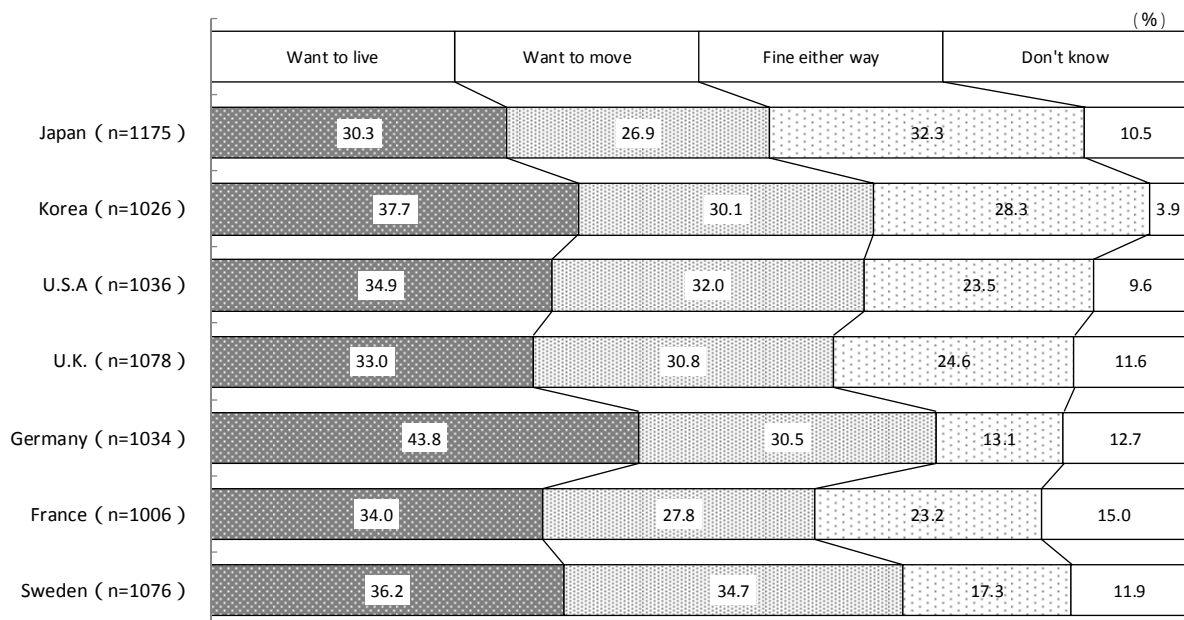
(2) Attitude toward long-term residence in the community

Q39. Do you want to continue to live in this community (municipality) long into the future?  
 Please choose one answer from the following.  
 (Please choose one.)

Upon being asked if they wanted to continue to live in their community (municipality) long into the future, the highest percentage of Japanese youth gave “Fine either way” (32.3%). “Want to live” (30.3%) outscored “Want to move” (26.9%) by only a few points.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that the “Want to live” percentage was highest in Germany (43.8%). This was followed by Korea (37.7%), Sweden (36.2%), the U.S.A. (34.9%), France (34.0%), the U.K. (33.0%), Japan (30.3%), in that order.

Meanwhile, in Sweden, the “Want to move” percentage (34.7%) was highest among the seven countries.



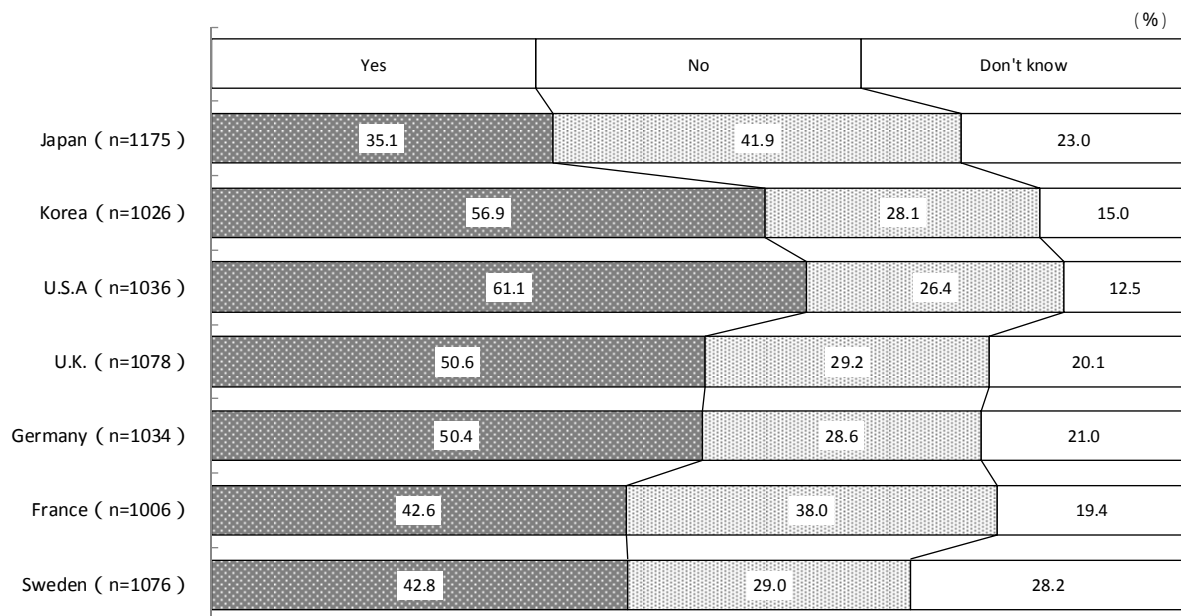
## 2. Volunteering

### (2) Interest in volunteering

Q40. Are you interested in volunteer activities? (Please choose one.)

When asked about their interest in volunteer activities, Japanese youth indicating interest (35.1%) were outnumbered by those showing no interest (41.9%) by about 7 points.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that the highest percentage of those indicating interest was found in the U.S.A. (61.1%). This was followed by Korea (56.9%), the U.K. (50.6%), Germany (50.4%), Sweden (42.8%), France (42.6%), Japan (35.1%), in that order.



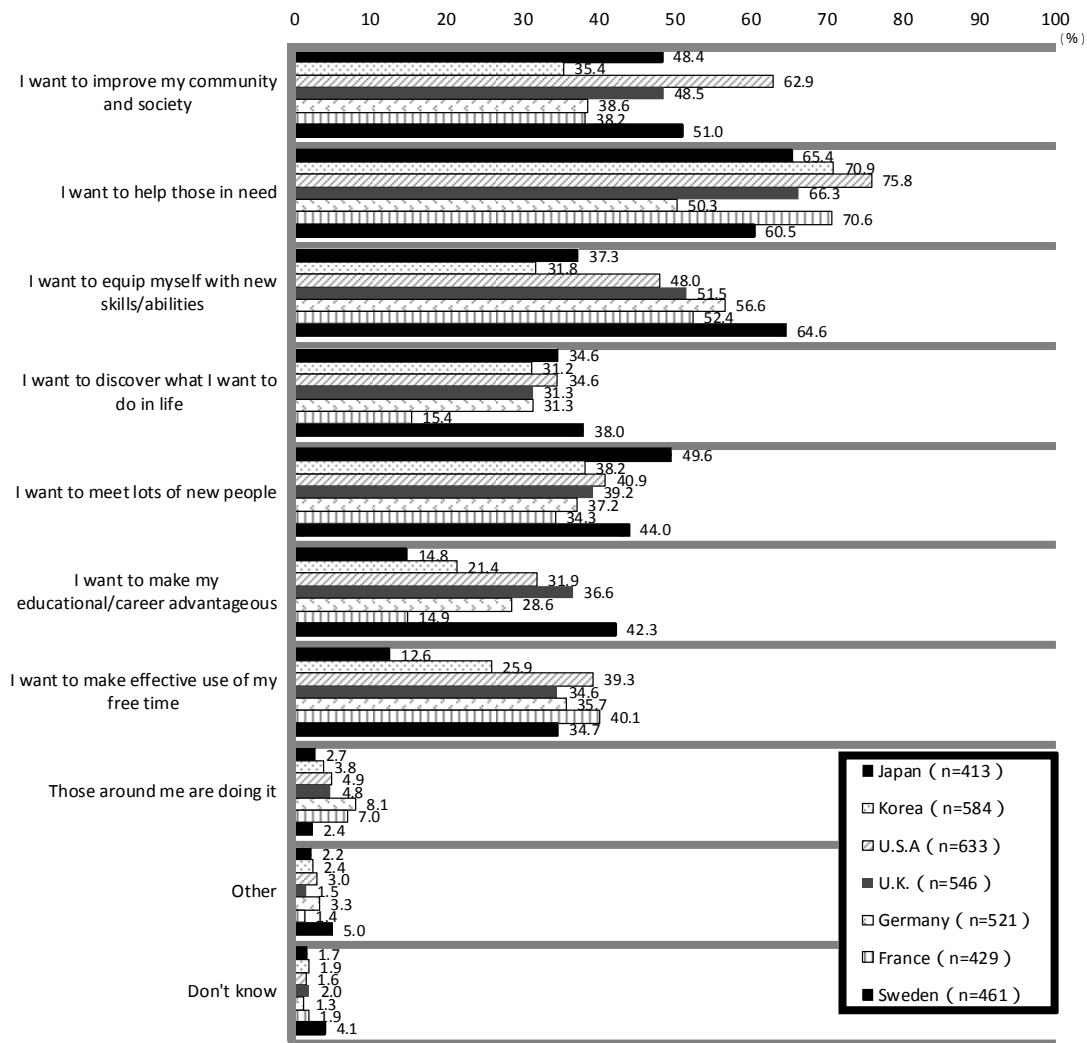
(2) Reasons for interest in volunteering

Q41. Why do you have interest in volunteer activities? Please choose as many answers as apply. (Please choose all that apply.)

\* Asked to those who indicated interest in response to Q40

When asked to give their reasons for interest in volunteering, the highest percentage of Japanese youth gave “I want to help those in need” (65.4%). This was followed by “I want to meet lots of new people” (49.6%), “I want to improve my community and society” (48.4%), “I want to equip myself with new skills and abilities and gain new experiences” (37.3%), and “I want to discover what I want to do in life” (34.6%), in that order.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that, similar to Japan, in four other countries as well “I want to help those in need” (Korea: 70.9%; U.S.A.: 75.8%; U.K.: 66.3%; France: 70.6%) was given most. At the same time, “I want to equip myself with new skills and abilities and gain new experiences” was given most in Germany (56.6%), and Sweden (64.6%).



## Chapter 4: Occupation related

### 1. Experiential work activities

#### (1) Effects of career education

Q42. Do you think that the occupational experiences that were carried out at school were of use in finding your current occupation? This includes things such as actual work experience, simulated entrepreneurship (launching your own business), and receiving lectures from those who work for companies. Please choose one answer from the following. (Please choose one.)

\* Asked to respondents working full-time.

Q43. Do you think that the occupational experiences that were carried out at school have been of use to you in choosing the occupation that you desire? This includes things such as actual work experience, simulated entrepreneurship (launching your own business), and receiving lectures from those who work for companies. Please choose one answer from the following. (Please choose one.)

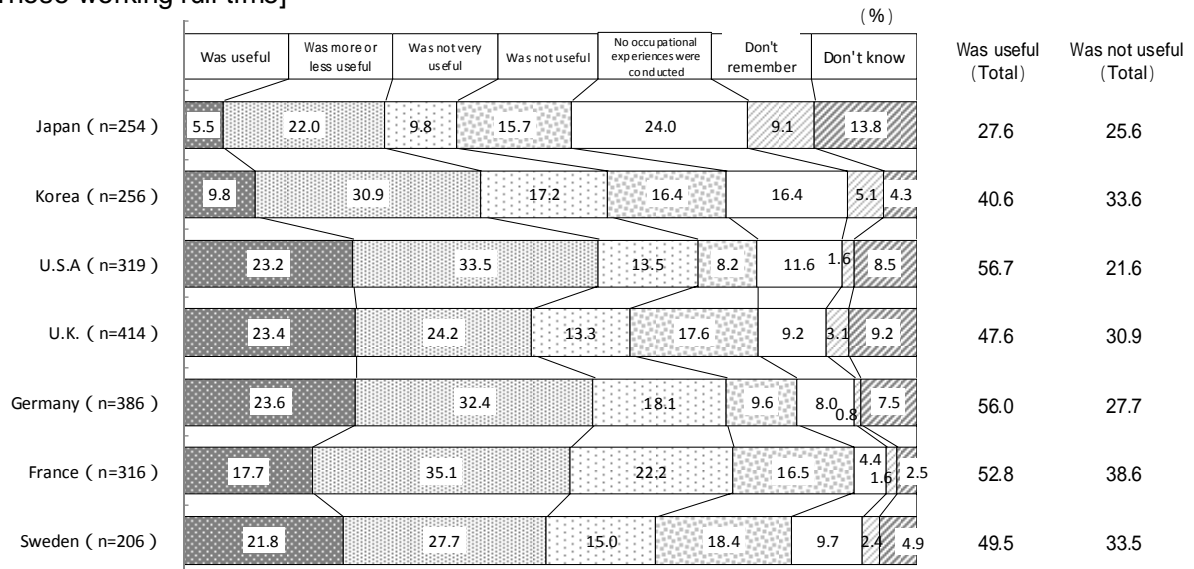
\* Asked to those indicating the intention to work full-time or who have arranged to be working in their desired field.

When asked about the effects of career education, 27.6% of Japanese youth working full-time answered "Was useful" ("Was useful" 5.5% + "Was more or less useful" 22.0%), while the figure was 38.8% (same as above: 11.0% +27.8%) among those not working full-time who indicated an intention to work full-time in the future or arranged employment in their desired field.

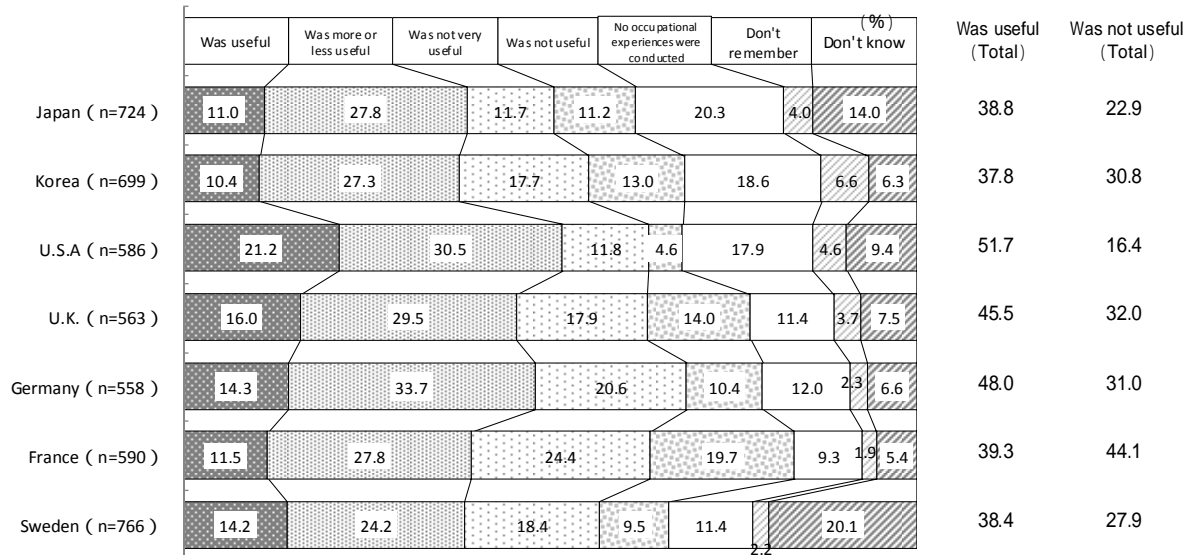
A comparison of the seven countries shows that the percentages of those working full-time who answered that career education "Was useful" were the U.S.A. (56.7%), Germany (56.0%), France (52.8%), Sweden (49.5%), the U.K. (47.6), Korea (40.6%), and Japan (27.6%), in that order.

At the same time, among those not working full-time who indicated an intention to work full-time in the future or arranged employment in their desired field, the percentages giving "Was useful" + "Was more or less useful" ) were the U.S.A. (51.7%), Germany (48.0%), the U.K. (45.5%), France (39.3%), Japan (38.8%), Sweden (38.4%), and Korea (37.8%), in that order.

[Those working full-time]



[Those who indicated an intention to work full-time in the future or arranged employment in their desired field]



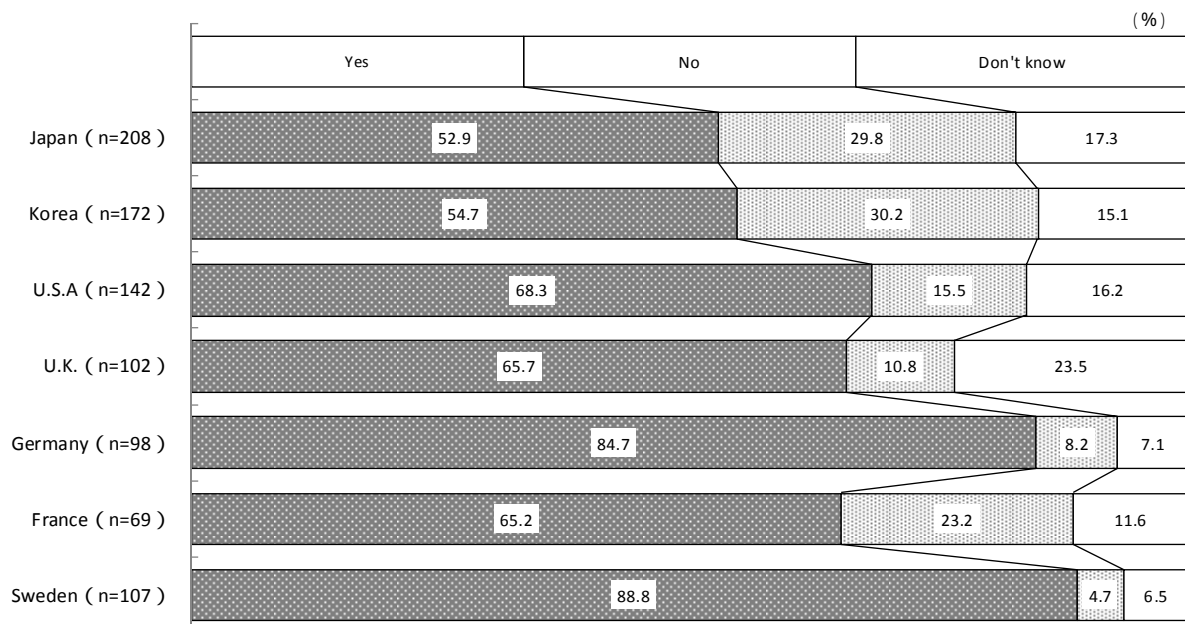
(2) Willingness to receive career education

Q44. Would you like to engage in (would you have wanted to engage in) occupational experiences at school? This includes things such as actual work experience, simulated entrepreneurship (launching your own business), and receiving lectures from those who work for companies. Please choose one answer from the following. (Please choose one.)

\* Asked to those who answered Q42 and 43 with “No occupational experiences were conducted.”

Upon being asked if they would like to engage in experiential work activities such as actual work experience, simulated entrepreneurship (launching own business), and receiving lectures from those who work for companies, 52.9% of Japanese youth who never experienced such answered “Yes.”

A comparison of the seven countries shows that willingness to receive career education (i.e., the answer “Yes”) was given in the 80-89% range in Sweden (88.8%), and Germany (84.7%), in the 60-69% range in the U.S.A. (68.3%), the U.K. (65.7%), and France (65.2%), and in the 50-59% range in Korea (54.7%), and Japan (52.9%).





## 2. Degree of satisfaction with life at work

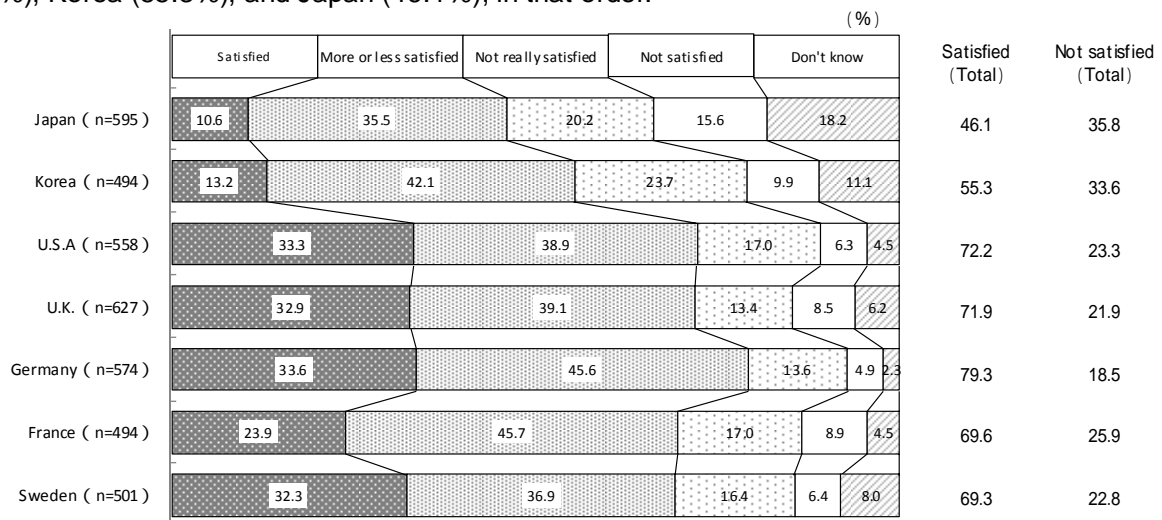
### (1) Degree of satisfaction with life at work

Q45. Are you satisfied with your current workplace? (Please choose one.)

\* Asked to workers

Upon being asked about satisfaction with their workplace, 46.1% of Japanese youth answered “I am satisfied” (“I am satisfied” 10.6% + “I am more or less satisfied” 35.5%).

A comparison of the seven countries shows that in countries other than Japan “I am satisfied” was given by half of respondents. The “I am satisfied” percentage was highest in Germany (79.3%). This was followed by the U.S.A. (72.2%), the U.K. (71.9%), France (69.6%), Sweden (69.3%), Korea (55.3%), and Japan (46.1%), in that order.



## 3. Thoughts about work

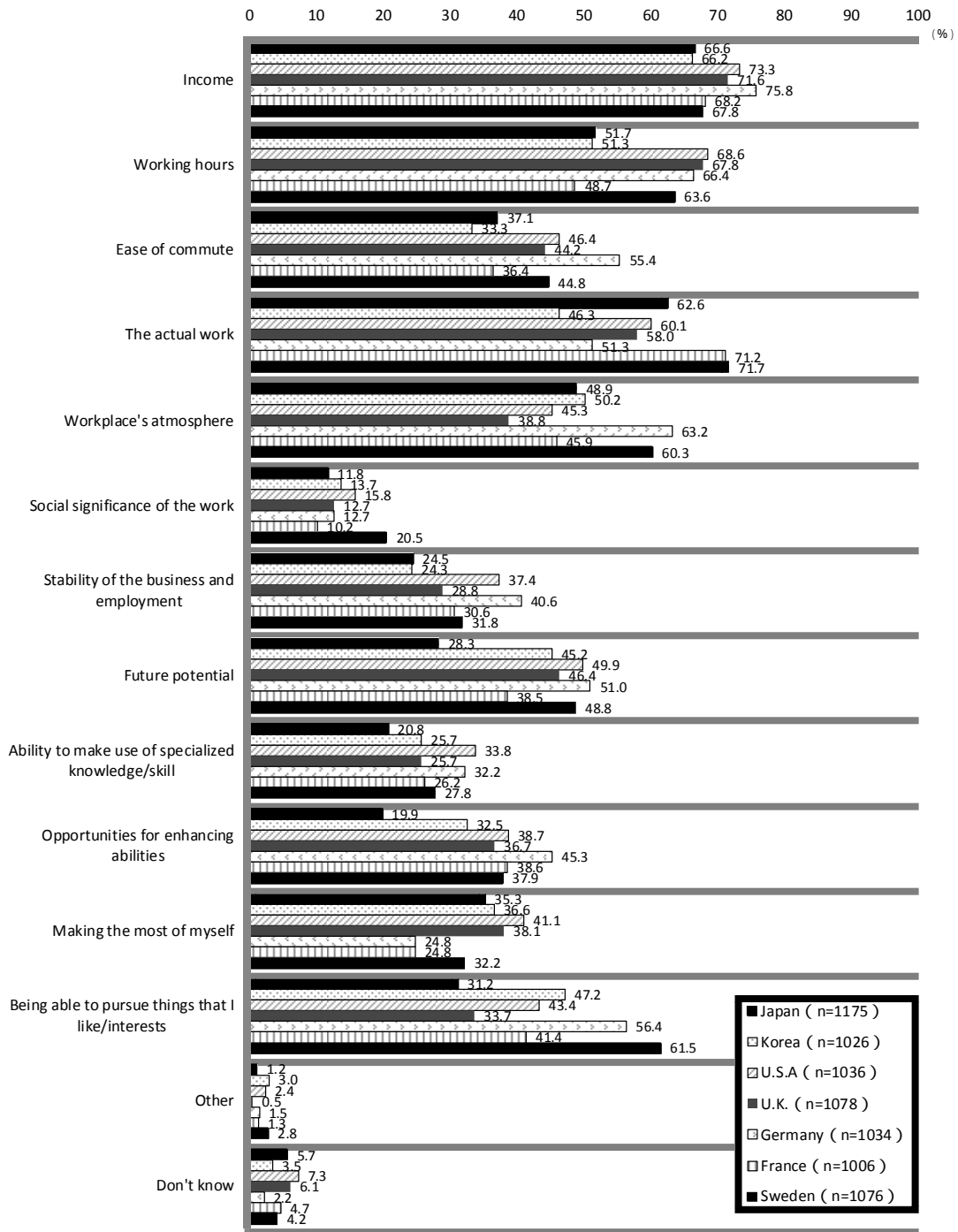
### (1) Important factors when choosing employment

Q46. What sorts of things do you consider important when choosing a job? Please choose as many answers as apply. (Please choose all that apply.)

When asked about what sorts of things they consider important when choosing a job, the highest percentage of Japanese youth gave “Income” (66.6%). This was followed by “The actual work” (62.6%), “Working hours” (51.7%), “Workplace’s atmosphere” (48.9%), and “Ease of commute” (37.1%), in that order.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that in four countries other than Japan as well “Income” (Korea: 66.2%; U.S.A.: 73.3%; U.K.: 71.6%; Germany: 75.8%) was given most. “The actual work” was given most in France (71.2%), and Sweden (71.7%).

In Korea, the U.S.A., the U.K., and Germany, this was followed by “Working hours” (Korea: 51.3%; U.S.A.: 68.6%; U.K.: 67.8%; Germany: 66.4%), although in France and Sweden, “Income” followed (France: 68.2%; Sweden: 67.8%).



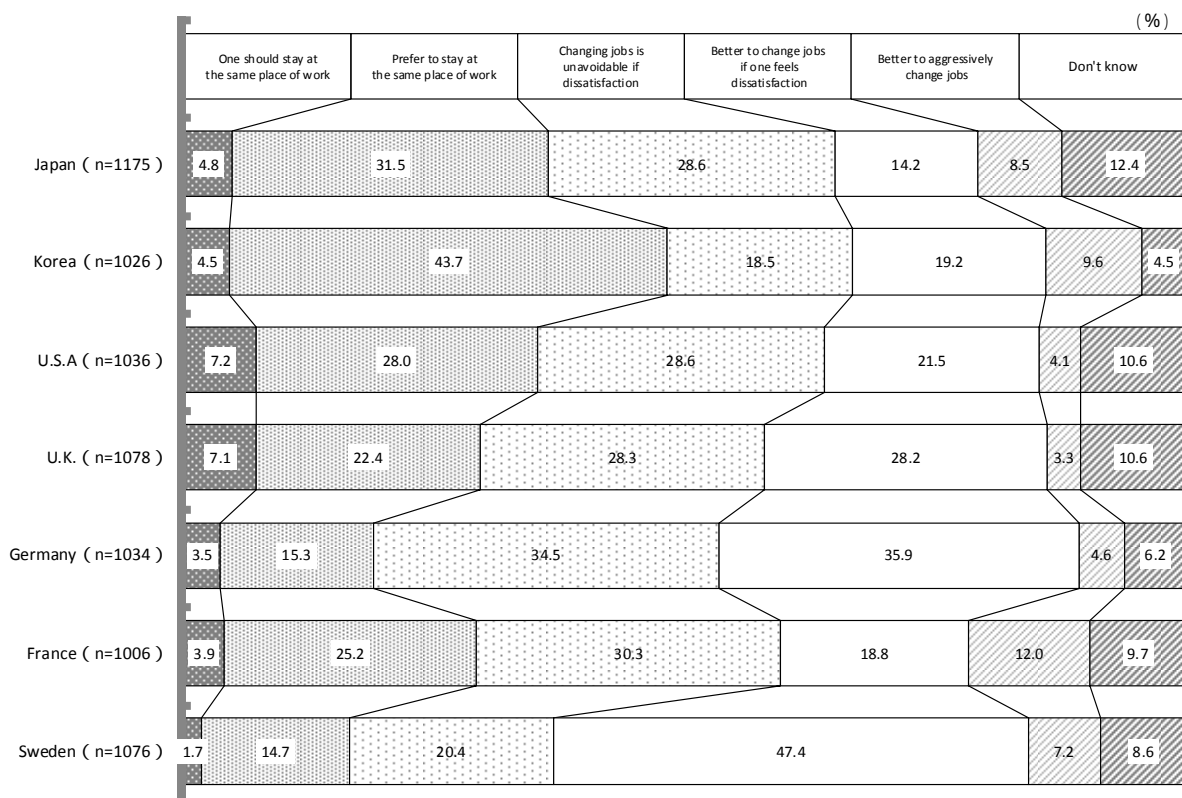
(2) View on changing jobs

Q47. There are various ways of thinking about changing jobs. Please choose the one answer that best describes how you feel from the following. (Please choose one.)

When asked for their view on changing jobs, the highest percentage of Japanese youth gave “I would prefer to stay at the same place of work, without changing jobs, if possible” (31.5%). “Changing jobs is unavoidable if one feels strong dissatisfaction with one’s place of work” (28.6%) and “It is better to change jobs if one feels dissatisfaction with one’s place of work” (14.2%) followed. “One should stay at the same place of work for one’s entire career, no matter how hard that might be” was given by 4.8%.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that in Korea, similar to Japan, “I would prefer to stay at the same place of work, without changing jobs, if possible” (43.7%) was given most, about 12 points more than Japan.

In contrast, in the U.S.A., the U.K., and France, “Changing jobs is unavoidable if one feels strong dissatisfaction with one’s place of work” (U.S.A.: 28.6%; U.K.: 28.3%; France: 30.3%) received the highest percentage. In Germany and Sweden the highest percentages went to “It is better to change jobs if one feels dissatisfaction with one’s place of work” (Germany: 35.9%; Sweden: 47.4%).



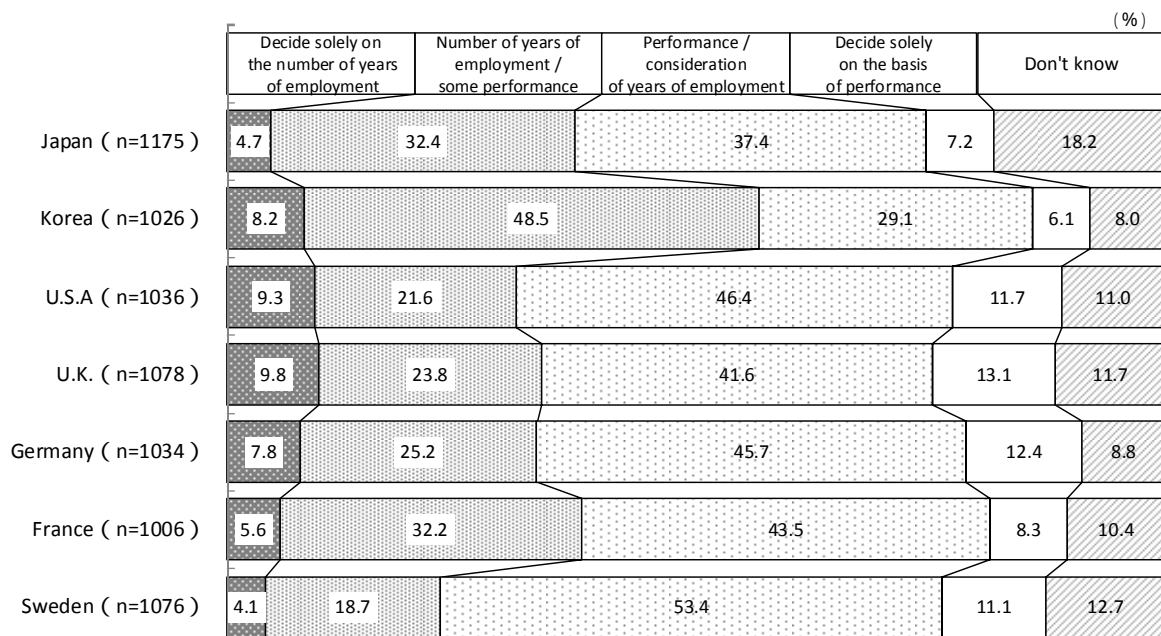
(3) Methods of promotion and salary increase

Q48. What do you think is the most desirable method of determining promotions and raises in salary? Please choose one answer from the following. (Please choose one.)

When asked about the most desirable method of determining promotions and raises in salary, the highest percentage of Japanese youth gave “Base mainly on performance, with some consideration of the number of years of employment” (37.4%). This was followed by “Base mainly on the number of years of employment, with some consideration of performance” (32.4%).

A comparison of the seven countries shows that in Korea “Base mainly on the number of years of employment, with some consideration of performance” (48.5%) elicited the highest percentage.

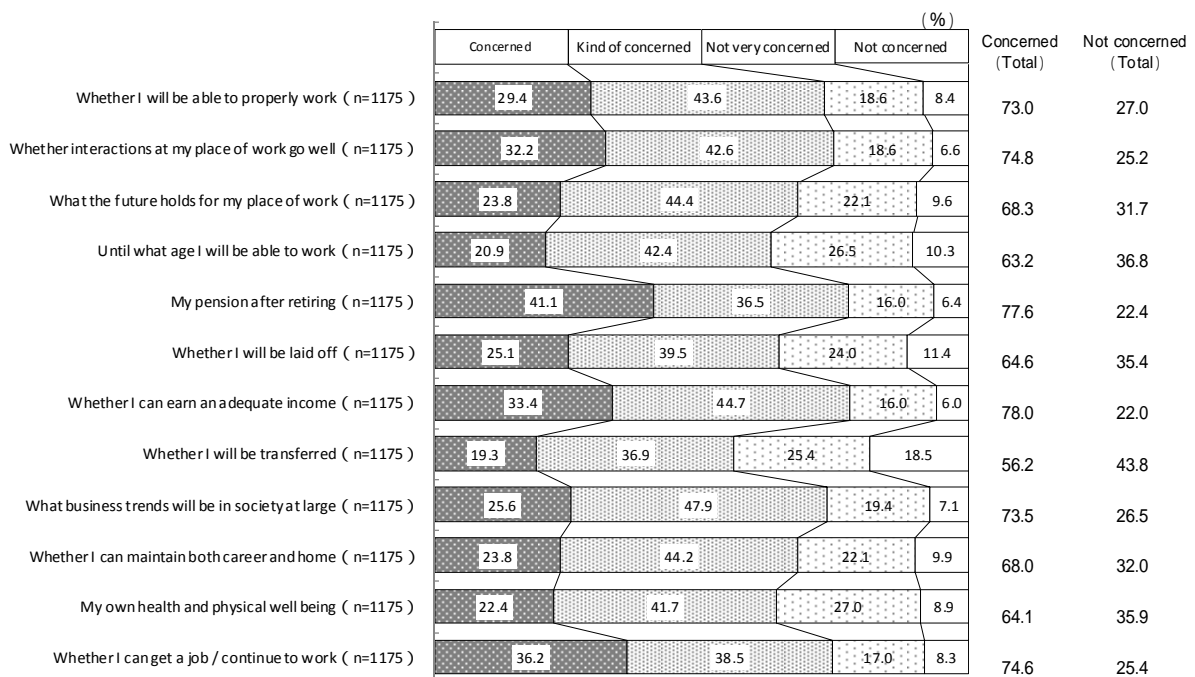
In the U.S.A., the U.K., Germany, France, and Sweden - similar to Japan - “Base mainly on performance, with some consideration of the number of years of employment” (U.S.A.: 46.4%; U.K.: 41.6%; Germany: 45.7%; France: 43.5%; Sweden: 53.4%) was given most.



(4) Uneasiness about the present and future

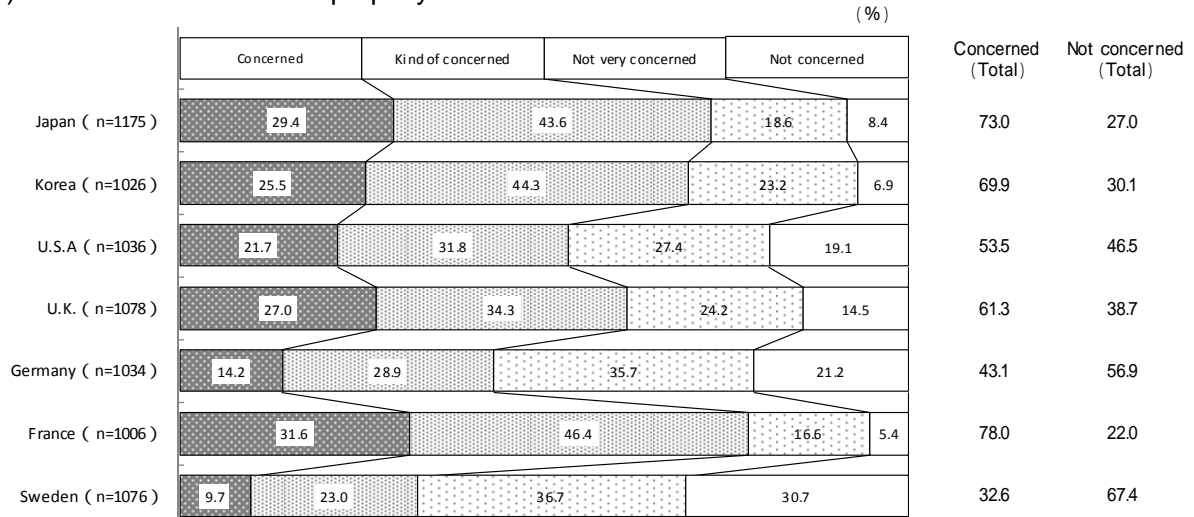
Q49. This is a question about your concerns regarding work in the present or future. Please choose one that is most applicable for each of the following. (Please choose one for each.)

When asked about uneasiness about the present and future, over 70% of Japanese youth gave “I am concerned” (“I am concerned” + “I am kind of concerned”) in response to the six options “Whether I can earn an adequate income” (78.0%), “My pension after retiring” (77.6%), “Whether personal interactions at my place of work will go well” (74.8%), “Whether I can get a job / continue to work” (74.6%), “What business trends will be in society at large” (73.5%), and “Whether I will be able to properly work” (73.0%).

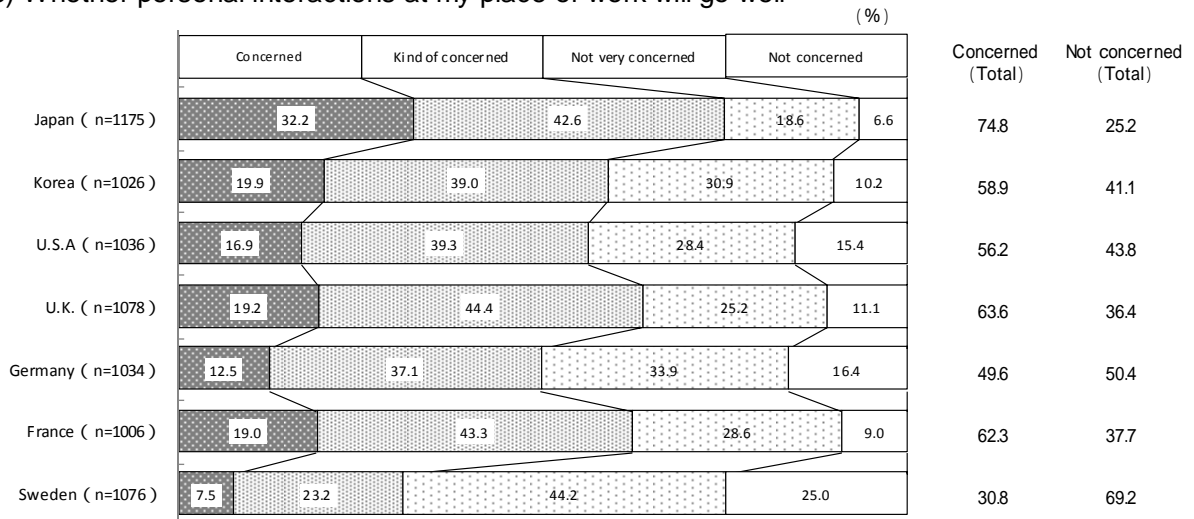


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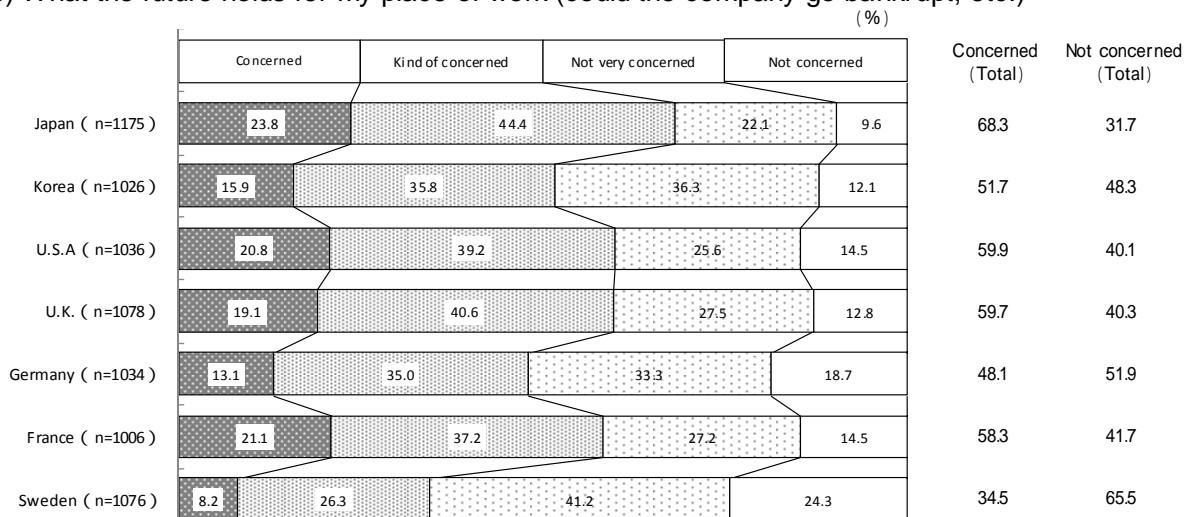
(a) Whether I will be able to properly work



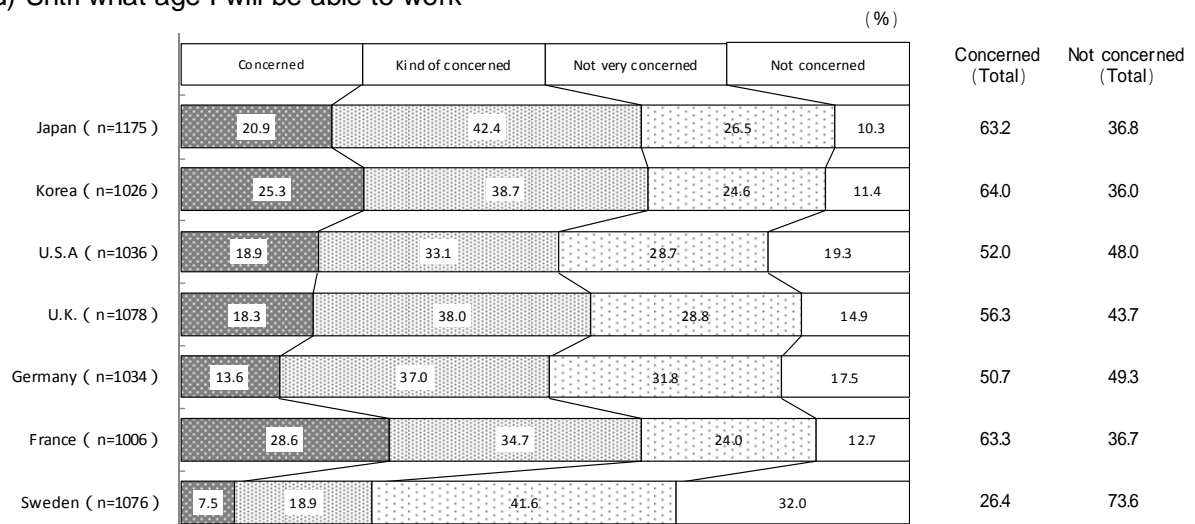
(b) Whether personal interactions at my place of work will go well



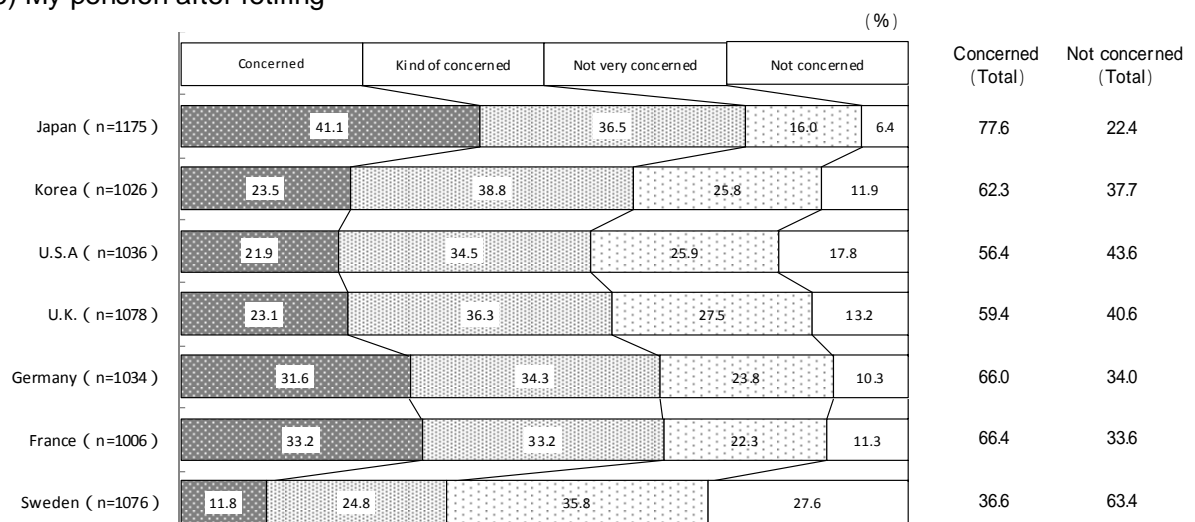
(c) What the future holds for my place of work (could the company go bankrupt, etc.)



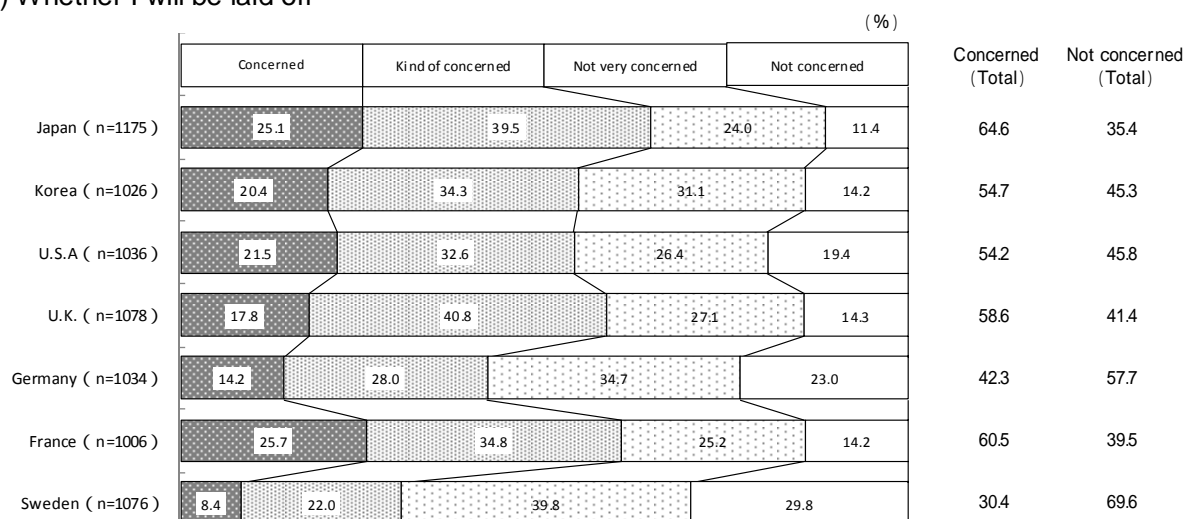
(d) Until what age I will be able to work



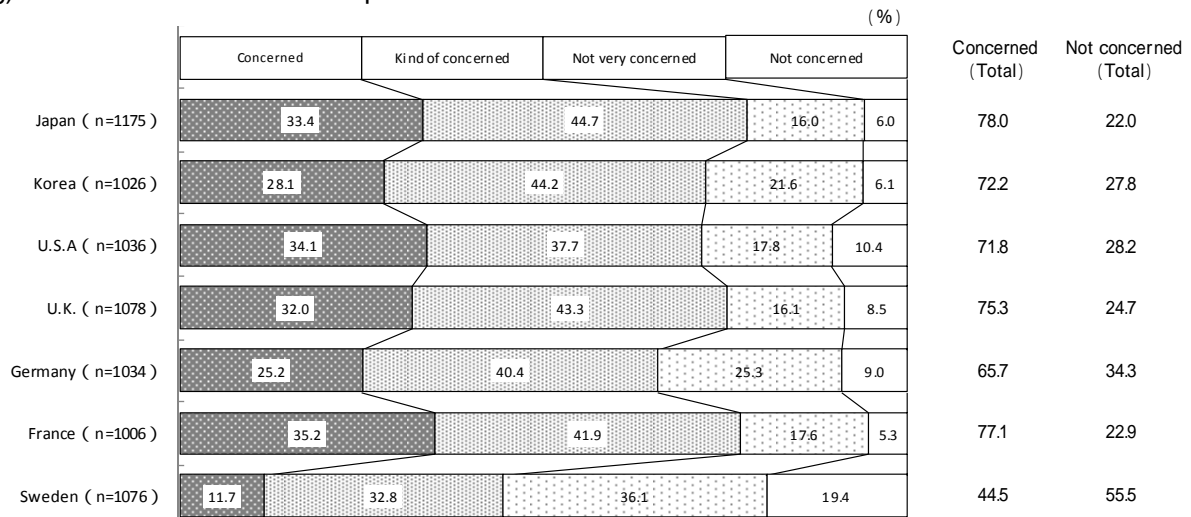
(e) My pension after retiring



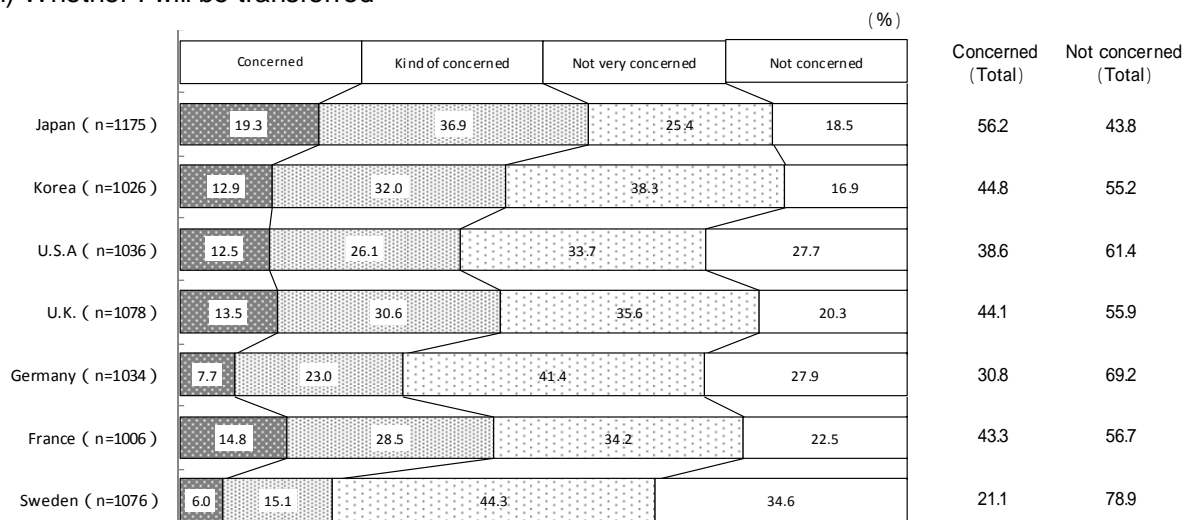
(f) Whether I will be laid off



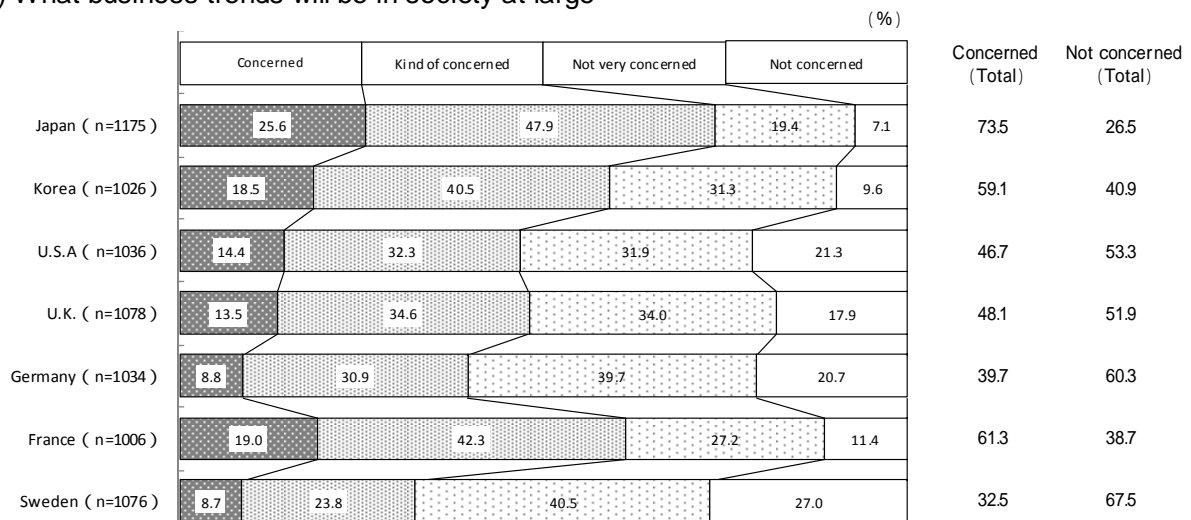
(g) Whether I can earn an adequate income



(h) Whether I will be transferred

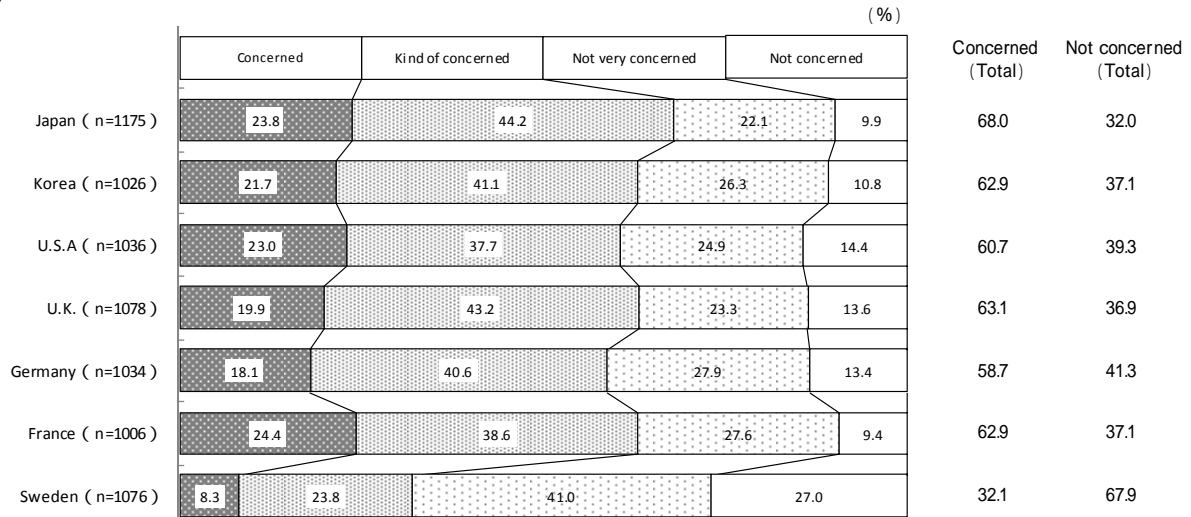


(i) What business trends will be in society at large

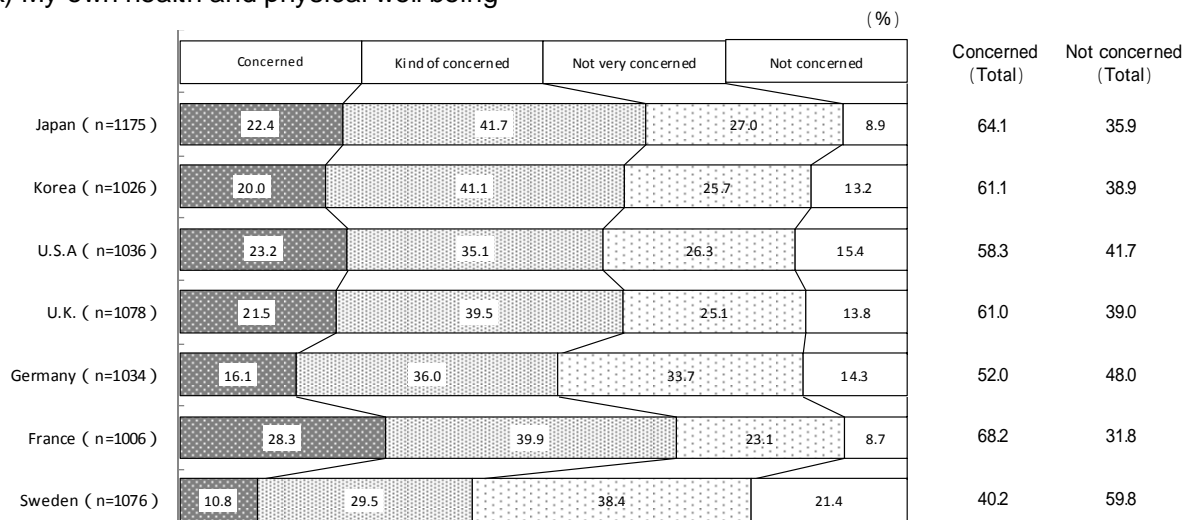




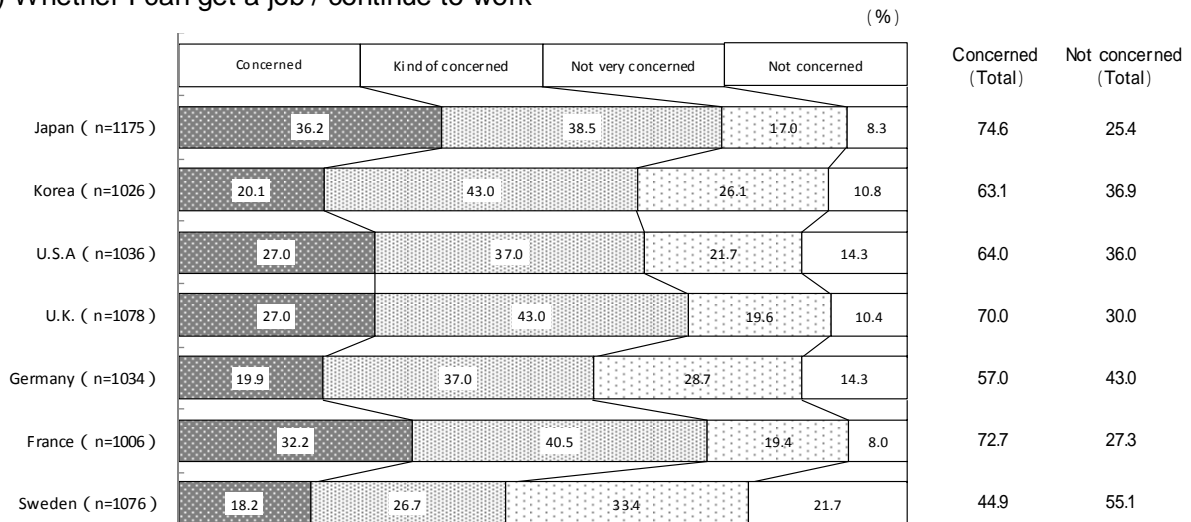
(j) Whether I can maintain a career and home life at the same time



(k) My own health and physical well being



(l) Whether I can get a job / continue to work



## Chapter 5: School

### 1. Significance and evaluations of attending school

#### (1) Significance of attending school

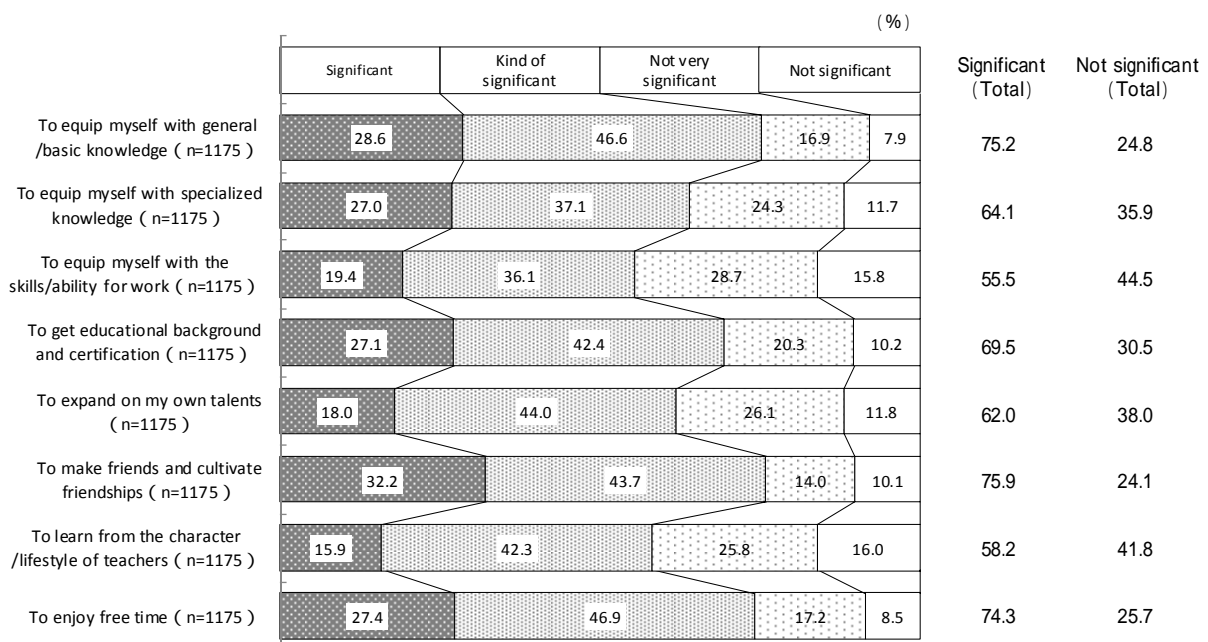
Q50. This is a question about what you consider to be the significance of attending school. For each of the following, please choose the one answer that applies to the school you are currently attending. (Please choose one for each.)

\* Asked to those currently enrolled in school.

This is a question about what you consider to be the significance of attending school. For each of the following, please choose the one answer that applies to the school you last attended. (Please choose one for each.)

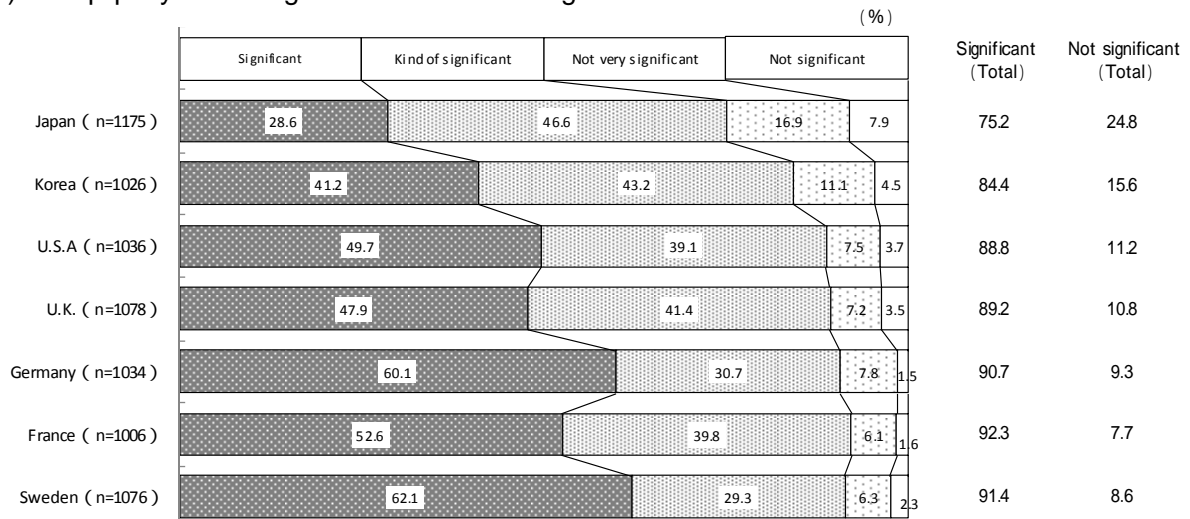
\* Asked to those who graduated from or dropped out of school.

When asked about the significance of attending school, over 70% of Japanese youth gave “This was (is) significant for me” (“This was (is) significant for me” + “This was (is) kind of significant for me”) in response to the three options “To make friends and cultivate friendships” (75.9%), “To equip myself with general/basic knowledge” (75.2%), and “To enjoy free time” (74.3%).

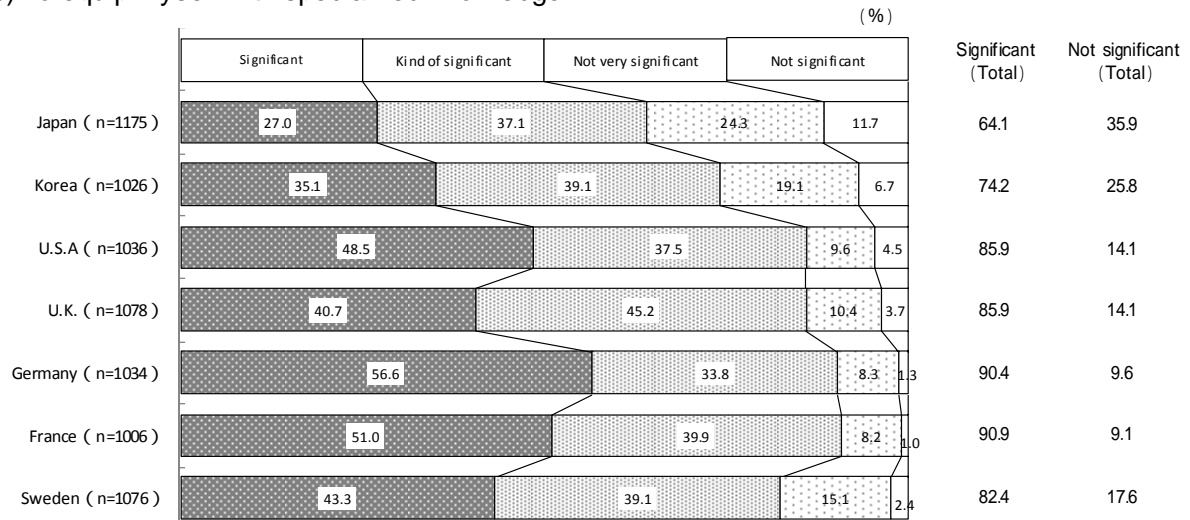


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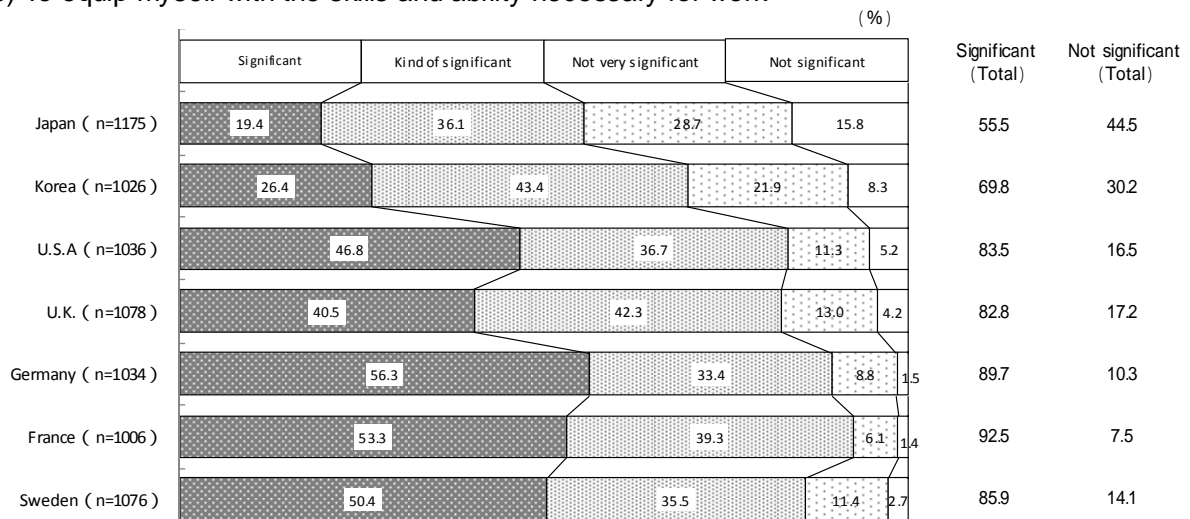
(a) To equip myself with general/basic knowledge



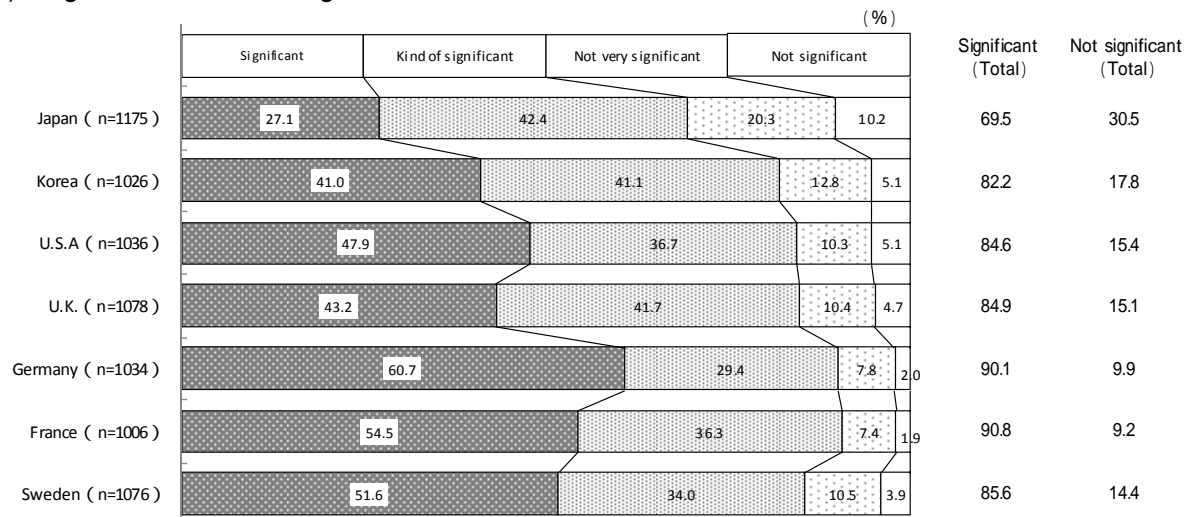
(b) To equip myself with specialized knowledge



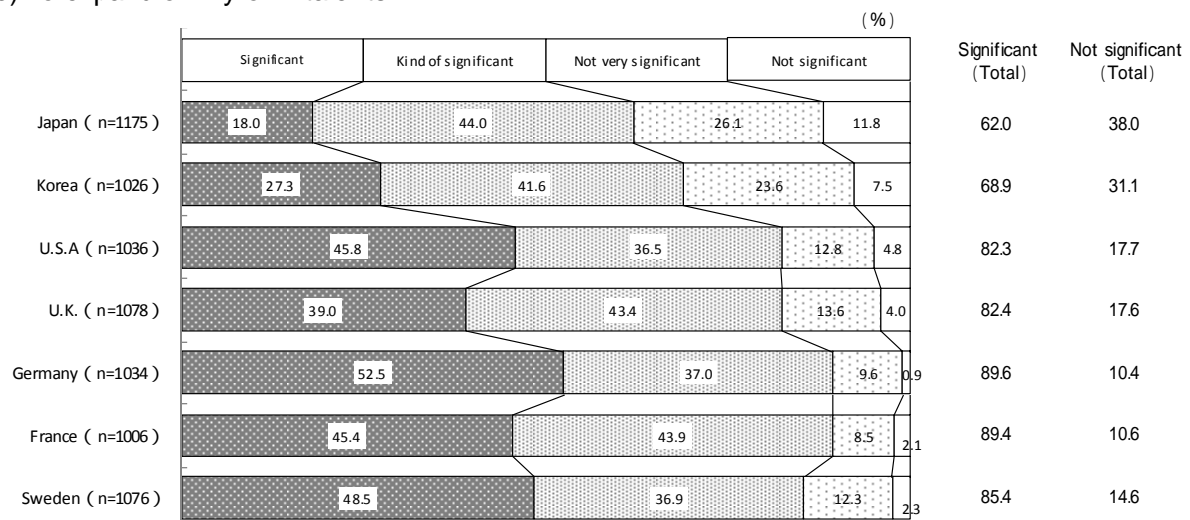
(c) To equip myself with the skills and ability necessary for work



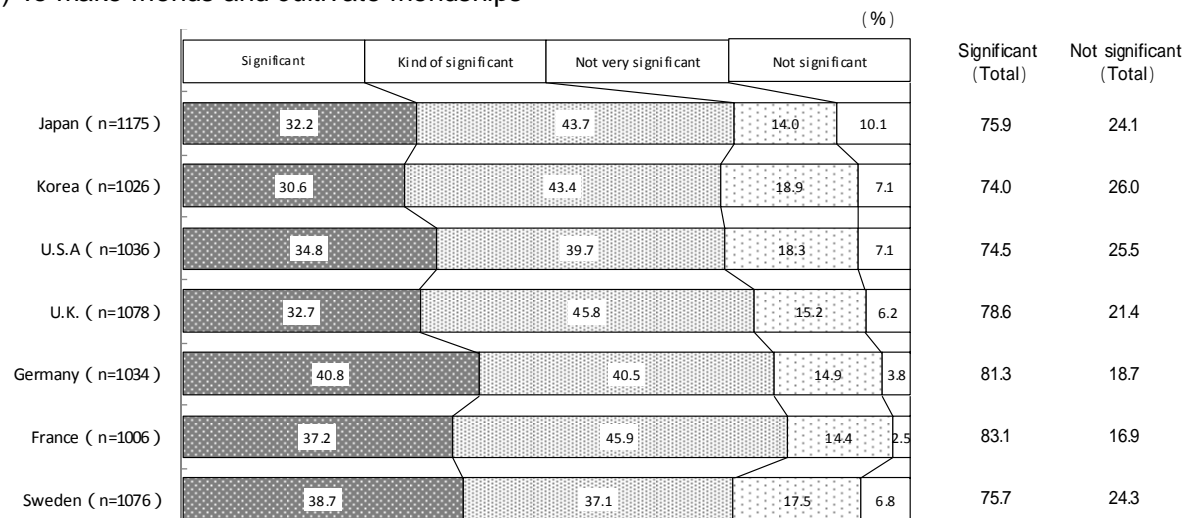
(d) To get educational background and certification



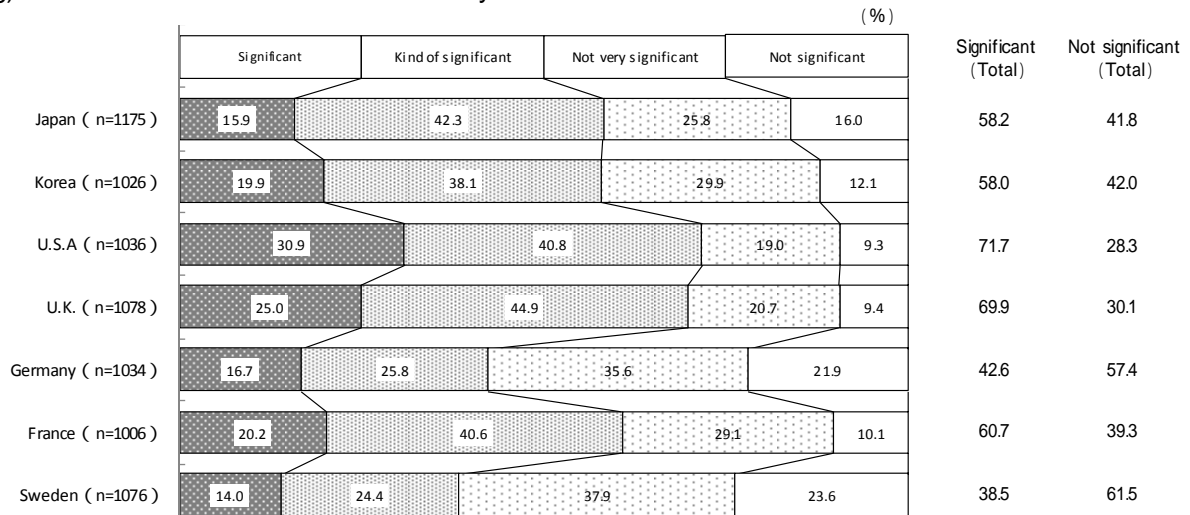
(e) To expand on my own talents



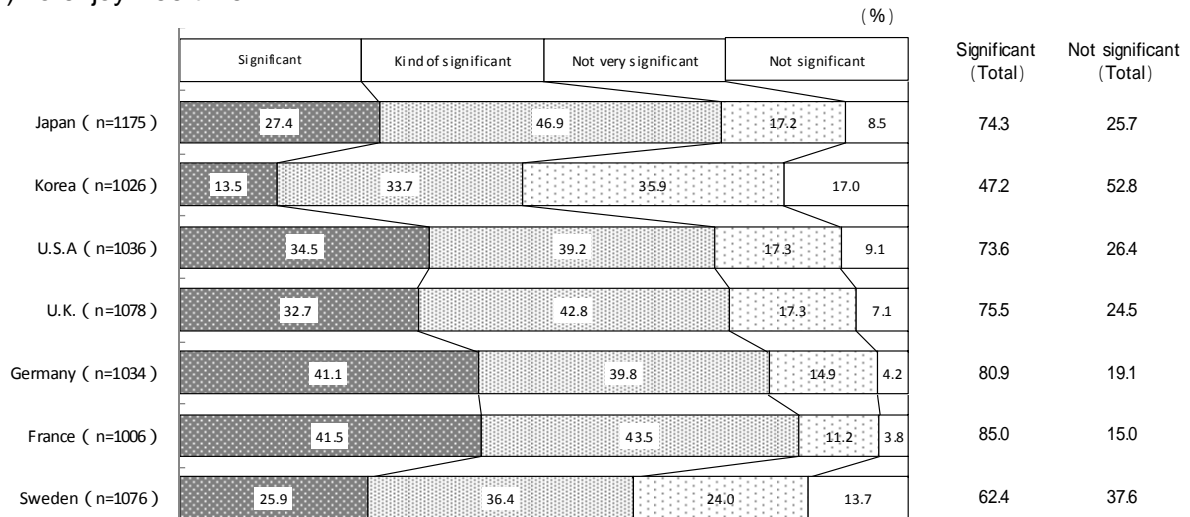
(f) To make friends and cultivate friendships



(g) To learn from the character and lifestyle of teachers



(h) To enjoy free time

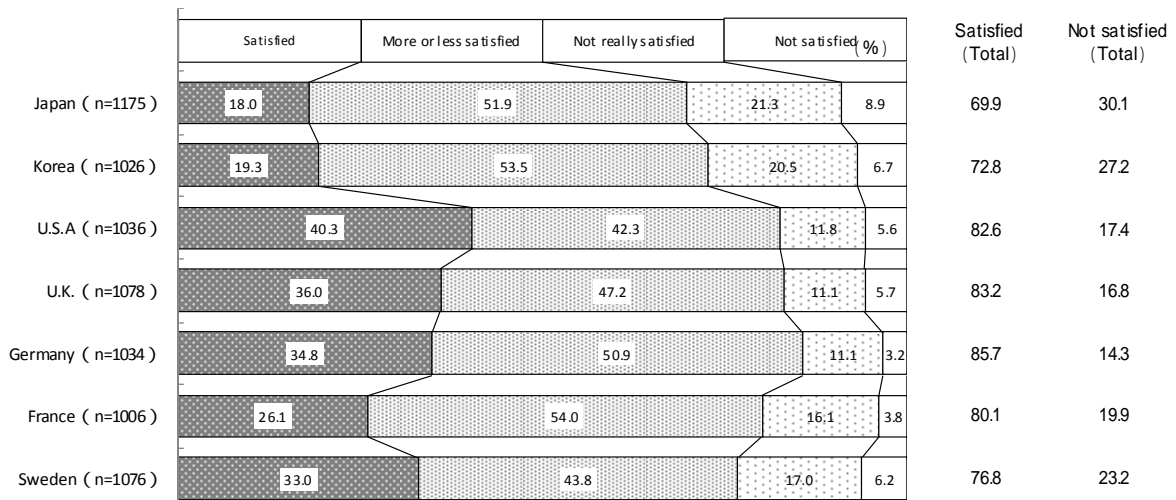


(2) Degree of satisfaction with school life

Q51. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with school life? If you are not currently going to school, please answer about when you were going to school. (Please choose one.)

A look at Japanese youth's degree of satisfaction with school life shows that 69.9% gave "I am satisfied" ("I am satisfied" 18.0% + "I am more or less satisfied" 51.9%).

A comparison of the seven countries shows that in all countries "I am satisfied" was given by the majority. The "I am satisfied" percentages were in the 80-89% range in the four countries of Germany (85.7%), the U.K. (83.2%), the U.S.A (82.6%), and France (80.1%). The figures were in the 70-79% range in Sweden (76.8%), and Korea (72.8%).



## 2. Advancing and paying for education

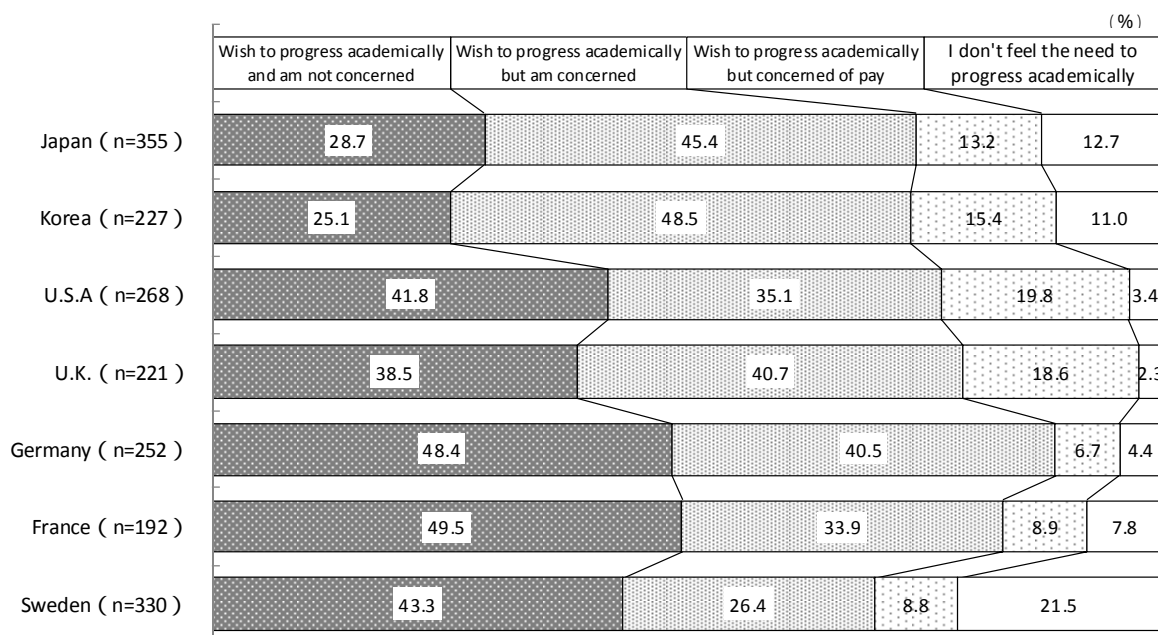
### (1) Advancement to university (or other higher institution of learning)

Q52. Please choose the one answer from the following that best describes your thoughts about progressing to an institution of higher education such as a university. (Please choose one.)

When asked about their thoughts about progressing to an institution of higher education, the highest percentage of Japanese youth gave “ I wish to progress academically but am concerned about my own abilities” (45.4%). This was followed by “I wish to progress academically and am not particularly concerned about this” (28.7%), and “I wish to progress academically but am concerned about paying” (13.2%), in that order. “I don’t feel the need to progress academically” was given by 12.7%.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that, similar to Japan, in Korea and the U.K. “I wish to progress academically but am concerned about my own abilities” (Korea: 48.5%; U.K.: 40.7%) was given most.

In contrast, in the U.S.A., Germany, France, and Sweden, the “I wish to progress academically and am not particularly concerned about this” (U.S.A.: 41.8%; Germany: 48.4%; France: 49.5%; Sweden: 43.3%) percentage was highest.



## (2) Objectives of academic advancement

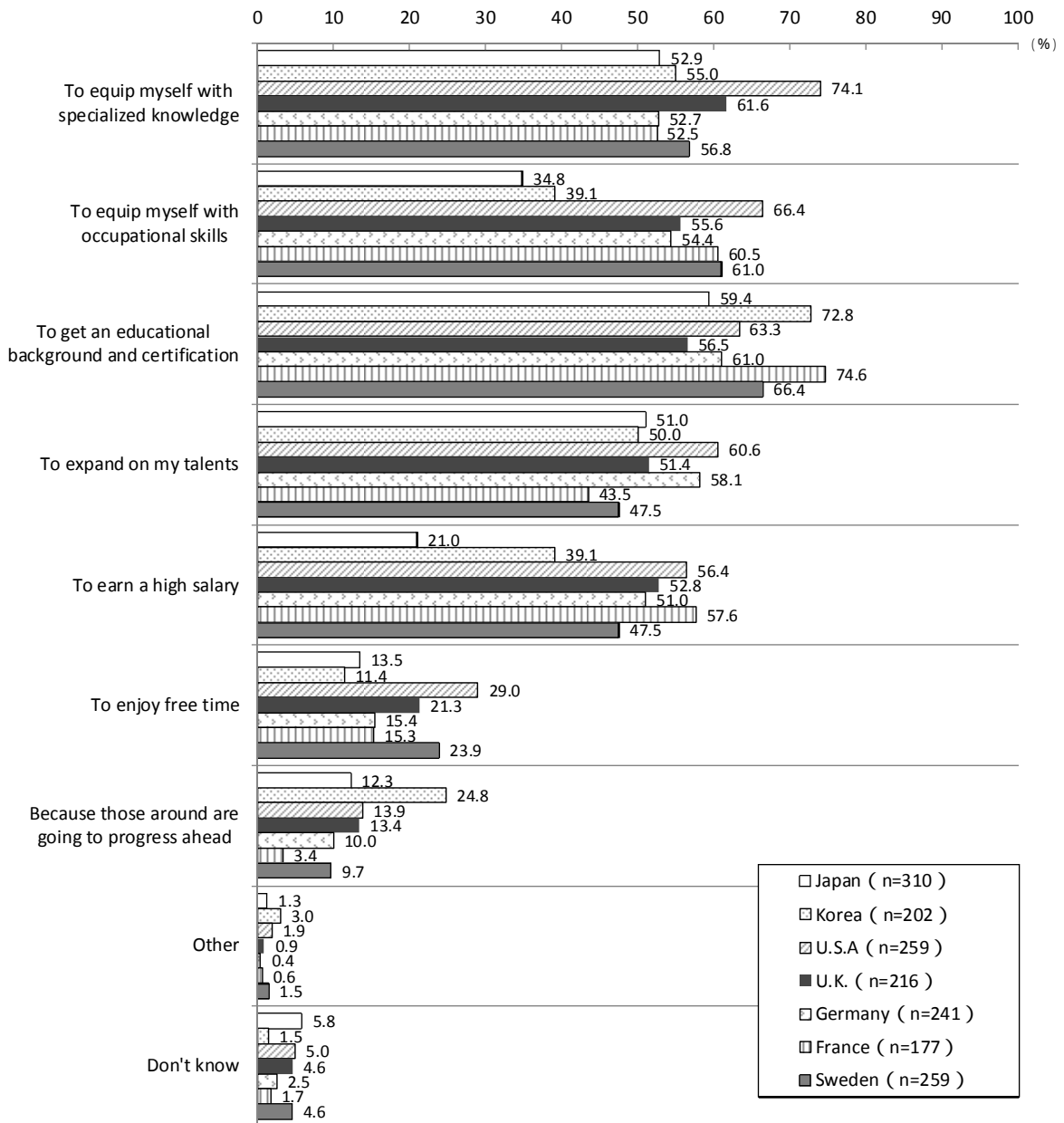
Q53. What purposes do you have for progressing academically? Please choose as many of the following as apply. (Please choose all that apply.)

\* Asked to those who answered Q52 with "I wish to progress academically"

When asked about objectives of academic advancement, the highest percentage of Japanese youth gave "To get an educational background and certification" (59.4%). This was followed by "To equip myself with specialized knowledge" (52.9%), "To expand on my own talents" (51.0%), "To equip myself with occupational skills" (34.8%), and "To earn a high salary" (21.0%), in that order.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that, similar to Japan, in Korea, Germany, France, and Sweden as well the "To get an educational background and certification" (Korea: 72.8%; Germany: 61.0%; France: 74.6%; Sweden: 66.4%) percentage was highest. In contrast, in the U.S.A. and U.K., the "To equip myself with specialized knowledge" (U.S.A.: 74.1%; U.K.: 61.6%) percentage was highest.



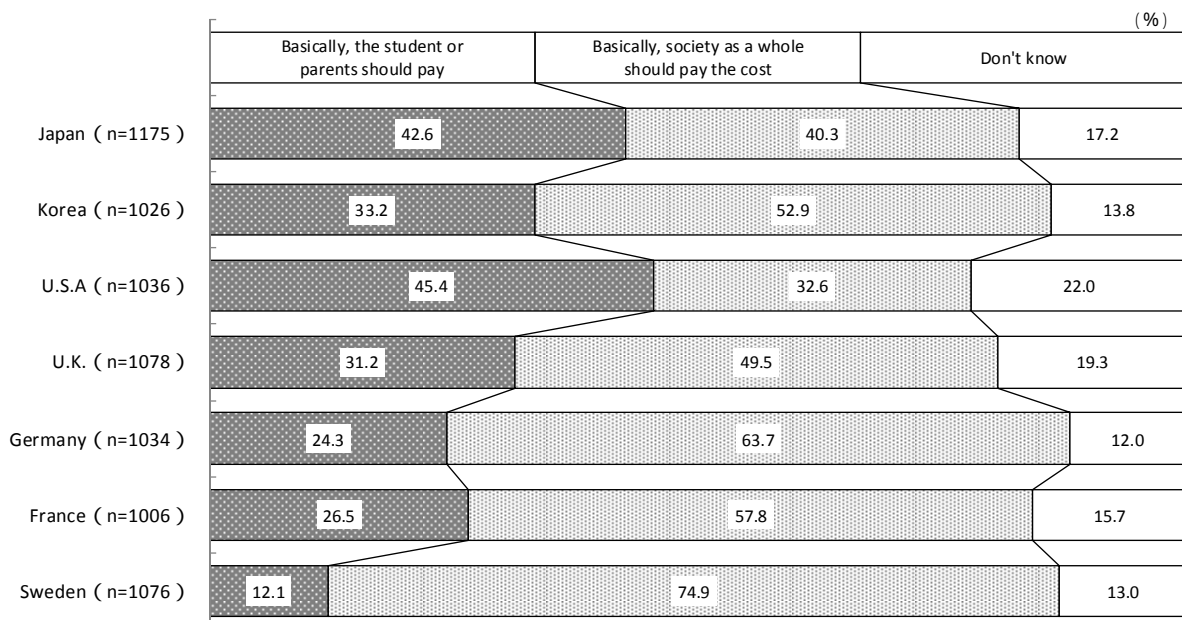


(3) Paying educational fees

Q54. Please choose the one answer that best describes your thoughts about paying for the cost of education. (Please choose one.)

When asked about paying for the cost of education, the highest percentage of Japanese youth gave “Basically, the student or their parents should pay the cost” (42.6%), while “Basically, society as a whole should pay the cost” (40.3%) was also given in the 40-49% range.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that, similar to Japan, in the U.S.A. as well “Basically, the student or their parents should pay the cost” (45.4%) was given most. In contrast, in Korea, the U.K., Germany, France, and Sweden the “Basically, society as a whole should pay the cost” (Korea: 52.9%; U.K.: 49.5%; Germany: 63.7%; France: 57.8%; Sweden: 74.9%) percentage was highest.



## Chapter 6: Family

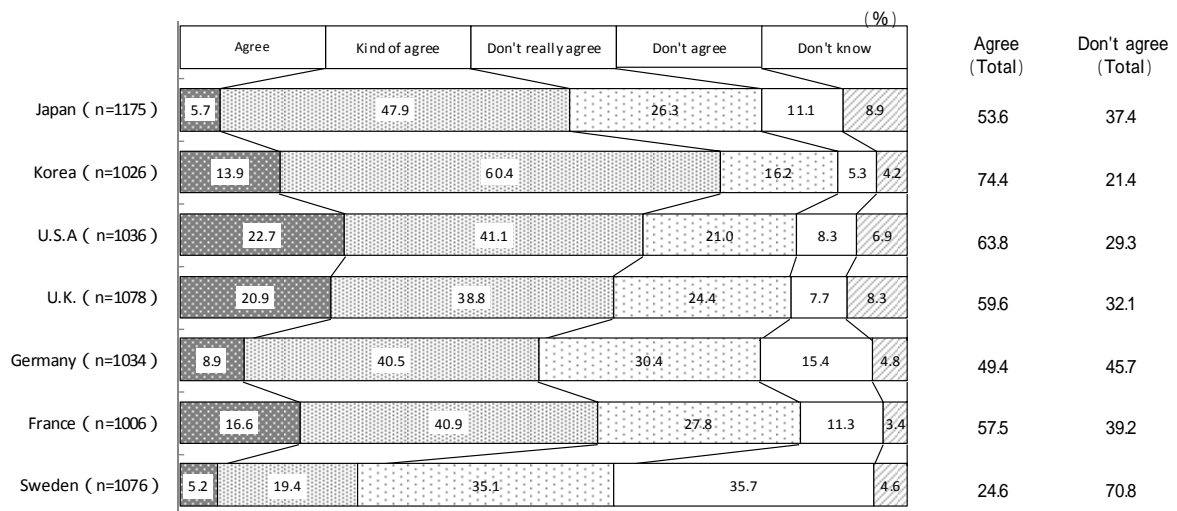
### 1. Parent-child relationships

#### (1) Attitudes toward parent-child relationships

Q55. How do you feel about the following outlook? (Please choose one.)

When about whether one should comply with one's parents' wishes wherever possible, 53.6% of Japanese youth gave "I agree" ("I agree" 5.7% + "I kind of agree" 47.9%).

A comparison of the seven countries shows that the percentages of those agreeing that one should comply with one's parents' wishes wherever possible was in the 70-79% range in Korea (74.4%), the 60-69% range in the U.S.A. (63.8%), and in the 50-59% range in the U.K. (59.6%), France (57.5%), and Japan (53.6%). This was followed by Germany (49.4%), and Sweden (24.6%), in that order.



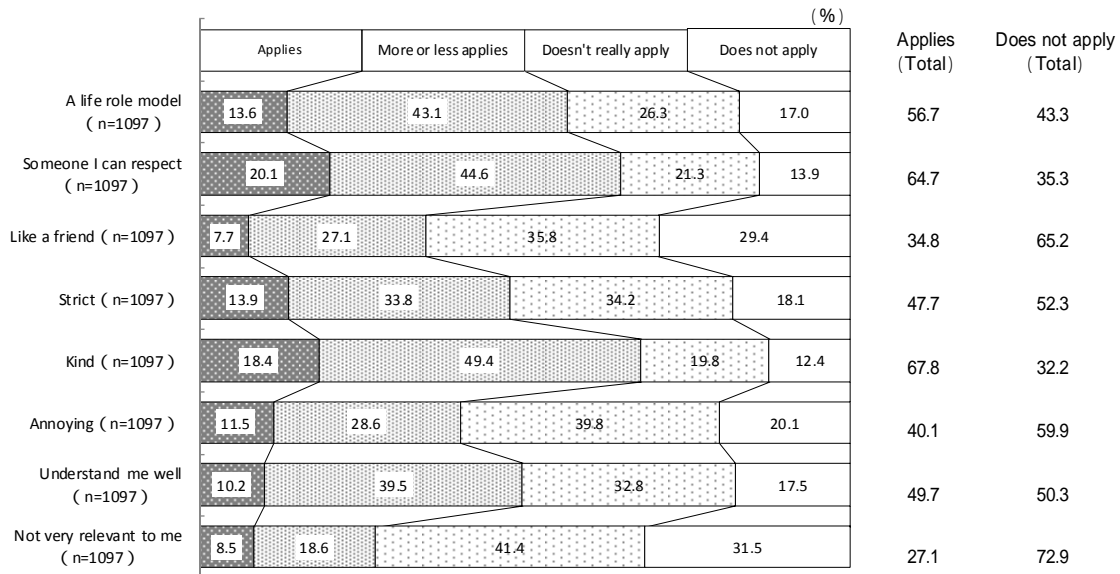
(2) Image of parents

Q56. What sort of a person is your father to you? Please choose one answer from the following.

(Please choose one for each.)

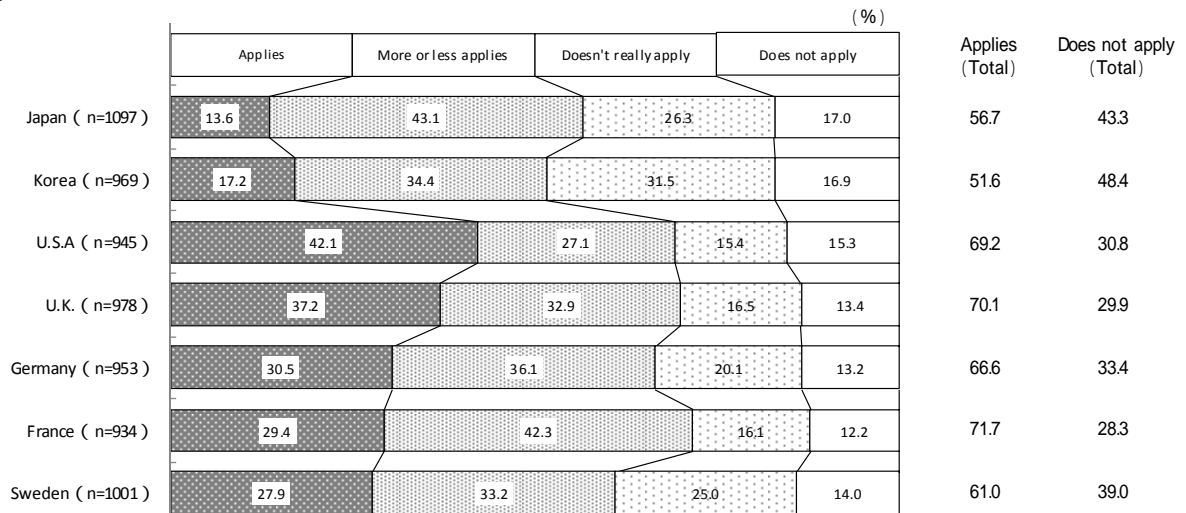
\* Asked to those with a surviving father.

When asked what sort of person their father is to them, over 50% of Japanese youth gave “It applies” (“It applies” + “It more or less applies”) in response to the three options “Kind” (67.8%), “Someone I can respect” (64.7%), and “A life role model” (56.7%).

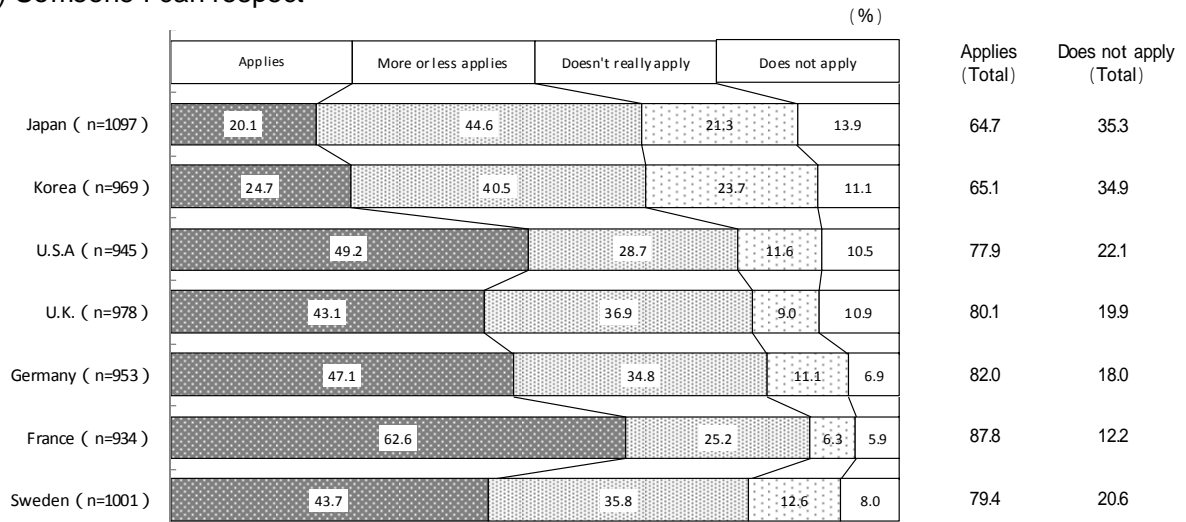


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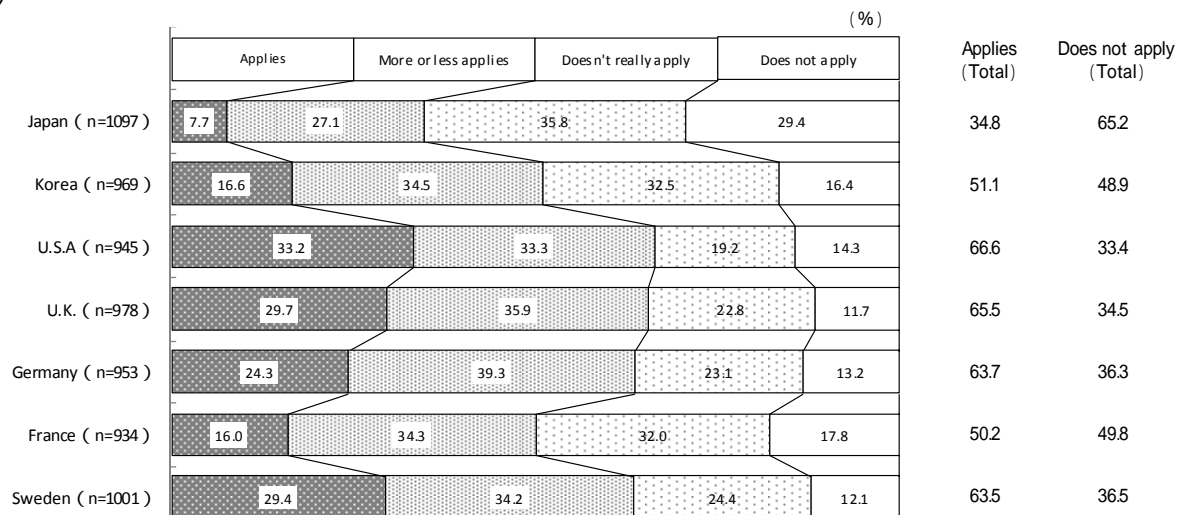
(a) A life role model



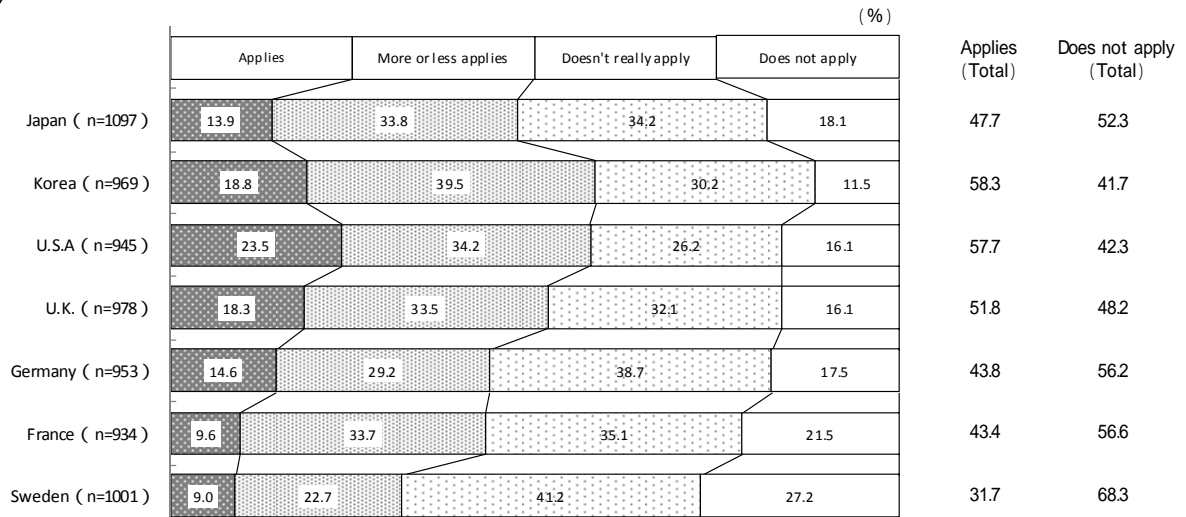
(b) Someone I can respect



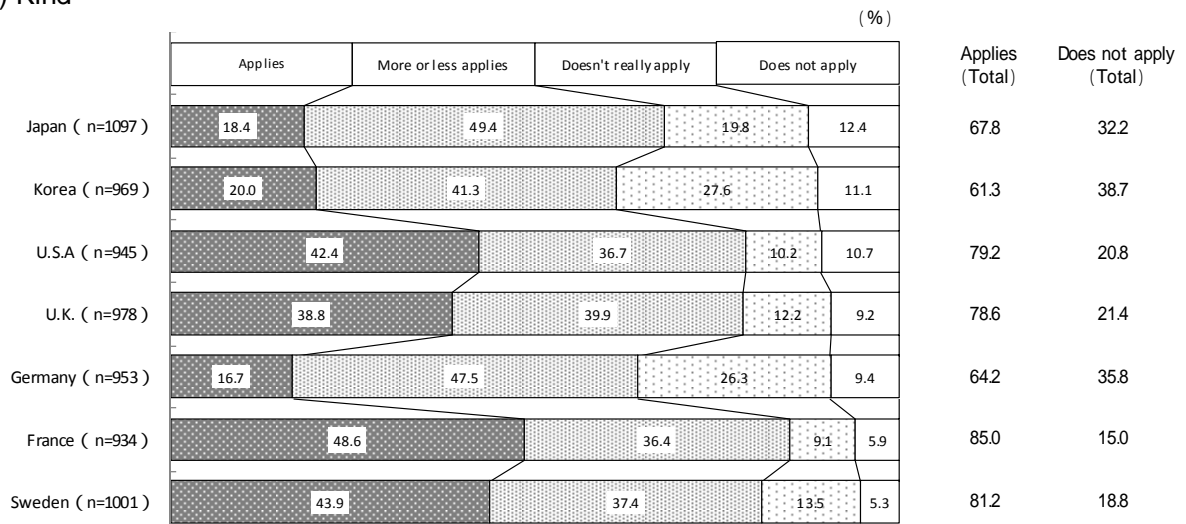
(c) Like a friend



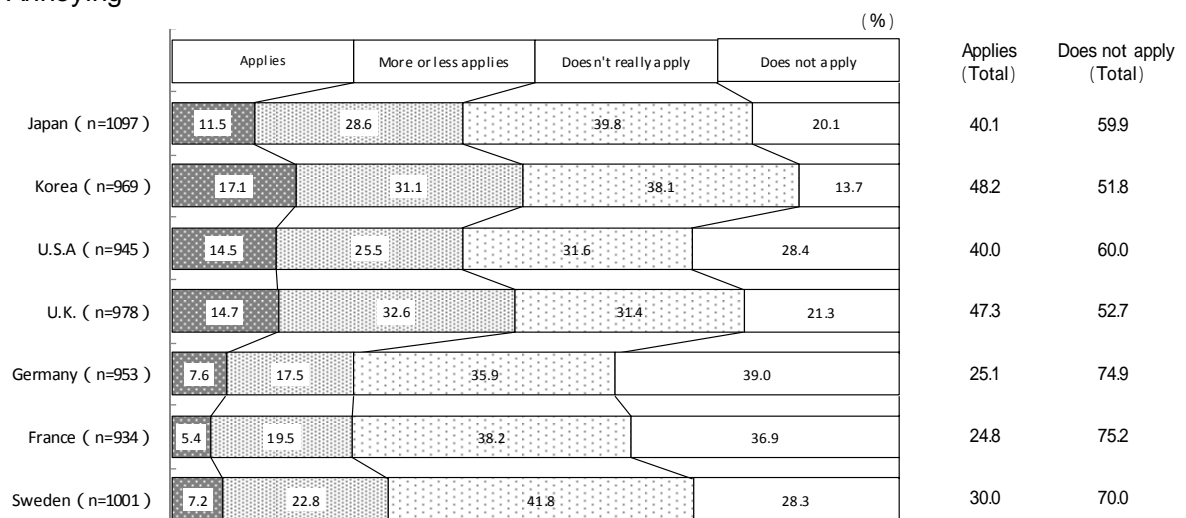
(d) Strict



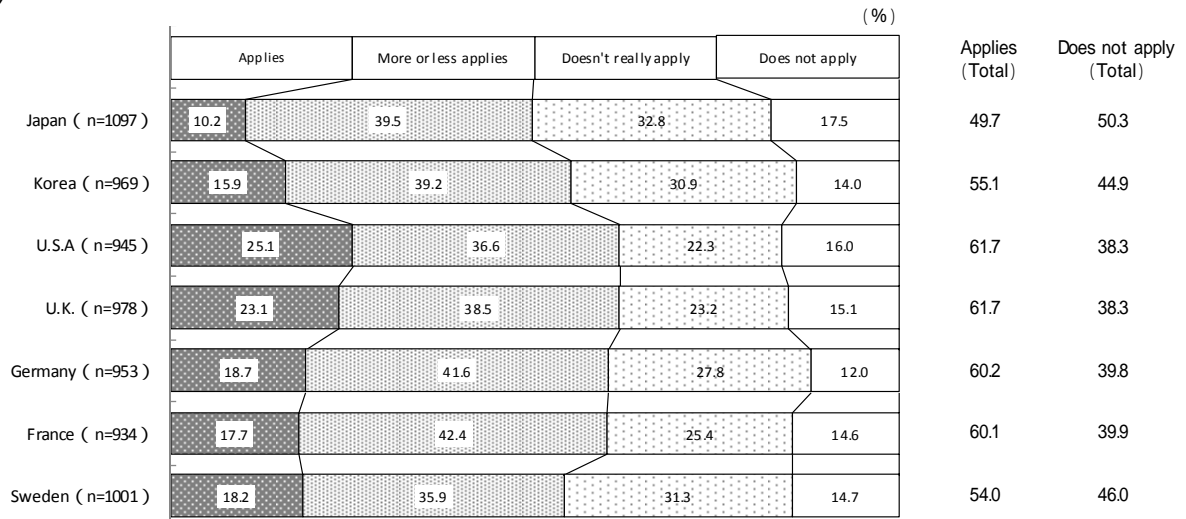
(e) Kind



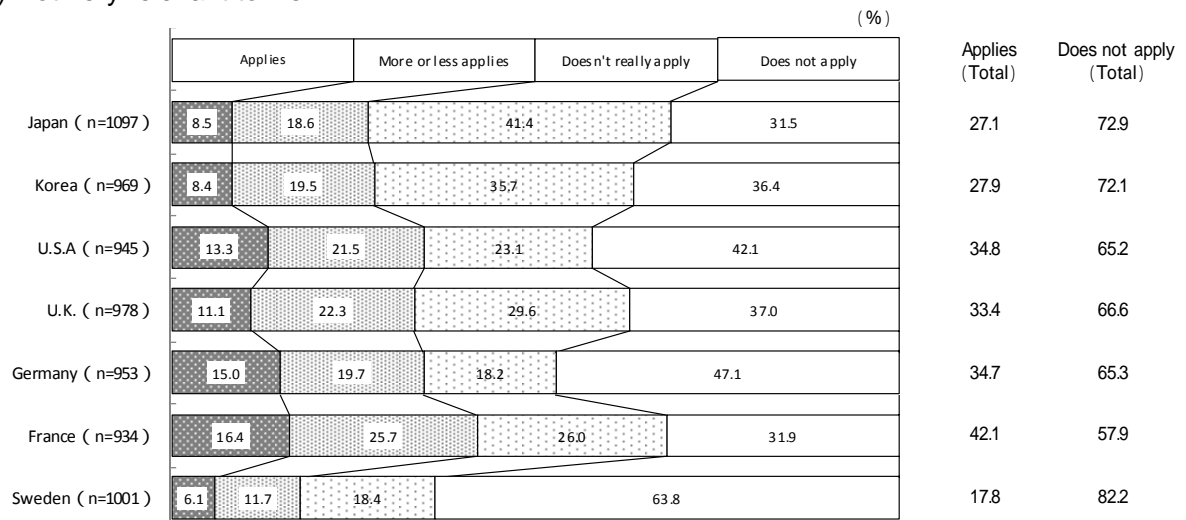
(f) Annoying



(g) Understands me well



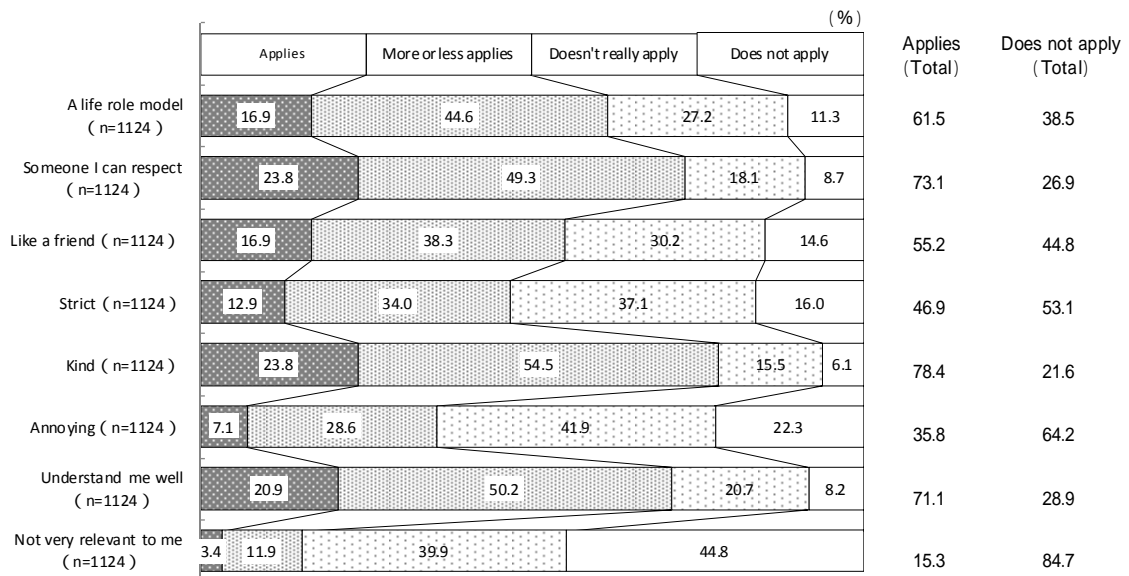
(h) Not very relevant to me



Q57. What sort of a person is your mother to you? Please choose one answer from the following. (Please choose one for each.)

\* Asked to those with a surviving mother.

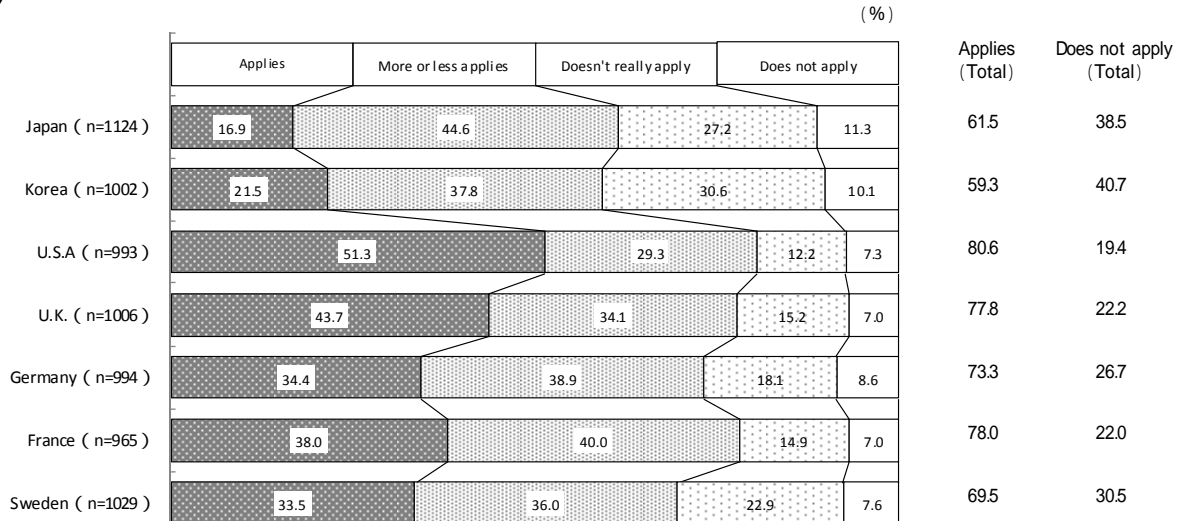
When asked what sort of person their mother is to them, over 70% of Japanese youth gave “It applies” (“It applies” + “It more or less applies”) in response to the three options “Kind” (78.4%), “Someone I can respect” (73.1%), and “Understands me well” (71.1%).



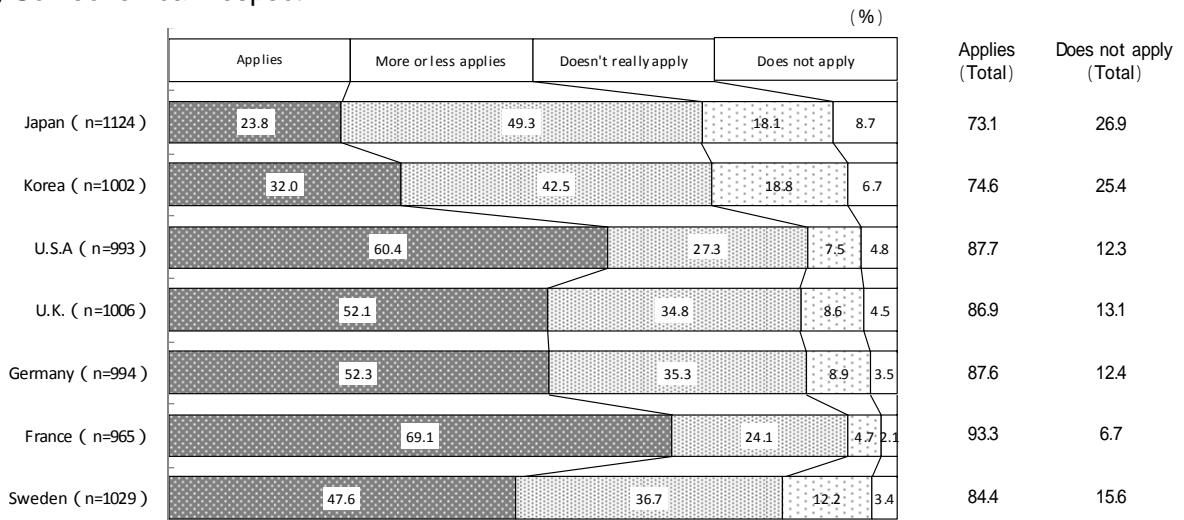


[By country]

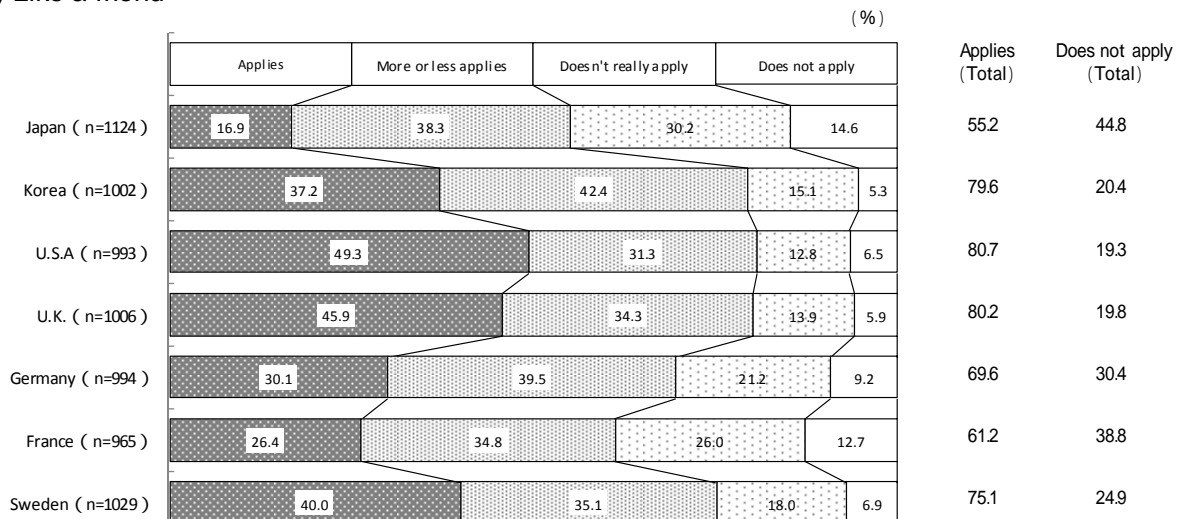
(a) A life role model



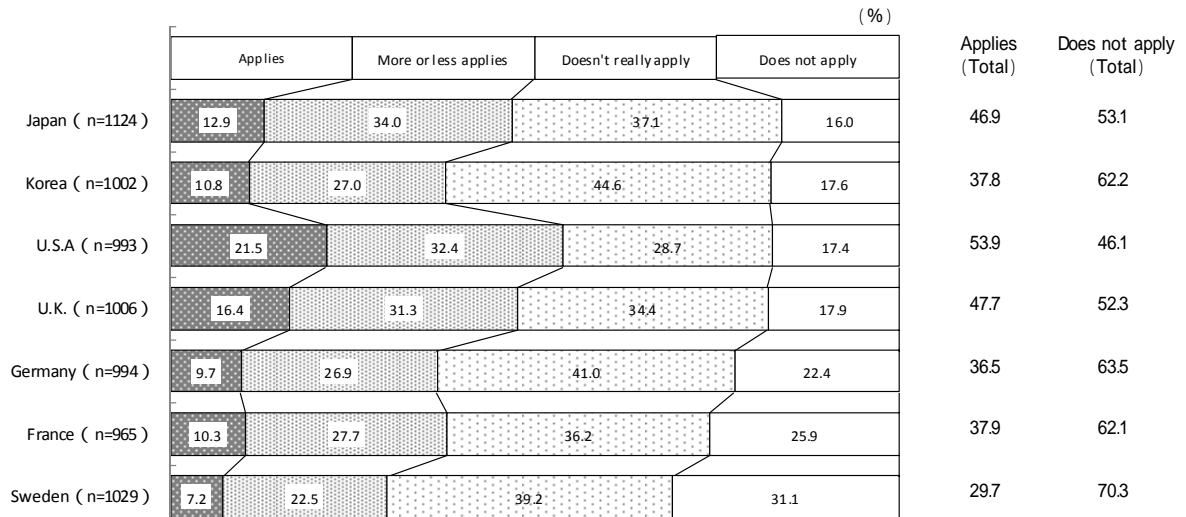
(b) Someone I can respect



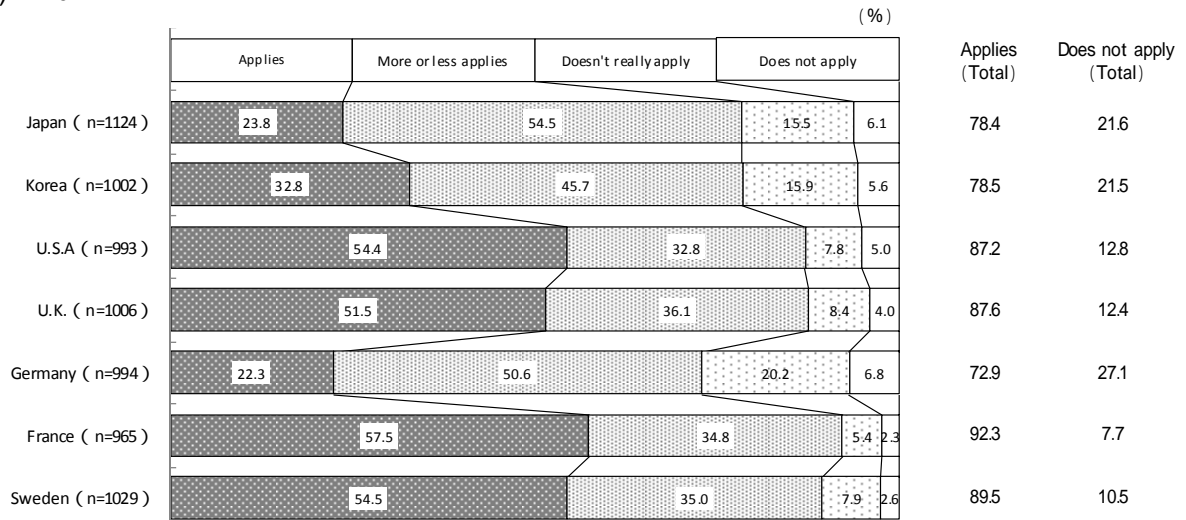
(c) Like a friend



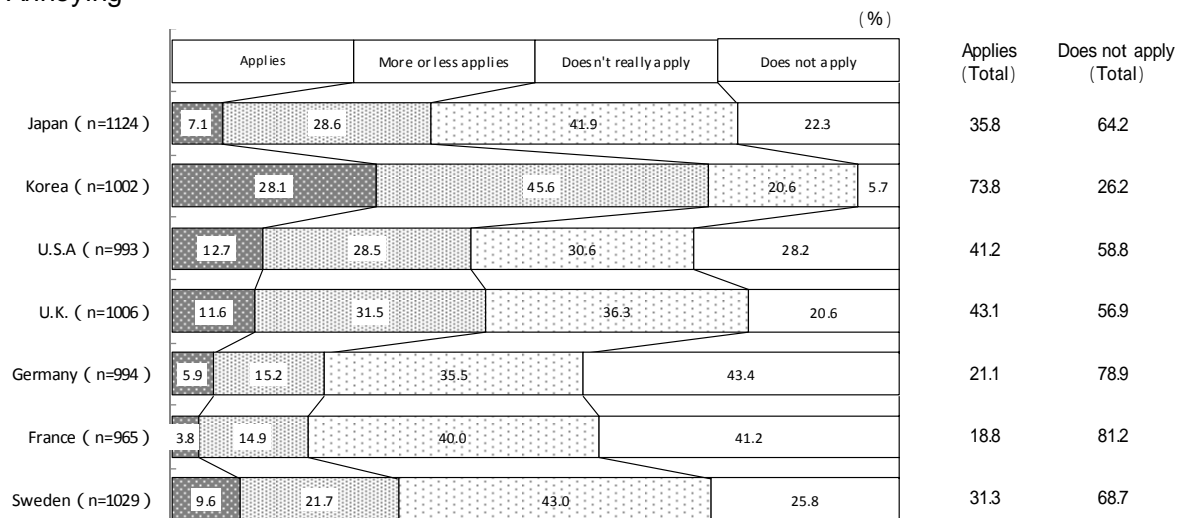
(d) Strict



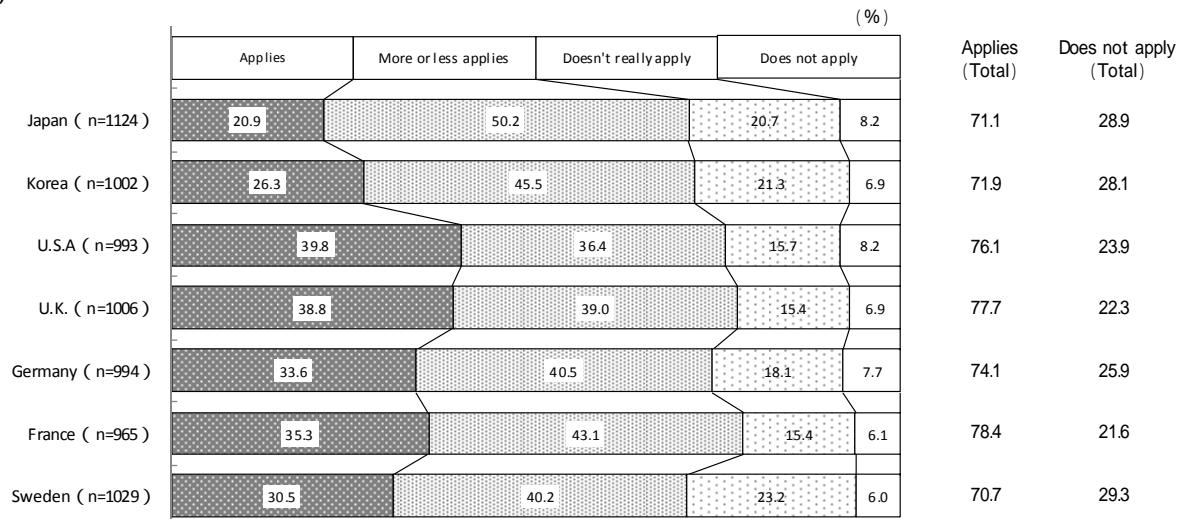
(e) Kind



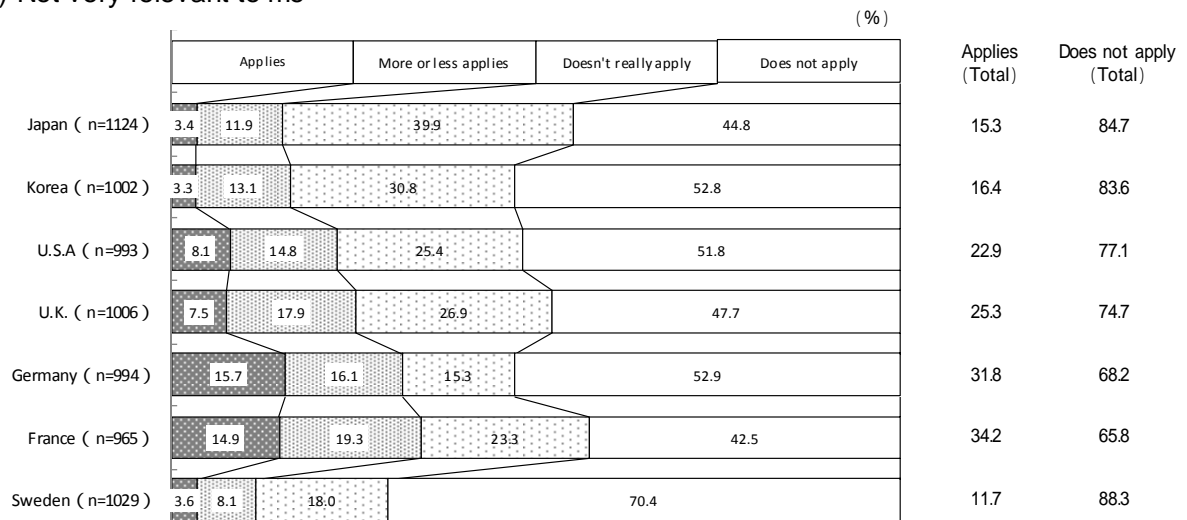
(f) Annoying



(g) Understands me well



(h) Not very relevant to me

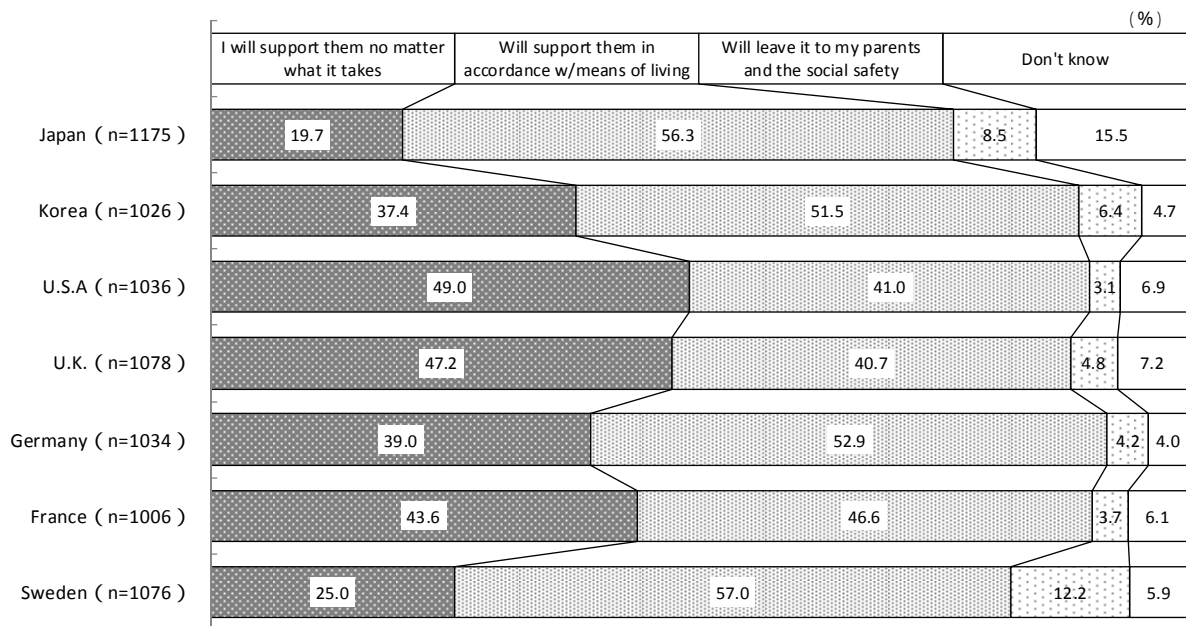


(3) Supporting aged parents

Q58. How do you feel about supporting your parents in their old age? Please choose the one answer from the following that most closely reflects the way you feel. (Please choose one.)

A look at how Japanese youth feel about supporting their parents in their old age shows that “I will support them in accordance with what my own means of living allow” (56.3%) was given most. This was followed by “I will support them no matter what it takes” (19.7%) and “I will leave it to my parents and the social safety net” (8.5%), in that order.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that the “I will support them in accordance with what my own means of living allow” percentage was highest in Sweden (57.0%). This was followed by Japan (56.3%), Germany (52.9%), Korea (51.5%), France (46.6%), the U.S.A. (41.0%), and the U.K. (40.7%), in that order. In contrast, the “I will support them no matter what it takes” percentages were in the 40-49% range in the U.S.A. (49.0%), the U.K. (47.2%), and France (43.6%), the 30-39% range in Korea (37.4%), and Germany (39.0%), and less than that in Sweden (25.0%), and Japan (19.7%), in that order.

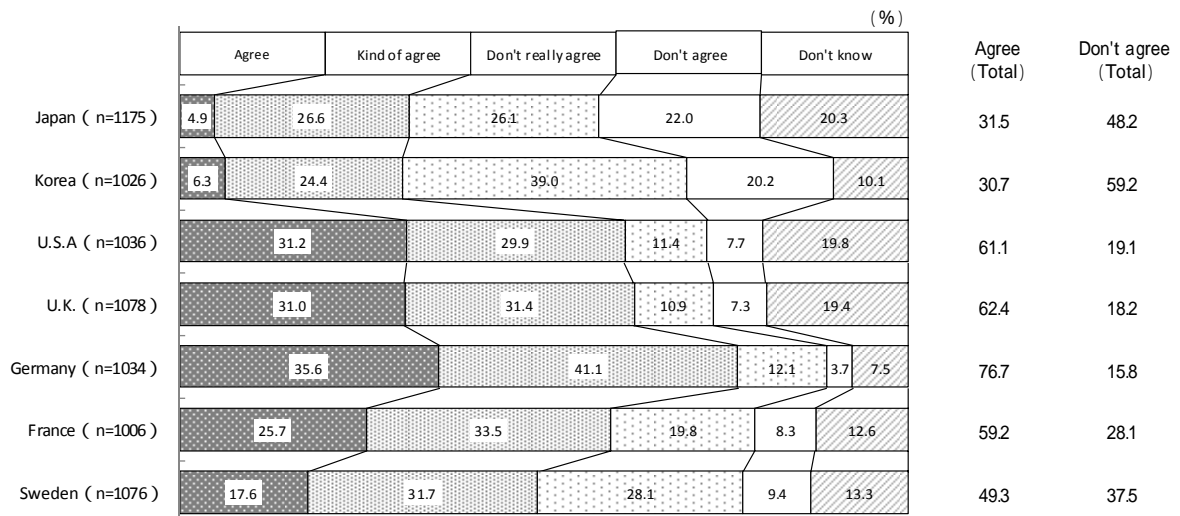


(4) Own post-retirement life

Q59. Would you like to have your own child(ren) look after you when you are retired? Please choose one answer from the following. (Please choose one.)

When asked if they would like to be looked after by their own children after retirement, 31.5% of Japanese youth gave “I agree” (“I agree” 4.9% + “I kind of agree” 26.6%).

A comparison of the seven countries shows that the “I think so” percentage was highest in Germany (76.7%). This was followed by the U.K. (62.4%), the U.S.A. (61.1%), France (59.2%), Sweden (49.3%), Japan (31.5%), and Korea (30.7%), in that order.



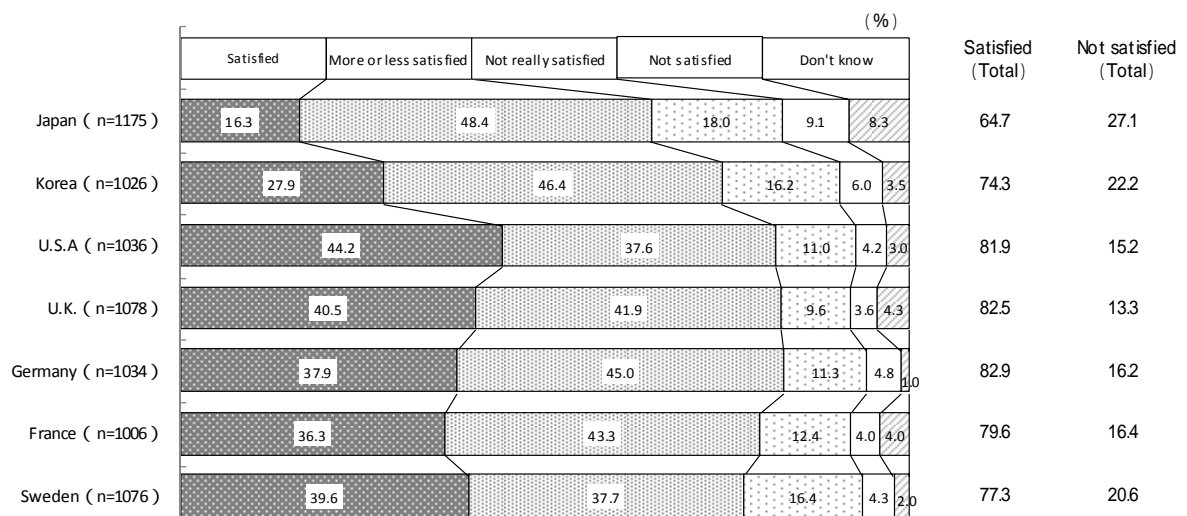
## 2. Degree of satisfaction with family life

### (1) Degree of satisfaction with family life

Q60. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your home life? (Please choose one.)

A look at Japanese youth's satisfaction with home life shows that "I am satisfied" was given by 64.7% ("I am satisfied" 16.3% + "I am more or less satisfied" 48.4%).

A look at the areas of other countries shows that in all countries "I am satisfied" was given by the majority, the highest "I am satisfied" percentage found in Germany (82.9%). This was followed by the U.K. (82.5%), the U.S.A (81.9%), France (79.6%), Sweden (77.3%), Korea (74.3%), and Japan (64.7%), in that order.



(2) What is satisfying about family life

Q61. Are you satisfied with the following areas of your home life? Please choose as many of the following as apply. (Please choose all that apply.)

A look at the areas of home life with which Japanese youth are satisfied shows that “Family is healthy” (44.3%) was given most. This was followed by “Time together and conversation with family” (32.8%) and “No conflicts occur at home” (30.8%), in that order.

A look at the areas of other countries shows that in Korea “Get along with siblings” (40.8%) was given most. This was followed by “No conflicts occur at home” (38.5%), and “Family is healthy” (37.7%), in that order.

In the U.S.A., similar to Japan, “Family is healthy” (46.0%) was given most. This was followed by “Time together and conversation with family” (42.7%), and “Affection of parent(s), and spouse (including de facto partner)” (38.6%), in that order.

In the U.K. as well, similar to Japan and the U.S.A., “Family is healthy” (45.6%) was given most. This was followed by “Affection of parent(s), and spouse (including de facto partner)” (38.1%) and “Time together and conversation with family” (37.5%), in that order.

In Germany, “No conflicts occur at home” (51.2%) was given most. This was followed by “Affection of parent(s), and spouse (including de facto partner)” (49.5%) and “Family is healthy” (46.5%), in that order.

In France, similar to Japan, the U.S.A., and the U.K., “Family is healthy” (50.2%) was given most. This was followed by “Affection of parent(s), and spouse (including de facto partner)” (47.2%) and “Get along with siblings” (41.6%), in that order.

In Sweden, similar to Japan, the U.S.A., the U.K., and France, “Family is healthy” (54.6%) was given most. This was followed by “Environment around the home is good” (52.3%) and “Home is spacious” (46.1%), in that order.

