

Part 2:

Study Results

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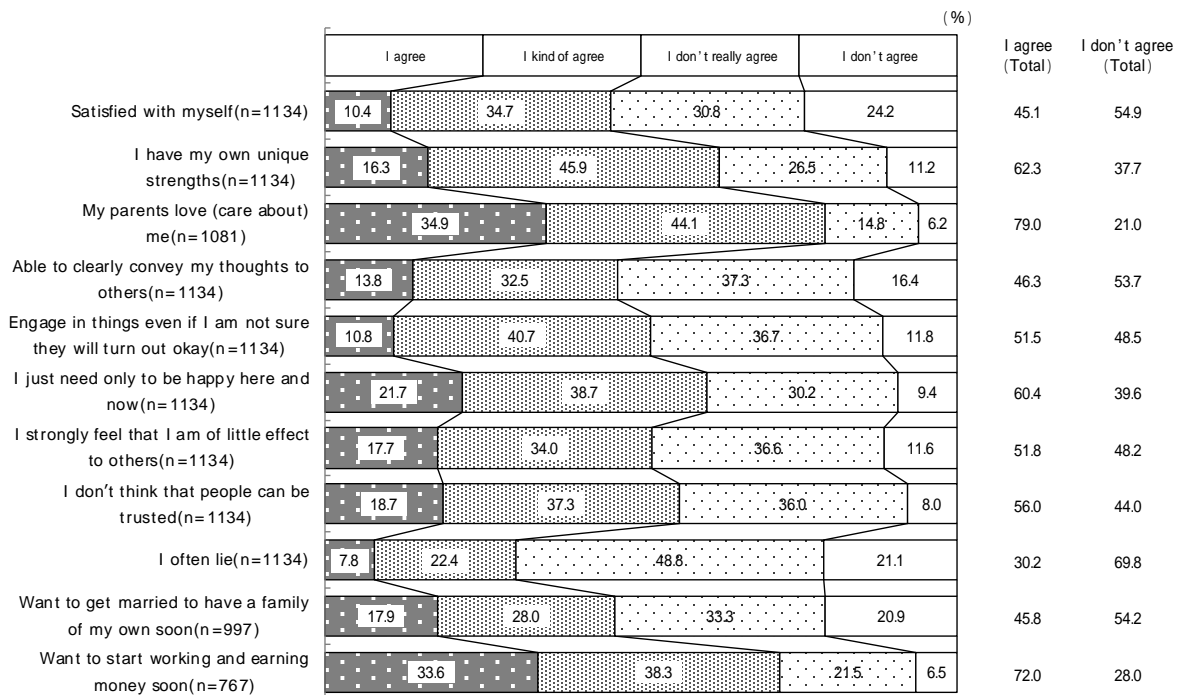
Chapter 1: View on Life

1. Self-perception

(1) Self-image

Q1. How much do each of the following descriptions apply to you? Please give the one answer that applies for each of the following. (Please choose one for each.)

When asked about their self-image, the highest percentage of Japanese youth gave 'I agree' (Total of "I agree" + "I kind of agree") in response to "I think that both my parents love (care about) me" (79.0%). This was followed by "I want to start working and earning money soon" (72.0%) and "I think that I have my own unique strengths" (62.3%).



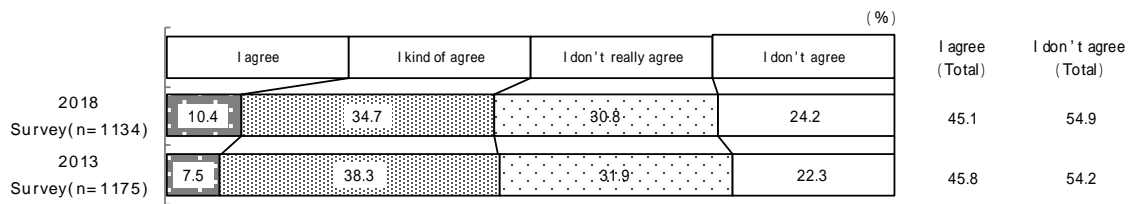
* "I think that both my parents love (care about) me" was asked to those with a surviving father and/or mother.

* "I want to get married to have a family of my own soon" was asked to unmarried respondents.

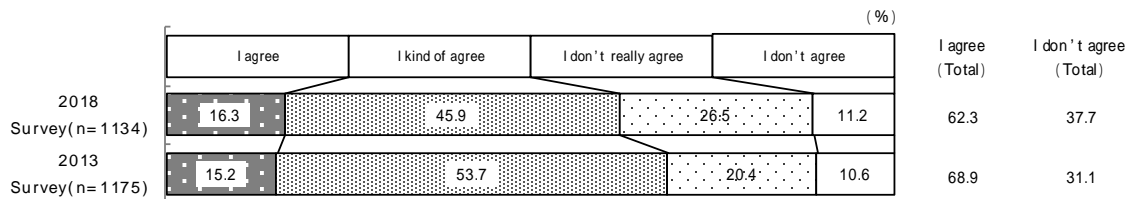
* "I want to start working and earning money soon" was asked to all respondents other than those who are currently working full-time or part-time without attending school and those who are working full-time while attending school.

For Japanese youth, a comparison with the survey in 2013 reveals that for "I don't think that people can be trusted" the 'I agree' (Total) response score was 7.1 points higher this time. In addition, for "I think that I have my own unique strengths, the 'I agree' (Total) response percentage was 6.6 points lower this time.

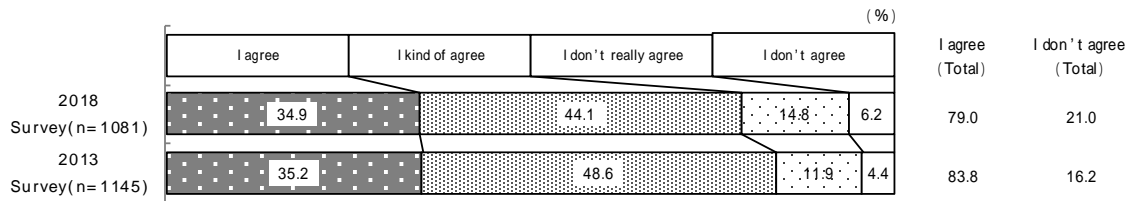
Q1. (a) I am satisfied with myself



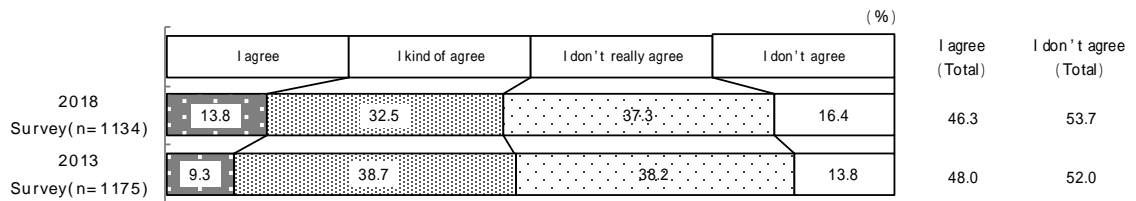
Q1. (b) I think that I have my own unique strengths



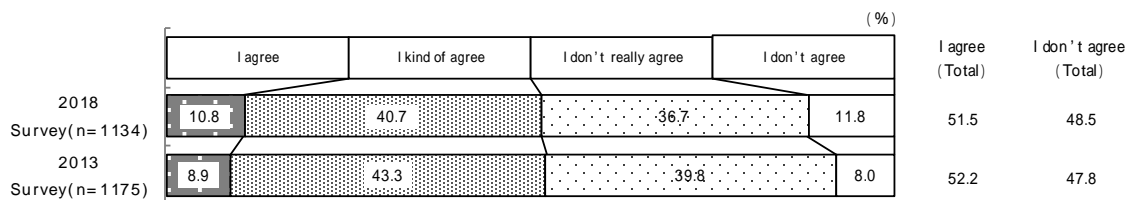
Q1. (c) I think that both my parents love (care about) me



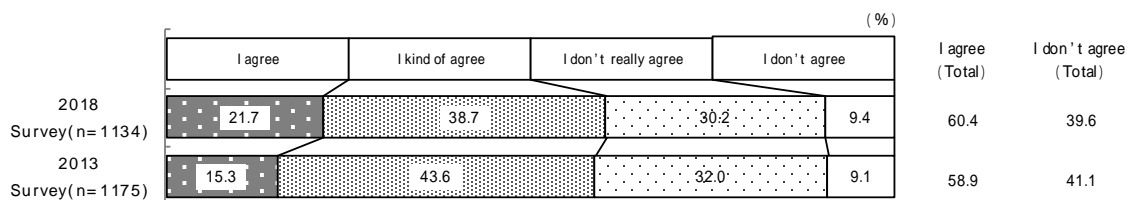
Q1. (d) I am able to clearly convey my thoughts to others



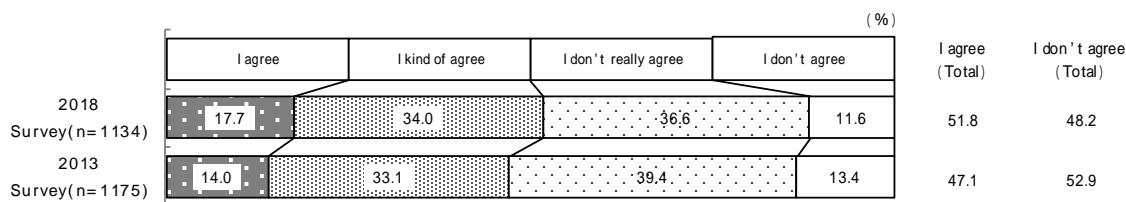
Q1. (e) I am motivated to engage in things even if I am not sure they will turn out okay



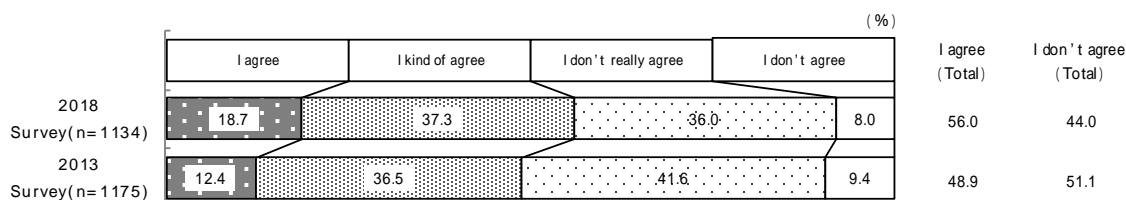
Q1. (f) I feel that I just need only to be happy here and now



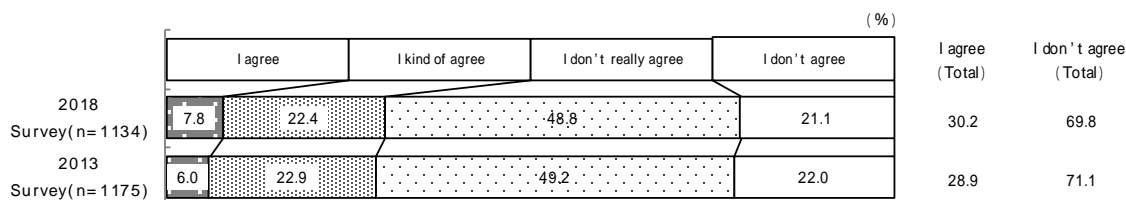
Q1. (g) I strongly feel that I am of little effect to others



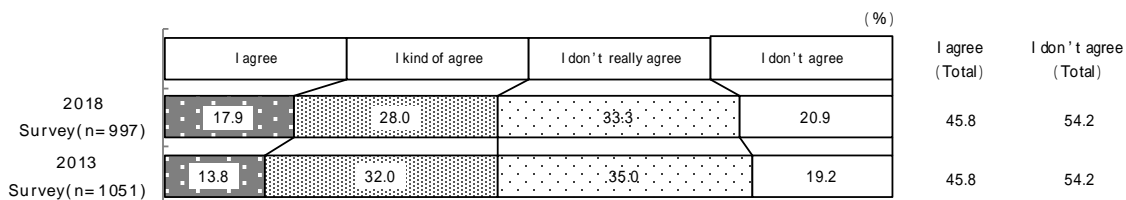
Q1. (h) I don't think that people can be trusted



Q1. (i) I often lie



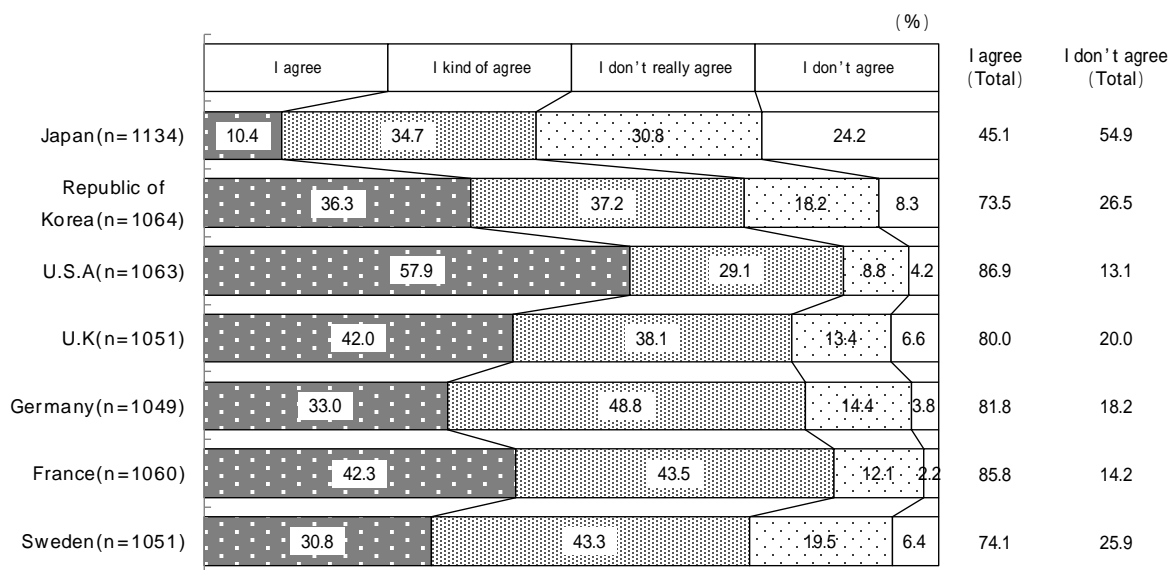
Q1. (j) I want to get married to have a family of my own soon



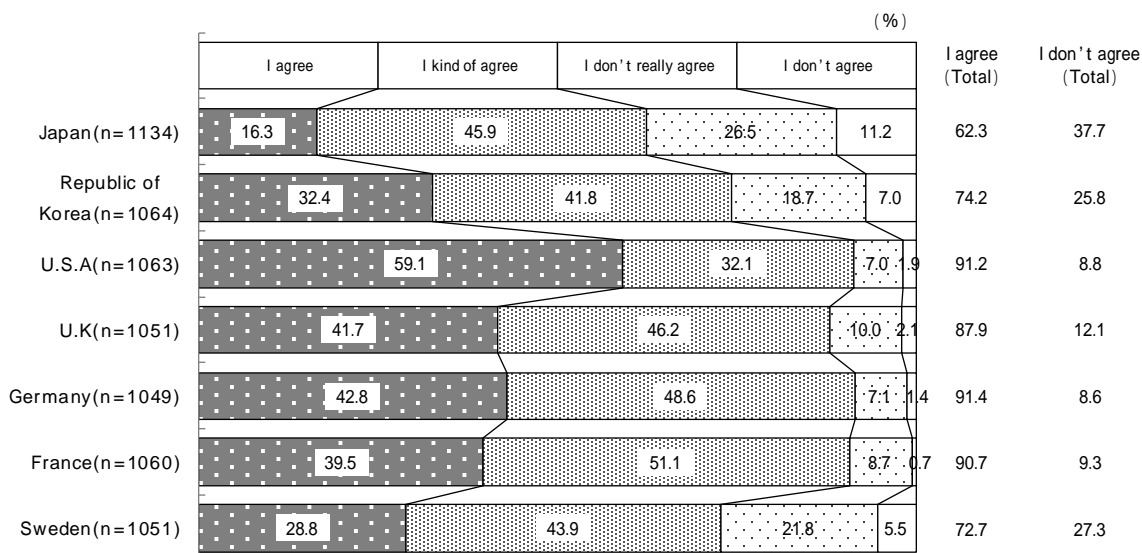
* "Q1. (k) I want to start working and earning money soon" is a new attribute and therefore has no corresponding data in the 2013 survey that it can be compared with.

[By country]

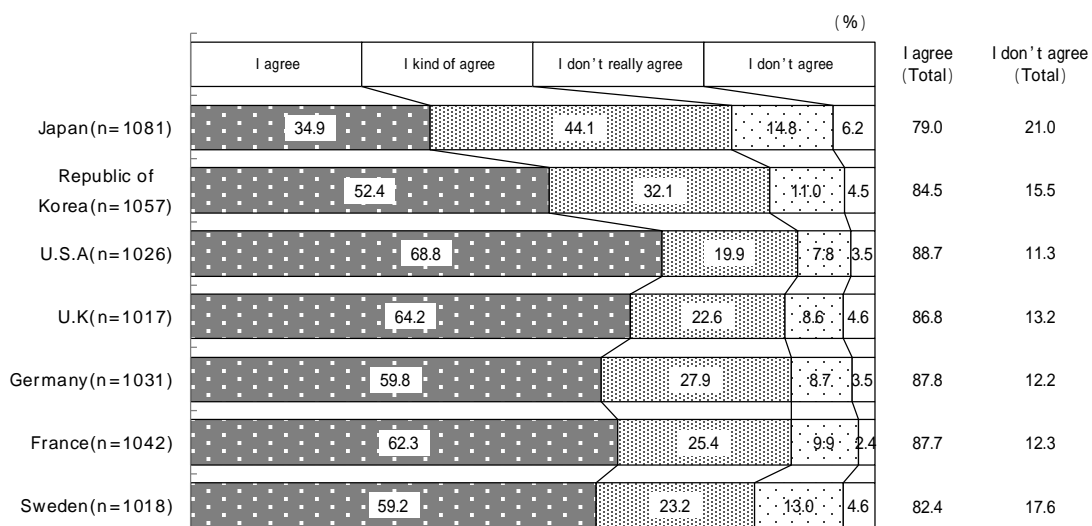
Q1. (a) I am satisfied with myself



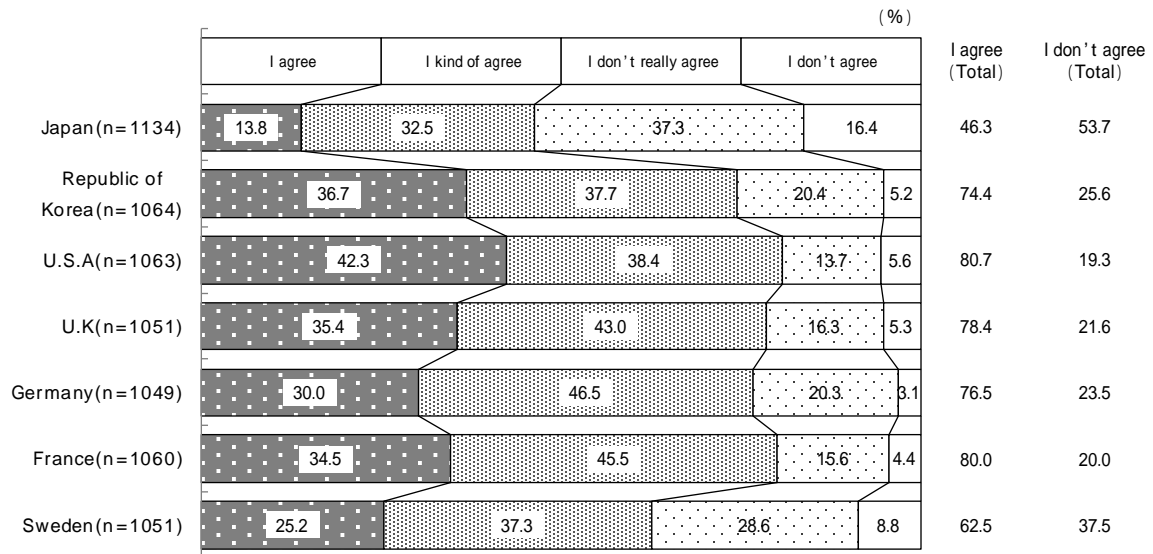
Q1. (b) I think that I have my own unique strengths



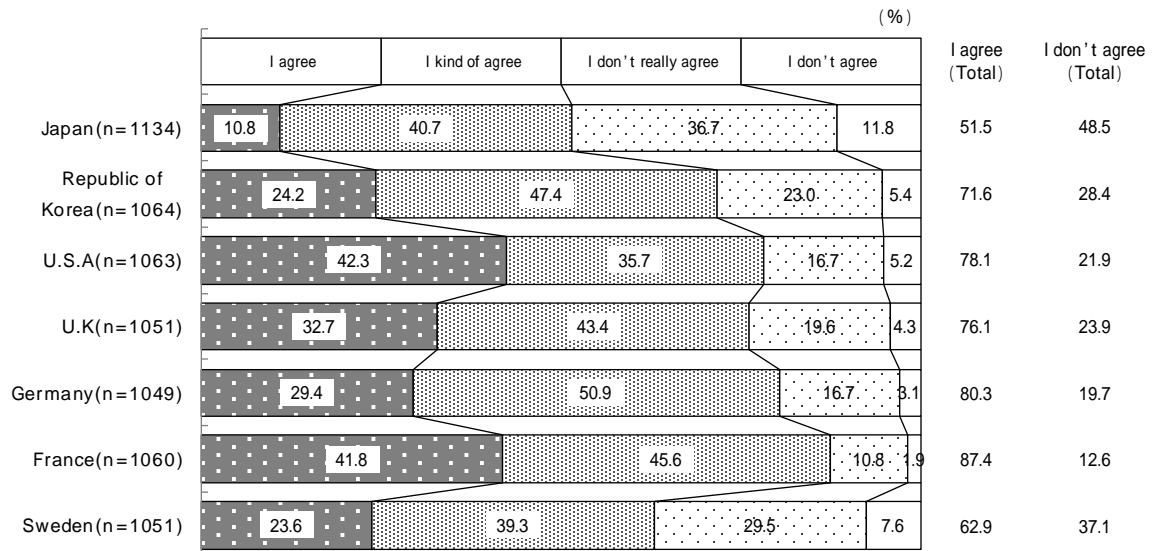
1. (c) I think that both my parents love (care about) me



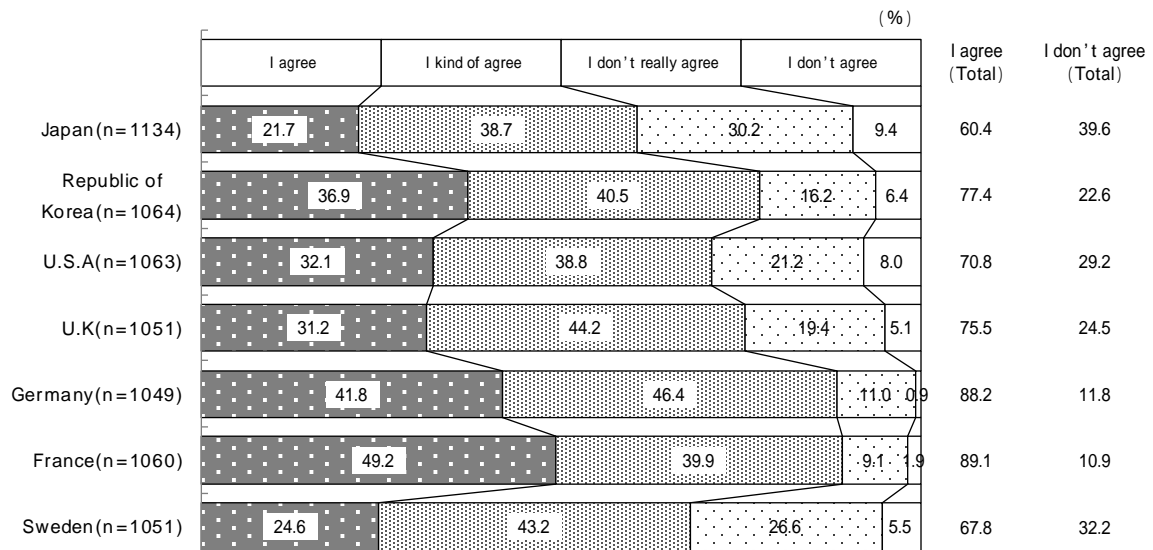
Q1. (d) I am able to clearly convey my thoughts to others



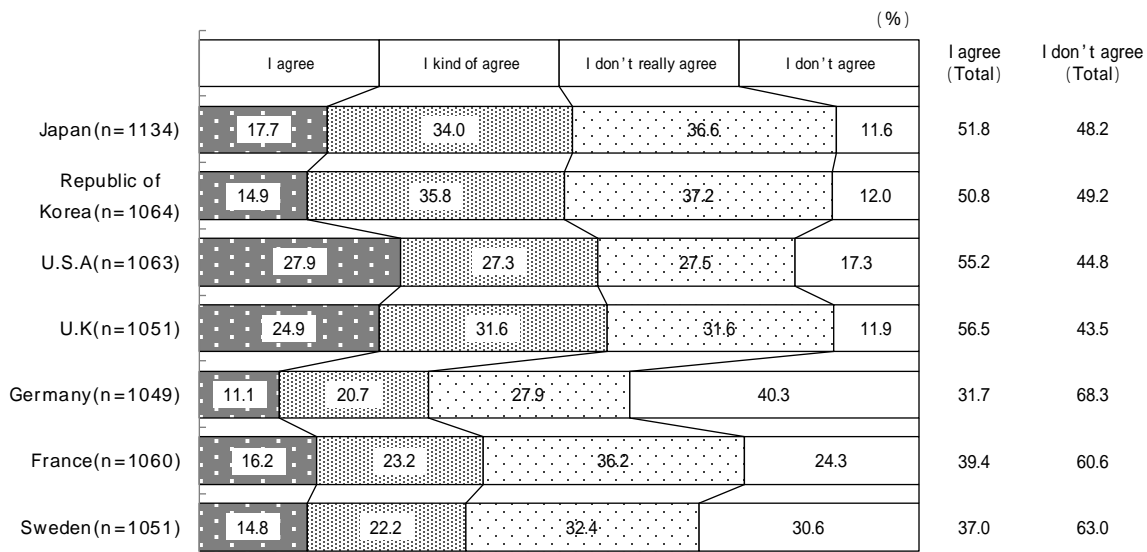
Q1. (e) I am motivated to engage in things even if I am not sure they will turn out okay



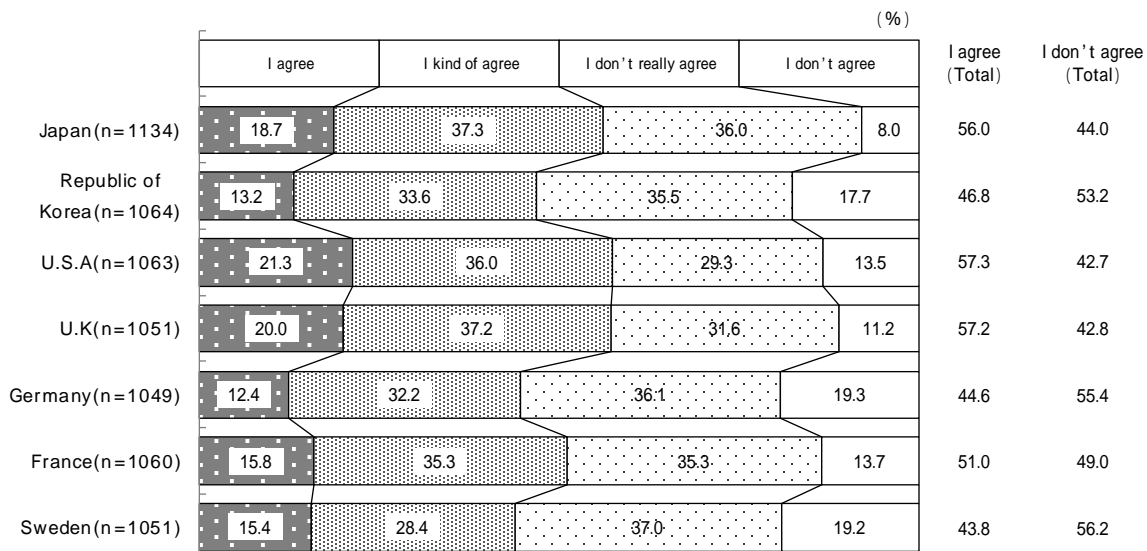
Q1. (f) I feel that I just need only to be happy here and now



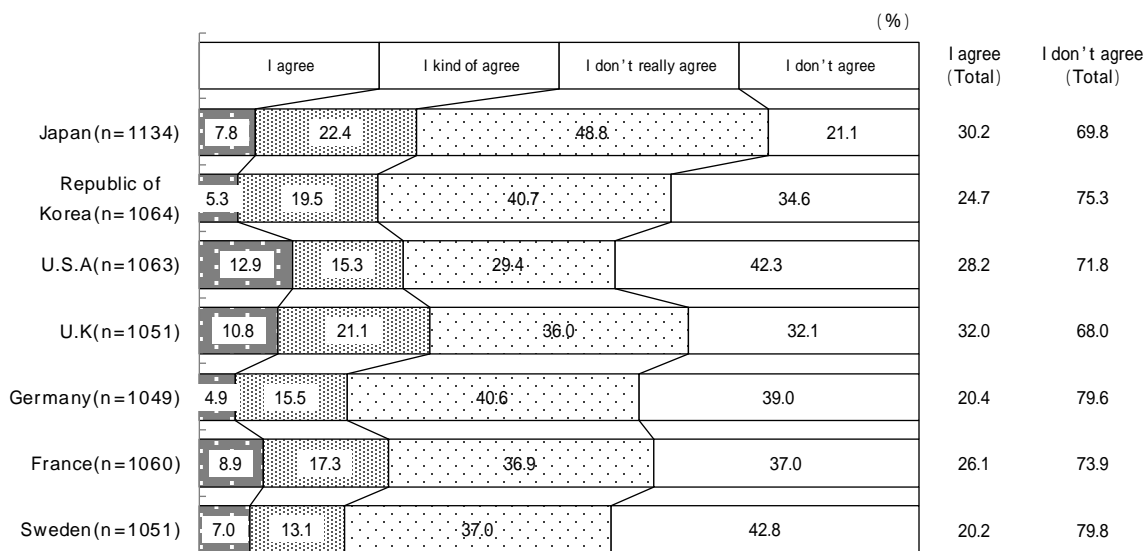
Q1. (g) I strongly feel that I am of little effect to others



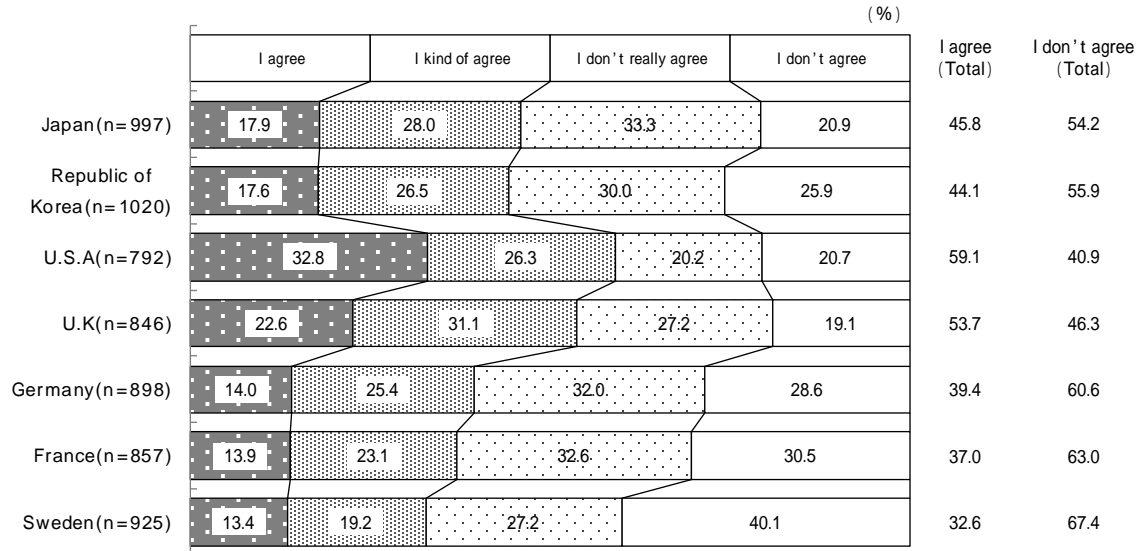
Q1. (h) I don't think that people can be trusted



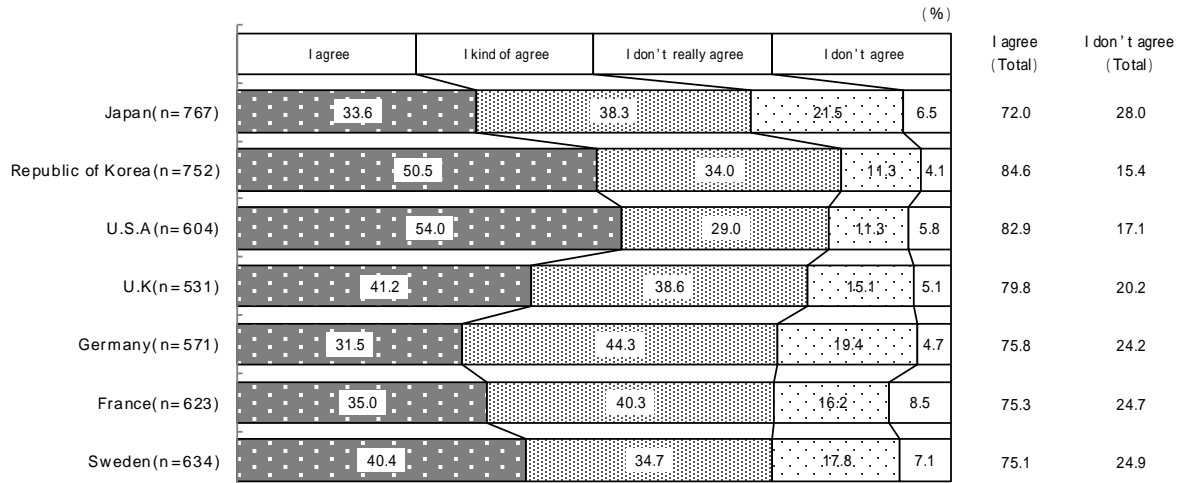
Q1. (i) I often lie



Q1. (j) I want to get married to have a family of my own soon



Q1. (k) I want to start working and earning money soon

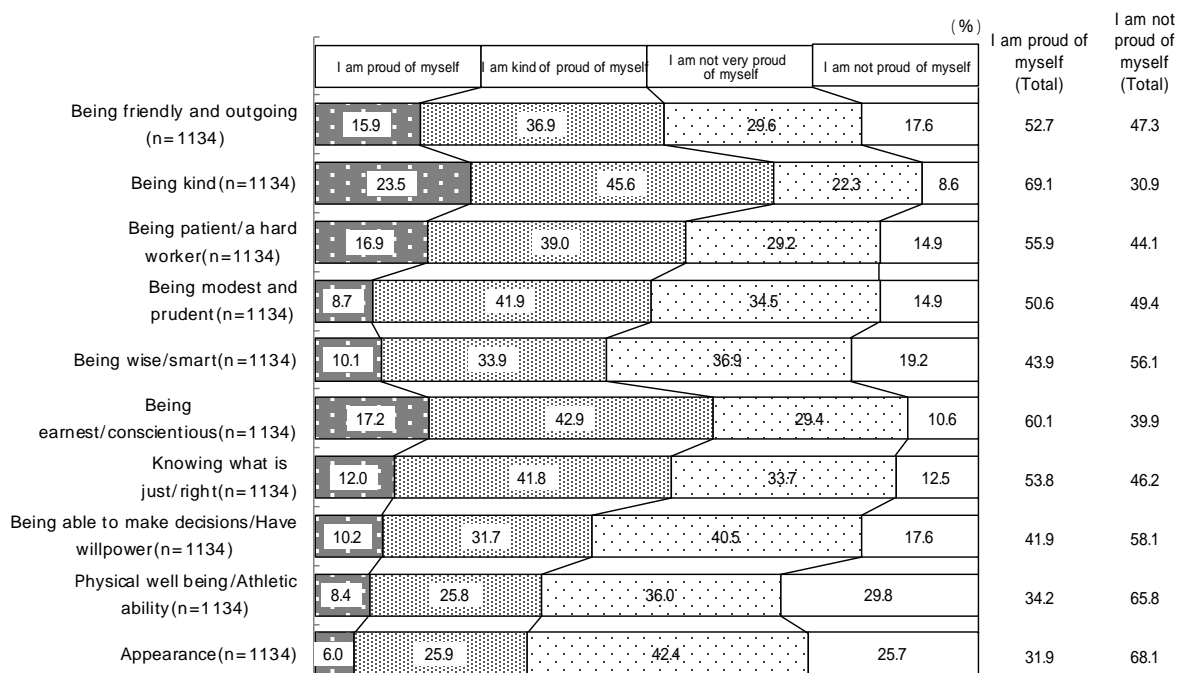


(2) Pride in self

Q2. This is a question about you. Do you feel proud of yourself in terms of each of the following?
Please give the one answer that applies to each. (Please choose one for each.)

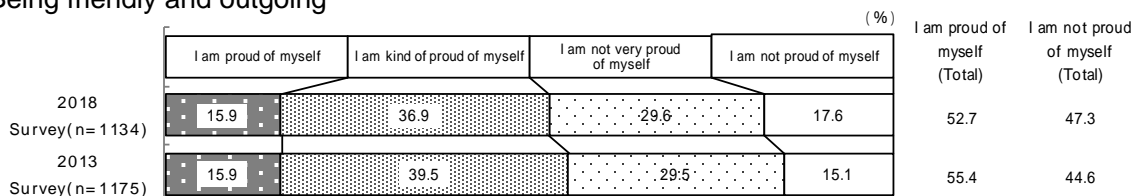
When asked about their pride in self, Japanese youth's 'I am proud of myself' (Total of "I am proud of myself" + "I am kind of proud of myself") response percentage was highest for "Being kind" (69.1%). This was followed by "Being earnest/conscientious" (60.1%) and "Being patient/a hard worker" (55.9%).

In contrast, the 'I am proud of myself' (Total) response percentages were lowest for "Appearance" (31.9%) and "Physical well being/Athletic ability" (34.2%), both responses in the 30-39% range.

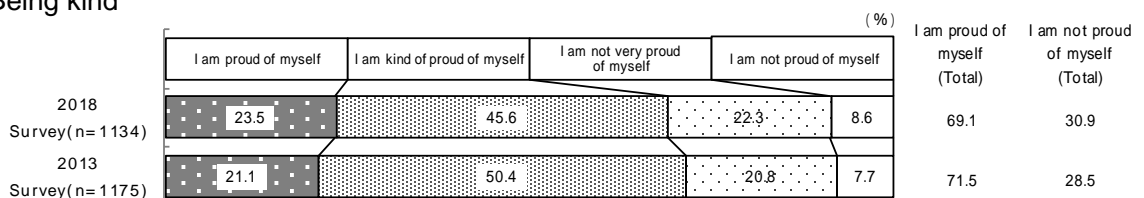


For Japanese youth, a comparison with the survey in 2013 reveals that the 'I am proud of myself' (Total) response percentages were lower this time for "Being earnest/conscientious" (-9.1 points) and "Being patient/a hard worker" (-5.2 points).

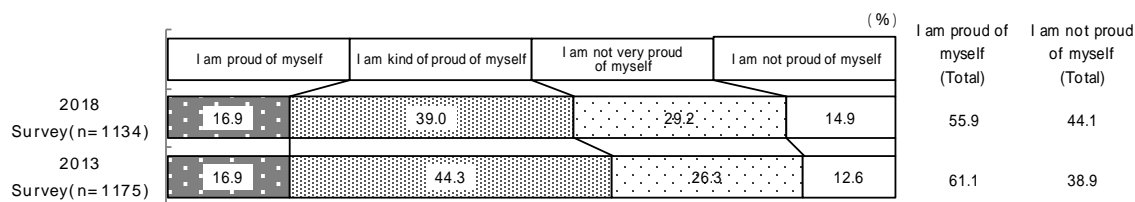
Q2. (a) Being friendly and outgoing



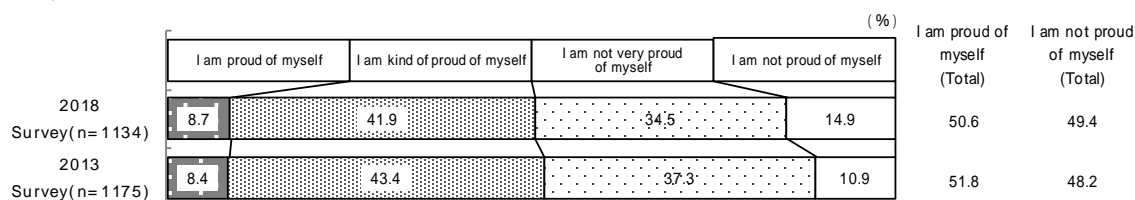
Q2. (b) Being kind



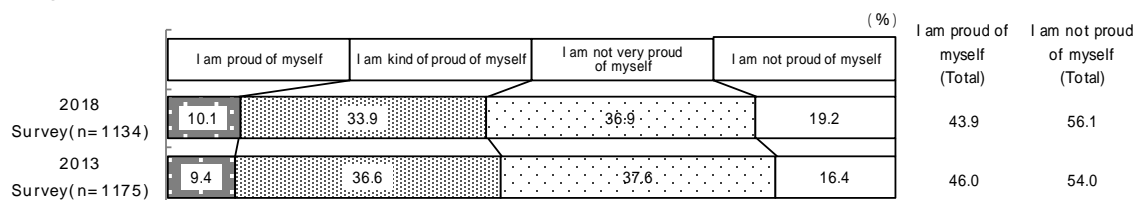
Q2. (c) Being patient/a hard worker



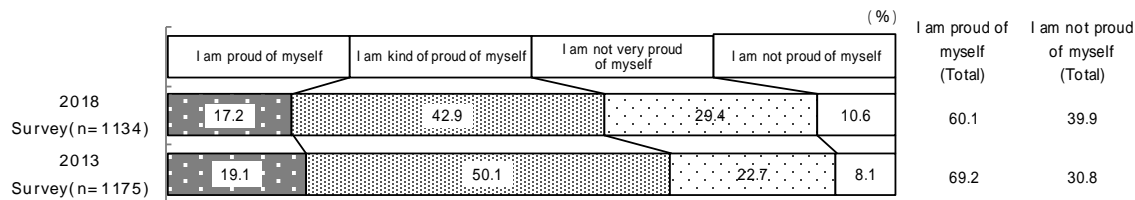
Q2. (d) Being modest and prudent



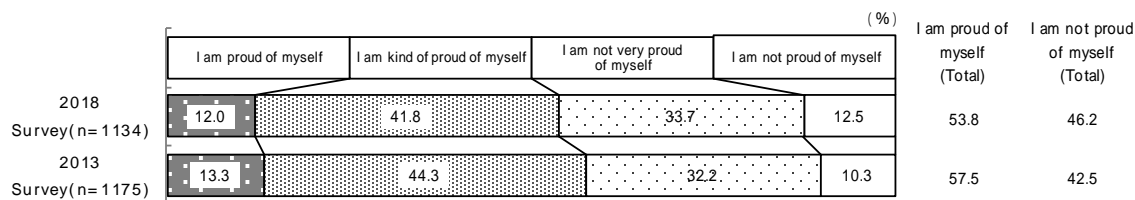
Q2. (e) Being wise/smart



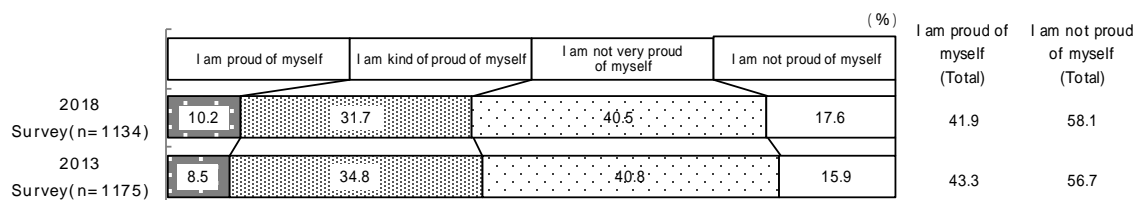
Q2. (f) Being earnest/conscientious



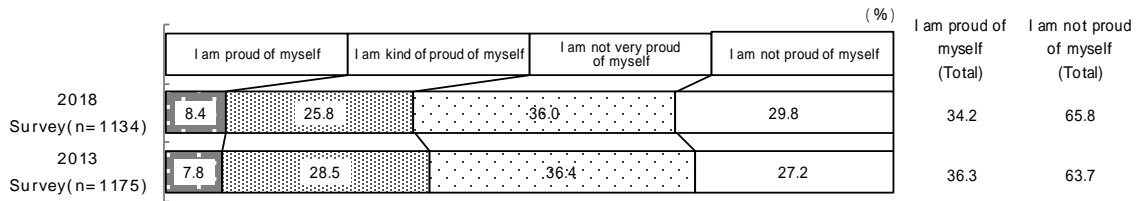
Q2. (g) Knowing what is just/right



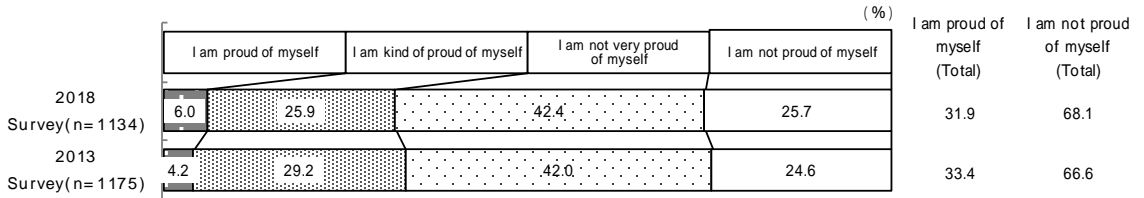
Q2. (h) Being able to make decisions/Have willpower



Q2. (i) Physical well being/Athletic ability

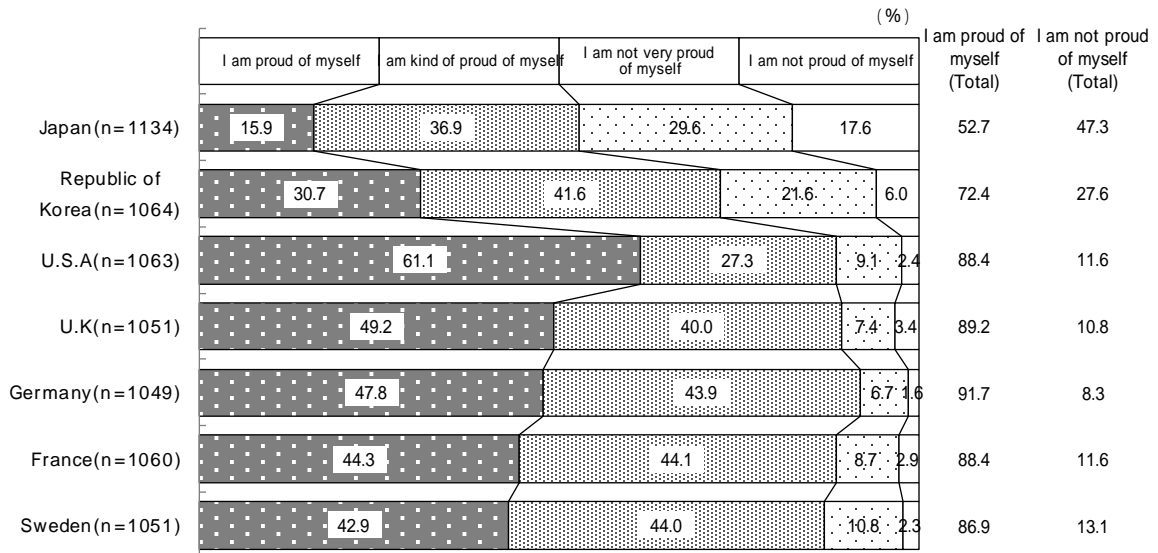


Q2. (j) Appearance

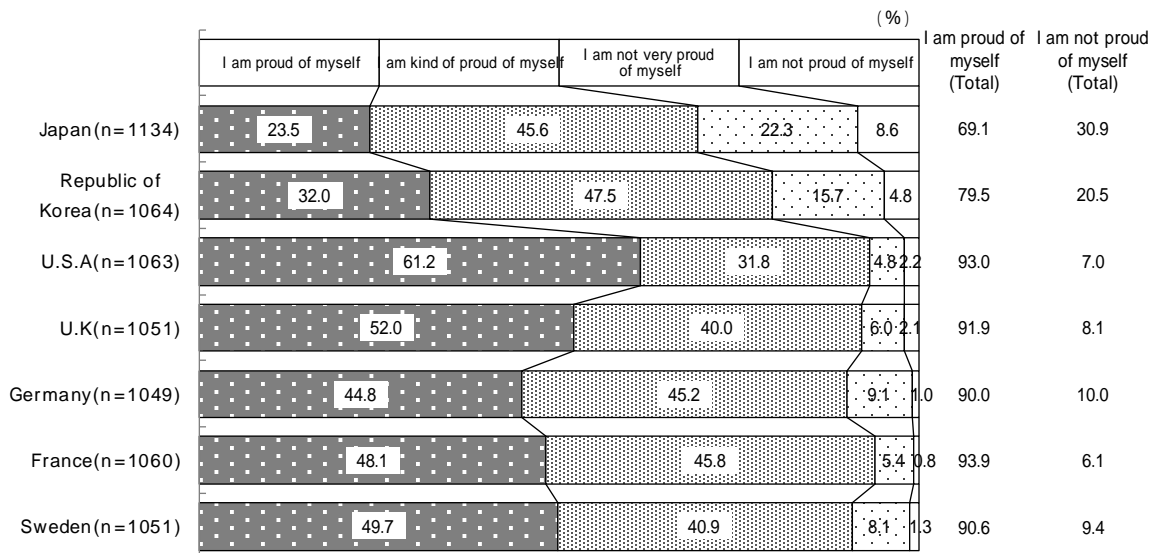


[By country]

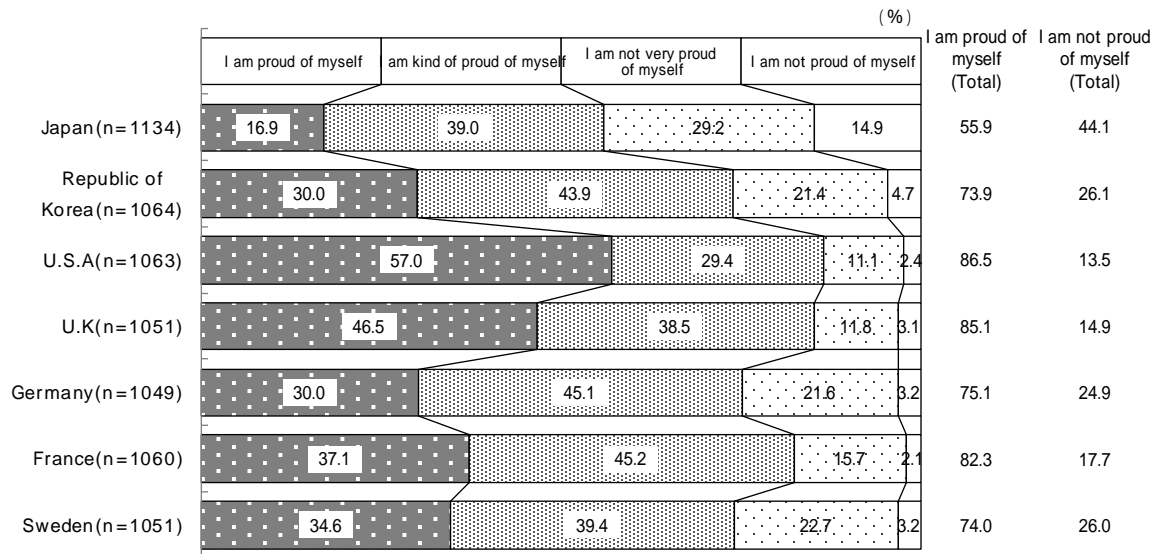
Q2. (a) Being friendly and outgoing



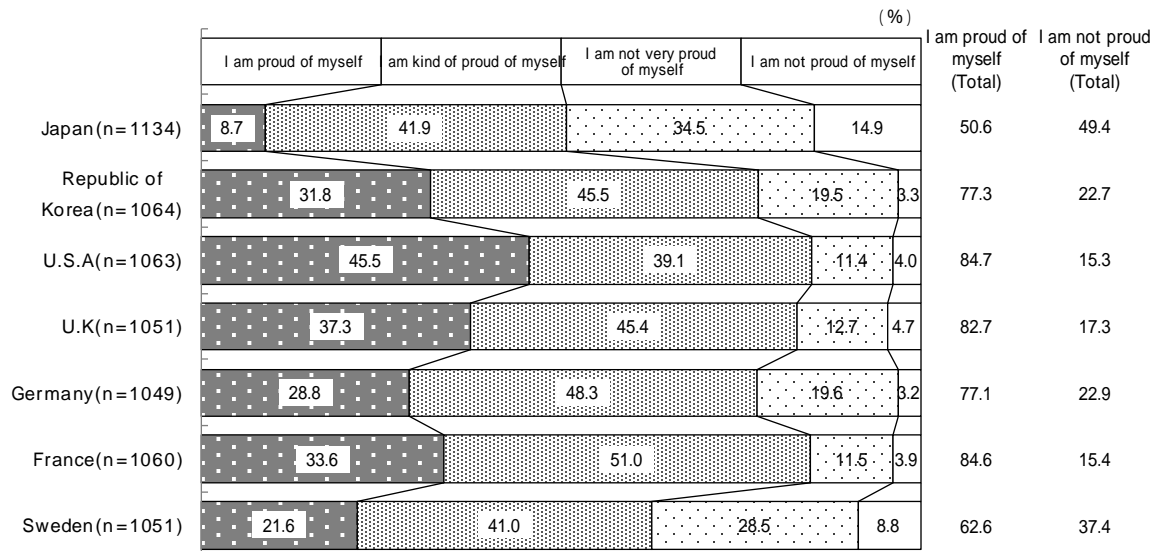
Q2. (b) Being kind



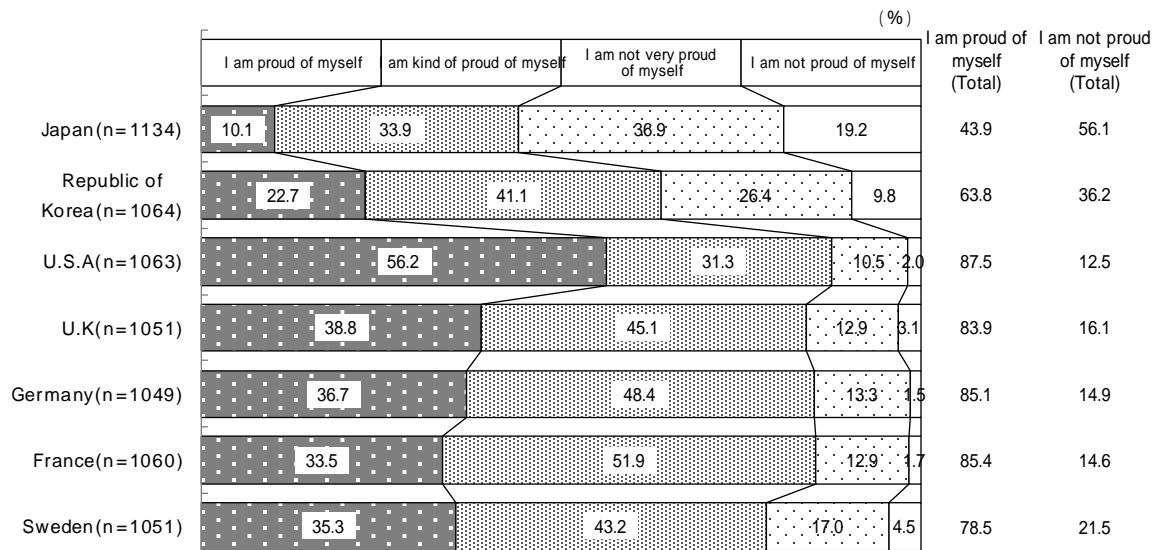
Q2. (c) Being patient/a hard worker



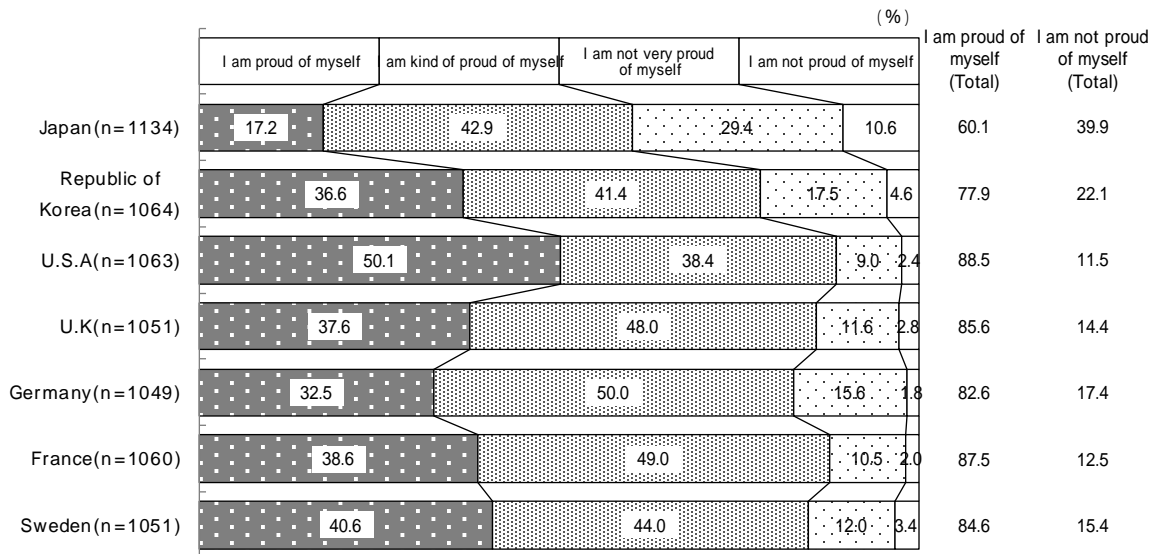
Q2. (d) Being modest and prudent



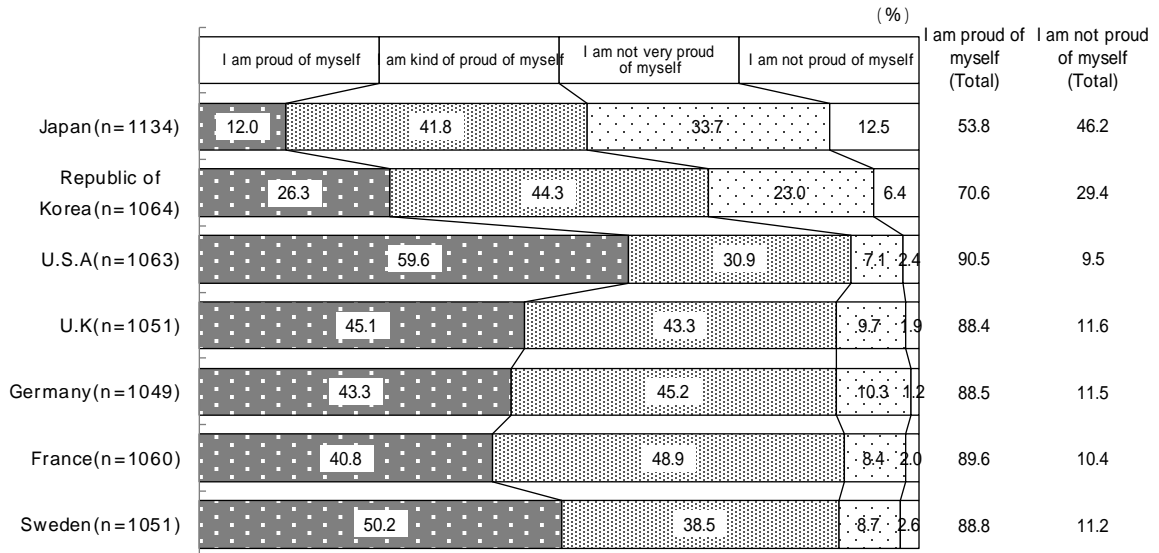
Q2. (e) Being wise/smart



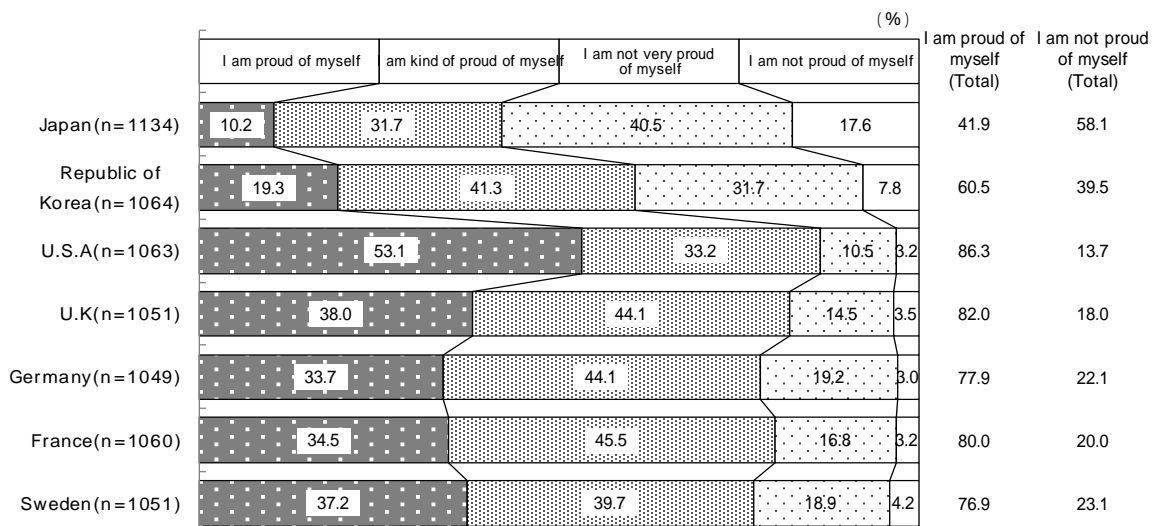
Q2. (f) Being earnest/conscientious



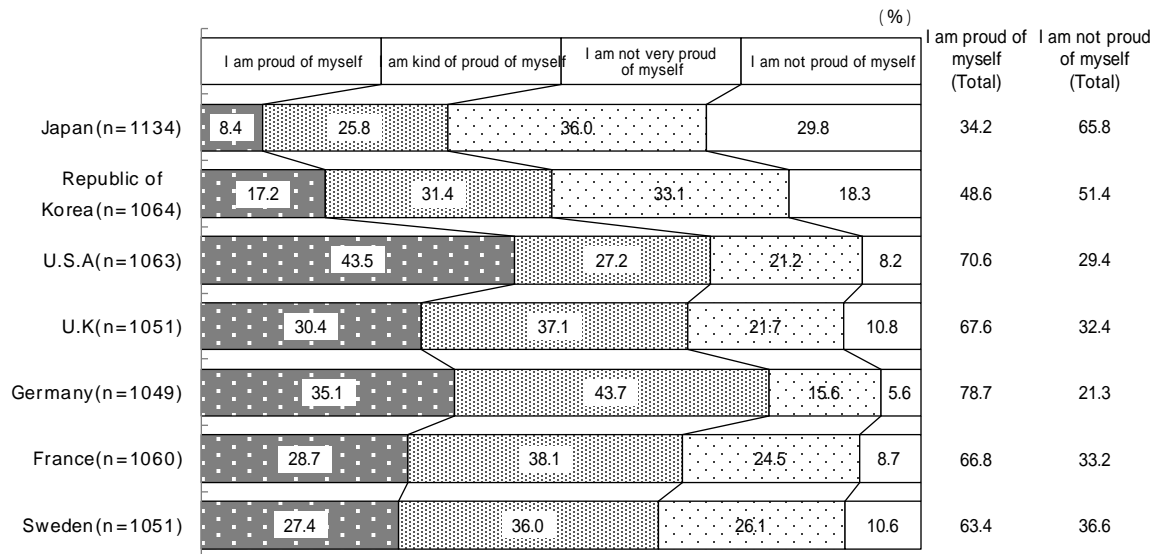
Q2. (g) Knowing what is just/right



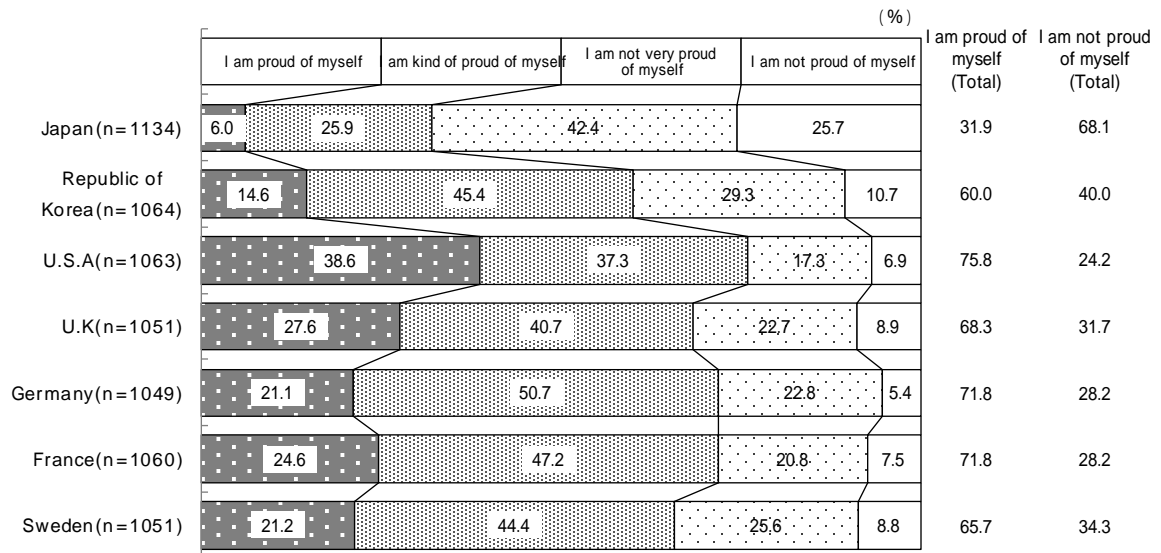
Q2. (h) Being able to make decisions/Have willpower



Q2. (i) Physical well being/Athletic ability

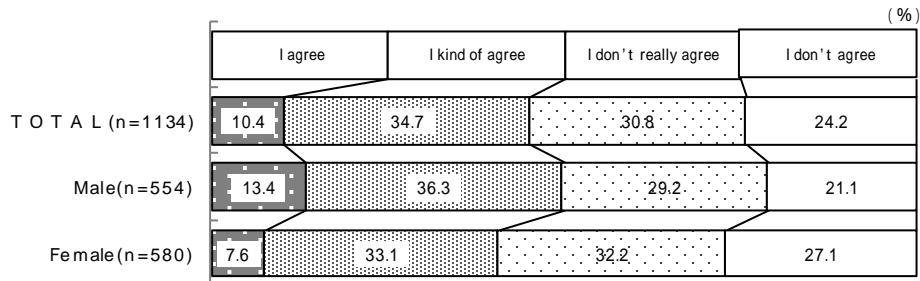


Q2. (j) Appearance

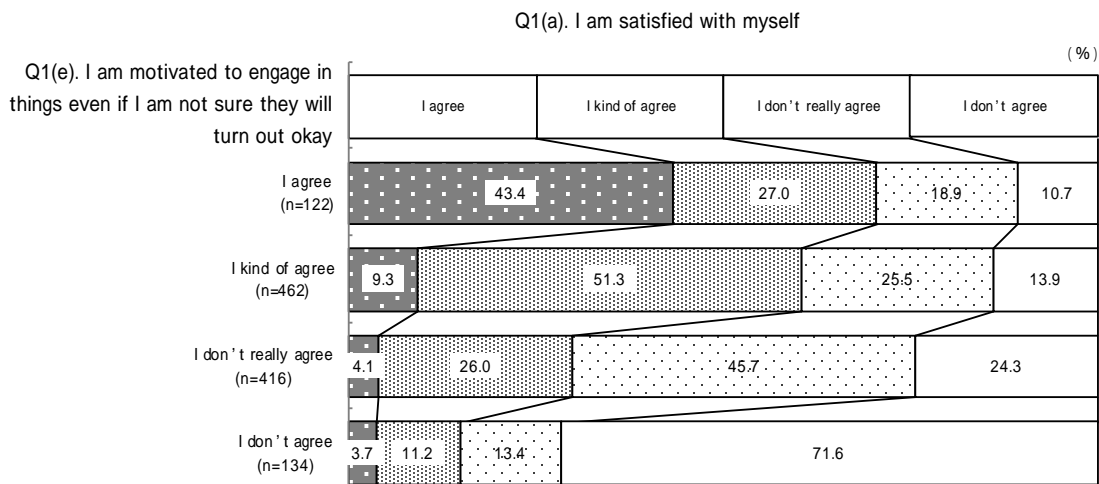
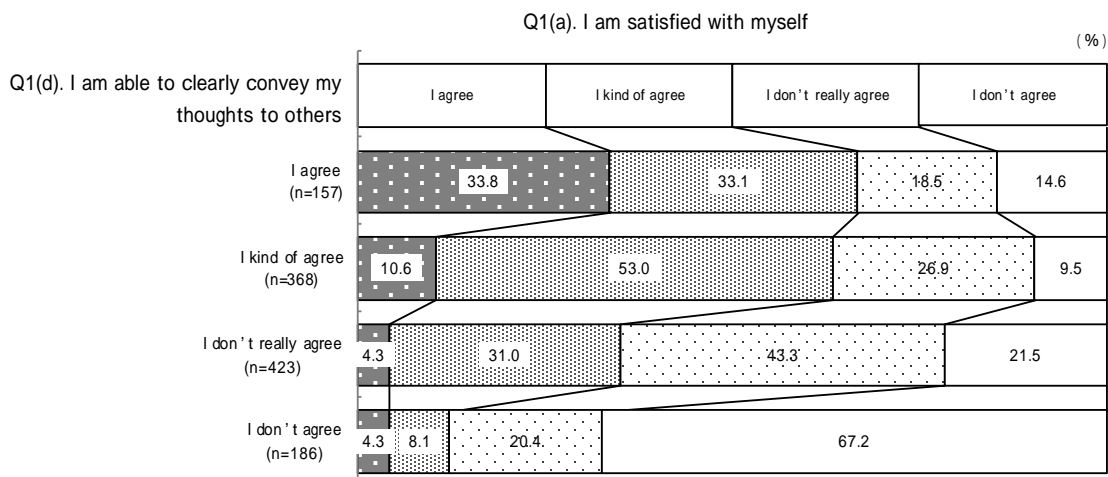


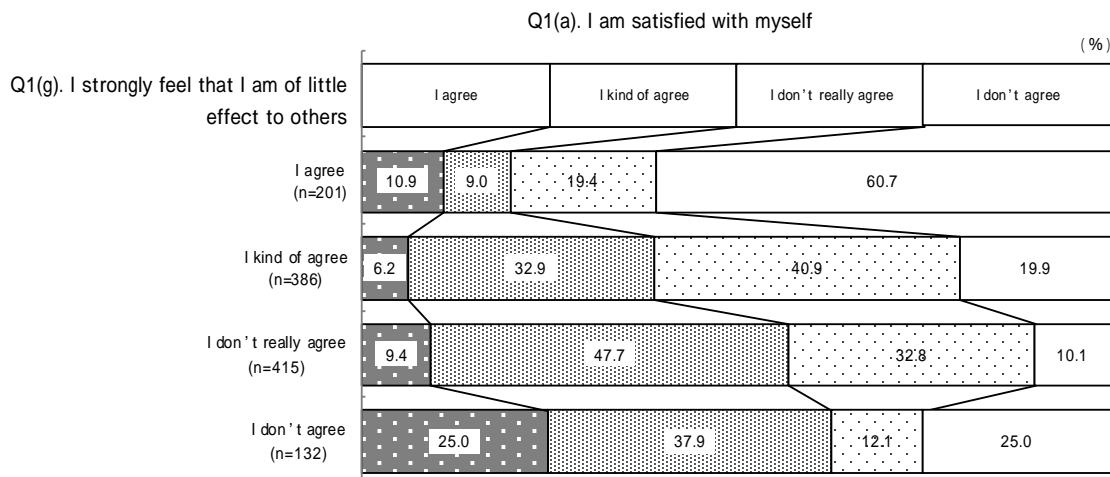
Analysis: Related Factors of Self-affirmation

45.1% of Japanese youth agreed (Total of “I agree” + “I kind of agree”) with “I am satisfied with myself,” which indicates that their sense of satisfaction with self is lower than the youth in the other countries covered in the study (See page 8). A gender breakdown of Japanese youth reveals that the males had a higher ‘I agree’ (Total) response percentage.



So what are the related factors of “sense of satisfaction with self”? This question was first approached by cross-tabulating “I am satisfied with myself” scores with the other attribute scores for self-image.





Among the Japanese youth who 'agreed' (Total) with "Q1. (d) I am able to clearly convey my thoughts to others" and "Q1. (e) I am motivated to engage in things even if I am not sure they will turn out okay," a high percentage 'agreed' (Total) with "I am satisfied with myself."

In contrast, among those who 'agreed' (Total) with "Q1. (g) I strongly feel that I am of little effect to others," a low percentage 'agreed' (Total) with "I am satisfied with myself."

Next is a correlation analysis between "Self-image" (Q1) and "Pride in self" (Q2). This was first approached by looking at the attribute correlations with "Self-image" in each country.

The correlation between "sense of satisfaction with self" and "Self-image":

	Japan	Republic of Korea	U.S.A	U.K	Germany	France	Sweden
Q1(b) I think that I have my own unique strengths	.61 **	.62 **	.42 **	.49 **	.41 **	.50 **	.56 **
Q1(c) I think that both my parents love (care about) me	.31 **	.46 **	.29 **	.24 **	.24 **	.22 **	.20 **
Q1(d) I am able to clearly convey my thoughts to others	.45 **	.48 **	.41 **	.43 **	.37 **	.31 **	.42 **
Q1(e) I am motivated to engage in things even if I am not sure they will turn out okay	.45 **	.53 **	.46 **	.48 **	.26 **	.29 **	.43 **
Q1(f) I feel that I just need only to be happy here and now	.22 **	.50 **	.24 **	.33 **	.23 **	.32 **	.37 **
Q1(g) I strongly feel that I am of little effect to others	-.32 **	-.18 **	.06	.00	-.08 *	.00	-.07 *
Q1(h) I don't think that people can be trusted	-.21 **	-.21 **	-.06	-.06 *	-.06	-.02	-.01
Q1(i) I often lie	-.06	-.12 **	.04	.05	-.01	.08 **	.08 **
Q1(j) I want to get married to have a family of my own soon	.25 **	.27 **	.12 **	.13 **	.08 *	.13 **	.14 **
Q1(k) I want to start working and earning money soon	.10 **	.12 **	.05	-.01	.03	.06	.03

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

Among attributes here, there is a strong correlation with "Q1. (b) I think that I have my own unique strengths" – not only in Japan but also in other countries as well. As this attribute and a 'sense of satisfaction with self' are both self-affirming concepts, a strong correlation is an expected result. On the other hand, this also suggests the prospect that there are young people unable to comprehend their own strengths and thus unable to self-affirm.

As for Japanese youth, it should next be pointed out that there is a strong correlation between "Q1. (d) I am able to clearly convey my thoughts to others" / "Q1. (e) I am motivated to engage in things even if I am not sure they will turn out okay" and "sense of satisfaction with self."

One relationship found for Japanese youth that differs from those in other countries is the strong negative correlation with "Q1. (g) I strongly feel that I am of little effect to others." The report on

the 2013 study included an analysis by Hiromichi Kato that focused on the correlation between “self efficacy” and “sense of satisfaction with self” that is unique among Japanese youth. The 2018 study results indicate that the same characteristic continues to be found among Japanese youth.

The correlation between “sense of satisfaction with self” and “pride in self”:

	Japan	Republic of Korea	U.S.A	U.K	Germany	France	Sweden
Q2(a) Being friendly and outgoing	.50 **	.49 **	.41 **	.49 **	.36 **	.47 **	.46 **
Q2(b) Being kind	.42 **	.43 **	.24 **	.20 **	.21 **	.24 **	.23 **
Q2(c) Being patient/a hard worker	.39 **	.38 **	.34 **	.29 **	.32 **	.29 **	.32 **
Q2(d) Being modest and prudent	.38 **	.37 **	.28 **	.19 **	.16 **	.17 **	.24 **
Q2(e) Being wise/smart	.40 **	.46 **	.32 **	.32 **	.28 **	.23 **	.34 **
Q2(f) Being earnest/conscientious	.28 **	.41 **	.27 **	.29 **	.24 **	.25 **	.26 **
Q2(g) Knowing what is just/right	.36 **	.38 **	.27 **	.27 **	.21 **	.27 **	.22 **
Q2(h) Being able to make decisions/Have willpower	.48 **	.44 **	.38 **	.43 **	.32 **	.35 **	.35 **
Q2(i) Physical well being/Athletic ability	.36 **	.36 **	.48 **	.43 **	.37 **	.37 **	.46 **
Q2(j) Appearance	.46 **	.42 **	.45 **	.45 **	.42 **	.39 **	.45 **

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

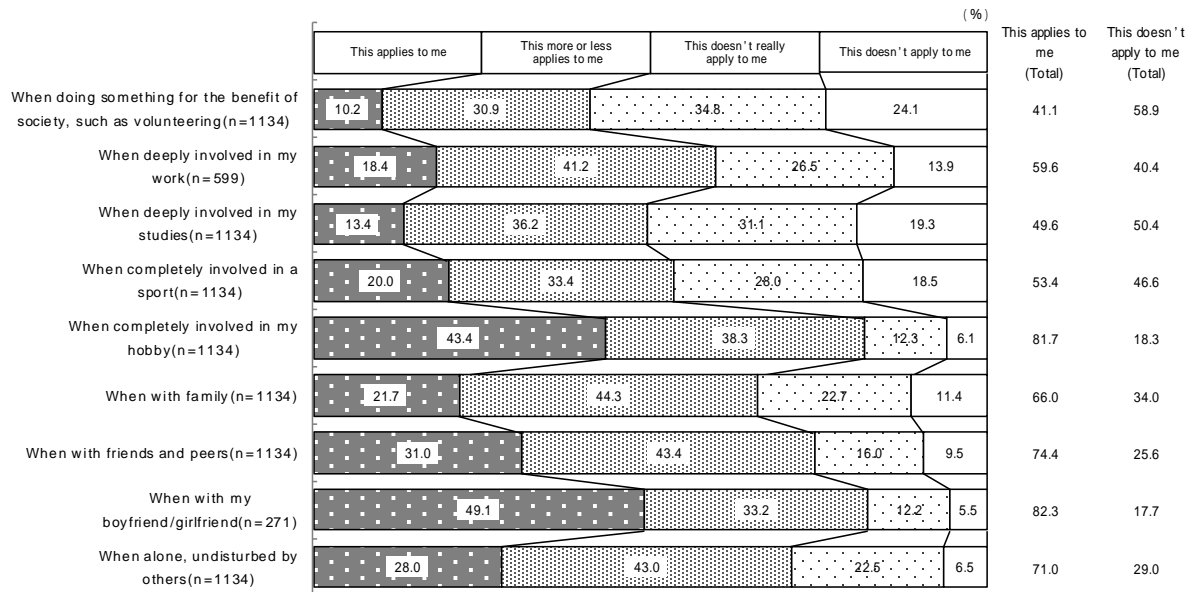
Next observed was the correlation with the attribute “pride in self” in each country. These attributes are all observed as having a relatively positive correlation. With regard to Japan, the correlation with “Q2. (a) Being friendly and outgoing” is relatively strong. This is followed by strong correlations with “Q2. (h) Being able to make decisions/Have willpower” and “Q2. (j) Appearance.”

Characteristic of other countries is the strong correlation to “Q2. (a) Being friendly and outgoing,” a finding consistent with Japan. However, in the USA, the correlation with “Q2. (i) Physical well being/Athletic ability” is strongest among these attributes. And in the UK, Germany, and France the correlation with “Q2. (d) Being modest and prudent” is weak though significant.

(3) Sense of fulfillment

Q3. At what sorts of times do you feel fulfilled? Please give the one answer that applies for each. (Please choose one for each.)

When asked about their sense of fulfillment, Japanese youth gave the highest ‘This applies to me’ (Total of “This applies to me” + “This more or less applies to me”) response percentage for “When with my boyfriend/girlfriend” (82.3%). This was followed by “When completely involved in my hobby” (81.7%) and “When with friends and peers” (74.4%).

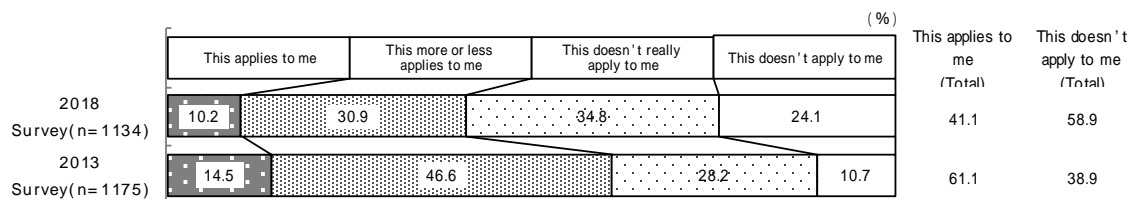


* “When deeply involved in my work” was asked to workers.

* “When with my boyfriend/girlfriend” was asked to those in common-law marriages, divorced or widowed, or unmarried but with boyfriend/girlfriend.

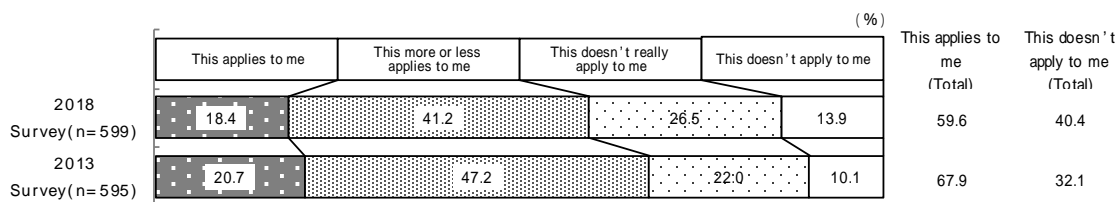
For Japanese youth, a comparison with the survey in 2013 reveals that the ‘This applies to me’ (Total) response percentage was lower this time for “When deeply involved in my work” (-8.3 points), “When with my boyfriend/girlfriend” (-7.5 points), “When completely involved in a sport” (-6.4 points), “When completely involved in my hobby” (-5.9 points), and “When with friends and peers” (-5.9 points).

Q3. (a) When doing something for the benefit of society, such as volunteering

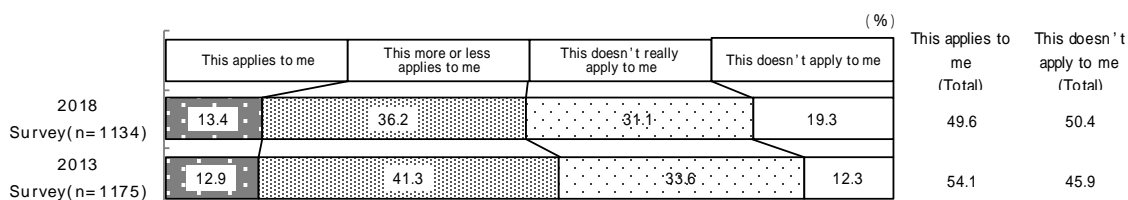


* In the 2013 study, respondents responded to “When doing something for the benefit of society.”

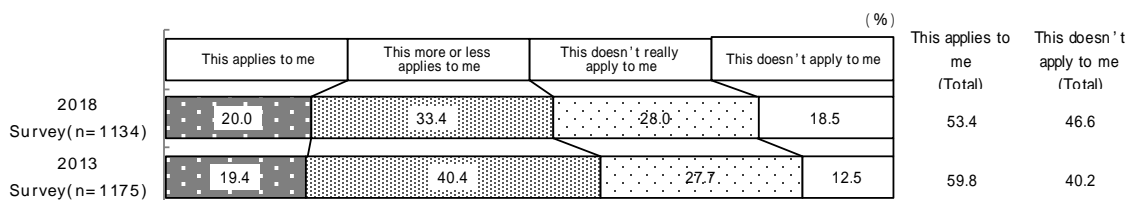
Q3. (b) When deeply involved in my work



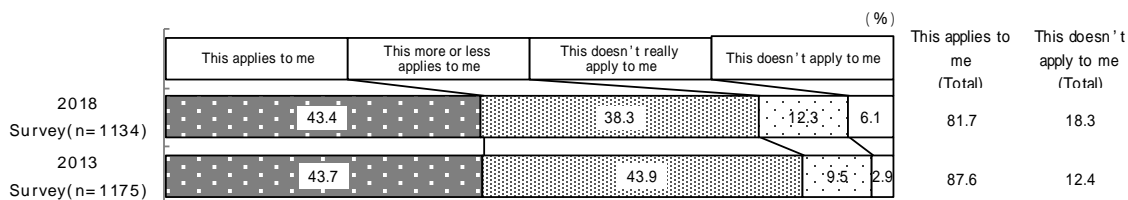
Q3. (c) When deeply involved in my studies



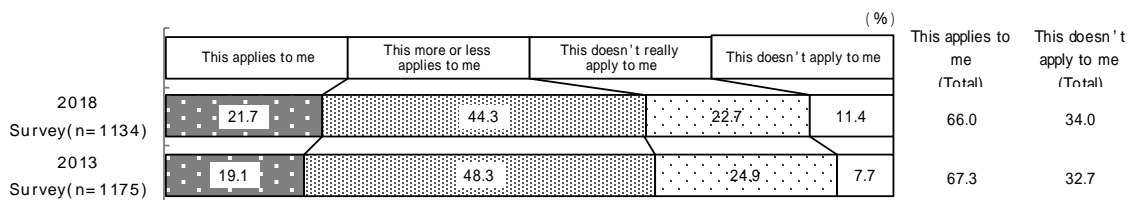
Q3. (d) When completely involved in a sport



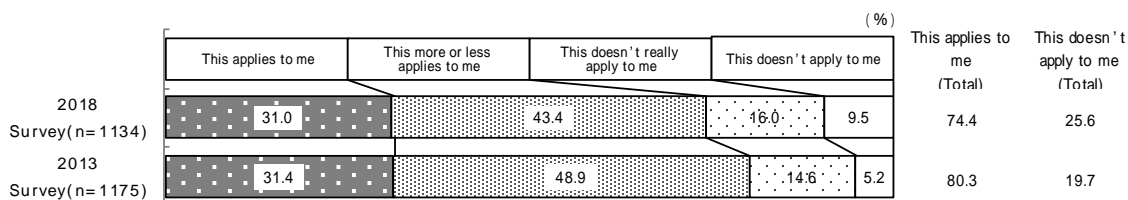
Q3. (e) When completely involved in my hobby



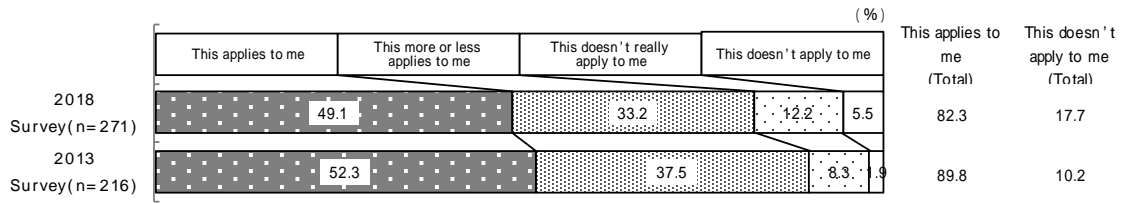
Q3. (f) When with family



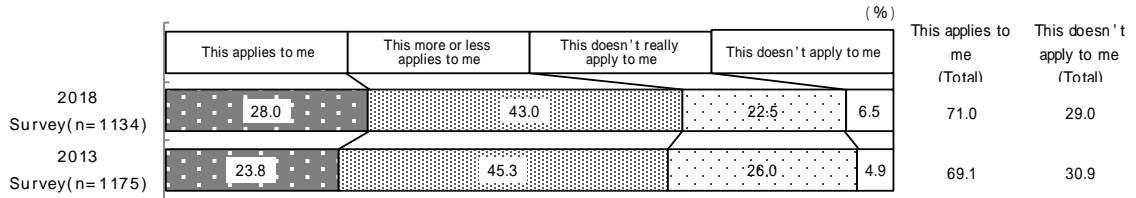
Q3. (g) When with friends and peers



Q3. (h) When with my boyfriend/girlfriend

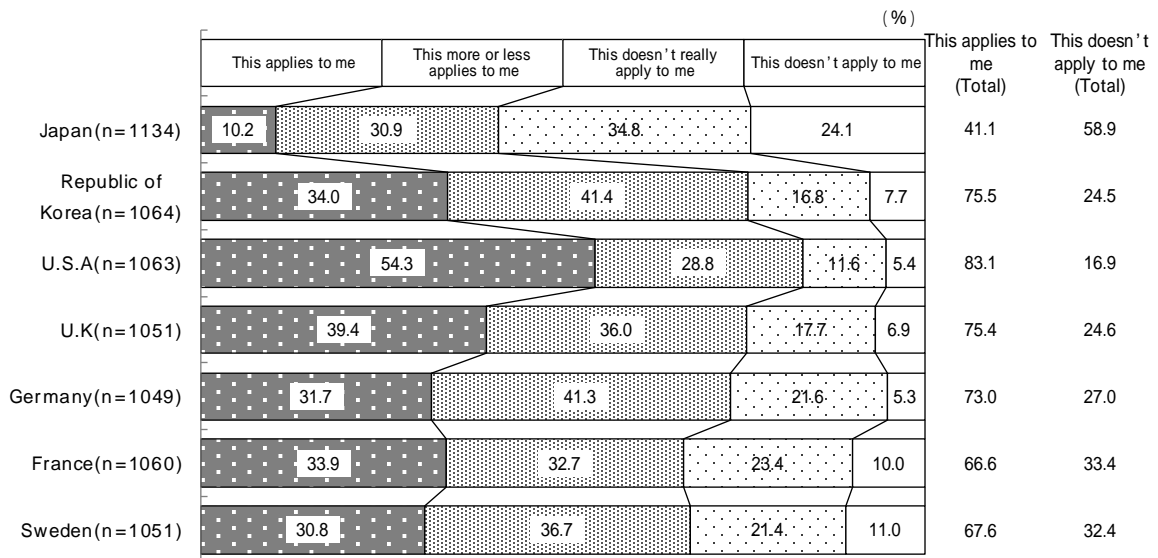


Q3. (i) When alone, undisturbed by others

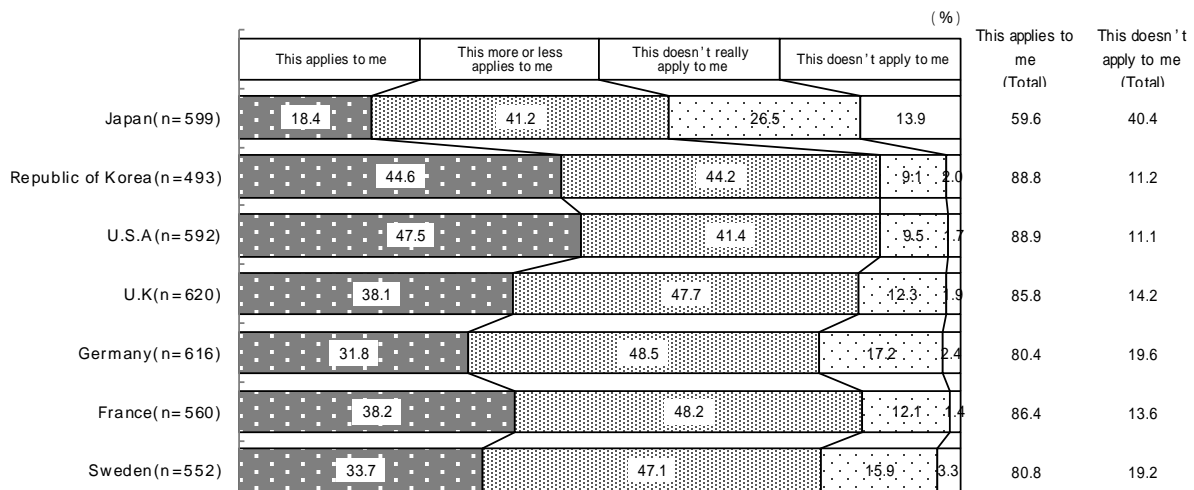


[By country]

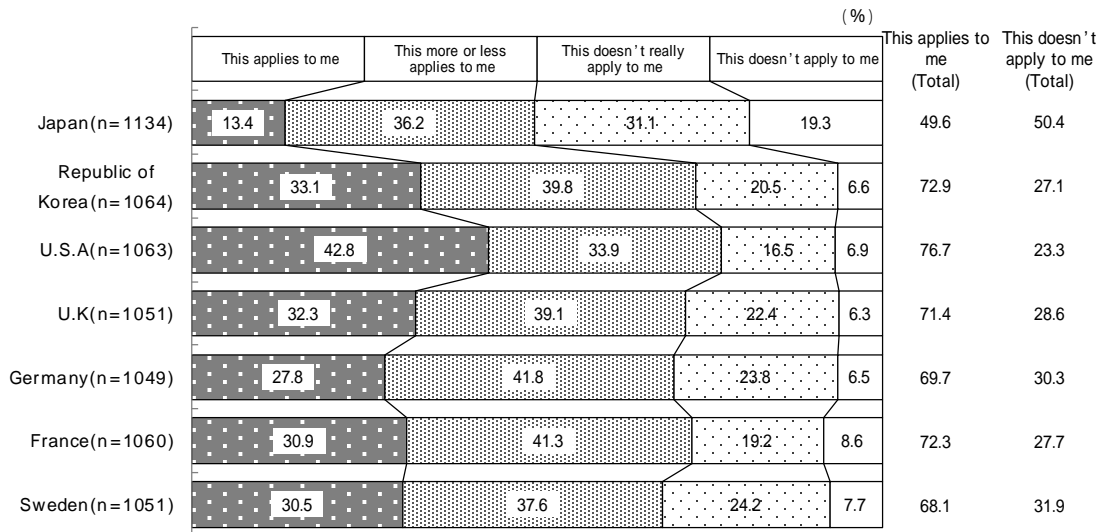
Q3. (a) When doing something for the benefit of society, such as volunteering



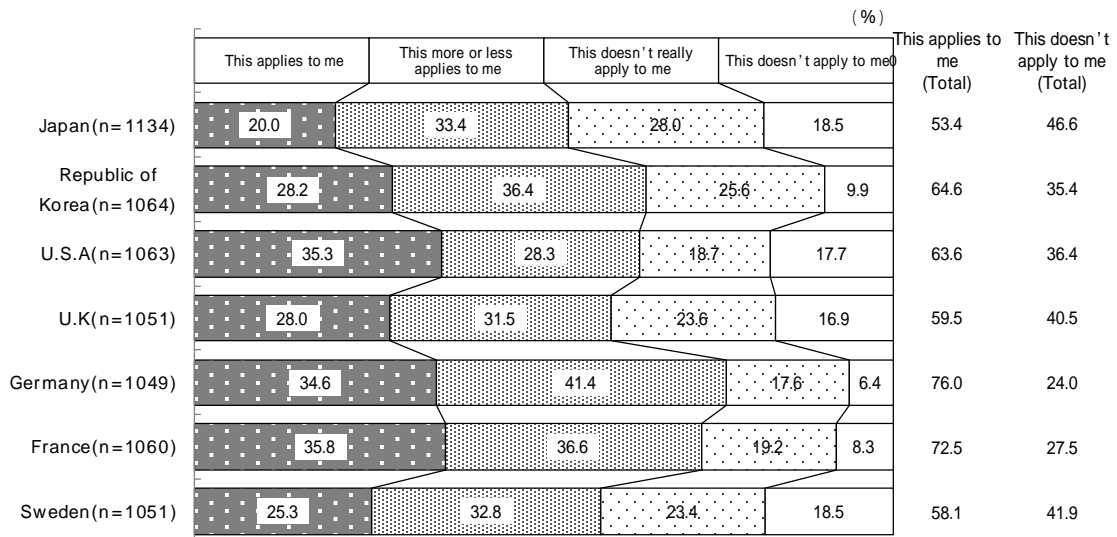
3. (b) When deeply involved in my work



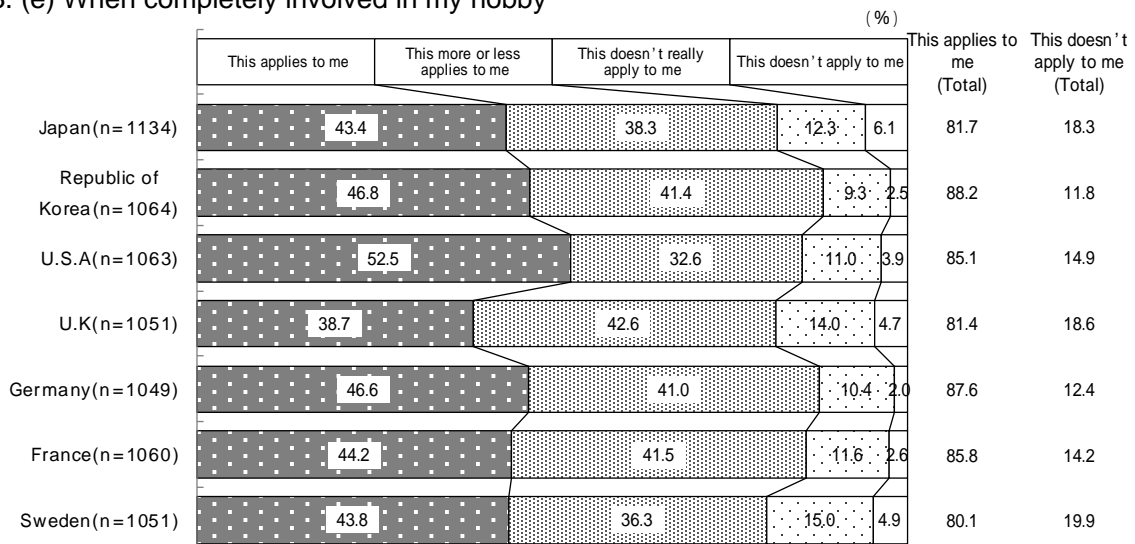
Q3. (c) When deeply involved in my studies



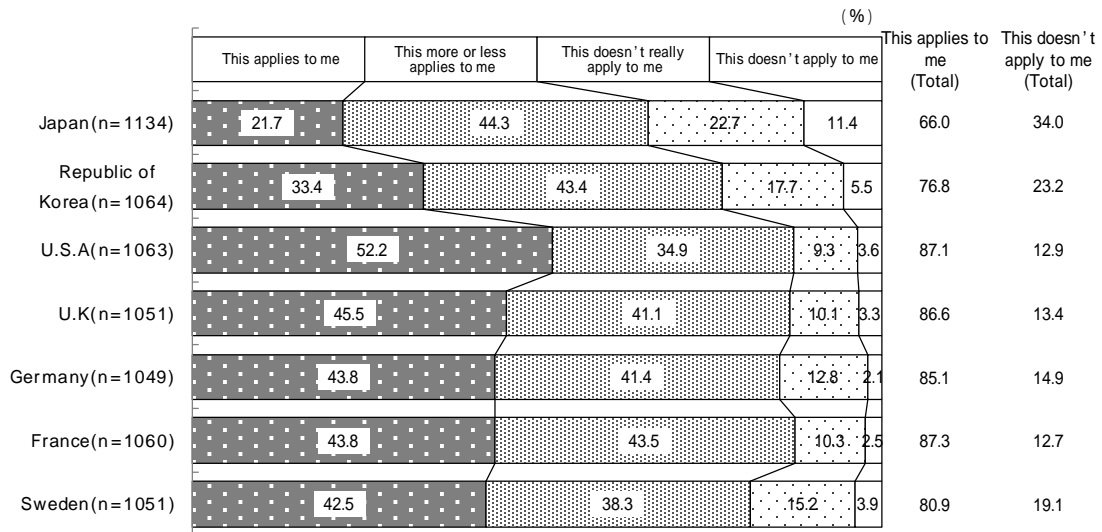
Q3. (d) When completely involved in a sport



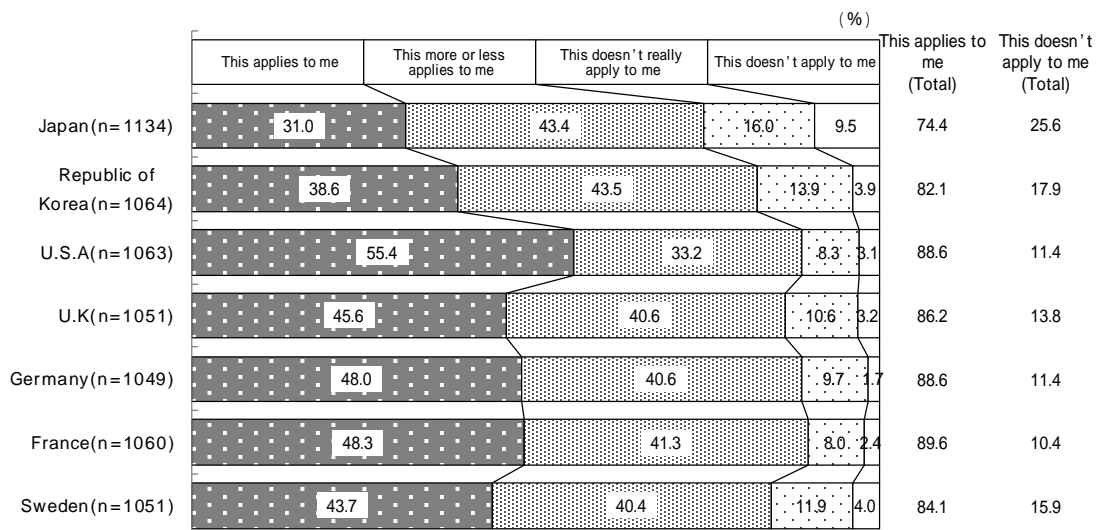
Q3. (e) When completely involved in my hobby



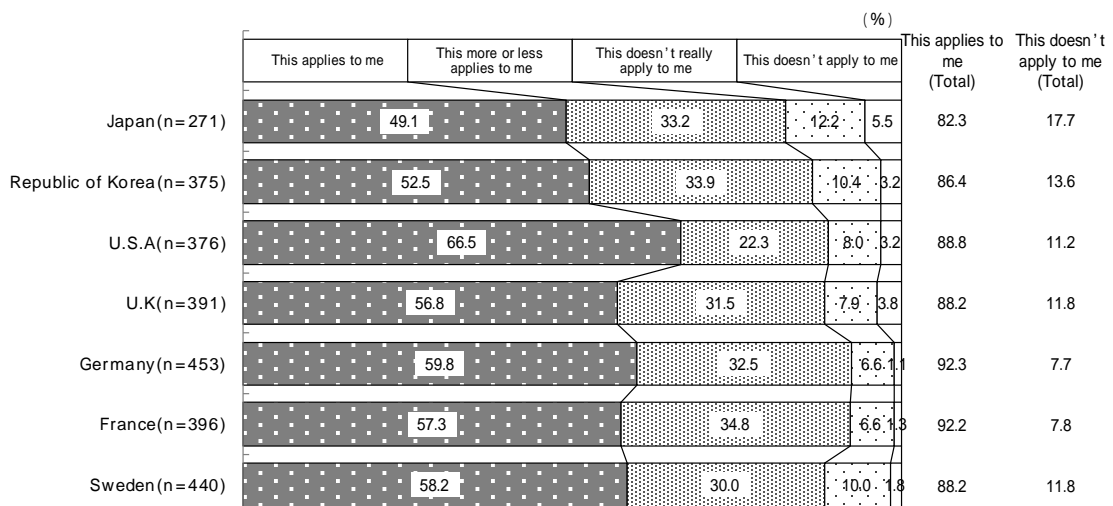
Q3. (f) When with family



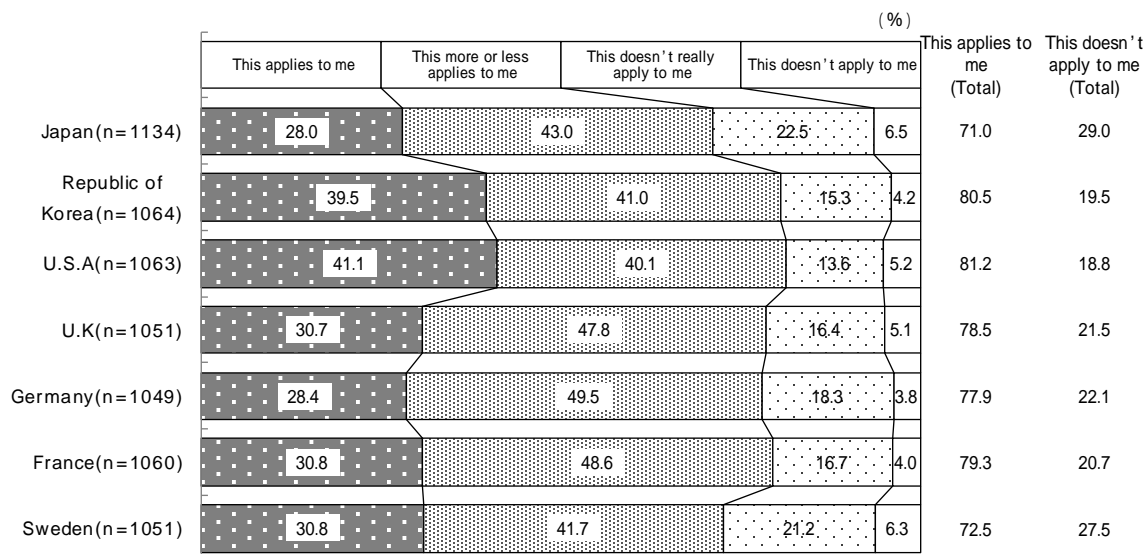
Q3. (g) When with friends and peers



Q3. (h) When with my boyfriend/girlfriend



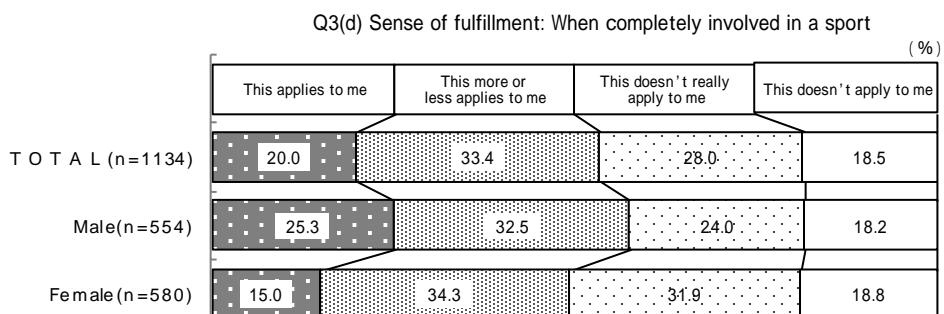
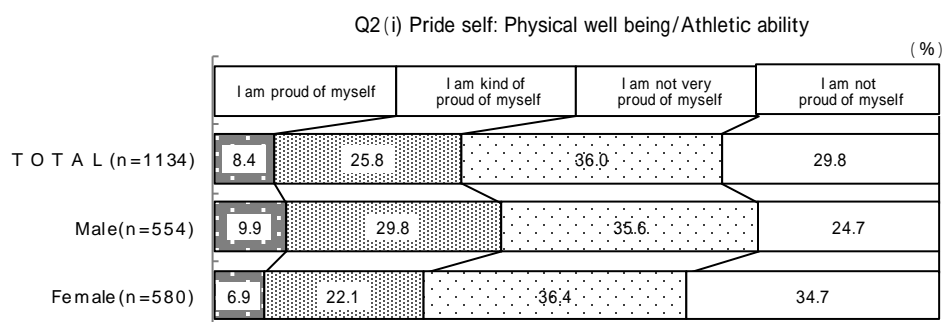
Q3. (i) When alone, undisturbed by others



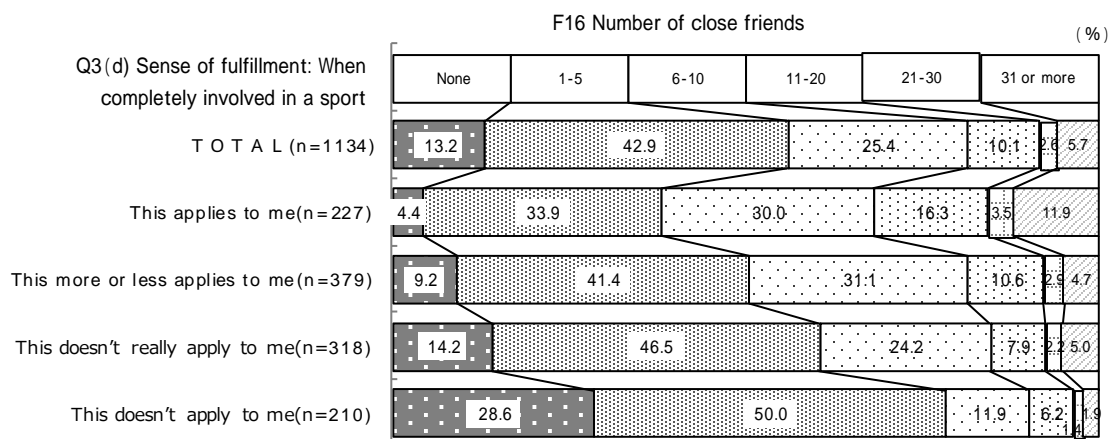
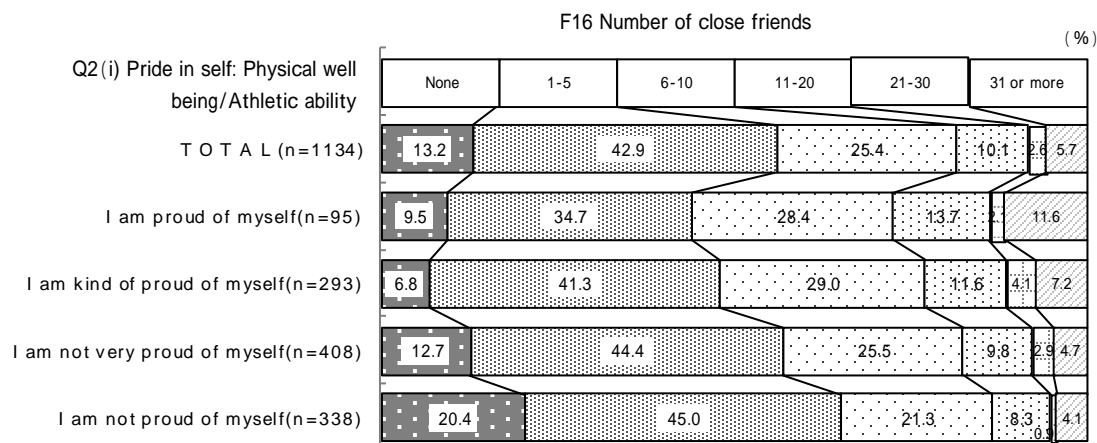
Analysis: The effect of sports

Verification was done to determine the relationship that sports has with friendship and a sense of self-affirmation among Japanese youth. The questions related to sports are “Q2. (i) Pride in self Physical well being/Athletic ability” and “Q3. (d) Sense of fulfillment when completely involved in a sport.”

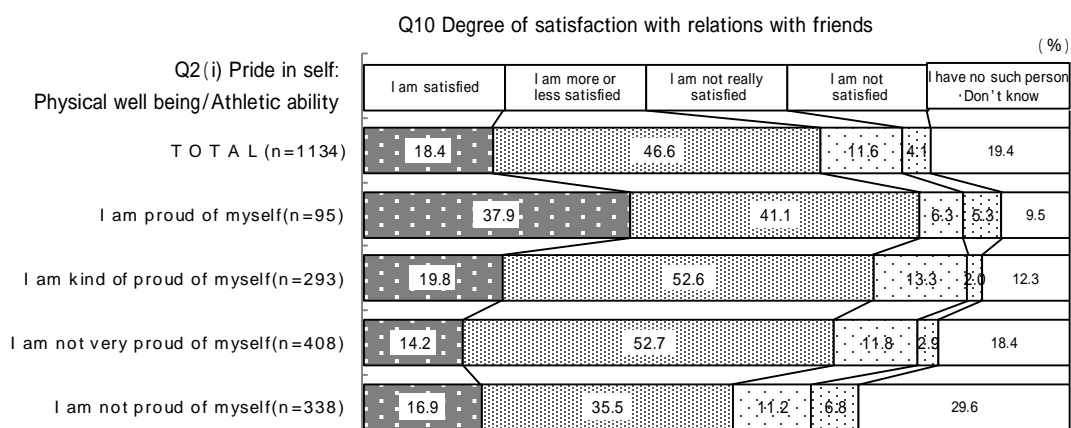
A breakdown by gender indicates that for “Q2. Pride in self (i) Physical well being/Athletic ability” a higher percentage of males answered ‘I am proud of myself’ (Total of “I am proud of myself” + “I am kind of proud of myself”). For “Q3. (d) Sense of fulfillment when completely involved in a sport” as well, a higher percentage of males answered ‘This applies to me’ (Total of “This applies to me” + “This more or less applies to me”).



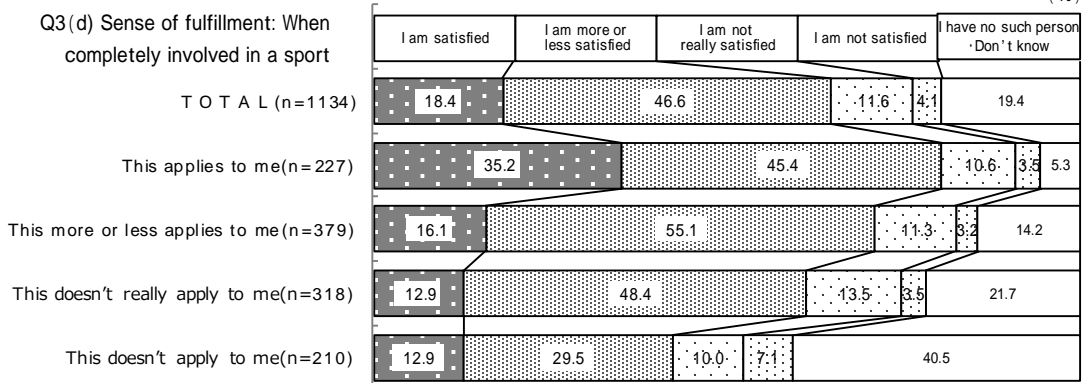
Regarding the number of close friends, those who answered 'I am proud of myself' (Total) for "Q2. (i) Pride in self Physical well being/Athletic ability" and 'This applies to me' (Total) for "Q3. (d) Sense of fulfillment when completely involved in a sport" tended to have a higher number of close friends.



Regarding the degree of satisfaction with friends, those who answered 'I am proud of myself' (Total) for "Q2. Pride in self (i) Physical well being/Athletic ability" and 'This applies to me' (Total) for "Q3. Sense of fulfillment (d) When completely involved in a sport" tended to give higher scores for 'I am satisfied' (Total of "I am satisfied" + "I am more or less satisfied") with "Q10. Degree of satisfaction with friends."

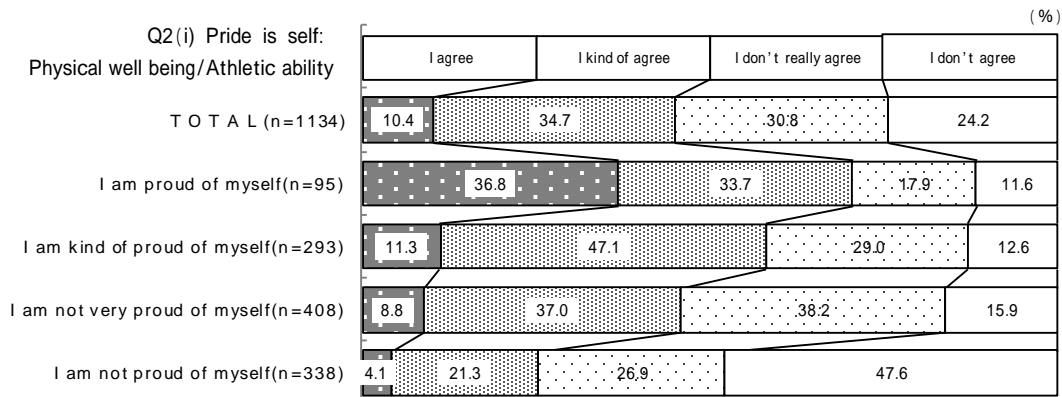


Q10 Degree of satisfaction with relations with friends (%)

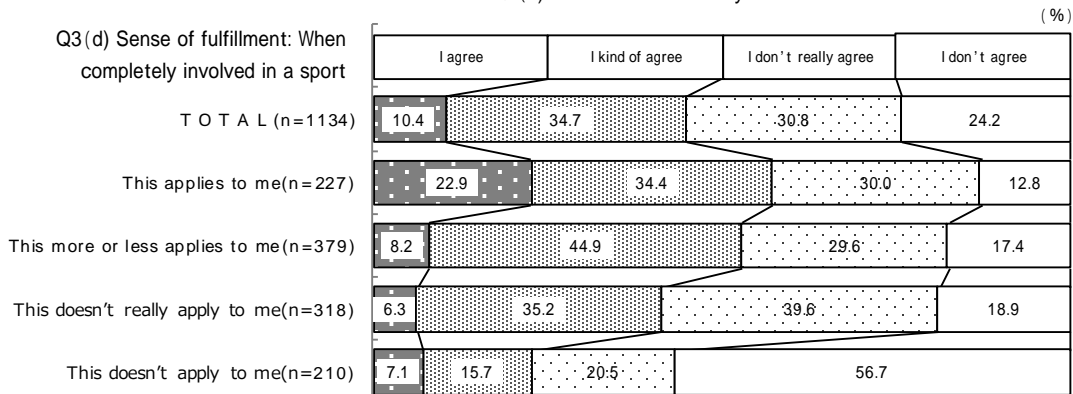


The next subject looked at was the connection between sports and sense of self-affirmation. Those who gave 'I am proud of myself' (Total) for "Q2. (i) Pride in self Physical well being/Athletic ability" and 'This applies to me' (Total) for "Q3. (d) Sense of fulfillment when completely involved in a sport" tended to give 'I agree' (Total of "I agree" + "I kind of agree") more for "Q1. (a) I am satisfied with myself." Similarly, a higher percentage of them also gave 'I agree' (Total) for "Q1. (b) I think that I have my own unique strengths."

Q1 (a) I am satisfied with myself (%)



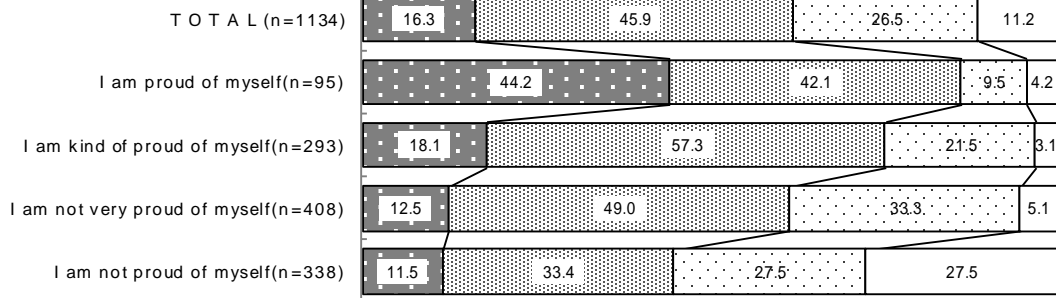
Q1 (a) I am satisfied with myself (%)



Q1(b) I think that I have my own unique strengths

(%)

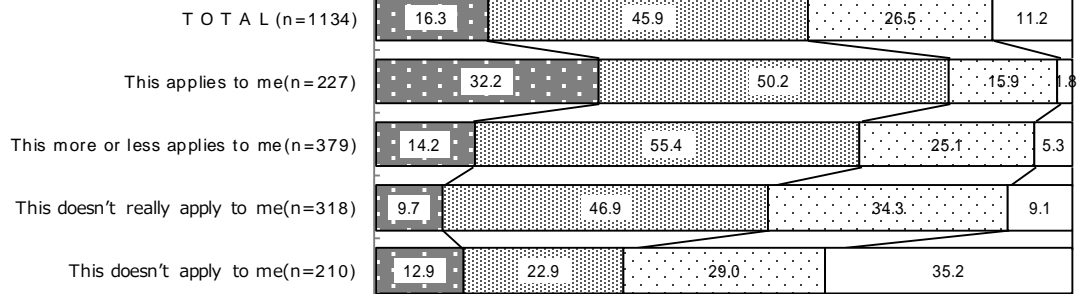
Q2(i) Pride in self:
Physical well being/Athletic ability



Q1(b) I think that I have my own unique strengths

(%)

Q3(d) Sense of fulfillment: When
completely involved in a sport



<Reference>

The following indicates the results of regression analysis in which (1) “F16 Number of close friends,” “Q10 Degree of satisfaction with friends,” “Q1. (a) I am satisfied with myself,” and “Q1. (b) I think that I have my own unique strengths” were used as explained variables and (2) “Q2. (i) Pride in physical well being/athletic ability” and “Q3. (d) Sense of fulfillment when completely involved in a sport” were used as explanatory variables for the purpose of examining the connection to sports.

[Association between sports and friendship/self-affirmation (1,134 samples)]

Explanatory variable	Explained variable: F16 Number of close friends			
	Estimated coefficient	Standard error	t value	p value
Q2. (i) Pride in physical well being/athletic ability	0.047	0.045	1.058	0.290
Q3. (d) Sense of fulfillment when completely involved in a sport	0.312 **	0.042	7.488	0.000
Adjusted R-squared value F value	0.074 45.970 (0.000)			

Explanatory variable	Explained variable: Q10 Degree of satisfaction with friends			
	Estimated coefficient	Standard error	t value	p value
Q2. (i) Pride in physical well being/athletic ability	0.038	0.031	1.228	0.220
Q3. (d) Sense of fulfillment when completely involved in a sport	0.100 **	0.029	3.453	0.001
Adjusted R-squared value F value	0.025 12.580 (0.000)			

Explanatory variable	Explained variable: Q1 (a) I am satisfied with myself			
	Estimated coefficient	Standard error	t value	p value
Q2. (i) Pride in physical well being/athletic ability	0.282 **	0.033	8.519	0.000
Q3. (d) Sense of fulfillment when completely involved in a sport	0.149 **	0.031	4.856	0.000
Adjusted R-squared value F value	0.147 98.294 (0.000)			

Explanatory variable	Explained variable: Q1 (b) I have my own unique strengths			
	Estimated coefficient	Standard error	t value	p value
Q2. (i) Pride in physical well being/athletic ability	0.183 **	0.030	6.042	0.000
Q3. (d) Sense of fulfillment when completely involved in a sport	0.223 **	0.028	7.939	0.000
Adjusted R-squared value F value	0.156 105.595 (0.000)			

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

* Since each question had “don’t know” as a response option, it was omitted from the calculation by pairing.

* Adjusted R-square value: Explains the degree to which the explanatory variables explain the variation of the explained variable. R-square can take on any value between 0 and 1, with a value closer to 1 indicating that a greater proportion of variance is accounted for by the model.

* F-value: The value that represents the validity of the explanatory variable to explain the explained variable.

Of the four analyses done, all “Q3. (d) Sense of fulfillment when completely involved in a sport” coefficient values are positive at the significance level of 1%. This is an indication of the tendency toward more positive friendships and a stronger sense of self-affirmation among young people who indicate a sense of fulfillment when completely involved in a sport.

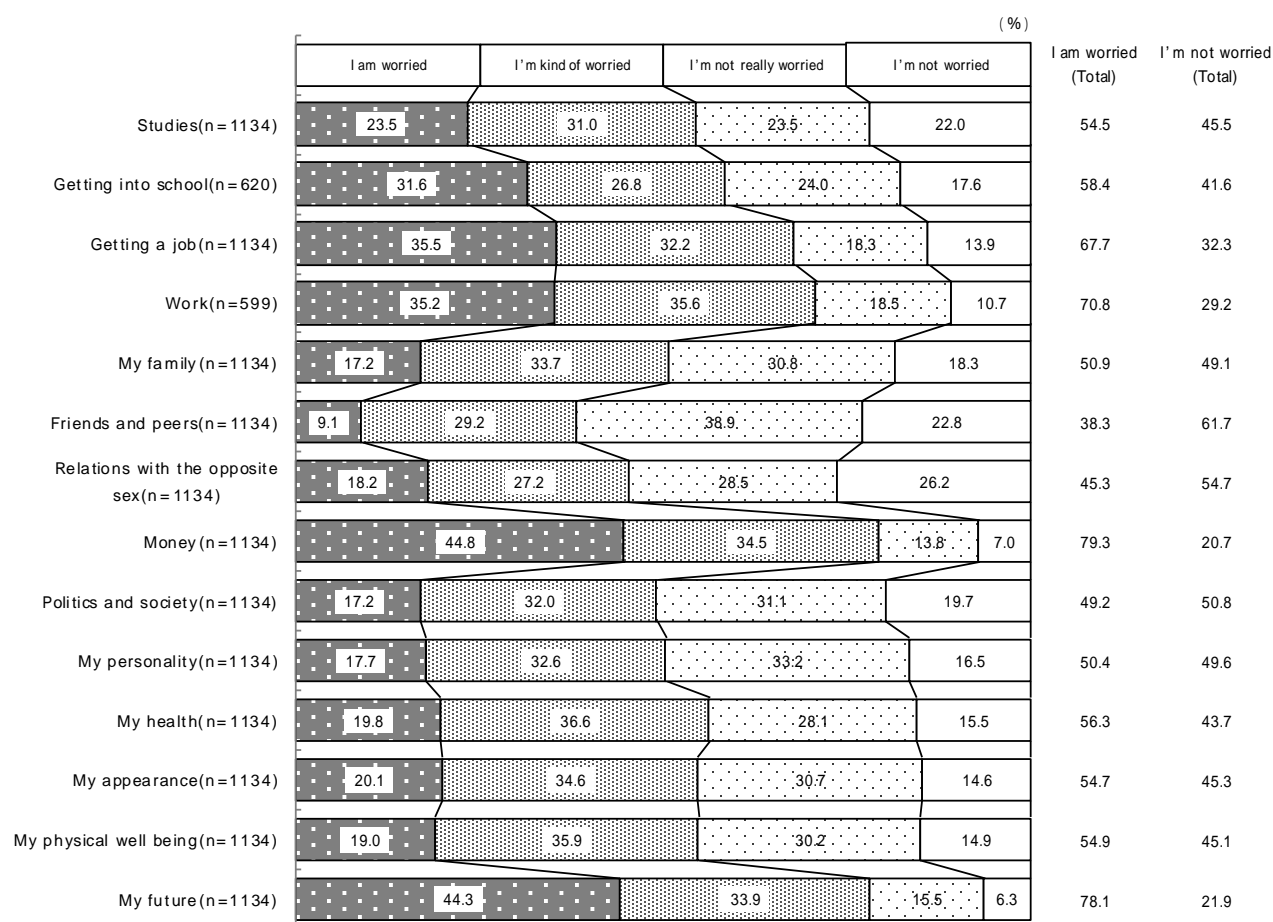
Since all adjusted R-squared values are low, this should be regarded as reference data.

2. Concerns and worries

(1) Whether there are concerns and worries

Q4. How worried are you about each of the following? Please give the one answer that applies for each. (Please choose one for each.)

When asked about their whether they currently had concerns and worries, Japanese youth gave the highest 'I am worried' (Total of "I am worried" + "I'm kind of worried") response percentage for "Money" (79.3%). This was followed by "My future" (78.1%) and "Work" (70.8%). In contrast, the lowest 'I am worried' (Total) response percentage was given for "Friends and peers" (38.3%).

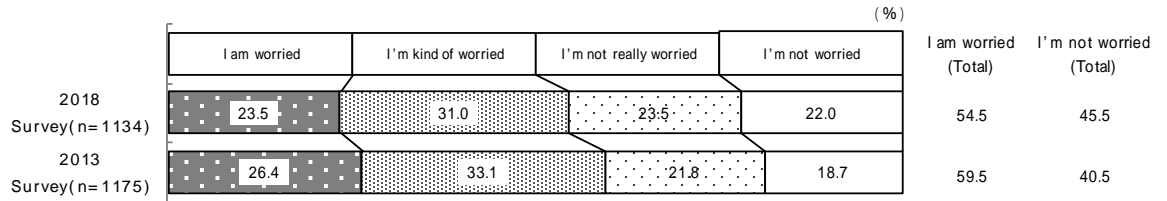


* "Getting into school" was asked to those currently enrolled in school.

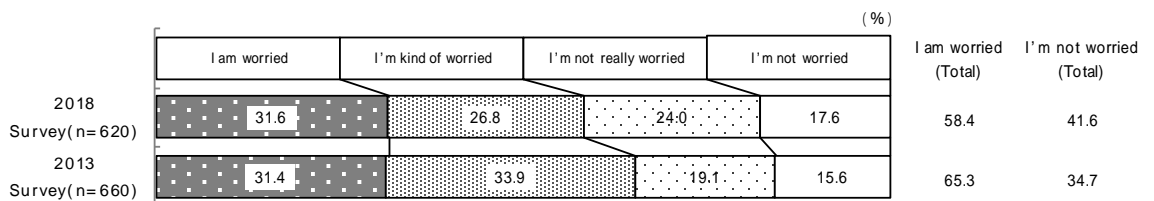
* "Work" was asked to workers.

For Japanese youth, a comparison with the survey in 2013 reveals that the 'I am worried' (Total) response percentages were lower this time for "Getting into school" (-6.9 points) and "Studies" (-5.0 points).

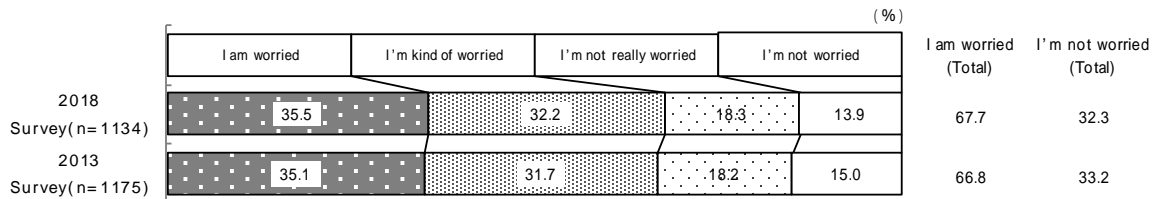
Q4. (a) Studies



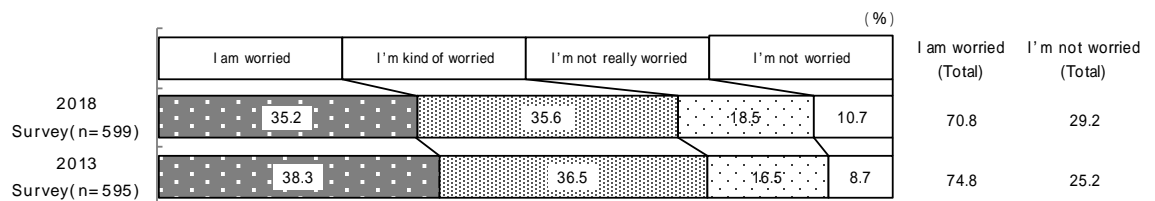
Q4. (b) Getting into school



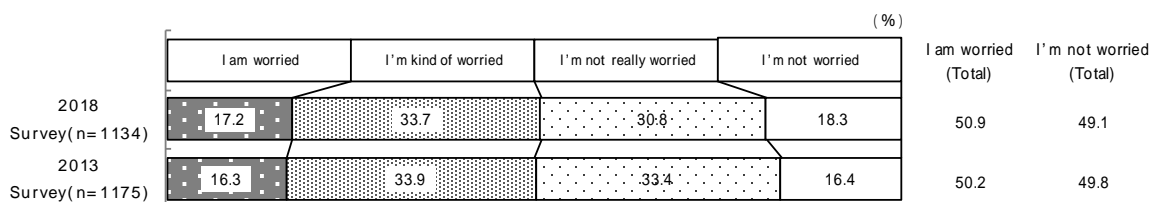
Q4. (c) Getting a job



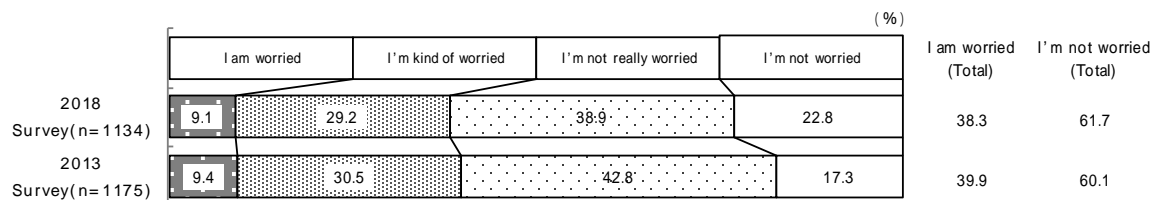
Q4. (d) Work



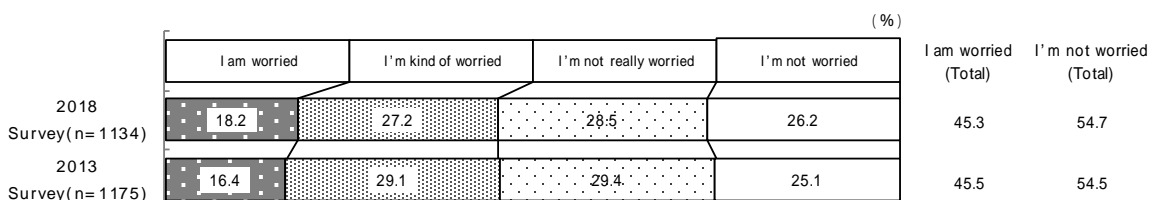
Q4. (e) My family



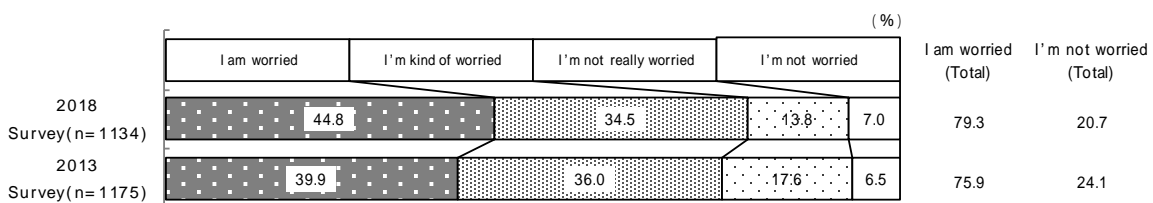
Q4. (f) Friends and peers



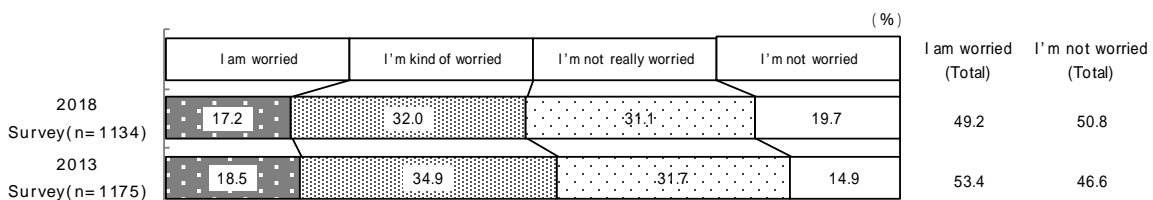
Q4. (g) Relations with the opposite sex



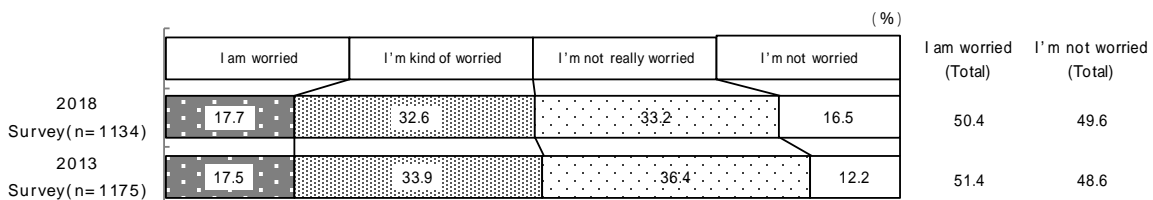
Q4. (h) Money



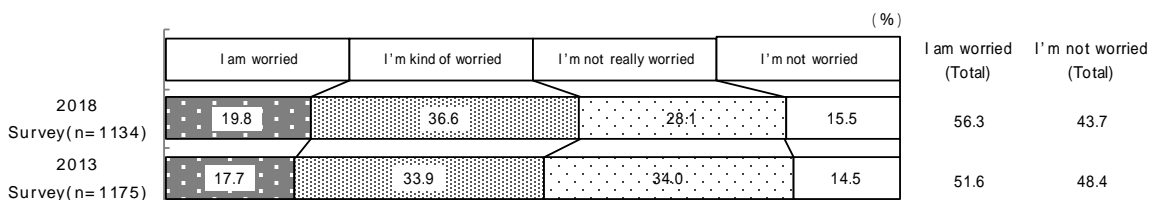
Q4. (i) Politics and society



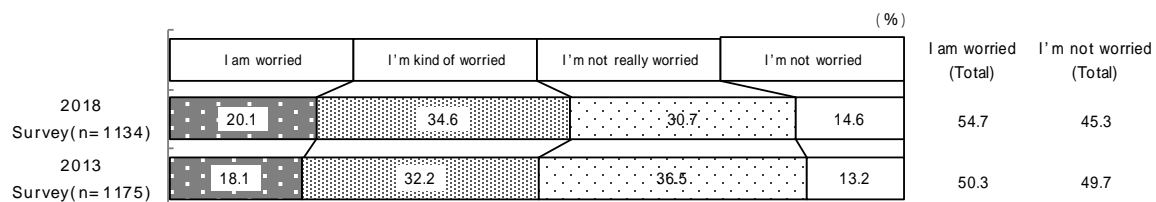
Q4. (j) My personality



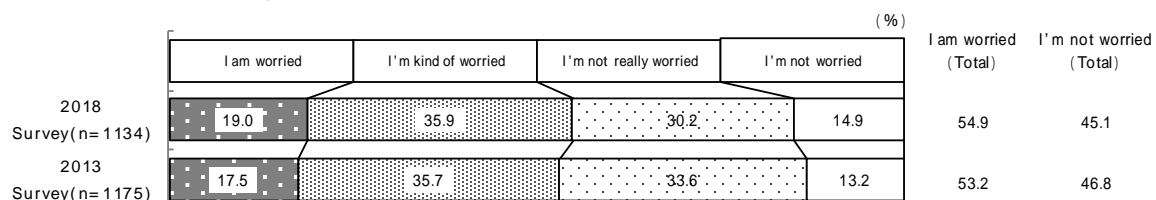
Q4. (k) My health



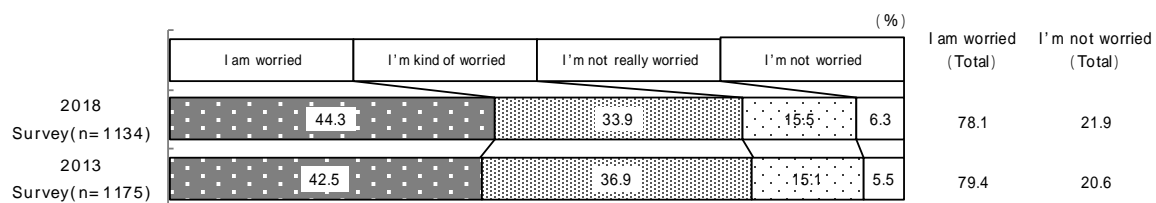
Q4. (l) My appearance



Q4. (m) My physical well being

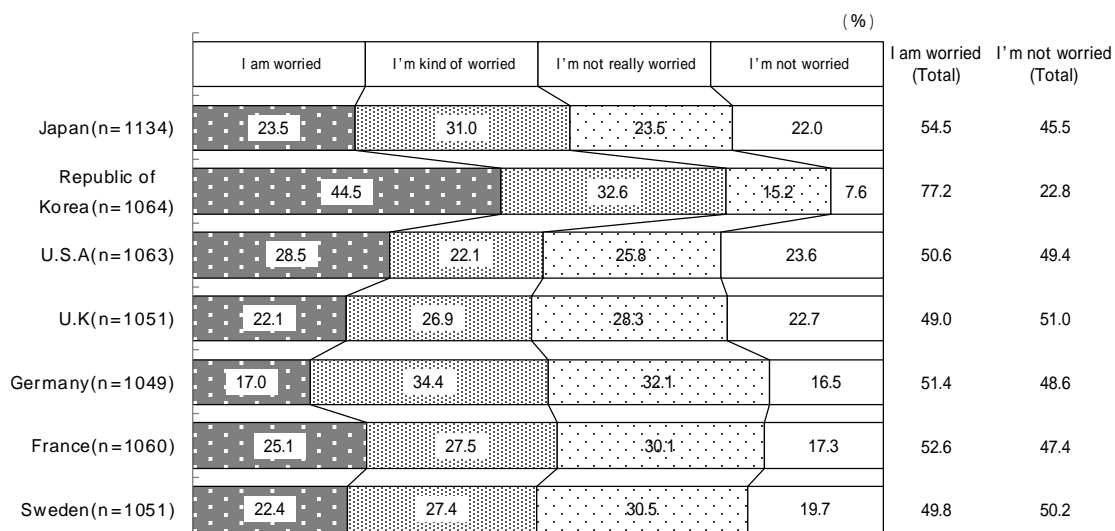


Q4. (n) My future

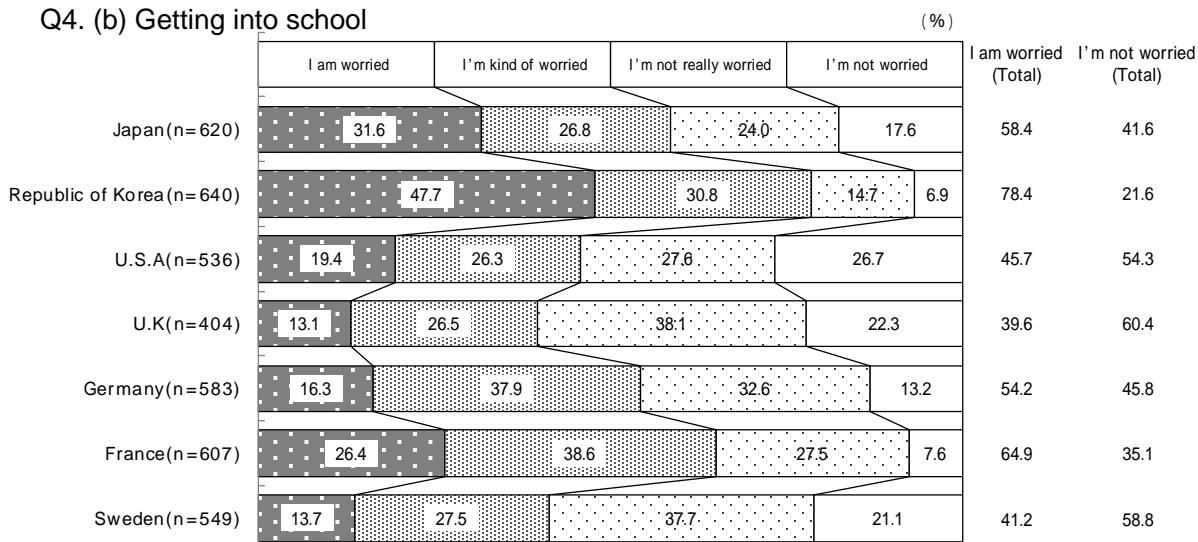


[By country]

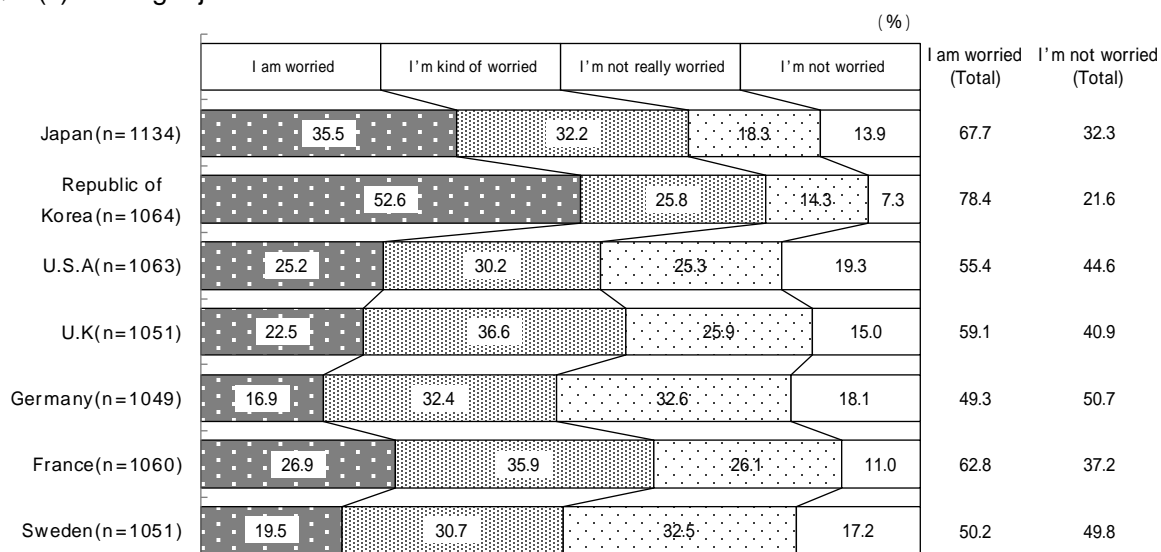
Q4. (a) Studies



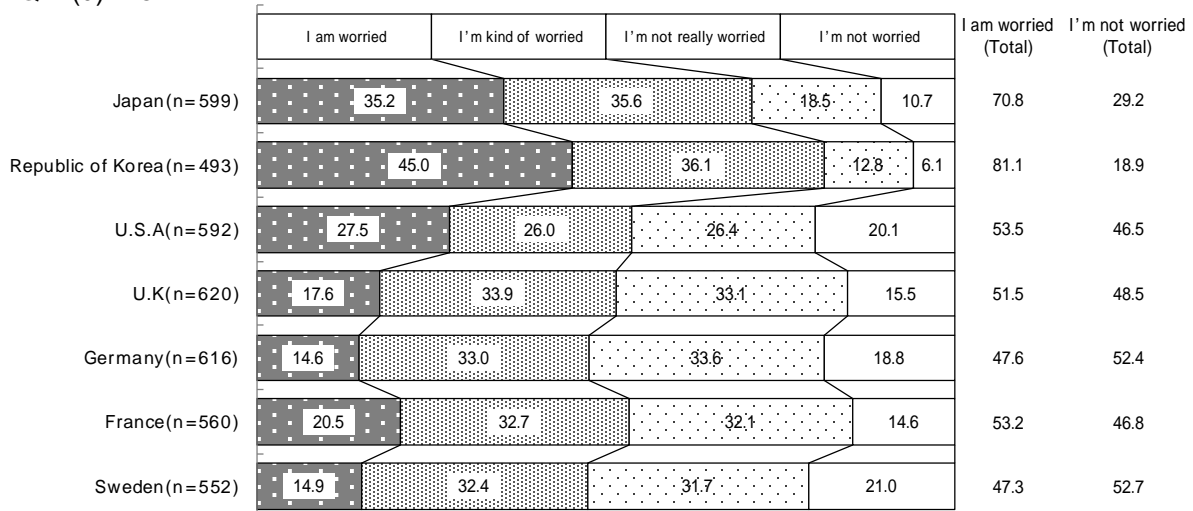
Q4. (b) Getting into school



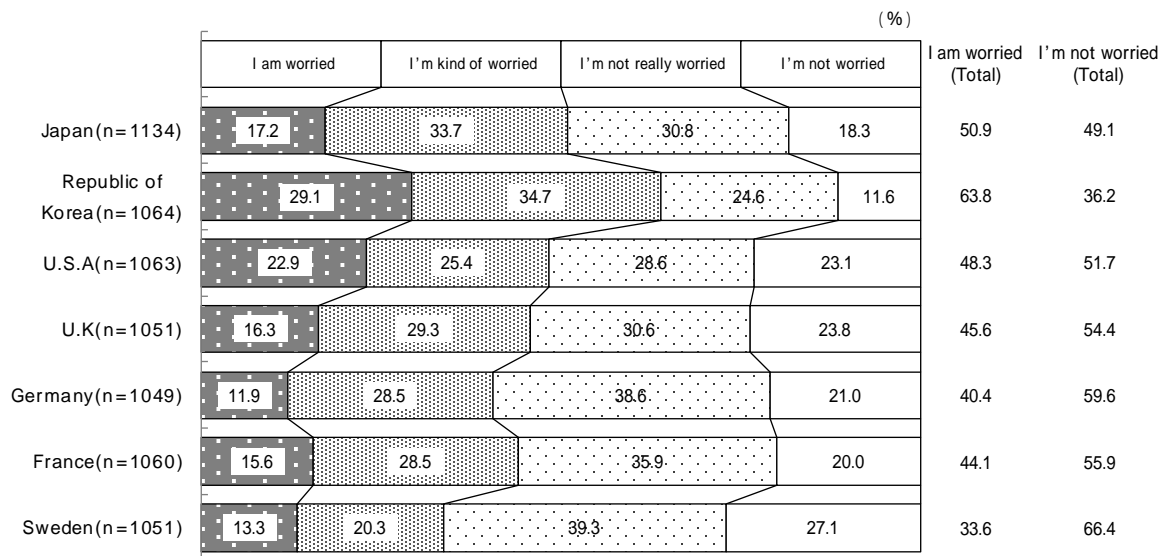
Q4. (c) Getting a job



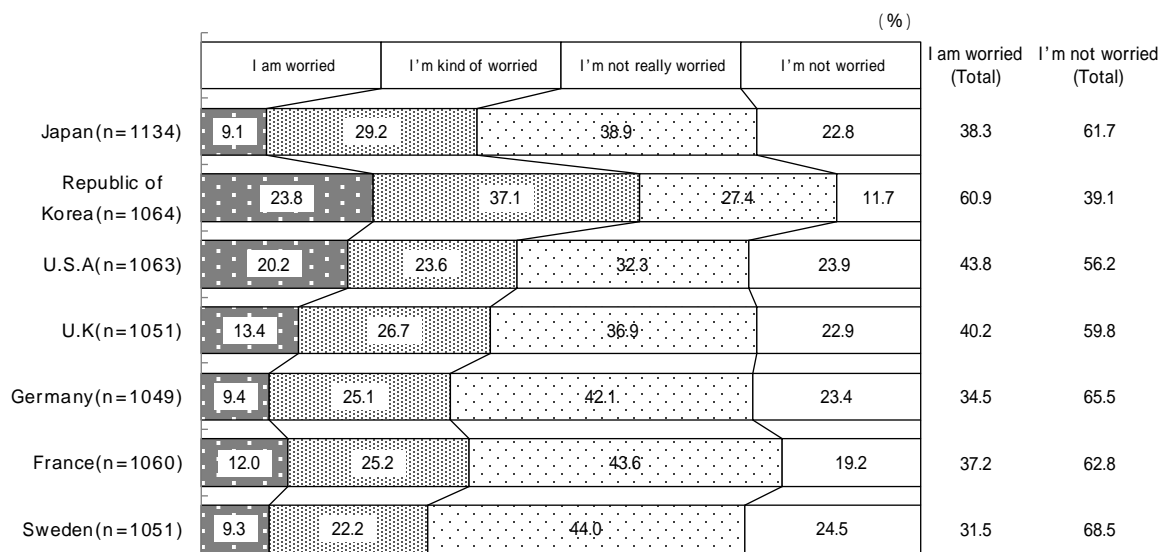
Q4. (d) Work



Q4. (e) My family

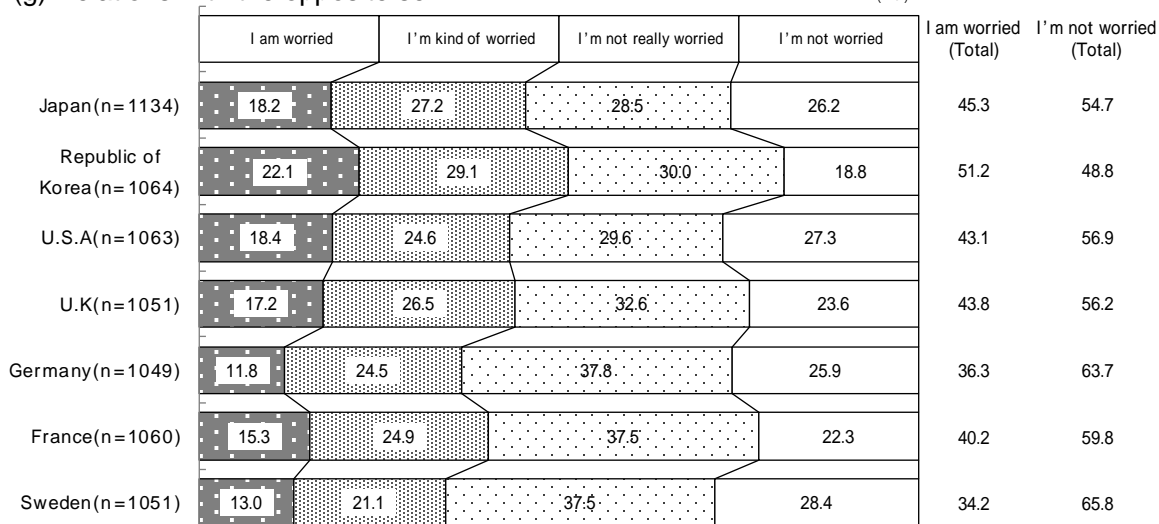


Q4. (f) Friends and peers



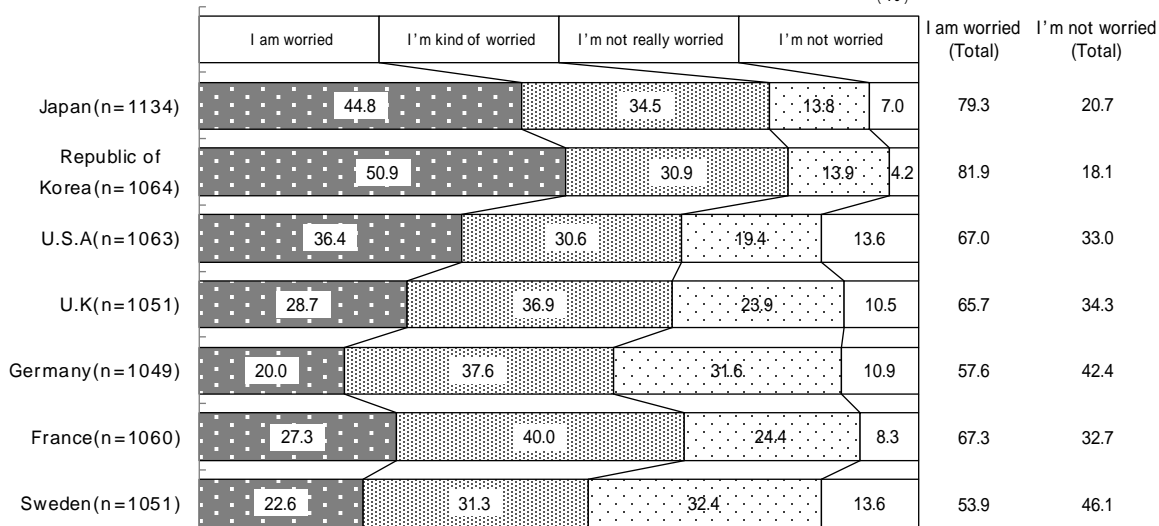
Q4. (g) Relations with the opposite sex

(%)



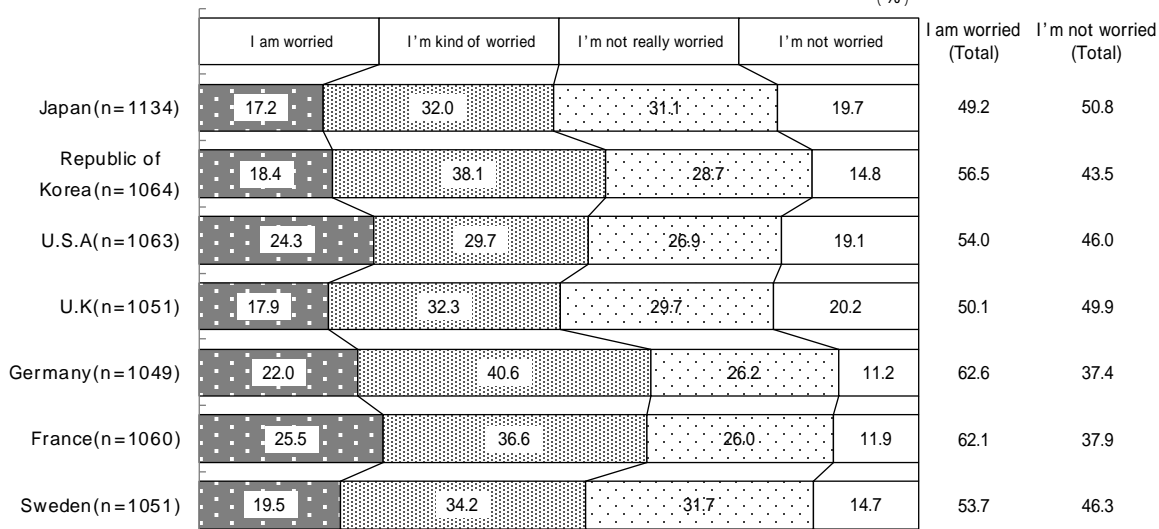
Q4. (h) Money

(%)

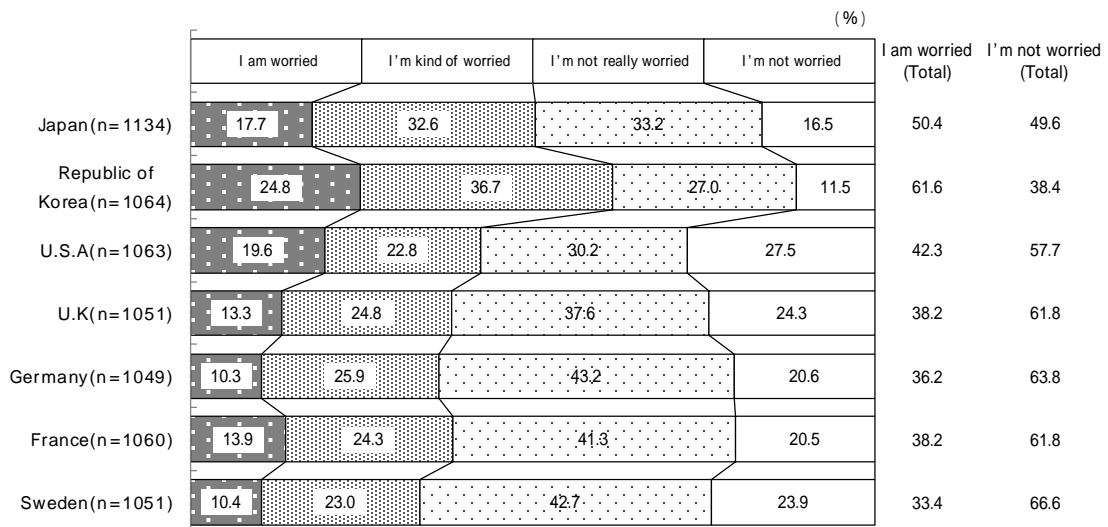


Q4. (i) Politics and society

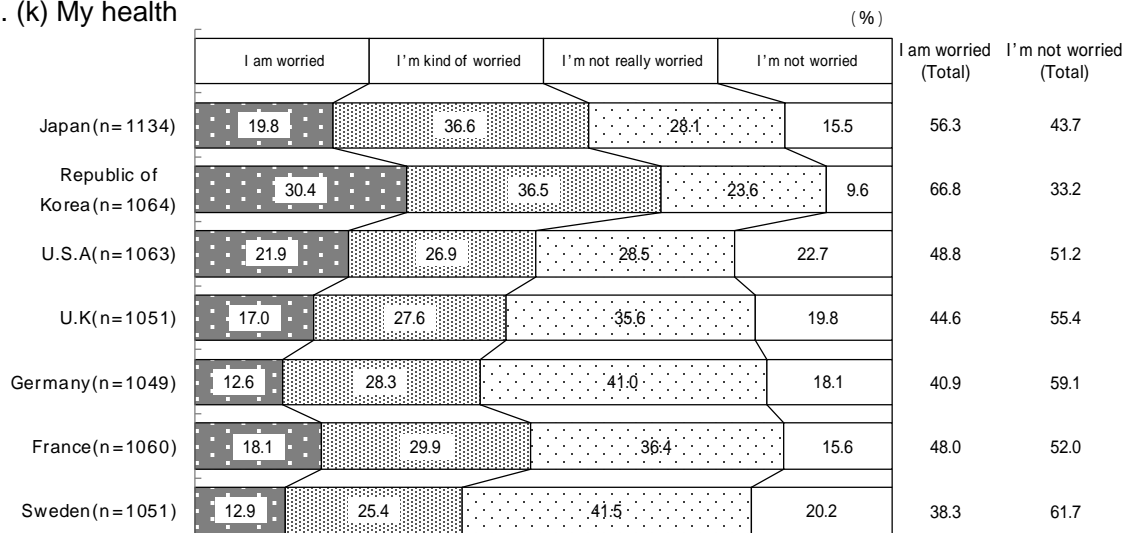
(%)



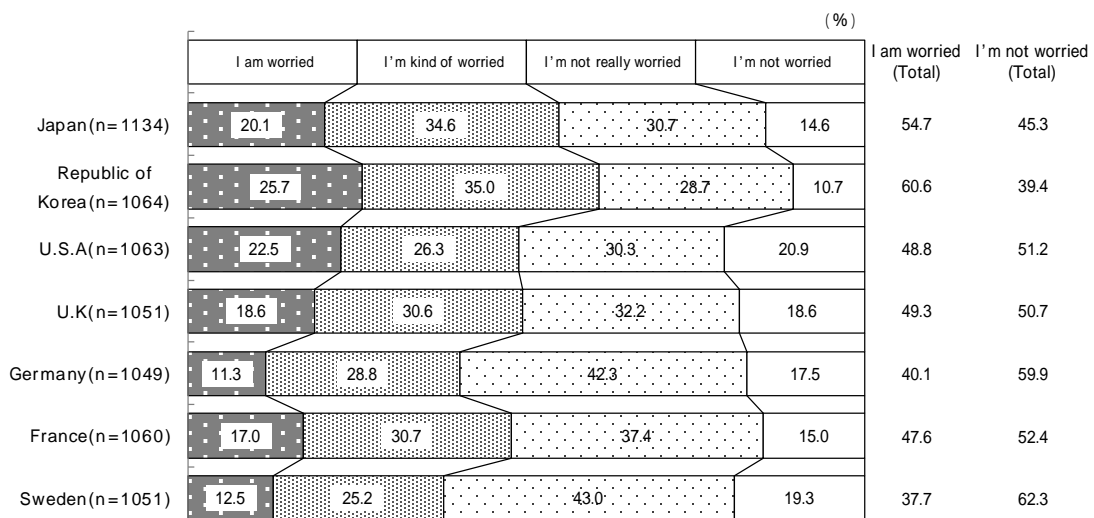
Q4. (j) My personality



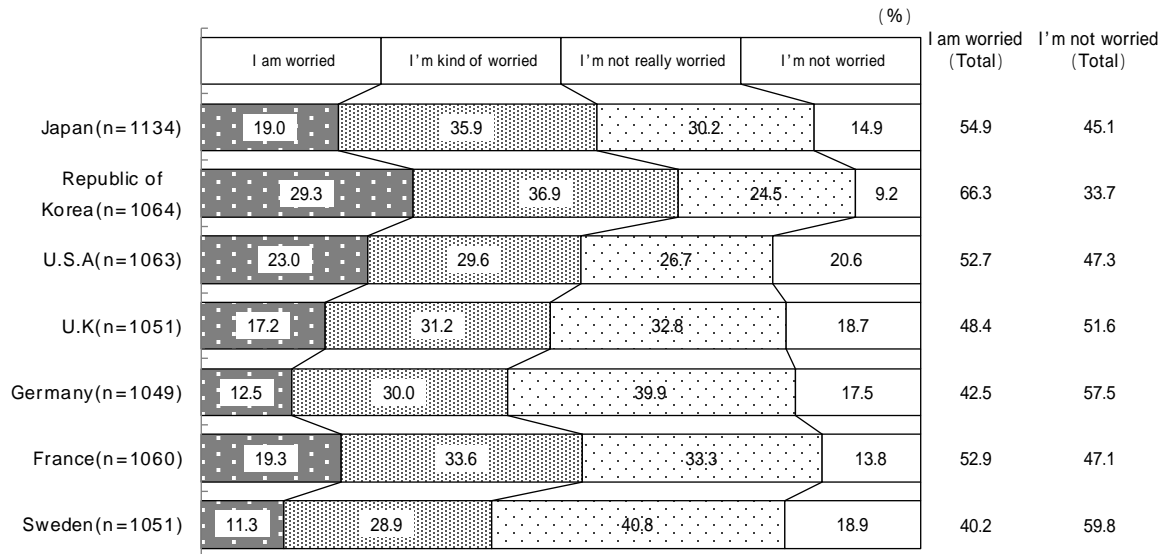
Q4. (k) My health



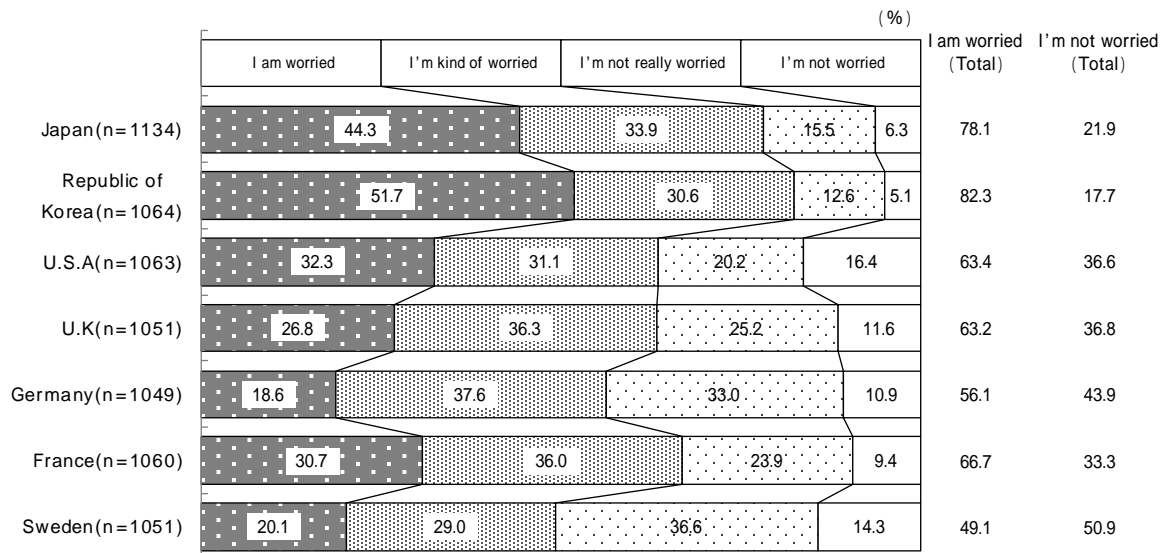
Q4. (l) My appearance



Q4. (m) My physical well being



Q4. (n) My future



(2) Who is consulted about concerns and worries

Q5. When you have concerns and worries, who do you like to consult with? Please choose all that applies from the following. (Please choose all that apply.)

When asked about who they consulted with about concerns and worries, the top response given by Japanese youth was “My mother” (46.4%). This was followed by “Neighbor(s) and school friend(s)” (31.8%), “My father” (21.3%), and “Sibling(s)” (14.6%). “Don’t consult with anybody” was given by 19.9%.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that even in the six countries other than Japan as well, family members such as “My mother,” “My father,” and “Sibling(s)” were given by high percentages as individuals the respondents consulted with. However, while “My father” was given in Japan by 21.3%, in the six countries other than Japan the scores were in the 30-35% range.

The other individuals respondents consulted with consisted of “Neighbor(s) and school friend(s)” (Republic of Korea: 31.7%; Germany: 27.2%), “Boyfriend/Girlfriend” (Republic of Korea: 19.4%; USA: 19.0%; UK: 17.5%), and “Spouse” (Germany: 20.7%; Sweden: 18.7%; France: 16.8%). These were the high ranking responses. And it was determined that in Sweden, the USA, and the UK, “Friends or acquaintances on social media (whom I have actually met)” (Sweden: 23.8%; USA: 22.8%; UK: 21.6%) was given by over 20%.

And though in Japan “Don’t consult with anybody” was given by 19.9%, in the six countries other than Japan the score was only around 10%.

For Japanese youth, a comparison with the survey in 2013 reveals that the “Neighbor(s) and school friend(s)” score was 6.2 points lower this time.

	Japan (n=1,134)	Republic of Korea (n=1,064)	U.S.A (n=1,063)	U.K (n=1,051)	Germany (n=1,049)	France (n=1,060)	Sweden (n=1,051)	2013 Survey (n=1,175)
My father (including spouse's (or de facto partner's) father)	21.3	28.1	35.3	34.5	36.5	30.4	37.5	20.7
My mother (including spouse's (or de facto partner's) mother)	46.4	44.6	51.6	52.2	53.8	50.5	54.2	47.3
Sibling(s)	14.6	23.9	22.2	18.9	24.4	25.7	27.4	17.5
My grandparent(s), relative(s)	3.4	3.4	16.1	10.6	11.3	12.2	10.5	3.7
Spouse (including de facto partner)	9.0	3.9	13.2	10.7	20.7	16.8	18.7	8.5
Teacher(s)	5.9	14.7	6.8	7.9	3.5	5.0	7.2	7.7
Neighbor(s) and school friend(s)	31.8	31.7	13.2	10.8	27.2	8.1	8.3	38.0
Friends or acquaintances on social media (whom I have actually met)	6.3	10.2	22.8	21.6	15.9	15.9	23.8	
Friends or acquaintances on social media (whom I have never actually met)	5.5	5.1	8.3	5.6	5.7	9.8	7.3	
Workplace colleague(s)	3.7	6.9	5.4	6.7	5.6	3.9	6.8	7.2
Peer(s) from organization(s), group(s), etc.	3.5	5.7	7.1	4.4	3.7	4.5	3.4	7.1
Older student(s) at school	4.4	9.8	2.7	3.0	1.9	3.1	2.4	5.5
Workplace superior(s) or older colleague(s)	2.1	4.4	2.1	2.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	3.7
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	11.5	19.4	19.0	17.5	15.8	10.5	9.8	11.6
Counselor(s)	5.3	5.7	8.4	4.9	2.3	5.2	8.7	3.7
Person/people know through religion	0.4	3.0	5.1	2.2	3.0	1.5	2.9	0.6
TV program(s), radio program(s)	0.2	1.2	3.5	2.6	1.3	0.5	3.1	0.4
Website(s)	2.3	4.9	5.9	5.4	2.8	1.6	8.0	4.1
Magazine(s)	-	0.2	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.8	-
Other	1.4	3.4	2.1	1.3	2.4	1.8	3.8	2.0
Don't consult with anybody	19.9	12.2	7.5	8.9	8.8	10.8	6.9	15.7
Don't know	6.1	4.2	4.2	3.2	2.2	3.1	3.3	8.3

(%)

* “Friends or acquaintances on social media (whom I have actually met)” and “Friends or acquaintances on social media (whom I have never actually met)” were new attributes in the 2018 study and therefore there is no corresponding data in the 2013 study with which to compare it.

3. Vision of the future

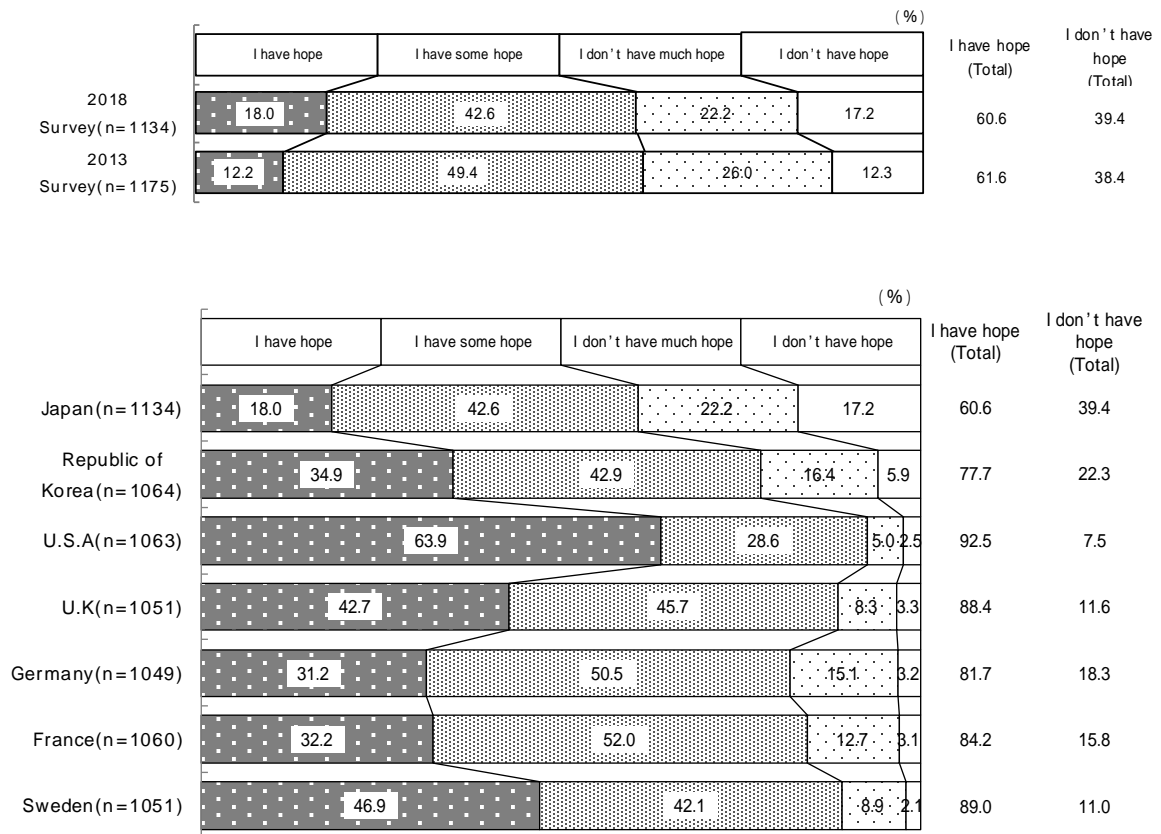
(1) Hopes for the future

Q6. Do you have bright hopes for your future? Please choose the one answer that is most applicable. (Please choose one.)

When asked about their hopes for the future, Japanese youth's 'I have hope' (Total of "I have hope" + "I have some hope") response percentage was 60.6%.

For Japanese youth, a comparison with the survey in 2013 reveals that there were no major differences.

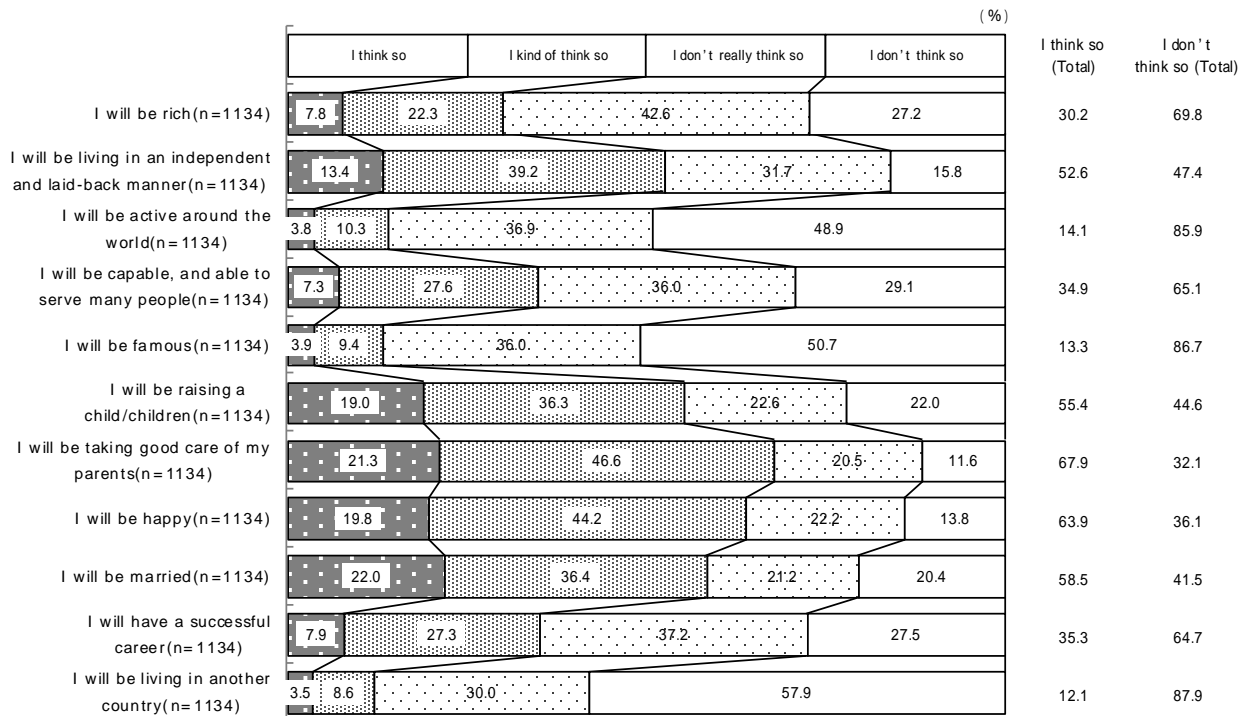
A comparison of the seven countries shows that the 'I have hope' (Total) response percentage was highest in the USA (92.5%). This was followed by Sweden (89.0%), UK (88.4%), France (84.2%), Germany (81.7%), Republic of Korea (77.7%), and Japan (60.6%).



(2) How the future is imagined

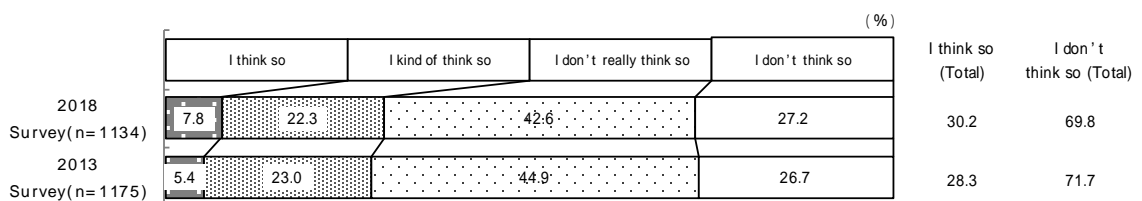
Q7. What do you think you will be when you are about 40 years old? Please give the one answer that applies for each. (Please choose one for each.)

When asked about what they imagined the future would be like, Japanese youth's 'I think so' (Total of "I think so" + "I kind of think so") response percentage was highest for "I will be taking good care of my parents" (67.9%). This was followed by "I will be happy" (63.9%) and "I will be married" (58.5%).

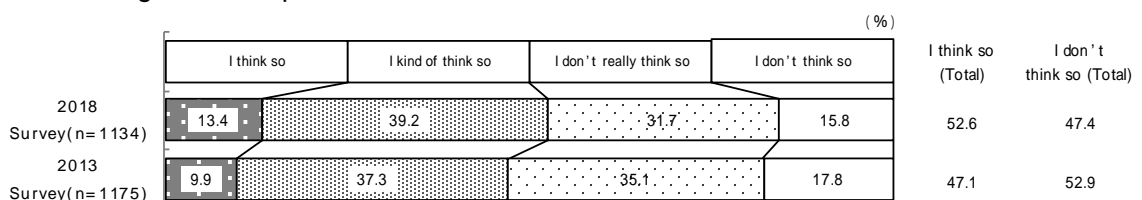


For Japanese youth, a comparison with the survey in 2013 reveals that for "I will be living in an independent and laid-back manner" the 'I think so' (Total) response score was 5.5 points higher this time. In contrast, the "I will be married" (-6.5 points) and "I will be raising a child/children" (-6.3 points) percentages were lower this time.

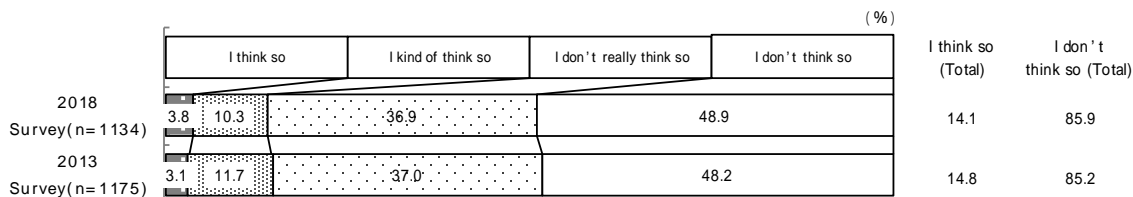
Q7. (a) I will be rich



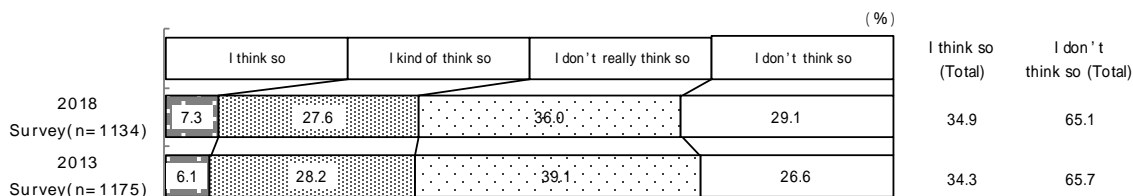
Q7. (b) I will be living in an independent and laid-back manner



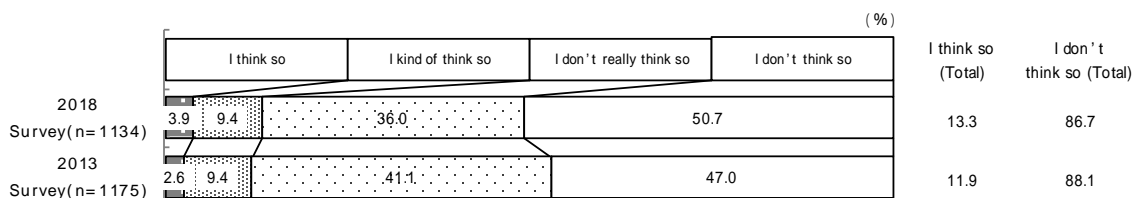
Q7. (c) I will be active around the world



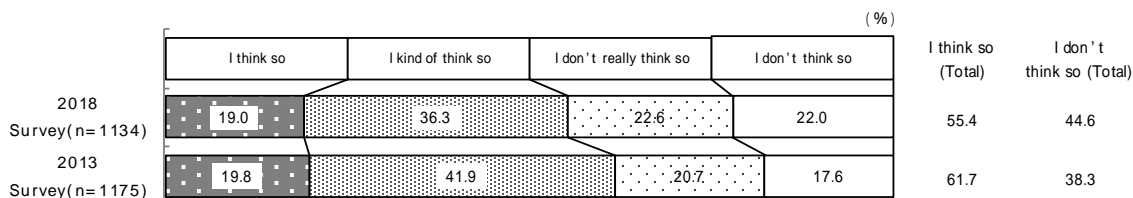
Q7. (d) I will be capable, and able to serve many people



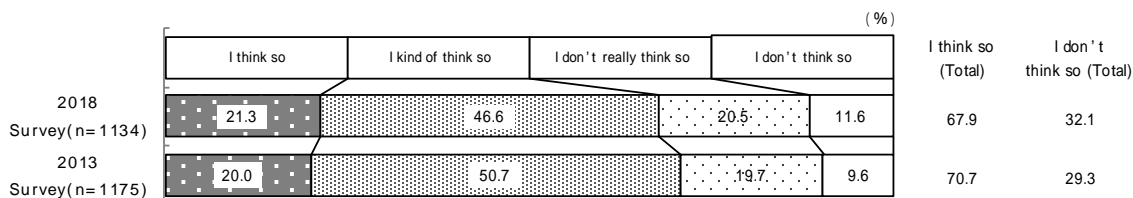
Q7. (e) I will be famous



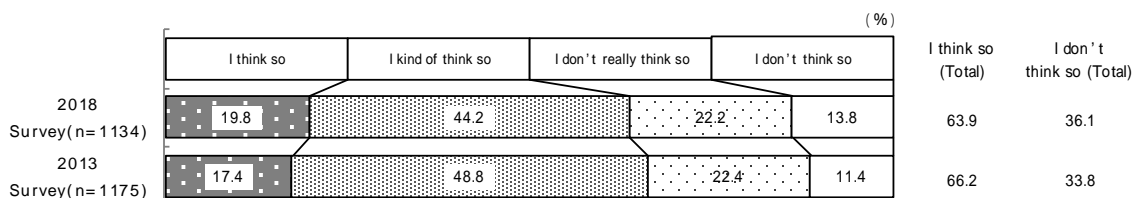
Q7. (f) I will be raising a child/children



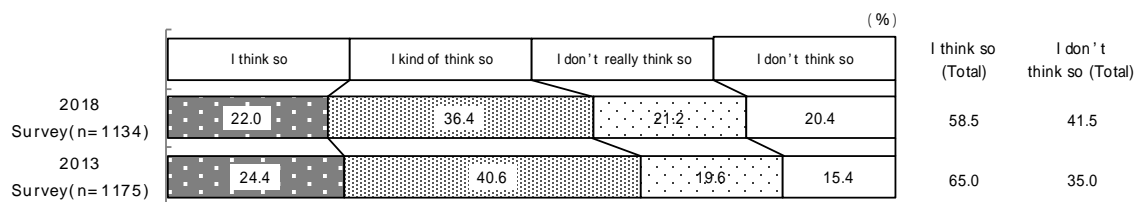
Q7. (g) I will be taking good care of my parents



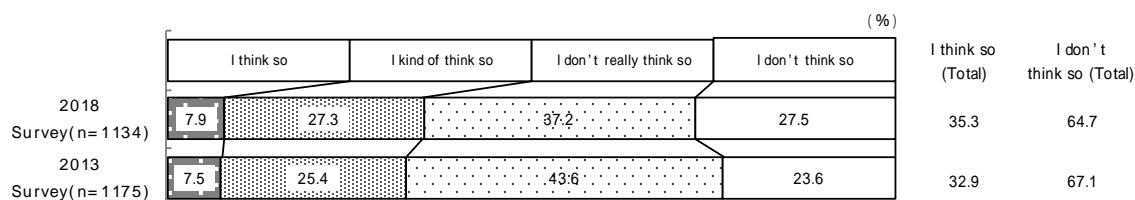
Q7. (h) I will be happy



Q7. (i) I will be married



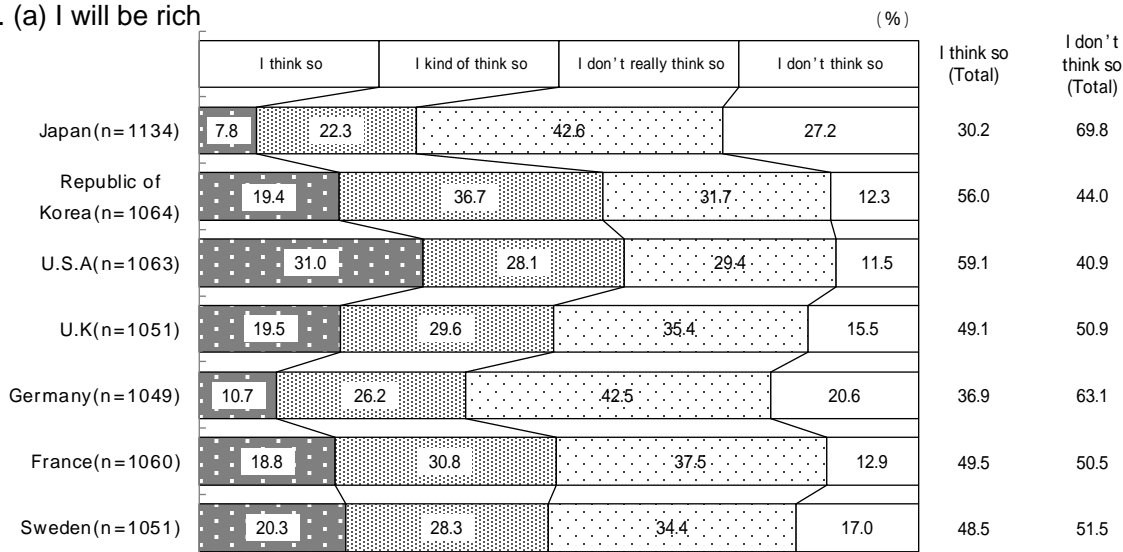
Q7. (j) I will have a successful career



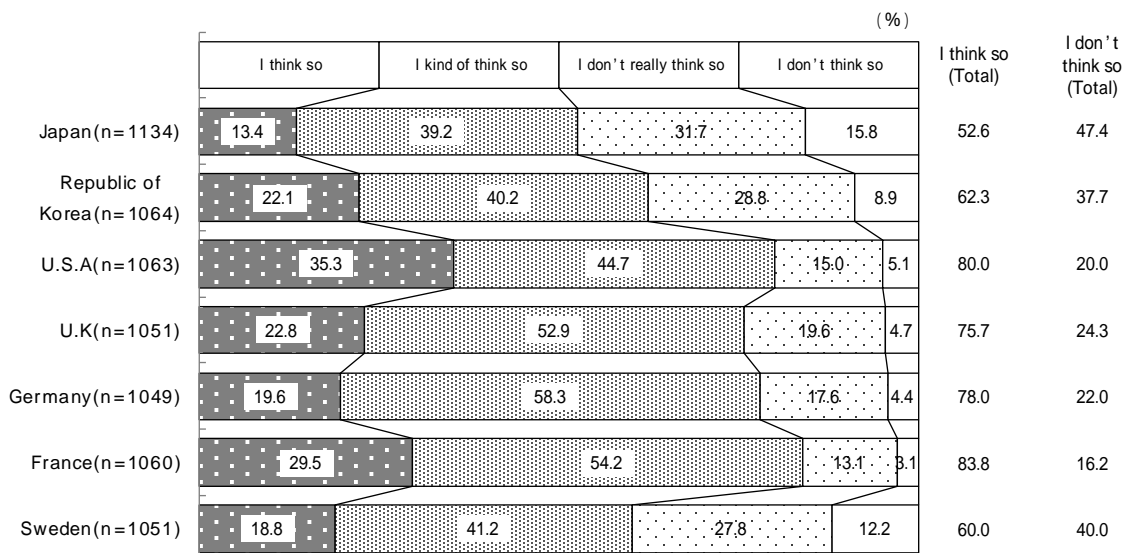
* “Q7. (k) I will be living in another country” was a new attribute in the 2018 study and therefore there is no corresponding data in the 2013 study with which to compare it.

[By country]

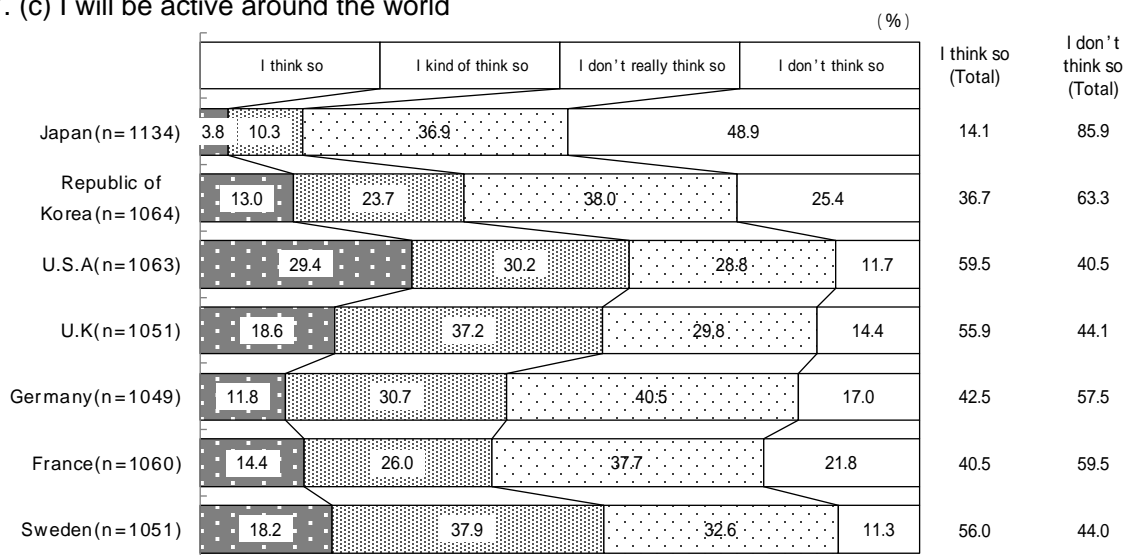
Q7. (a) I will be rich



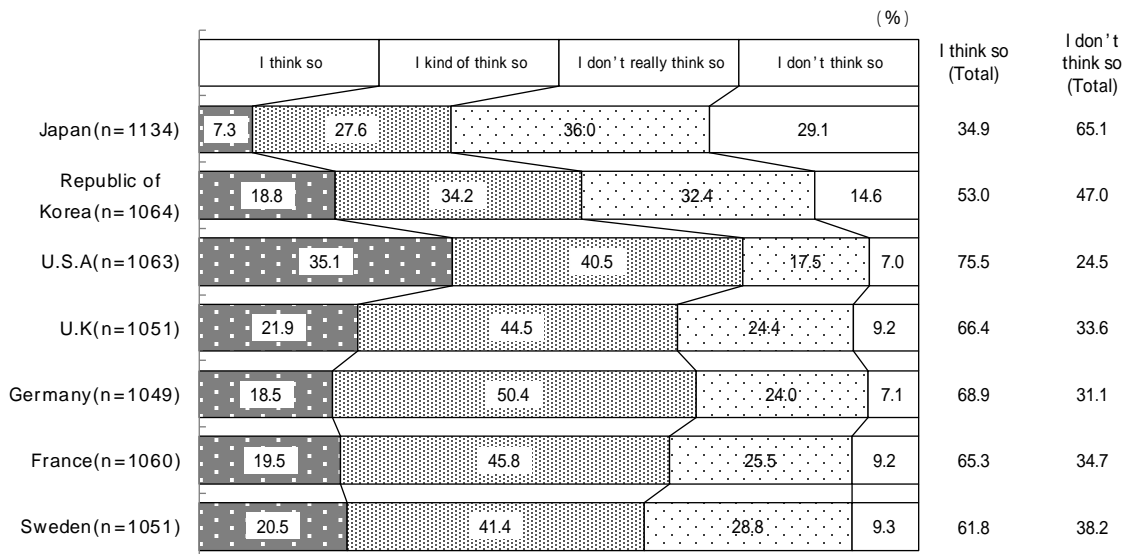
Q7. (b) I will be living in an independent and laid-back manner



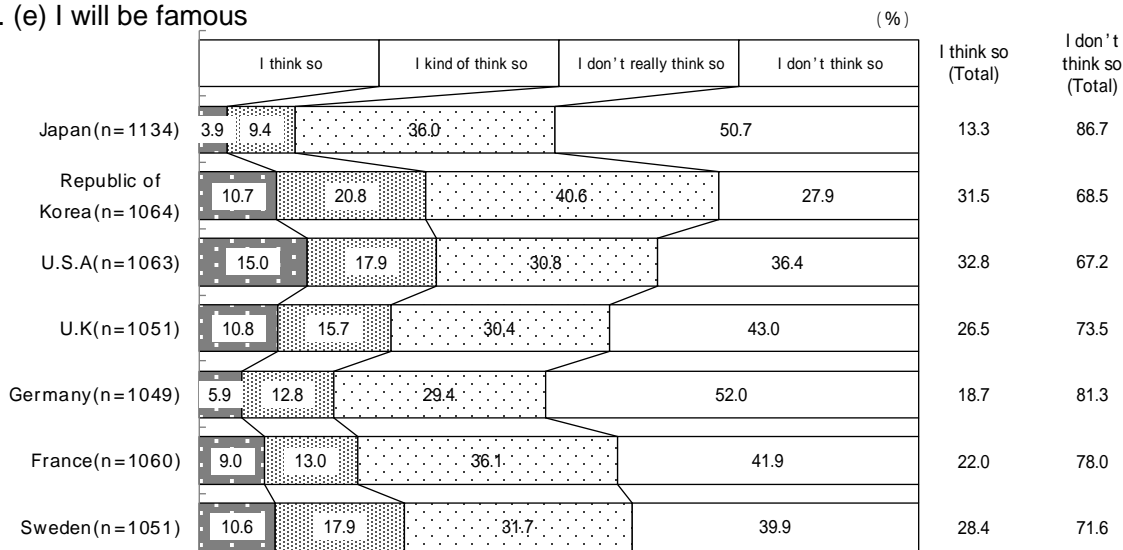
Q7. (c) I will be active around the world



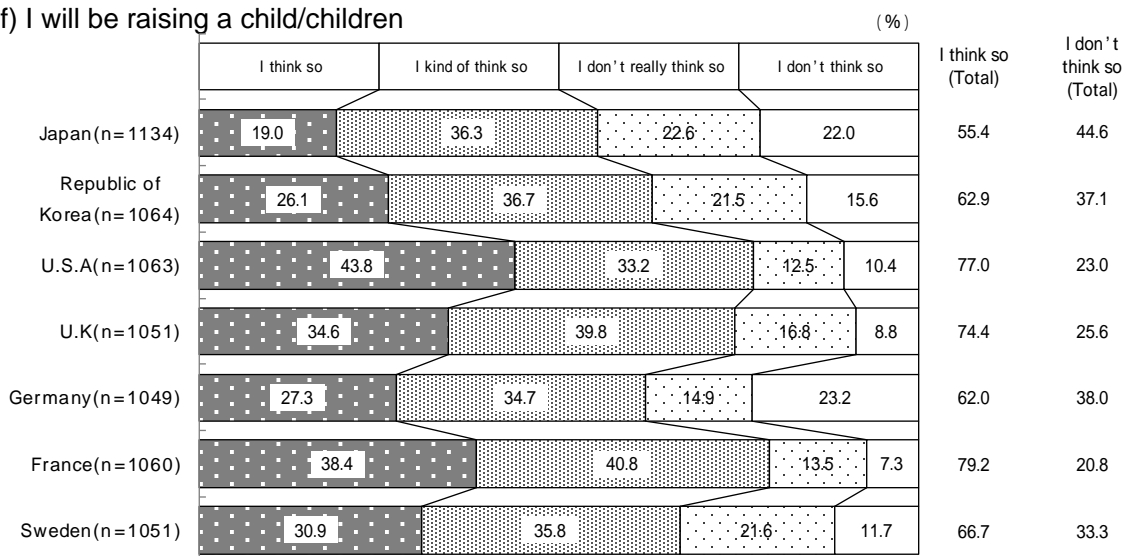
Q7. (d) I will be capable, and able to serve many people



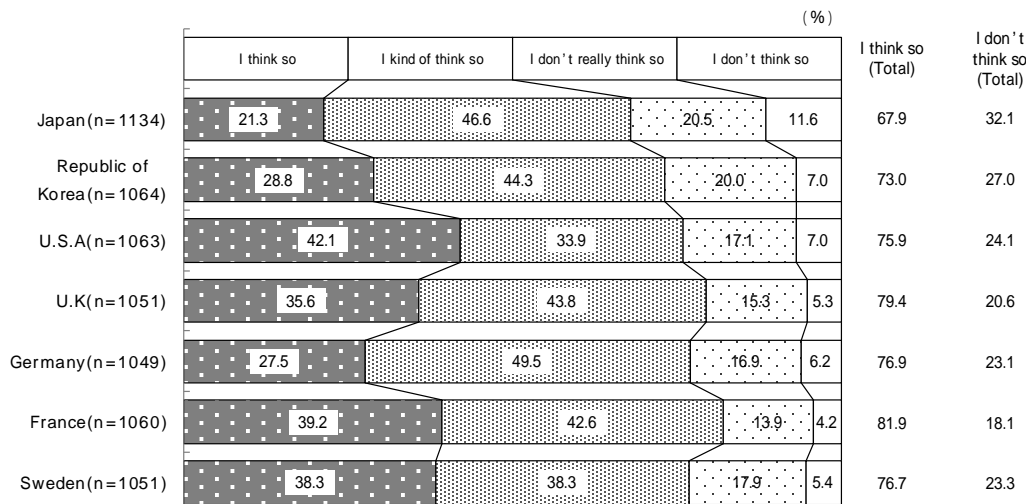
Q7. (e) I will be famous



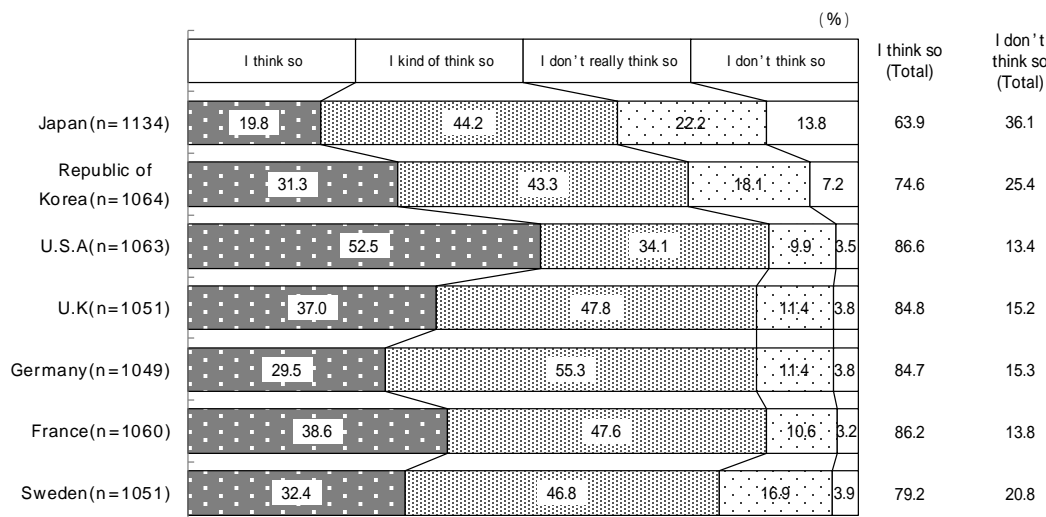
7. (f) I will be raising a child/children



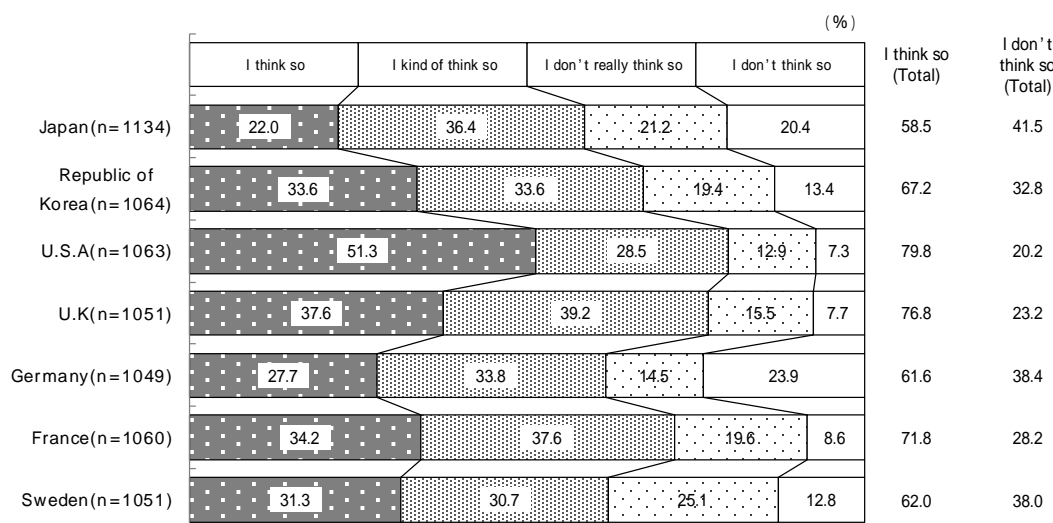
Q7. (g) I will be taking good care of my parents



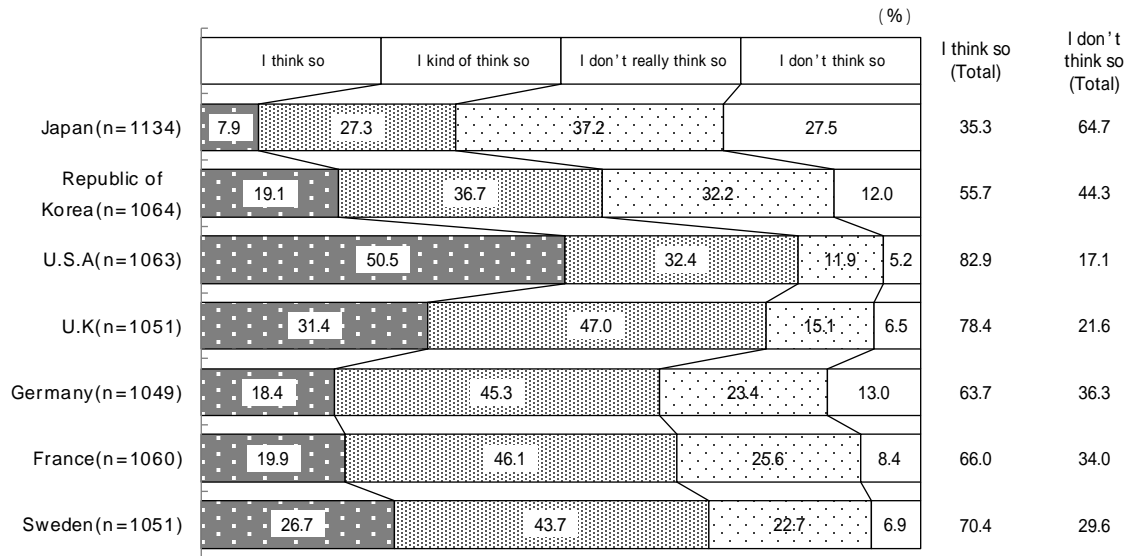
Q7. (h) I will be happy



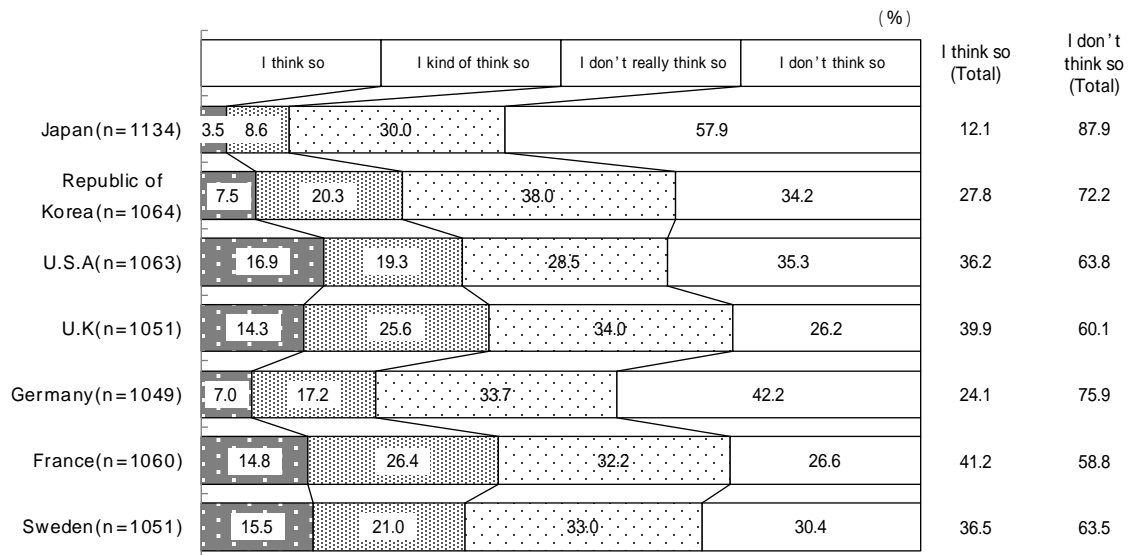
Q7. (i) I will be married



Q7. (j) I will have a successful career



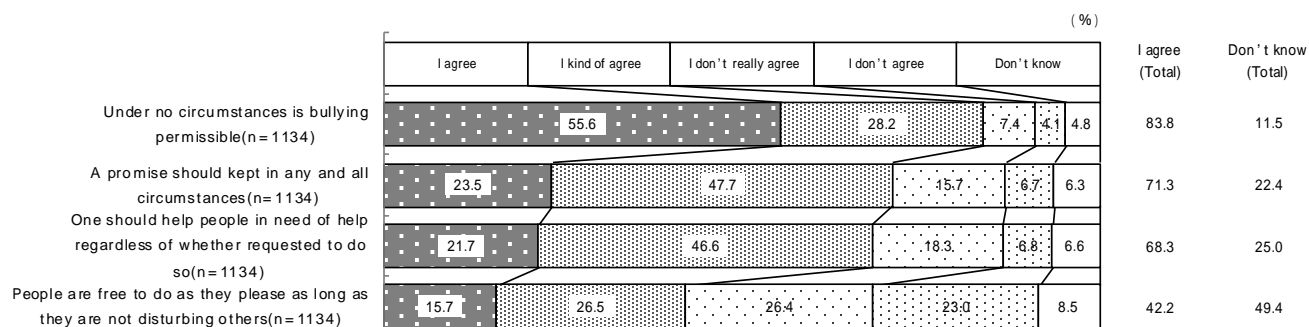
Q7. (k) I will be living in another country



4. Social norms

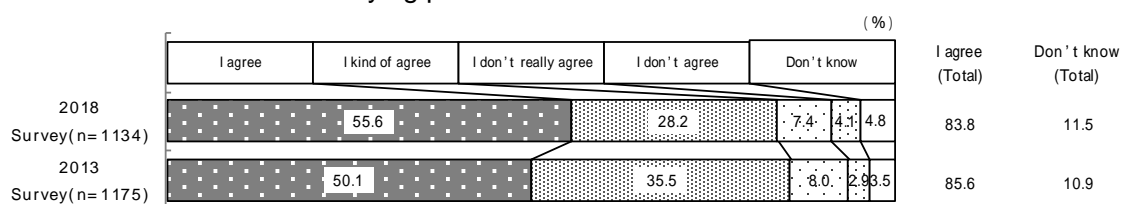
Q8. Please indicate how much each of the following statements/opinions apply to you.
(Please choose one for each.)

When asked about social norms, Japanese youth's 'I agree' (Total of "I agree" + "I kind of agree") response percentage was highest for "Under no circumstances is bullying permissible" (83.8%). This was followed by "A promise should kept in any and all circumstances" (71.3%), "One should help people in need of help regardless of whether requested to do so" (68.3%), and "People are free to do as they please as long as they are not disturbing others" (42.2%).

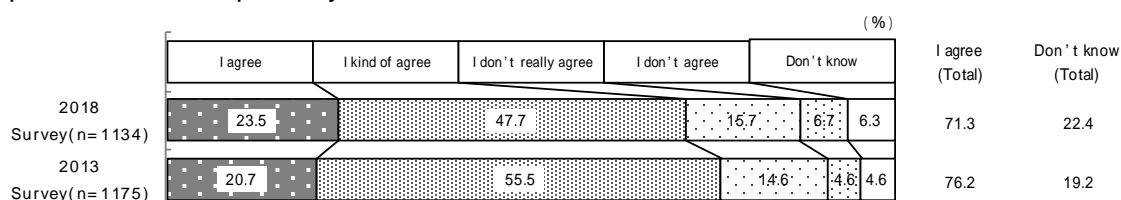


For Japanese youth, a comparison with the survey in 2013 reveals that for "One should help people in need of help regardless of whether requested to do so" the 'I agree' (Total) response percentage was 5.7 points lower this time.

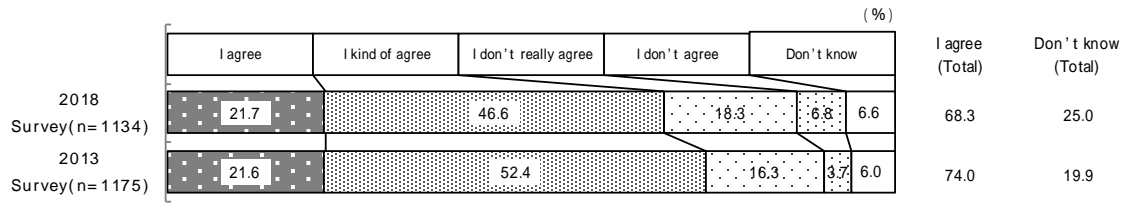
Q8. (a) Under no circumstances is bullying permissible



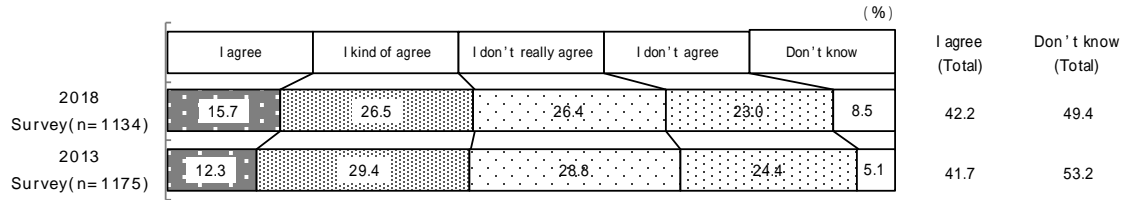
Q8. (b) A promise should kept in any and all circumstances



Q8. (c) One should help people in need of help regardless of whether requested to do so

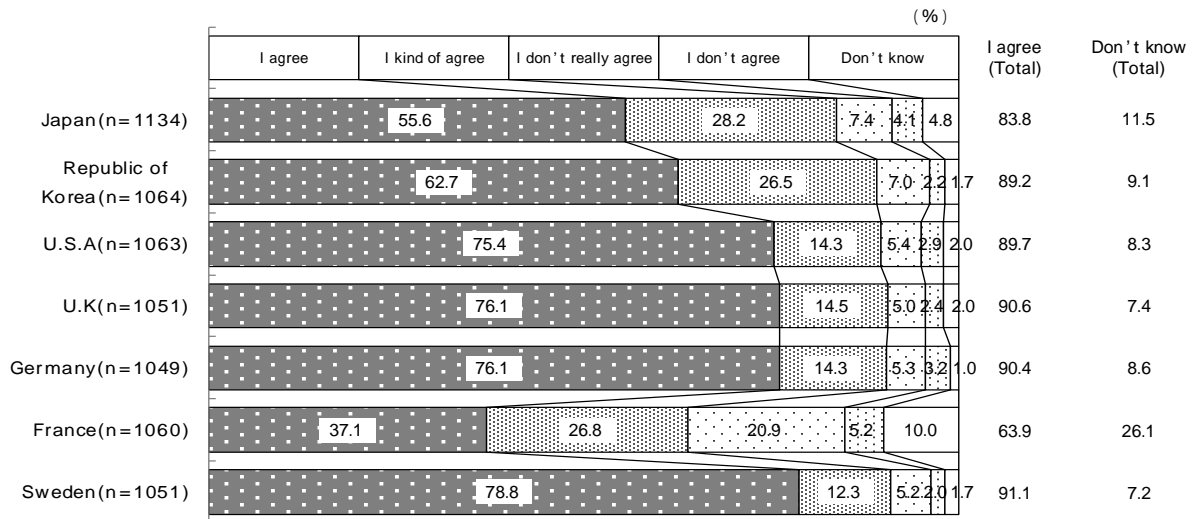


Q8. (d) People are free to do as they please as long as they are not disturbing others

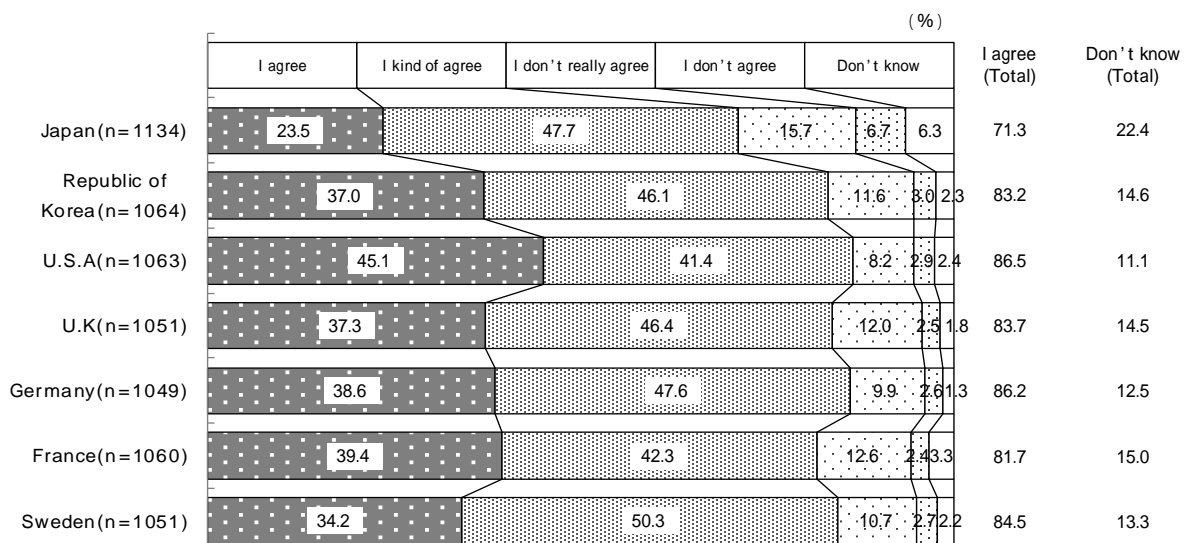


[By country]

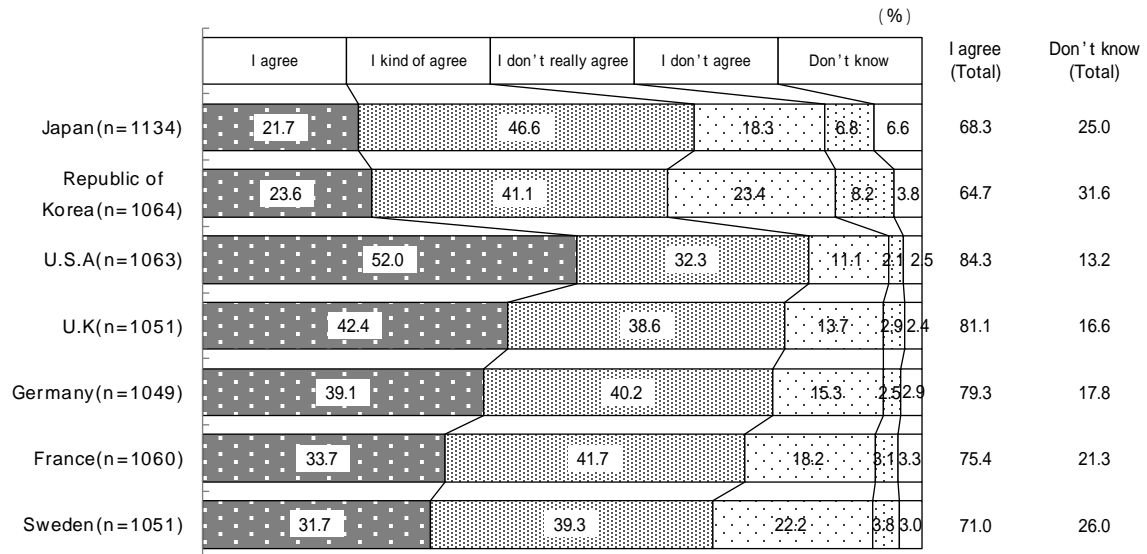
Q8. (a) Under no circumstances is bullying permissible



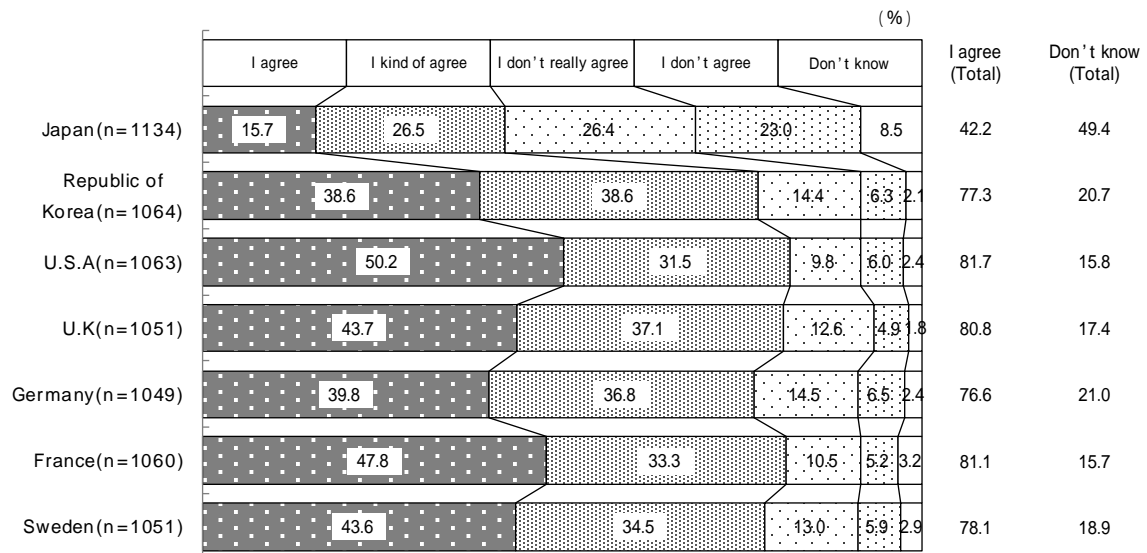
Q8. (b) A promise should kept in any and all circumstances



Q8. (c) One should help people in need of help regardless of whether requested to do so



Q8. (d) People are free to do as they please as long as they are not disturbing others



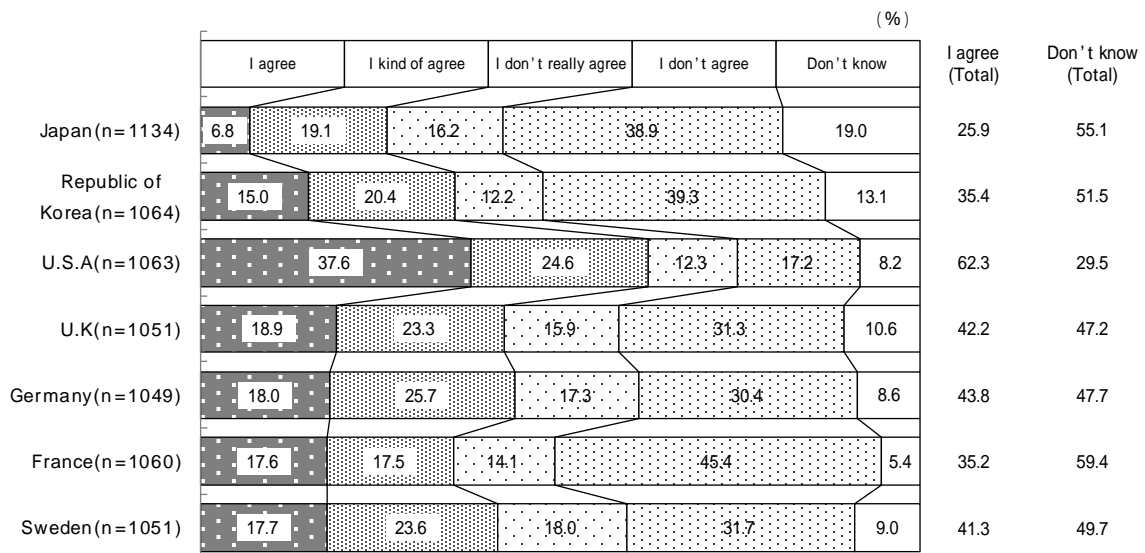
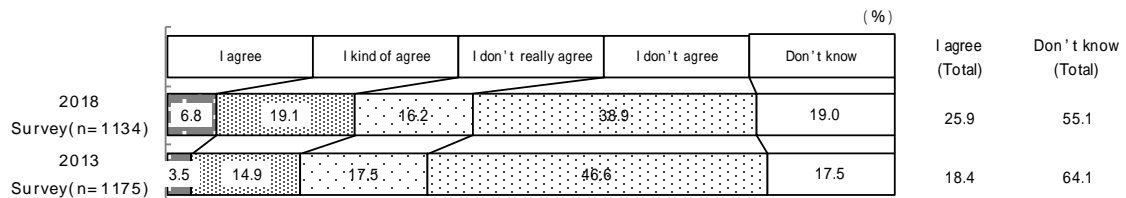
5. View on religion

Q9. Does religion work as a form of psychological support or something that guides your attitudes and actions in your daily life? (Please choose one.)

Japanese youth were asked if they felt that religion worked as a form of psychological support or something that guides their attitudes and actions in daily life. In response, Japanese youth's 'I agree' (Total of "I agree" + "I kind of agree") response percentage was 25.9%.

For Japanese youth, a comparison with the survey in 2013 reveals that the 'I agree' (Total) response score was 7.5 points higher this time.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that the 'I agree' (Total) response percentage was highest in the USA (62.3%). This was followed by Germany (43.8%), UK (42.2%), Sweden (41.3%), the Republic of Korea (35.4%), France (35.2%), and Japan (25.9%).



6. Friendship

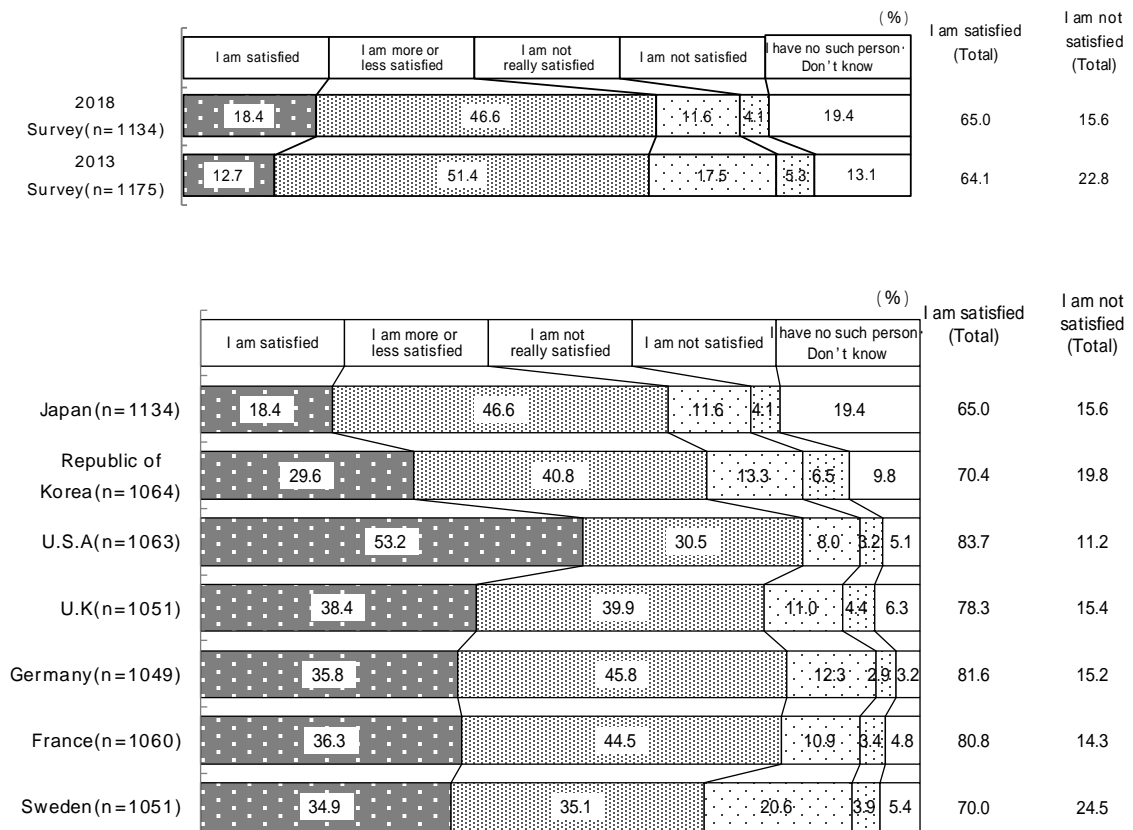
(1) Friends

Q10. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the relationships that you share with friends?
Please give the one answer that applies. (Please choose one.)

When asked about their feeling of satisfaction the relationships they share with friends, Japanese youth's 'I am satisfied' (Total of "I am satisfied" + "I am more or less satisfied") response percentage was 65.0%.

For Japanese youth, a comparison with the survey in 2013 reveals that the 'I am satisfied' (Total) response percentage remained unchanged, while the "I have no such person / Don't know" response score was 6.3 points higher this time.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that the 'I am satisfied' (Total) response percentage was highest in the USA (83.7%). This was followed by Germany (81.6%) and France (80.8%), which had 'I am satisfied' (Total) scores of over 80%. These were followed by the UK (78.3%), the Republic of Korea (70.4%), Sweden (70.0%), and Japan (65.0%).



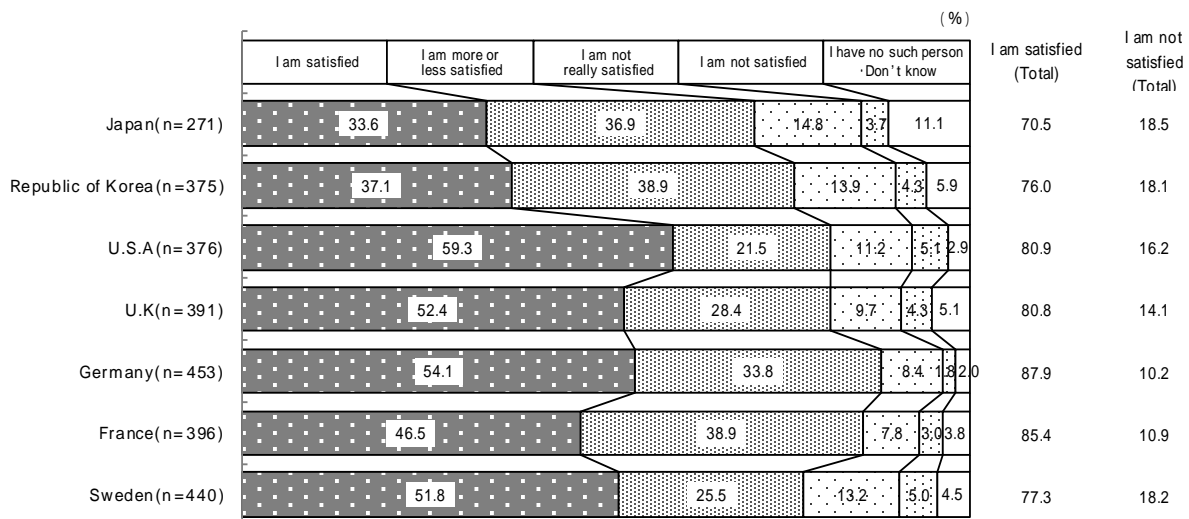
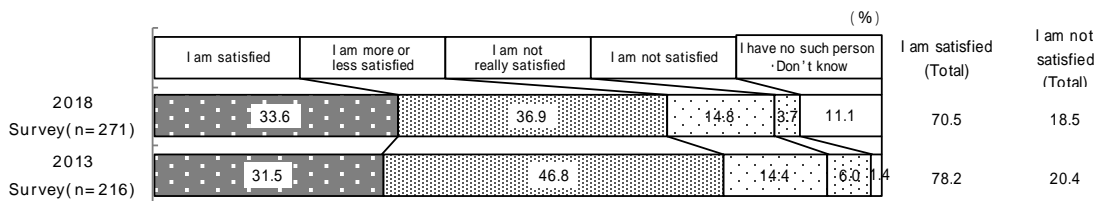
(2) Boyfriend/Girlfriend

Q11. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the relationship that you share with your boyfriend/girlfriend? Please give the one answer that applies. (Please choose one.)
 * Asked to those in common-law marriages, divorced or widowed, or unmarried who have a boyfriend/girlfriend.

When asked about their feeling of satisfaction with the relationship they share with their boyfriend/girlfriend, Japanese youth's 'I am satisfied' (Total of "I am satisfied" + "I am more or less satisfied") response percentage was 70.5%.

For Japanese youth, a comparison with the survey in 2013 reveals that the 'I am satisfied' (Total) response percentage was 7.7 points lower this time.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that the 'I am satisfied' (Total) response percentage was highest in Germany (87.9%). This was followed by France (85.4%), USA (80.9%), and UK (80.8%), each of which had 'I am satisfied' (Total) scores in excess of 80%. This was followed by Sweden (77.3%), the Republic of Korea (76.0%), and Japan (70.5%).



7. Male-female relationships

(1) Gender roles

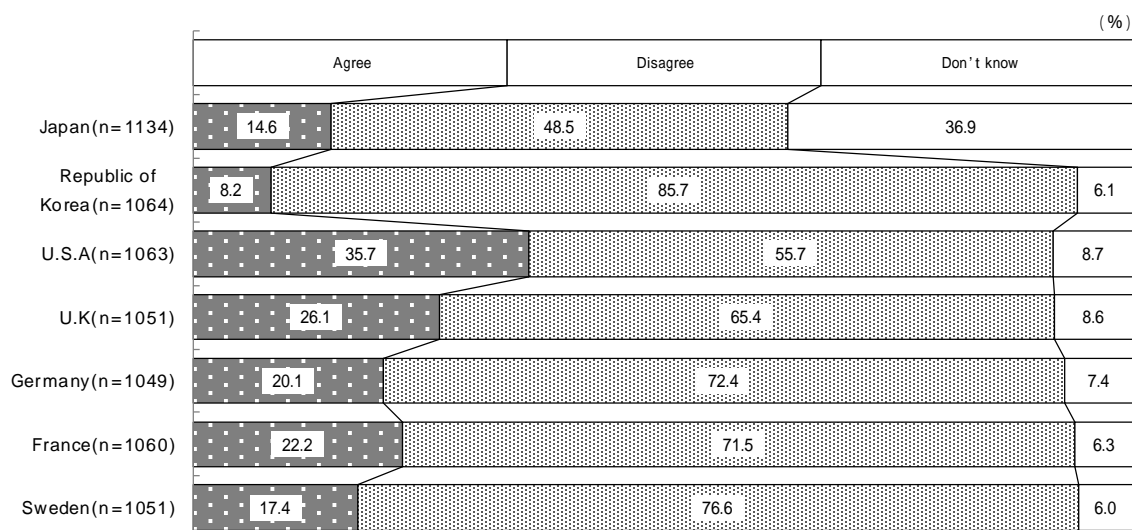
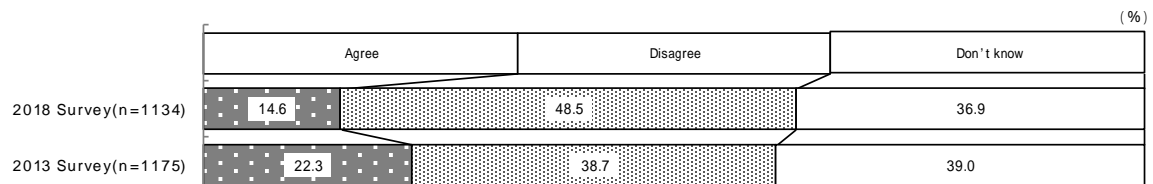
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the following opinions? (Please choose one for each.)

a) Men should work outside of the home and women should stay home and take care of it

Japanese youth's "Agree" response percentage was 14.6% and "Disagree" response percentage was 48.5%.

For Japanese youth, a comparison with the survey in 2013 reveals that the "Agree" response percentage was 7.7 points lower this time.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that the "Agree" response percentage was highest in the USA (35.7%). This was followed by the UK (26.1%), France (22.2%), Germany (20.1%), Sweden (17.4%), Japan (14.6%), and the Republic of Korea (8.2%).

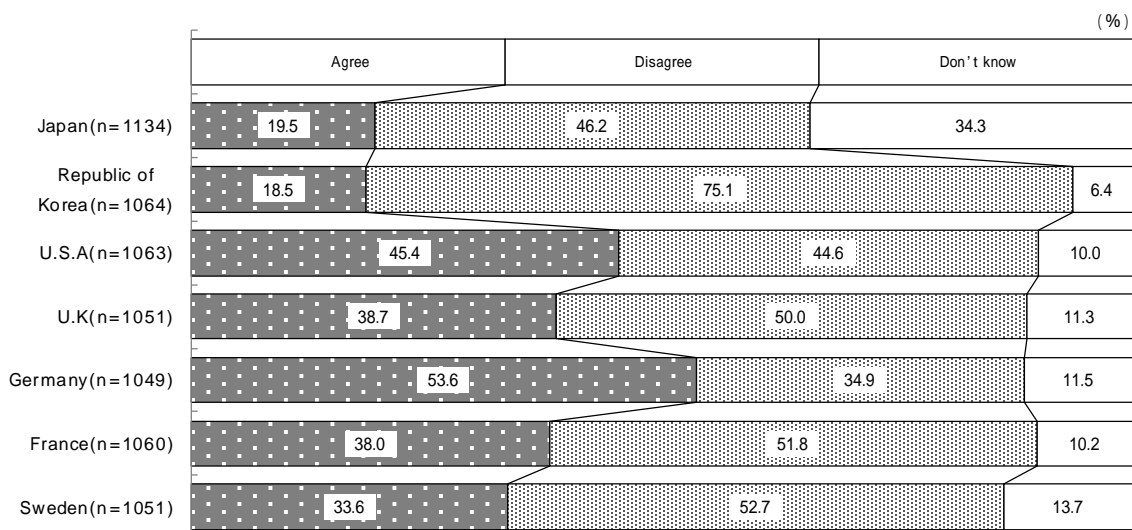
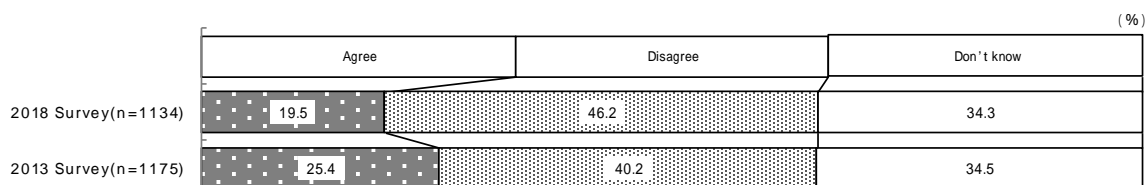


b) When children are small, their mothers should be the ones to take care of them

Japanese youth’s “Agree” response percentage was 19.5%, while their “Disagree” response percentage was 46.2%.

For Japanese youth, a comparison with the survey in 2013 reveals that the “Agree” response percentage was 5.9 points lower this time.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that the “Agree” response percentage was highest in Germany (53.6%). This was followed by the USA (45.4%), UK (38.7%), France (38.0%), Sweden (33.6%), Japan (19.5%), and the Republic of Korea (18.5%).



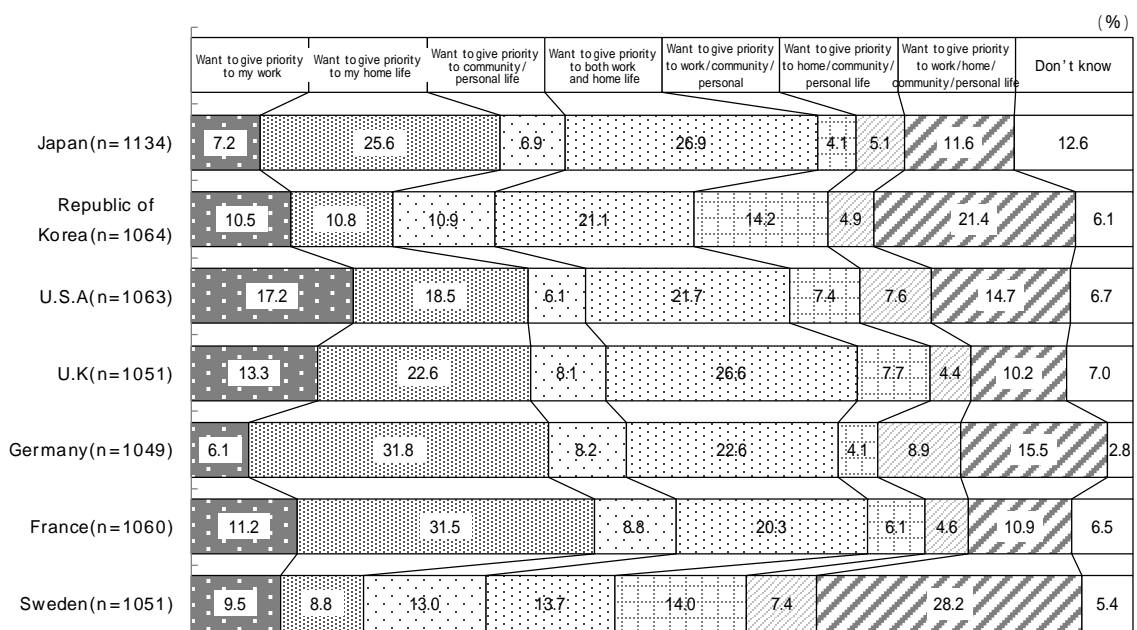
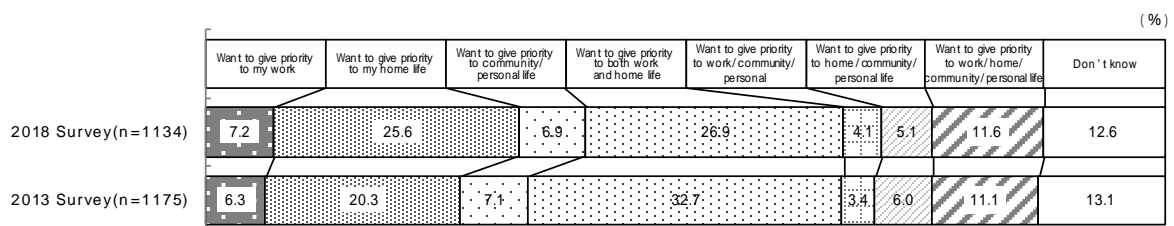
(2) Degree of priority of work and family

Q13. Please choose the one answer that is most applicable from the following that best describes your wishes. (Please choose one.)

When asked about their priorities regarding work and family, the top response given by Japanese youth was “I want to give priority to both work and home life” (26.9%). This was followed by “I want to give priority to my home life” (25.6%).

For Japanese youth, a comparison with the survey in 2013 reveals that the “I want to give priority to both work and home life” response percentage was 5.8 points lower this time. In contrast, “I want to give priority to my home life” response score was 5.3 points higher this time.

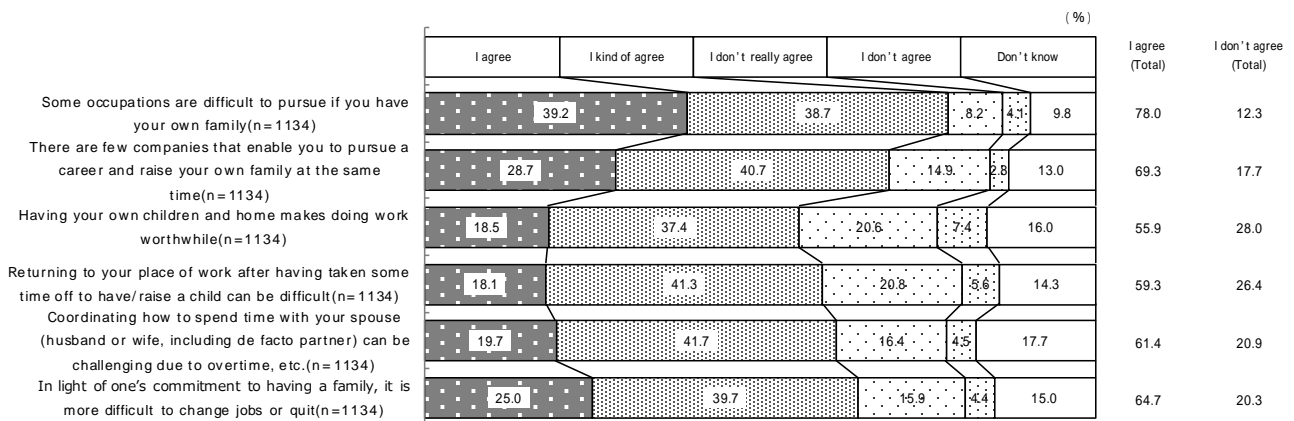
A comparison of the seven countries shows that the UK and USA were similar to Japan in that the “I want to give priority to both work and home life” (UK: 26.6%; USA: 21.7%) response percentage was highest. In Germany and France, the “I want to give priority to my home life” (Germany: 31.8%; France: 31.5%) response percentage was highest, while in Sweden and the Republic of Korea the “I want to give priority to work, home life, and community life / my individual personal life” (Sweden: 28.2%; Republic of Korea: 21.4%) response percentage was highest.



(3) Relationship between work and family

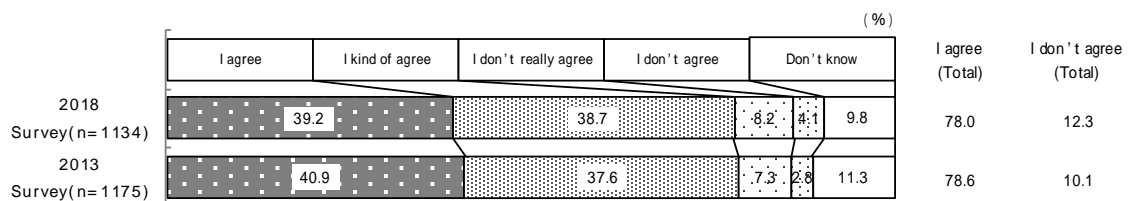
Q14. How do you feel about the relationship between work and family? Please give the one answer that applies for each. (Please choose one for each.)

When asked about the relationship between work and family, Japanese youth's 'I agree' (Total of "I agree" + "I kind of agree") response percentage was highest for "Some occupations are difficult to pursue if you have your own family" (78.0%). This was followed by "There are few companies that enable you to pursue a career and raise your own family at the same time" (69.3%), "In light of one's commitment to having a family, it is more difficult to change jobs or quit" (64.7%), and "Coordinating how to spend time with your spouse (husband or wife, including de facto partner) can be challenging due to overtime, etc." (61.4%), attributes with scores that all exceeded 60%.

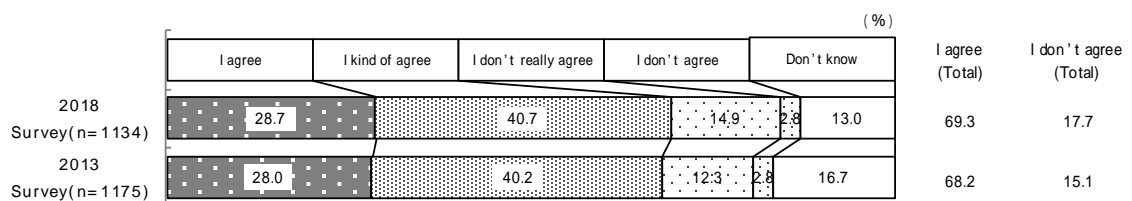


For Japanese youth, a comparison with the survey in 2013 reveals that for "Returning to your place of work after having taken some time off to have/raise a child can be difficult" the 'I agree' (Total) response percentage was 5.6 points lower this time.

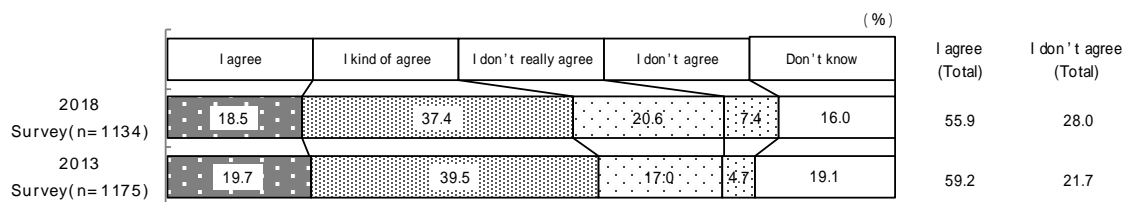
Q14. (a) Some occupations are difficult to pursue if you have your own family



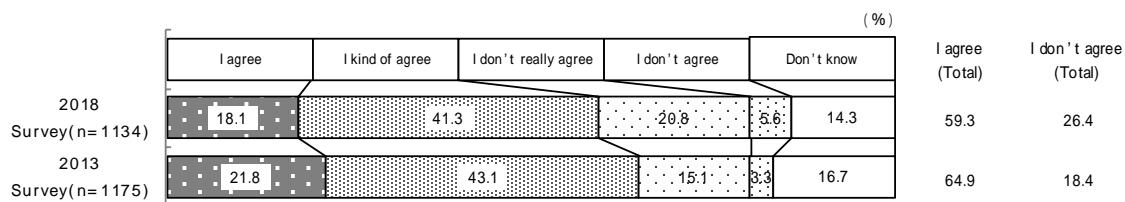
Q14. (b) There are few companies that enable you to pursue a career and raise your own family at the same time



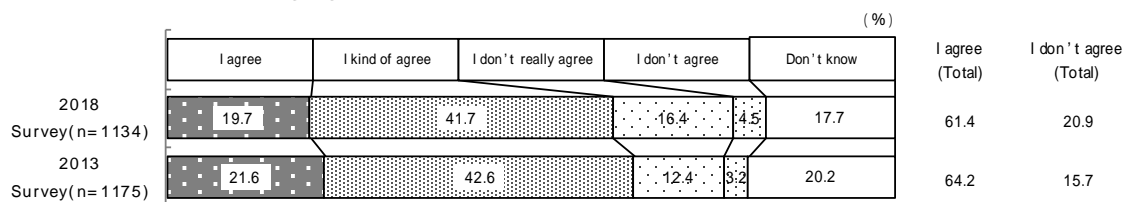
Q14. (c) Having your own children and home makes doing work worthwhile



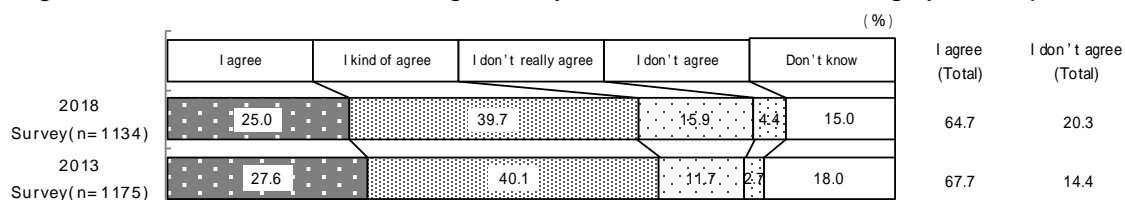
Q14. (d) Returning to your place of work after having taken some time off to have/raise a child can be difficult



Q14. (e) Coordinating how to spend time with your spouse (husband or wife, including de facto partner) can be challenging due to overtime, etc.

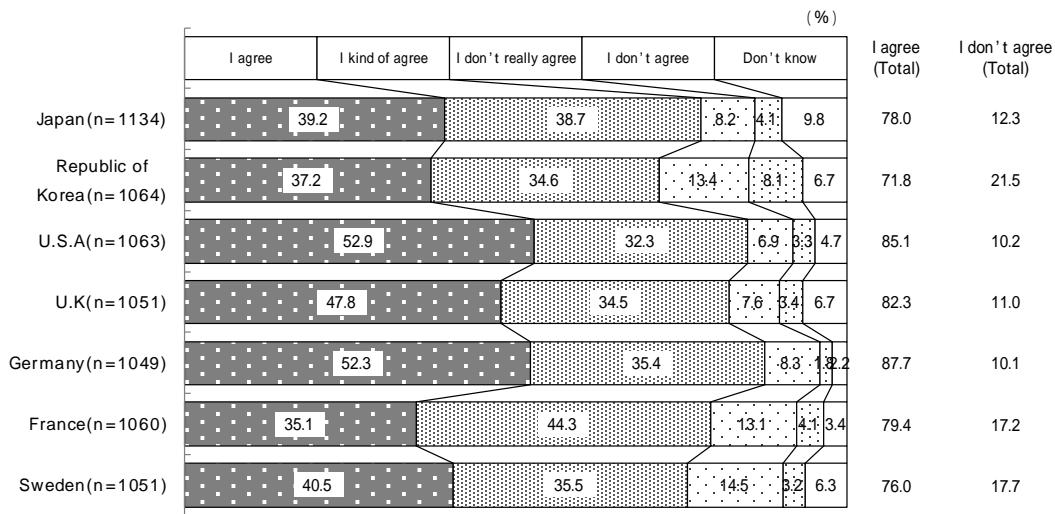


Q14. (f) In light of one's commitment to having a family, it is more difficult to change jobs or quit

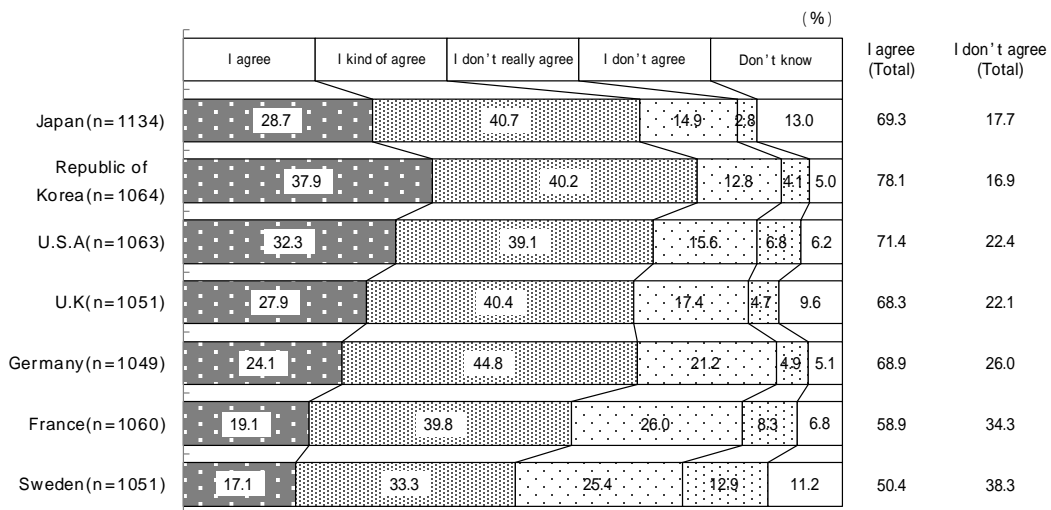


[By country]

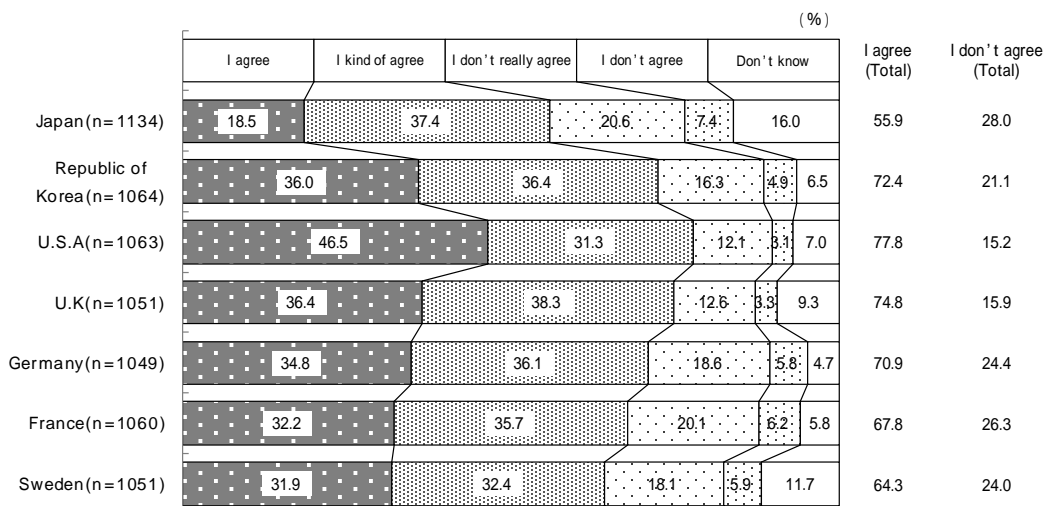
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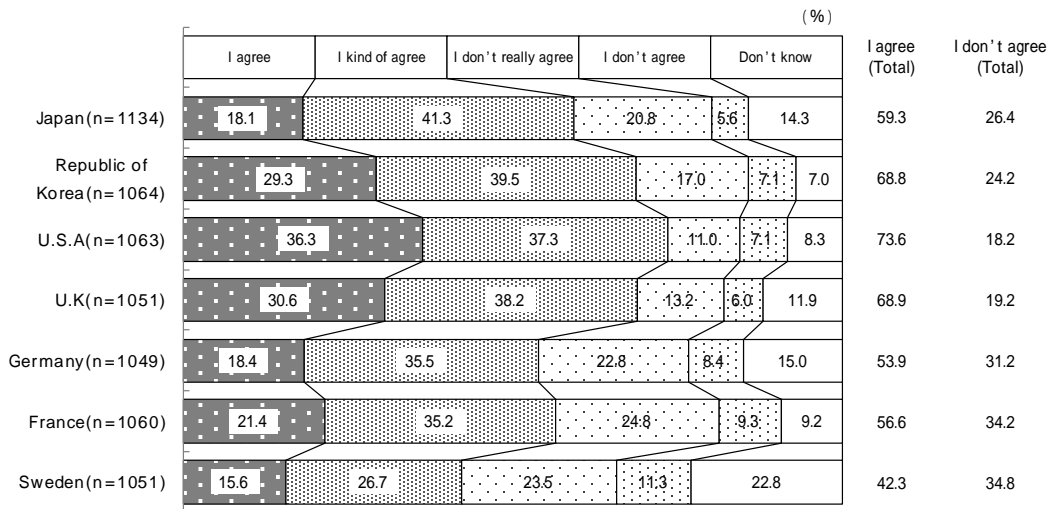
Q14. (b) There are few companies that enable you to pursue a career and raise your own family at the same time



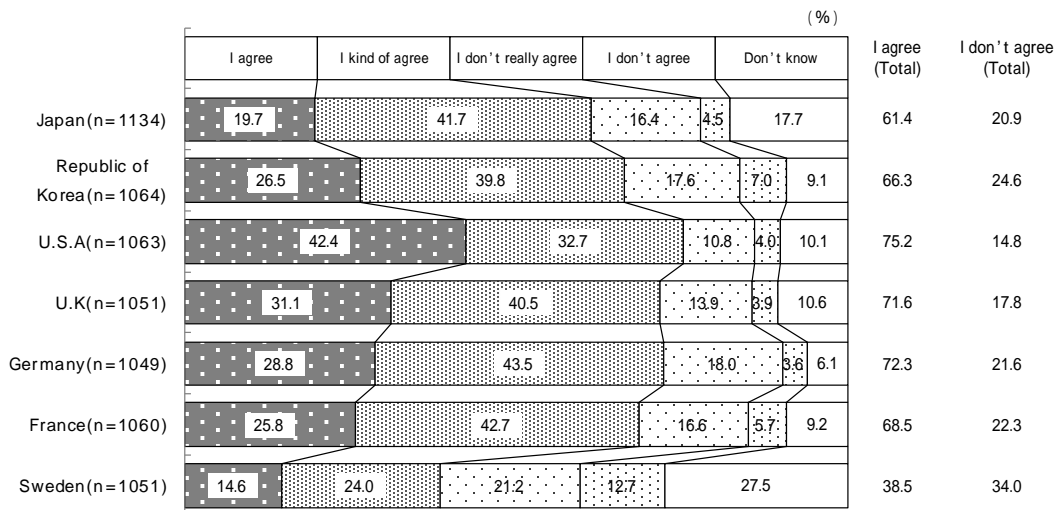
Q14. (c) Having your own children and home makes doing work worthwhile



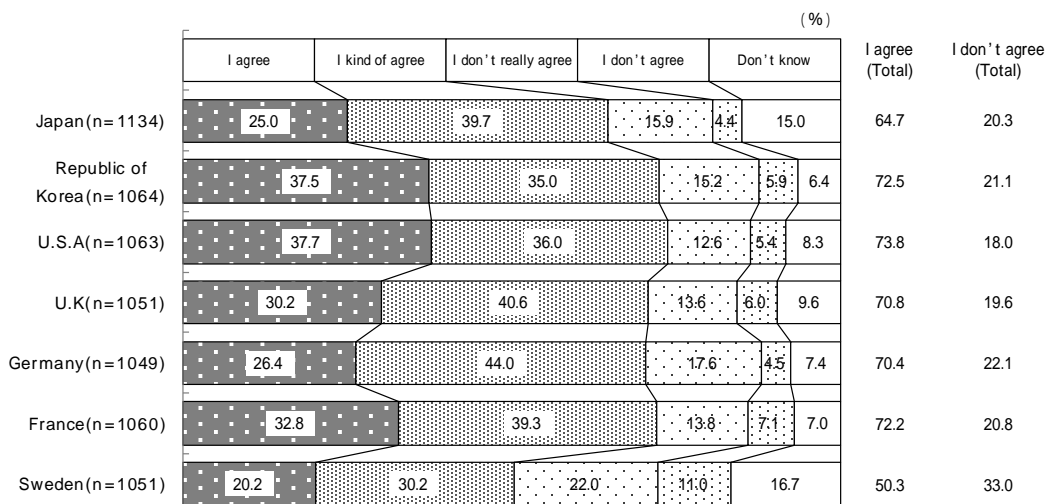
Q14. (d) Returning to your place of work after having taken some time off to have/raise a child can be difficult



Q14. (e) Coordinating how to spend time with your spouse (husband or wife, including de facto partner) can be challenging due to overtime, etc.



Q14. (f) In light of one's commitment to having a family, it is more difficult to change jobs or quit



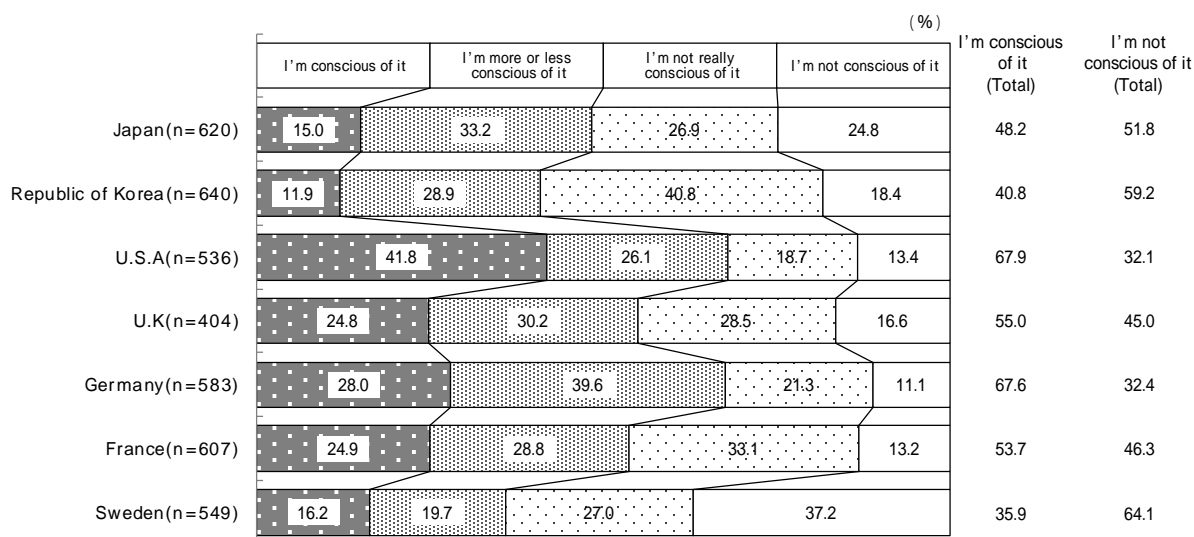
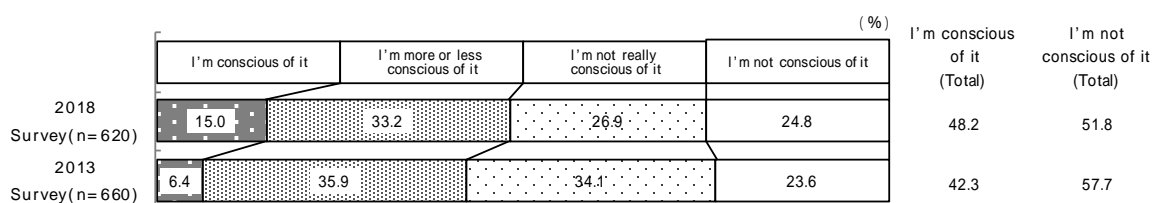
(4) Relationship between gender and career path

Q15. Are you conscious of your sex when thinking about your education and career options ahead? Please give the one answer that applies. (Please choose one.) * Asked to those currently enrolled in school.

When asked about whether they were conscious of their sex when thinking about their education and career options ahead, Japanese youth's 'I'm conscious of it' (Total of "I'm conscious of it" + "I'm more or less conscious of it") response percentage was 48.2%.

For Japanese youth, a comparison with the survey in 2013 reveals that the 'I'm conscious of it' (Total) response score was 5.9 points higher this time.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that in the USA (67.9%) and Germany (67.6%) almost 70% of respondents answered 'I'm conscious of it' (Total). In contrast, in Sweden the 'I'm conscious of it' (Total) response percentage was 35.9%.



8. View on marriage

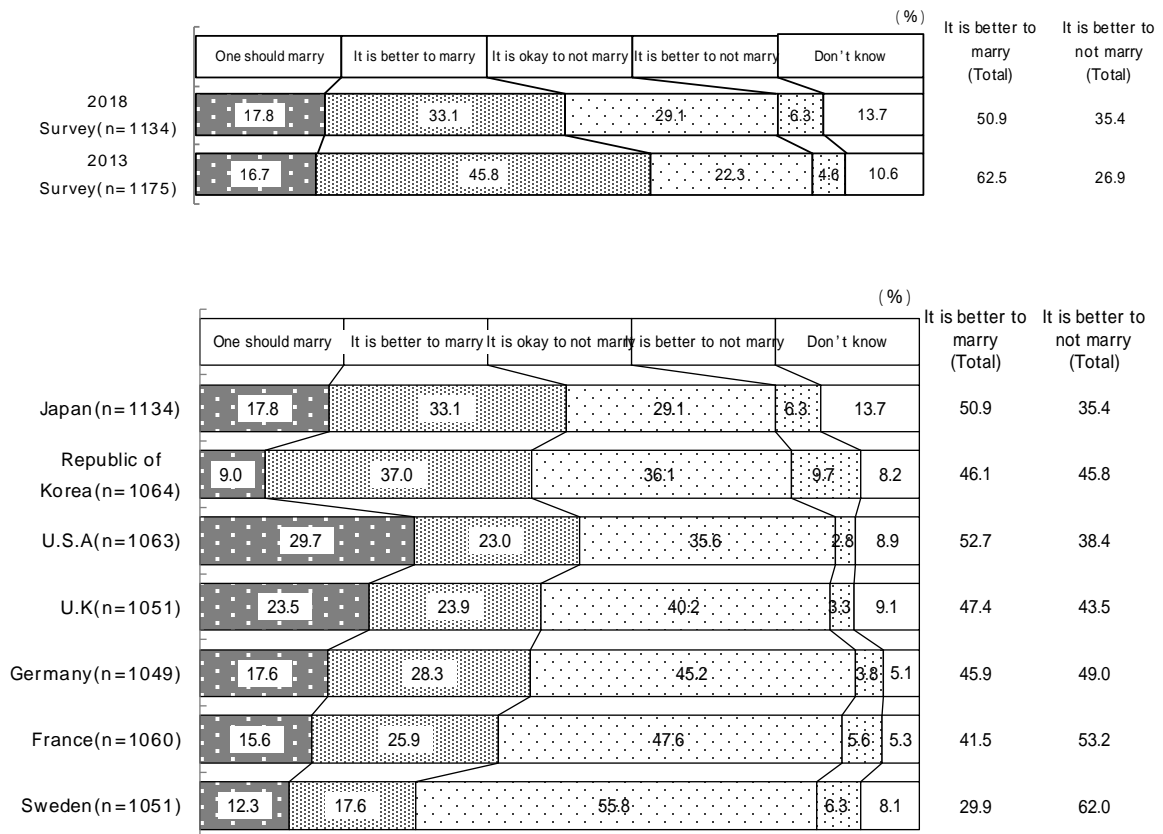
(1) View on marriage

Q16. How do you feel about marriage (including de facto marriage)? Please choose the one answer from the following that best describes your feelings. (Please choose one.)

When asked about their view on marriage, Japanese youth's 'One should marry' (Total of "It is better to marry" + "One should marry") response percentage was 50.9%.

For Japanese youth, a comparison with the survey in 2013 reveals that the 'One should marry' (Total) response percentage was 11.6 points lower this time.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that the 'One should marry' (Total) response percentage was highest in the USA (52.7%). This was followed by Japan (50.9%), UK (47.4%), the Republic of Korea (46.1%), Germany (45.9%), France (41.5%), and Sweden (29.9%).



(2) Reasons for it being better to marry

Q17. Please give as many answers that describe why you think one should marry or that it is better to marry (including de facto marriage) from the following. (Please choose all that apply.)

* Asked to those who answered Q16 with “One should marry” and “It is better to marry.”

When asked about reasons for it being better to marry, the highest percentage of Japanese youth gave the response “Marriage enables you to have your own children and family” (63.8%). This was followed by “Marriage enables you to live with a person from whom you feel affection” (57.7%) and “Marriage offers you a place where you can get emotional tranquility” (54.4%).

A comparison of the seven countries shows that the responses “Marriage offers you a place where you can get emotional tranquility,” “Marriage enables you to live with a person from whom you feel affection,” and “Marriage enables you to have your own children and family” elicited consistently high percentages in all countries.

In terms of the other reasons given, in the USA, Sweden, UK, and France “Marriage gives you social credibility (socially reliable) and makes you an equal with those around you” was given more (USA: 43.4%; Sweden: 40.8%; UK: 39.6%; France: 24.7%). In Japan and the Republic of Korea, “Marriage enables you to reassure your parents and live up to the expectations of those around you” (Japan: 25.8%; Republic of Korea: 23.5%) was given by higher percentages.

For Japanese youth, a comparison with the survey in 2013 reveals that there were reasons with lower percentages this time: “Marriage enables you to have your own children and family” (-9.2 points), “Marriage offers you a place where you can get emotional tranquility” (-5.4 points), and “Marriage enables you to reassure your parents and live up to the expectations of those around you” (-5.1 points).

	Japan (n=577)	Republic of Korea (n=490)	U.S.A (n=560)	U.K (n=498)	Germany (n=482)	France (n=440)	Sweden (n=314)	2013 Survey (n=734)
Marriage gives you social credibility (socially reliable) and makes you an equal with those around you	23.2	32.4	43.4	39.6	24.7	37.3	40.8	21.4
Marriage offers you a place where you can get emotional tranquility	54.4	63.9	46.1	43.4	49.6	43.0	40.8	59.8
Marriage enables you to live with a person from whom you feel affection	57.7	67.3	49.1	48.2	48.8	35.9	42.0	59.9
Marriage enables you to have your own children and family	63.8	58.0	43.9	35.5	37.6	40.0	34.1	73.0
Marriage makes life more convenient	15.1	18.2	27.7	22.7	27.6	16.8	29.9	13.6
Marriage enables you to become independent from your parents	14.4	15.5	19.3	17.1	10.4	9.1	11.5	13.5
Marriage enables you to live life with more financial comfort	18.9	12.2	21.1	22.3	19.9	14.3	17.5	14.3
Marriage enables you to reassure your parents and live up to the expectations of those around you	25.8	23.5	13.0	15.1	9.3	12.5	8.9	30.9
Other	1.6	1.6	2.9	1.4	2.9	3.0	4.1	2.6
Don't know	3.6	2.2	4.1	2.6	2.1	3.0	4.1	2.9

(%)

(3) Reasons for it being better to not marry

Q18. Please give as many answers that describe why you think it is okay to not marry or better to not marry (including de facto marriage) from the following. (Please choose all that apply.)

* Asked to those who answered Q16 with “It is okay to not marry” or “It is better to not

When asked about reasons for it being better to not marry, the top response given by Japanese youth was “Can enjoy your own hobbies and recreation” (53.2%). This was followed by “I don’t find being alone inconvenient” (45.5%), “Can live a financially comfortable life” (37.3%), and “Having a family is a weighty responsibility” (34.8%).

A comparison of the seven countries shows that the responses given by consistently high percentages in each country were “Can enjoy your own hobbies and recreation,” “I don’t find being alone inconvenient,” and “Can live a financially comfortable life.” In fact, in the Republic of Korea these reasons were all given by more than 60% of the respondents. It should also be noted that in the Republic of Korea “Having a family is a weighty responsibility” (48.3%) and “I often hear from those around me and the mass media that marriage, giving birth, and parenting is tough” (46.0%) were both given by more than 40% of respondents.

In the USA and the Republic of Korea, “Can devote yourself to work” (USA: 38.7%; Republic of Korea: 37.2%) was given by a high percentage. And in the Republic of Korea and Japan “Getting along with the parents and relatives of one’s spouse (including de facto partner) would be tough” (Republic of Korea: 29.4%; Japan: 28.9%) was also given by high percentages.

For Japanese youth, a comparison with the survey in 2013 reveals that the reason “Having a family is a weighty responsibility” was given by a higher percentage this time (+7.9 points). “I often hear from those around me and the mass media that marriage, giving birth, and parenting is tough” was given by 5.0 points more this time. In contrast, “Can devote yourself to work” was given by 9.8 points less this time.

	Japan (n=402)	Republic of Korea (n=487)	U.S.A (n=408)	U.K (n=457)	Germany (n=514)	France (n=564)	Sweden (n=652)	2013 Survey (n=316)
Can devote yourself to work	23.1	37.2	38.7	22.1	15.2	9.6	17.2	32.9
Can live a financially comfortable life	37.3	64.7	43.9	30.4	14.2	13.8	19.3	41.1
Can enjoy your own hobbies and recreation	53.2	69.0	51.0	34.4	25.9	15.6	35.1	55.4
I don't find being alone inconvenient	45.5	60.2	39.0	29.3	27.4	32.1	33.3	50.3
I am unable to get along well with the opposite sex	23.4	11.3	7.8	5.9	6.6	4.4	4.3	23.7
Having a family is a weighty responsibility	34.8	48.3	32.6	21.2	27.2	14.9	17.8	26.9
The road to marriage is a hassle	24.9	29.6	19.6	16.4	17.5	12.9	15.0	27.8
I often hear from those around me and the mass media that marriage, giving birth, and parenting is tough	16.4	46.0	21.3	18.2	18.5	11.3	15.5	11.4
Getting along with the parents and relatives of one's spouse (including de facto partner) would be tough	28.9	29.4	14.2	9.4	9.1	5.9	10.4	26.9
Other	8.7	4.1	12.5	17.1	22.2	19.0	25.8	8.9
Don't know	7.0	4.5	9.8	14.7	13.8	20.6	12.9	8.9

(%)

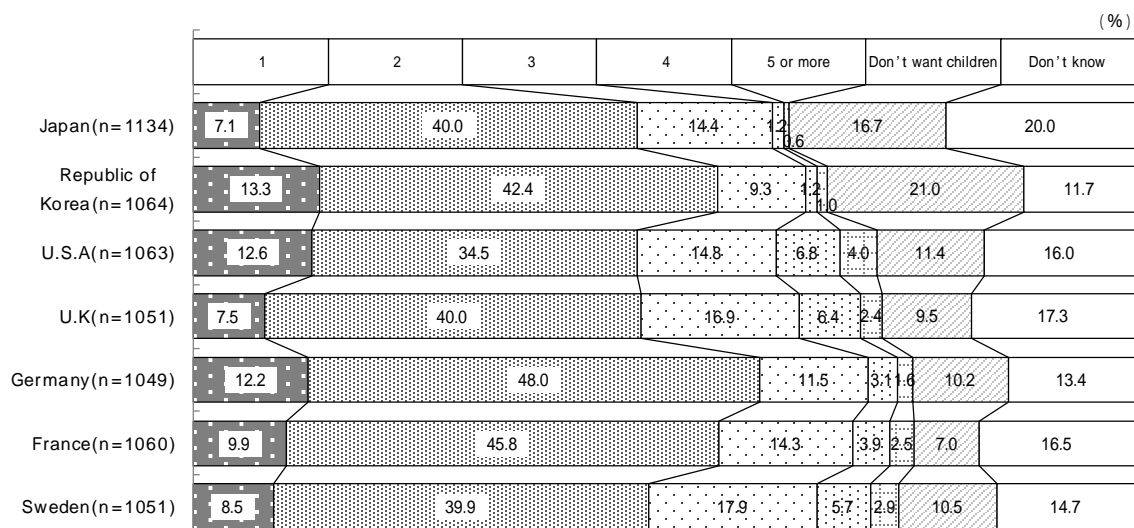
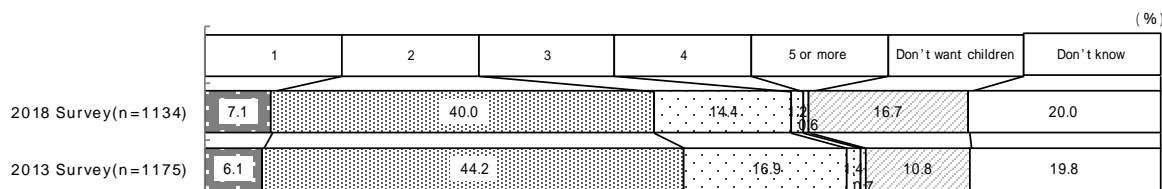
(4) Number of children desired

Q19. How many children do you want in total? If you already have a child or children, please include that child / those children in your answer. (Please choose one.)

When asked about the number of children they desired, the top response given by Japanese youth was “2” (40.0%). “Don’t want children” was given by 16.7%.

For Japanese youth, a comparison with the survey in 2013 reveals that the “Don’t want children” was given by 5.9 points more this time.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that in all countries the percentage of the response “2” was highest (about 35% to less than 50%). In the Republic of Korea, the USA, and Germany the response “1” (Republic of Korea: 13.3%; USA: 12.6%; Germany: 12.2%) was given by more than 10%. In the Republic of Korea a higher percentage gave the response “Don’t want children” (21.0%) than in other countries.



(5) View on divorce

Q20 How do you feel about divorce? Please choose the one answer from the following that best describes how you feel. (Please choose one.)

When asked about their view on divorce, the top response given by Japanese youth was the response “Although one should not divorce if there are children, it can be unavoidable due to the circumstances, as long as there are no children” (33.0%). This was followed by “Divorce can be unavoidable according to the circumstances, regardless of whether there are children” (31.8%).

For Japanese youth, a comparison with the survey in 2013 reveals that there were no major differences.

A comparison of the seven countries shows that “Divorce can be unavoidable according to the circumstances, regardless of whether there are children” response percentage was higher in the Republic of Korea (39.3%) and Sweden (38.7%). The response “Once married, one should never divorce, regardless of the circumstances” response percentage was given more in the USA (25.1%) than in other countries. The “One should divorce if there is no mutual affection” response percentage was highest in Sweden (27.5%).

