

"THE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH SURVEY" ¹

by Rosario A. Henares ²

B A C K G R O U N D

The Youth Survey was an international study of youths between 18 to 24 years of age, conducted by the members of the Gallup International Research Institutes, Inc. In an effort to gain insight on the thinking of the young people in foreign countries and compare them with the young people in Japan, the Japanese Government sponsored the study, in order to understand the youth problems confronting Japan.

The study tried to delve into the very basis and various elements of the societies that gave birth to the attitudes and views held by young people in the world. The results of the study serve as reference materials for the formulation of various youth measures aimed at improving and bolstering environments surrounding the Japanese youth, including international orientation.

Specifically, the study tried to find out the values of young people, their worries and dissatisfactions in their home life, school life, working life, their friends and leisure, and their outlook in life.

The study was conducted in eleven (11) countries, namely:

Brazil	Switzerland
France	United Kingdom
India	United States
Japan	West Germany
Philippines	Yugoslavia
Sweden	

The sample size was 2000 in each country and each country used a multistage probability sampling design.

¹ Paper presented at the 1975 PSA Annual Conference, Sept. 5, 1975.

² President, Asia Research Organization, Inc.

In the Philippines, we stratified the country into four (4) regions, namely Greater Manila, rest of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. The samples were allocated proportionately by region, but disproportionately between urban and rural areas within each region, with a uniform raising factor of five (5) for all rural samples. The sample units were distributed as follows:

<i>REGIONS</i>	<i>Municipalities</i>	<i>City/Town Blocks</i>	<i>Households</i>
Greater Manila	10	45	404
Rest of Luzon	42	78	840
Visayas	20	40	429
Mindanao	14	31	327
T o t a l	86	194	2000

There was only one respondent in each sample household and he was selected at random from the list of qualified respondents in a sample household.

The personal interview method was used in the collection of data and no substitution was allowed for non-responses. To minimize the non-response rate, as many as five (5) callbacks were made before giving up the sample as lost. As a result, completion rate was 98.1%. Out of the 2000 samples, completed interviews amounted to 1961 and only 39 were not interviewed.

The fieldwork was conducted from October 23 to November 12, 1972.

The processing and tabulation of survey questionnaires was done in Tokyo, by the Nippon Research Center.

ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

LIFE STYLE OF YOUTHS

Marital Status

The majority of the youths 18 to 24 years of age were single (64% to 89%). Incidence of married youths among the 18 to 24 years old in the countries under study

was between 11 to 36%, with the United Kingdom registering the highest incidence (36%) and Switzerland the lowest (11%). The Philippines had 28% of the youths married, while the average incidence for all the countries was 24%.

	<i>Single</i> %	<i>Married</i> %	<i>Not Reported</i> %
Brazil	82	18	—
France	78	22	x
India	73	27	—
Japan	81	19	—
Philippines	71	28	1
Sweden	70	30	—
Switzerland	89	11	x
United Kingdom	64	36	—
United States	66	33	1
W. Germany	77	23	x
Yugoslavia	82	18	—
Average (x)	75.7	24.0	0.3

Among the married youths, the majority (52% to 96%) lived independently from their parents, except in India, where 57% lived with theirs. The other two countries where the significant proportion of the young marrieds lived with their parents are Yugoslavia (36%) and the Philippines (45%). In the Western countries, only between 3% to 12% of the young married lived with their parents.

The singles mostly lived with their parents (66% to 88%). A relatively higher proportion of singles in continental Europe live alone (12% to 20%) than those in other countries (0.2% to 8%). The Philippines and India have the lowest incidence (0.2% and 1%, respectively, of singles living alone.

MARRIEDS

	Living With Own Family	Living With Parents	Living With Other Relatives	Others	NA
Brazil	73	12	11	4	1
France	90	5	x	4	2
India	31	57	11	1	x
Japan	63	29	3	5	1
Philippines	52	45	3	x	1
Sweden	96	3	x	x	1
Switzerland	85	9	1	5	1
United Kingdom	88	9	1	1	2
United States	86	8	3	3	1
W. Germany	84	11	3	x	2
Yugoslavia	47	36	14	3	1

SINGLES

	Living Alone	With Parents	With Other Relatives	Others	NA
Brazil	1	84	10	3	3
France	12	80	3	3	2
India	1	88	10	1	x
Japan	8	81	7	3	x
Philippines	x	84	13	2	x
Sweden	20	66	5	7	2
Switzerland	16	69	4	11	x
United Kingdom	4	59	14	8	14
United States	8	66	13	12	1
W. Germany	13	67	13	7	x
Yugoslavia	5	77	17	2	x

Religion

By religion affiliation, the Philippine, Brazilian, French and West German youths were predominantly Catholics (90%, 81%, 65% and 48%, respectively). The Americans (46%), the British (43%) and the Swiss (38%) youths were predominantly Protestants, while the Indians were mostly Hindus (86%). The Japanese and the Swedes were mostly indifferent to or have no religion (90% and 53%, respectively), with the former being more indifferent than the latter.

	Brazil	France	India	Japan	Phil.	Sweden	Switz.	UK	US	W. Ger.	Yugos- lavia
Have friends of same sex	31	23	72	56	64	18	17	17	26	24	30
Have friends of opposite sex	8	5	2	4	8	7	9	5	4	8	5
Have friends of both sexes	39	55	10	17	14	71	67	47	62	54	57
No such friends	21	15	16	23	13	3	7	12	8	12	4
NA	x	1	x	x	1	1	1	x	x	1	4

	Catholics	Protestants	Moslems	Hindus	Others	Atheists	Indifferent
Brazil	81	5	—	—	5	1	8
France	65	2	1	—	4	10	19
India	1	1	6	86	4	1	2
Japan	1	1	—	—	18	6	74
Philippines	90	8	1	—	1	—	—
Sweden	1	39	x	—	7	12	41
Switzerland	37	38	x	—	6	4	15
United Kingdom	18	43	x	1	4	2	32
United States	28	46	x	—	13	1	13
W. Germany	48	38	—	—	3	6	6

One glaring difference between Asian and Western youths appear to be in the choice of friends with whom they discuss their most personal problems. While the Asian youths confide to friends of the same sex, the Western youths confide to friends of both sexes.

Weekend Activities and Leisure

On recreational and leisure activities on weekends, getting together with friends seem to be the favorite past time of the Swedes, the Swiss, the Americans and the Germans, just as going to the movie, the theater or sports are to the Brazilians, the French and the Indians. The Japanese and the British youths, on the other hand, spend their weekends taking it easy, watching TV or reading periodicals. The Yugoslav youths like to read and listen to music. The Filipino youths are unique in that they spend their weekends working around the house and going to church. For leisure, a good proportion also read and listen to music (50%), get together with friends and neighbors (45%) and go to movies (33%), although not to the same extent as their counterparts in other countries.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

In nine out of the eleven countries studied, the majority (57% to 87%) of youths were not attending school. Only in Brazil and West Germany were the majority (54% to 56%) still attended school.

On educational attainment of youths, the Filipino youths turned out to be the least educated, with almost two out of five (38%) having dropped out of school in the Elementary

WEEKEND ACTIVITIES OF YOUTHS

	Phil. %	Brazil %	Fr. %	India %	Japan %	Sweden %	Switz. %	UK %	US %	W. Ger. %	Yugos- lavia %
Working around the house	69	17	17	55	29	42	21	39	53	20	48
Going to church	65	19	8	25	1	6	18	11	34	9	x
Reading and listening to music	50	41	42	52	32	51	66	42	54	46	61
Getting together with friends and neighbors	45	33	45	55	26	73	68	54	71	53	60
Going to the movies, theater and sporting events	33	44	51	55	26	51	59	34	60	36	58
Gardening, building things and spending time on hobbies	30	5	14	14	5	20	14	24	28	16	18
Taking walks around the neighborhood, park and other places	28	22	32	20	9	33	36	22	25	17	35
Studying or working	28	30	27	45	17	33	42	30	42	20	35
Engaging in sports	24	24	25	20	14	33	43	25	37	24	31
Taking it easy, watching TV, reading periodicals	19	43	36	15	56	49	35	61	46	39	53
Playing cards, chess, checkers	15	21	18	27	8	19	28	16	32	20	30
Shopping/window shopping	14	11	14	18	36	26	22	42	44	24	26
Playing/practicing a musical instrument	12	6	9	6	10	14	21	9	14	10	6
Picnicking, driving, taking short trips	10	28	22	11	30	42	28	27	41	32	25
Doing social work or volunteer work	10	3	5	11	3	7	9	5	9	8	11
Idling away time doing nothing	9	13	20	18	27	10	16	24	28	22	11
Others	1	7	21	6	8	19	9	11	15	5	7
NA	1	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	—	1	x

level. Comparative data from other countries range from 0.1% to 27% only. Those who reached or finished high school level, consisted 35% of the Filipino youths against 73% of the Japanese, 69% of the Yugoslavs, 65% of the Brazilian, 51% of the Indians, 45% of the Americans and 33% of the French. Due to differences in educational systems, educational attainments of the youths from Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom are not readily comparable.

Those who reached or finished college were 54% of the Americans, 49% of the French, 42% of the Indians, 27% each, of the Japanese and the Filipinos, 26% of the Brazilians and 21% of the Yugoslav youths. Again, comparable figures for the Swedes, Swiss, British and German youths were difficult to determine due to their different educational systems.

LAST GRADE ATTENDED

	<i>Elementary</i>	<i>High School</i>	<i>College & Beyond</i>
	%	%	%
Brazil	19	65	16
France	17	33	49
India	7	51	42
Japan	x	73	27
Philippines	38	35	27
United States	1	45	54
Yugoslavia	10	69	21

ATTITUDES TOWARD EDUCATION

Survey results indicated that youths from different countries have a generally poor opinion of schools and school life. The majority in all countries believe that many teachers communicate their knowledge mechanically (52% to 72%) and that schools now-a-days tend to evaluate students merely on the basis of examination results and give little attention to their human qualities (59% to 78%).

Except in Brazil where youths believe otherwise, youths from all other countries think that schools tend to place too much emphasis on mere memorization of knowledge, at the cost of creativity (52% to 73%).

OPINIONS ABOUT SCHOOLS

STATEMENTS	No. of Countries With Predominantly		Filipino Youths' Views	
	Positive Views	Negative Views	Positive (False) %	Negative (True) %
Many teachers try to communicate their knowledge mechanically	1	11	40	58
Schools have now simply turned into means of obtaining good employment and marriage	6	5	35	63
Present day schools tend to evaluate students merely on the basis of examinations	—	11	36	62
Schools do not teach skills and knowledge truly helpful in society	7	4	62	36
Schools tend to produce stereotyped men who act only as told	9	2	59	39
Schools tend to place too much emphasis on mere memorization of knowledge at the cost of creativity	1	10	46	52
Schools do not reflect the opinions of pupils and students	3	8	56	42
It is accepted by most people that regardless of your qualifications, the social prestige of the school you graduate from will influence your job opportunities and future	2	8	22	77

Another adverse opinion which the youths of most countries have in common is that, regardless of one's qualifications, the social prestige of the school one graduates from will influence one's job opportunities and future. Only the Swedes and the Germans hold the opposite view. The highest concurrence with the negative statement on the influence of the school's social prestige, come from the Filipinos with 77% agreeing with the statement.

That schools do not reflect the opinions of students, is also found true by the youths in eight out of the eleven countries. The majority Brazilian, Filipino and American youths, on the other hand, thought the statement false.

Positive opinions about schools were that, they do not tend to produce stereotype men who act only as told and that schools teach skills and knowledge truly helpful in society. Dissenting opinions to the first statement, came from the Brazilian and the Indians. Dissenting opinions to the second statement on schools' teaching skills and knowledge truly helpful to society, were voiced out by the French, Indians and British youths.

It is interesting to note that Asian youths generally believe that schools have now turned simply into means of obtaining good employment and marriage. The same belief is shared by the Brazilian and Yugoslav youths. Their counterparts in Western countries do not think so.

The table below shows what the Filipino youths thought of each statement and what the youths from countries had to say.

On views about higher education, the higher percentage of Indian, Filipino, Swedish, Swiss and British youths, look at higher education as a means of improving their chances of obtaining a good job and marriage. The higher percentage of Brazilian, Japanese, American, German and Yugoslavian youth, on the other hand, feel, they have to go to a higher school to get a good education. The French youths are likewise of the same opinion although an equal proportion said they would like to have stayed on in school, but they have to earn a living.

Dependence of Filipino youths on their parents is apparent in their views on higher education. In no other country did a significant percentage of the youths feel they have to

go to a higher school because their parents told them that higher education will prove an asset to their future, except in the Philippines (21% vs. 4% to 13%).

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

More than half (51% to 65%) of the youths in France, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and West Germany were full time wage earners. In India and the Philippines, on the contrary, almost two-thirds (64 and 65, respectively) were unemployed and only less than one-fifth (18% and 15%, respectively) were full time wage earners. Yugoslavia likewise had high unemployment rate (49%) among the youths, although not as high as India and the Philippines. In Brazil, almost half (49%) of the youths were irregular workers.

Unemployment rates among youths ranged between 1% to 8% in Japan, West Germany, Sweden, United Kingdom and Brazil, and between 20% to 32% in the United States, France and Switzerland.

What types of jobs did the working youths have? In France (31%), Switzerland (24%), United Kingdom (30%) and the United States (24%), the higher percentage worked in clerical positions. In Japan (42%), West Germany (51%), Yugoslavia (47%) and Sweden (25%), the higher proportions were skilled workers. In Brazil, more than half (56%) occupied executive positions, while in India, around one-fifth (21%) held executive jobs. In the Philippines, the higher percentage (27%) of working youths were farmers and around one-fifth (20%) were skilled workers.

In order to find out whether the youths followed the occupation of their fathers or not: occupations of parents were also asked of the respondents. The results showed that not only were there shifts were also for higher occupational levels. Survey results further showed that there is a decided change from the agricultural occupations to the industrial.

Among the Filipino youths, for instance, around one-third (35%) worked as farmers and farm laborers. Farmers and farm laborers, however, consisted 54% of the occupations of the parents. One-fifth (20%) of the working youths were skilled workers, whereas only 11% of the parents were skilled workers. Slight gains were likewise observed in the clerical and sales occupations.

The tendency to move out of agricultural occupations is common to the youths of almost all countries under study. The loss in agriculture resulted in gains in skilled labor for industries and clerical positions.

ATTITUDES TOWARD WORK AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Youths of different nationalities generally believe that man works primarily to earn money and secondarily, to find self fulfillment. Only in Yugoslavia do the youths feel that next to earning money, man works to do his duty as a member of society.

The majority of the youths in all countries likewise believe in socializing with office superiors after office hours.

On attitudes toward their jobs and working conditions, by and large, the working youths feel that their superiors appreciate their abilities, that their work is worthy of the whole-hearted devotion, that they are not treated like machines in their jobs, that their jobs are not too competitive to allow them to relax and that they are well-paid. On the negative side of the attitudinal scale, the working youths feel that companies now-a days are too profit-oriented that they lose sight of the effect on their people. They likewise feel that the positions and salary levels they aspire to in their present jobs are limited, that they do not get enough vacation in their jobs and that there is unreasonable discrimination on educational background.

How do the Filipino youths compare with their counterparts in other countries in their attitudes towards their jobs and working conditions? They are in agreement that: their superiors appreciate their abilities (58%); that they are not treated like pieces of machinery (63%); and, that their jobs are worthy of their devotion (52%). They also feel that: promotion is limited in their present jobs (66%); that the companies they work for are too profit-oriented for the good of the workers (70%); and, that there is unreasonable discrimination placed on educational background (60%). They disagree with the international youths' opinions on pay, on vacatime time and on the competitiveness of their jobs.

On pay, the Filipino youths feel they are very poorly paid (64%), something they have in common with their counter-

parts in Japan (67%), India (61%) and Yugoslavia (56%). Slightly more than one-third (36%) of the Filipino youths, however, feel they are not poorly paid.

On vacation time, a little over half (51%) of the Filipino youths, think they are given enough vacation time. Only the Swedes and the Americans share this view and in more certain terms (66% and 67%, respectively).

On competitiveness of the job, almost two-thirds (64%) of the Filipinos feel it is too competitive for them to relax. The only other youths who feel the same way about their jobs are the Indians (52%) and the French (51%) although not to the same extent as the Filipinos. The Yugoslavian youths are split on this score (49% - 49%).

With the high unemployment rates among the Filipino (64%) and Indian (65%) youths, it is not surprising to find that they feel they are poorly paid and that their jobs are too competitive for comfort. Could this also be the reason for the Filipino's thinking they have more than enough vacation time?

On attitudes toward overtime work, the majority of the youths are favorably disposed to working overtime provided they are paid.

ATTITUDES TOWARD SOCIETY AND SOCIAL VALUES

Reactions to a stranger who appear to have lost his way indicate helpfulness among the youths. The majority in nine out of the eleven countries said they would help him find his way, if asked. The Swiss and Americans, however, showed tendencies of being more helpful by saying they would ask the stranger if he needs help.

On national values, the higher percentages of youths in Brazil (44%), India (34%), Japan (57%), Sweden (36%), Switzerland (44%), West Germany (49%) and Yugoslavia (50%) would rather have their countries put more emphasis on social security for the people. The Indian (54%), Filipino (40%) and British (35%) youths, on the other hand, set greater value to the promotion of industry for economic progress, while the American youths put more importance to a more peaceful society (55%). Peace and order is of secondary importance to the British (29%), Filipinos (26%), Swiss (23%),

ROSARIO A. HENARES
 ATTITUDES TOWARD JOBS AND
 WORKING CONDITIONS

STATEMENTS	No. of Countries w/ Predominantly		Filipino Youths' Views	
	Negative Views	Positive Views	Negative (True) %	Positive (False) %
I have no superior who really appre- ciates my abilities	(15% - 42%) —	(42% - 84%) 11	42	58
Work is often simple and unworthy of whole-hearted devotion	(16% - 48%) —	(52% - 81%) 11	48	52
My job pays very poorly	(28% - 67%) 4	(30% - 71%) 7	64	36
There is not enough vacation time	(28% - 59%) 8	(39% - 67%) 3	48	51
The position and the levels of wages I can aspire to are limited in my present job	(32% - 63%) 9	(26% - 64%) 2	66	34
Jobs are often too competitive to allow workers a chance to relax	(18% - 64%) 3	(32% - 80%) 8	64	36
Unreasonable dis- crimination is made on the basis of educational back- ground	(18% - 68%) 6	(31% - 80%) 5	60	40
The company now- adays places too much emphasis on profits & does not pay much attention to the effects of their activities on people	(52% - 78%) 11	(12% - 38%) —	70	29
I have little freedom at my place of work and am treated like a piece of machinery	(12% - 37%) —	(34% - 82%) 11	36	63

Swedes (22%), Japanese (20%), Germans (18%) and the Indians (16%), just as industrial promotion is, to the Brazilians (27%) and the Yugoslavians (23%) and ecology is, to the French (17%).

Attitudes towards movement protesting against expropriation of private property for public works projects show the great value that youths in most countries have, for human rights. Except in Yugoslavia, the majority of the youths (50% to 81%) believe these movements a justifiable defense of human rights. The majority of the Yugoslav youths, on the other hand, believe these protest movements motivated by selfishness on the part of the people.

One of the more revealing change in values is the youths' permissive attitude towards pre-marital sex. Except in India where almost three-fourths (73%) of the youths say pre-marital sex should be avoided under any circumstances, the majority (55% to 75%) in most countries feel such relations are all right if the parties concerned are in love.

While majority of the Filipinos (55%) think pre-marital sex is all right for two people in love, a relatively high proportion (37%) still say it should be avoided under any circumstances. Similarly for Brazil, 40% value purity before marriage.

Among the youths, the Swedes are the most permissive, with a significantly high percentage of them approving of pre-marital sex even without love (38% vs. 23% or less).

ATTITUDE TOWARDS PRE-MARITAL SEX

	To be avoided under any circumstances %	All right if parties concerned are in love %	All right even if parties are not in love %
India	73	23	4
Brazil	40	48	12
Philippines	37	55	7
Japan	27	68	4
United States	23	57	19
Yugoslavia	18	75	7
United Kingdom	14	68	15
France	10	65	22
Switzerland	8	68	23
West Germany	6	65	23
Sweden	4	57	38

	Brazil	Fr.	India	Japan	Phil.	Sweden	Switz.	UK	US	W. Ger.	Yugos- lavia
Sincerity and love	44	56	35	36	35	60	53	48	64	42	58
Money and position	13	18	27	8	7	4	9	15	6	35	6
A job worth doing	7	9	16	28	24	21	18	13	9	31	8
Salvation thru faith	4	1	3	1	14	2	2	2	8	3	—
Freedom from restrictions	11	5	3	6	3	2	11	9	5	11	16
Devotion to nation and society	7	2	12	2	7	x	1	1	2	5	8
International cooperation	7	1	2	x	4	2	1	1	1	5	2
Don't know what I want	7	7	2	19	6	11	6	10	8	5	3

HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS IN LIFE

Interpersonal relationship appears to be very important to the youths of all countries. When asked what they want most out of life, sincerity and love between self and others obtained highest mention (35% to 64%). Money and position is of secondary importance to the Germans (35%), Indians (24%), French (18%), British (15%) and Brazilians (13), as a job worth doing is, to the Japanese (28%), Filipinos (24%), Swedes (21%), Swiss (18%) and Americans (9%). Understandably enough, to the Yugoslavians, freedom from restrictions (16%) ranks second in their hopes and aspirations in life. Freedom from restrictions is of third importance to the Brazilians (11%) who live under a dictatorship and to the Swiss (11%) and fourth importance to the Germans (11%). Of third importance to the Filipinos and the Americans is salvation through faith (14% and 8%, respectively). No other nationality paid the same importance to faith. It is noteworthy to mention that almost a fifth (19%) of the Japanese youths did not know what they want out of life. In all other countries youths who had no aspirations in life rated 11% or less.

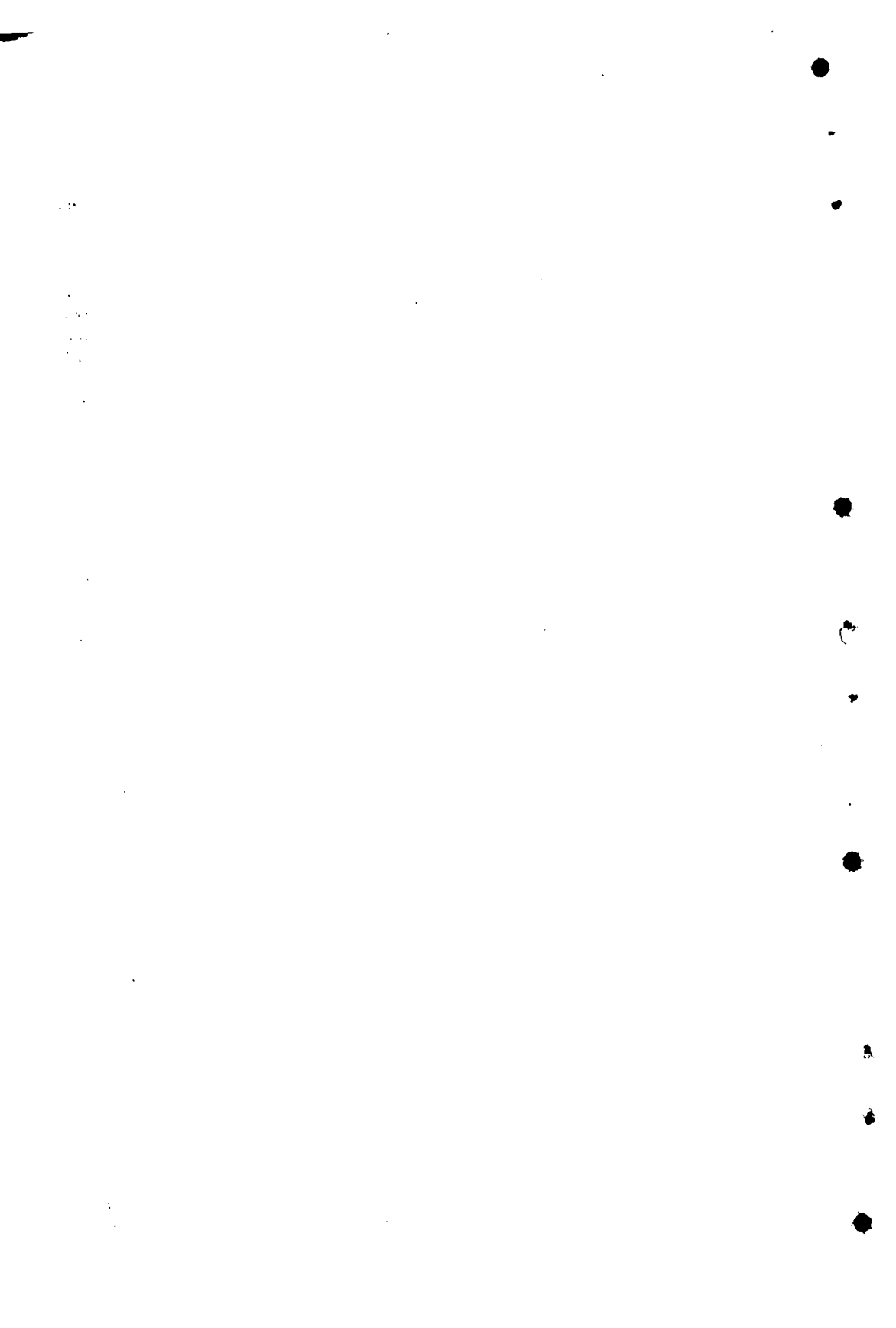
CONFIDENCE IN HUMAN NATURE

The majority (64% to 80%) of the youths in all countries maintain the human nature is not fundamentally bad. A relatively high percentage of the Japanese, however, think otherwise (33% vs. 26% or less).

Optimistic views in life the majority of youths in all countries hold in common is the belief that "life exists, to know the joy of loving and being loved" (76% to 93%); that "the best human relations are those in which people try to understand and be considerate with one another" (88% to 98%).

On human wisdom, the youths of most countries believe that human wisdom can avoid another world war and that it can prevent pollution and complete depletion of natural resources. The Swiss, on the other hand, show less faith in human wisdom. They do not believe it can avert another war, neither do they think it can prevent pollution and depletion of natural resources. The British youths were more or less equally divided in their views on the two issues.

Except in Japan, United Kingdom and the United States, the youths in other countries seem to have an irresponsible at-



CONFIDENCE IN HUMAN NATURE

		Brazil	France	India	Japan	Phils.	Sweden	Swit- zerland	U.K.	U.S.	West Germany	Yugos- lavia
Money is for spending and not for saving	(Agree)	75.2	70.6	57.9	40.9	73.1	79.0	65.8	46.3	35.4	51.4	89.9
	(Disagree)	24.3	20.3	41.1	57.3	25.4	17.5	33.4	50.6	63.1	45.5	10.1
Basically the person you can rely on is yourself	(Agree)	56.4	51.4	78.7	73.8	80.4	43.7	44.9	34.3	68.4	73.1	63.6
	(Disagree)	43.0	46.0	20.3	25.9	18.3	54.4	54.3	65.6	31.1	24.3	36.3
Life exists for us to know the joy of loving and being loved	(Agree)	91.1	91.0	88.9	77.1	92.6	90.7	85.2	83.2	92.7	76.0	85.2
	(Disagree)	8.0	5.2	10.8	21.8	6.1	7.4	14.1	15.9	6.2	20.6	14.8
One should not get too deeply involved in the affairs of friends	(Agree)	70.3	82.1	65.1	30.4	66.7	73.1	73.5	63.0	54.5	66.7	72.9
	(Disagree)	28.6	12.1	34.4	68.8	31.8	24.3	26.2	36.0	44.5	30.9	27.0
It is important in this world to take it easy and not to work too hard	(Agree)	66.1	72.1	35.3	72.1	47.2	79.8	63.6	38.9	40.7	60.0	58.0
	(Disagree)	32.5	19.8	64.0	27.3	51.3	18.3	33.4	59.1	58.1	36.3	42.0
The best human relations are those in which people try to understand and be considerate with one another	(Agree)	96.2	91.6	93.2	88.2	93.8	97.4	94.9	95.8	98.0	89.5	95.3
	(Disagree)	3.0	4.5	5.9	11.3	4.9	1.6	4.5	3.9	1.5	8.5	4.7
Human wisdom will avoid another world war	(Agree)	78.9	51.7	73.5	63.6	57.9	56.1	37.1	48.1	53.0	52.5	79.9
	(Disagree)	20.3	31.0	24.8	34.3	39.9	40.7	62.0	48.8	45.6	43.4	20.1
Human wisdom will prevent pollution and complete depletion of natural	(Agree)	74.4	45.9	70.0	50.4	62.0	54.8	43.5	50.6	58.0	58.0	71.3
	(Disagree)	24.5	39.2	27.1	47.7	35.7	42.1	55.6	46.6	40.9	38.6	28.6
We will have a better society to live in 30 years from now	(Agree)	50.0	19.6	62.5	28.5	62.5	23.3	19.0	32.1	40.4	33.1	82.7
	(Disagree)	47.6	48.4	35.2	68.1	32.7	71.0	79.1	60.2	55.7	58.7	17.3

OPINIONS ON GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY

		Brazil	France	India	Japan	Phils.	Sweden	Swit- zerland	U.K.	U.S.	West Germany	Yugos- lavia
The Government is placing too much emphasis on the benefits of the nation as a whole at the cost of individuals	(True)	54.8	68.3	71.1	87.9	54.7	67.5	62.9	68.3	73.8	44.2	
	(False)	44.1	12.7	26.6	10.5	41.9	27.3	35.0	28.1	24.8	49.3	
The Government's strong emphasis on industrial development tends to make people unhappy	(True)	29.8	42.4	39.3	90.4	43.2	76.2	63.5	64.7	69.3	47.0	
	(False)	68.8	38.8	58.1	8.3	64.4	19.6	35.0	31.9	29.0	45.9	
The Government sometimes goes in the opposite directions from those in which the people really want it to go	(True)	71.2	75.9	74.7	85.3	62.4	86.0	66.1	90.1	86.9	55.6	
	(False)	27.3	9.1	23.5	13.1	34.4	10.0	32.3	8.2	12.2	38.0	
Present society places heavier emphasis on rules and laws than on confidence among men	(True)	78.3	77.5	82.9	74.9	71.4	83.2	82.0	78.6	81.2	68.8	
	(False)	20.2	11.1	15.0	23.6	26.3	13.3	15.6	17.7	17.3	25.4	
In the present grossly materialistic society, money reigns supreme	(True)	76.9	90.1	85.9	83.7	74.5	81.8	89.5	86.0	87.9	78.3	
	(False)	21.0	5.3	13.2	15.6	23.7	15.3	10.0	12.2	11.2	16.2	
These days people are influenced to buy more and more, regardless of what they really need or can afford	(True)	73.1	87.0	70.9	72.6	58.3	93.3	94.2	89.3	93.1	79.7	
	(False)	25.0	9.0	27.4	26.2	39.5	4.6	5.4	9.9	6.5	14.7	
Man's future is often virtually predetermined by his father's (mother's) profession as well as his family background	(True)	61.4	38.0	51.7	48.0	69.0	33.7	57.4	41.7	47.7	72.1	
	(False)	37.0	53.3	46.3	50.8	29.2	63.3	41.5	56.9	51.0	22.8	
Older men think too highly of maintaining things without change	(True)	80.5	77.5	74.8	74.3	68.2	69.6	75.8	76.1	78.6	68.3	
	(False)	18.1	13.1	23.4	23.8	29.5	27.1	22.8	21.4	20.7	25.7	
Present-day society is an unhappy one because men in organizations perform their assigned jobs mechanically	(True)	64.1	66.3	70.6	70.5	61.8	66.1	63.5	60.8	69.4	52.7	
	(False)	34.7	19.6	26.9	27.3	35.7	28.0	35.3	35.4	29.3	40.5	
Present-day society is callous towards old people	(True)	33.9	52.7	63.5	82.3	51.0	57.7	50.4	50.6	62.1	52.0	
	(False)	65.3	35.2	33.5	16.7	46.9	38.9	48.2	47.6	36.4	39.9	

titude towards money. The majority (51% to 90%) of them believe that "money is for spending, not for saving."

On self-reliance, the youths from the Philippines (80%), India (79%), Japan (74%), West Germany (73%), the United States (68%), Yugoslavia (64%), Brazil (56%) and France (51%) think that "the only person one can rely on is himself". The Swedes, the Swiss and the British think otherwise.

That one "should not get deeply involved in the affairs of friends", is a generally accepted opinion of the youths in almost all countries except Japan.

The Brazilian, French, Japanese, Swedes, Swiss, German and Yugoslavian youths' attitude towards work is that, "one should take it easy and not work too hard". It is not necessarily so, according to the youths from India, the Philippines, United Kingdom and the United States.

The youths from Brazil, India, the Philippines and Yugoslavia tend to be more optimistic about the future of society, while the youths from the well-developed countries tend to be more pessimistic.

There are no comparative data for Yugoslavia as questions on attitudes toward the government and society were excluded from their study.

When asked directly to what extent they think their respective governments are protecting the rights and welfare of the people, the youths from seven out of ten countries gave positive replies and three gave negative replies. It is of interest to note that the three countries where negative replies outnumber the positive replies are the same ones that we hear or read about, have violent strikes and demonstrations, namely: Japan, France and the United Kingdom. One also hears about youth demonstrations (violent or otherwise) in the United States. The positive and negative opinions about the government's protection of the people's right and welfare in the U.S. are almost equal (51% vs. 48%). Hence, the balance could tip one way or the other, in that country.

	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>No Answer</i>
	%	%	%
West Germany	83	12	5
Philippines	75	23	2
Brazil	70	27	3
Switzerland	65	34	1
India	63	35	1
Sweden	57	40	3
United States	51	48	1
United Kingdom	43	54	3
France	31	46	23
Japan	11	89	x

What course of action would the youths take if they were dissatisfied with the societies in which they live? The higher percentage of youths in the Philippines, Japan, United Kingdom, Sweden, West Germany, India and Brazil said they will use their voting rights and nothing more, while the higher proportion of the American, Swiss and French youths said they will actively resort to a variety of measures permitted by law. Those who said they will resort to violence or other illegal measures if need be, were insignificant (1% to 6%), with the French, Filipinos and the Germans on the higher side (6%, each).

Among the Brazilians, those who said they will drop out from society were almost as much as those who said they will use their voting rights and nothing more (40 vs. 41%).

The youths who said they will use their voting rights and nothing more were further asked why they would not take more active measures and the reasons given by most of them is that they feel that the affairs of society should be handled by persons in proper positions. In Japan and West Germany, on the other hand, the important reason forwarded was that the problems involved are beyond the reach of individuals, while in Switzerland, they felt that there are other things which are more important to them.

SATISFACTION OR DISSATISFACTION WITH HOME LIFE, SCHOOL LIFE, JOB AND WORKING CONDITIONS, RELATIONSHIP WITH FRIENDS AND SOCIETY

To get an overview of the attitudes of the youths towards homelife, school life, job and working conditions, relations with

friends and society, they were asked to rate each item on a four-point scale ranging from dissatisfied to satisfied. The table that follows shows the satisfaction index of the youths toward each of the above-mentioned items. The index is a weighted arithmetic mean average score ranging from +150.0 to -150.0. The following weights were applied to the scale:

Satisfied	+1.5	+ 75 to +150
More or less satisfied	+0.5	0 to 75
More or less dissatisfied	-0.5	- 75 to 0
Dissatisfied	-1.5	-150 to - 75

In computing for the indices, the NO's were excluded.

INDEX OF SATISFACTION/DISSATISFACTION

	Home Life	School Life	Job and Working Conditions	Relationship With Friends	Society
Brazil	+110.9	+ 92.6	+ 86.0	+112.0	+ 78.4
France	+ 99.2	+ 47.1	+ 58.6	+108.1	+ 76.7
India	+112.4	+117.1	+ 57.6	+122.6	+ 78.5
Japan	+ 64.0	+ 4.5	+ 17.4	+ 73.3	- 47.1
Philippines	+107.2	+ 88.5	+ 60.9	+111.7	+ 59.0
Sweden	+123.6	+101.9	+102.4	+135.4	+ 18.4
Switzerland	+ 93.0	+ 43.2	+ 84.3	+123.8	+ 51.1
United Kingdom	+116.5	+ 71.2	+ 80.2	+127.5	+ 58.1
United States	+102.3	+ 66.1	+ 74.5	+121.8	+ 24.1
West Germany	+ 81.6	+ 33.8	+ 54.0	+ 87.1	+ 10.9
Yugoslavia	+107.2	+ 71.2	+ 74.4	+116.9	+ 87.1

All the youths except the Japanese, appear to be very satisfied with their home lives with the Swedes obtaining the highest satisfaction index of +123.6, followed by the British (+116.4), the Indians (+114.2) and Brazilians (+110.9). The Filipinos and Yugoslavians equally ranked fifth with a score of +107.2 each. The lowest score went to the Japanese (+64.0). The Germans, Swiss and the French scored relatively lower than the others (+81.6, +93.0 and +99.2, respectively) on home life.

On school life, those who were very satisfied were the Indians (+117.1), the Swedes (+101.9), the Brazilians (+92.6) and the Filipinos (+88.5). The British (+71.2), the Yugoslavians (+71.2), the Americans (+66.1), the French (+47.1), the Swiss (+43.2), the Germans (+33.8) and the Japanese (+4.5) were only more or less satisfied with their school lives.

As far as their jobs and working conditions are concerned, the Swedes appear to be the most satisfied (+101.9), followed by the Brazilians (+86.0), the Swiss (+84.3) and the British (+80.2). The others were more or less satisfied. The Japanese again scored lowest (+17.4) on the job satisfaction index while the Filipinos placed seventh with a score of +60.9.

On relationship with friends, the youths of all the countries except Japan are very satisfied with the interpersonal relationships. The Japanese are only fairly satisfied.

Society seems to have obtained the lowest index scores ranging from -47.1 to +87.1 only. Yugoslavia ranked highest with a score of +87.1, followed by India (+78.5), Brazil (+78.4) and France (+76.7). Those with fairly satisfactory scores were the Philippines (+59.0), United Kingdom (+58.1), Switzerland (+51.1), United States (+24.1), Sweden (+18.4), and West Germany (+10.9). Japan obtained a negative index of -47.1 which means that the youths are quite dissatisfied with their society.

To recap for the Filipino youths, they are very satisfied with their interpersonal relationship (+111.7), home life (+107.2) and school life (+88.5) but they are only fairly satisfied with their jobs and/or working conditions (+60.9) and society (+59.0).

FAMILY LIFE AND RELATIONSHIPS

On home life and family relationships, the great majority claim that they live in harmony with members of their families (69% to 95%) and with their neighbor (68% to 93%). The majority likewise claim that they live in homes full of parental love - maternal love to a slightly higher extent than paternal love (73% to 97% vs. 61% to 94%). The Swedes and the Germans, however, seem to have less parental love than the youths of other nationalities, with 35% of the Swedes and 29% of the Germans saying there is lack of paternal love in their homes against 4% to 20% of the youths of other na-

tionalities. Swedish and German youths complaining of lack of maternal love in their homes, also outnumbered those of other nationalities who complained likewise (25% and 19% vs. 2% to 12%).

With regards to parents' expectations of their children, the Brazilian, French and Filipino youths seem to think their parents expect too much of them, whereas the youths of other nationalities think otherwise.

And speaking of the generation gap, the youths of almost all countries under study believe their parents have different ways of thinking and living from their own ways. The only exception are the Swedes who think their parents think and live like them.

In one instance, the Filipino youth differs with the youths of other countries, in that they think outside pressures disrupt their family life. Youths of other nationalities do not think they do.

HOME AND FAMILY LIFE

<i>Statements</i>	No. of Countries w/ Predominantly Positive & Negative Attitudes & Range of Percentages in Each		Per cent of Filipino Youths with Positive and Negative Attitudes	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
All my family members are in good terms	11 (69% - 95%)	— (5% - 27%)	93	6
Full of paternal love	11 (61% - 94%)	— (3% - 35%)	94	4
Full of maternal love	11 (73% - 97%)	— (2% - 25%)	96	2
My parents expect too much of the future of their child(ren)	8 (51% - 86%)	3 (74% - 81%)	17	82
My parents have a different way of thinking and living from mine	1 (63%)	10 (51% - 81%)	30	68
Outside pressures often disrupts our family life	10 (52% - 87%)	1 (62%)	36	62
My family is in good terms with neighborhood families	11 (68% - 93%)	—	93	6
My family is short on income	7 (53% - 81%)	4 (53% - 70%)	28	70

There is one thing the youths from the developing countries like India, the Pilipines, Yugoslavia and Brazil have in common. They say that their family is short on income. The youths from the well-developed countries do not think their families are short on income.

More on parental love, only a minor percentage (3% to 20%) of the youths feel that their parents neglected them when they were small, leaving them behind in pursuit of their own enjoyment.

Expectations and aspirations for mothers show that the youths really care a lot for their mothers. Survey results also show differences between nationalities in their attitudes toward their mothers.

The Filipino youth want to spend more time with her even after she gets old (96%). He wants her to be better understood by all the family members (95%), wants her to be more economically independent (80%), to have more hobbies and other pleasures (70%), and to have her own aims for living without depending on her husband and children (55%). The only thing he does not want her to do is to take interest in cultural, political and social activities that will make her spend more time outside the home (71%). The Brazilians are exactly like the Filipinos in their expectations and aspirations for their mothers.

The French, Japanese, Swiss, and Yugoslav youths, differ from the Filipinos in that they do not mind having their mothers take interest in cultural, political and social activities outside the home.

The Swedes, surprisingly enough, tend to be more restrictive than the Indians. They do not want their mothers to have more hobbies and other pleasures, neither do they want her to be more economically independent, nor want her to have her own aims for living, independent of husband and children, nor want her take interest in activities outside the home.

The German youths appear to be the least sympathetic towards their mothers, even to the extent of not caring for the family members to understand her better. They do not want her to have hobbies and other pleasures, nor to be economically and psychologically independent of her husband and children,

ASPIRATIONS FOR MOTHERS

		Brazil	France	India	Japan	Phils.	Sweden	Swit- zerland	U.K.	U.S.	West Germany	Yugos- lavia
I want her to have more hobbies and other pleasures	(Yes)	90.7	86.9	80.7	85.4	69.6	45.0	69.0	69.8	71.5	41.3	84.3
	(No)	9.2	8.2	16.9	11.4	30.4	53.1	30.6	28.3	19.2	52.5	15.5
I want all the family members to understand her better	(Yes)	81.5	70.3	96.0	65.3	95.4	50.8	60.3	64.0	74.6	30.8	91.8
	(No)	17.6	18.6	3.4	30.7	4.6	47.3	38.8	34.1	16.2	62.2	8.0
I want her to be more economically independent	(Yes)	68.2	52.3	71.2	59.2	80.5	40.0	50.4	48.9	43.6	41.1	75.2
	(No)	30.8	32.0	27.1	37.2	19.5	57.5	48.6	49.2	46.9	53.1	24.6
I want her to have her own aims for living without depending upon her husband and/or child(ren)	(Yes)	51.7	45.6	48.0	73.9	55.1	44.0	58.0	59.6	60.4	30.9	51.5
	(No)	47.8	40.1	50.2	22.9	44.7	53.3	41.0	38.0	29.7	62.6	48.4
I want her to take more outside interests in art, politics, social problems, etc., and not spend all her time at home	(Yes)	46.6	50.8	46.8	57.9	29.0	37.7	55.7	50.3	51.8	44.8	51.8
	(No)	52.9	36.6	51.5	38.6	70.9	59.6	43.6	47.7	38.5	48.9	48.0
I want to spend more time with her even after she gets old	(Yes)	91.9	68.1	85.8	83.0	96.0	88.5	55.4	—	77.8	49.3	87.7
	(No)	7.5	18.1	13.4	13.8	3.9	9.1	43.3	—	12.8	42.5	12.1

nor to take interest in activities outside the home. The only positive attitude the Germans displayed for their mothers is that they want to spend more time with her when she gets old.

The British and the American youths from the Filipino youths on two points. They want their mothers to take interest in art, politics, social work and not spend all their time at home but they do not want her to be economically independent.

OPINIONS ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY

Dissatisfaction with the way governments run the countries seems to be common among the youths of different nationalities. In all the countries for instance, the majority of the youth (56% to 87%) believe their governments sometimes go in the opposite directions from those in which the people really want them to go. Except in Germany, most of the youths in the other countries likewise believe that their government place too much emphasis on the benefits of the nation as a whole, at the cost of individuals (55% to 74%). Even in Germany, those who believe otherwise are just slightly higher than those who are of the same opinion (49% vs. 44%). On the governments' emphasis on industrial development, the youths from the industrially-developed countries seem to think this tends to make the people unhappy. The youths from the developing countries like Brazil, India and the Philippines think otherwise.

The youth appear to have a poor opinion of present-day society, too. They believe that society places much more emphasis on rules and laws than on confidence among men. They likewise believe they live in a grossly materialistic society where money reigns supreme. Moreover, they blame the sad state of affairs of present day society on the men in organizations who perform their jobs mechanically only. Except for the Brazilians, the youths from other countries feel that society today, is callous towards old people.

On consumerism, the youths think people now-a-days are influenced to buy more and more, regardless of what they really need or can afford.

The youths are quite divided in their opinions regarding the influence of parents' professions and family background on one's future. The youths from Brazil, India, the Philippines,

Switzerland and Germany think one's future is predetermined by these factors. The youths from France, Japan, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States think it is not.

One other view that youths from different countries share in common is that they think the older people in their countries are resistant to change, they think too highly of the present that they want to maintain the status quo.

The lack of faith and confidence in government and society, as indicated by the unfavorable opinions expressed by the youths, seems to explain the undercurrent of unrest among the youths, that surfaces every now and then in some form of peaceful or violent protest demonstrations.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH SURVEY

		JAPAN		UNITED STATES		UNITED KINGDOM		WEST GERMANY		FRANCE	
GRAND TOTAL		2091		1999		2031		1993		2111	
		100%		100%		100%		100%		100%	
Region	Hokkaido, Tohoku	13.4	New England	5.8	North	6.2	Schleswig-Holstein	4.0	Paris	17.5	
	Kanto	29.8	Middle Atlantic	19.0	North West	11.8	Hamburg	2.7	North-West	20.5	
	Hokuriku, Chubu	17.8	East Central	17.0	Yorkshire,		Niedersachsen	11.7	North-East	26.1	
	Kinki	19.1	West Central	12.8	Humberside	9.7	Bremen	0.9	South-West	13.9	
	Chugoku, Shikoku, Kyushu	19.8	South East	19.2	West Midlands	9.5	Nordrhein-		South-East	22.6	
			South West	7.6	East Midlands	7.0	Westfalen	29.7			
			Rocky Mt. Pacific	4.2 14.5	East Anglia	3.7	Hessen	7.7			
					South West	9.0	Rhein-Pfalz	6.3			
					South East	16.2	Baden-Wurttemberg	14.7			
					Greater London	11.4	Bayern	17.5			
				Wales	4.7	Saar	2.1				
				Scotland	10.8	Berlin	2.8				
City-Size	12 Major City	23.7	Farm Resident	—	Conurbation	29.8	Less than 2000	22.4	Rural	29.7	
	Large City	25.3	Open Country	24.1	Other urban	47.2	2000 - 3000		2000 - 20000		
			Less than 2500	1.1			inhabitants	4.9	inhabitants	12.9	
	Middle City	17.6	2500 - 5000	inhabitants	2.1	Rural	20.9	3000 - 4000	2.9	20000 - 100000	14.3
								inhabitants	1.9	inhabitants	27.0
	Small City	11.0	5000 - 10000	inhabitants	2.6			4000 - 5000	7.9	100000 & more	
								inhabitants	7.7	Paris	16.2
	Rural District	22.4	10000 - 25000	inhabitants	4.7			5000 - 10000	14.1		
								25000 - 50000	4.1		
								50000 - 100000	9.7		
100000 - 250000								11.4			
250000 - 500000								10.5			
500000 - 1000000								12.7			
1000000 & more								13.6			
On campus								3.6			

SWITZERLAND			SWEDEN		YUGOSLAVIA		INDIA		PHILIPPINES	
GRAND TOTAL			1815		1999		1999		4304	
			100%		100%		100%		100%	
Region	German speaking part	76.7	Lycksele	8.5 1)	18.9	North	26.7	Greater Manila	9.4	
			Hudiksvall	6.5 2)	3.1					
			Enköping	11.0 3)	21.2	West	24.0	Rest of Luzon	46.3	
	French speaking part	23.3	Stockholm	16.1 4)	9.3					
			Lindesberg	8.2 5)	8.1	South	27.0	Visayas	24.2	
			Varnamo	11.3 6)	26.0					
			Uddevalla	11.8 7)	9.5	East	22.4	Mindanao	20.1	
			Norrköping	16.1 8)	4.1					
			Malmö	10.3						
City-size	100000 & more inhabitants	29.2			Less than 2000 inhabitants	50.7	500000 & more inhabitants	19.2	Greater Manila	9.4
	10000 - 100000 inhabitants	24.4			2000 - 10000 inhabitants	18.1	150000 - 500000 inhabitants	11.9	150000 & more inhabitants	2.8
	2500 - 10000 inhabitants	21.8			10000 - 50000 inhabitants	12.9	50000 - 150000 inhabitants	9.2	50000 - 150000 inhabitants	4.8
	Less than 2500 inhabitants	24.6			50000 - 100000 inhabitants	3.4	Less than 50000 inhabitants	9.8	Less than 50000 inhabitants	16.1
					100000 & more inhabitants	15.1	Rural	50.0	Rural	66.9
			BRAZIL							
GRAND TOTAL			2044							
			100%							
Region	Rio de Janeiro	30.5								
	Porto Alegre	4.7								
	Belo Horizonte	10.4								
	Salvador	5.4								
	Pacific	5.2								
	Sao Paulo	43.8								
City-Size	5000000 & more inhabitants	25.7								
	Less than 5000000 inhabitants	74.3								

Quest. No.	Cat. No.		Brazil	France	India	Japan	Phils.	Sweden	Swit- zerland	U.K.	U.S.	West Germany	Yugos- lavia
		GRAND TOTAL	2044	2111	1999	2091	4304	1815	1996	2031	1999	1993	1999
			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1		How old are you?											
	1	18 years old	24.5	19.1	22.2	8.9	17.9	16.3	23.0	18.8	20.0	14.5	19.8
	2	19 years old	15.9	15.9	16.9	12.1	16.5	14.5	17.4	14.4	14.7	13.7	13.0
	3	20 years old	15.0	14.4	16.0	11.7	16.7	13.4	16.0	13.1	15.6	14.5	18.4
	4	21 years old	12.0	13.4	13.3	12.7	11.7	14.0	10.8	12.7	13.5	15.2	13.4
	5	22 years old	12.5	13.2	12.1	16.1	12.8	13.9	10.5	14.3	11.1	13.5	13.6
	6	23 years old	9.8	12.4	8.9	17.2	12.3	14.0	9.2	12.5	11.8	14.1	11.0
	7	24 years old	10.4	11.7	10.7	21.3	10.7	13.8	13.0	14.2	13.2	14.4	10.8
2		Are your parents living?											
	1	Both parents living	77.6	84.6	78.9	84.7	77.6	90.0	87.6	84.4	85.9	84.5	87.0
	2	Father only	7.1	3.8	6.6	2.8	5.9	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.9
	3	Mother only	12.7	10.2	12.1	11.1	13.2	6.6	7.6	10.1	9.6	10.6	9.0
	4	Both parents deceased	2.1	1.0	2.5	1.3	2.0	0.4	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.2
	5	NA	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1
3		Are you married? (including common law marriage)											
	1	Yes	17.5	21.6	27.2	19.3	27.9	30.4	10.9	35.7	32.8	22.5	18.2
	2	No	82.5	77.8	72.8	80.6	70.8	69.6	89.1	64.3	65.9	77.3	81.8
	3	NA	—	0.5	—	0.0	1.3	—	0.1	—	1.3	0.3	—
3-1		(For those who answered "Yes" to question 3)											
		With whom do you live?											
		ST	358	457	544	404	1201	551	217	726	656	448	364
	1	With husband (wife) and child(ren) if any	72.6	89.9	30.5	63.1	51.6	96.0	84.8	87.6	85.8	84.2	47.0
	2	With husband (wife) child(ren) if any and parent(s)	11.7	4.6	57.2	29.0	44.9	2.5	8.8	9.0	7.6	10.5	36.0
	3	With family members and/or relatives other than parent(s)	10.6	0.4	11.0	2.7	2.8	0.4	0.9	0.6	2.6	3.3	13.5
	4	Other	3.6	3.5	0.9	4.5	0.1	0.4	5.1	0.7	2.9	0.4	2.7
	5	NA	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	2.2	1.1	1.6	0.8

Quest. No.	Cat. No.	Brazil	France	India	Japan	Phils.	Sweden	Switzerland	U.K.	U.S.	West Germany	Yugoslavia
5		Do you have close friends with whom you can discuss any topics, including personal problems? (IF YES) Are they the same sex as yourself, the opposite sex, or have you such friends of both sexes? Choose one answer from the following:										
	1	31.2	23.4	72.3	56.3	63.6	18.0	17.1	35.7	25.7	23.7	30.0
	2	8.0	4.7	1.5	3.7	7.9	6.6	8.6	5.4	3.7	8.4	4.9
	3	39.2	55.4	10.2	16.8	14.5	71.5	66.9	46.6	62.4	54.1	57.4
	4	21.4	15.2	15.8	23.0	12.7	3.2	6.6	12.0	7.9	12.4	4.0
	5	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.4	3.8
6		How do you usually spend your weekends? Choose as many answers as you feel apply to yourself. Just read off the letters.										
		MT										
		7471	8541	9068	7007	19886	9562	10670	9609	12585	7986	10268
	1	12.5	19.7	18.0	26.7	8.9	10.1	16.3	23.6	28.2	22.0	11.2
	2	42.9	36.1	14.9	55.7	19.3	48.9	34.7	60.5	45.8	39.0	53.3
	3	33.2	44.5	55.0	25.9	44.6	72.7	67.8	54.0	70.7	53.3	59.6
	4	40.5	41.5	52.0	31.8	49.8	50.6	66.1	42.3	53.9	46.0	60.7
	5	5.9	9.4	6.2	9.9	11.9	13.6	21.2	9.2	14.0	9.9	6.0
	6	5.0	14.4	14.3	4.9	30.3	20.1	14.1	23.7	27.5	16.1	17.8
	7	21.6	31.5	20.1	8.8	28.1	33.0	36.1	21.7	24.5	16.6	35.0
	8	11.4	13.6	18.2	36.3	14.0	25.5	21.6	42.2	43.6	23.7	25.7
	9	20.8	18.1	26.5	8.1	14.8	19.1	28.0	15.8	31.8	19.5	30.1
	10	43.8	51.2	55.2	25.8	32.8	51.0	59.2	33.8	59.6	36.4	57.9

Quest. No.	Cat. No.	Brazil	France	India	Japan	Phils.	Sweden	Switzerland	U.K.	U.S.	West Germany	Yugoslavia
	11	23.7	25.2	20.1	13.9	23.7	32.5	43.2	25.1	36.5	24.2	31.2
	12											
	13	28.2	21.6	10.5	29.7	10.1	42.4	28.0	26.7	40.8	31.6	24.7
	14	19.1	8.3	25.3	1.1	65.0	5.7	18.1	11.2	34.3	8.6	0.1
	15	2.5	4.9	11.4	2.5	9.8	7.1	8.8	4.5	8.7	7.5	10.7
	16	16.9	16.9	55.2	29.2	68.9	42.3	20.5	38.5	53.0	20.0	48.2
	17	30.1	26.6	45.2	17.2	27.9	32.9	42.4	29.7	42.3	20.1	34.5
	18	7.2	20.7	5.6	7.5	1.0	19.2	8.5	10.7	14.6	5.0	7.1
7	18	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.1	—	0.1	—	1.1	0.1
	Are you now attending at school or have you already finished school?											
	1	55.8	26.3	38.0	20.5	19.1	25.5	39.8	12.6	38.7	1.24.4	42.1
	2	43.4	72.8	61.6	78.7	79.2	74.4	59.3	87.3	58.3	2.29.5	57.2
	3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.5	—	0.9	—	0.4	3.44.1	0.7
	4	0.5	0.2	—	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.7	4. 2.0	0.1
7-1	(For those who are attending or finished school)											
	What type of school is it?											
	(In case you already finished school, please tell me the school you attended last.)											
	ST											
	1	2027	2091	1992	2075	4227	1813	1978	2030	1938	1954	1984
	2	18.5	17.4	7.1	0.1	38.0	11.9	15.1	14.0	1.2	26.8	9.6
	3	30.4	15.2	20.1	15.5	12.9	11.1	42.8	44.2	2.7	28.2	16.1
	4	34.9	17.8	30.8	57.0	21.9	1.2	25.8	10.2	42.6	15.1	53.4
	5	13.2	24.6	41.5	18.7	26.1	21.2	3.1	2.3	45.1	10.5	20.2
	6	3.1	20.8	0.5	8.5	1.0	11.7	1.6	5.0	6.4	7.5	0.6
	7	—	4.3	—	0.2	—	22.9	0.4	12.3	2.0	10.8	0.1
	8						15.2	10.3	3.8		1.0	
	9						3.5	0.8	5.0			
							1.2	0.2	3.2			

1. Full time attending
2. Part time attending
3. Finished
4. NA

Quest. No.	Cat. No.		Brazil	France	India	Japan	Phils.	Sweden	Swit- zerland	U.K.	U.S.	West Germany	Yugos- lavia
8		I am going to read some statements about school life. For each one, please tell me whether or not it applies to your experience. (If you have already finished school, please answer on the basis of your previous experience in school.)											
1		Many teachers try to communicate their knowledge mechanically	(True) 72.1	51.6	63.1	61.8	58.1	65.5	65.4	64.4	70.9	58.0	67.8
			(False) 26.6	38.9	35.6	36.3	40.2	31.4	33.5	34.0	28.3	32.3	32.1
2		Schools have now simply turned into a means of obtaining good employment and marriage	(True) 54.0	33.4	64.0	51.4	63.3	35.8	41.7	40.6	35.9	24.8	52.5
			(False) 44.9	53.2	35.0	47.2	34.8	61.9	57.1	58.2	62.9	65.0	47.4
3		Present-day schools tend to evaluate students merely on the basis of examination results and give little attention to their human qualities	(True) 59.4	74.2	78.2	71.4	62.4	74.5	78.2	72.0	67.9	70.1	74.0
			(False) 39.1	17.2	20.5	27.2	35.9	22.3	20.5	26.2	31.3	19.1	25.9
4		Schools do not teach skills and knowledge truly helpful in society	(True) 43.0	54.7	63.2	47.8	36.3	23.7	44.1	49.7	36.8	31.2	60.3
			(False) 55.6	34.6	35.6	50.7	61.5	72.4	54.6	47.8	62.4	58.7	39.7
5		Schools tend to produce stereotyped men who act only as told	(True) 49.0	37.5	56.7	46.9	39.1	22.9	38.4	23.8	21.6	44.0	37.1
			(False) 48.4	48.2	41.6	51.4	58.5	73.7	60.2	74.1	76.8	45.2	62.9
6		Schools tend to place too much emphasis on mere memorization of knowledge at the cost of creativity	(True) 42.4	59.5	72.6	63.0	52.3	58.9	61.1	72.3	64.8	62.1	60.1
			(False) 56.4	21.6	25.9	35.2	45.7	36.9	37.6	24.6	33.5	27.6	39.8
7		Schools do not reflect the opinions of pupils and students	(True) 44.3	60.1	64.3	60.7	42.1	46.8	70.5	63.7	48.4	57.0	66.5
			(False) 54.4	21.5	33.3	37.5	55.9	44.2	27.7	33.7	49.9	32.3	33.4

No.	No.			Brazil	France	India	Japan	Phils.	Sweden	Swit- zerland	U.K.	U.S.	West Germany	Yugos- lavia
8	8	It is accepted by most people that regardless of your qualifications, the social prestige of the school you graduate from will influence your job opportunities and future	(True)	56.4	70.2	62.9	63.2	76.5	30.6	74.2	58.6	69.6	39.8	67.1
			(False)	42.3	20.2	34.0	34.9	21.9	65.5	24.0	40.0	29.1	47.1	32.8
9		Which of these comes closest to your own view of higher education?												
		Just read off the letter.												
		MT		2044	2111	1999	2091	4304	1815	1996	2031	2195	1993	1999
1		I have to go to a higher school in order to improve my chances of obtaining a good job and marriage		25.6	20.9	36.5	24.8	27.4	27.7	44.6	31.8	32.6	23.3	18.3
2		I have to go to a higher school in order to get a good education		38.0	23.7	34.1	39.4	23.8	23.4	7.4	18.1	43.2	25.3	48.9
3		I have to go to a higher school because others do so		1.3	0.6	4.0	4.7	1.8	1.9	1.2	0.5	1.8	1.0	1.9
4		I have to go to a higher school because my parents tell me that higher education will prove an asset in the future		11.0	7.0	9.7	4.6	20.8	3.7	13.3	4.2	7.8	5.6	9.9
5		I don't need to go to a higher school as my job is pre-determined by my father's (mother's) job and my family background		2.6	3.7	2.6	3.7	5.3	3.1	6.9	1.9	3.2	4.5	4.9
6		It's waste of time staying on at school or college. I should go out to work as young as possible		2.2	6.9	3.8	11.2	2.6	11.5	9.7	18.6	4.9	13.8	3.4
7		I would like to have stayed on but have to earn a living		17.6	24.2	9.0	10.1	16.8	14.5	11.8	17.4	14.0	10.5	12.6
8		NA		1.8	13.1	0.5	1.5	1.4	14.1	5.1	7.4	2.4	15.9	0.2

Quest. No.	Cat. No.		Brazil	France	India	Japan	Phils.	Sweden	Swit- zerland	U.K.	U.S.	West Germany	Yugos- lavia
10		Do you work regularly?											
	1	Work full time as a wage-earner	25.3	53.8	17.5	54.8	14.5	54.0	51.0	65.1	39.6	61.9	36.4
	2	Work full time as a family worker	2.9	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.5	2.0	2.3	1.0	3.1	1.2	2.2
	3	Work full time running own business	4.7	0.9	4.5	2.6	1.8	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.6
	4	Work part time as a wage-earner	7.5	3.7	2.7	2.2	5.1	6.1	5.0	3.3	16.5	3.0	0.7
	5	Work part time as a family worker	1.6	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.8	1.1	—
	6	Work part time running own business	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.6	—
	7	Don't work regularly	49.0	7.2	3.2	33.5	7.2	32.5	6.9	12.5	16.6	28.3	11.6
	8	Unemployed	7.8	20.9	64.9	1.3	63.8	3.4	32.0	3.6	20.1	2.2	48.6
	9	NA	0.0	6.7	—	0.1	1.3	—	0.3	13.2	0.6	1.2	—
10-1		(For those who gave answers 1-6 to question 10)											
		What is your job?											
		ST	882	1377	637	1360	1191	1163	1216	1435	1254	1362	849
	1	Professional	1.8	3.2	8.0	4.0	6.3	7.4	2.6	7.0	1.8	—	—
	2	Business Executive	56.0	1.5	20.9	6.8	0.8	1.8	0.4	1.7	4.6	1.5	—
	3	Clerical	23.8	30.7	14.9	2.0	7.8	23.6	24.5	29.5	24.0	0.9	32.9
	4	Sales Worker	10.8	8.5	2.2	1.3	8.8	6.9	8.9	7.4	5.2	0.1	—
	5	Farmers	0.5	5.2	17.4	0.3	26.9	0.9	2.6	0.3	11.1	4.8	3.6
	6	Farm laborers	3.5	0.9	2.8	13.2	7.6	1.7	1.9	0.9	21.1	2.6	0.5
	7	Skilled workers	1.6	16.7	15.4	41.8	20.2	25.3	23.1	18.9	13.6	50.9	46.9
	8	Unskilled workers, operatives	—	13.4	7.1	30.4	4.7	11.6	3.5	20.6	0.7	21.4	16.1
	9	Service workers	0.5	6.5	5.3	0.1	11.7	12.2	11.3	6.3	4.3	15.2	—
	10	Laborers, except farm and mine	1.5	1.7	5.8	—	5.2	7.5	2.2	3.5	11.5	—	6.5
	11	Others	0.1	10.4	0.2	—	—	0.8	17.7	4.0	0.3	0.5	—
	12	Undesignated	—	1.2	—	—	—	0.3	0.8	—	1.8	2.0	—
	13	NA	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.1	—	—	—

Quest. No.	Cat. No.		Brazil	France	India	Japan	Phils.	Sweden	Switzerland	U.K.	U.S.	West Germany	Yugoslavia
11		What is (was) the job of your father or the person who brought you up?											
		MT	2044	2111	1999	2091	4304	1815	1996	2031	1999	1993	2151
	1		4.8	7.2	9.7	20.2	4.4	12.0	12.7	7.9	7.5	1.2	—
	2	Business Executive	28.0	13.5	25.5	12.4	3.6	10.4	5.9	8.1	19.0	10.9	—
	3	Clerical	23.4	17.6	11.7	7.2	5.4	14.3	5.6	8.4	4.5	3.3	26.6
	4		18.8	0.9	1.3	2.8	4.5	2.9	1.2	4.4	5.2	2.6	—
	5	Farmers	1.5	13.9	27.1	9.5	45.5	9.9	2.1	1.8	23.6	10.2	25.1
	6		13.0	1.9	2.2	6.7	8.5	2.1	0.3	0.9	13.5	6.6	1.7
	7	Skilled workers	0.4	14.5	9.3	16.4	10.9	26.1	5.0	37.3	4.9	17.4	35.1
	8	Unskilled workers	0.0	11.7	2.9	22.6	1.1	11.4	0.5	18.1	1.0	26.9	11.6
	9		2.9	3.8	5.9	1.9	11.2	2.3	1.5	3.7	4.9	16.4	—
	10		0.4	2.7	2.5	0.3	2.7	7.1	0.4	4.7	10.6	0.1	7.6
	11		6.6	9.5	—	—	0.7	0.3	3.8	4.6	1.3	4.6	—
	12		—	1.9	2.2	—	0.3	1.1	1.0	—	4.1	—	—
	13		—	0.7	—	—	1.3	—	60.2	0.1	—	—	—
12		How many times have you changed jobs?											
	1	I have never had a job	40.5	16.2	67.7	25.2	61.2	14.5	32.9	12.7	9.0	13.4	55.3
	2	I have never changed jobs	18.9	36.1	27.2	45.0	25.5	37.9	32.2	32.2	20.7	42.0	32.5
	3	Once (This is my second job)	11.8	15.8	2.7	16.8	6.0	19.1	13.5	19.0	16.8	19.8	8.1
	4	Twice (This is my third job)	11.9	9.6	0.9	8.0	2.8	11.0	8.6	13.3	15.3	10.9	3.3
	5	Three times (This is my fourth job)	6.3	3.3	0.5	2.7	1.4	6.7	5.5	9.7	11.4	3.5	0.5
	6	Four or more times	10.3	5.7	0.5	2.0	1.8	9.1	7.0	12.4	24.5	4.6	0.4
	7	NA	0.2	13.3	0.6	0.1	1.3	1.8	0.4	0.7	2.3	5.8	0.1

Ask to those who are not working.

Respondents are having job.

Quest. No.	Cat. No.		Brazil	France	India	Japan	Phils.	Sweden	Swit-zerland	U.K.	U.S.	West Germany	Yugos-lavia
13		Why do you think man works? Please choose one answer closest to your feeling from the following:											
		MT	2044	2111	1999	2091	4304	1815	1996	2031	2025	1993	1999
	1	To earn money	42.1	79.8	55.9	54.5	54.3	75.2	62.8	80.3	59.4	70.1	68.7
	2	To do his duty as a member of society	12.7	4.0	21.2	10.9	18.4	7.6	12.7	4.2	11.2	10.8	23.6
	3	To find self-fulfillment	42.4	14.2	22.7	34.5	26.0	14.9	23.5	13.8	30.3	15.3	7.8
	4	NA	2.7	2.0	0.3	0.1	1.3	2.3	0.9	1.7	0.4	3.8	—
14		Suppose you work under a superior, do you think it is a good idea to have social contact with him after hours?											
	1	Yes	62.7	70.9	68.7	73.4	60.9	65.7	54.4	53.9	55.9	48.2	62.8
	2	No	31.4	21.4	29.4	25.5	37.7	24.5	44.7	37.1	42.1	39.8	37.2
	3	NA	5.9	7.7	1.9	1.1	1.4	9.8	0.9	9.1	2.0	11.9	0.1
15		(To those who have a job) I am going to read some statements about job and working conditions. For each one, please tell me whether or not it applies to your experience.											
		ST	882	1377	637	1360	1191	1163	1216	1435	1254	1362	797
	1	I have no superior who really appreciates my abilities	(True) 21.8 (False) 76.6	22.7 64.6	37.8 41.9	27.1 69.0	41.9 57.9	15.0 81.8	22.0 76.6	20.2 78.3	14.8 84.4	30.3 59.9	34.6 63.7
	2	Works are often simple and unworthy of whole-hearted devotion	(True) 18.3 (False) 80.6	25.6 70.7	41.1 52.4	42.2 55.3	47.8 52.2	16.3 80.7	33.1 65.5	34.4 64.8	29.7 69.4	38.4 52.1	33.2 65.4
	3	My job pays very poorly	(True) 36.8 (False) 61.3	35.8 54.8	60.6 32.2	67.1 30.4	64.4 35.5	39.7 57.6	28.2 70.1	28.6 70.7	31.3 67.7	33.1 56.8	56.3 42.0
	4	There is not enough vacation time	(True) 50.1 (False) 47.3	50.5 44.3	53.2 40.3	52.0 45.1	48.4 50.9	28.5 66.0	59.0 39.1	49.0 49.6	30.6 66.7	49.1 41.5	50.8 47.8

Quest. No.	Cat. No.		Brazil	France	India	Japan	Phils.	Sweden	Switzerland	U.K.	U.S.	West Germany	Yugoslavia
17		Suppose you meet a man lost and trying to find his way. What would you do?											
	1	Ask him if he needs help	46.1	34.2	38.6	31.9	39.4	34.9	53.5	32.6	50.9	35.1	35.8
	2	Tell him the way, if he asks me	52.5	59.4	59.3	64.9	58.0	63.1	43.8	64.1	45.5	59.0	62.7
	3	Won't pay any attention to him	1.2	4.9	1.8	3.1	1.3	1.0	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	1.6
	4	NA	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.7	2.9	—
18		What do you think is the one most important thing for our country to do now? Just read off the letter.											
		MT	2044	2112	1999	2091	4304	1815	2075	2031	2073	1993	1999
	1	To value traditions and culture	3.1	4.4	8.1	3.3	8.3	2.8	3.4	2.8	4.2	3.0	6.8
	2	To promote industry and enrich the nation's economic life	26.7	16.5	53.6	7.7	40.2	20.1	8.3	34.7	11.8	13.5	22.8
	3	To place extra emphasis on social security and provide a secure way of life for the people	44.3	34.4	15.6	56.7	14.1	35.5	44.1	20.9	16.8	49.4	50.0
	4	To build a peaceful society	4.4	17.0	16.4	19.5	26.2	21.5	22.9	29.4	54.6	17.6	13.8
	5	To protect nature	2.3	17.4	0.9	11.5	2.9	17.3	20.1	4.4	9.8	3.3	1.9
	6	To earn respect in the international community	18.9	5.9	4.6	1.1	6.8	1.1	4.9	5.8	5.9	2.1	4.8
	7	NA	0.3	4.5	1.0	0.3	1.5	1.7	0.2	2.0	0.8	11.2	—
19		Often people who are forced to leave their land and homes to make way for public works projects, organize protest movements. Which of the following describes your feeling towards such people most accurately?											
	1	These movements often are simply the result of selfishness	19.2	11.9	49.0	29.5	18.0	12.8	17.1	19.6	21.1	27.9	73.3
	2	These movements are a justifiable defense of human rights	80.1	80.8	50.1	68.5	80.0	79.6	82.4	75.5	77.3	62.0	26.7
	3	NA	0.6	7.3	0.9	2.0	2.0	7.6	0.5	4.9	1.6	10.0	—

Quest. No.	Cat. No.	Brazil	France	India	Japan	Phils.	Sweden	Switzerland	U.K.	U.S.	West Germany	Yugoslavia
20		What one statement on this card best describes your feelings about pre-marital sexual relations? Just read off the letter.										
	1											
	2											
	3											
	4											
21		What one of these things do you want most in your life? Just read off the letter.										
	1	2044	2112	1999	2091	4304	1815	2010	2031	2038	2782	1999
	2	44.2	56.4	34.9	35.8	35.1	59.8	52.9	48.3	63.5	42.2	58.4
	3	12.7	18.2	26.7	7.8	6.8	3.5	9.0	15.0	6.1	34.8	5.6
	4	7.2	8.8	16.1	28.0	23.5	20.7	17.9	13.3	8.9	31.2	7.5
	5	3.5	1.0	3.4	1.2	13.8	1.7	2.5	1.9	8.5	3.2	—
	6	11.0	5.1	3.1	5.5	2.9	1.5	10.8	8.6	4.6	11.3	16.1
	7	7.3	1.8	11.5	2.3	7.0	0.5	0.7	1.0	2.0	4.6	7.5
	8	6.8	1.3	2.1	0.4	3.7	1.7	0.6	1.0	0.7	4.6	2.1
	9	7.2	7.0	2.2	18.7	5.9	10.7	6.2	9.8	7.5	5.0	2.9
	9	—	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.3	—	0.2	1.2	0.4	2.6	—
22		Someone has said that "human nature" is fundamentally bad. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion?										
	1	19.0	20.0	25.6	33.0	25.7	22.3	15.4	16.2	16.0	16.6	19.5
	2	78.8	69.9	73.3	64.6	72.7	73.3	83.7	79.5	80.1	75.8	80.5
	3	2.3	10.1	1.1	2.4	1.6	4.5	0.9	4.3	3.9	7.7	—

Quest. No.	Cat. No.		Brazil	France	India	Japan	Phils.	Sweden	Swit- zerland	U.K.	U.S.	West Germany	Yugos- lavia
23		Please state whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?											
1		Money is for spending and not for saving	(Agree) 75.2 (Disagree) 24.3	70.6 20.3	57.9 41.1	40.9 57.3	73.1 25.4	79.0 17.5	65.8 33.4	46.3 50.6	35.4 63.1	51.4 45.5	89.9 10.1
2		Basically the person you can rely on is yourself	(Agree) 56.4 (Disagree) 43.0	51.4 46.0	78.7 20.3	73.8 25.9	80.4 18.3	43.7 54.4	44.9 54.3	34.3 65.6	68.4 31.1	73.1 24.3	63.6 36.3
3		Life exists for us to know the joy of loving and being loved	(Agree) 91.1 (Disagree) 8.0	91.0 5.2	88.9 10.8	77.1 21.8	92.6 6.1	90.7 7.4	85.2 14.1	83.2 15.9	92.7 6.2	76.0 20.6	85.2 14.8
4		One should not get too deeply involved in the affairs of friends	(Agree) 70.3 (Disagree) 28.6	82.1 12.1	65.1 34.4	30.4 68.8	66.7 31.8	73.1 24.3	73.5 26.2	63.0 36.0	54.5 44.5	66.7 30.9	72.9 27.0
5		It is important in this world to take it easy and not to work too hard	(Agree) 66.1 (Disagree) 32.5	72.1 19.8	35.3 64.0	72.1 27.3	47.2 51.3	79.8 18.3	63.6 35.4	38.9 59.1	40.7 58.1	60.0 36.3	58.0 42.0
6		The best human relations are those in which people try to understand and be considerate with one another	(Agree) 96.2 (Disagree) 3.0	91.6 4.5	93.2 5.9	88.2 11.3	93.8 4.9	97.4 1.6	94.9 4.5	95.8 3.9	98.0 1.5	89.5 8.5	95.3 4.7
7		Human wisdom will avoid another world war	(Agree) 78.9 (Disagree) 20.3	51.7 31.0	73.5 24.8	63.6 34.3	57.9 39.9	56.1 40.7	37.1 62.0	48.1 48.8	53.0 45.6	52.5 43.4	79.9 20.1
8		Human wisdom will prevent pollution and complete depletion of natural resources	(Agree) 74.4 (Disagree) 24.5	45.9 39.2	70.0 27.1	50.4 47.7	62.0 35.7	54.8 42.1	43.5 55.6	50.6 46.6	58.0 40.9	58.0 38.6	71.3 28.6
9		We will have a better society to live in 30 years from now	(Agree) 50.0 (Disagree) 47.6	19.6 48.4	62.5 35.2	28.5 68.1	62.5 32.7	23.3 71.0	19.0 79.1	32.1 60.2	40.4 55.7	33.1 58.7	82.7 17.3

Quest. No.	Cat. No.		Brazil	France	India	Japan	Philis.	Sweden	Swit- zerland	U.K.	U.S.	West Germany	Yugos- lavia
24		For each one, please tell me whether or not it applies to your home when you were growing up?											
	1	All my family members are in good terms	(Yes) 80.8	77.2	95.2	82.1	92.7	89.9	75.2	81.5	76.0	68.6	90.5
			(No) 18.5	20.7	4.7	17.4	6.0	8.9	24.3	17.9	23.6	26.7	9.5
	2	Full of paternal love	(Yes) 86.3	77.3	89.9	75.8	94.4	62.2	74.0	79.1	80.8	60.6	86.9
			(No) 12.5	13.5	7.9	20.5	3.9	35.0	24.7	18.3	17.9	28.8	12.7
	3	Full of maternal love	(Yes) 97.0	88.6	93.0	89.0	95.9	72.7	87.2	88.9	88.1	73.8	95.5
			(No) 2.1	6.0	5.5	9.9	2.4	24.8	11.8	9.5	10.7	18.9	4.4
	4	My parents expect too much of the future of their child(ren)	(Yes) 81.4	34.7	73.6	45.3	82.0	12.4	36.2	21.1	22.5	28.2	49.4
			(No) 16.2	57.3	25.1	53.5	16.7	85.6	63.0	77.6	75.9	66.3	50.6
	5	My parents have different ways of thinking and living from mine	(Yes) 63.5	65.4	50.6	66.7	68.1	35.3	73.7	60.6	64.2	62.1	81.2
			(No) 35.0	28.9	48.3	32.3	30.4	62.8	25.7	38.3	34.5	32.0	18.8
	6	Outside pressures (e.g., My father's work is not going well.) often disrupt family life.	(Yes) 46.7	28.8	39.1	19.0	62.5	10.8	25.5	25.3	29.4	26.9	43.6
			(No) 51.7	63.8	59.3	80.2	35.7	87.3	73.5	72.6	69.0	67.2	56.4
	7	My family is on good terms with neighborhood families	(Yes) 89.9	84.9	91.6	68.4	93.0	90.9	87.7	90.0	88.5	76.9	92.7
			(No) 9.1	8.5	7.8	30.8	5.7	6.6	11.5	8.7	10.8	17.7	7.2
	8	My family is short on income	(Yes) 52.6	22.9	60.9	45.9	70.1	30.7	17.7	30.6	30.4	28.2	63.2
			(No) 44.4	69.8	37.9	52.9	28.2	66.1	81.4	67.4	68.3	65.6	36.7
25		When you were a child, did your parents often go out to enjoy themselves, leaving you behind?											
	1	Yes	9.3	6.1	13.5	3.1	17.4	3.4	11.0	10.8	16.0	19.8	16.8
	2	No	88.6	89.8	85.4	95.9	81.0	94.2	88.4	87.2	82.5	70.7	83.2
	3	NA	2.1	4.2	1.1	1.0	1.6	2.4	0.6	1.9	1.5	9.5	0.1

Quest. No.	Cat. No.		Brazil	France	India	Japan	Phils.	Sweden	Switzerland	U.K.	U.S.	West Germany	Yugoslavia
26		Do you want any of the following for your mother? As I read each, please answer "Yes" or "No"											
		ST	1846	2002	1818	2003	3909	1753	1901	1920	1910	1896	1918
1		I want her to have more hobbies and other pleasures	(Yes) 90.7	86.9	80.7	85.4	69.6	45.0	69.0	69.8	71.5	41.3	84.3
			(No) 9.2	8.2	16.9	11.4	30.4	53.1	30.6	28.3	19.2	52.5	15.5
2		I want all the family members to understand her better	(Yes) 81.5	70.3	96.0	65.3	95.4	50.8	60.3	64.0	74.6	30.8	91.8
			(No) 17.6	18.6	3.4	30.7	4.6	47.3	38.8	34.1	16.2	62.2	8.0
3		I want her to be more economically independent	(Yes) 68.2	52.3	71.2	59.2	80.5	40.0	50.4	48.9	43.6	41.1	75.2
			(No) 30.8	32.0	27.1	37.2	19.5	57.5	48.6	49.2	46.9	53.1	24.6
4		I want her to have her own aims for living without depending upon her husband and/or child(ren)	(Yes) 51.7	45.6	48.0	73.9	55.1	44.0	58.0	59.6	60.4	30.9	51.5
			(No) 47.8	40.1	50.2	22.9	44.7	53.3	41.0	38.0	29.7	62.6	48.4
5		I want her to take more outside interests in art, politics, social problems, etc., and not spend all her time at home	(Yes) 46.6	50.8	46.8	57.9	29.0	37.7	55.7	50.3	51.8	44.8	51.8
			(No) 52.9	36.6	51.5	38.6	70.9	59.6	43.6	47.7	38.5	48.9	48.0
6		I want to spend more time with her even after she gets old	(Yes) 91.9	68.1	85.8	83.0	96.0	88.5	55.4		77.8	49.3	87.7
			(No) 7.5	18.1	13.4	13.8	3.9	9.1	43.3		12.8	42.5	12.1

This item was dropped.

Quest. No.	Cat. No.		Brazil	France	India	Japan	Phils.	Sweden	Switzerland	U.K.	U.S.	West Germany	Yugoslavia
27		I am going to read some statements about our national government of society. For each one, please tell me whether you think it is "true or "false".											
	1	The Government is placing too much emphasis on the benefits of the nation as a whole at the cost of individuals	(True) (False)	54.8 44.1	68.3 12.7	71.1 26.6	87.9 10.5	54.7 41.9	67.5 27.3	62.9 35.0	68.3 28.1	73.8 24.8	44.2 49.3
	2	The Government's strong emphasis on industrial development tends to make people unhappy	(True) (False)	29.8 68.8	42.4 38.8	39.3 58.1	90.4 8.3	43.2 54.4	76.2 19.6	63.5 35.0	64.7 31.9	69.3 29.0	47.0 45.9
	3	The Government sometimes goes in the opposite directions from those in which the people really want it to go	(True) (False)	71.2 27.3	75.9 9.1	74.7 23.5	85.3 13.1	62.4 34.4	86.0 10.0	66.1 32.3	90.1 8.2	86.9 12.2	55.6 38.0
	4	Present society places heavier emphasis on rules and laws than on confidence among men	(True) (False)	78.3 20.2	77.5 11.1	82.9 15.0	74.9 23.6	71.4 26.3	83.2 13.3	82.0 15.6	78.6 17.7	81.2 17.3	68.8 25.4
	5	In the present grossly materialistic society, money reigns supreme	(True) (False)	76.9 21.0	90.1 5.3	85.9 13.2	83.7 15.6	74.5 23.7	81.8 15.3	89.5 10.0	86.0 12.2	87.9 11.2	78.3 16.2
	6	These days people are influenced to buy more and more, regardless of what they really need or can afford	(True) (False)	73.1 25.0	87.0 9.0	70.9 27.4	72.6 26.2	58.3 39.5	93.3 4.6	94.2 5.4	89.3 9.9	93.1 6.5	79.7 14.7
	7	Man's future is often virtually predetermined by his father's (mother's) profession as well as his family background	(True) (False)	61.4 37.0	38.0 53.3	51.7 46.3	48.0 50.8	69.0 29.2	33.7 63.3	57.4 41.5	41.7 56.9	47.7 51.0	72.1 22.8

Quest. No.	Cat. No.		Brazil	France	India	Japan	Phils.	Sweden	Switzerland	U.K.	U.S.	West Germany	Yugoslavia
	8	Older men think too highly of maintaining things without change	(True) 80.5	77.5	74.8	74.3	68.2	69.6	75.8	76.1	78.6	68.3	
			(False) 18.1	13.1	23.4	23.8	29.5	27.1	22.8	21.4	20.7	25.7	
	9	Present-day society is an unhappy one because men in organizations perform their assigned jobs mechanically	(True) 64.1	66.3	70.6	70.5	61.8	66.1	63.5	60.8	69.4	52.7	
			(False) 34.7	19.6	26.9	27.3	35.7	28.0	35.3	35.4	29.3	40.5	
	10	Present-day society is callous towards old people	(True) 33.9	52.7	63.5	82.3	51.0	57.7	50.4	50.6	62.1	52.0	
			(False) 65.3	35.2	33.5	16.7	46.9	38.9	48.2	47.6	36.4	39.9	
28		To what extent do you think that the Government is protecting the rights and welfare of the people?											
	1	Yes, fully	29.2	4.0	22.9	0.8	39.2	3.4	7.2	3.6	6.9	21.6	
	2	Yes, more or less fully	40.9	27.1	40.5	10.4	35.9	53.5	57.4	39.0	44.0	61.5	
	3	No, not fully	19.2	27.8	27.6	66.9	16.2	36.2	28.6	40.5	39.0	10.1	
	4	No, not at all	8.0	18.4	7.7	21.6	6.6	3.5	5.6	13.9	9.1	2.4	
	5	NA	2.7	22.7	1.4	0.4	2.1	3.4	1.3	2.9	1.0	4.5	
30		Suppose you are dissatisfied with society, what attitude do you think you would take? Just read off the letter.											
		MT	2044	2111	1999	2091	4304	1815	1996	2031	2009	1993	
	1	I will use my voting right but nothing more	40.6	34.4	43.9	54.5	57.3	55.1	36.5	53.6	36.3	49.4	
	2	I will actively resort to a variety of measures, such as petitions, letters of complaint, demonstrations, strikes, etc., so long as the means are permitted by law	17.6	36.7	42.2	36.6	26.7	37.7	46.2	37.2	53.6	32.9	
	3	I will resort to violence and/or other illegal measures, if necessary	1.1	6.5	4.0	3.6	6.2	2.1	4.6	2.4	4.4	6.2	
	4	I will become a drop-out from society	40.3	16.7	7.8	4.8	6.9	3.7	12.3	4.2	4.9	3.7	
	5	NA	0.4	5.7	0.2	0.5	2.9	1.4	0.4	2.6	1.5	7.8	

Quest. No.	Cat. No.	Brazil	France	India	Japan	Phils.	Sweden	Switzerland	U.K.	U.S.	West Germany	Yugoslavia
30-1	(To those who gave answer 1 to question 30) Why don't you take more active measures as well? Please choose one answer from the following:											
	ST	829	727	877	1139	2466	1000	729	1089	725	984	
	1 The problems involved are beyond the reach of individuals	29.7	16.4	33.0	21.5	17.8	32.0	30.4	29.9	52.6		
	2 The affairs of society should be handled by persons in the proper position	47.9	43.6	44.7	8.5	55.0	57.0	29.5	38.6	45.9	30.8	
	3 There are other things which are more important to me	21.4	32.2	20.2	17.9	23.2	22.7	38.4	27.8	21.7	11.4	
	4 NA	1.1	7.8	2.2	0.5	0.3	2.5	0.1	3.2	2.5	5.2	
31	1) To what extent are you satisfied with life at home?											
	1 Satisfied	67.6	64.0	71.3	39.3	68.3	76.4	58.8	73.1	64.1	41.6	64.9
	2 More or less satisfied	25.4	24.2	22.1	39.9	22.1	20.4	30.3	21.8	27.3	47.5	29.7
	3 More or less dissatisfied	3.4	6.6	4.0	15.9	5.0	2.0	5.3	2.4	5.1	5.8	3.4
	4 Dissatisfied	2.1	4.3	2.5	4.7	3.4	0.6	5.3	2.3	3.4	2.5	2.1
	5 NA	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.9	0.1
	Not live at home											
	2) School life?											
	ST	1140	555	760	429	820	463	794	256	773	487	841
	1 Satisfied	55.4	38.0	75.1	17.2	52.9	59.4	27.8	46.5	42.7	10.5	43.5
	2 More or less satisfied	32.2	31.4	19.1	37.5	30.4	33.9	46.5	32.4	37.5	64.7	41.5
	3 More or less dissatisfied	5.9	17.1	3.3	27.7	9.8	5.4	16.1	7.4	12.4	16.8	7.7
	4 Dissatisfied	4.0	11.9	2.4	17.5	7.0	1.1	9.2	9.4	7.1	4.7	7.3
	5 NA	2.5	1.6	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.8	4.3	0.3	3.3	—

Quest. No.	Cat. No.	Brazil	France	India	Japan	Philis.	Sweden	Swit-zerland	U.K.	U.S.	West Germany	Yugos-lavia
3)	Job and working conditions?											
	ST	882	1377	637	1360	1191	1163	1216	1435	1254	1362	797
	1 Satisfied	52.6	45.2	41.8	19.9	46.0	62.9	49.8	53.8	47.8	23.2	47.9
	2 More or less satisfied	33.8	28.8	33.3	39.6	28.1	28.2	39.3	31.8	34.6	57.7	37.4
	3 More or less dissatisfied	6.1	12.9	10.0	27.7	16.5	6.3	5.8	5.2	11.2	13.7	5.9
	4 Dissatisfied	5.6	11.9	12.2	12.3	9.3	2.2	4.9	9.2	6.1	2.3	8.8
	5 NA	1.9	1.2	2.7	0.4	—	0.4	0.2	—	0.2	3.1	—
4)	Relations with friends?											
	1 Satisfied	68.1	67.9	76.2	41.6	70.6	86.4	77.4	80.2	76.1	42.5	70.9
	2 More or less satisfied	26.0	21.1	20.0	42.3	21.6	12.1	19.7	17.2	19.8	48.4	26.4
	3 More or less dissatisfied	2.3	4.5	1.5	13.2	3.6	0.9	1.7	1.1	2.3	5.0	1.4
	4 Dissatisfied	2.3	3.5	1.4	2.6	3.0	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.3
	5 NA	1.3	3.0	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	2.7	—
	No friend											
5)	Your society?											
	1 Satisfied	46.8	61.3	51.7	4.0	40.6	15.2	33.4	38.1	24.5	5.8	52.9
	2 More or less satisfied	40.6	23.7	32.0	21.9	34.1	48.8	43.6	40.6	39.0	55.1	36.3
	3 More or less dissatisfied	6.1	8.6	9.2	46.5	16.1	23.0	12.9	11.8	21.2	25.1	5.8
	4 Dissatisfied	6.2	5.1	7.0	27.0	7.8	11.7	9.7	9.1	14.5	8.9	5.0
	5 NA	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	5.1	—
	Socio-economic group?											
	1 Upper class	8.7	3.6	2.1	4.6	0.3	8.7	4.4	0.3	2.9	1.7	—
	2 Upper middle class	17.3	15.3	11.5	21.6	3.2	17.2	17.9	7.7	16.9	8.8	35.4
	3 Middle class	29.0	64.9	36.4	47.3	19.7	42.1	52.6	32.3	46.9	60.0	40.3
	4 Lower middle class	35.3	10.0	33.4	19.1	34.6	15.5	16.9	37.1	22.8	22.7	24.3
	5 Lower class	9.8	4.6	16.2	2.0	42.0	16.3	8.3	22.6	3.0	5.3	—
	6 NA	—	1.6	0.5	5.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.0	1.5	—
	Sex											
	1 Male	48.8	49.8	66.3	47.4	50.0	53.3	52.6	48.3	50.2	51.4	49.6
	2 Female	51.2	50.2	33.7	52.6	50.0	46.7	47.4	51.7	49.8	48.6	50.4