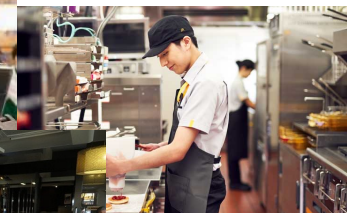




# Youth Life in Japan

Robert Croker, Nanzan University





# YOUTH LIFE IN JAPAN

# Overview

## Part A: Introduction

- ① seven key Japanese youth life stages
- ② five main characteristics

## Part B: Ten Themes

- ① birth
- ② marriage and family
- ③ Japanese parents
- ④ Japanese homes
- ⑤ problems at home
- ⑥ primary school
- ⑦ going to *juku*
- ⑧ problems at school
- ⑨ university life
- ⑩ working

# ① **Seven Key Youth Life Stages**

**Infancy** 幼児 ようじ: at home

**Nursery school** 保育園 or kindergarten 幼稚園

**Primary school** 小学生: aged 6 to 12

**Junior high school** 中学校生: aged 12 to 15

**High school** 高校生: aged 15 to 18

**University** 大学生: aged 18 to 22 (or 23)

**Work – becoming a** 社会人: from 22 (or 23)



# Education System 教育制度



nursery, kindergarten



primary school



junior high school



high school

# Education System

## 教育制度

Age	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Grade	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Compulsory education

Primary education

Secondary education

Elementary school

Junior high school

High school

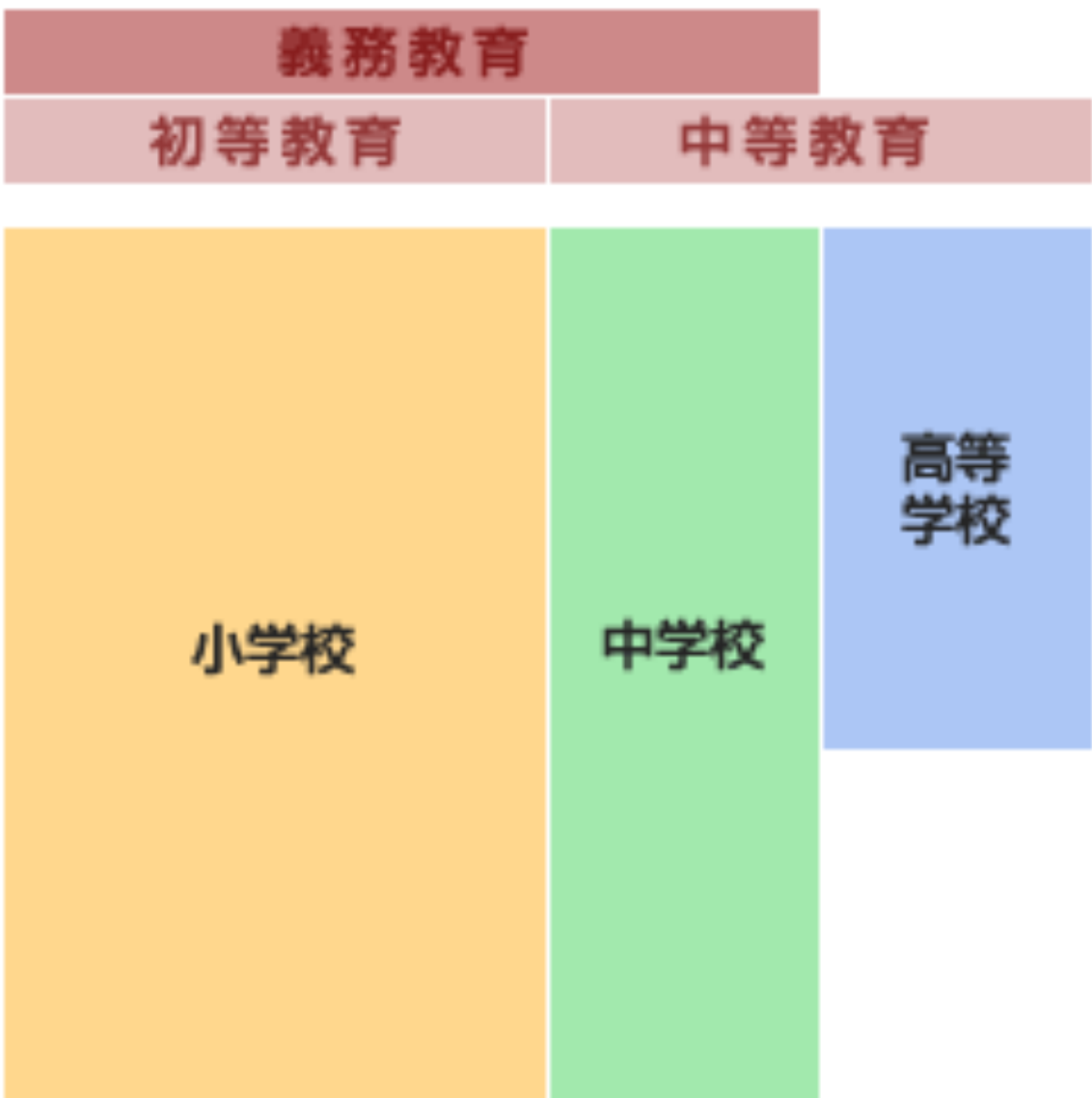




# Education System

## 教育制度

年齢	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
学年	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12



## ② **Characteristics in Japan**

1. Uniform ages: to move from one stage to next
  - no flexibility, with no or little overlapping
  - no skipping or repeating grades in JHS / HS
  - most university students are 18 to 22
  - job-hunting in fourth year of university
  - finish university and begin work at 21 or 22 - no 'gap years'
  - formal retirement at 60 or 65 (but often continue in marginal, informal positions)



## ② **Characteristics in Japan**

2. Uniform experiences: at each stage

- in school, everyone around Japan studying the same materials and content at the same time
- in school, having similar club activities
- wearing a uniform at school
- wearing the same clothes for job-hunting

\* this is changing – greater diversity is appearing

## ② **Characteristics in Japan**

### 2. Uniform experiences: at each stage

- wearing a uniform at school
- having similar club activities at school
- everyone around Japan studying the same materials and content at the same time
- wearing the same clothes for job-hunting



## ② **Characteristics in Japan**

### 3. Diversity – location and class:

Expectations based upon Tokyo middle-class experiences and aspirations

Regional diversity: center vs. periphery  
east vs. west Japan

Class diversity: increasing income  
polarization, with increasing poverty among  
youth and young- to mid-adulthood

## ② **Characteristics in Japan**

4. Diversity – gender: males and females have different experiences at each life course stage

- some sex-segregated schools (growing less)
- different club activities in high school
- few women studying sciences
- different experiences with job-hunting
- different roles at work
- different roles at home



## ② **Characteristics in Japan**

5. Diversity – generational: different generations have had very different experiences

wartime generation (born 1920s~mid-1930s)

postwar generation (late 1930s~mid-1950s)

prosperity generation (late 1950s~early 1970s)

global generation (mid-1970s~early 1990s)

digital generation (mid-1990~present)

## **② Discussion: Youth Life Stages in your Country or Culture**

- 1. What are the key youth life stages up to 25 in the Czech Republic (or your country)?**
- 2. At each stage, how old are people? Do people move through each stage at the same age?**
- 3. What are the main activities in each life course stage? In each stage, do most people have similar experiences? What variation is there?**

# Overview

## Part A: Introduction

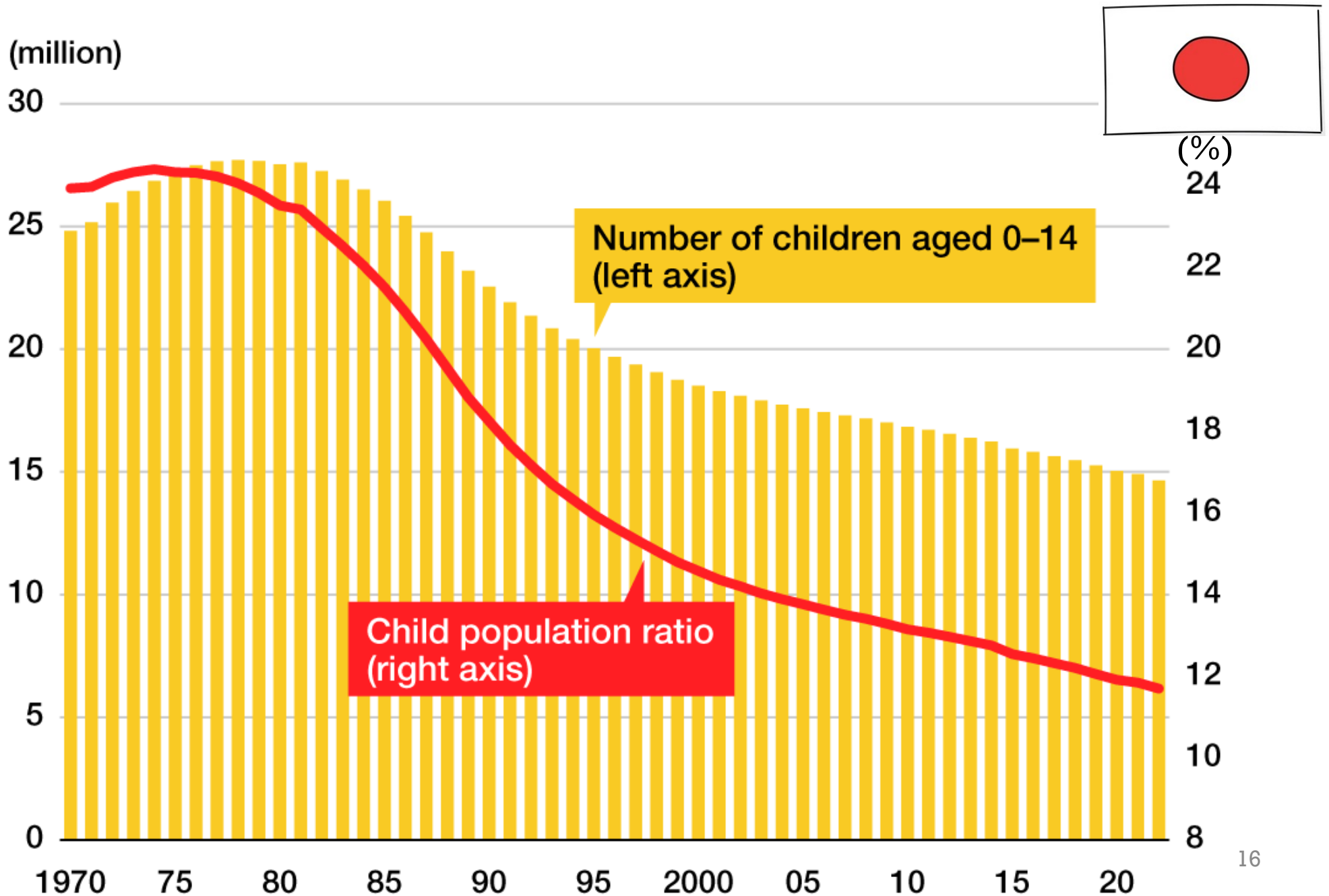
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- ⑩ working



# There are fewer kids in Japan



# Topic 1: Birth

1. Japan's birthrate is low and decreasing.
2. More boys than girls are born, due to biological reasons.
3. Cultural preference for having boys is decreasing – daughters are thought to take better care of parents in old age – and expected to.
4. There are more young and middle-aged males, more older females.

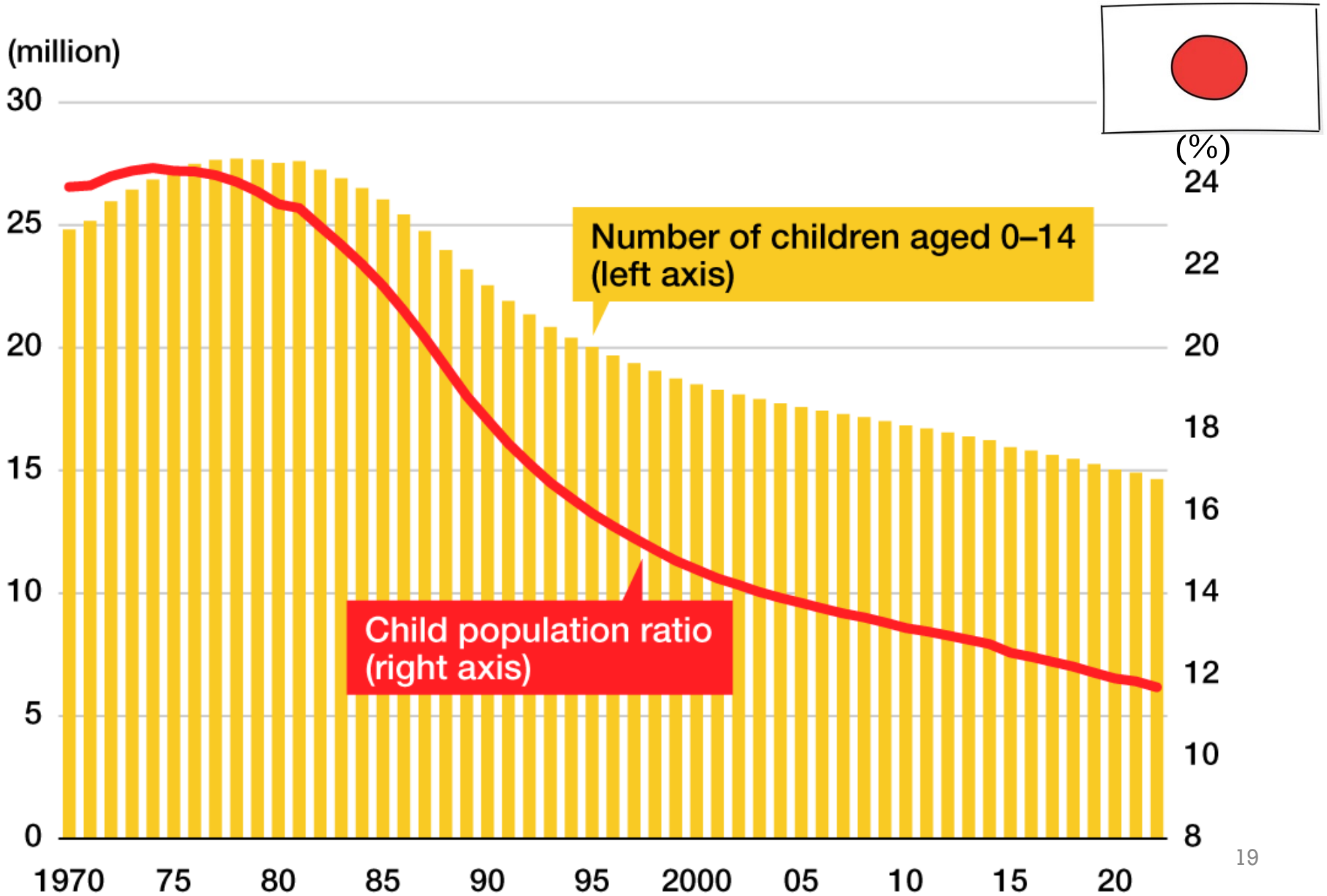




# Birth 出産 or 生まれ



# There are fewer kids in Japan

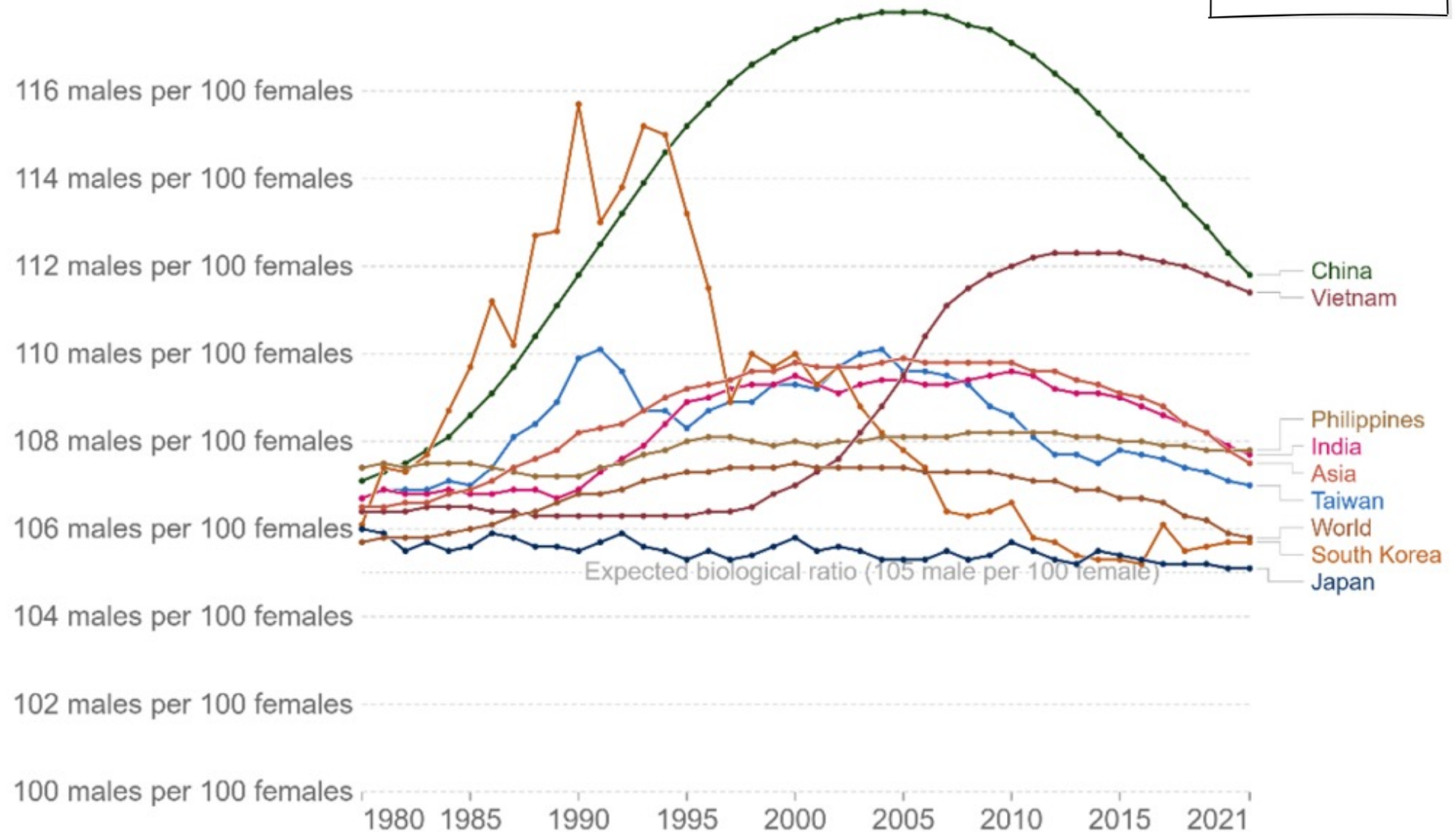
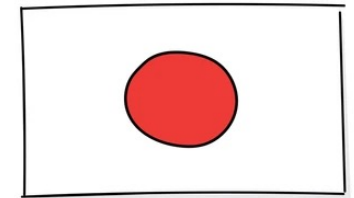




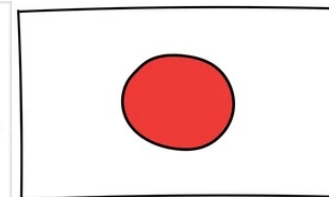
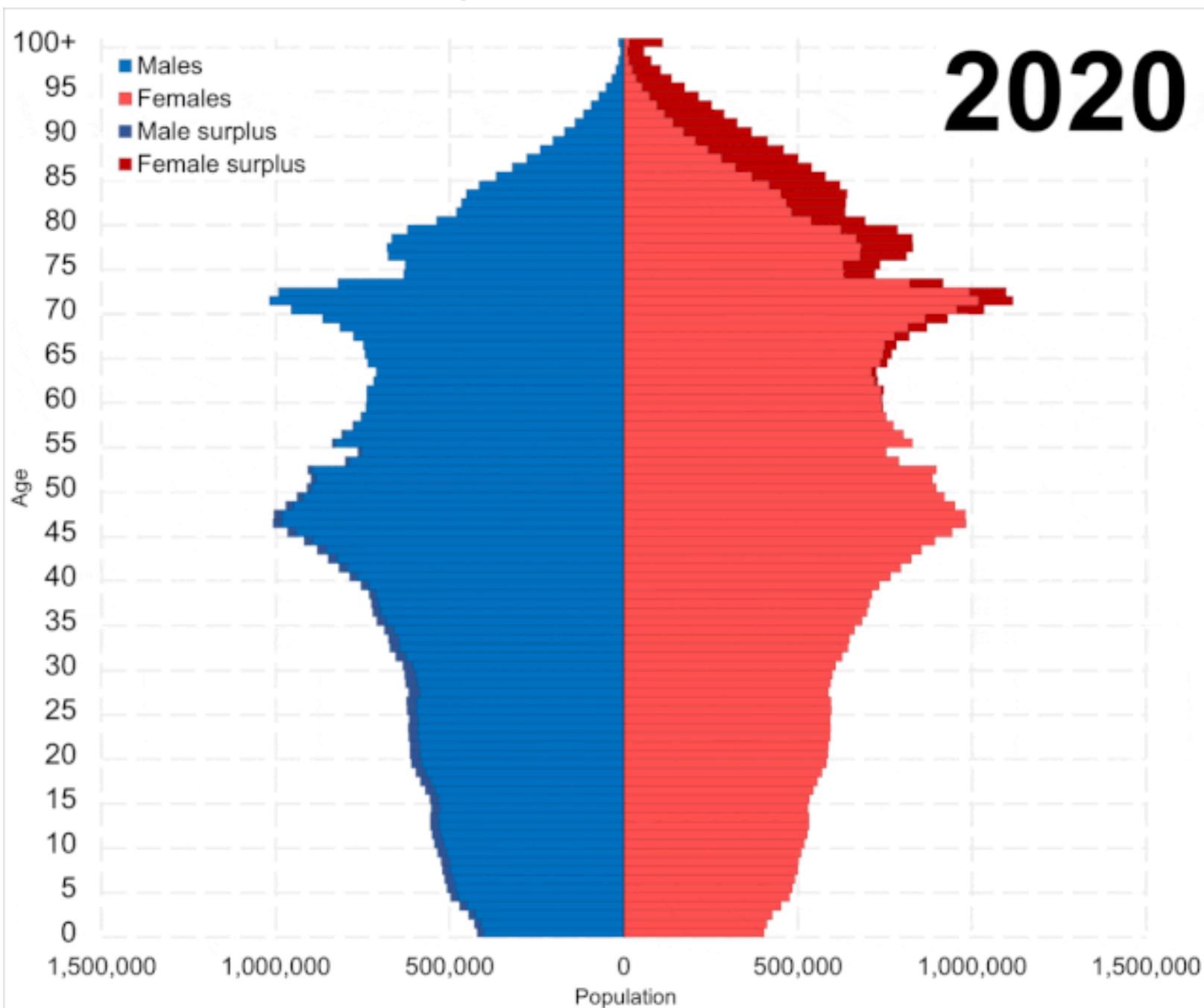
# More boys than girls are born

## Sex ratio at birth, 1980 to 2021

The sex ratio at birth is measured as the number of newborn boys for every 100 newborn girls.



# More young males, more old females



# 腹帶 *hara obi*



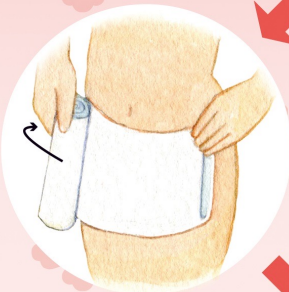




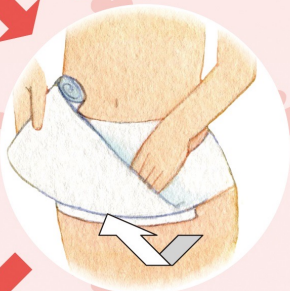
# 腹帯の巻き方 伝統的な岩田帯



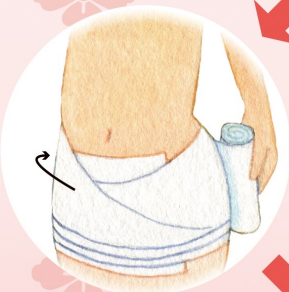
① お腹に巻きやすいように、わさ(わになつた部分)を下にして半分に折り、巻きこみます。



② ふたつ折りにしたわさの部分を下にして、腹部に当て、巻き始めます。



③ お腹のまゝみに沿つように前で布地をねじりながら巻いていきます。



④ お腹を締めつけず持ち上げるように下から上へと、前でねじりながら、数周巻いていきます。



⑤ 最後に布地の端を三角に折って、帯の上部にはさま込みます。





# 水天宮

2010 © Dionnie TAKAHASHI

## 水天宮 安産腹帯の 巻き方

※腹帯は平気で着るため切らずに  
そのままお使いください



- ① 両端を同長にする
- ② 開く
- ③ 半分に折りたたむ
- ④ 巻きやすいように丸める
- ⑤ お腹に当てる
- ⑥ 1周して斜め上から下腹部に向かって巻く

- ⑦ 下腹部の裏ん中あたりで折り返す
- ⑧ 折り返し続ける
- ⑨ 残り30センチくらいの長さになるまで折り返す
- ⑩ 糸を帯と帯の隙間に挿んで固定する
- ⑪ 完成

<http://www.suitengu.jp/index.html>  
〒100-0001 東京都千代田区千代田1-1-1 水天宮  
電話 03(3666)7195 / FAX 03(3666)1158

# 帯祝い *obi-iwai*



## 帯祝いを贈るマナー

### 岩田帯を贈る

帯祝いの帯は「岩田帯」と呼ばれる紅白の絹の帯と「白木錦一反」を妊婦の実家が奉書で包んで贈るのが正式です。最近は「さらし」ではなくコルセットやベルトタイプやマタニティガードルのような伸縮性があったりする脱着が楽なタイプがよく選ばれていますが、祈願する神社によっては「さらし」でなくてはお祓い出来ない場合があります。また、当然ですがお祓いしてもらうものですので、使用済みではなく未使用の新品である必要もあります。神社で売られている場合もありますが、持参する場合には祈祷してもらう神社に祈祷可能な帯であるかを問い合わせておくことと安心かもしれません。

### 帯祝いを贈るときの祝儀袋、のし紙など

熨斗(のし)紙などの装飾は、紅白の蝶結びの水引を使うのが一般的です。



熨斗 あり



### 神社へのご祈祷料

「御初穂料」「御玉串料」「初穂料」「御礼」などの表書き。白封筒でも良いですが、祝儀袋に入れる場合は水引は「紅白の蝶結び」で「熨斗あり」です。

また、社務所（受付）で祈祷料を支払いを済ませる為、祝儀袋は必要無い神社も多いですので、祈祷してもらう神社へあらかじめ確認しておくことと良いでしょう。

### 神社への祈祷料を納めるときの祝儀袋



熨斗 なし



白封筒可





## 帯祝いで喜ばれるお祝いの品

帯祝いには現金や商品券を祝儀として贈ったり、岩田帯の代わりにマタニティベルトなどをギフトとして贈るのが一般的です。

妊婦の不安は、初子の場合には特に大きいものですので、安産のお守りなども一緒に贈られると気持ちが伝わると思います。

### 帯祝いを祝儀袋で現金や商品券を贈る場合

- お札の枚数などには、四（死）や九（苦）などに結びつく縁起の悪い数字は避けてください。
- お祝い金の場合、シワや折り目の無い新札を使うのも忘れずに。
- 商品券やギフト券などを贈る場合には、送り先の地域に使用出来る店舗が無い事も想定されますので注意が必要です。

### マタニティベルトなどのギフトを贈る場合

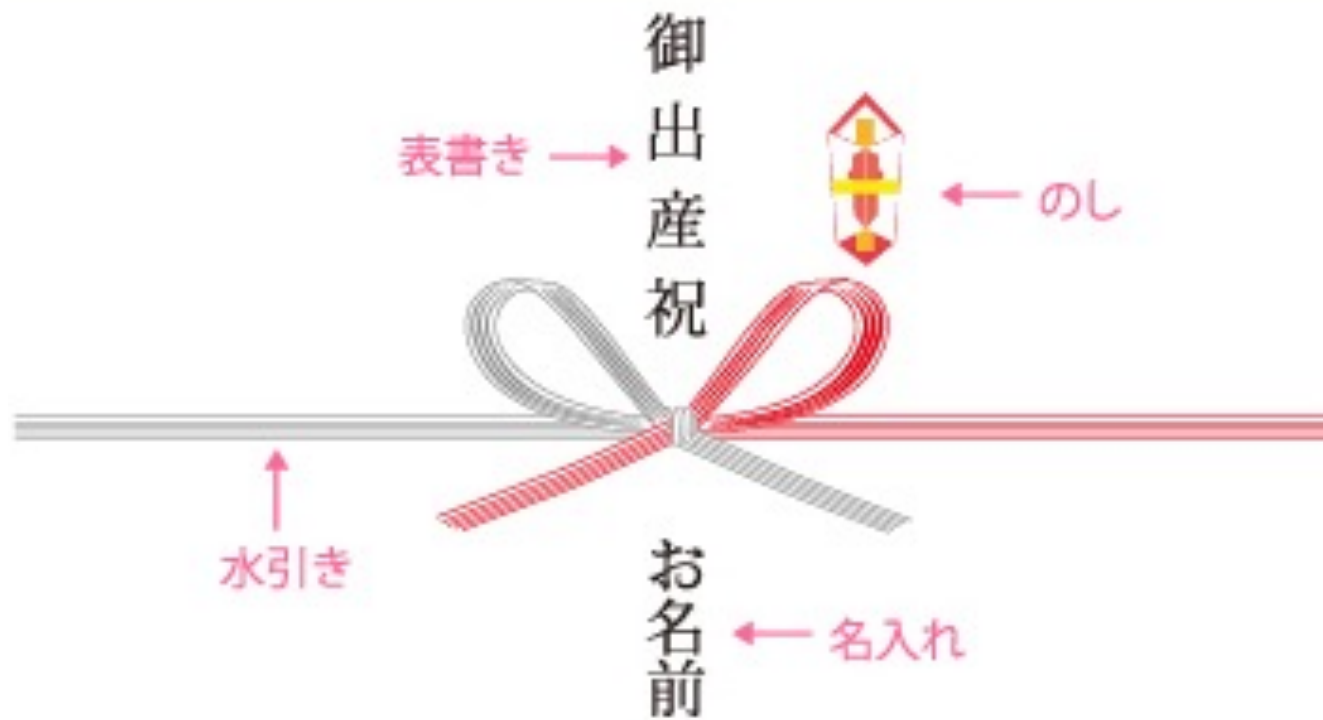
- 岩田帯を巻くのは、妊婦のお腹を保護すると共に、胎児を安定させる医学的にも理にかなったものですのでマタニティベルトなどもオススメします。
- お腹の大きくなってきたお母さんは着る服に悩むことも多いのでマタニティ服なども喜ばれます。
- ベビー服など、赤ちゃんが使用する物を贈るのは少々気が早いです。母子共に無事出産してから出産祝いとして贈りましょう。

## 帯祝いの目安金額、相場

贈り主	目安金額
妊婦の親	10,000円から30,000円
親、兄弟	5,000円から10,000円
親戚	3,000円から10,000円
友人	3,000円から5,000円
同僚	3,000円から5,000円

(お祝いの金額に決まりはありませんので、表示している金額は目安して、贈る際の参考としてください。)

# 出産祝い



初孫

はつまご







# Topic 1: Birth

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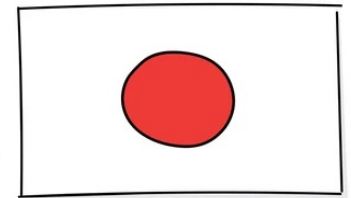
# Topic 2: Marriage and Family

1. Almost all marriages are love marriages, but some arranged marriages still occur.
2. People marry later (on average, women at 29 and men at 31) and have children later (mother's average age for her first child is 30, and her second child is 32).
3. Families have few children: 50% have 1 child, 40% two children, 10% three children or more.
4. Only 2% of babies are born outside marriage: 98% occur within marriage.





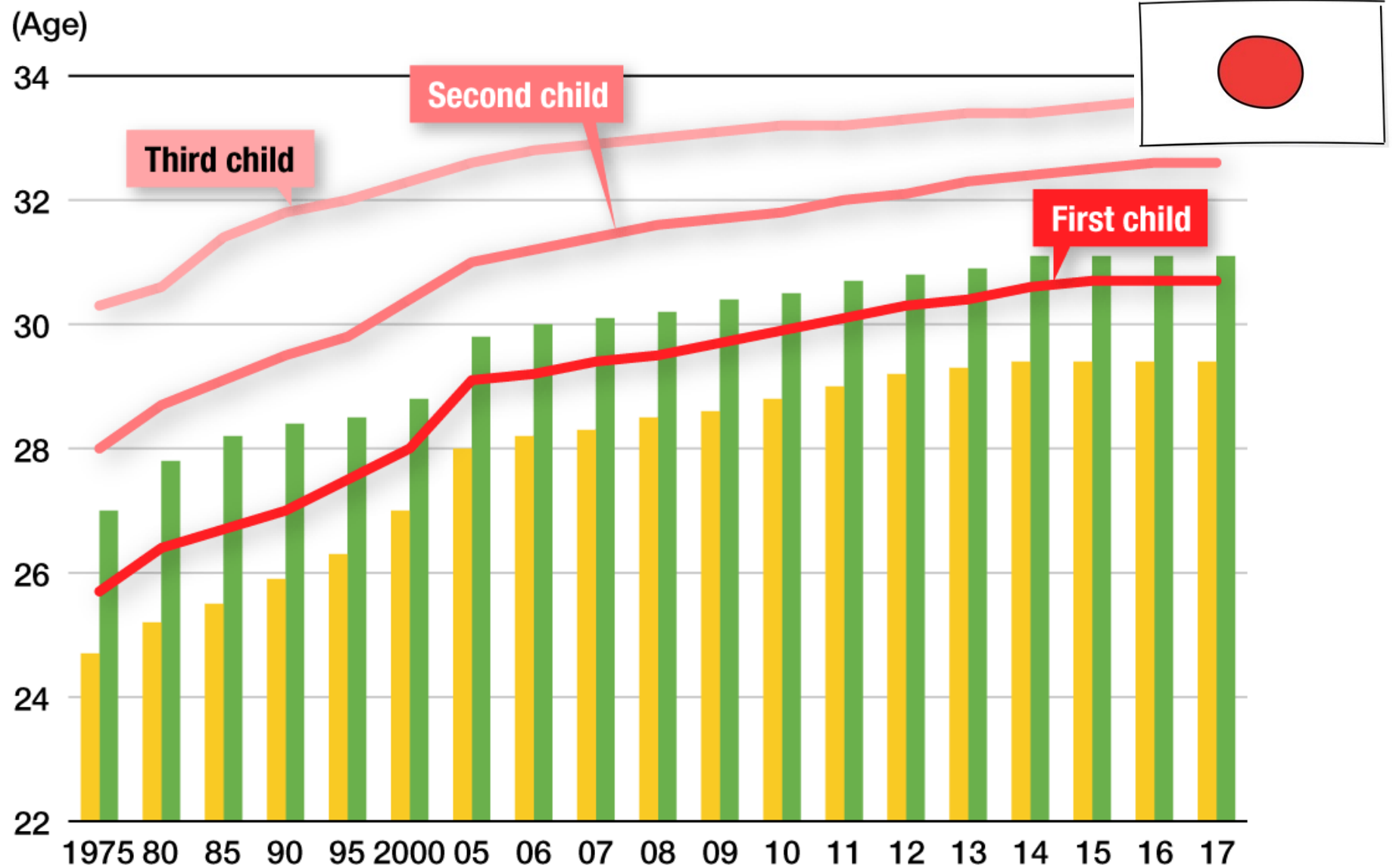
# Love marriages have increased



87.1%

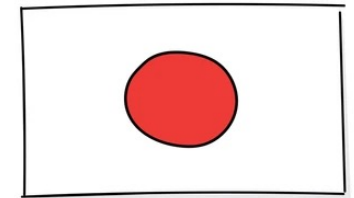


# Women marry & have children later



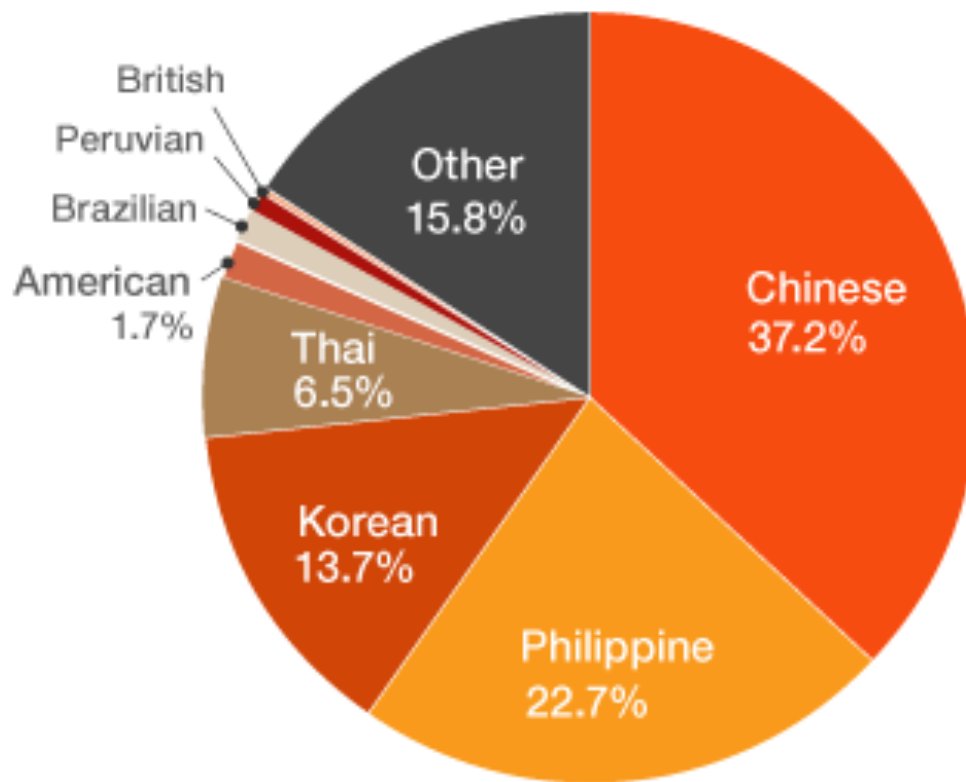
Bar graph shows average age of first marriage. ■ = Women ■ = Men  
 Line graph shows mother's age at time of childbirth.

# 1 in 25 marriages are to foreigners



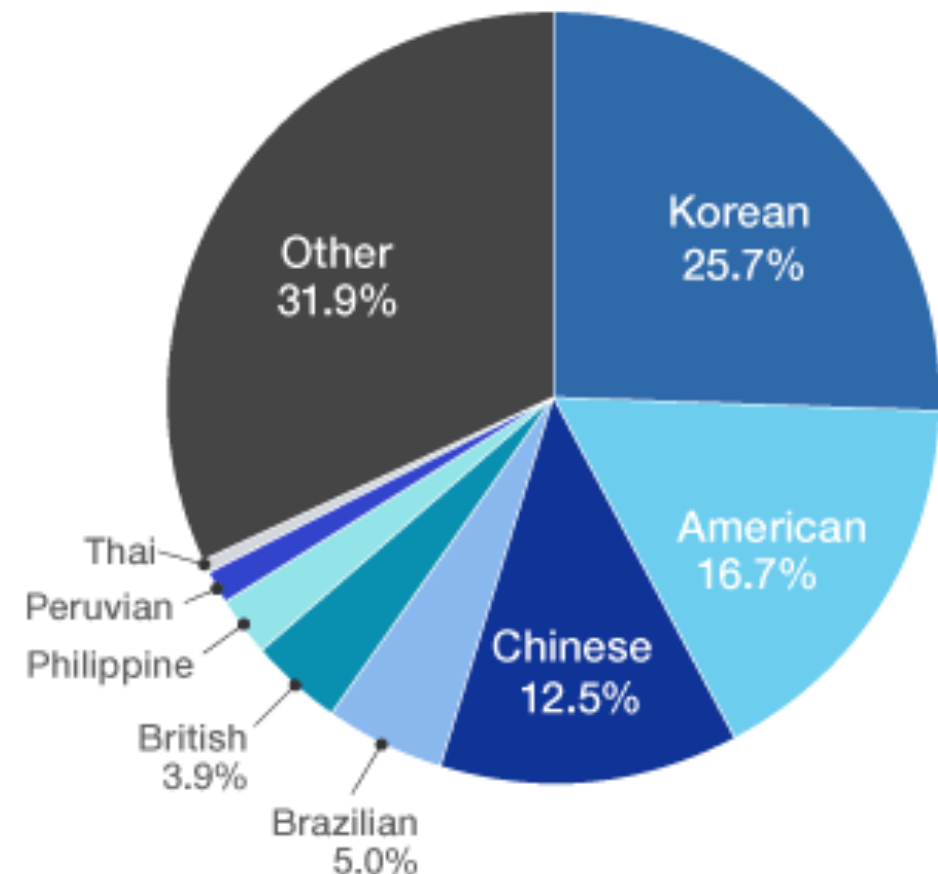
Nationality of Foreign Wives

2016



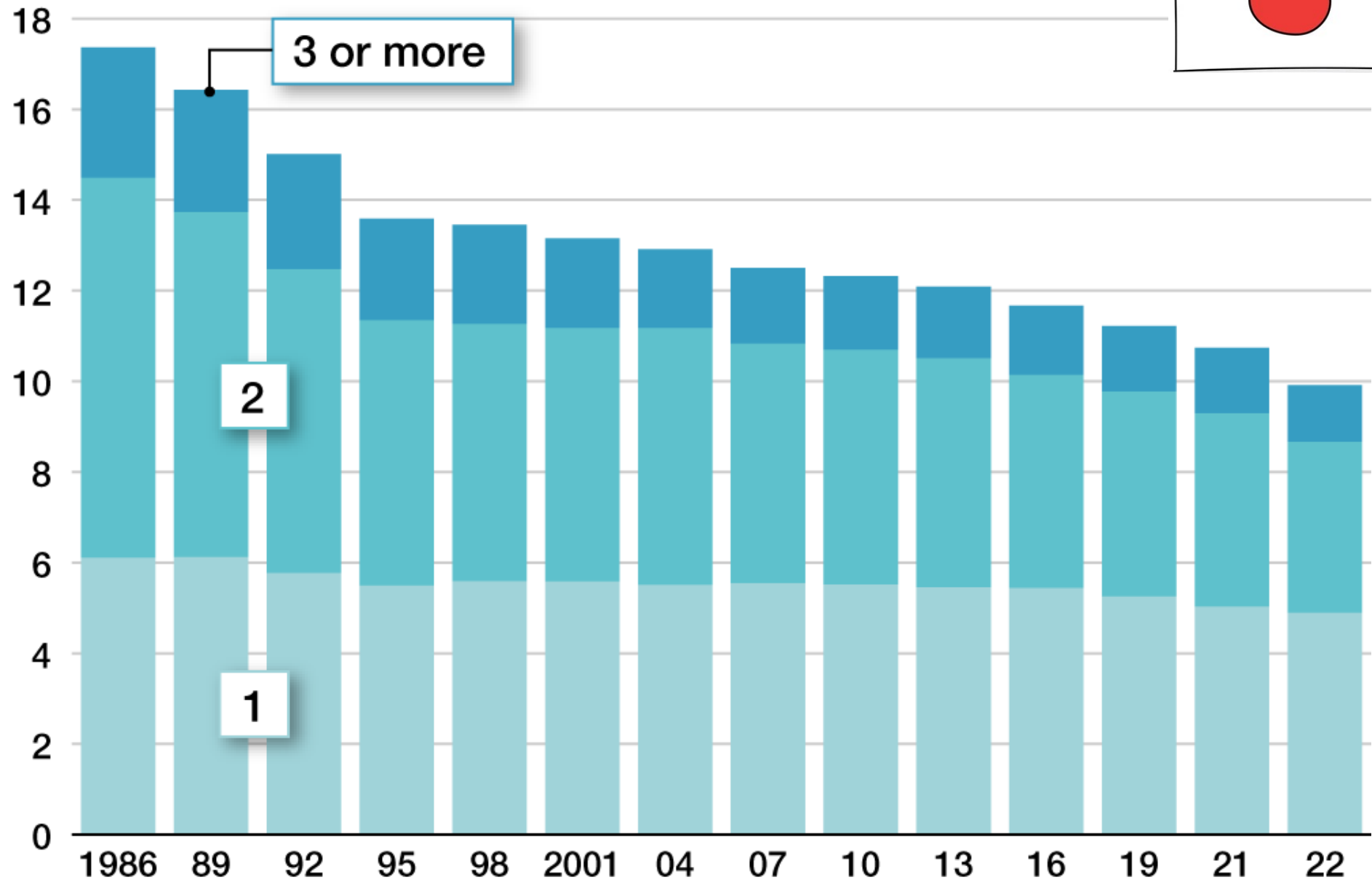
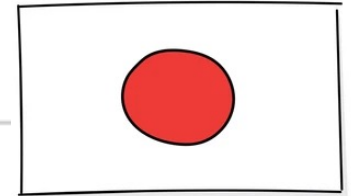
Nationality of Foreign Husbands

2016



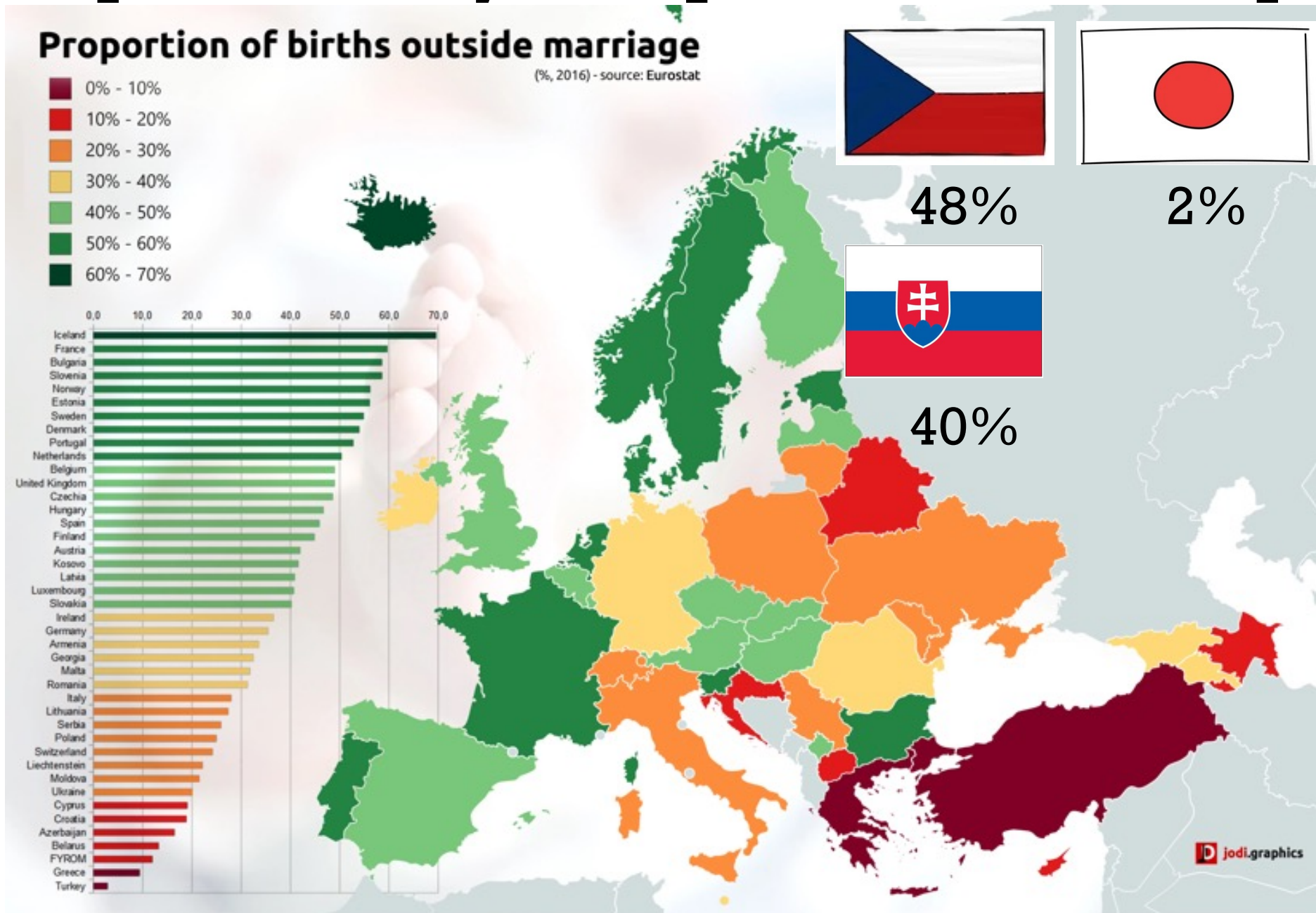
# Families have fewer kids

(million households)





# ... particularly compared with Europe



# お守り *o-mamori*







PET(DOG&CAT)  
\$7  
ペット (犬&猫)

SPORTS  
\$7  
スポーツ

TRAFIC SAFETY  
\$7  
交通安全

TRAFIC SAFETY  
\$7  
交通安全

\$7  
FRIENDSHIP

学業 \$5  
STUDY

子供 \$5  
CHILD

安産 \$7  
SAFE BIRTH

厄除け \$7  
YAKUDOSHI

海上安全 \$7  
BOAT

旅行 \$7  
TRAVEL

GOOD FORTUNE  
\$7  
開運

LONG LIFE  
\$7  
長寿



# お守り *o-mamori*



# Topic 2: Marriage and Family

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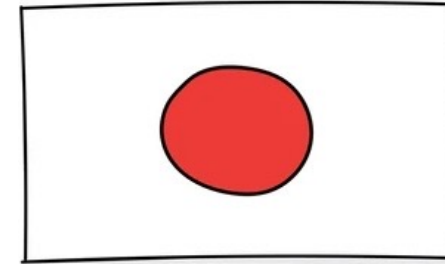
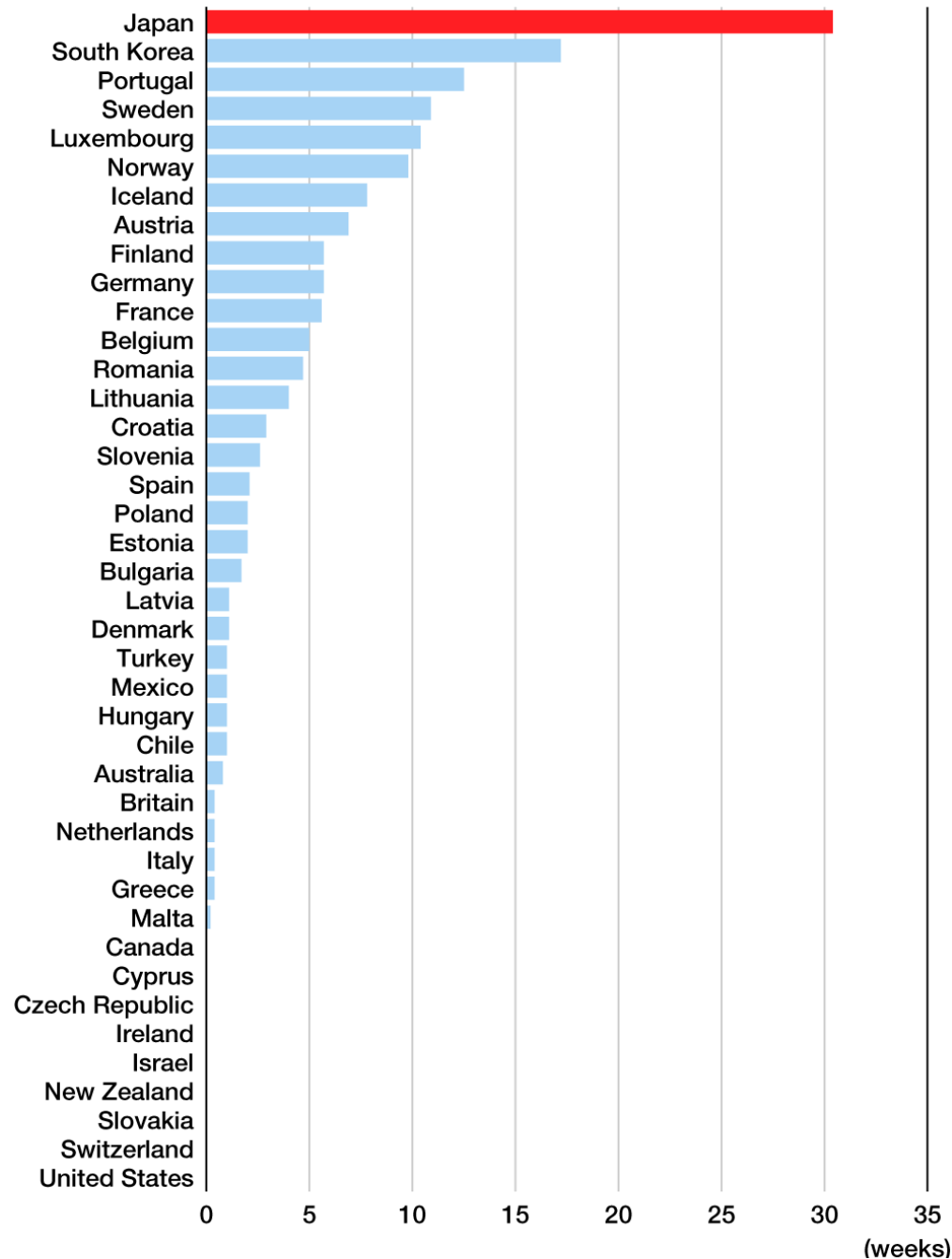




## Topic 3: Japanese Parents

1. Japan has the world's best paternity leave for new fathers, and new mothers want their husbands to take it – yet most men don't. But that is changing.
2. The male breadwinner-housewife model has disappeared. Most women keep working after childbirth – but mostly part-time not full-time.
3. Fathers do little housework or childcare – but that is changing.
4. Mothers manage the household in Japan – but that is changing.

# Japan has world's best paternity leave.



31 weeks



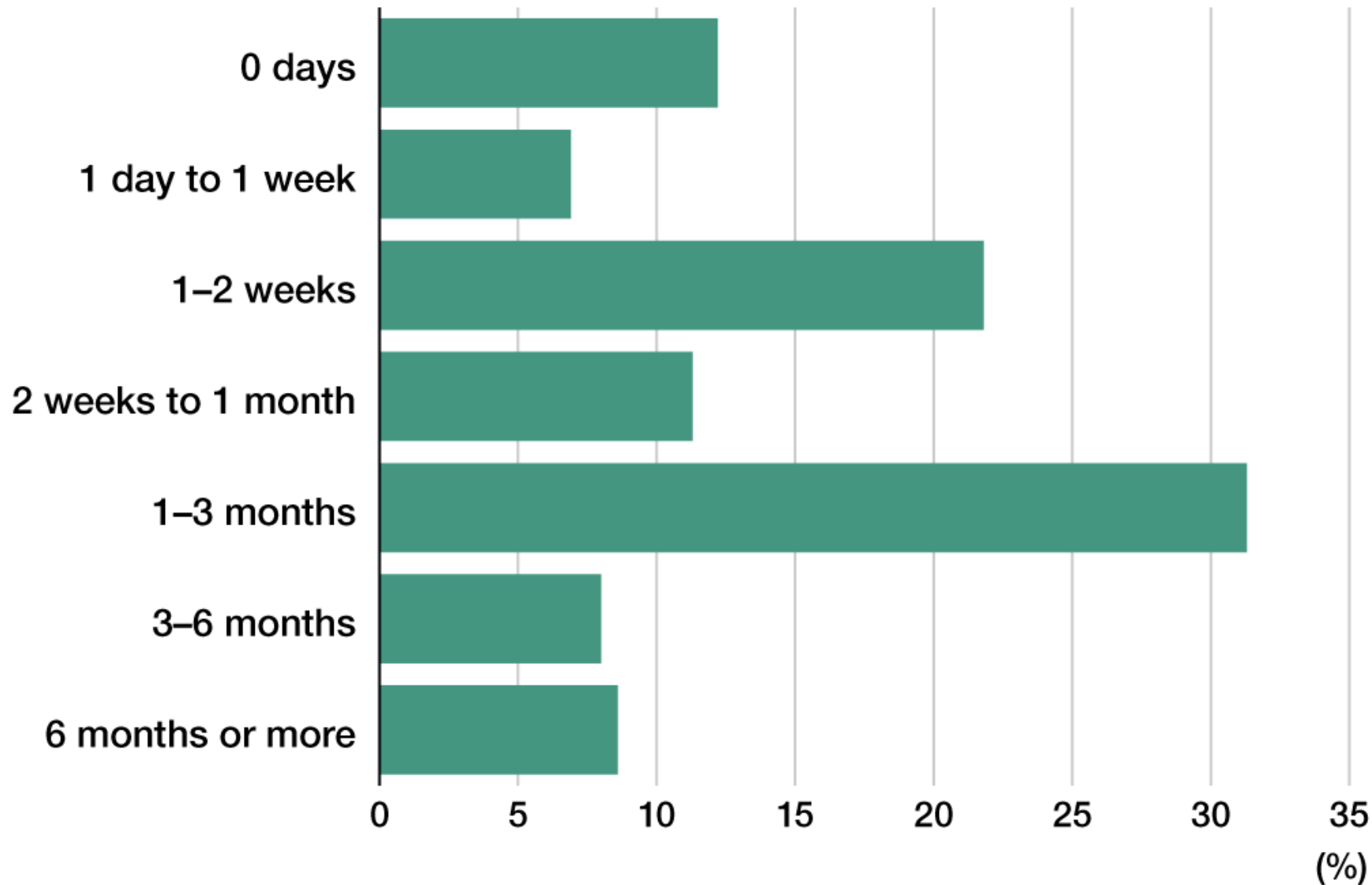
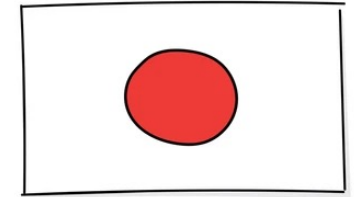
2 weeks, partial pay;  
single dads 31 weeks



one parent, 14 days

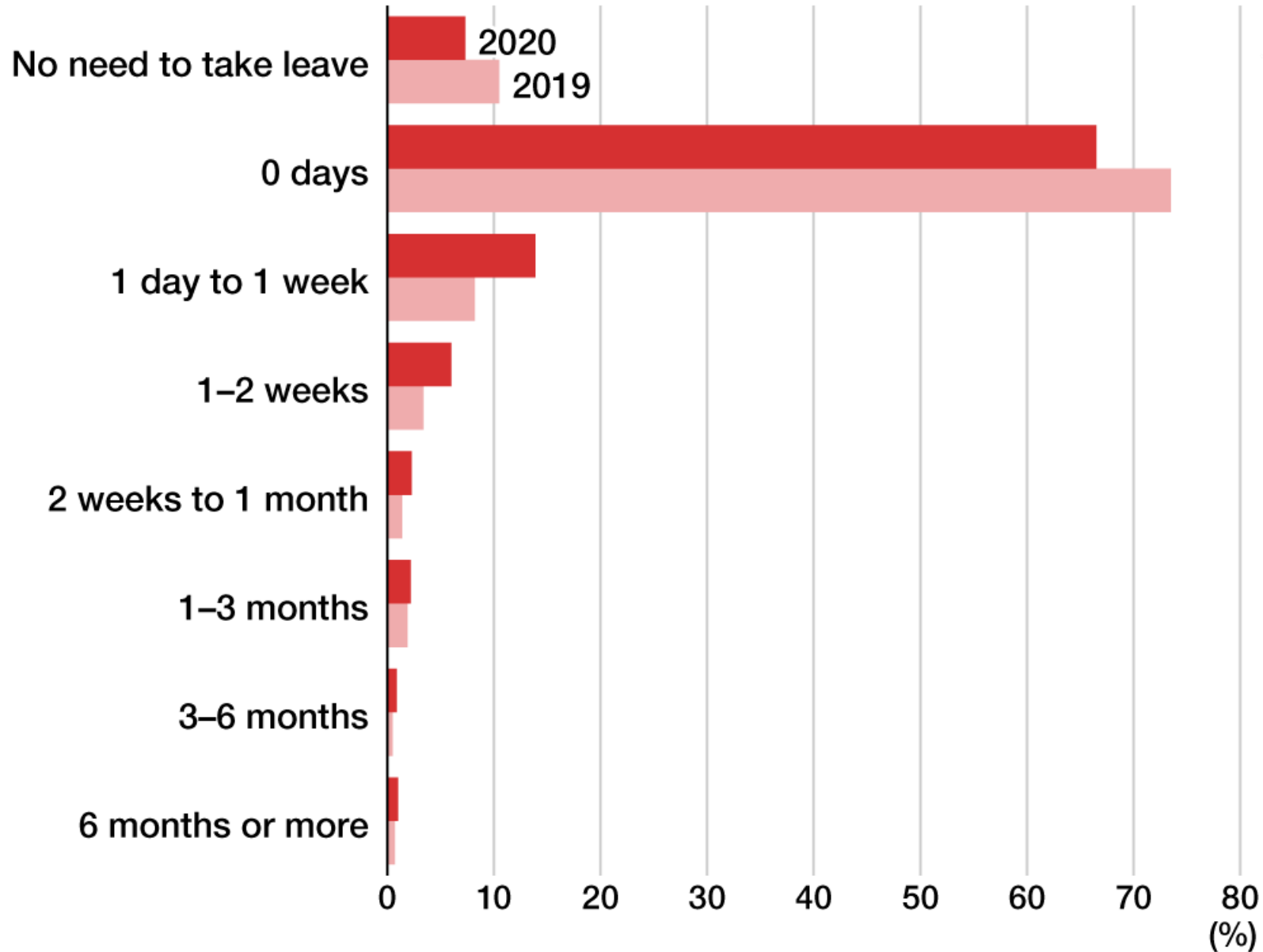
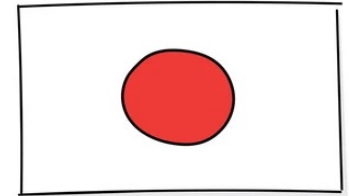
# Mums want Dads to take paternity leave

## Number of Childcare Leave Days Wives Want Husbands to Take



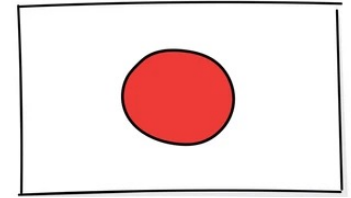
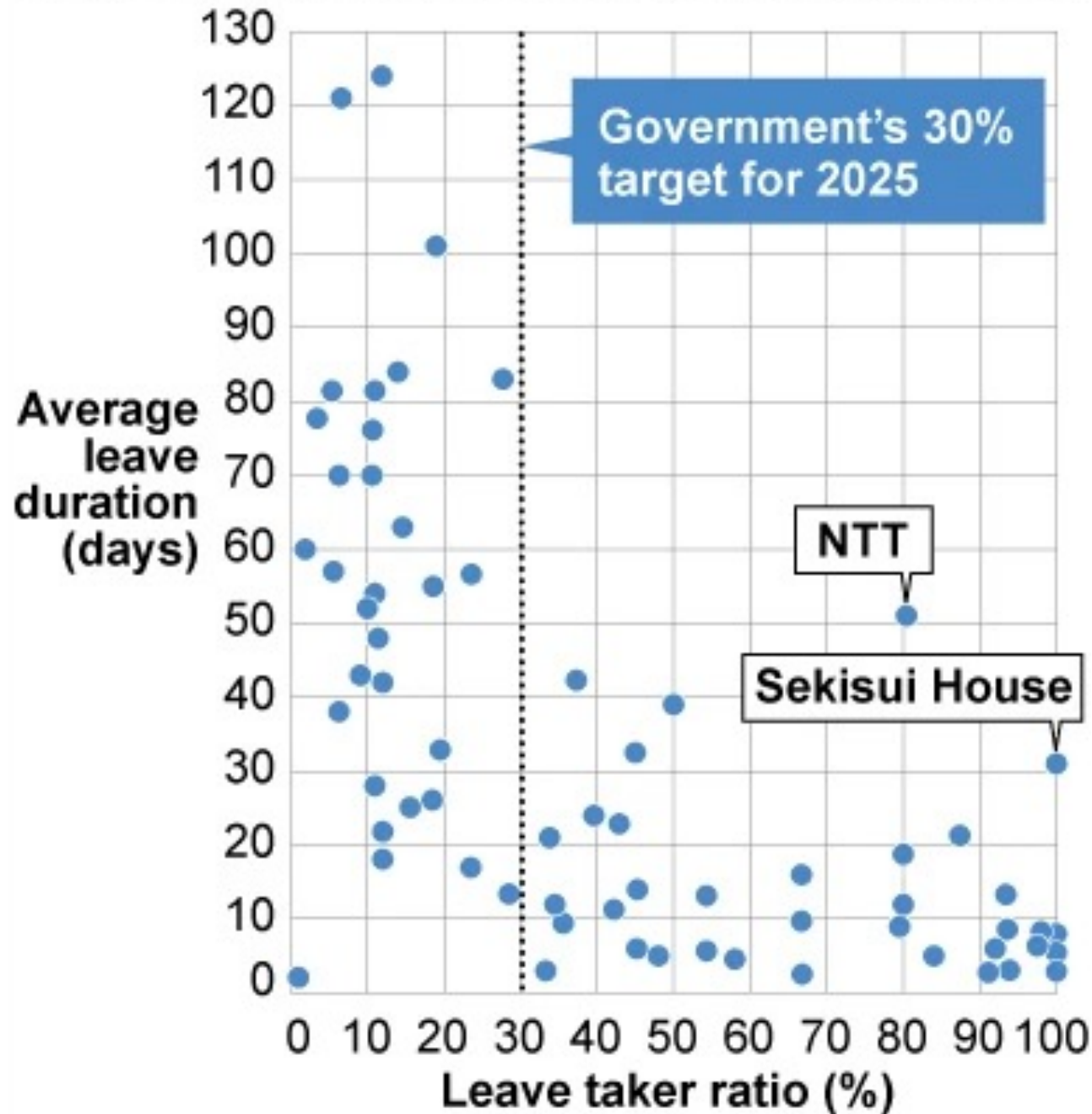
# ... but fathers didn't take them.

## Days of Childcare Leave Taken by Men

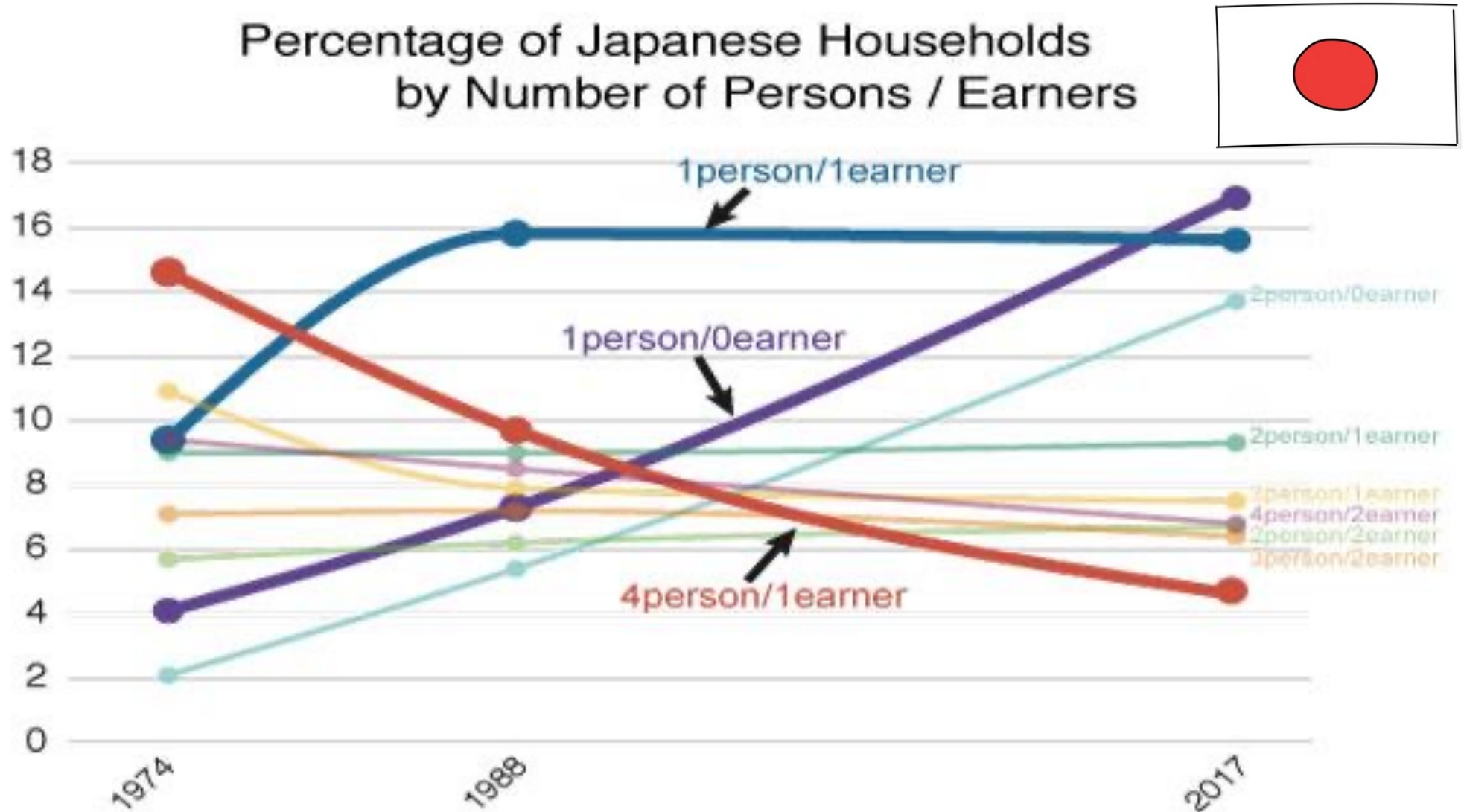




# Now, fathers in some companies take leave.

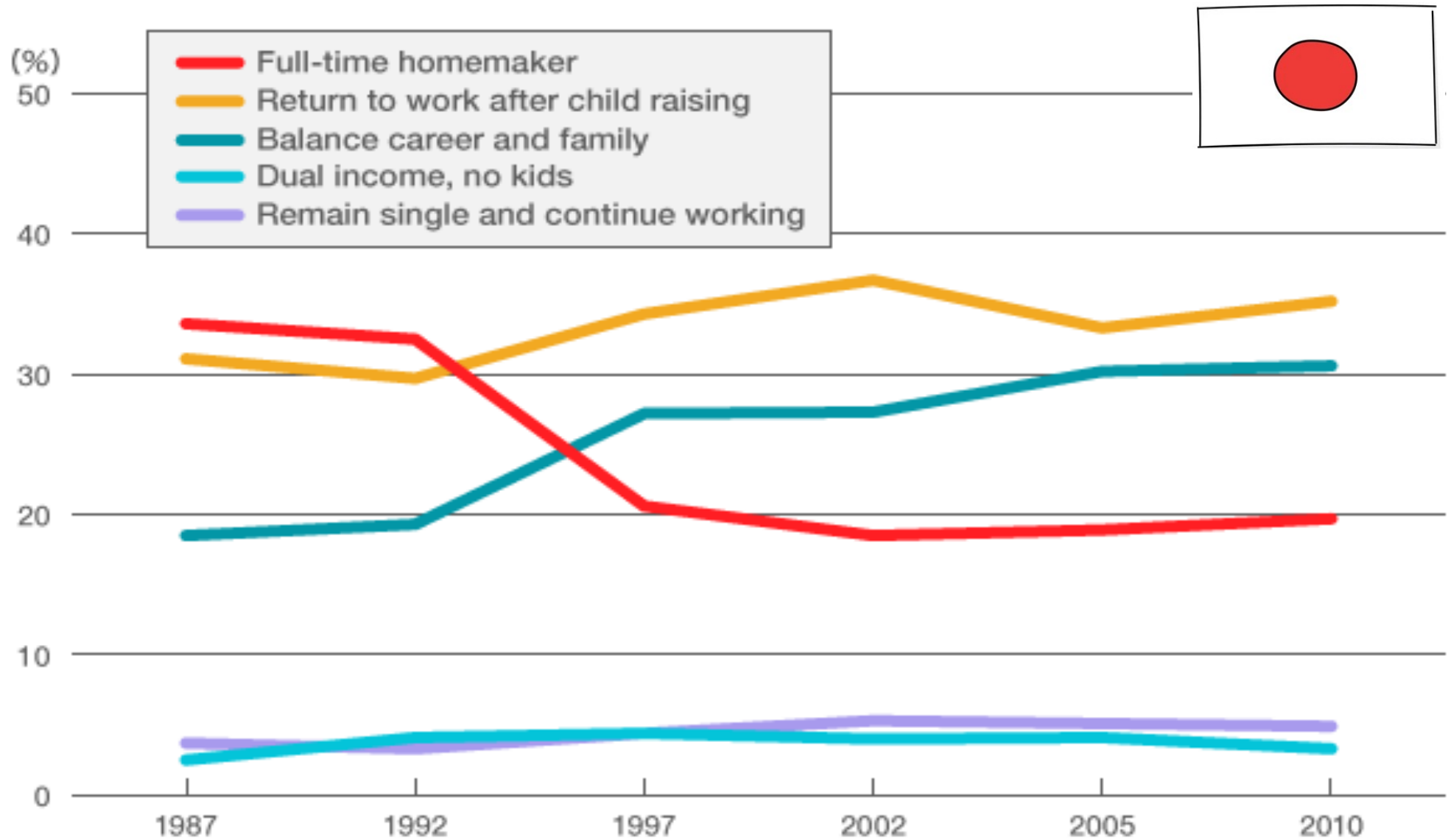


# Dad works, Mum at home with 2 kids

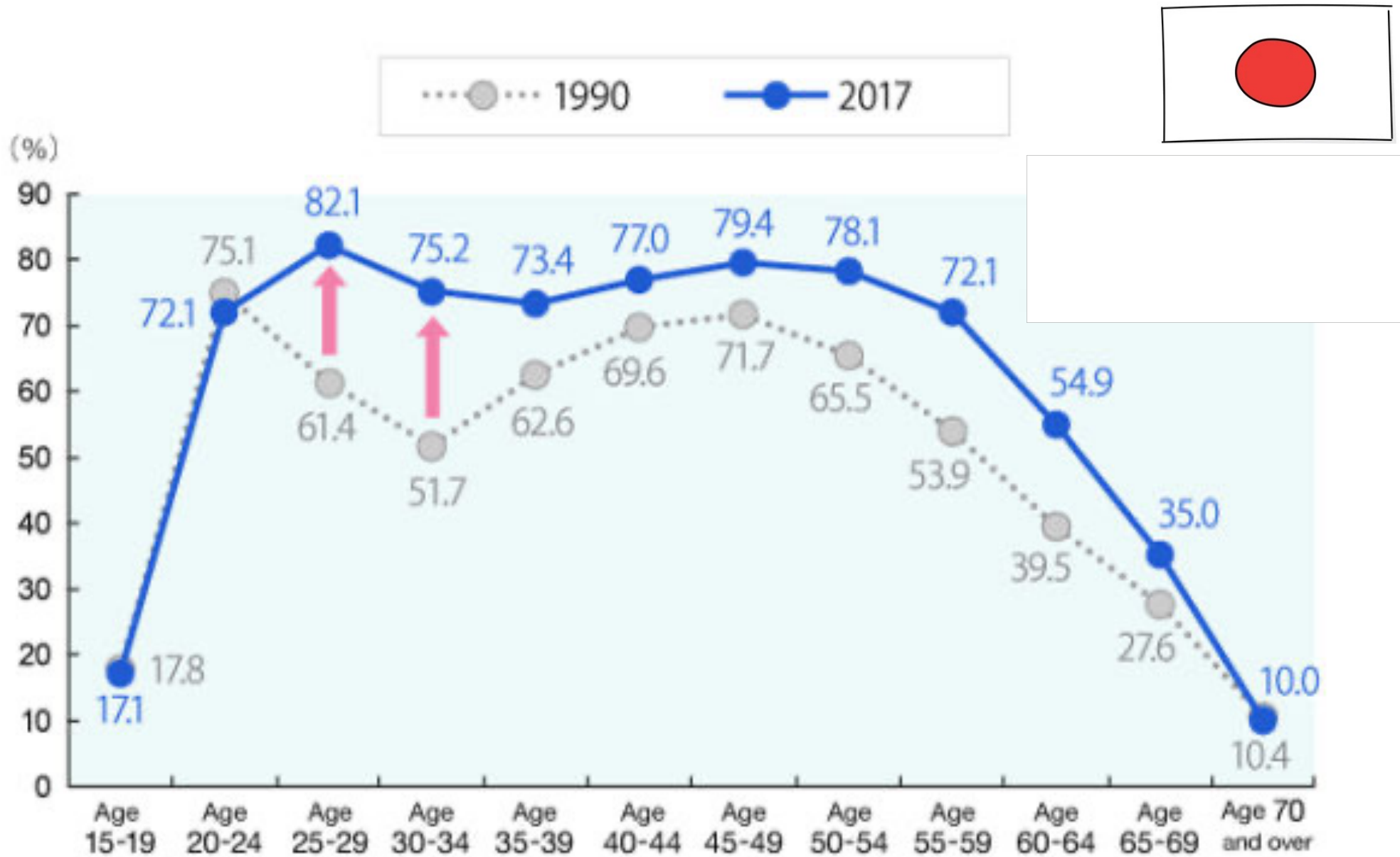


... is now a small minority of household types

# Single women's ideal future life course



# Mothers no longer stop working

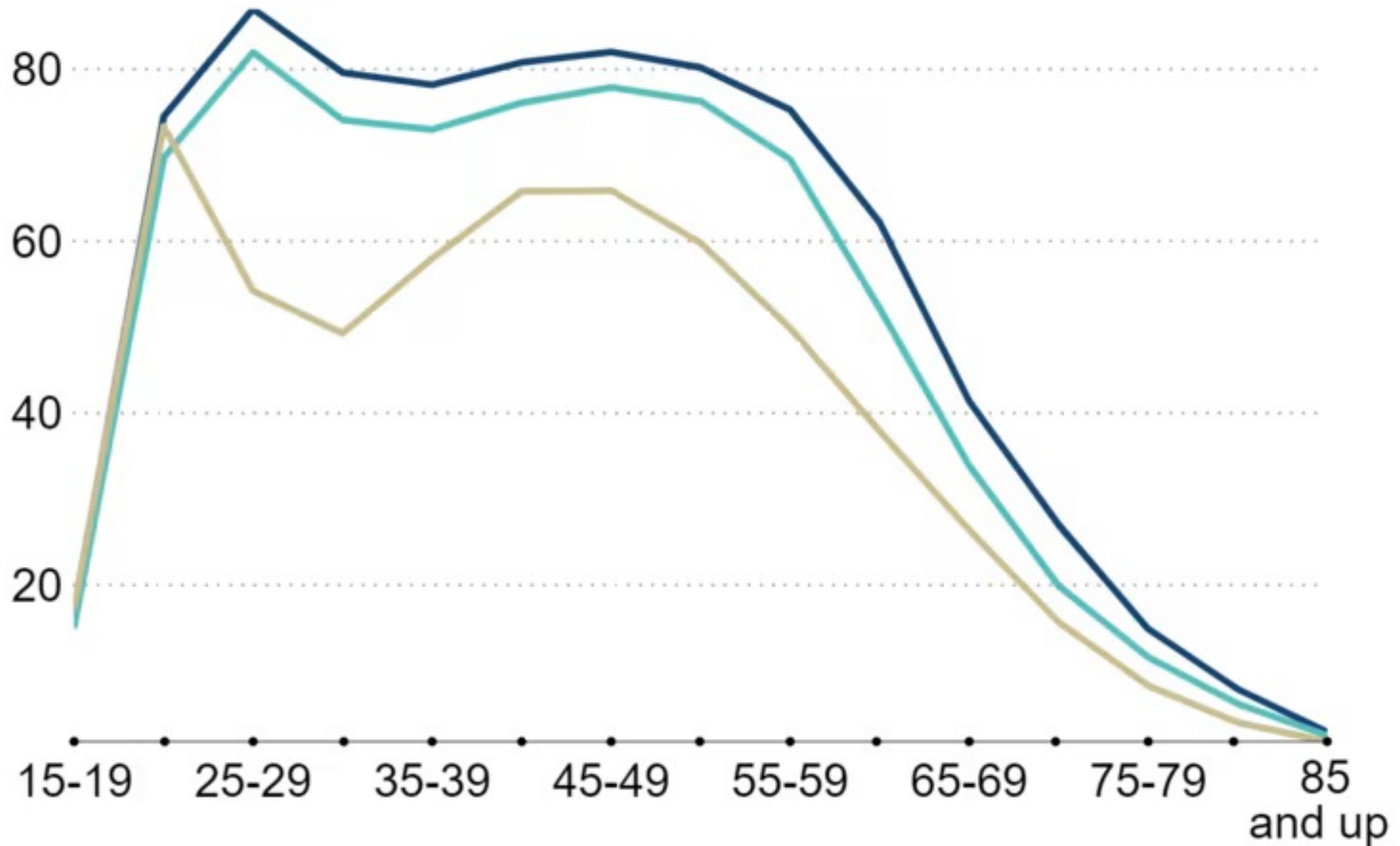
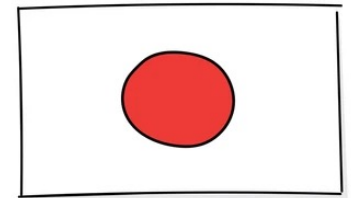




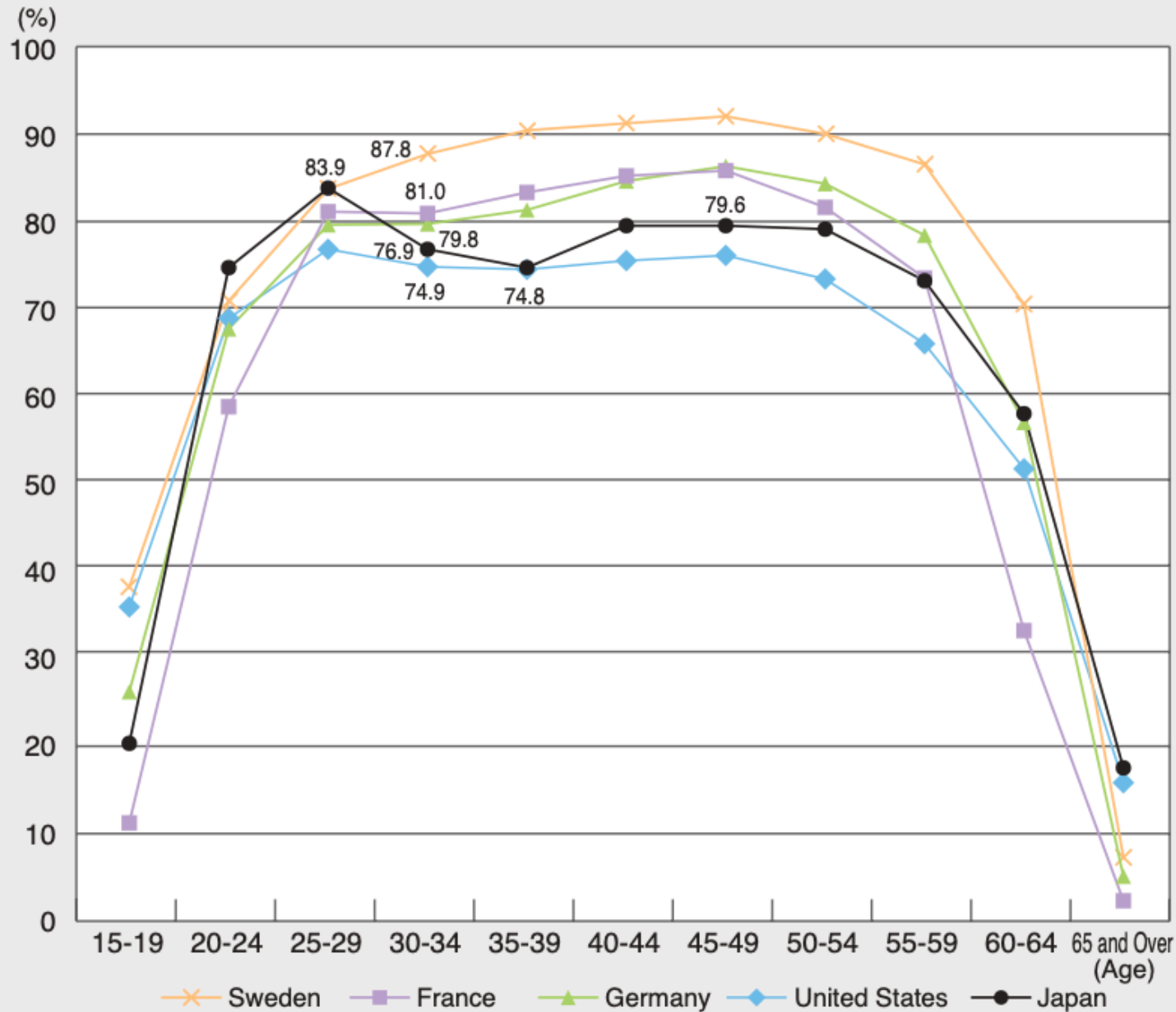
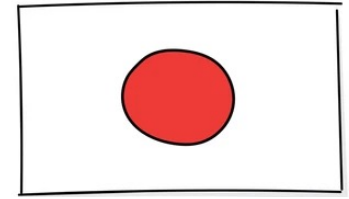
# Mothers no longer stop working

(in percent, for age groups in five-year increments)

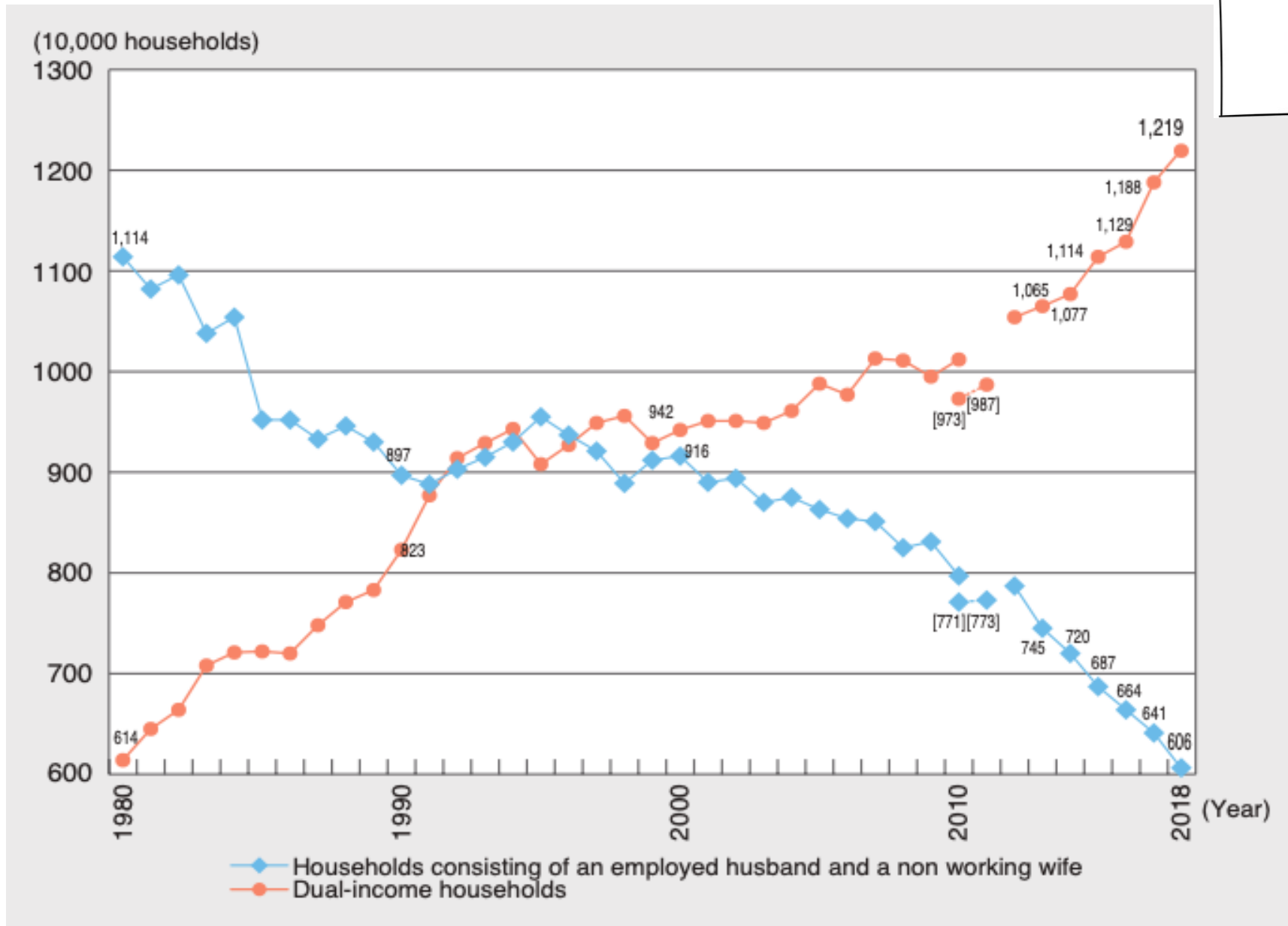
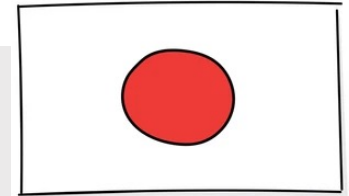
2020 2015 1985



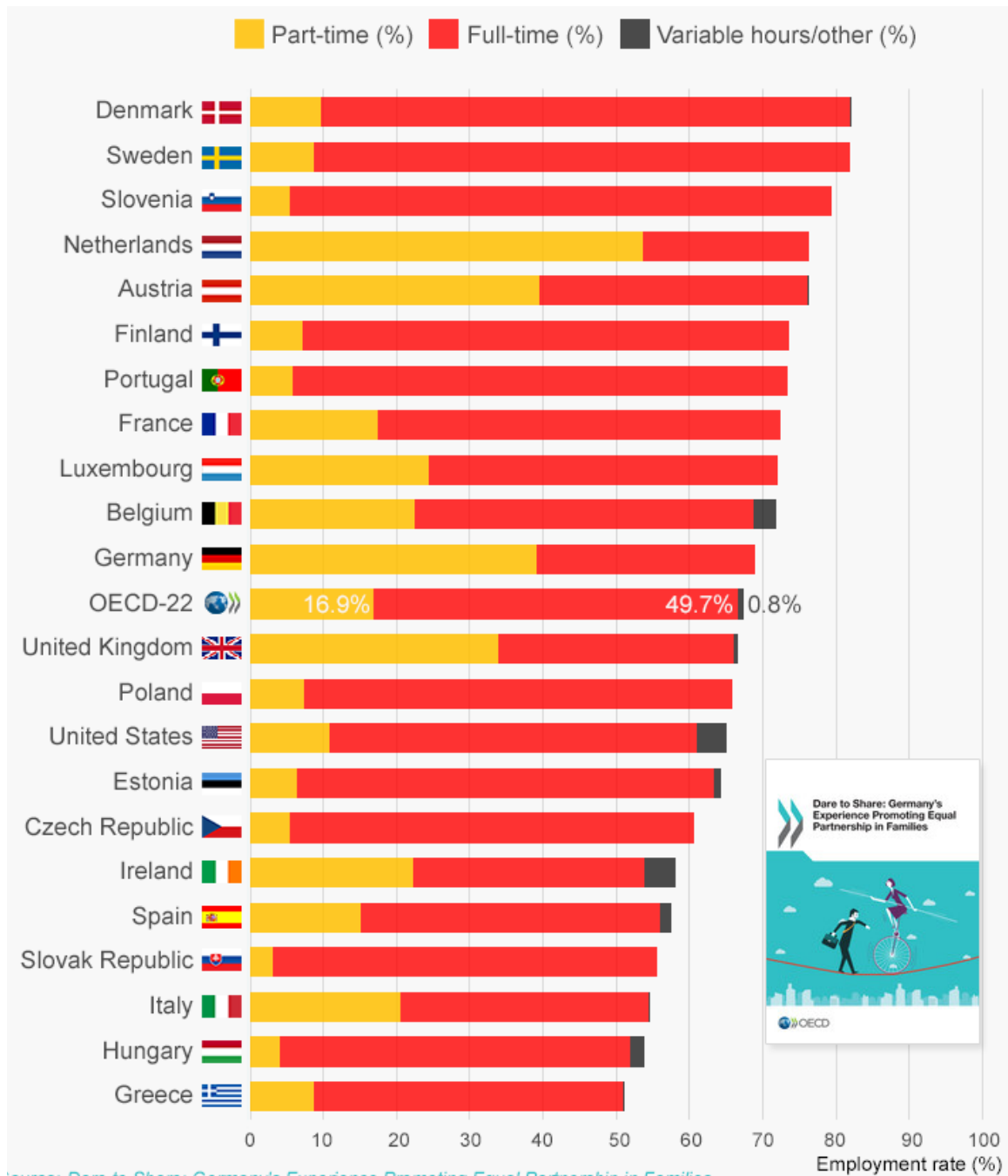
# Mothers no longer stop working



# Most mothers are working



# Czech: Most mothers work full-time



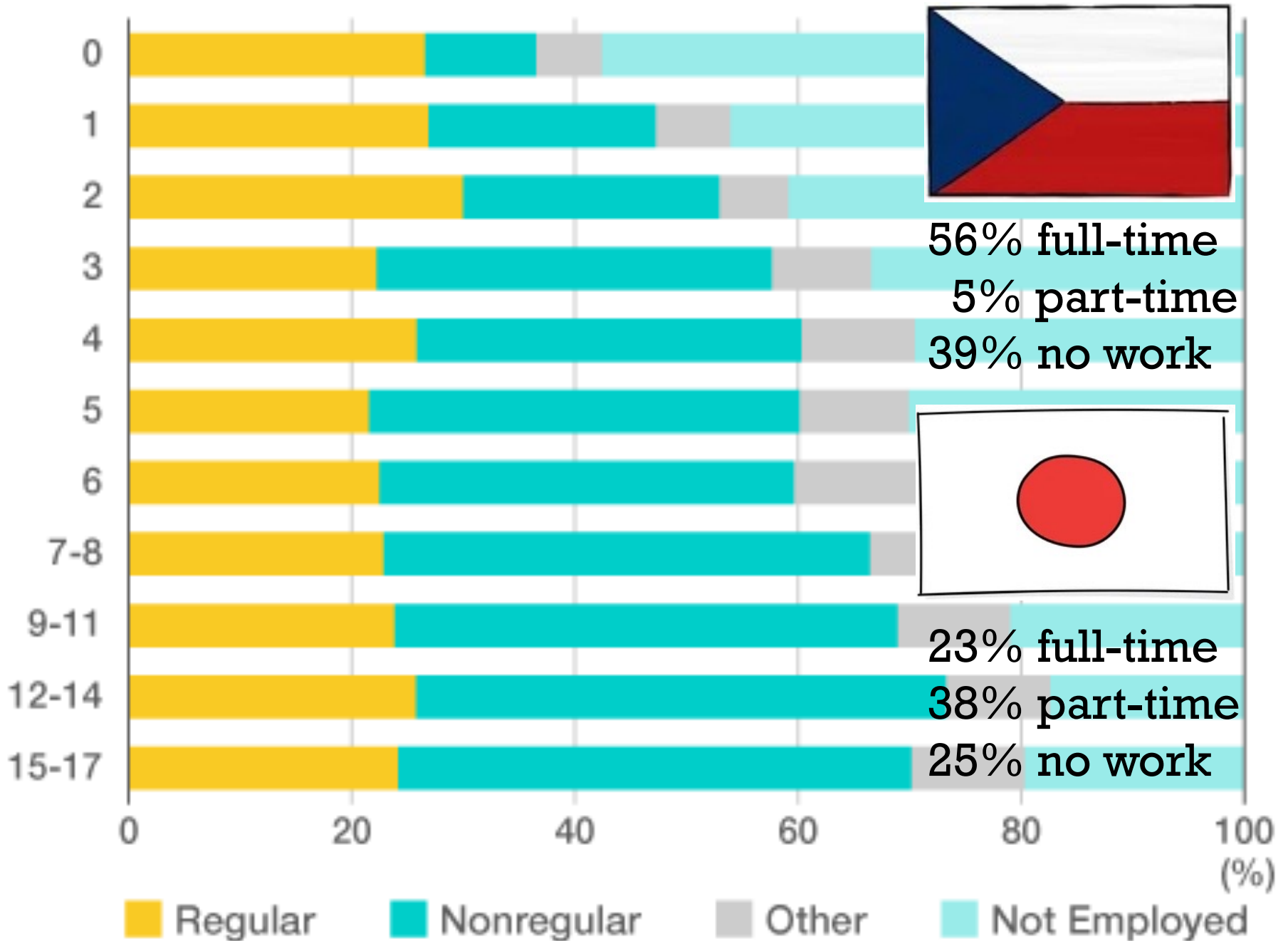
56% full-time  
5% part-time  
39% no work



Source: Dare to Share: Germany's Experience Promoting Equal Partnership in Families



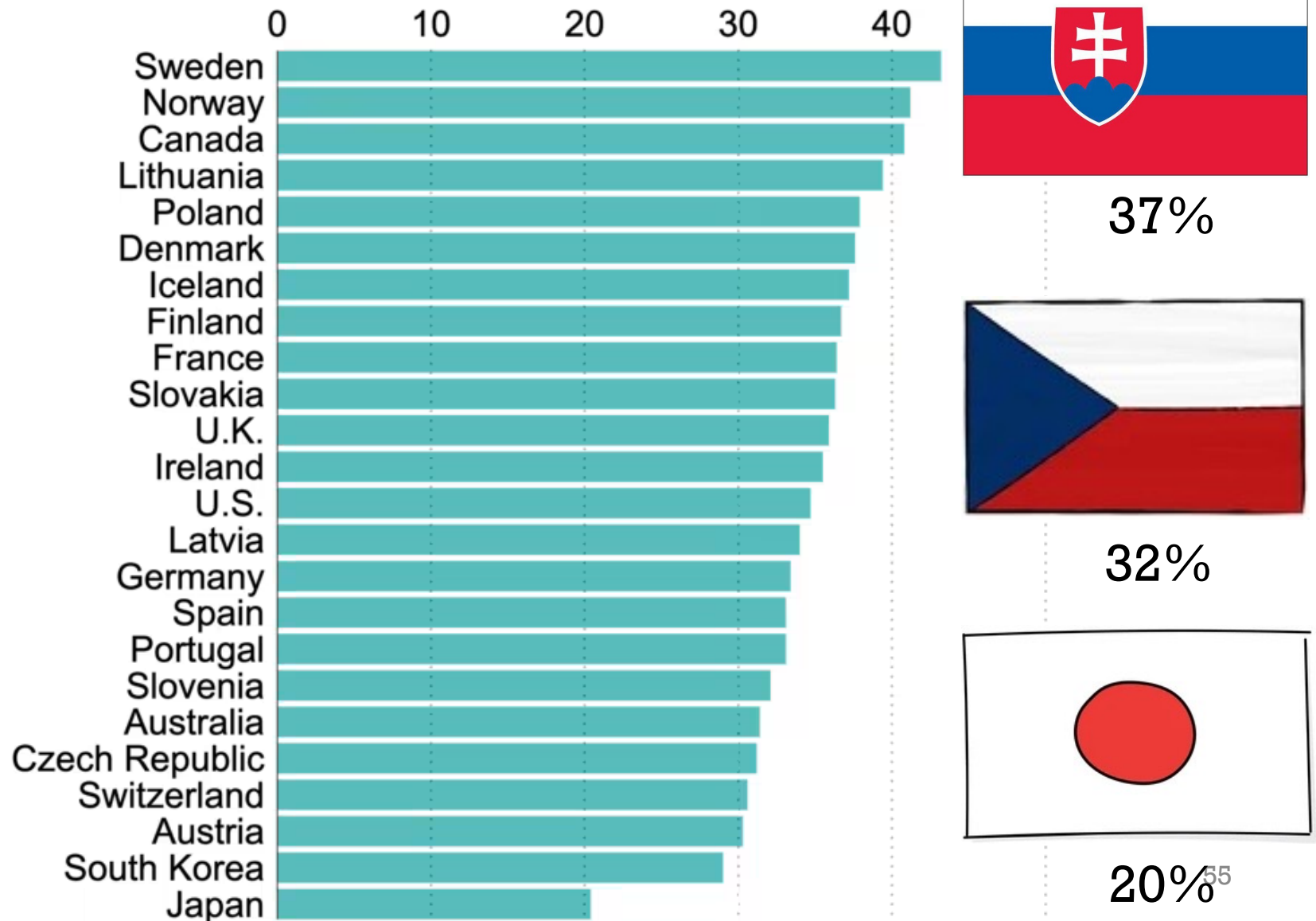
# Japan: Many mothers work part-time



# Fathers do some housework

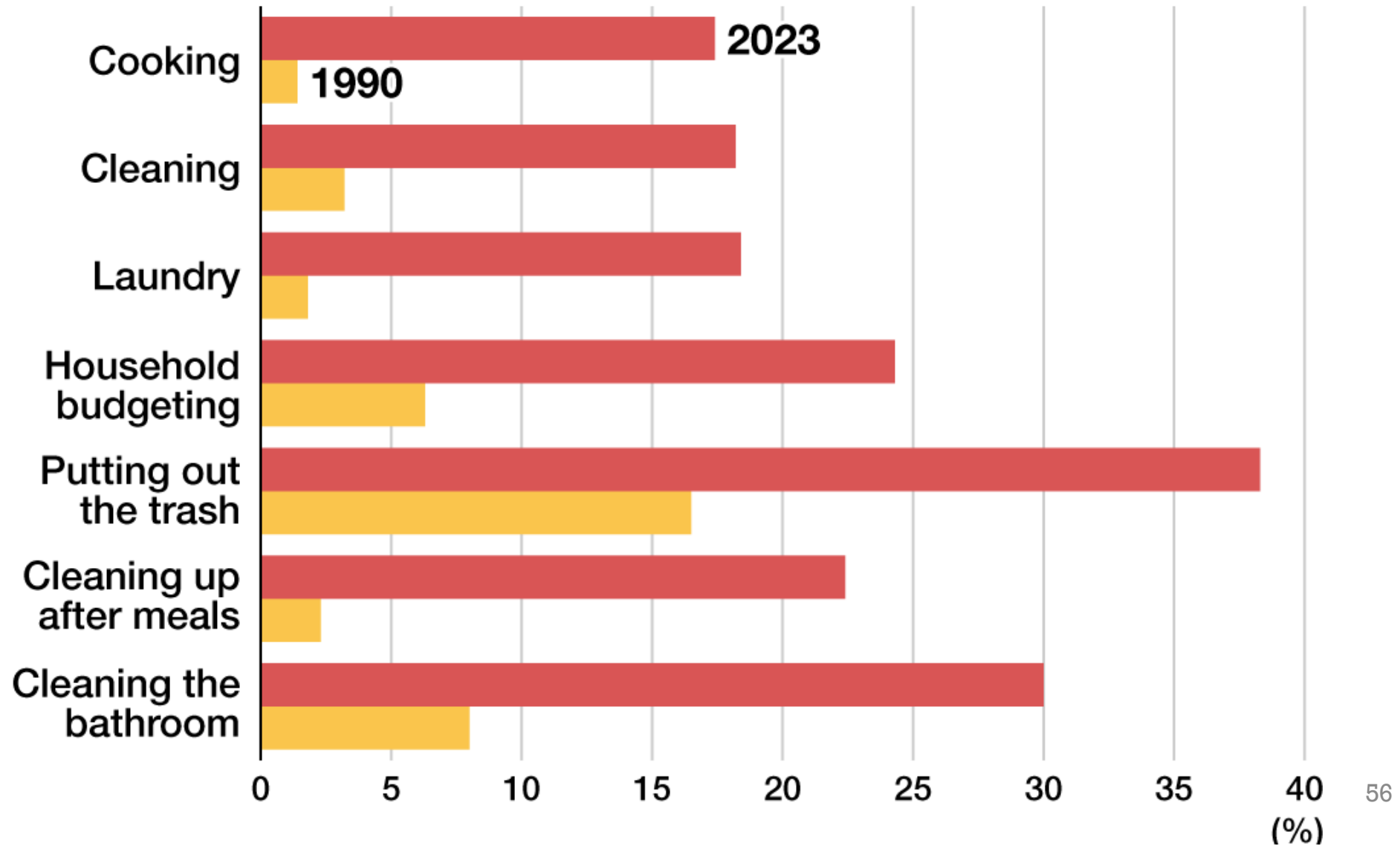
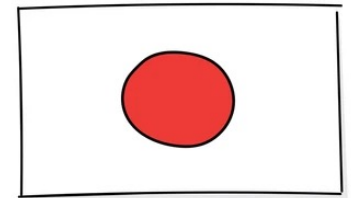
## Household work and child care by men

(As percentage of total hours by both genders)



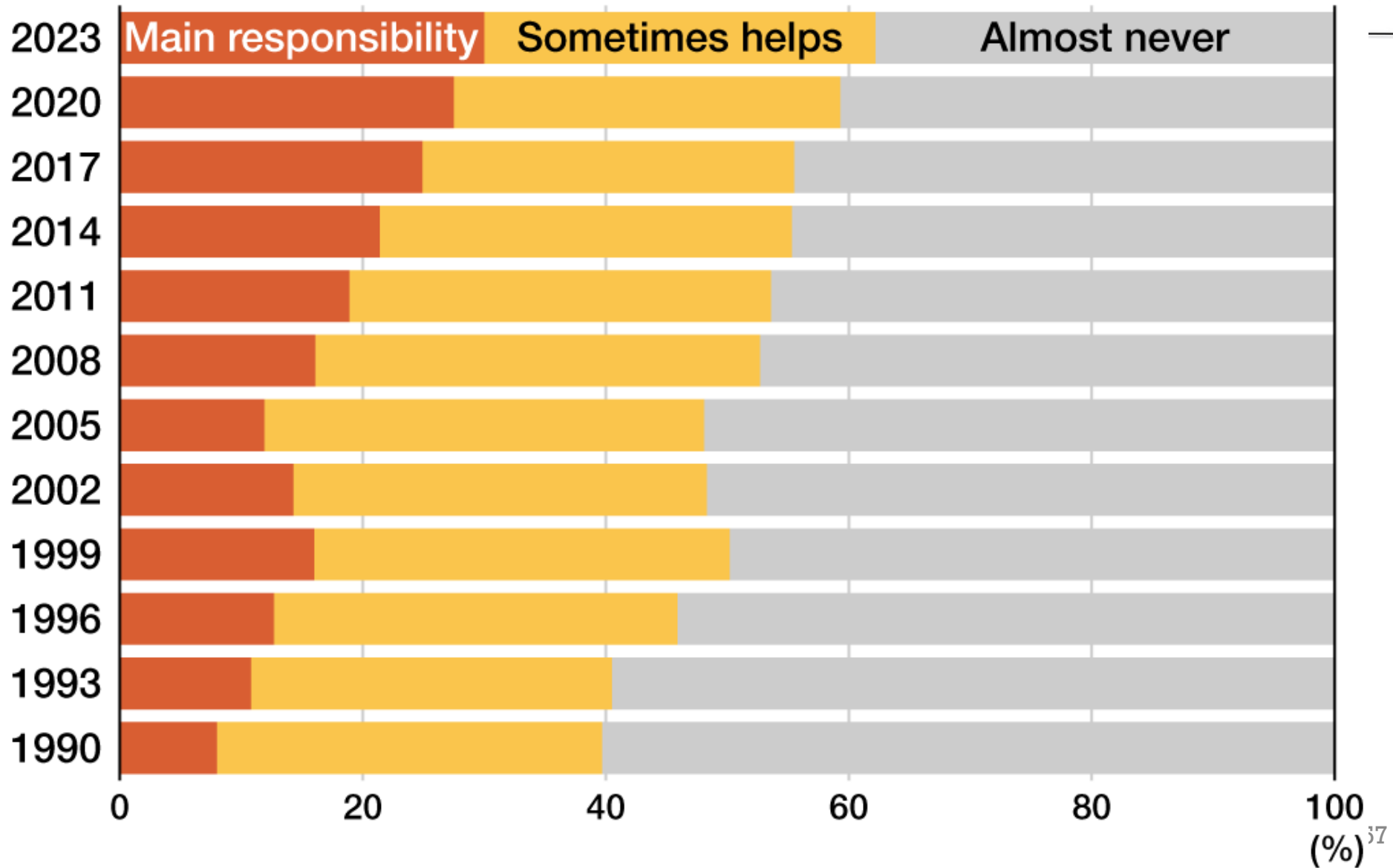
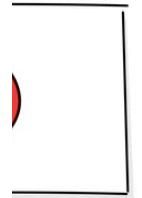
# Fathers do some housework

## Japanese Husbands' Main Housework Responsibilities 1990 and 2023

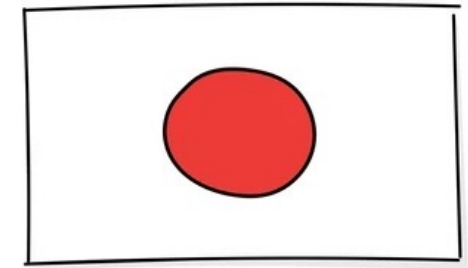


# Fathers do some housework

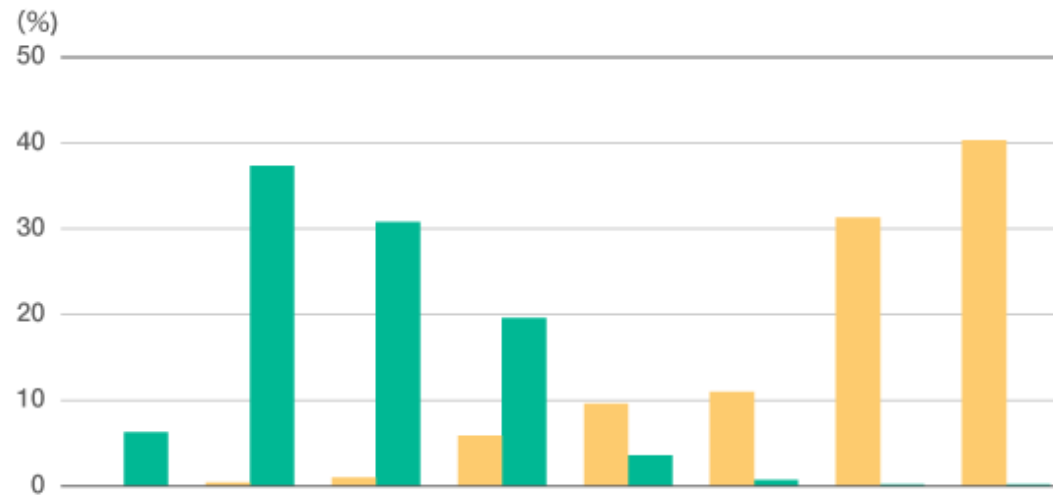
How often does your husband clean the bathroom?



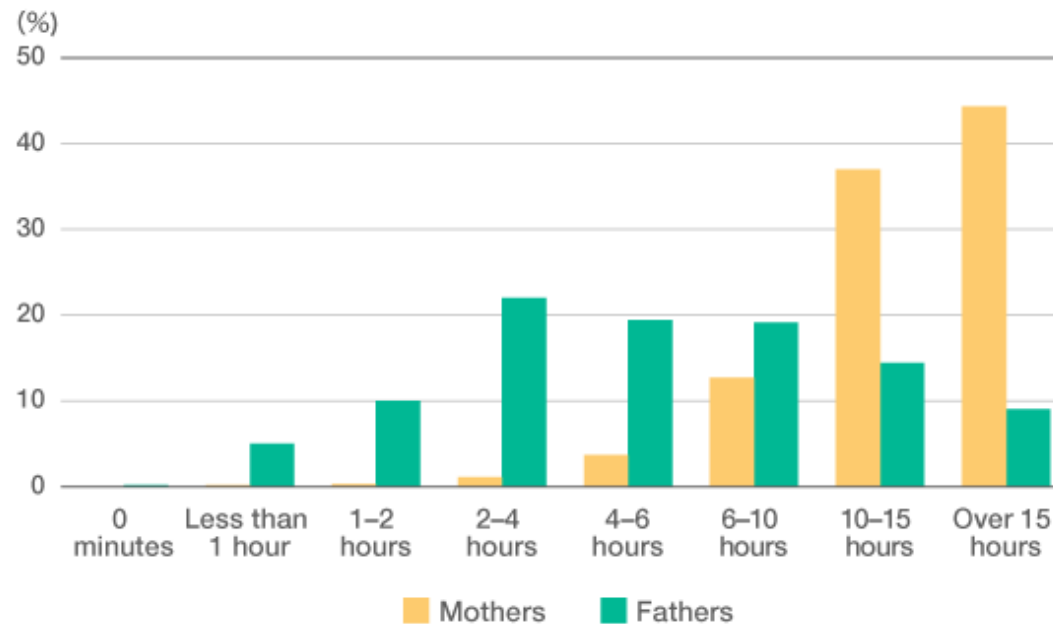
# Fathers do some childcare



Time Spent with Children on Weekdays



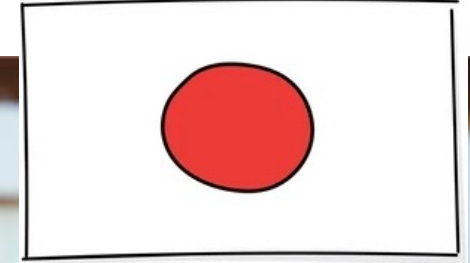
Time Spent with Children on Days Off



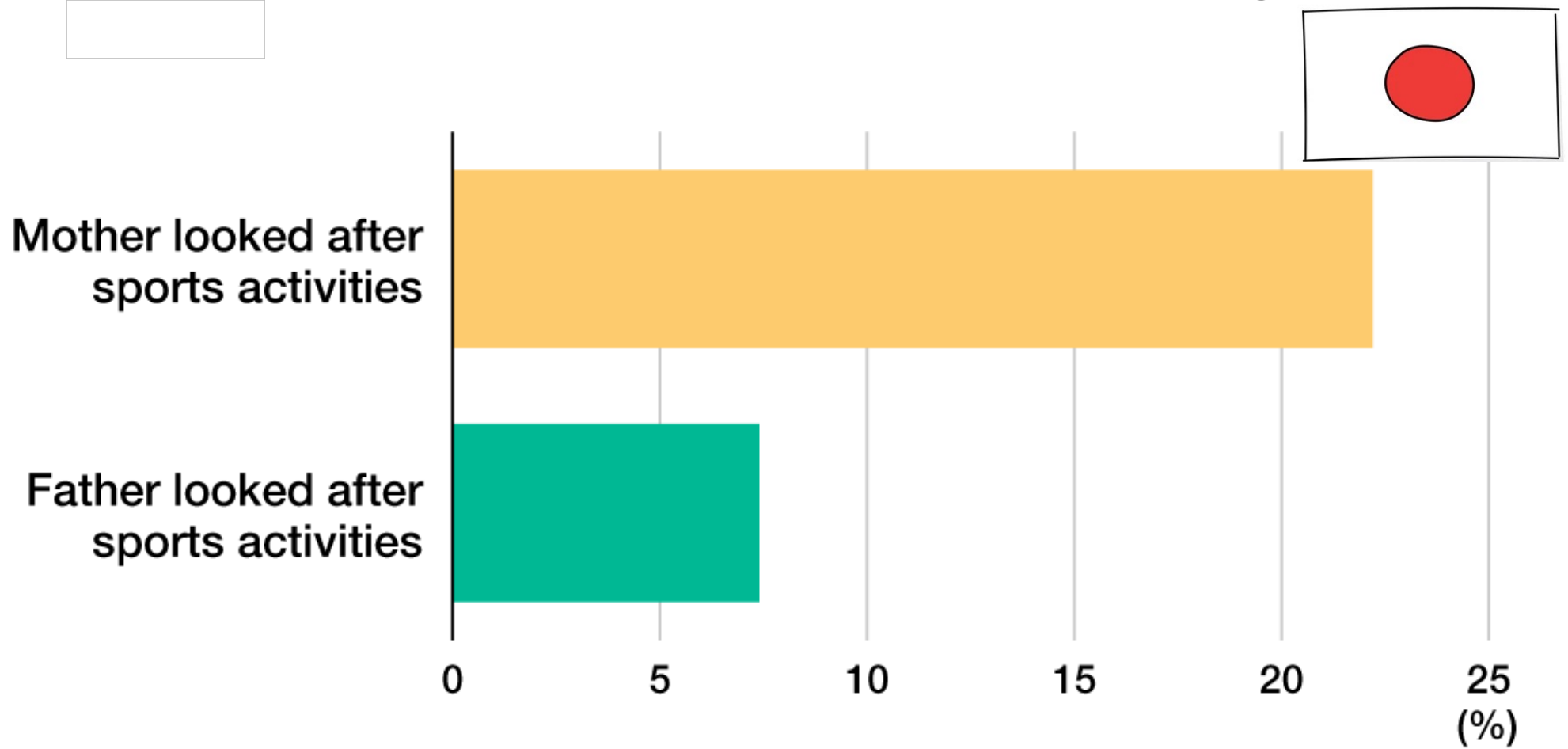
Compiled by *Nippon.com* based on data from the Benesse Educational Research and Development Institute.



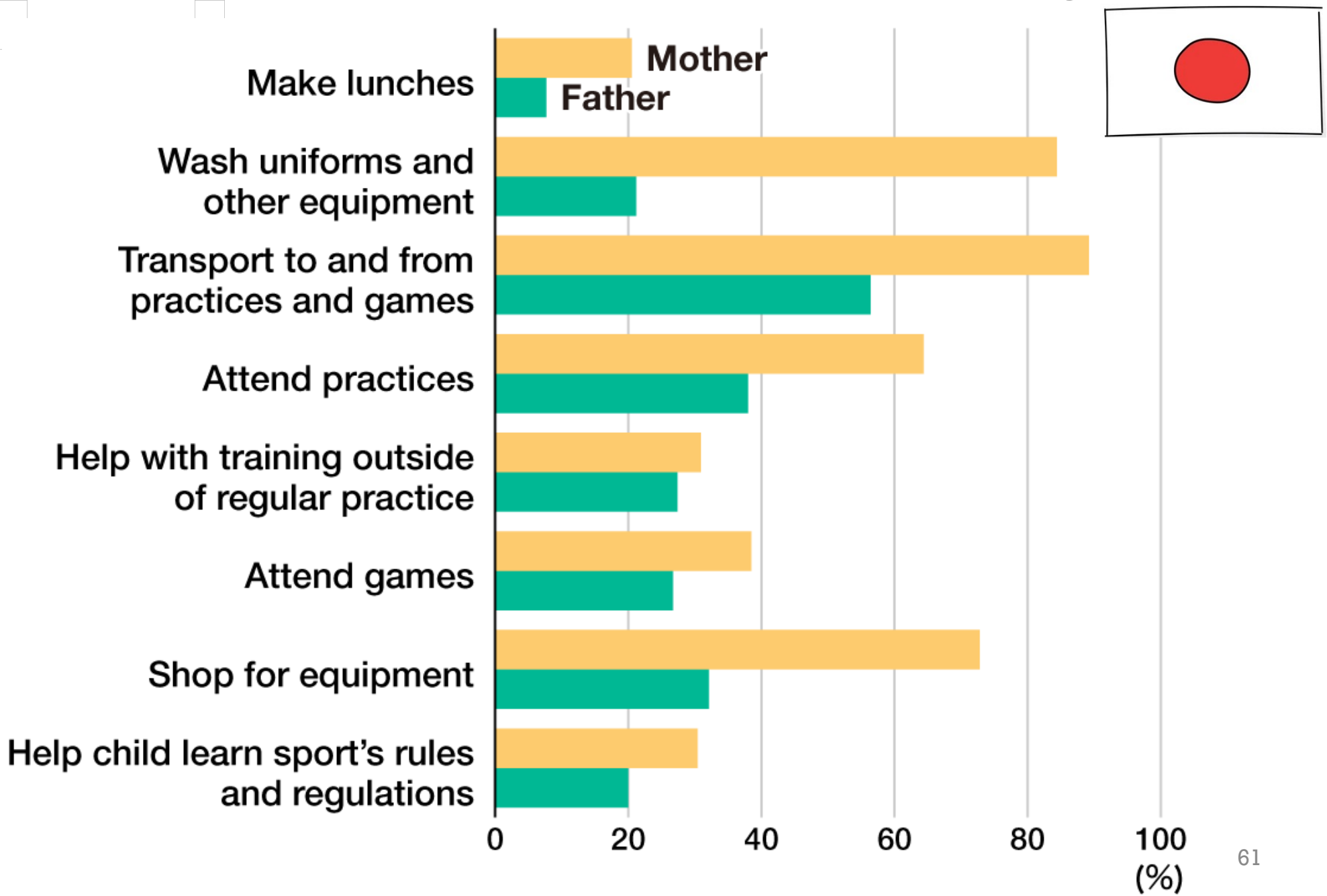
# Fathers do some childcare



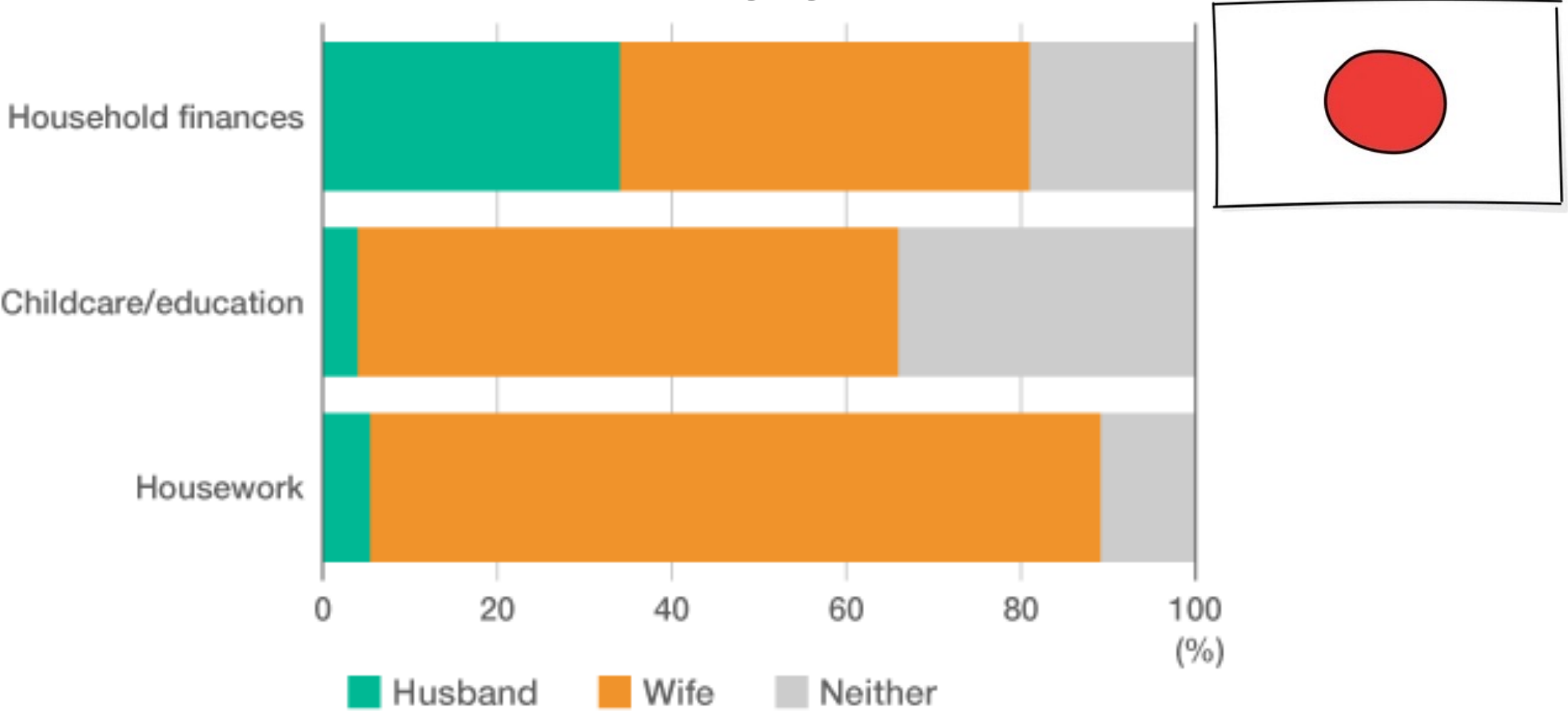
# Mothers support kids doing sport



# Mothers support kids doing sport



# Mothers play bigger roles at home





# first visit to the shrine 宮参り





# first visit to the shrine 宮参り





# first visit to the shrine 宮参り





# 7-5-3 しち・ご・さん



# 7-5-3 千歳飴 *chitose-ame*







## Topic 3: Japanese Parents

1. Japan has the world's best paternity leave for new fathers, and new mothers want their husbands to take it – yet most men don't. But that is changing.
2. The male breadwinner-housewife model has disappeared. Most women keep working after childbirth – but mostly part-time not full-time.
3. Fathers do little housework or childcare – but that is changing.
4. Mothers manage the household in Japan – but that is changing.

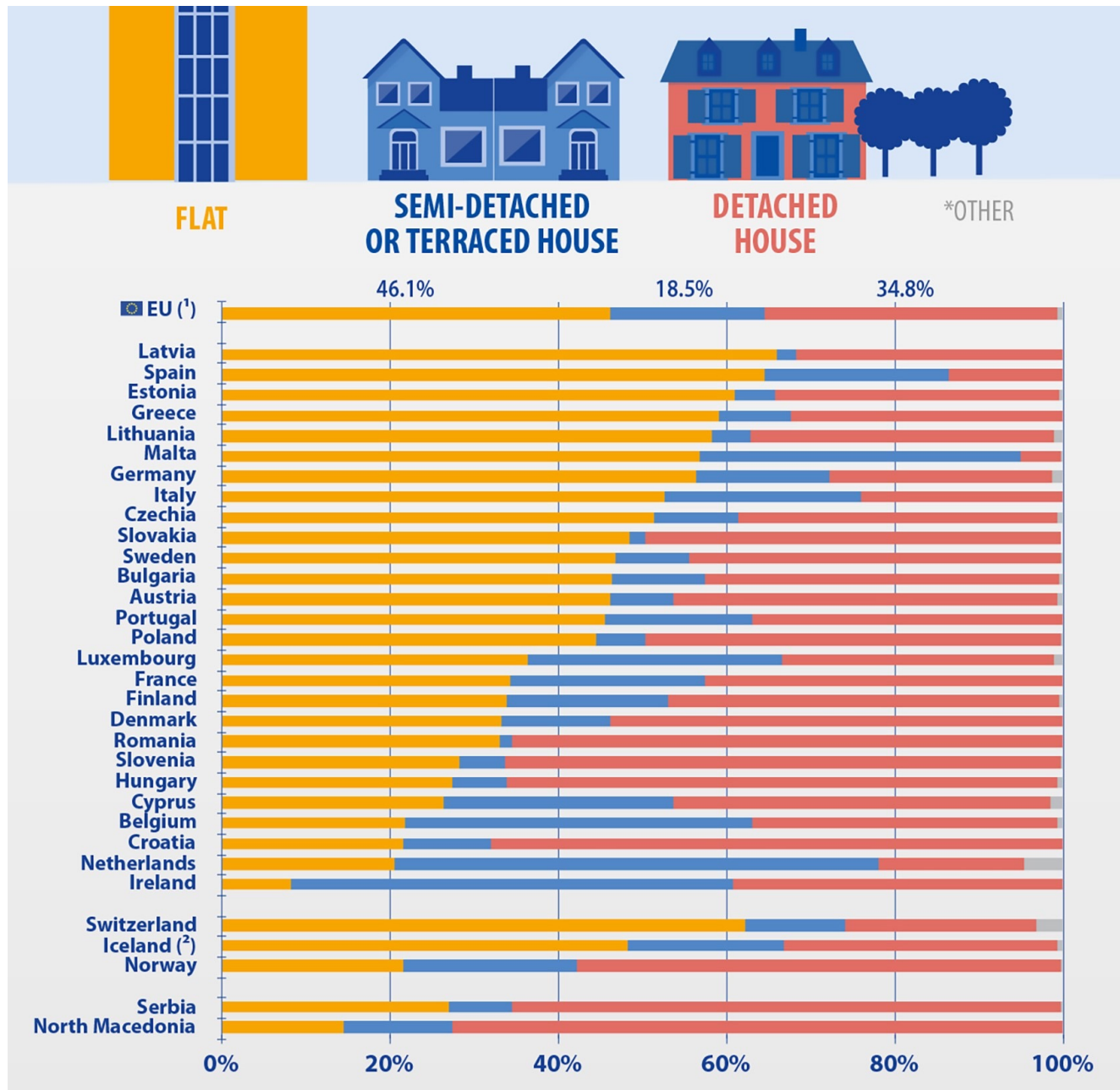




## **Topic 4: Japanese Homes**

1. About 40% of people in Japan live in a flat; about 60% live in a house.
2. The average space per person in Japanese homes (flats and houses together) is 35m<sup>2</sup> – about the size as in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.
3. Houses have many different designs, but flats are labelled by their design: the number of (bed)rooms and the Living / Dining / Kitchen (LDK) space.

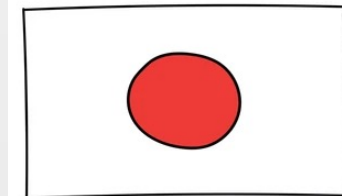
# Minority of Japanese live in flats



53%



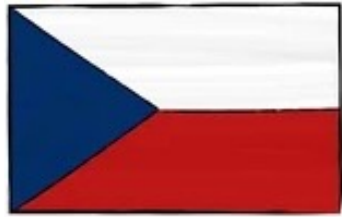
47%



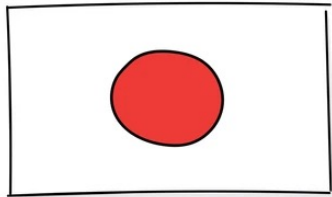
40%

60% of Japanese live in a house

# Japanese homes are average size



38 m<sup>2</sup> per person



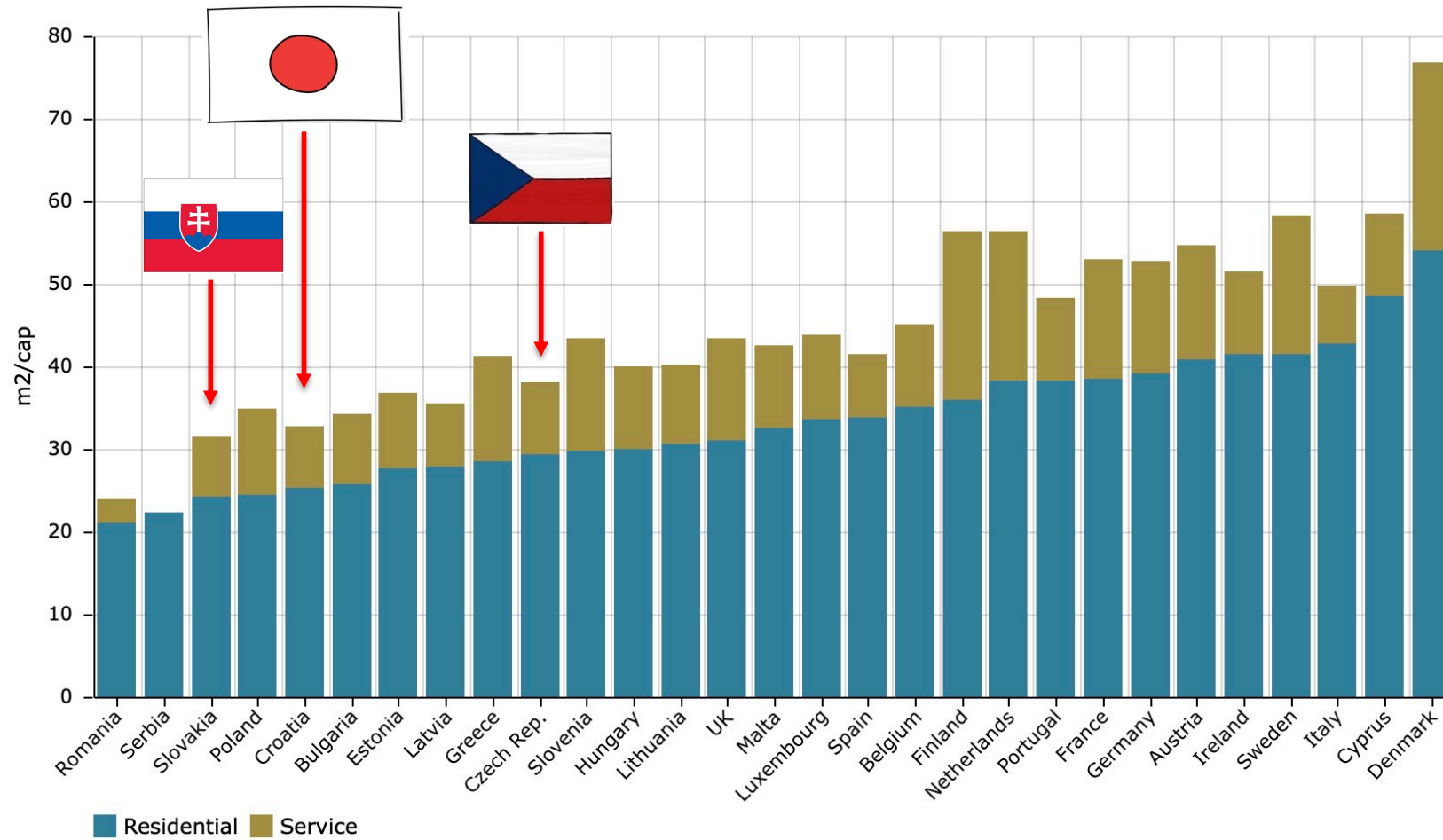
35 m<sup>2</sup> per person



32 m<sup>2</sup> per person



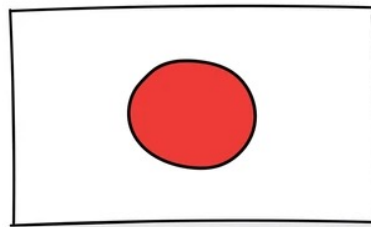
# Japanese homes are average size



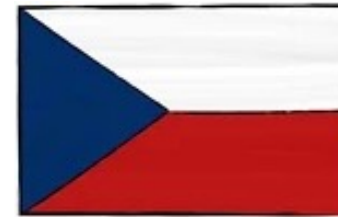
Residential Service



34m<sup>2</sup>



35m<sup>2</sup>

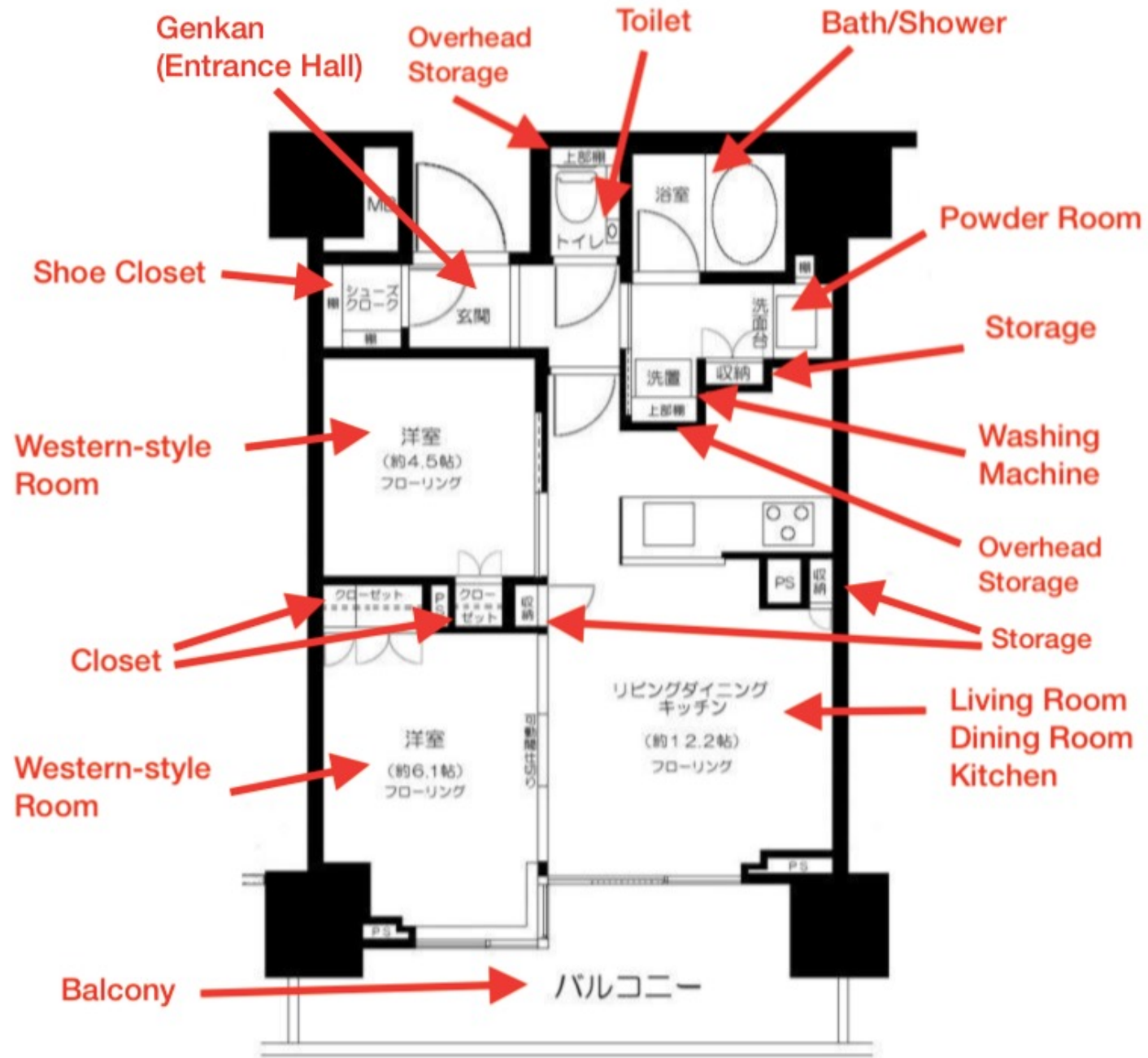
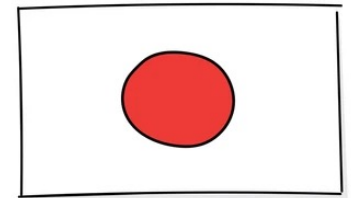


39m<sup>2</sup>



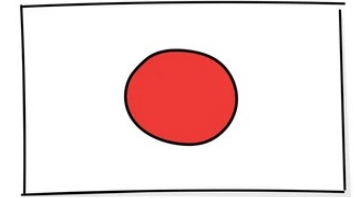


# Japanese flat: 2LDK



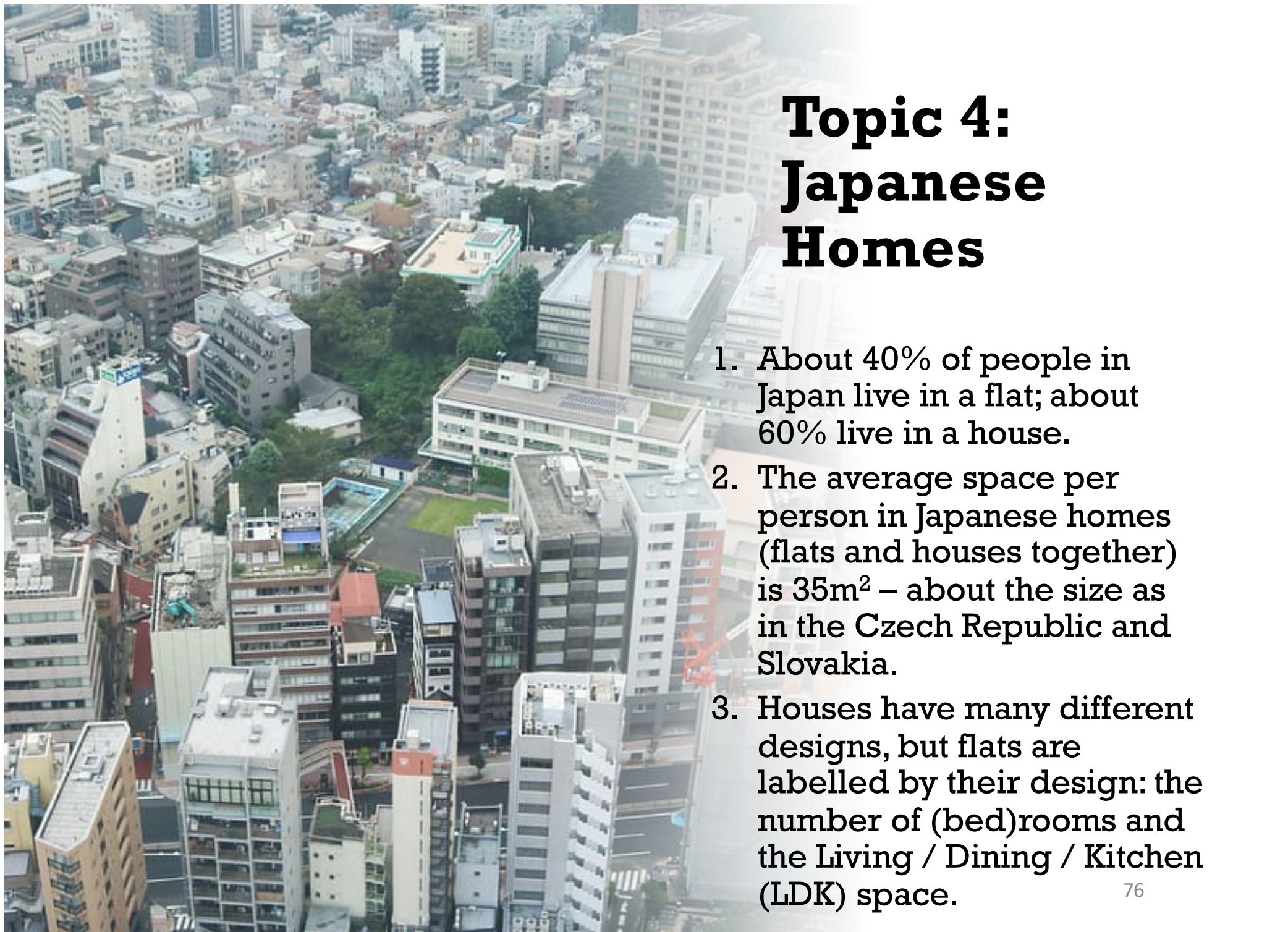
帖  
(じょう)

# Japanese flat: 3LDK



J = 帖  
(じょう)





## **Topic 4: Japanese Homes**

1. About 40% of people in Japan live in a flat; about 60% live in a house.
2. The average space per person in Japanese homes (flats and houses together) is 35m<sup>2</sup> – about the size as in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.
3. Houses have many different designs, but flats are labelled by their design: the number of (bed)rooms and the Living / Dining / Kitchen (LDK) space.



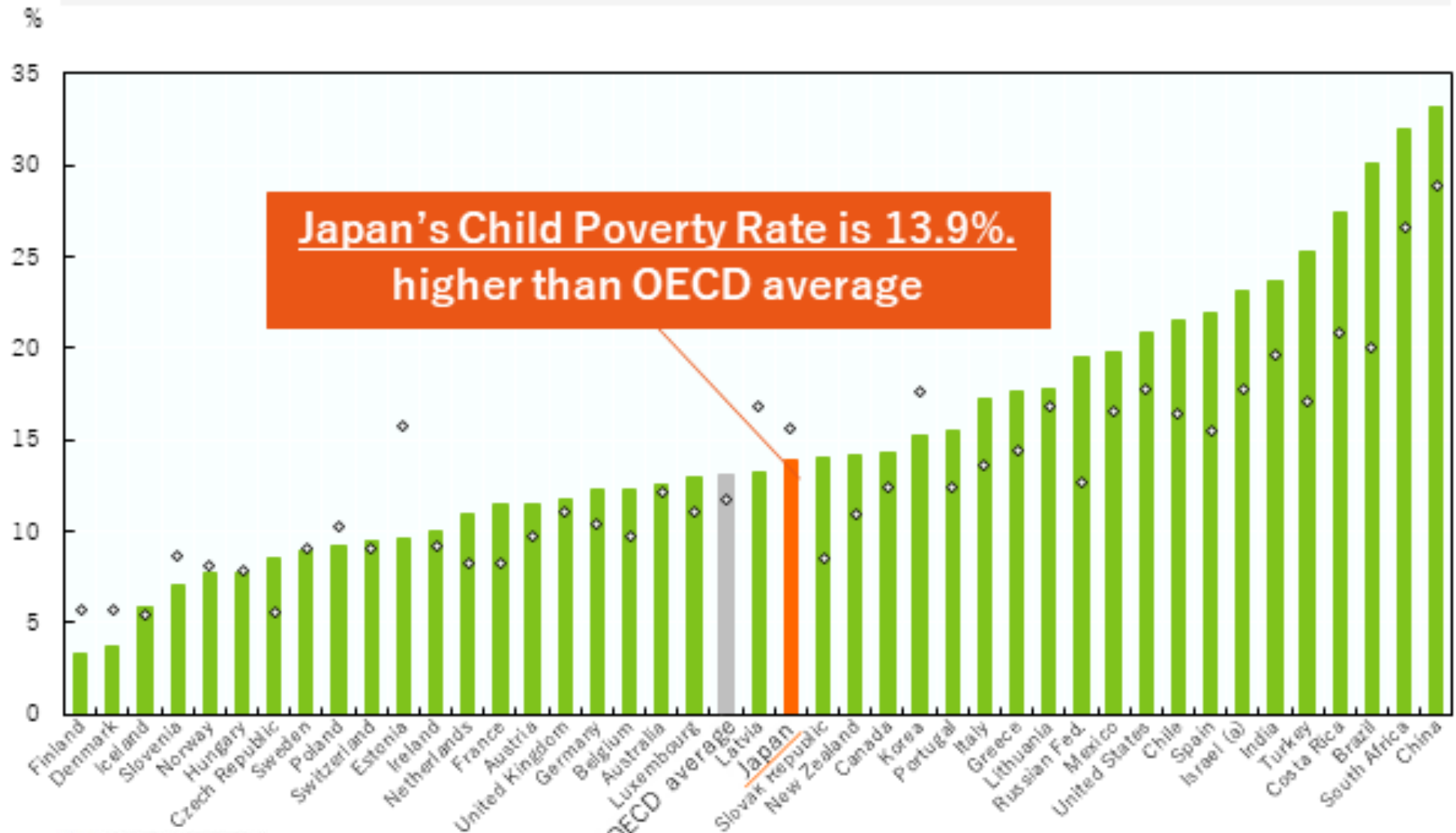


*After the Storm*  
(Hirokazu Kore-eda)

## Topic 5: Problems at Home

1. Child poverty is relatively high in Japan. One in ten kids lacks food, and one in three kids' families can't pay bills. Kids from poorer families often cannot afford to go to *juku*, so find it difficult to keep up at school.
2. Particularly, single mothers and fathers are poor.
3. Domestic violence against a partner is a problem in Japan, too, and people are not tolerating it anymore.
4. There has been a big increase in reported child abuse. Most reported child abuse is physical.

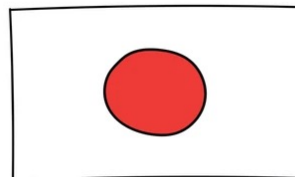
# Child relative poverty is high in Japan



**Japan's Child Poverty Rate is 13.9%  
higher than OECD average**



8%



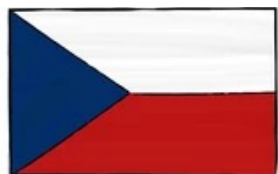
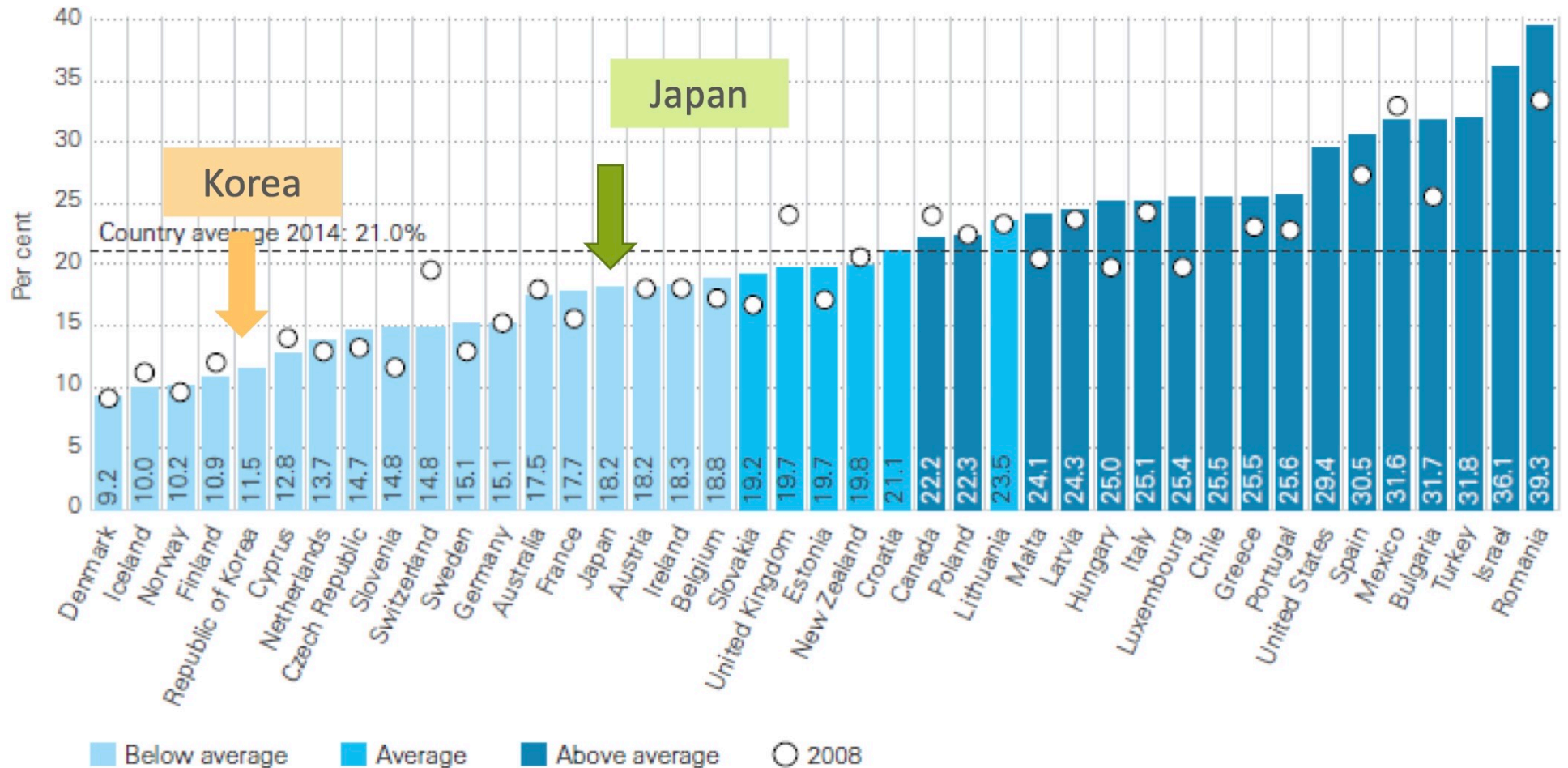
14%



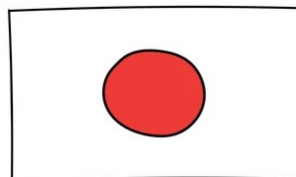
14%

# Child relative poverty is high in Japan

Percentage of children aged 0–17 living in a household with income lower than 60 per cent of the median, 2014 and 2008



15%



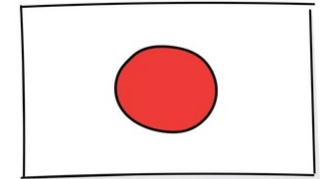
18%



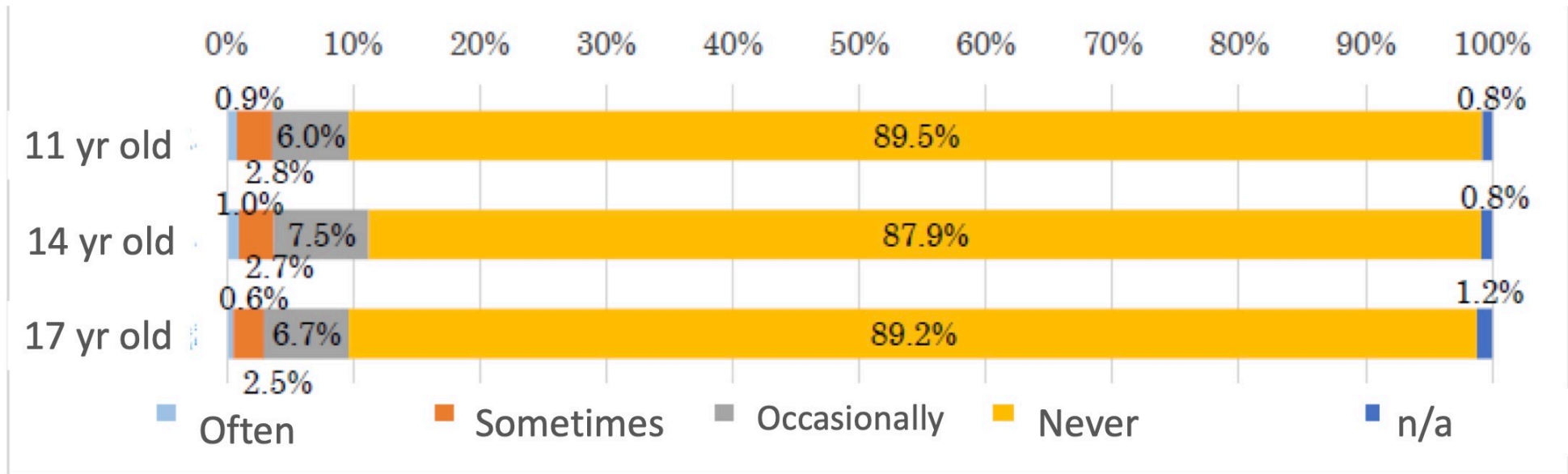
19%



# 1 in 10 kids sometimes lack food

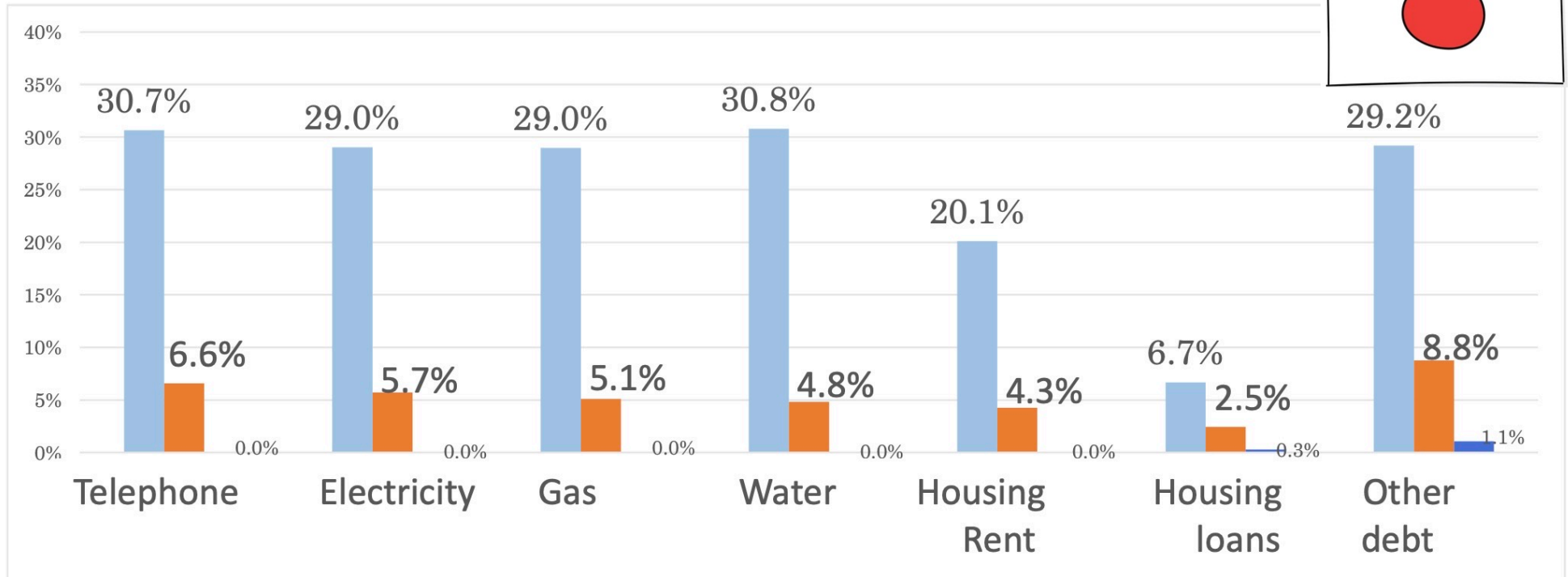
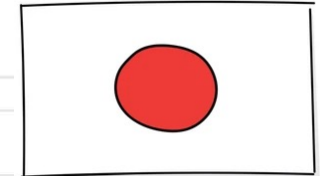


In the past year, has your family ever experienced not being to afford food that your family needed?



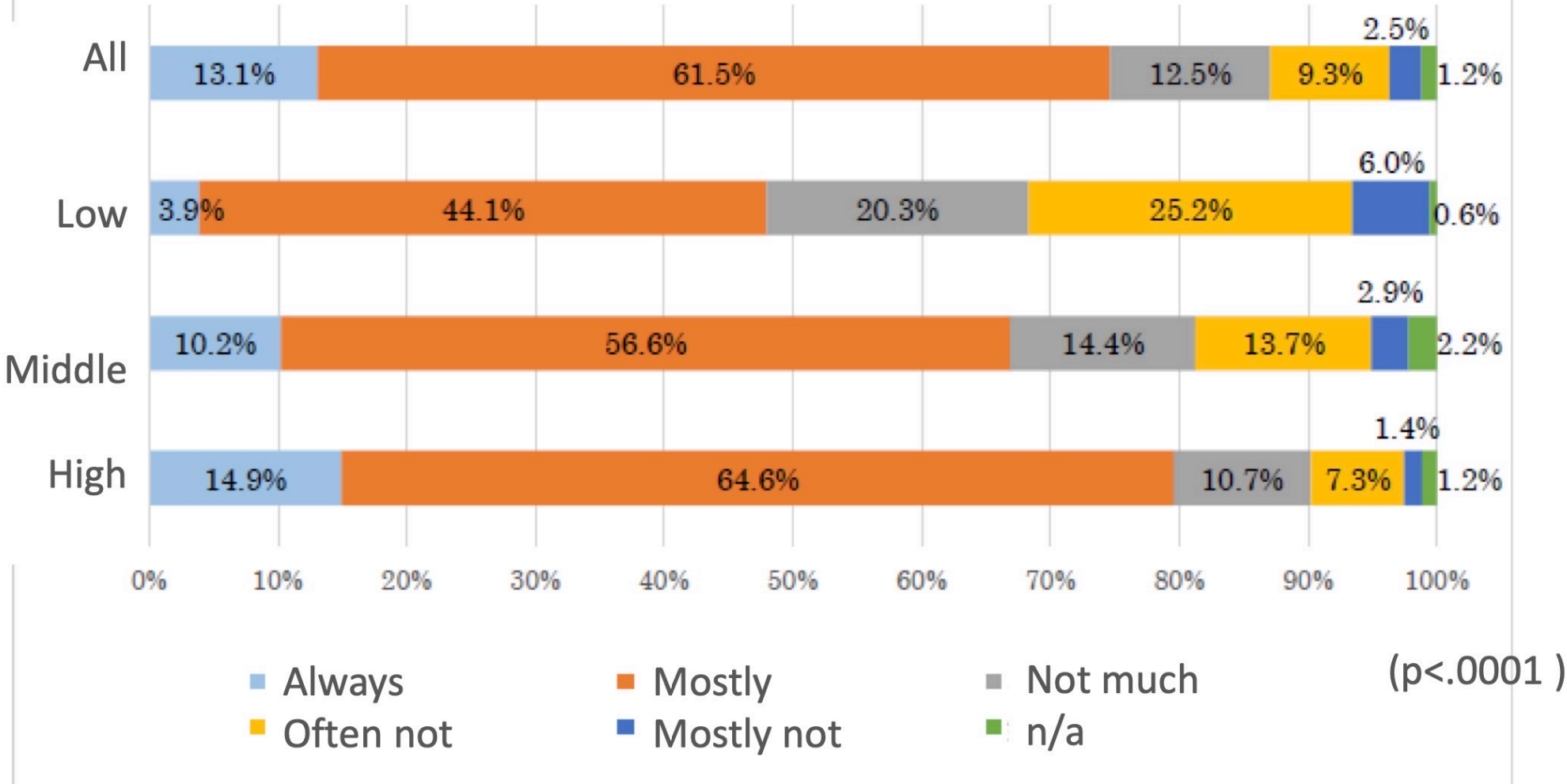
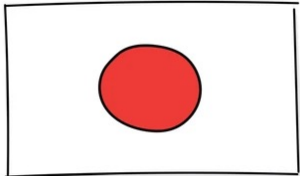


# 1 in 3 kids' families can't pay bills



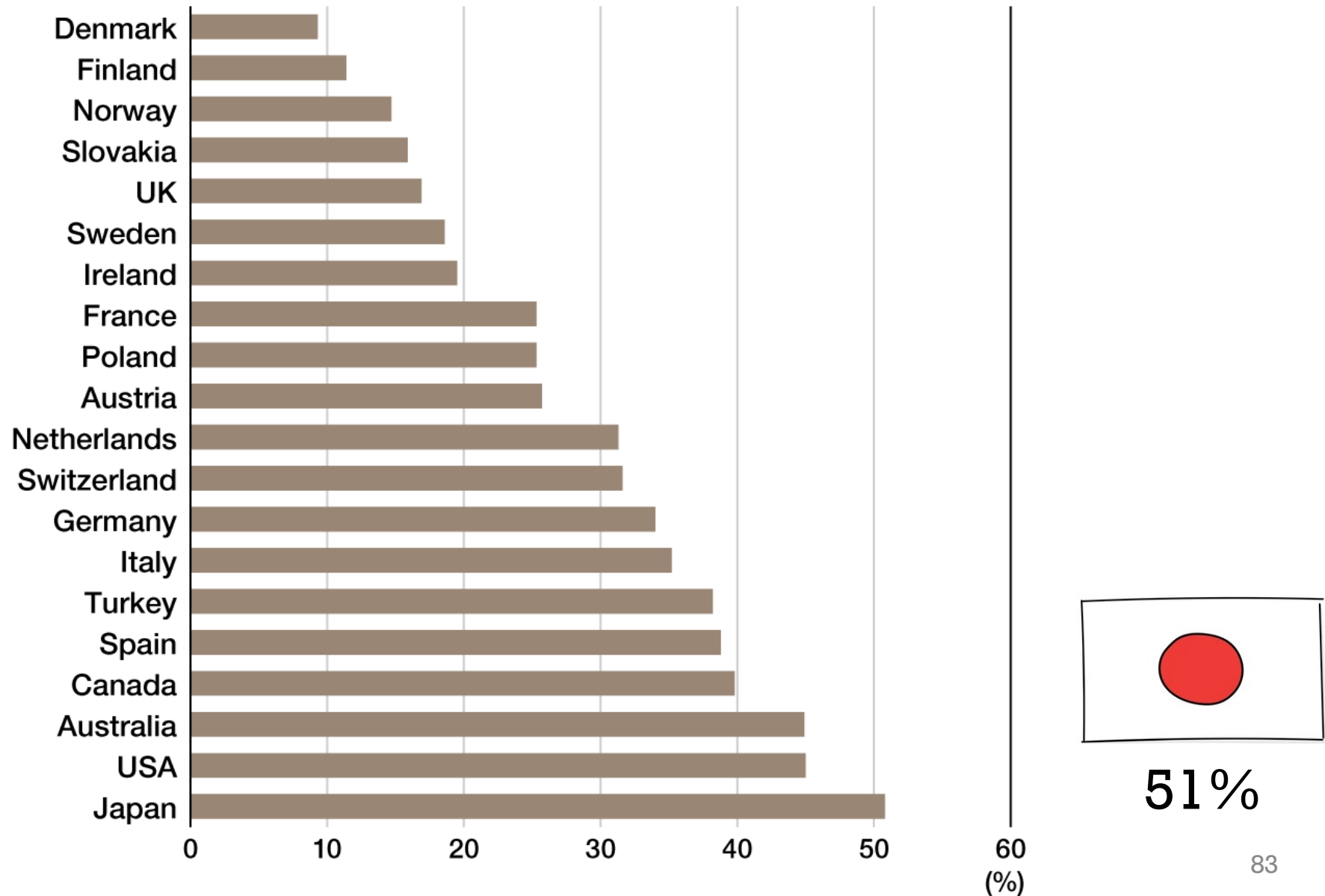
Blue – low Orange- Middle Dark Blue – High SES

# Poor kids can't keep up at school as much as rich kids

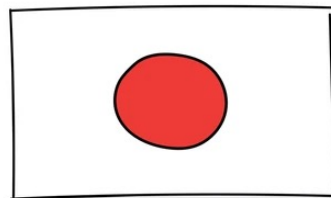
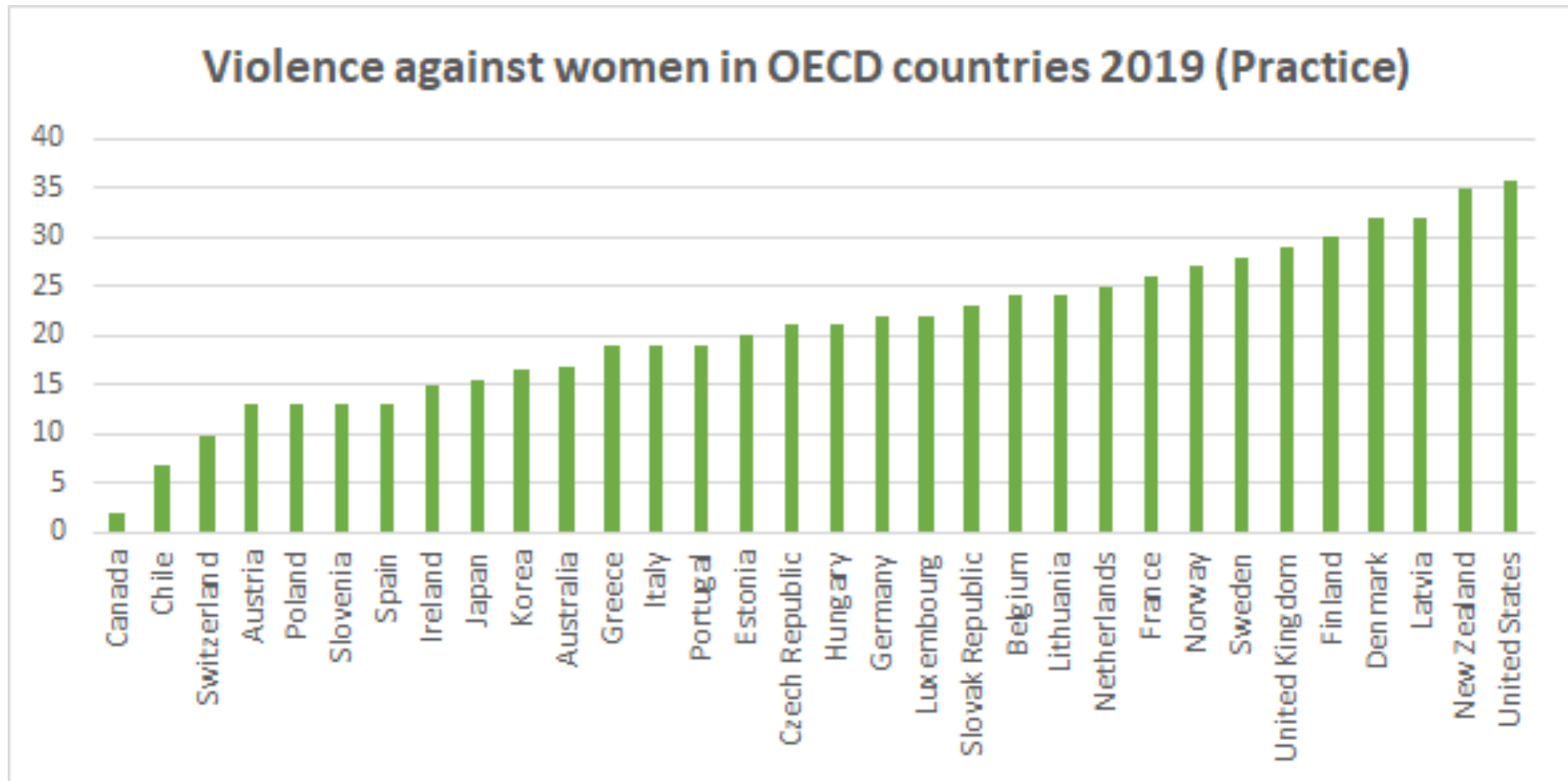


# Single mothers and fathers are poor

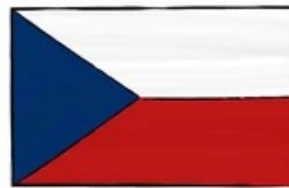
## Poverty Rate Among Single-Parent Families



# Domestic violence is a problem



15%



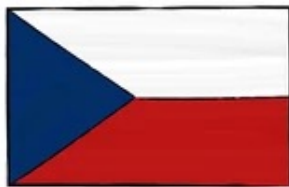
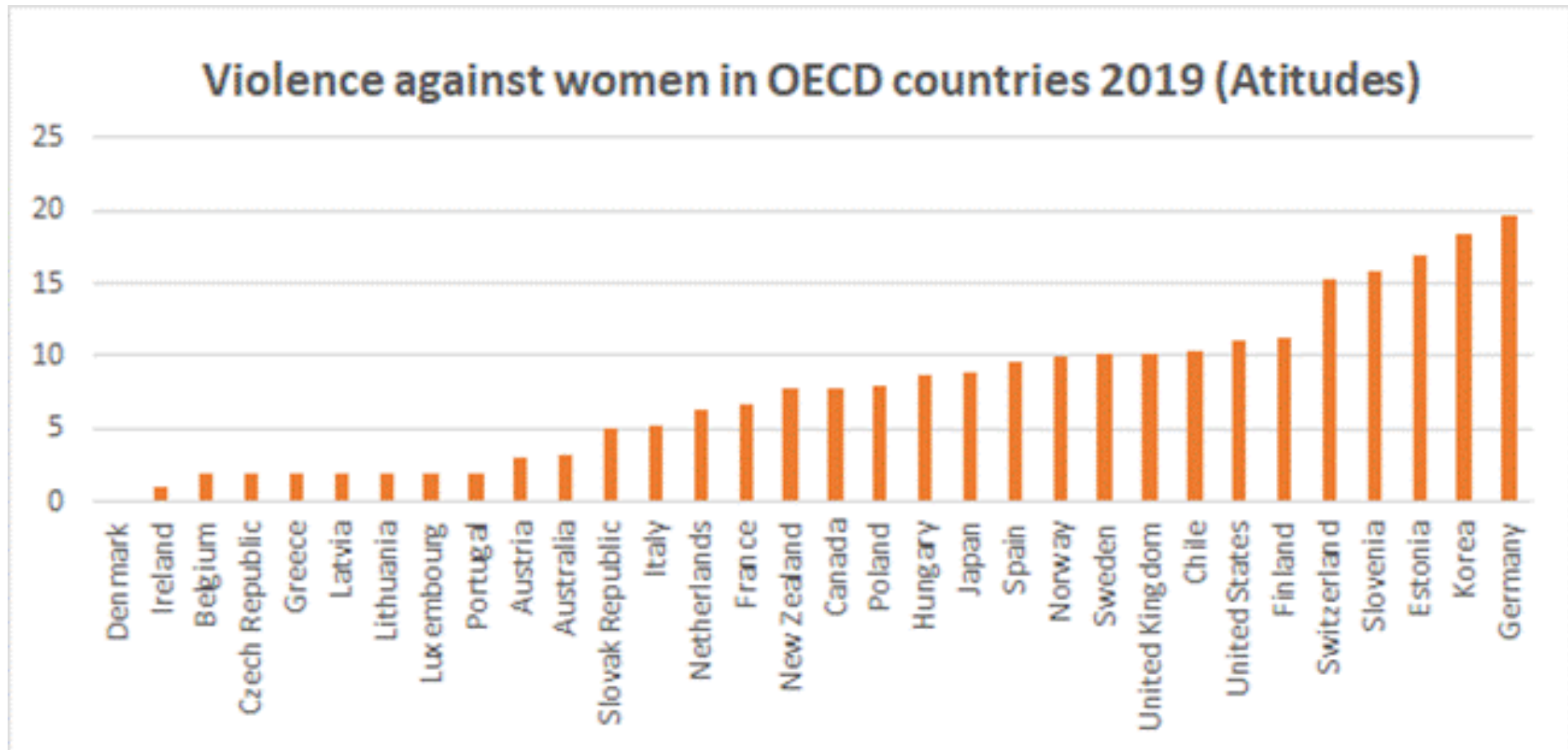
21%



23%



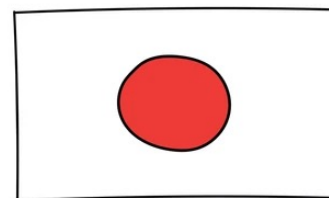
# Most people do not tolerate DV



2%



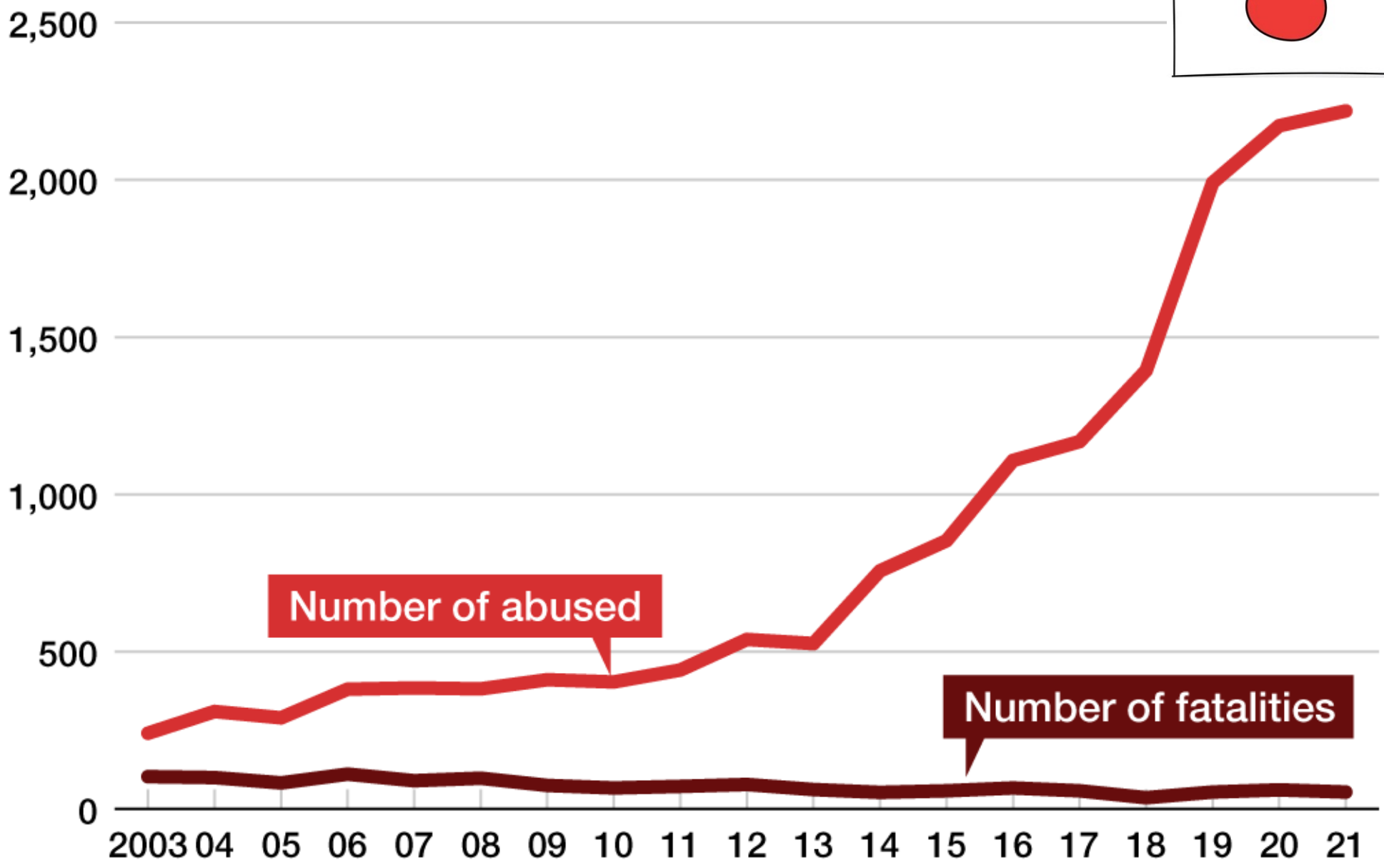
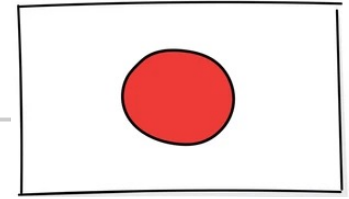
5%



8%

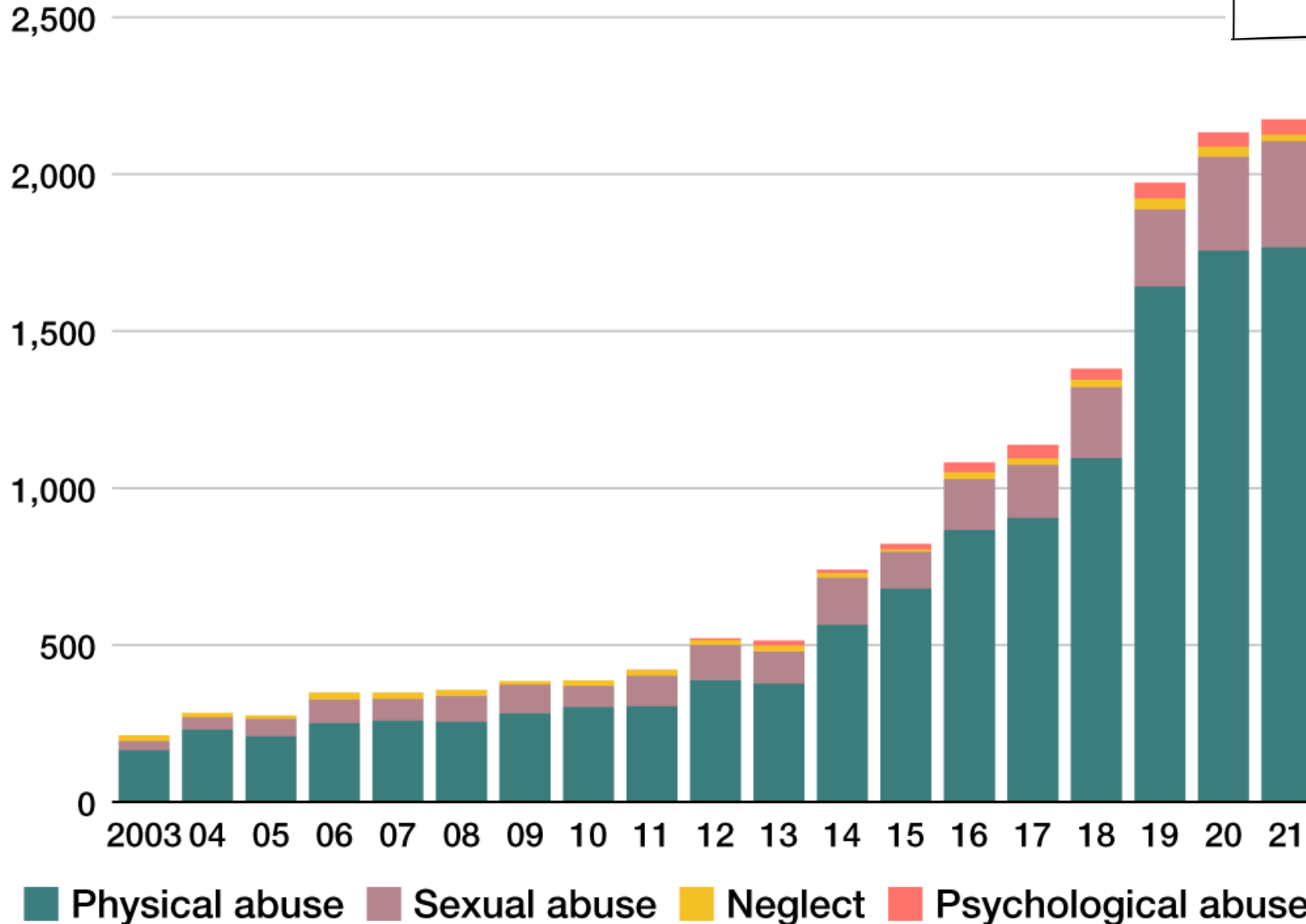
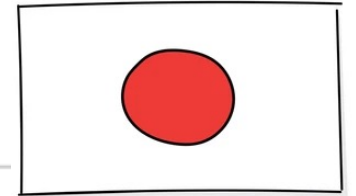
# Increase in reported child abuse

(children)



# Most reported child abuse is physical

## Child Abuse Cases by Type





*After the Storm*  
(Hirokazu Kore-eda)

## Topic 5: Problems at home

1. Child poverty is relatively high in Japan. One in ten kids lacks food, and one in three kids' families can't pay bills. Kids from poorer families often cannot afford to go to *juku*, so find it difficult to keep up at school.
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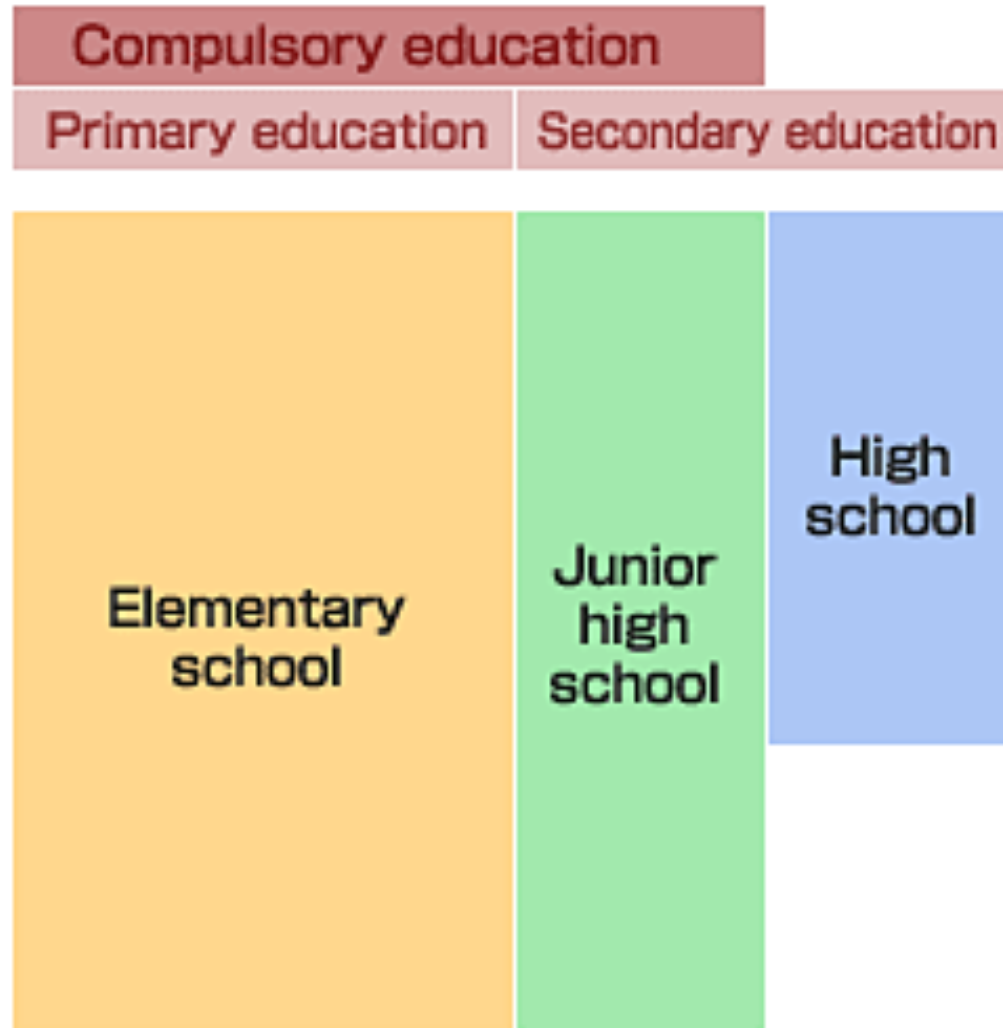
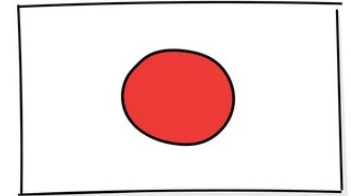


## **Topic 6: Primary School**

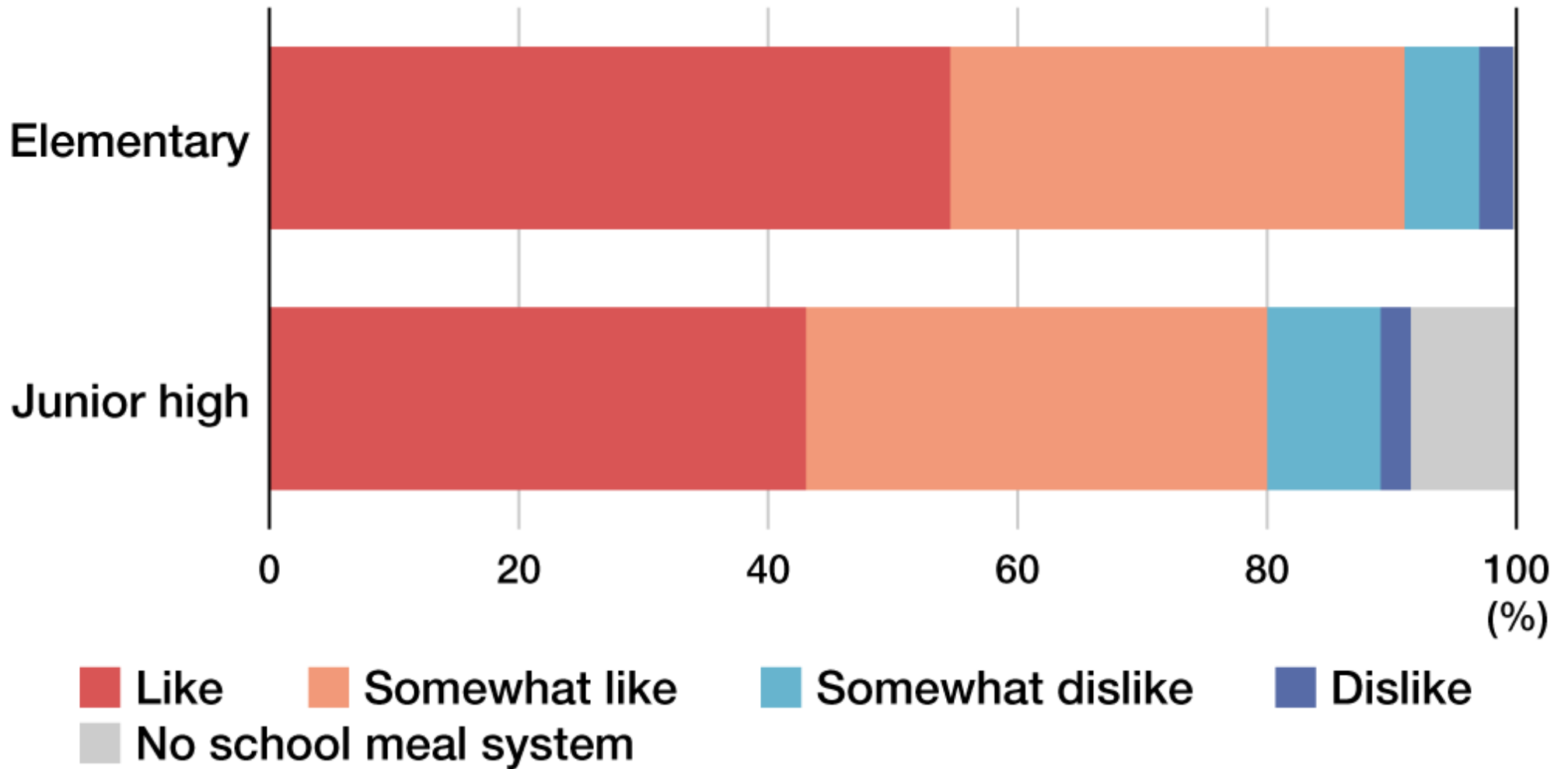
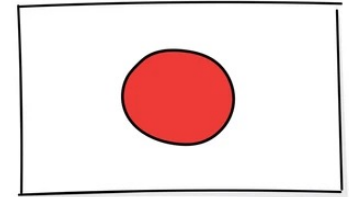
1. Children start primary school at 6 years old, and study for six years.
2. All children move up to the next grade, regardless of achievement.
3. Students walk to school together with kids from their neighborhood.
4. Primary school students get lunch provided at school.
5. Students enjoy summer, but get a lot of summer homework.
6. After school, many primary school children go to *juku*.

# Japan's Education System

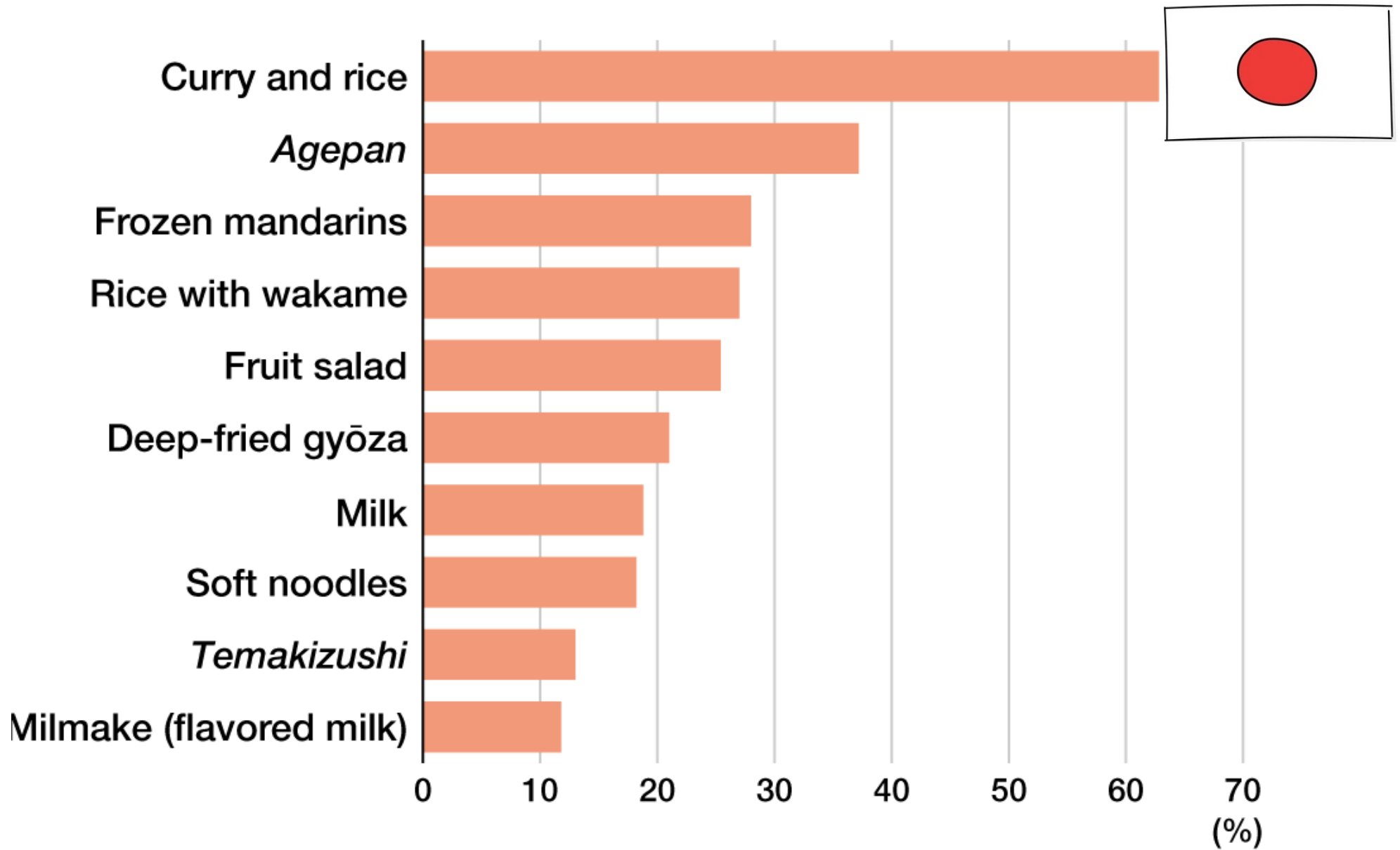
Age	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Grade	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12



# Japanese kids love school lunch



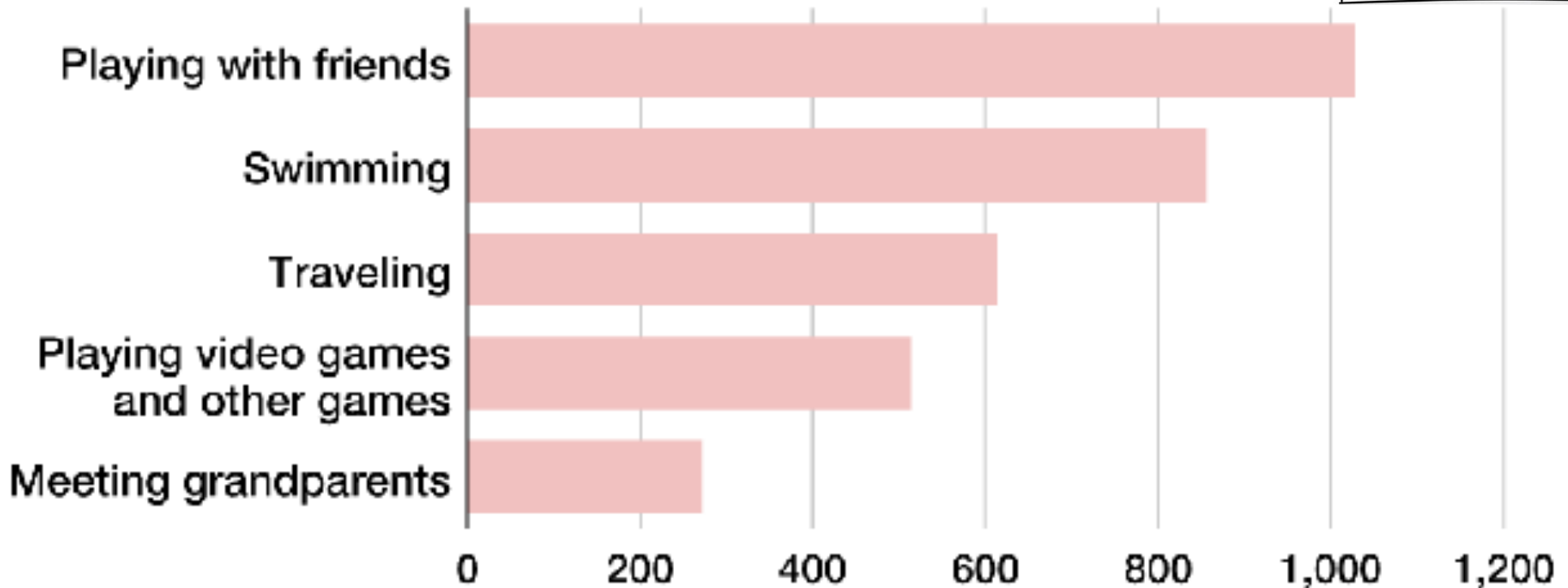
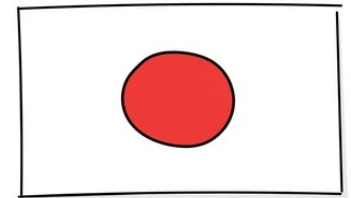
# Popular school lunches are ...



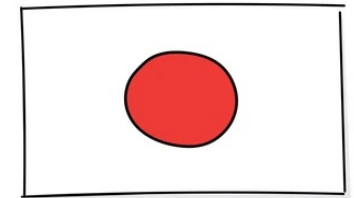


# Summer means ... having fun!

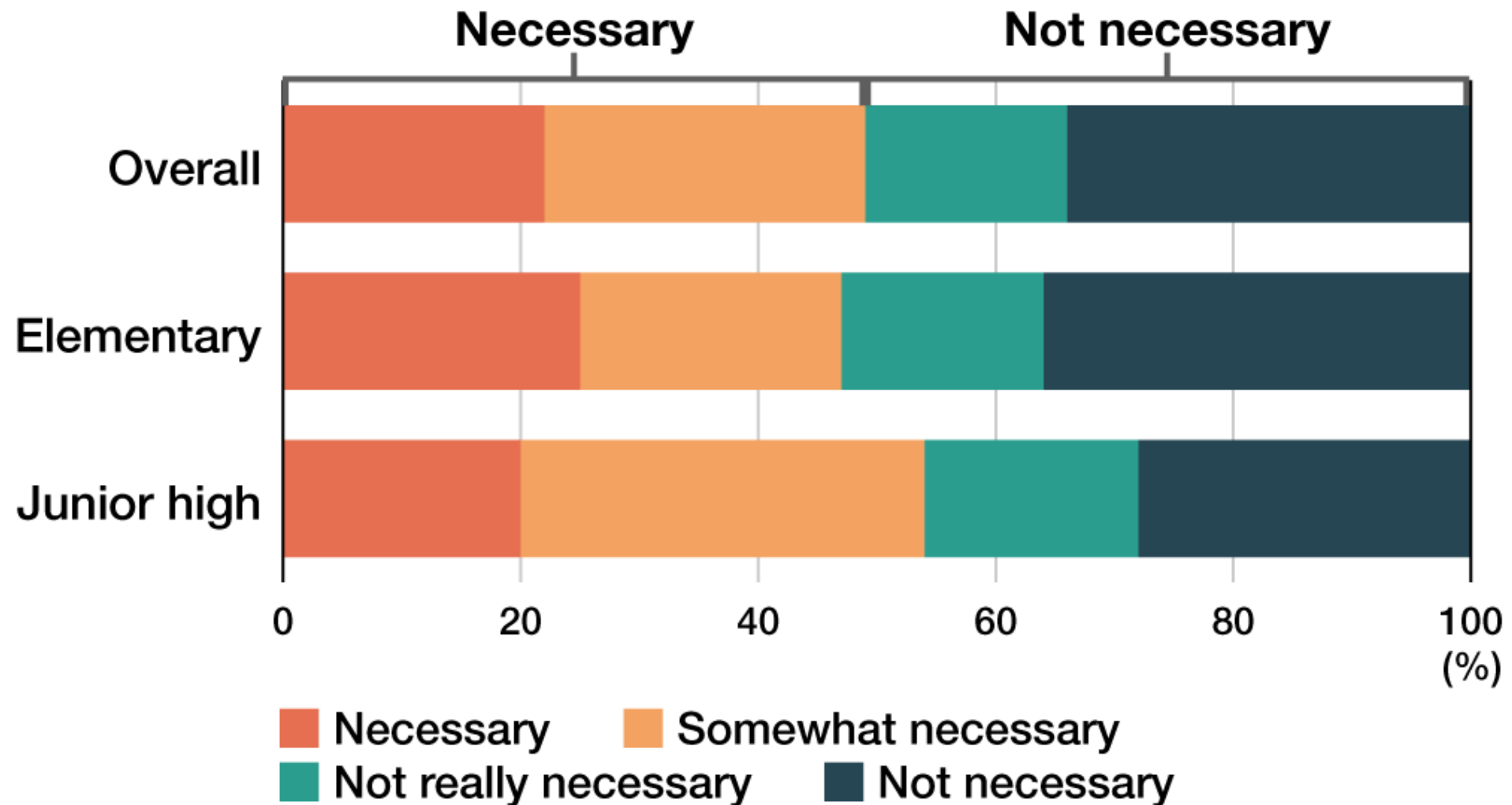
## Enjoyable Activities During Summer Vacation



# Summer means ... homework!

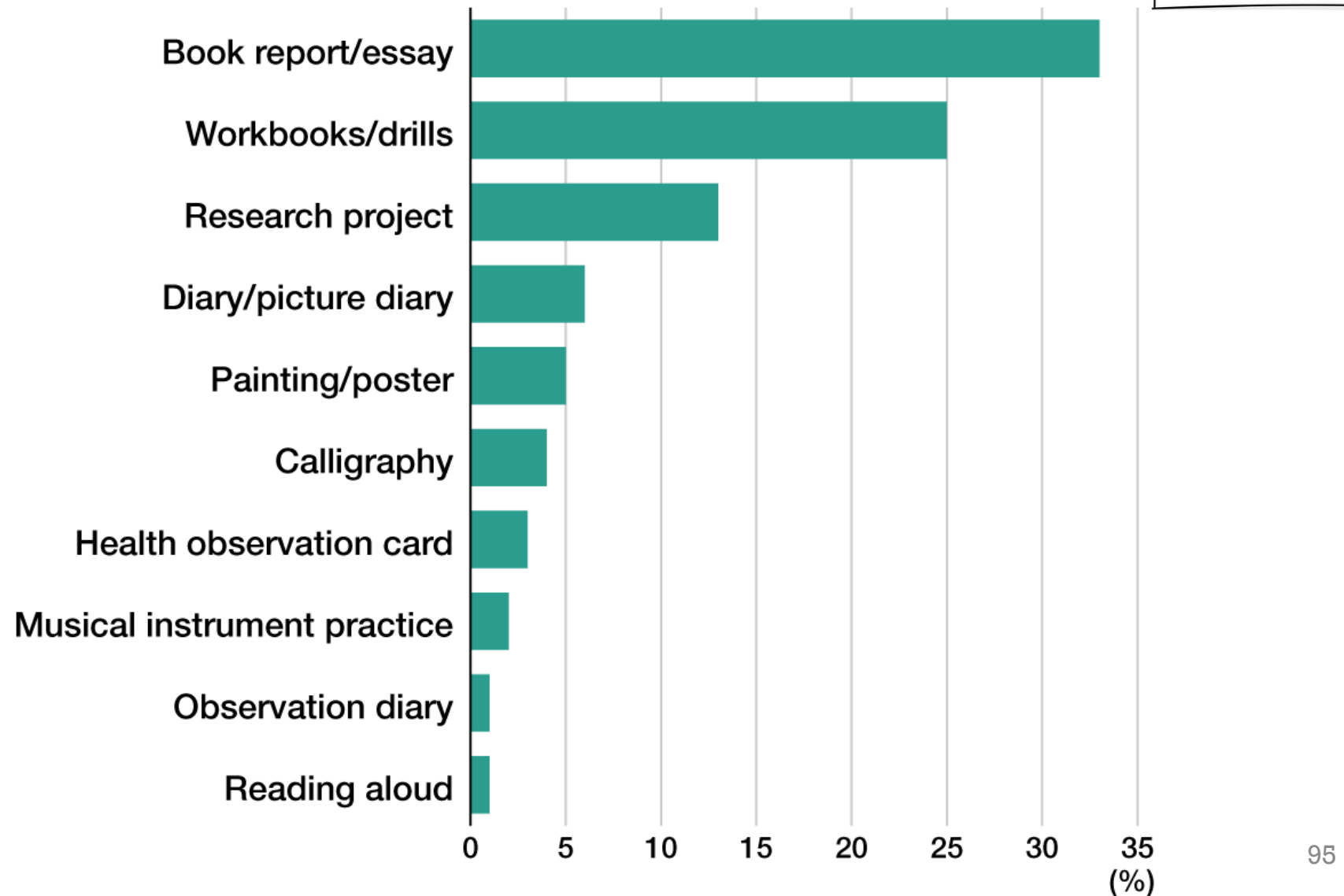
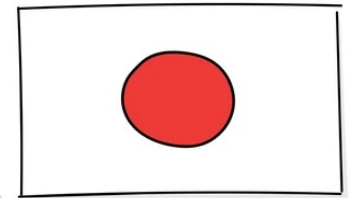


What do you think about summer homework?



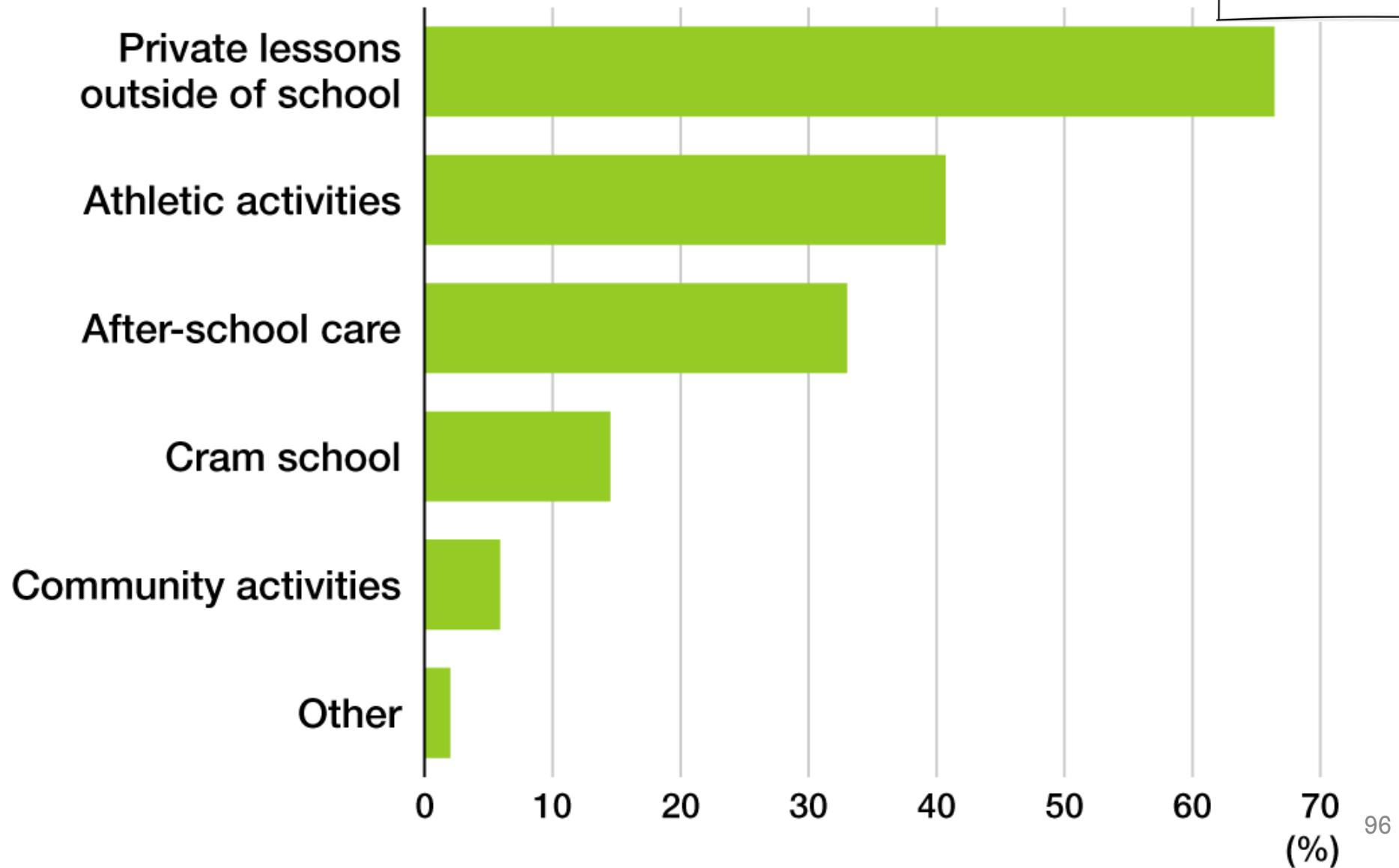
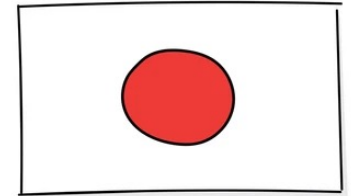
# Summer means ... homework!

What kind of summer homework do you hate the most?



# After class, kids have ... more class!

## Activities for children outside of school hours







## **Topic 6: Primary School**

1. Children start primary school at 6 years old, and study for six years.
2. All children move up to the next grade, regardless of achievement.
3. Students walk to school together with kids from their neighborhood.
4. Primary school students get lunch provided at school.
5. Students enjoy summer, but get a lot of summer homework.
6. After school, many primary school children go to *juku*.

## Topic 7: Going to *Juku*

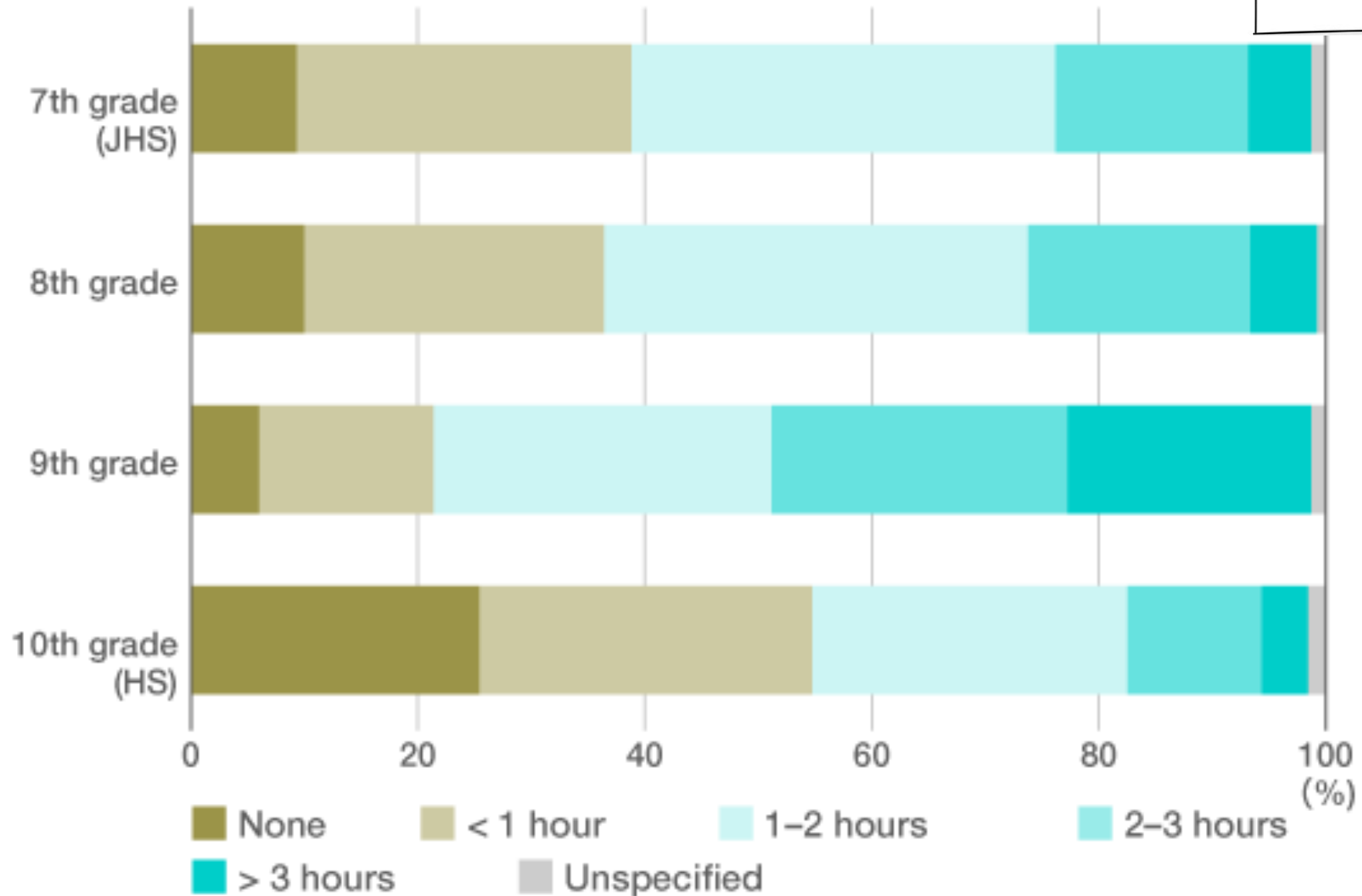
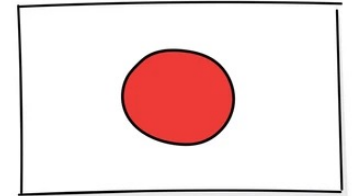
1. Study time peaks in 中 3 (*chuu san*, or *chuu-gakkou san-nen*).
2. Most Japanese junior high school students go to *juku* (cram school) each afternoon & evening, particularly in 中 3.
3. The focus of *juku* differs depending on the grade. Early primary school *juku* focuses on English conversation and 'worksheets' to develop basic Japanese literacy and maths skills (think *Kumon*). Late primary school *juku* focuses on helping slower students catch up, and preparing (rich) students for junior high school entrance exams. Junior and high school *juku* also focuses on helping slower students keep up, and preparing students for the next entrance exams.
4. Children from richer, better educated families are more likely to go to *juku* than children from poorer, less educated ones.





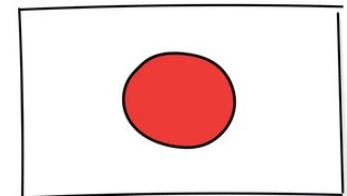
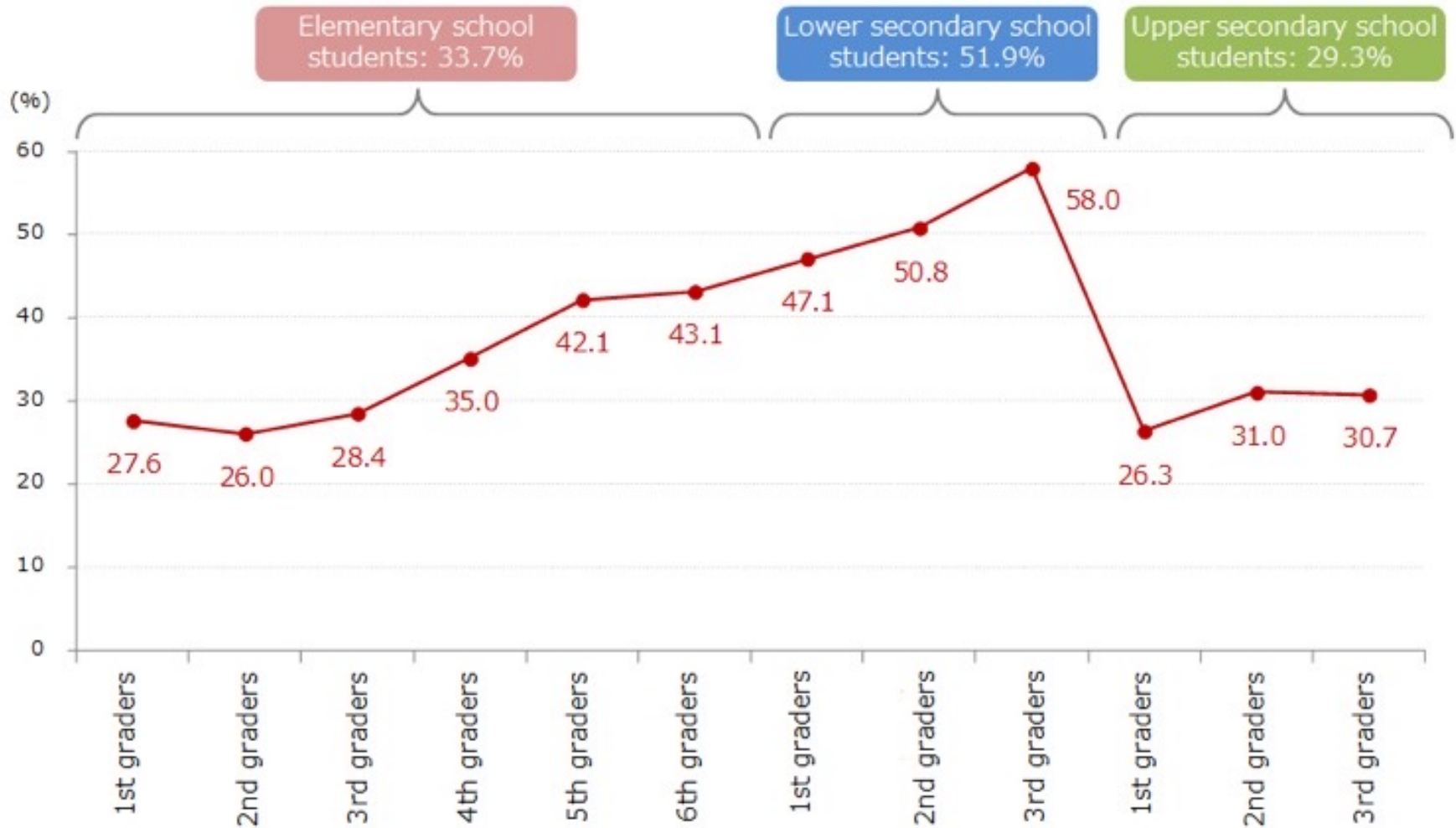
# Study time peaks in 中 3

## Study Time Outside School



# *Juku* peaks in junior high school

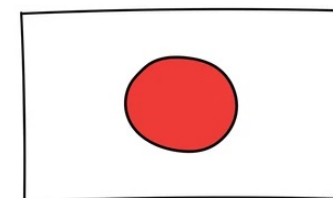
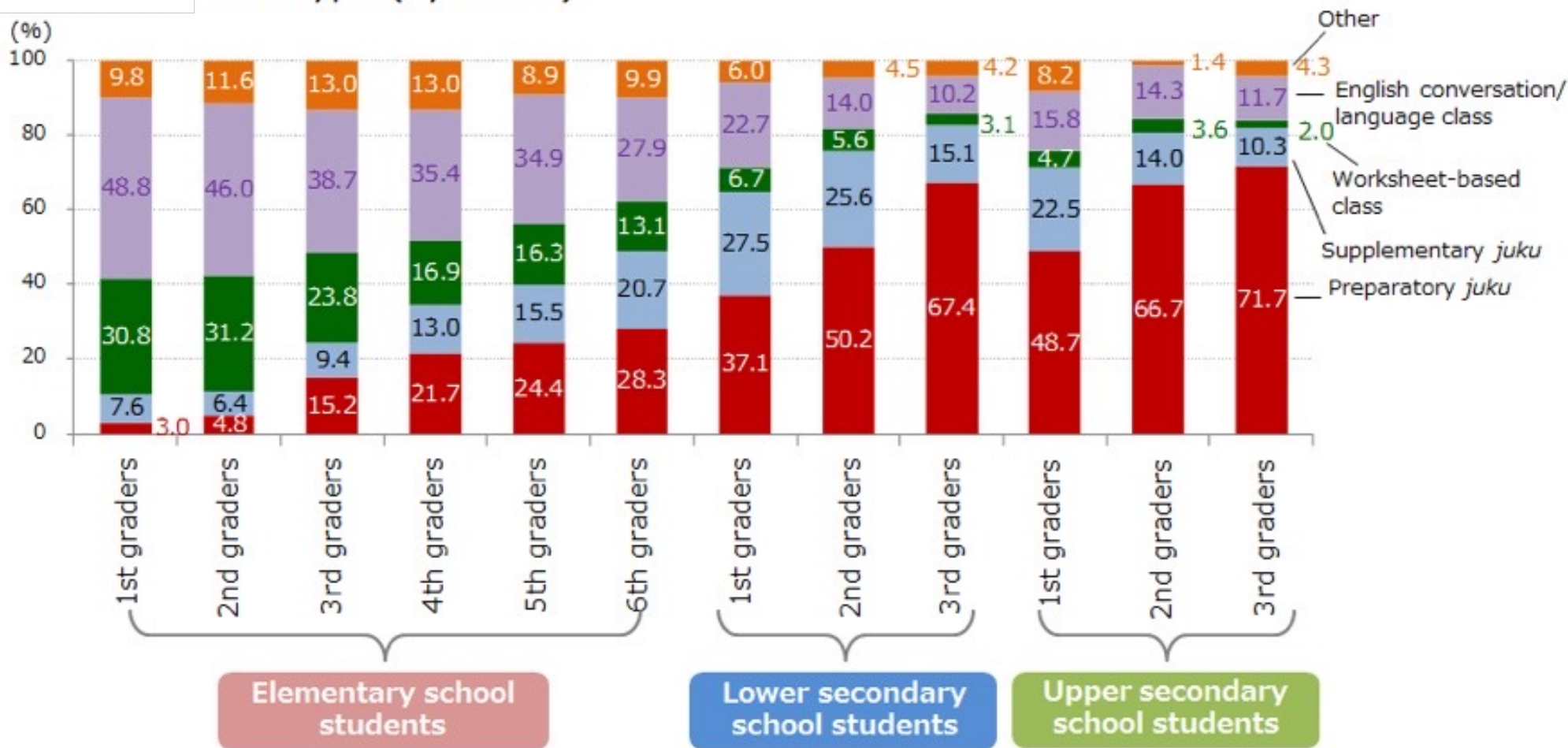
Juku Enrollment Rate (by Grade)





# English in PS, exam prep in JHS/HS

Juku Type (by Grade)



# All social classes goes to *juku* in JHS

“Preparatory *Juku*” Enrollment of Lower Secondary School Students  
(by City Size, Household Income and Maternal Educational Attainment)

## Where do children attending “preparatory *juku*” live?

Special wards of Tokyo or designated cities

32.5%

Population of 150 K or more

34.0%

Population of 50-150 K

31.0%

Population of less than 50 K

22.5%

## What kind of households do children attending “preparatory *juku*” belong to?

Annual income of ¥8 million or more

38.8%

Annual income of ¥6-8 million

34.0%

Annual income of ¥4-6 million

27.7%

Annual income of less than ¥4 million

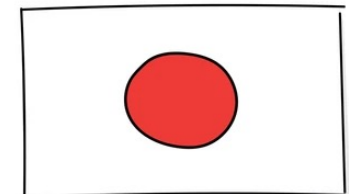
22.7%

Mother has university degree

34.6%

Mother does not have university degree

28.6%



# Richer kids go to *juku* in PS ...

Preparatory *Juku* Enrollment of Latter-stage Elementary School Students  
(by City Size, Household Income and Maternal Educational Attainment)

## Where do children attending "preparatory *juku*" live?

Special wards of Tokyo or designated cities

16.6%

Population of 150 K or more

11.8%

Population of 50-150 K

7.8%

Population of less than 50 K

6.3%

## What kind of households do children attending "preparatory *juku*" belong to?

Annual income of ¥8 million or more

28.9%

Annual income of ¥6-8 million

12.4%

Annual income of ¥4-6 million

7.4%

Annual income of less than ¥4 million

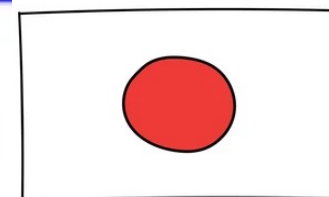
3.8%

Mother has university degree

15.5%

Mother does not have university degree

7.5%





# ... and in high school.

Preparatory *Juku* Enrollment of Upper Secondary School Students  
(by City Size, Household Income and Maternal Educational Attainment)

## Where do children attending "preparatory *juku*" live?

Special wards of Tokyo or designated cities

24.1%

Population of 150 K or more

22.1%

Population of 50-150 K

17.1%

Population of less than 50 K

13.5%

## What kind of households do children attending "preparatory *juku*" belong to?

Annual income of ¥8 million or more

34.5%

Annual income of ¥6-8 million

22.6%

Annual income of ¥4-6 million

13.0%

Annual income of less than ¥4 million

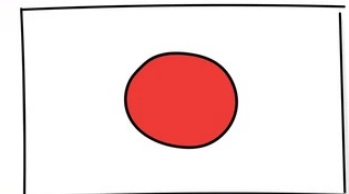
11.0%

Mother has university degree

28.4%

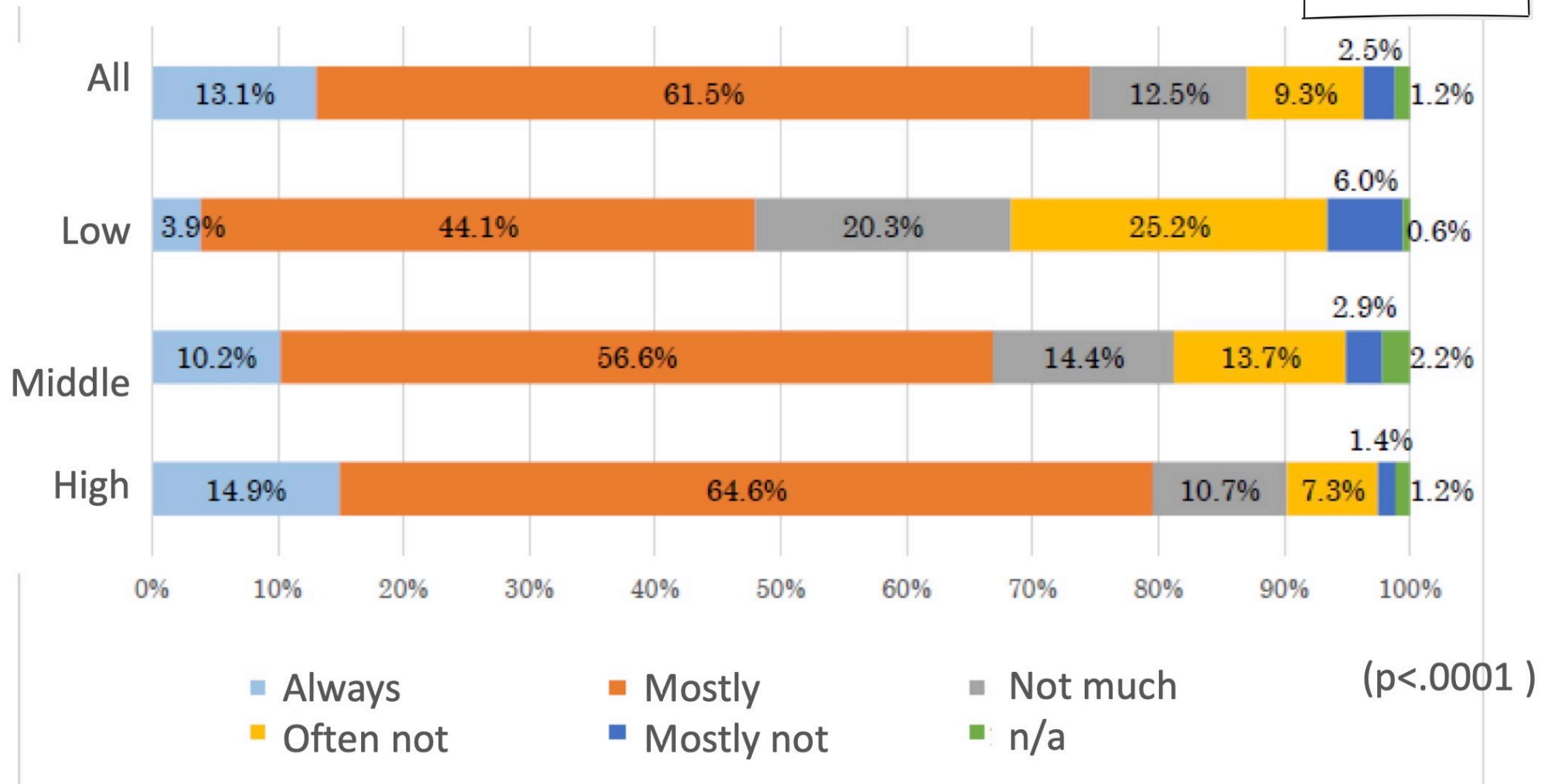
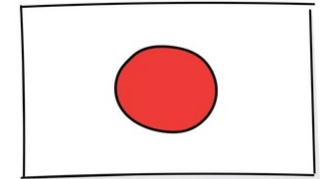
Mother does not have university degree

13.4%





# Rich children follow class much better than poor children



# Entrance Exam Study

## 受験勉強



# お守り *o-mamori*





# University Entrance Exams

## 大学入学試験





## Topic 7: Going to *Juku*

1. Japanese junior high school students don't do much *school* homework.
2. Instead, most Japanese junior high school students go to *juku* (cram school) each afternoon & evening, particularly in 中3 (*chuu san*, or ***chuu-gakkou san-nen***).
3. The focus of *juku* differs depending on the grade. Early primary school *juku* focuses on English conversation and 'worksheets' to develop basic Japanese literacy and maths skills (think *Kumon*). Late primary school *juku* focuses on helping slower students catch up, and preparing (rich) students for junior high school entrance exams. Junior and high school *juku* also focuses on helping slower students keep up, and preparing students for the next entrance exams.
4. Children from richer, better educated families are more likely to go to *juku* than children from poorer, less educated ones.



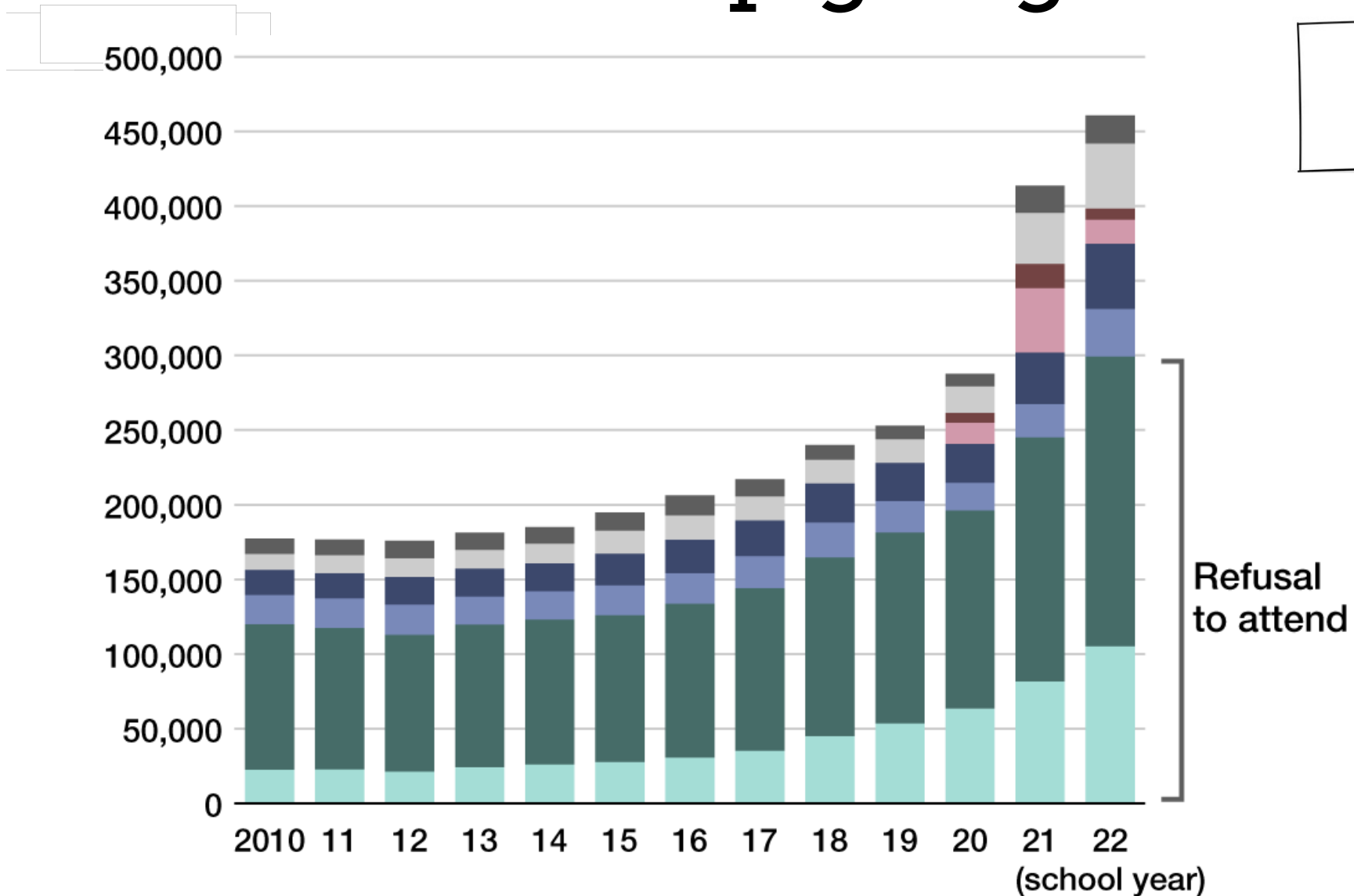
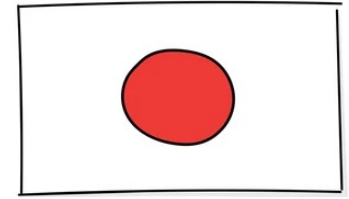
## **Topic 8: Problems at School**

1. There is a big problem with students not going to school, particularly at the JHS level. The number jumped during COVID, and students now stay away longer. 'School refusal' (不登校) peaks in 中2.
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4. Youth suicide is highest for high school students.
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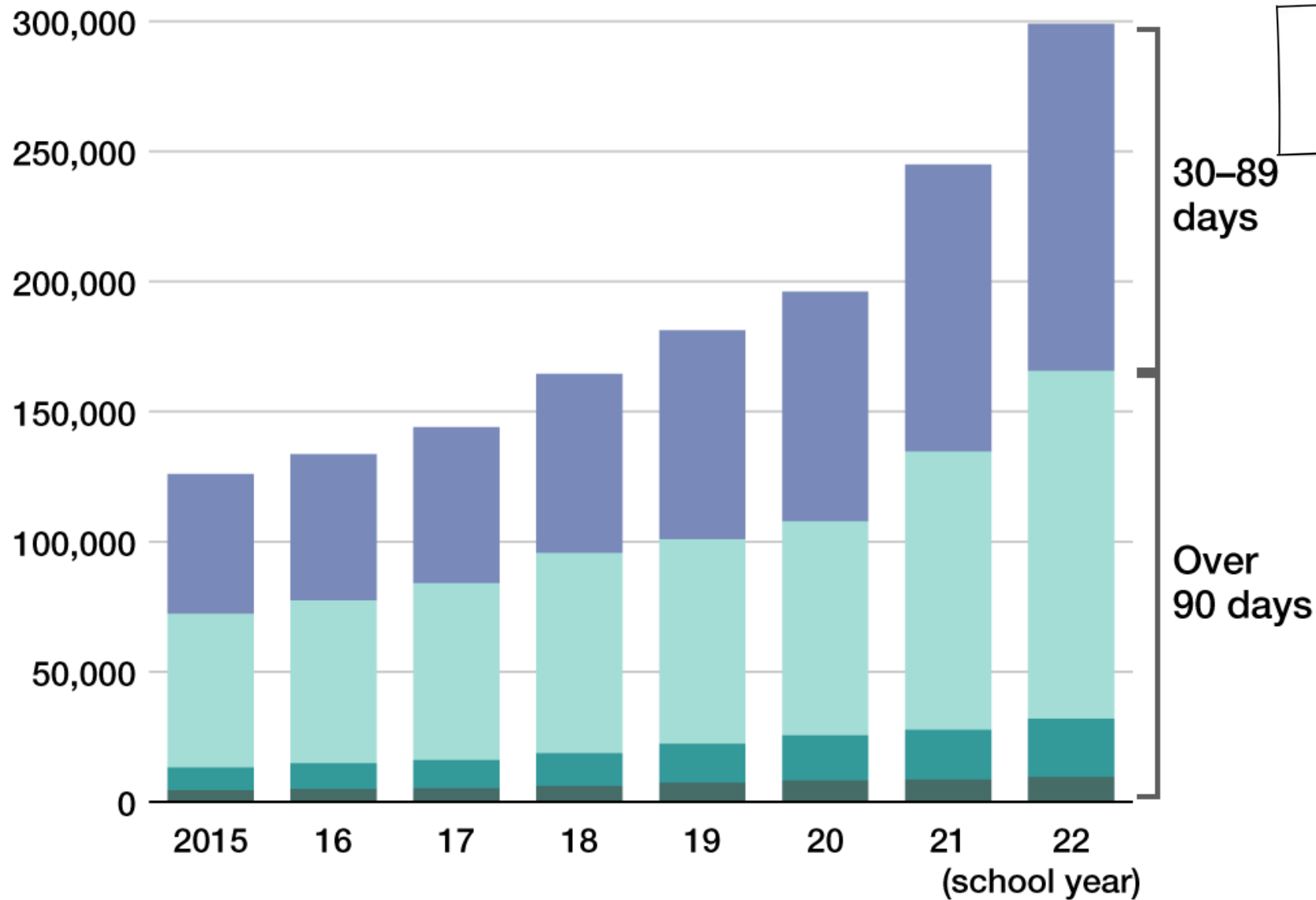


# Some kids stop going to school



- Refusal to attend (ES)
  Refusal to attend (JHS)
- Illness (ES)
  Illness (JHS)
  COVID-19 (ES)
- COVID-19 (JHS)
  Other (ES)
  Other (JHS)

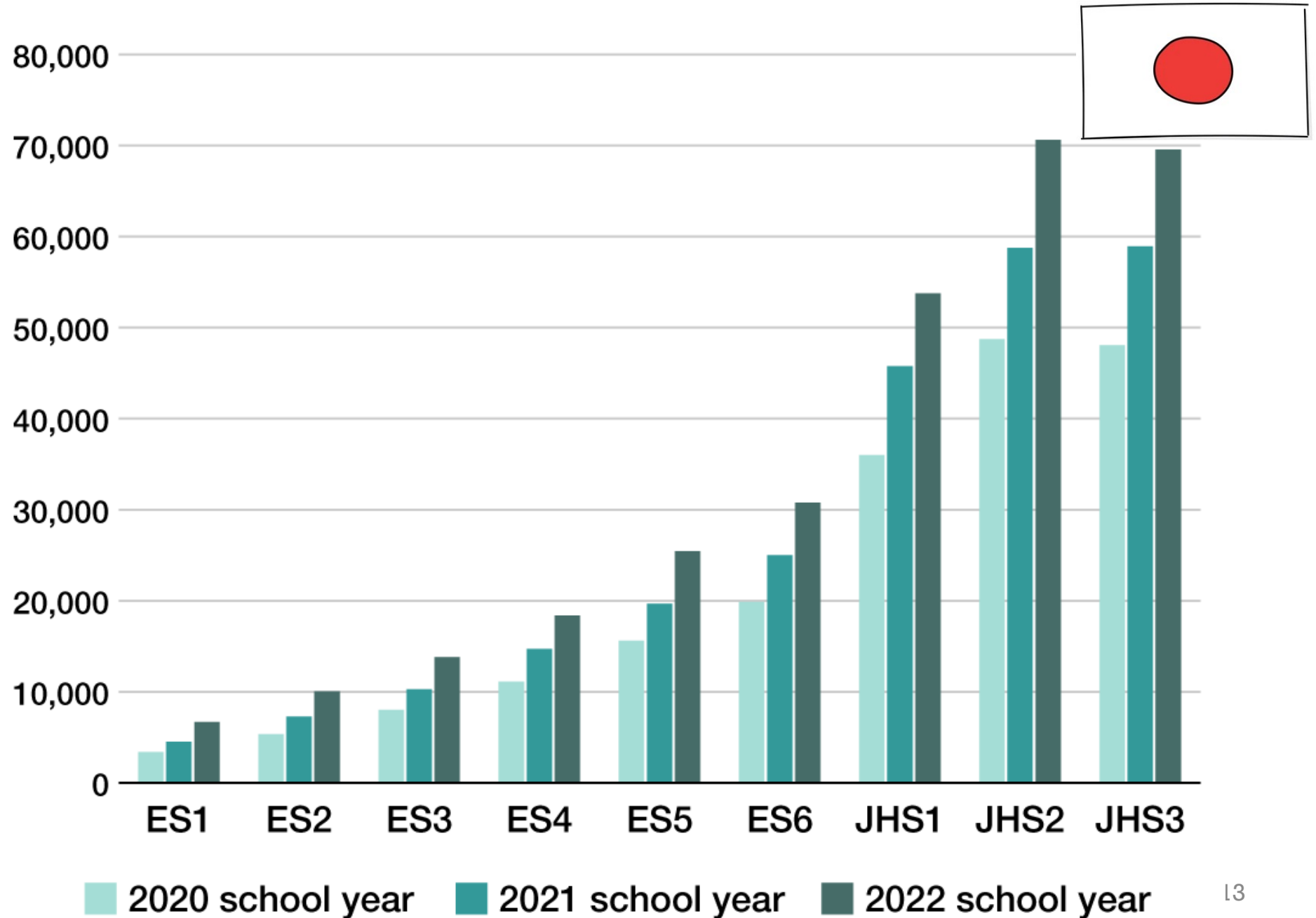
# Students stay away longer post-COVID



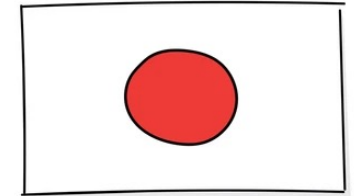
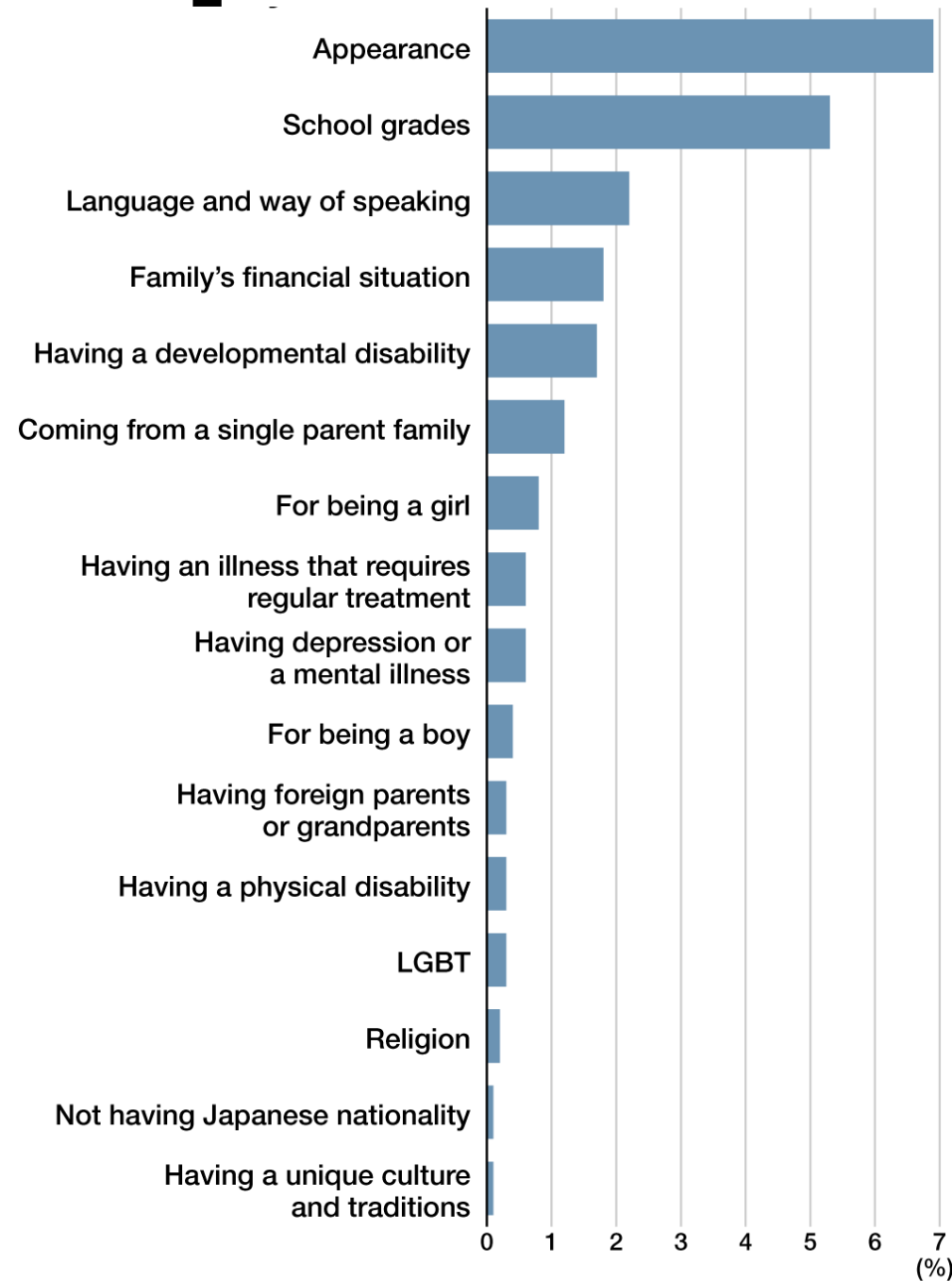
- Over 90 days, zero attendance
- Over 90 days, with 1-10 days attendance
- Over 90 days, with 11 days or more attendance



# 不登校 peaks in JHS 2<sup>nd</sup> year

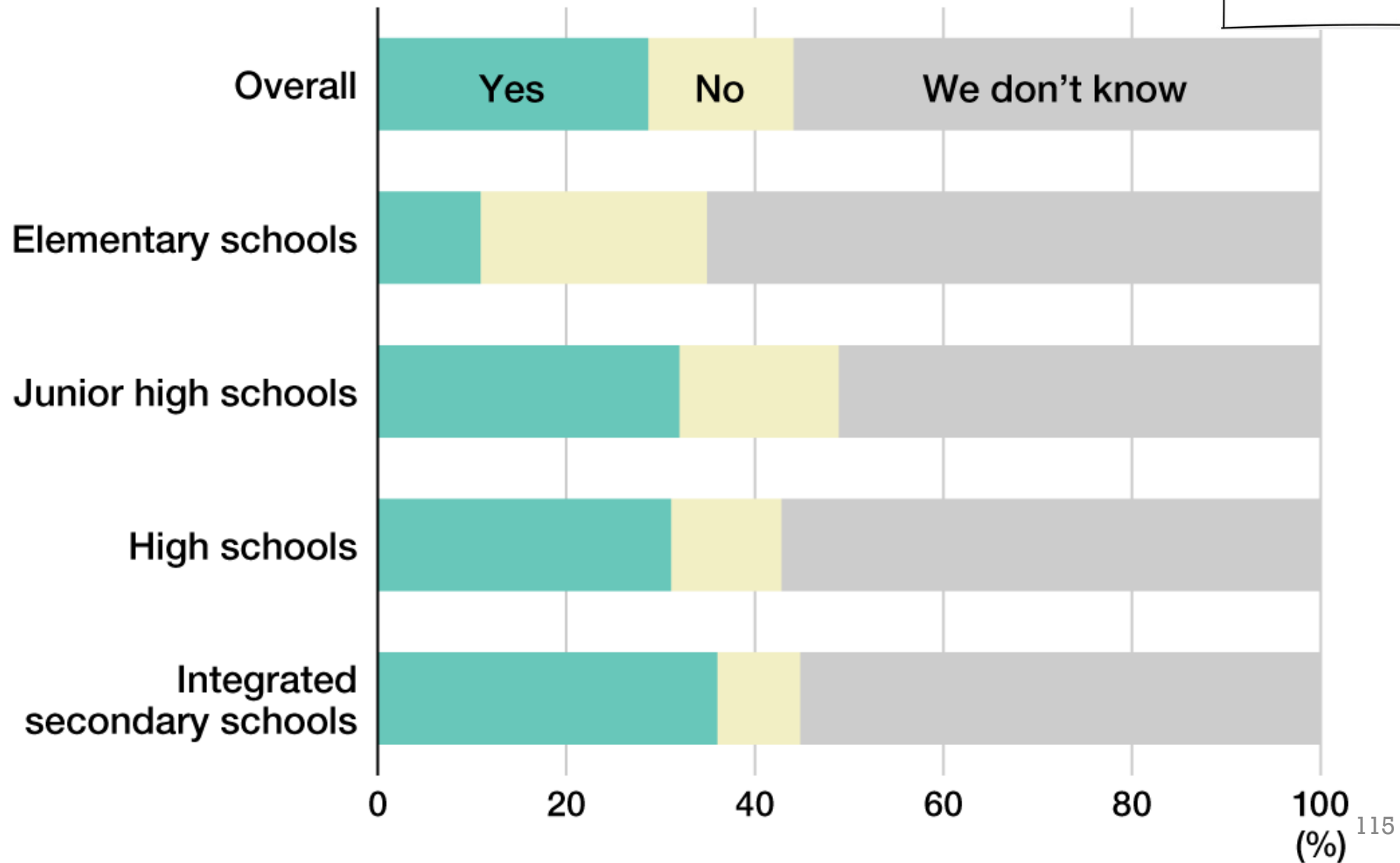
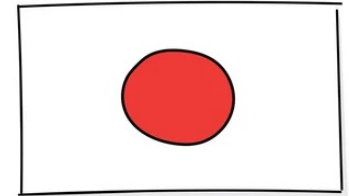


# Students experience discrimination

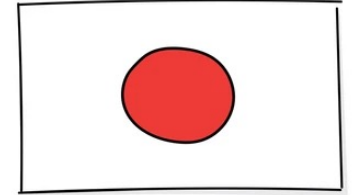


# LGBT students are mostly ignored

Are there LGBTQ students at your school?



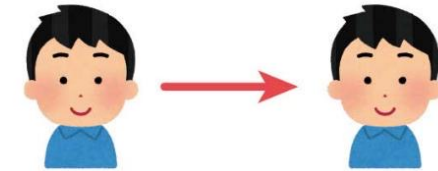
# LGBT students are mostly ignored



Lesbian レズビアン **好きの性**  
女性の同性愛者



Gay ゲイ **好きの性**  
男性の同性愛者



Bisexual **好きの性**  
バイセクシュアル  
両性愛者

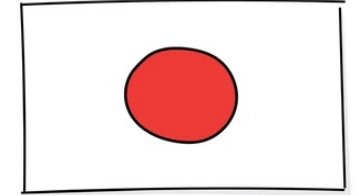


Transgender **心の性**  
トランスジェンダー  
心の性と体の性が一致しない人

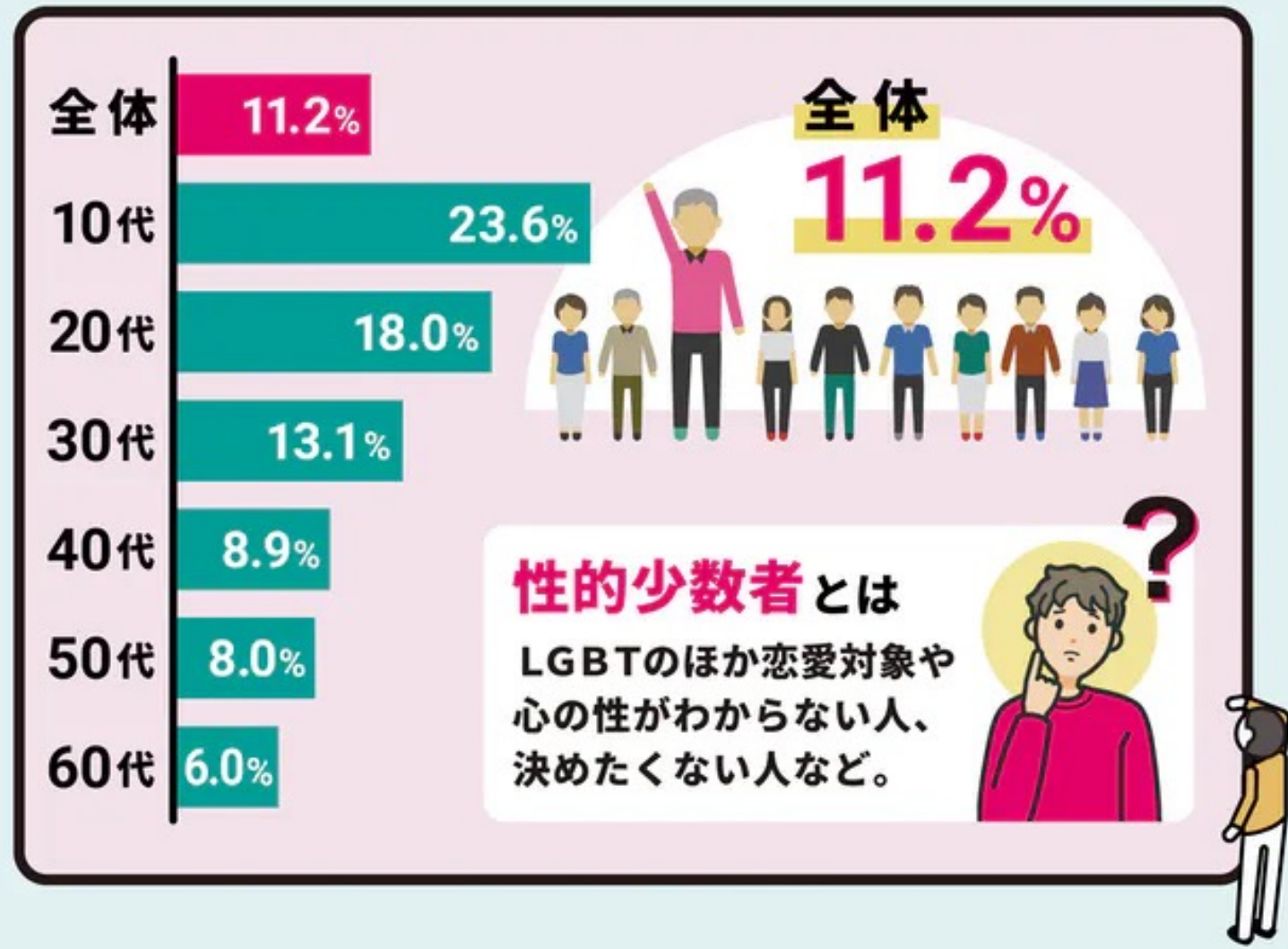




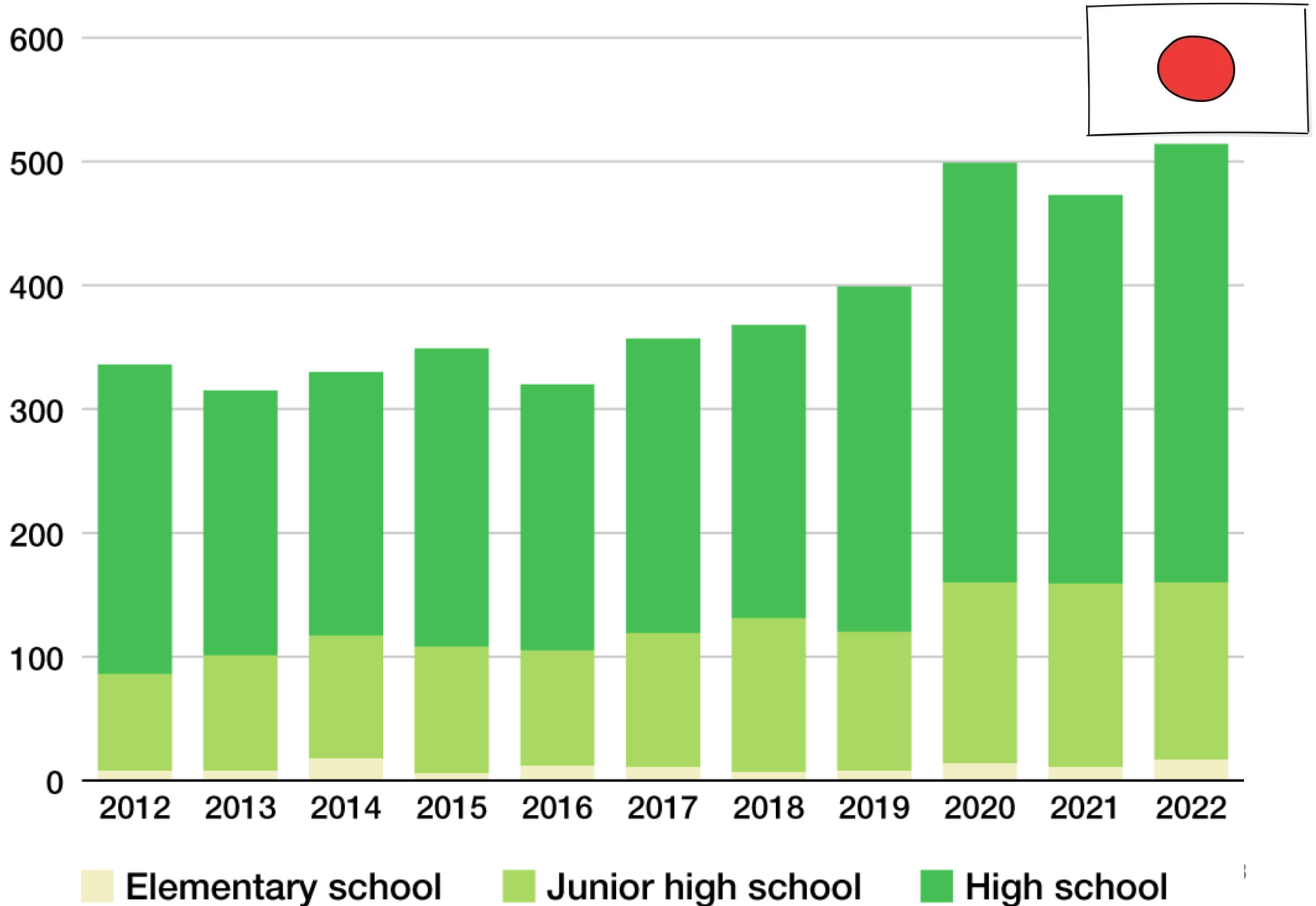
# LGBT students are mostly ignored



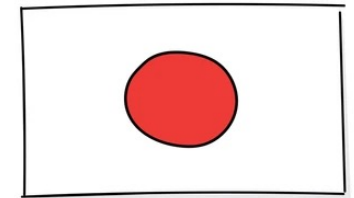
## ② 性的少数者は1割を超える



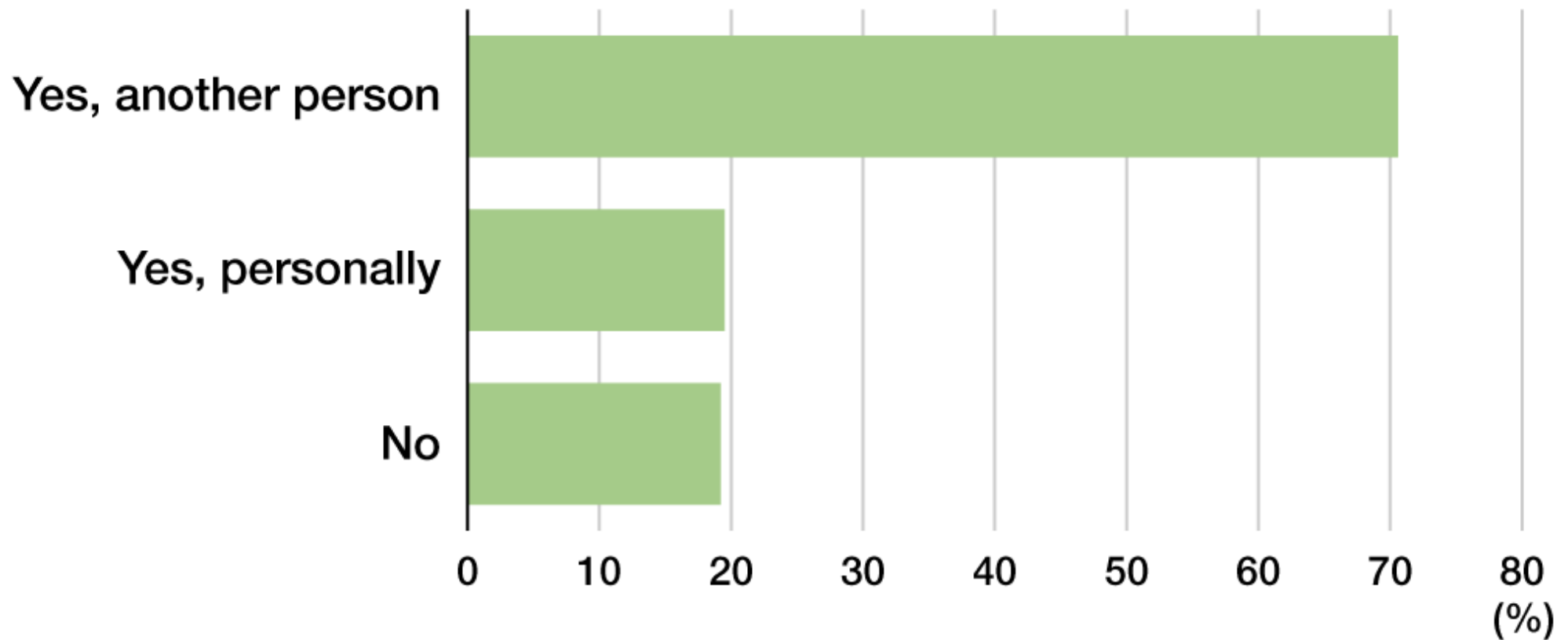
# Youth suicide increased in COVID



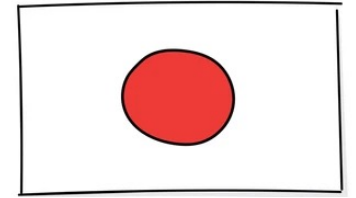
# Online bullying is a problem



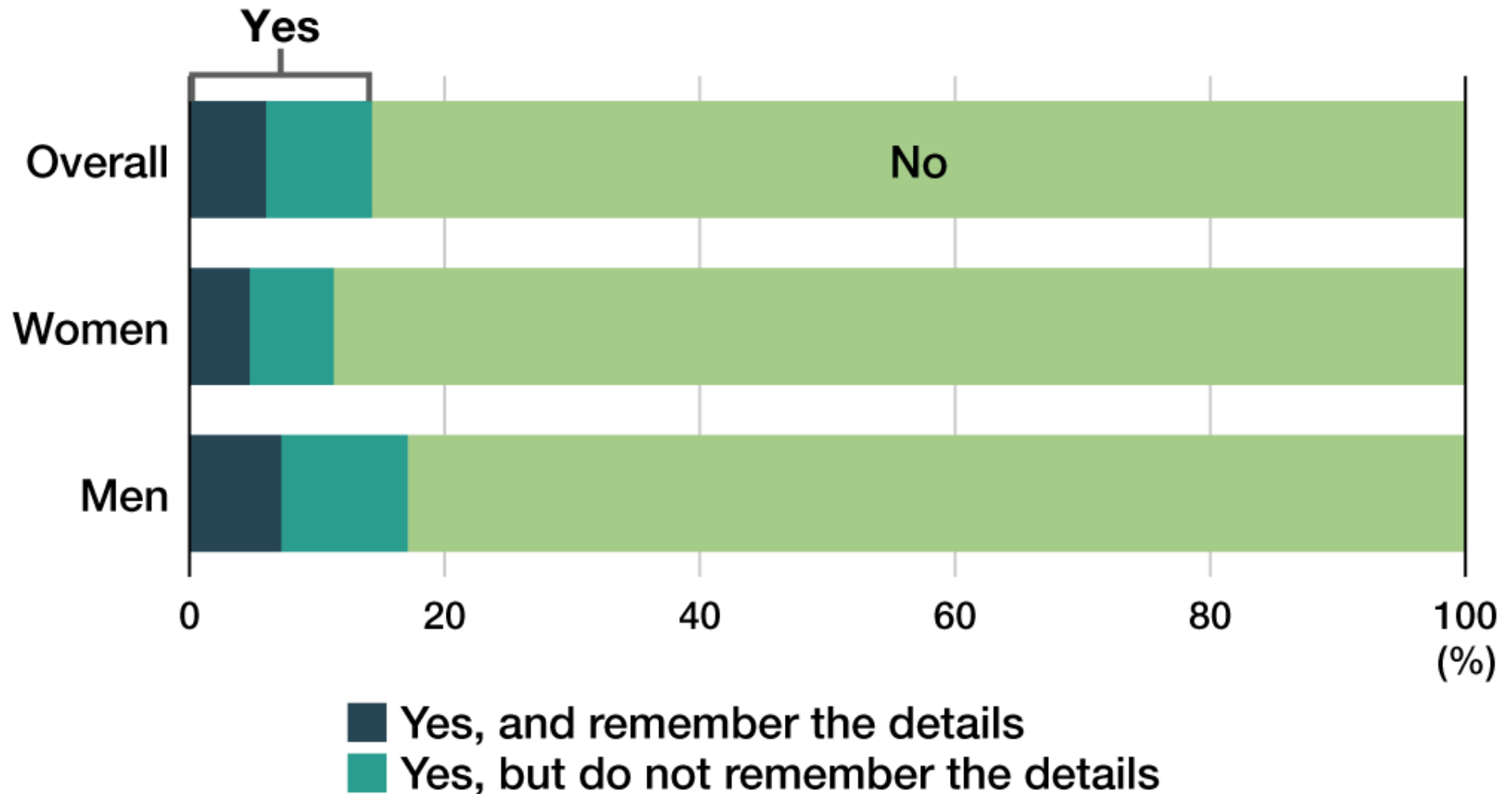
Have you ever seen or experienced bullying online?



# Online bullying is a problem



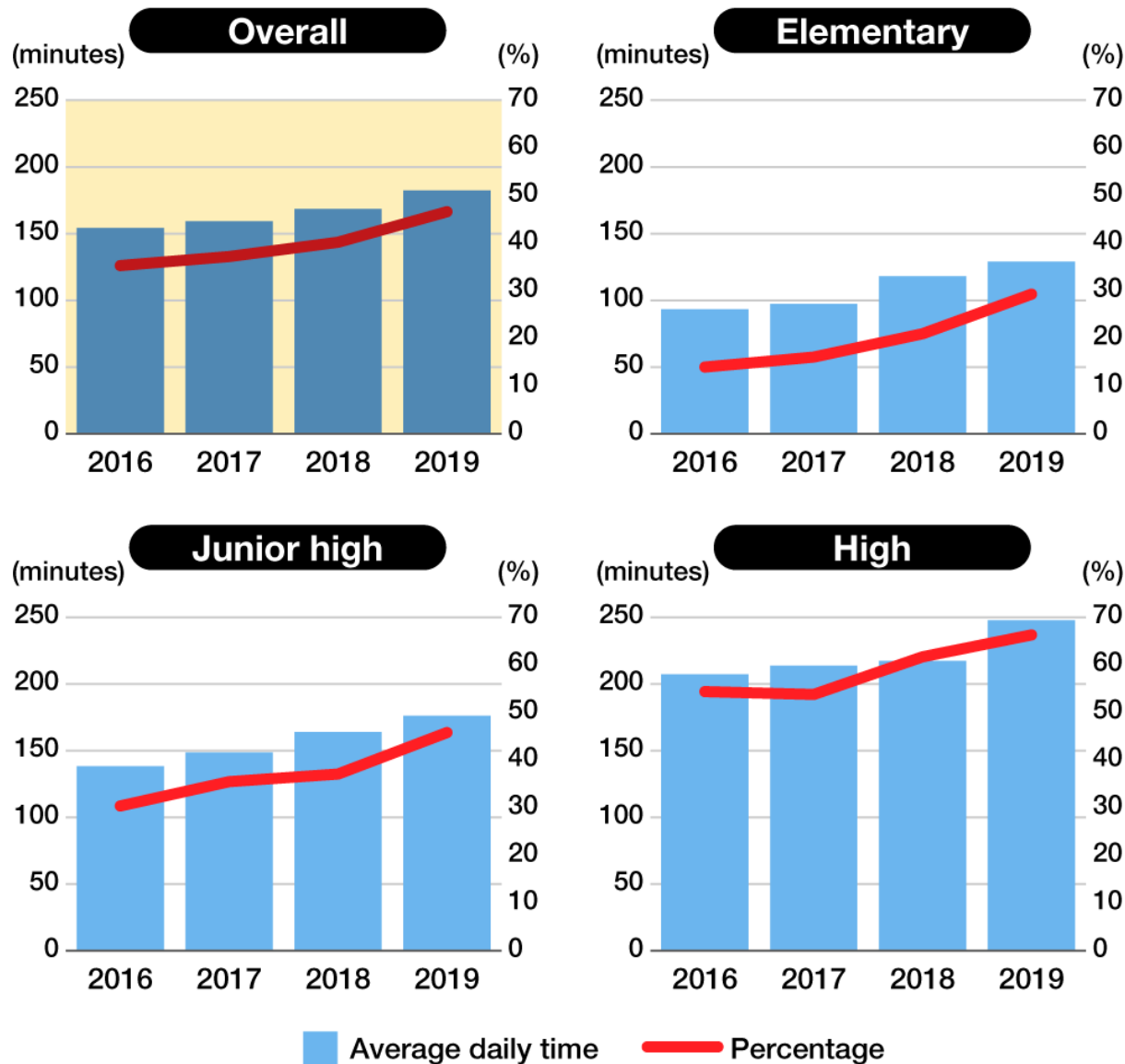
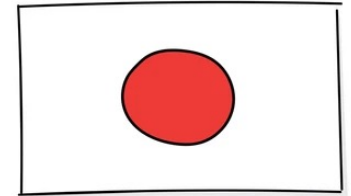
Have you ever bullied someone online (sharing or retweeting)?





# Japanese spend a lot of time online

## Share of Under-18s Spending Three or More Hours a Day Online





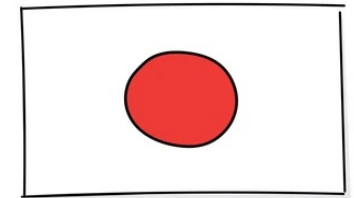
# Clubs and Circles



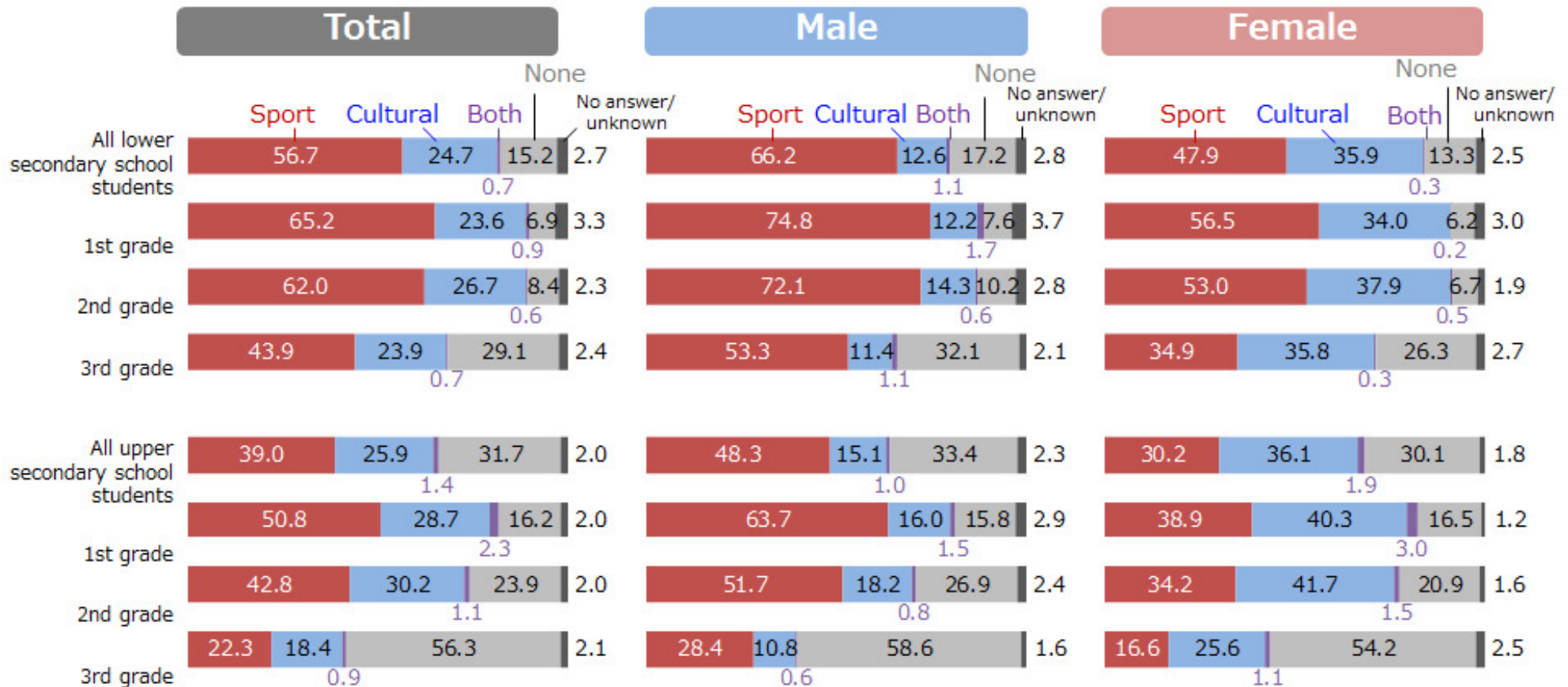
# Clubs & Circles 部活



# Most students join club activities



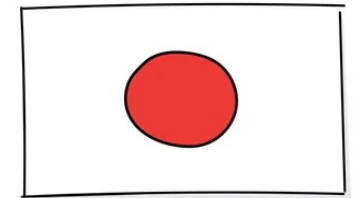
Bukatsudou Participation Rate (by Grade)



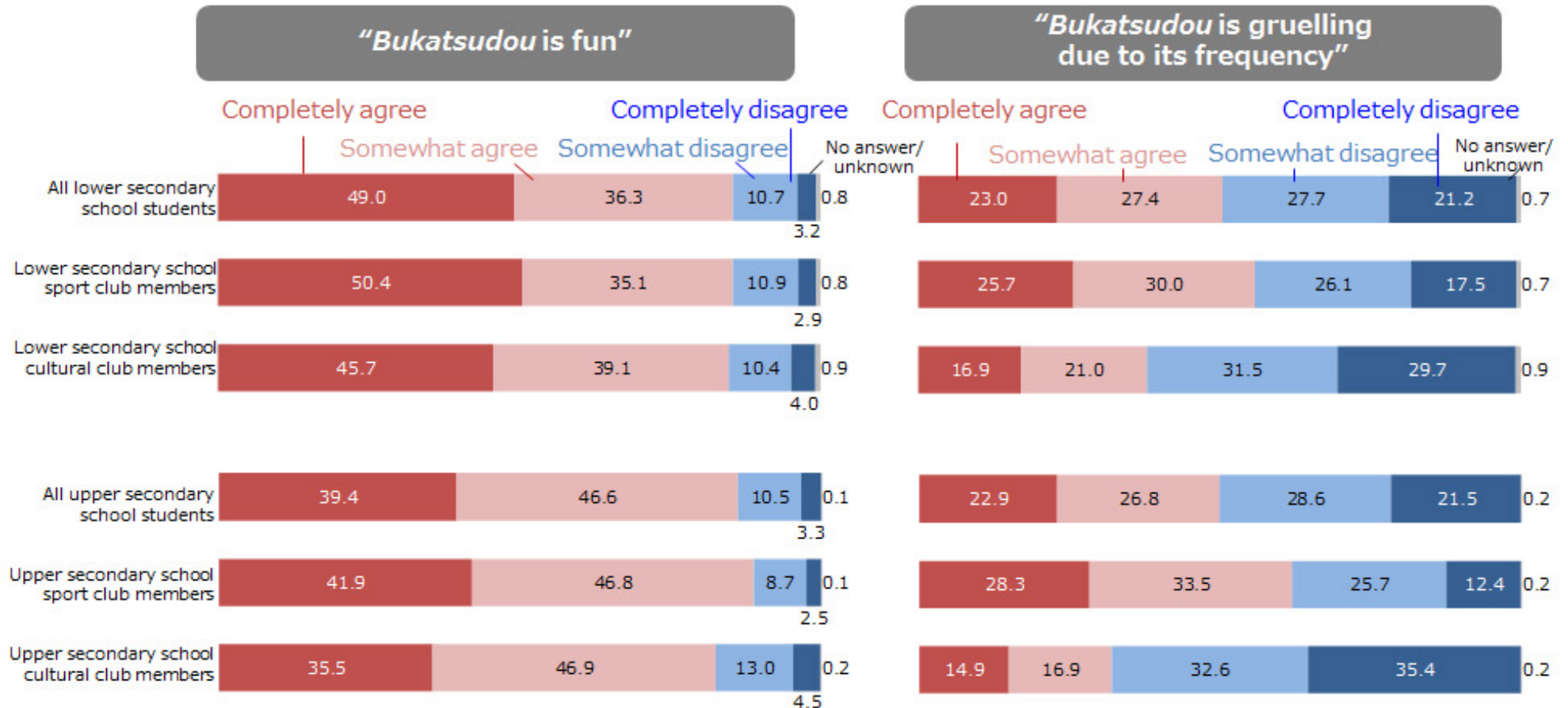
\* "Both" implies those taking part in both sport and cultural clubs.



# Bukatsu is fun but often tough



## Perception on *Bukatsudou* (*Bukatsudou* Members Only)



## **Topic 8: Problems at School**

1. There is a big problem with students not going to school, particularly at the JHS level. The number jumped during COVID, and students now stay away longer. 'School refusal' (不登校) peaks in 中2.
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3. LGBT students are mostly ignored, even though there are many in their teens who are not sure of their sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI). Universities are generally much more supportive.
4. Youth suicide is highest for high school students.
5. Online bullying is a common problem.





# 卒業式





## **Topic 9: University Life**

1. Almost as many women as men are going to university now.
2. Many women's universities have closed or become co-ed.
3. Many Japanese students have a smaller number of close friends to discuss problems with, and a larger number of friends to hang out with.
4. University is an important time for young people to develop.
5. About one-third of students are in a relationship, one-third want a relationship, and one-third don't.
6. Most young people want to marry but only half think they will.
7. Relatives often ask young people if they are getting married.<sup>128</sup>



# University Classes 大学の授業



lectures (講義)  
(most university courses)

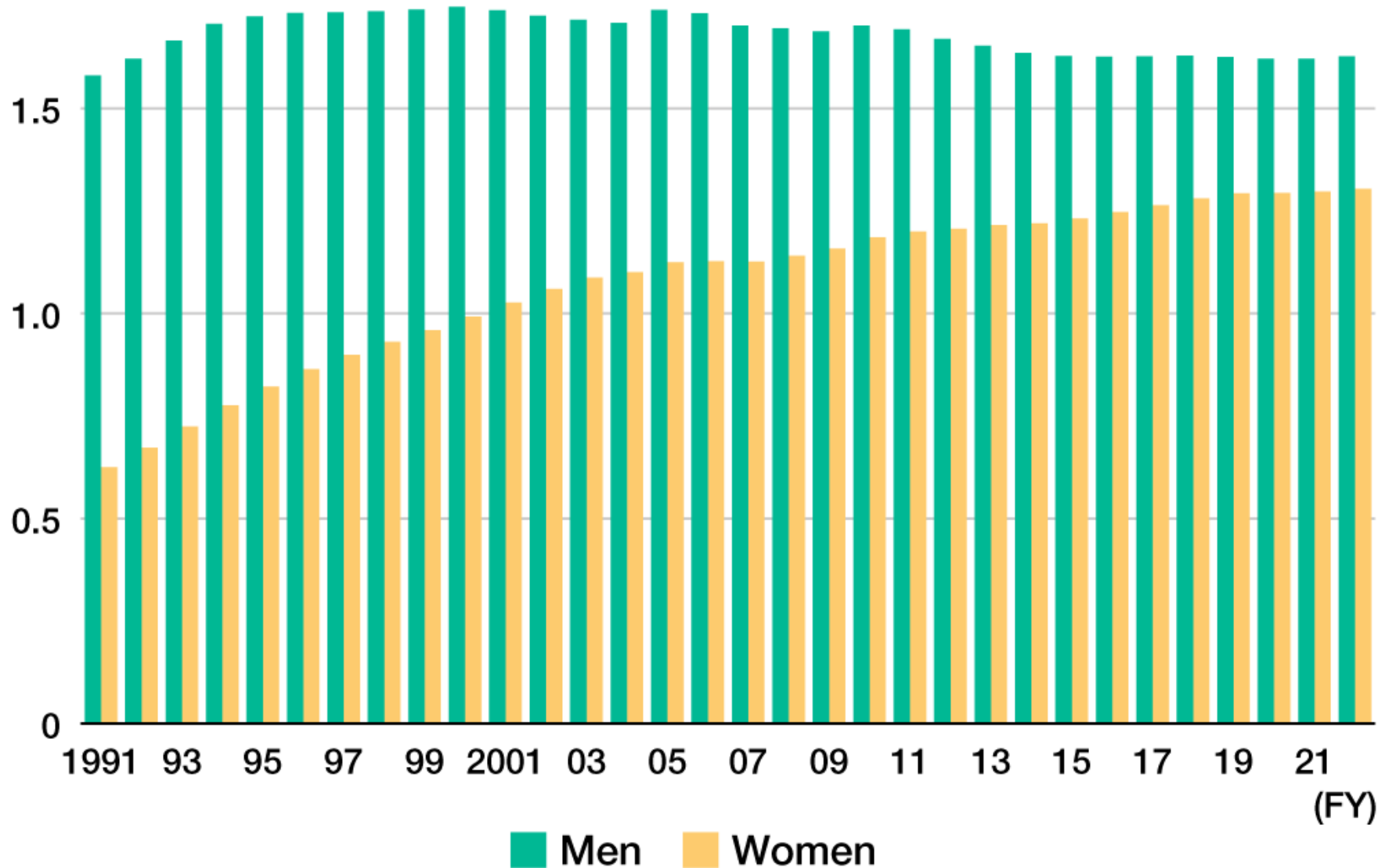
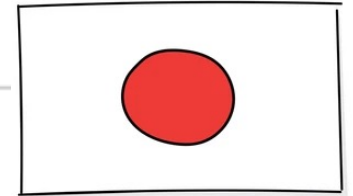
seminar (ゼミ)  
(3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> years)



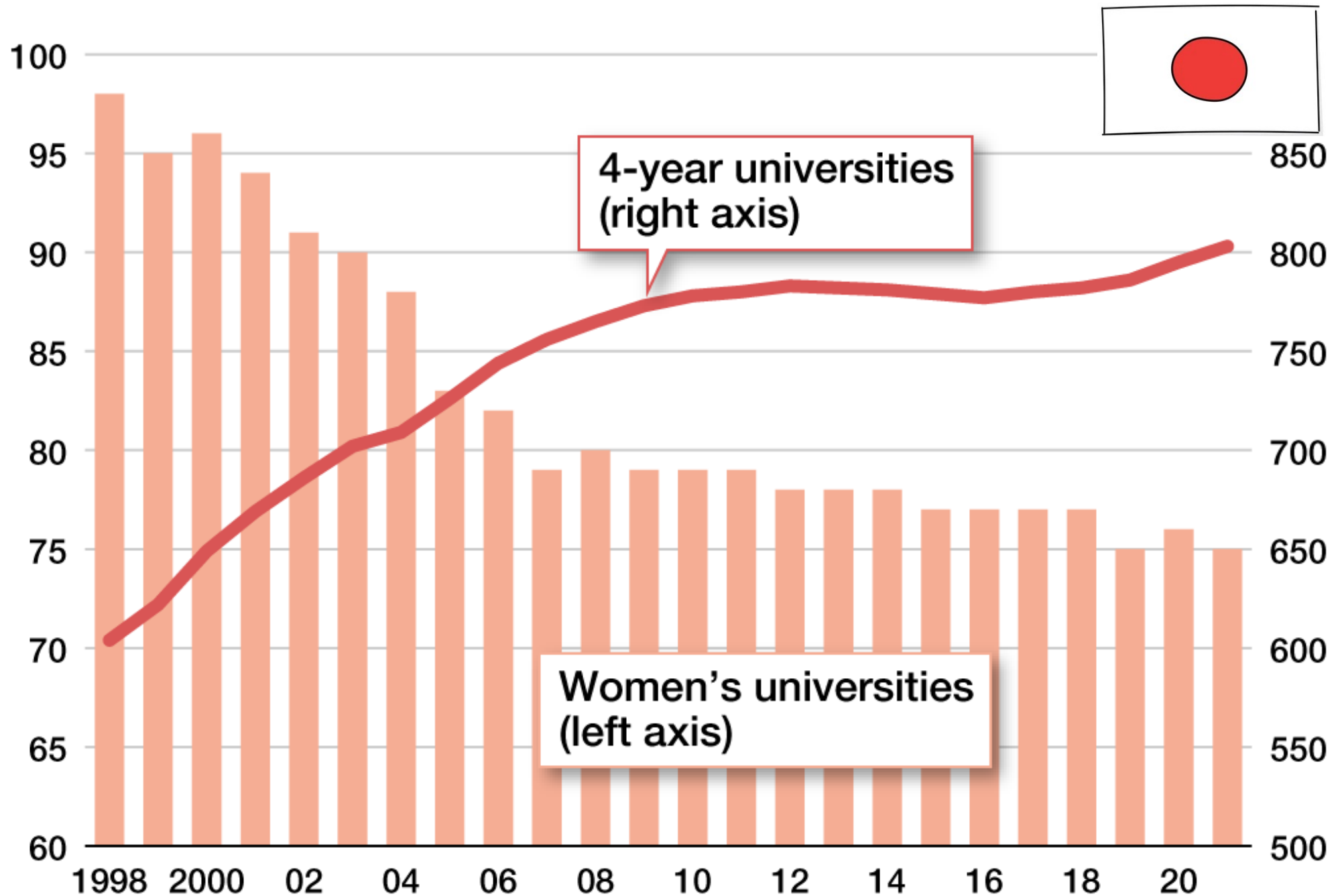
# University student gender imbalance shrinking

(million people)

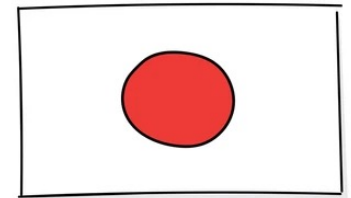
2.0



# More universities, fewer women's universities



# Japanese youth friendship



## How many friends do you have?

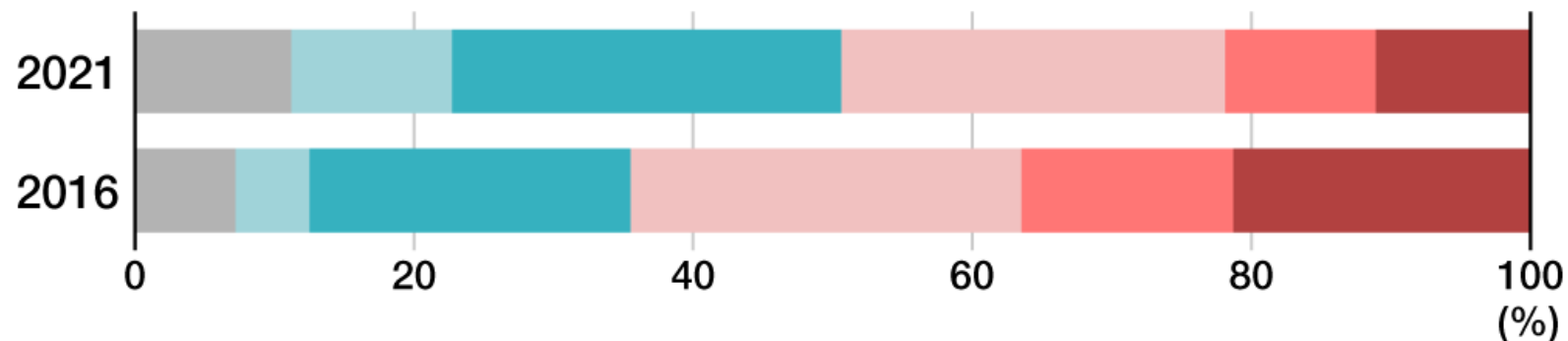
■ To talk about worries with



■ To discuss issues with



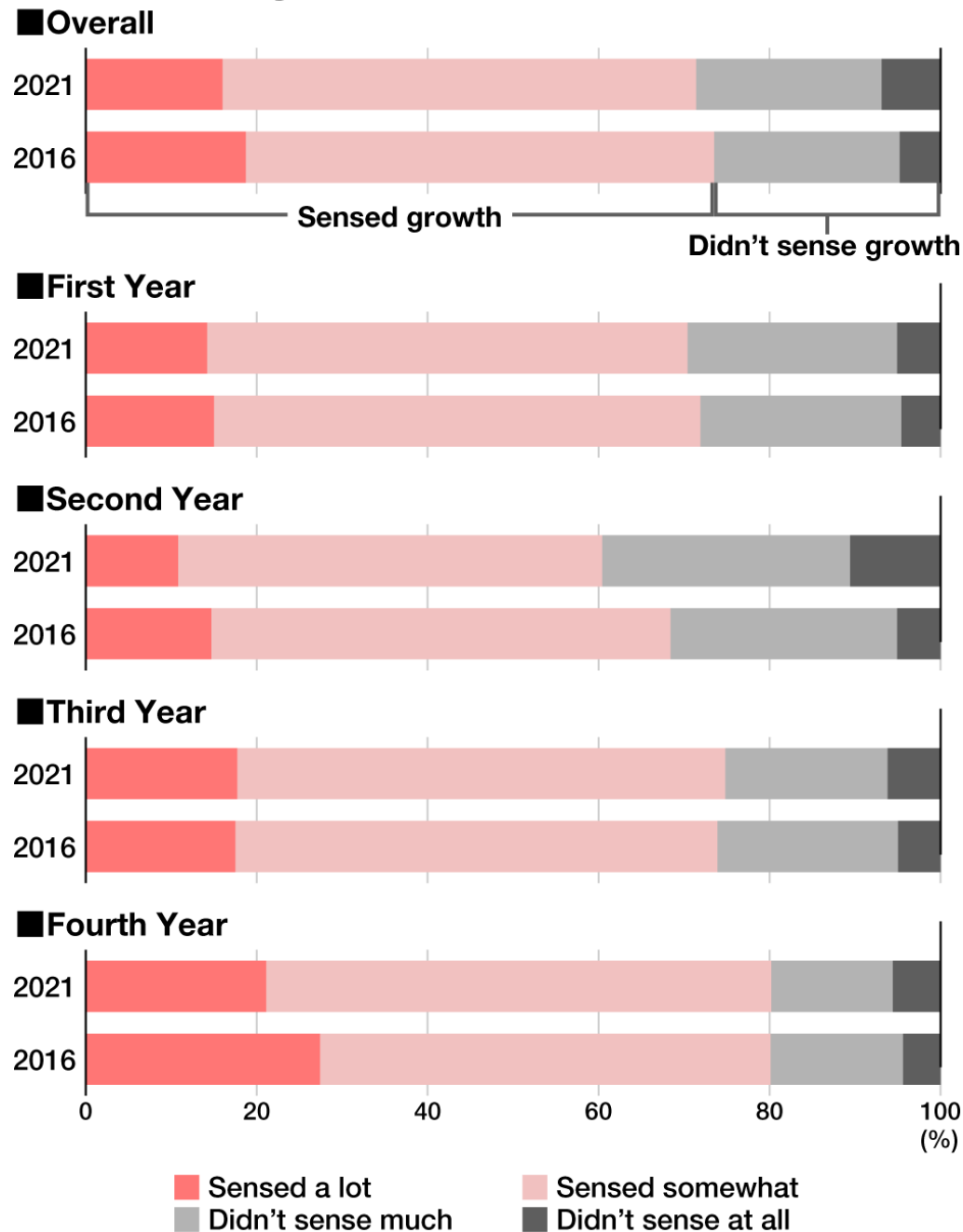
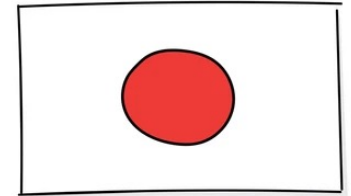
■ To chat and hang out with



4-6      7-10      11 or more

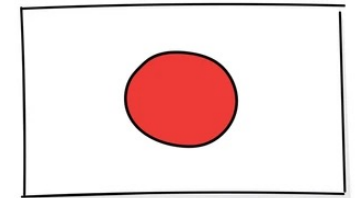


# Personal growth at university

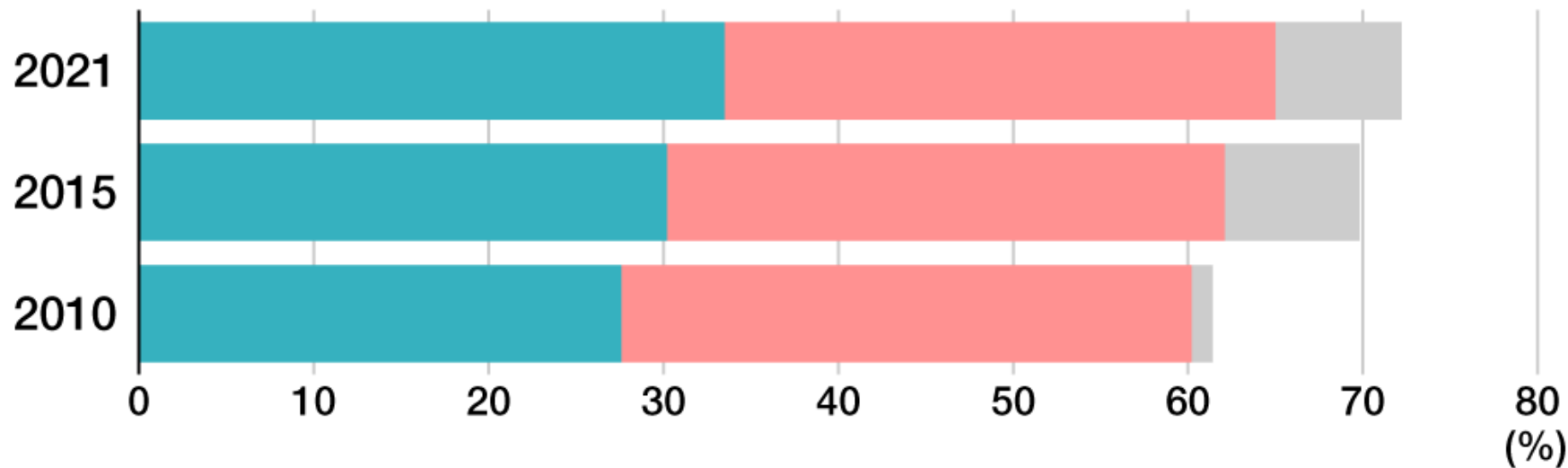


# More youth don't want a relationship

■ Women

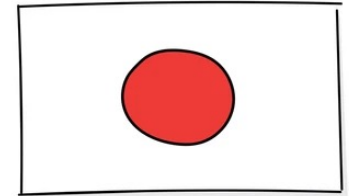


■ Men

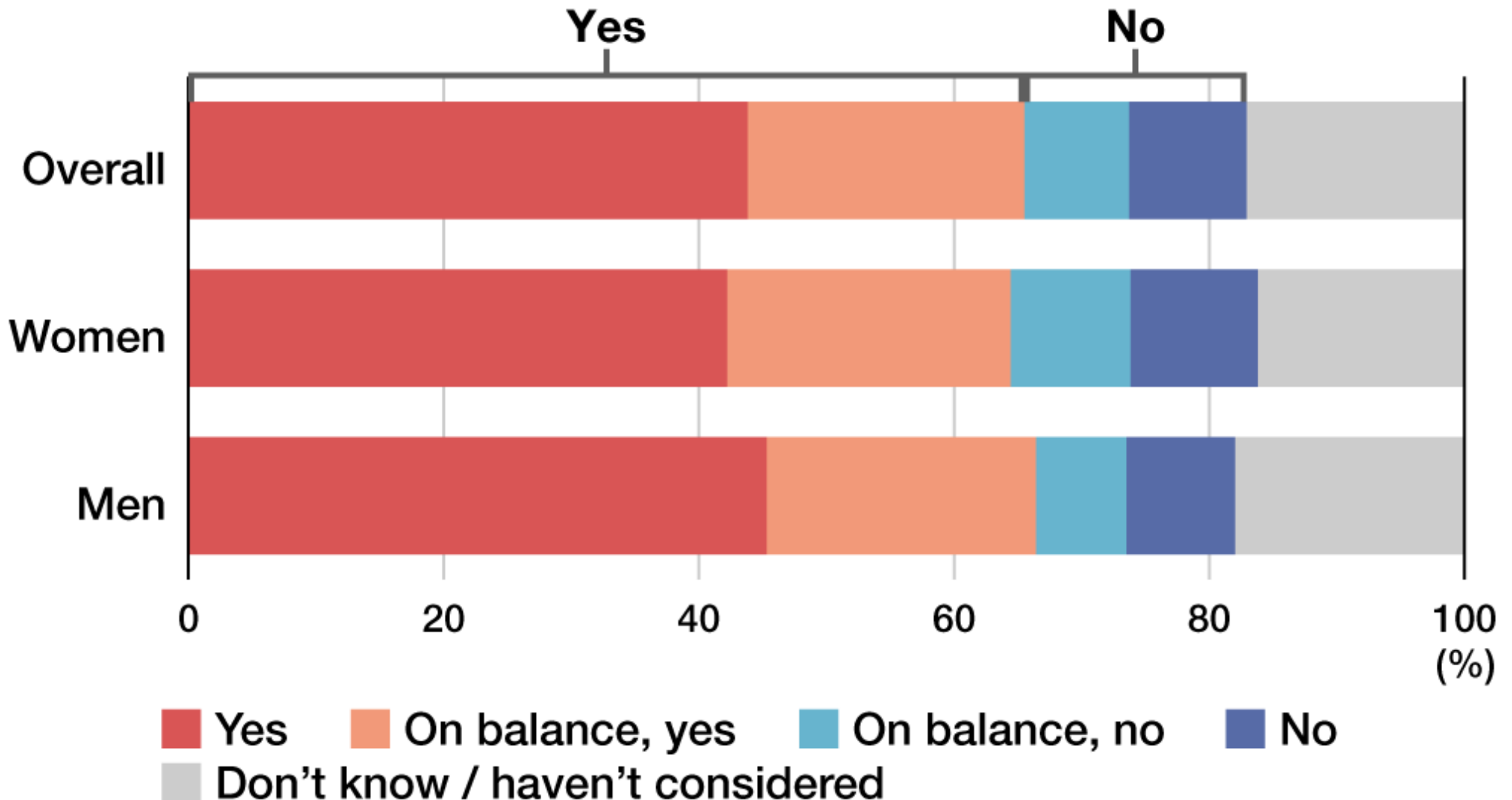


- No lover/Don't want a relationship
- No lover/Want a relationship
- No lover/Preference unclear

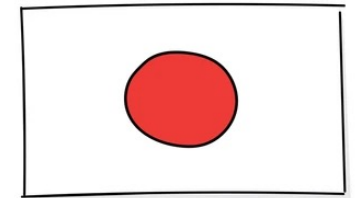
# A majority of youth want to marry



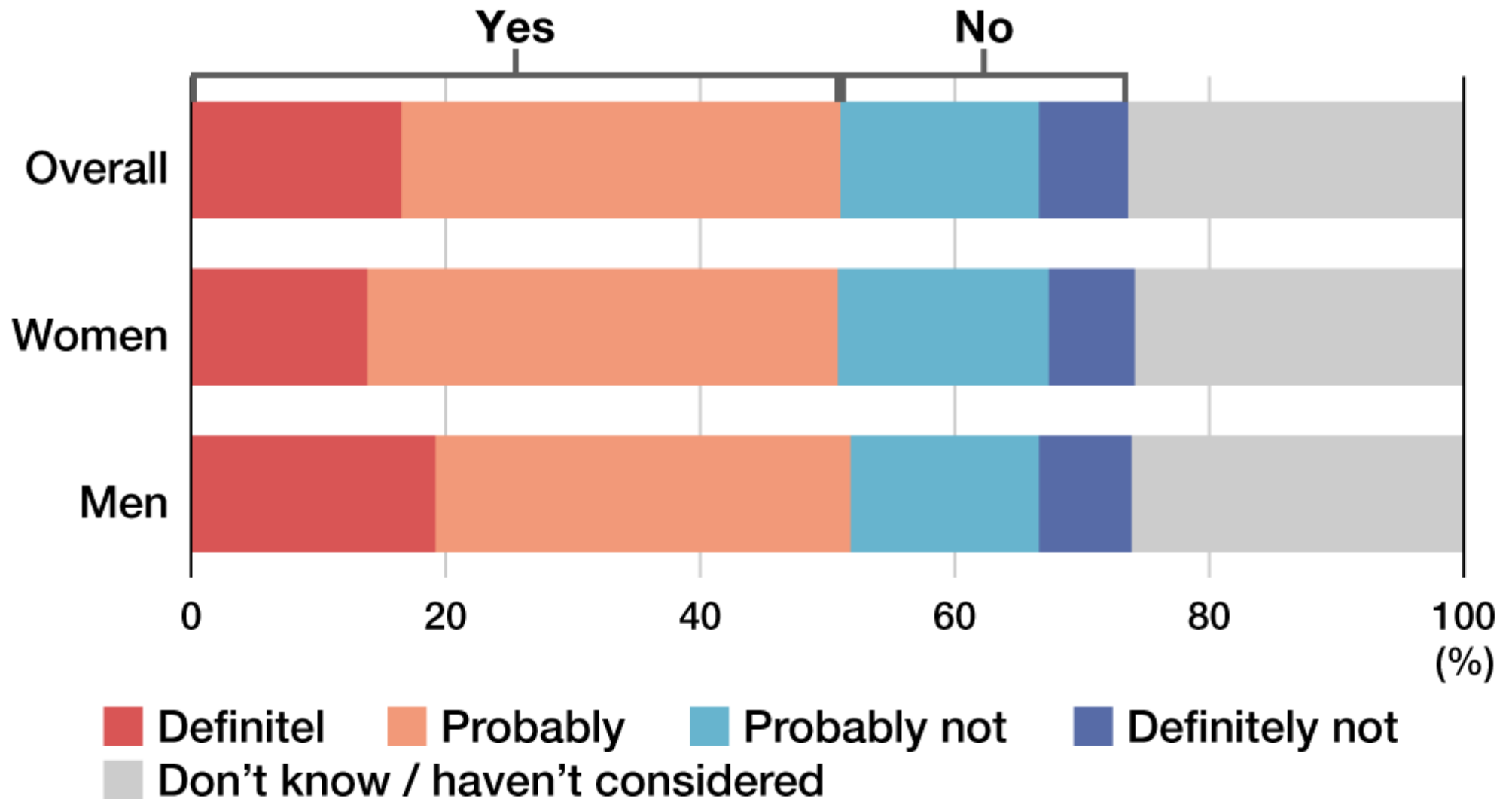
Do you want to marry in the future?



# Only half think they will marry

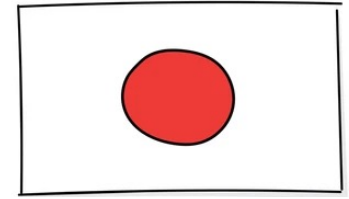
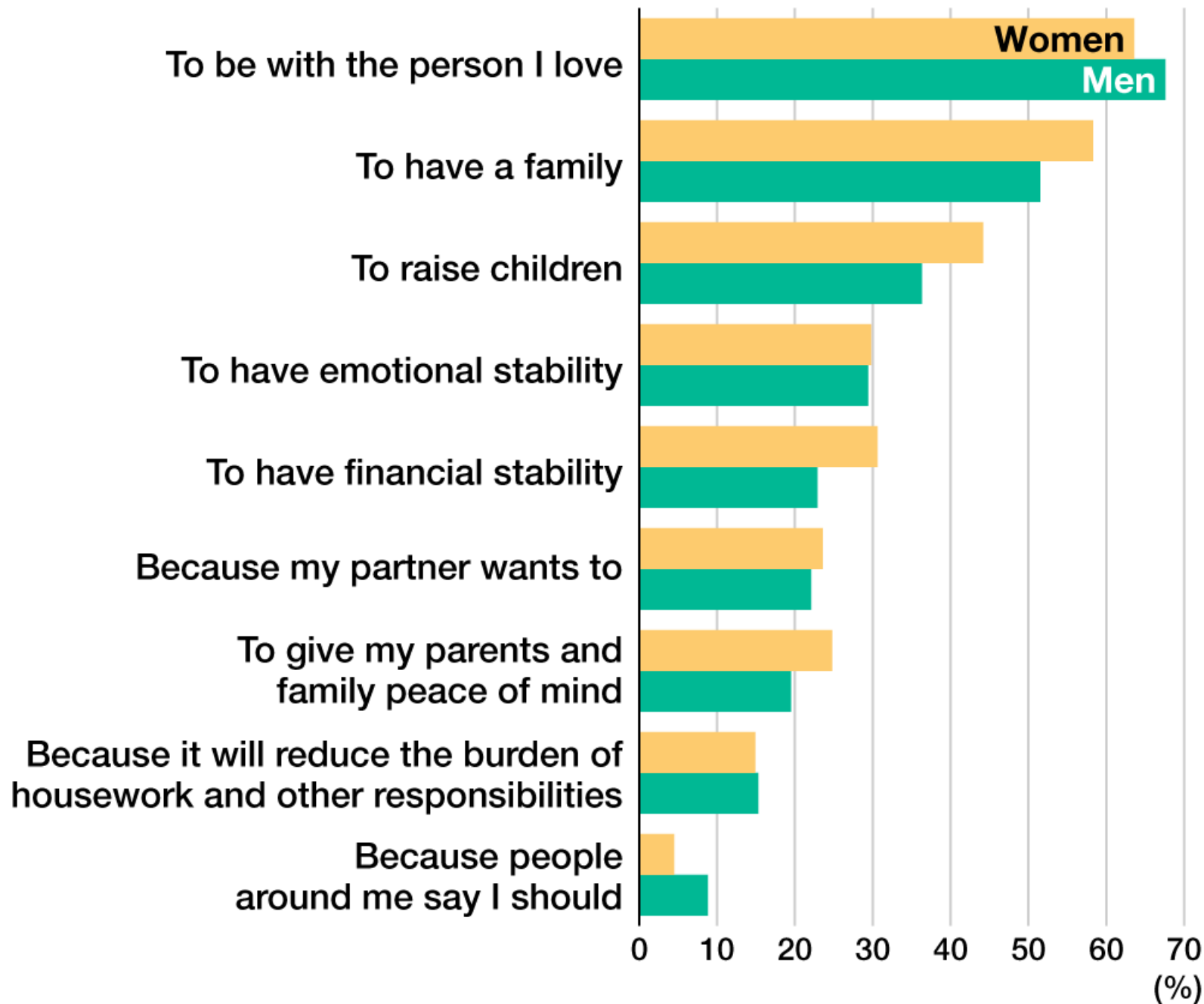


Do you think you will get married?

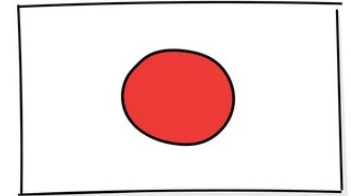
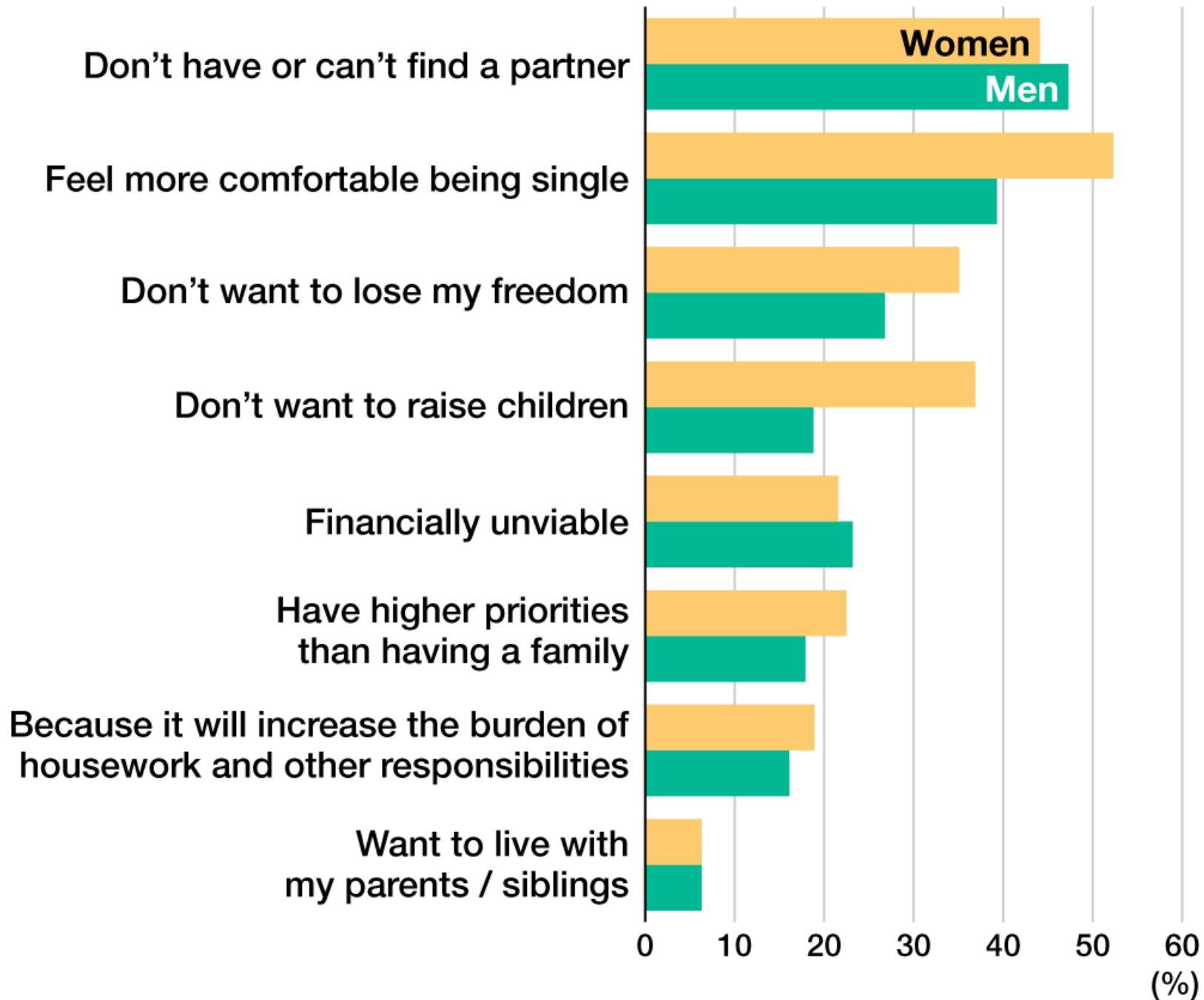




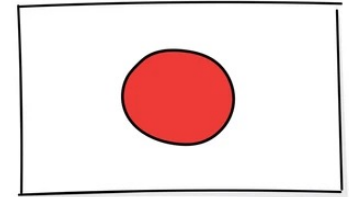
# Youth have many reasons to marry



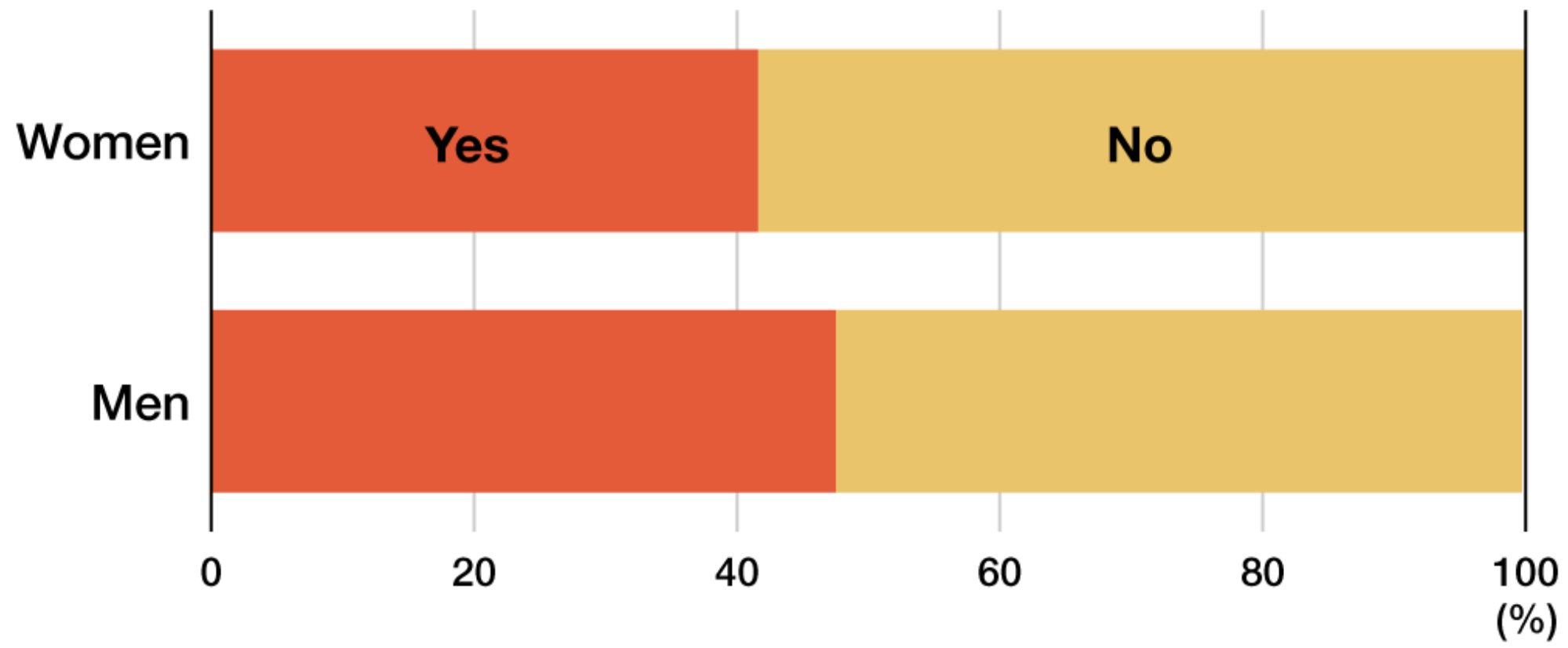
# ...and many reasons not to marry



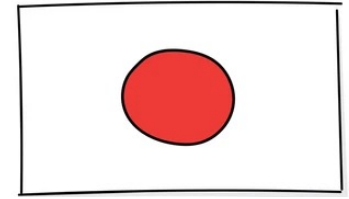
# Parents and relatives still ask ...



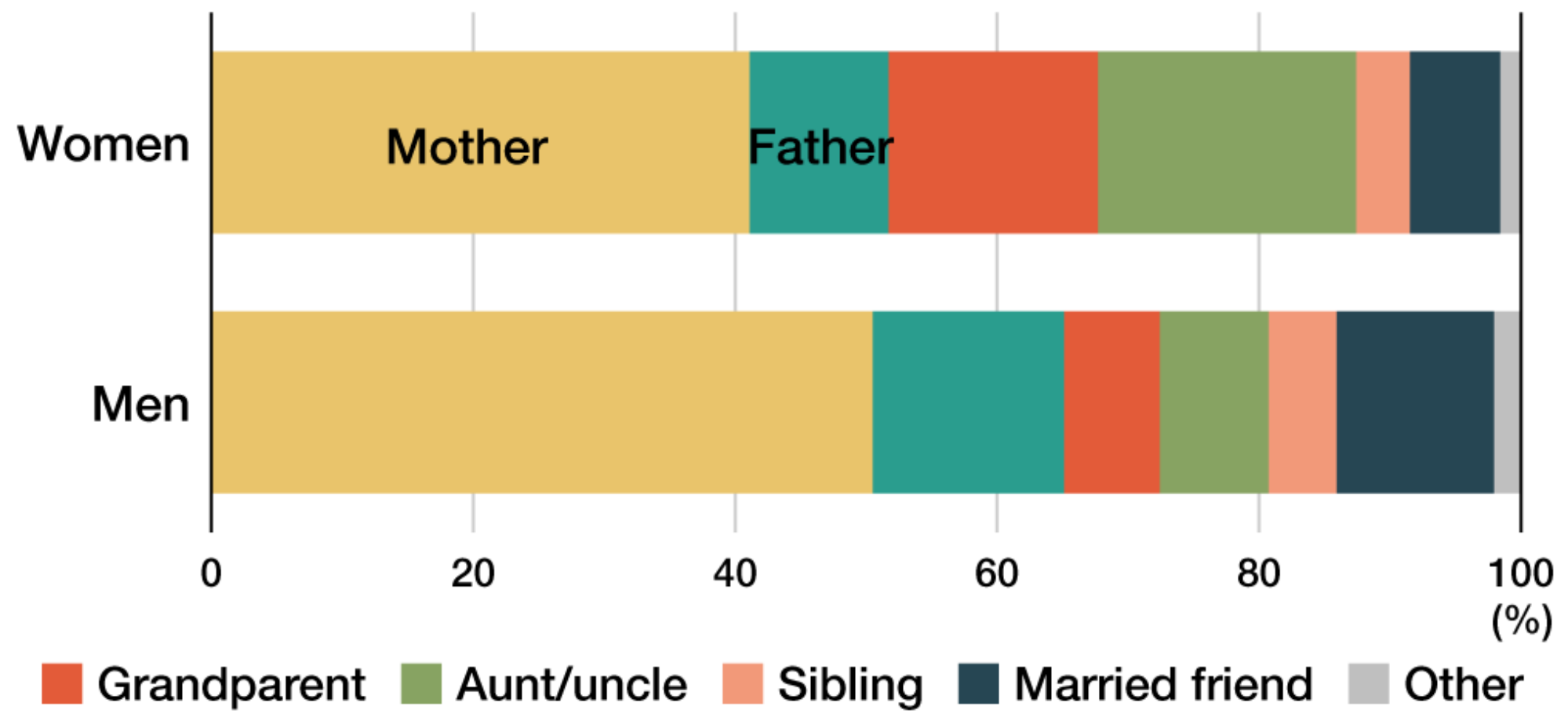
**When you visit your hometown, are you asked about getting married?**



# Parents and relatives still ask ...

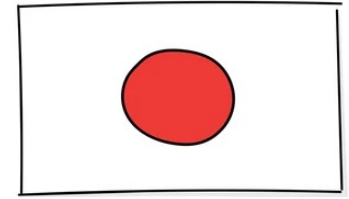


## Who is the main person who asks you?

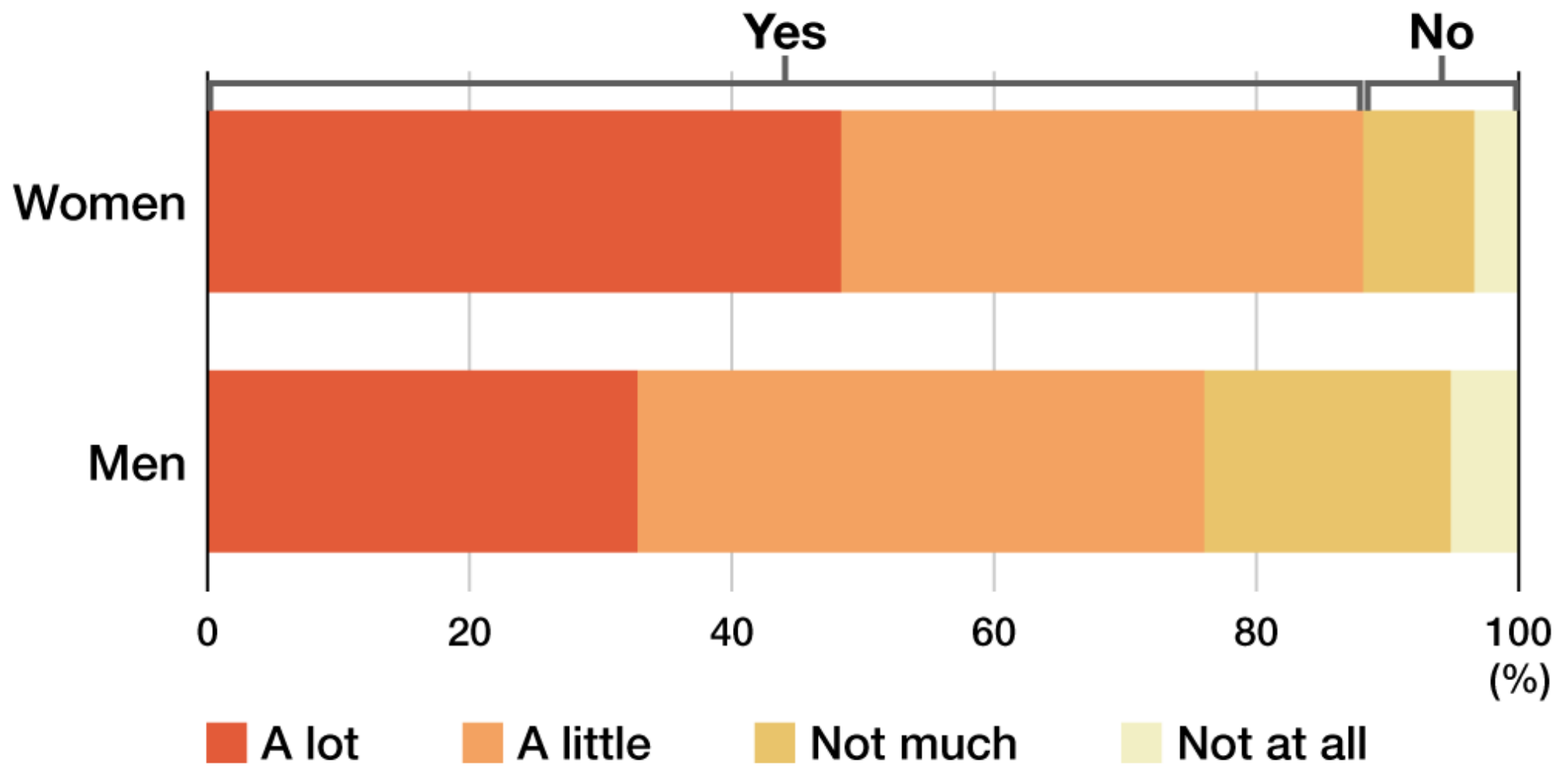




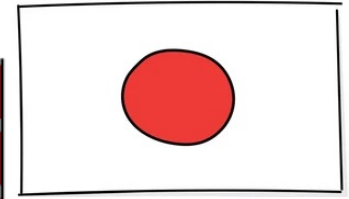
# Parents and relatives still ask ...



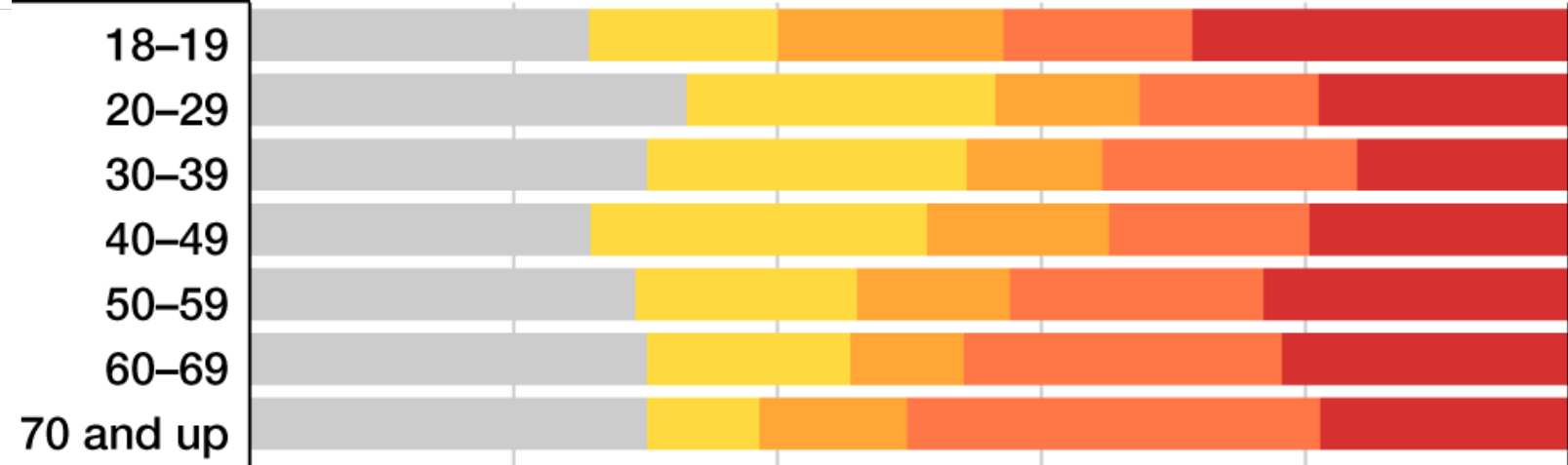
## Have you felt under pressure by being asked?



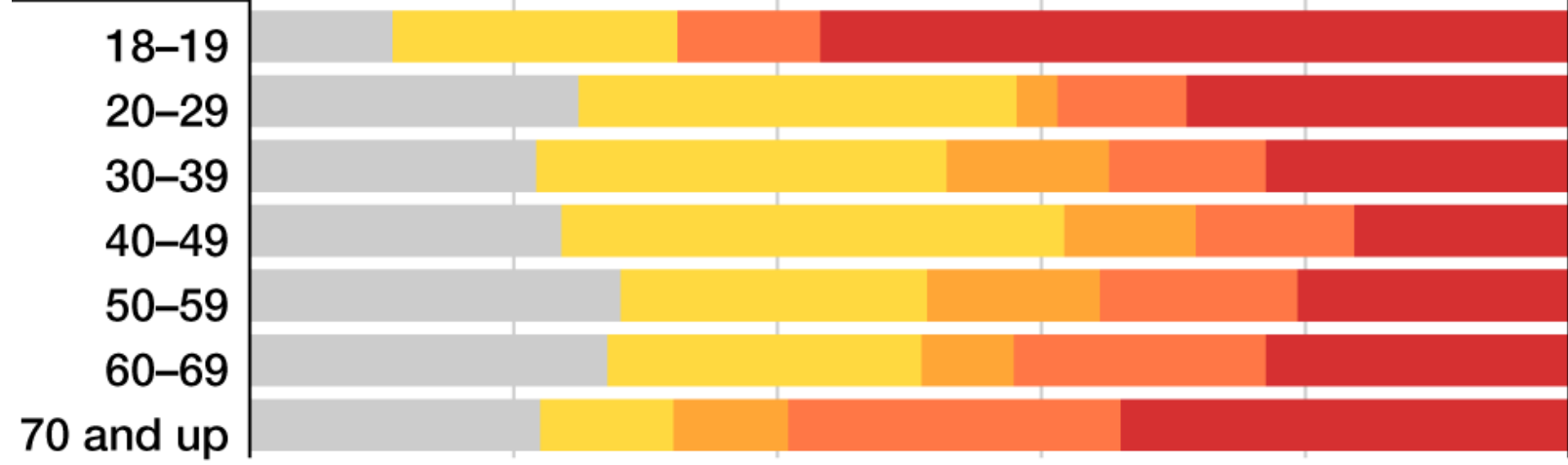
# Young Japanese people exercise



## Women



## Men



Never
  Less than twice a week
  Twice a week or more
  Twice a week or more (30 minutes or more)
  Active sports population

# Becoming an Adult

## 成人の日





# Becoming an Adult

## 成人の日





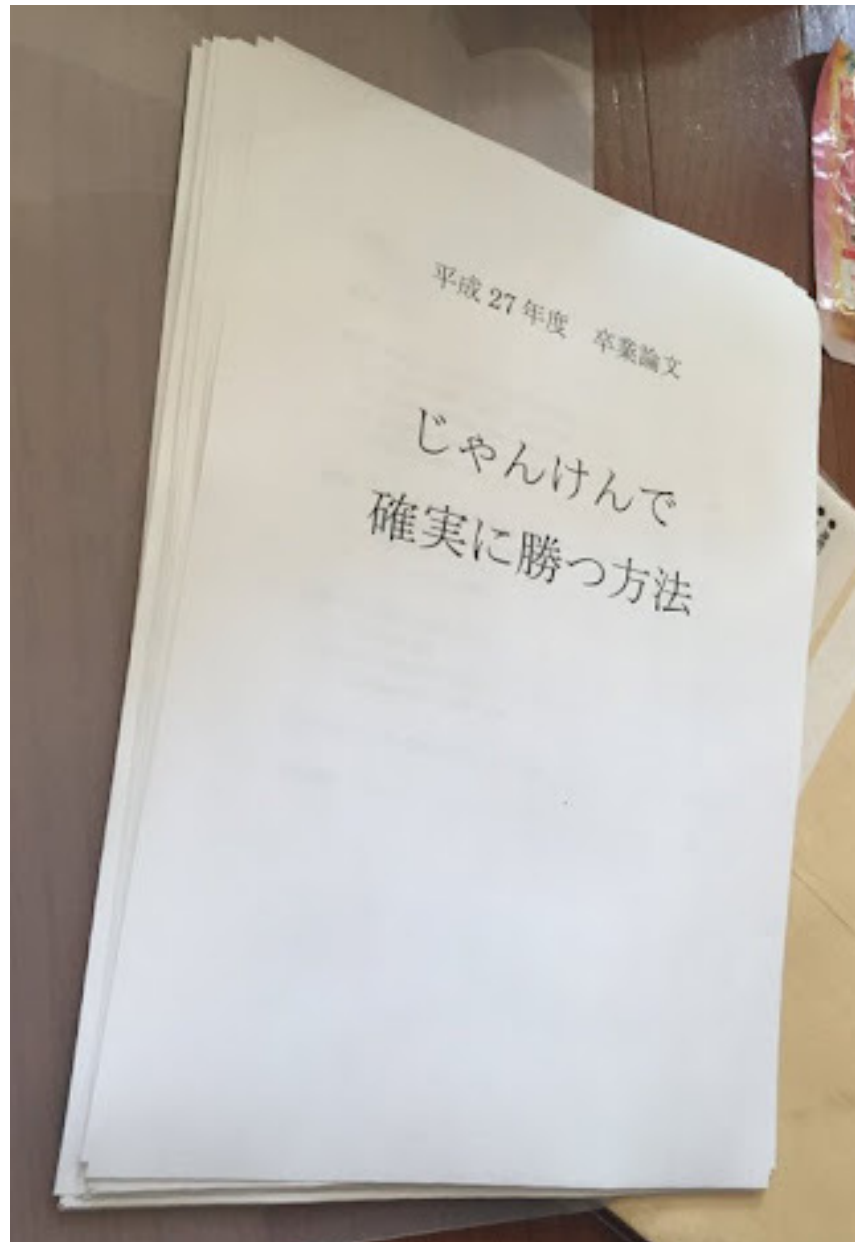
# 成人の日



# 成人の日



# Graduation Thesis 卒業論文



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# Graduation Ceremony

## 大学の卒業式







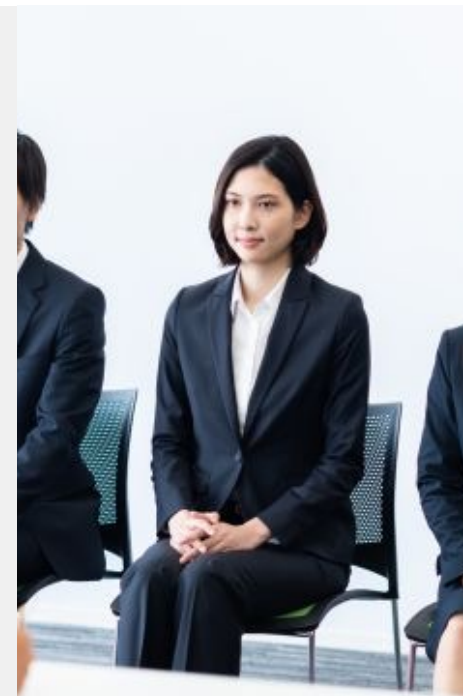
## **Topic 9: University Life**

1. Almost as many women as men are going to university now.
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6. Most young people want to marry but only half think they will.
7. Relatives often ask young people if they are getting married.<sup>149</sup>



## Topic 10: Working

1. Youth unemployment is very low.
2. Many Japanese high school students and most Japanese university students work part-time.
3. Including part-time work and pocket money, Japanese high school students' average monthly income is Kč3500, and Japanese university students Kč6000.
4. Job-hunting starts in third year with internships, but officially begins at the end of third year and continues into fourth year.
5. Students experience gender discrimination during job hunting.
6. Companies have a formal 入社式 to welcome new employees.







# 学生の バイト



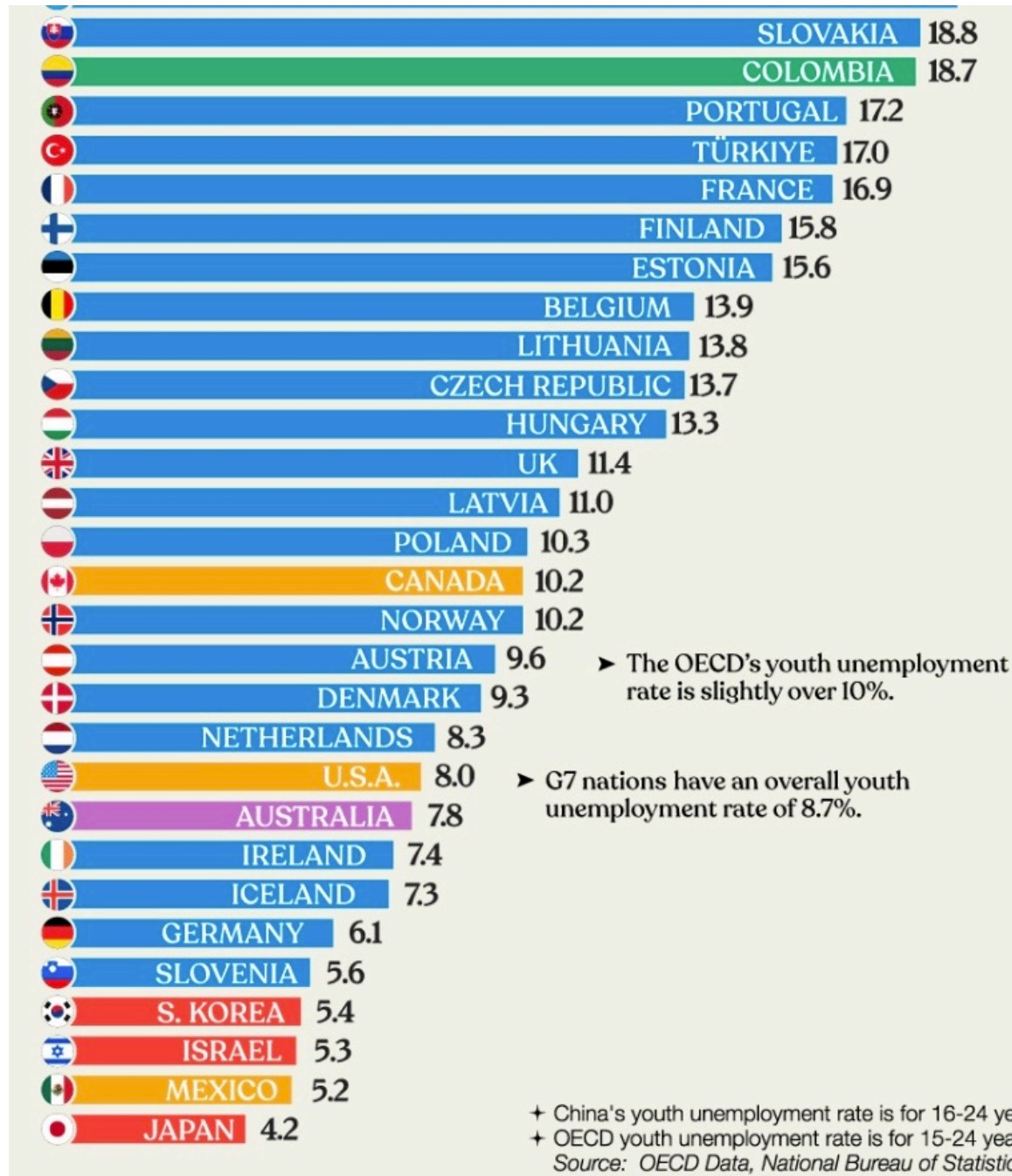


# 学生の バイト





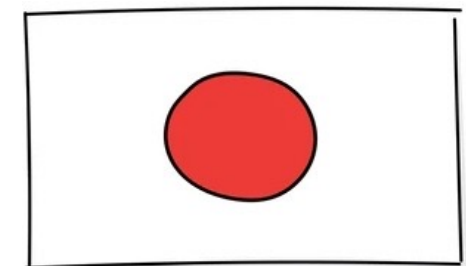
# Youth unemployment is low in Japan



18.8%



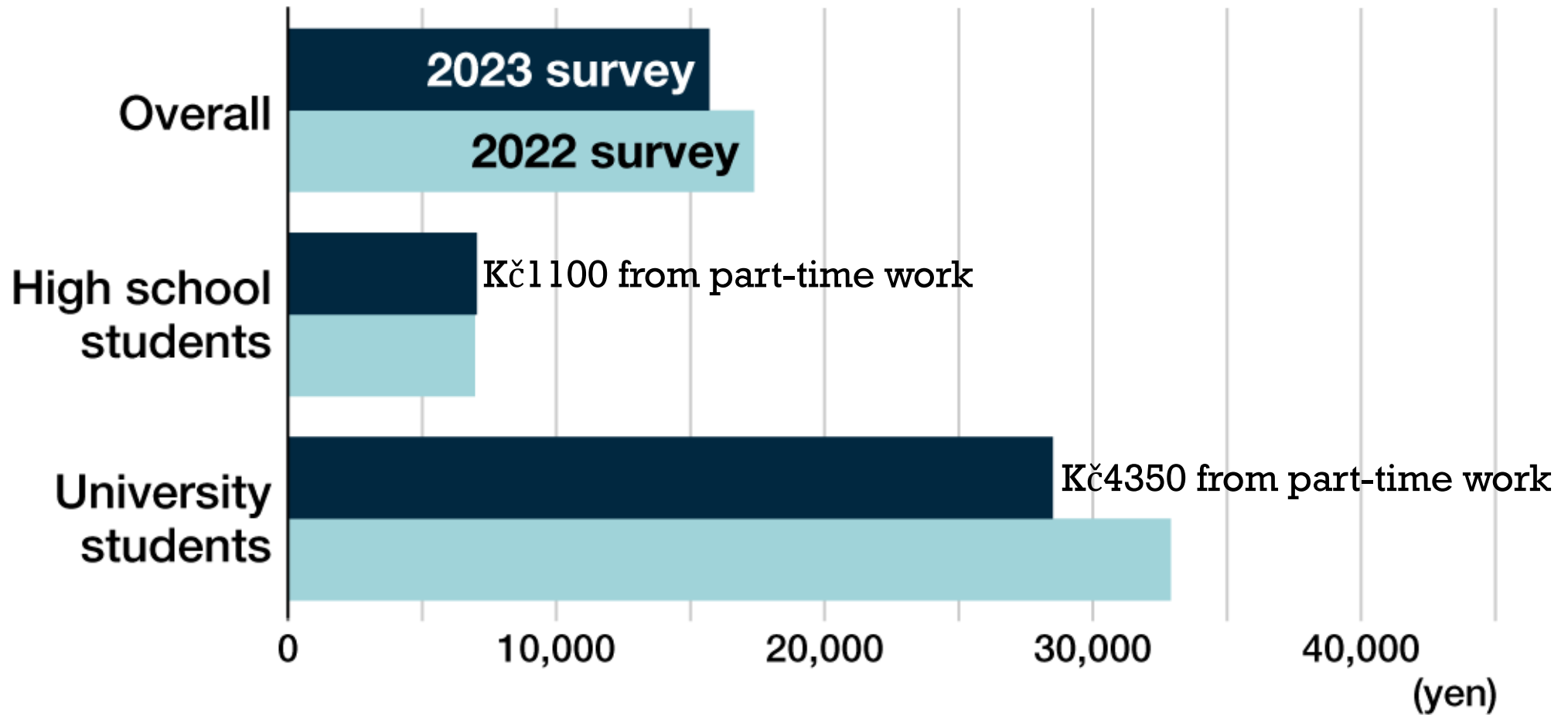
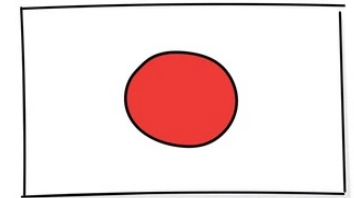
13.7%



4.2%

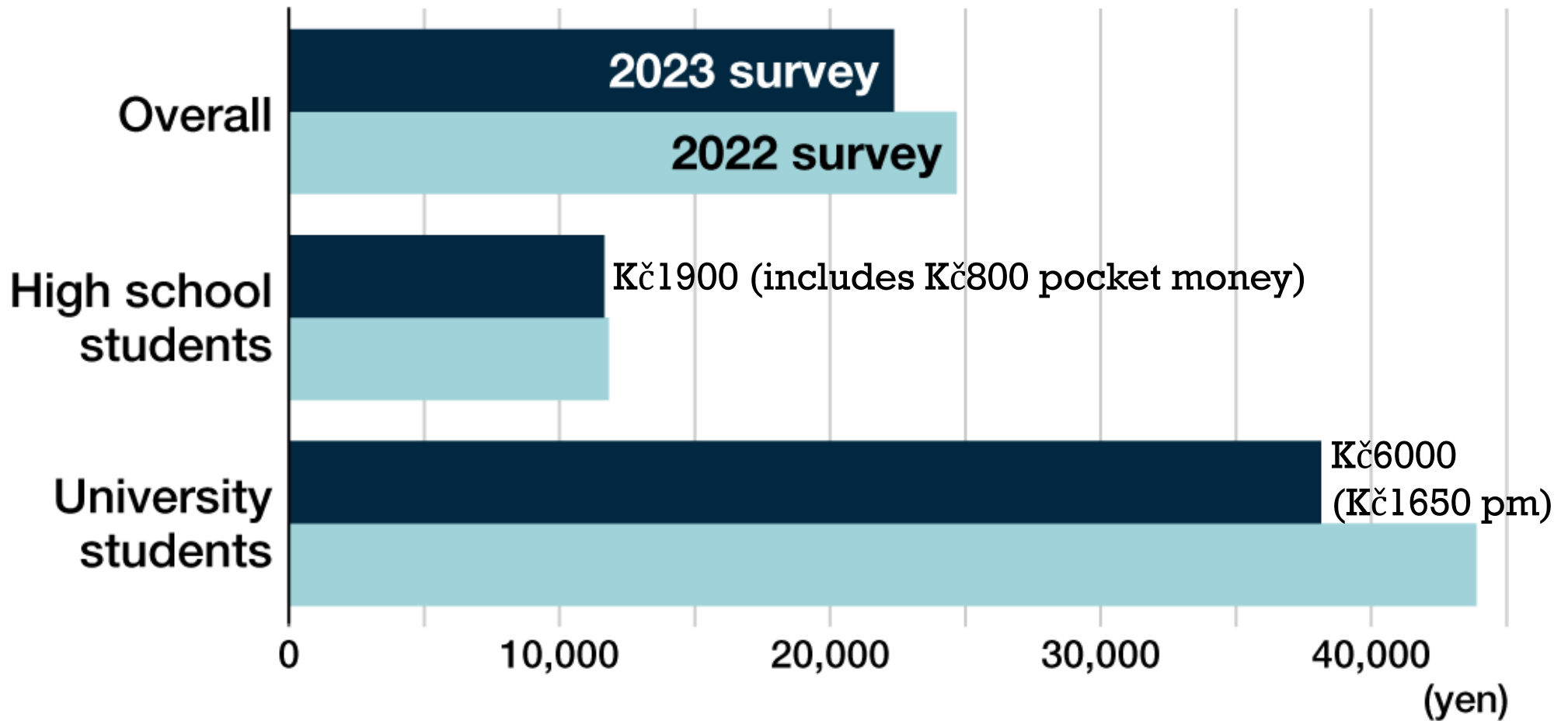
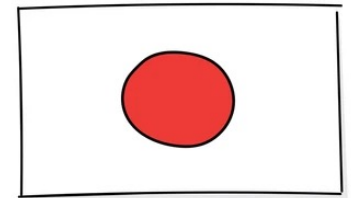
# Most students work part-time

## Monthly Income from Part-time Work



# Most students work part-time

## Average Monthly Income

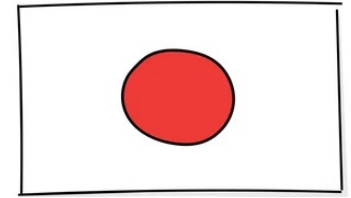




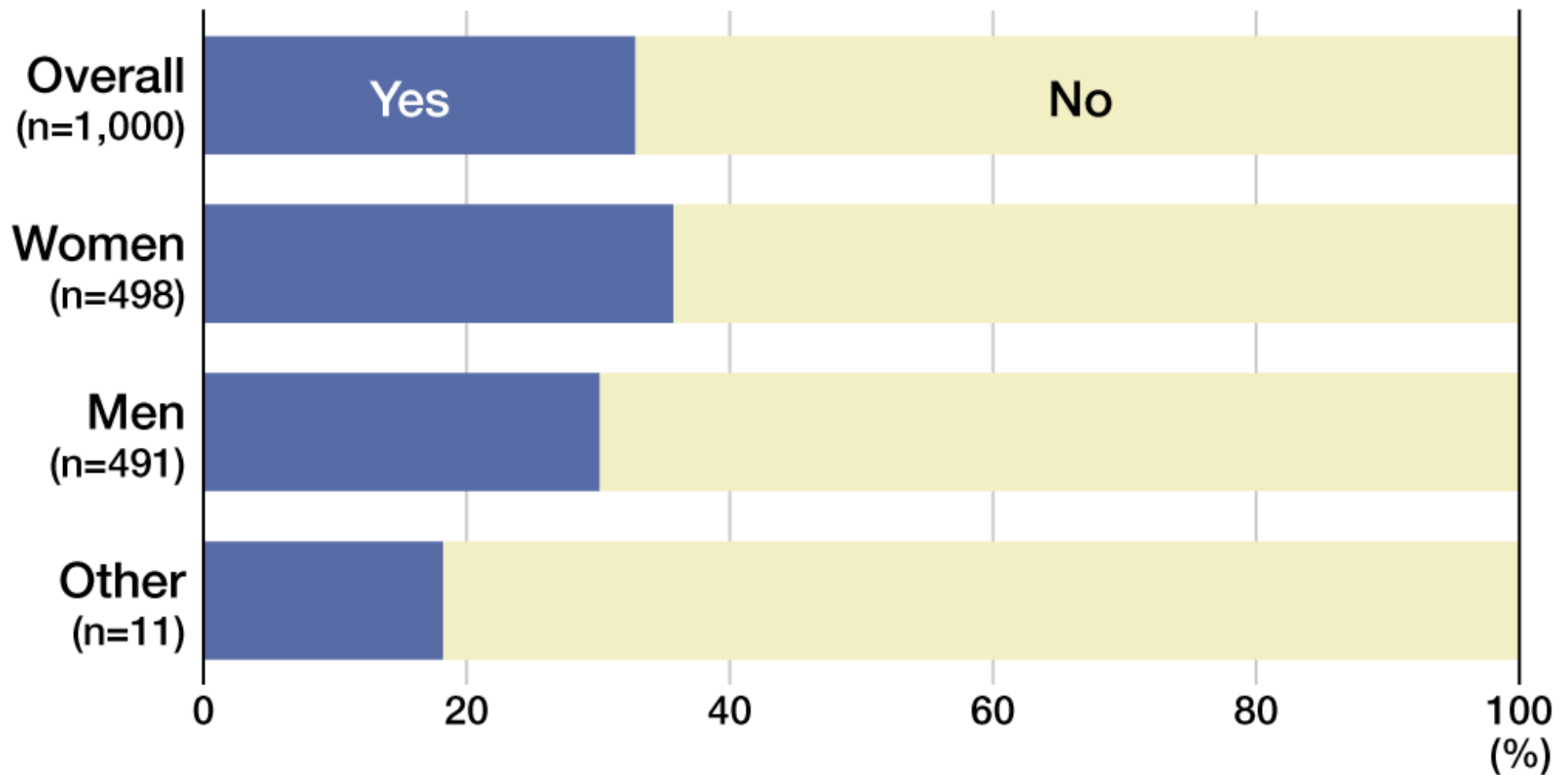
# Job Hunting 就職活動



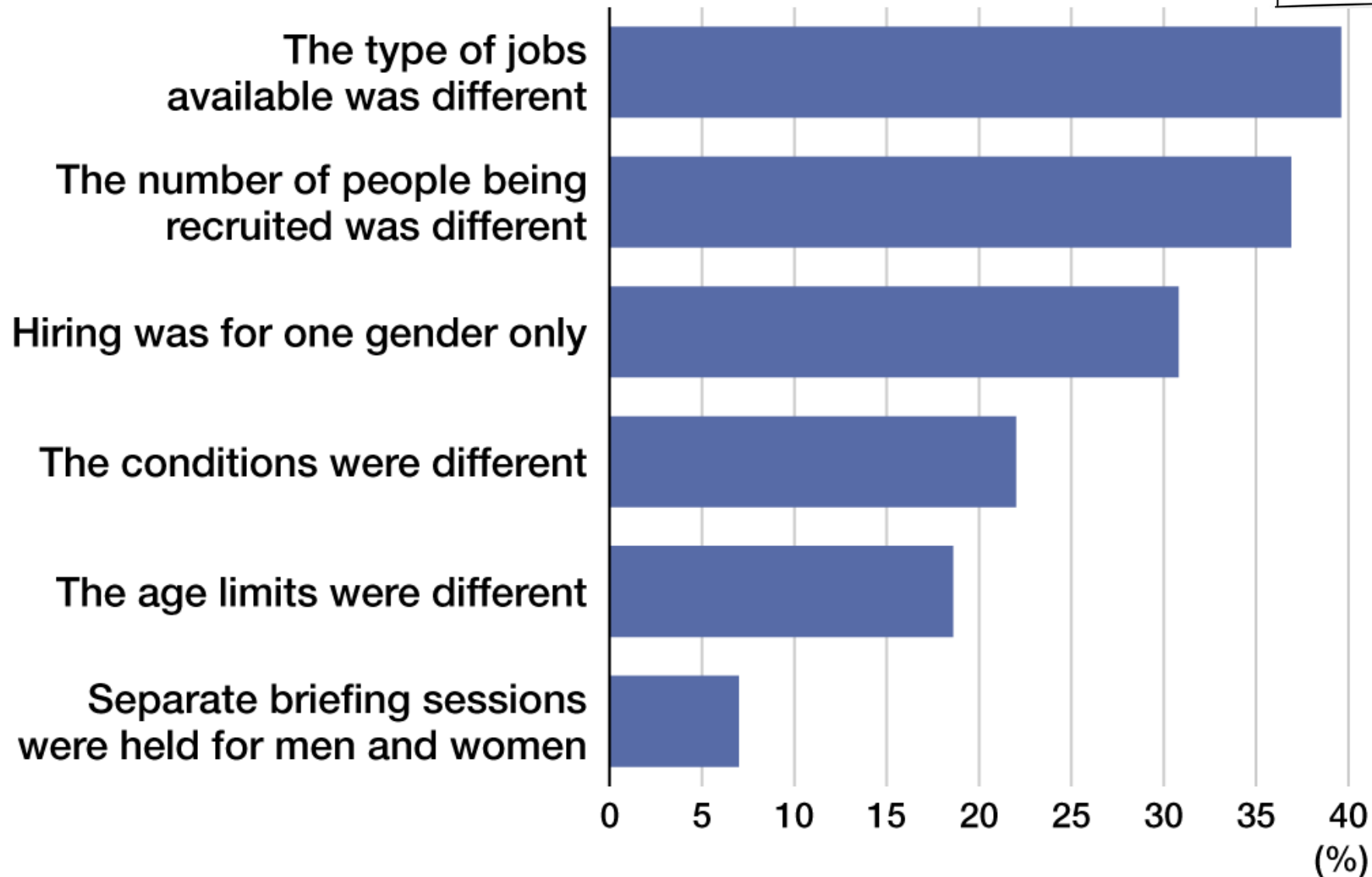
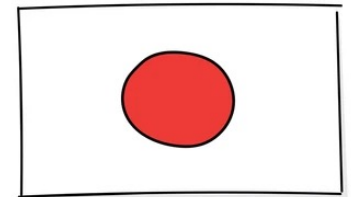
# Gender discrimination in job hunting



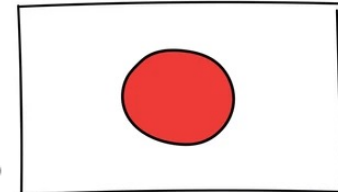
**Have you felt gender discrimination while job hunting?**



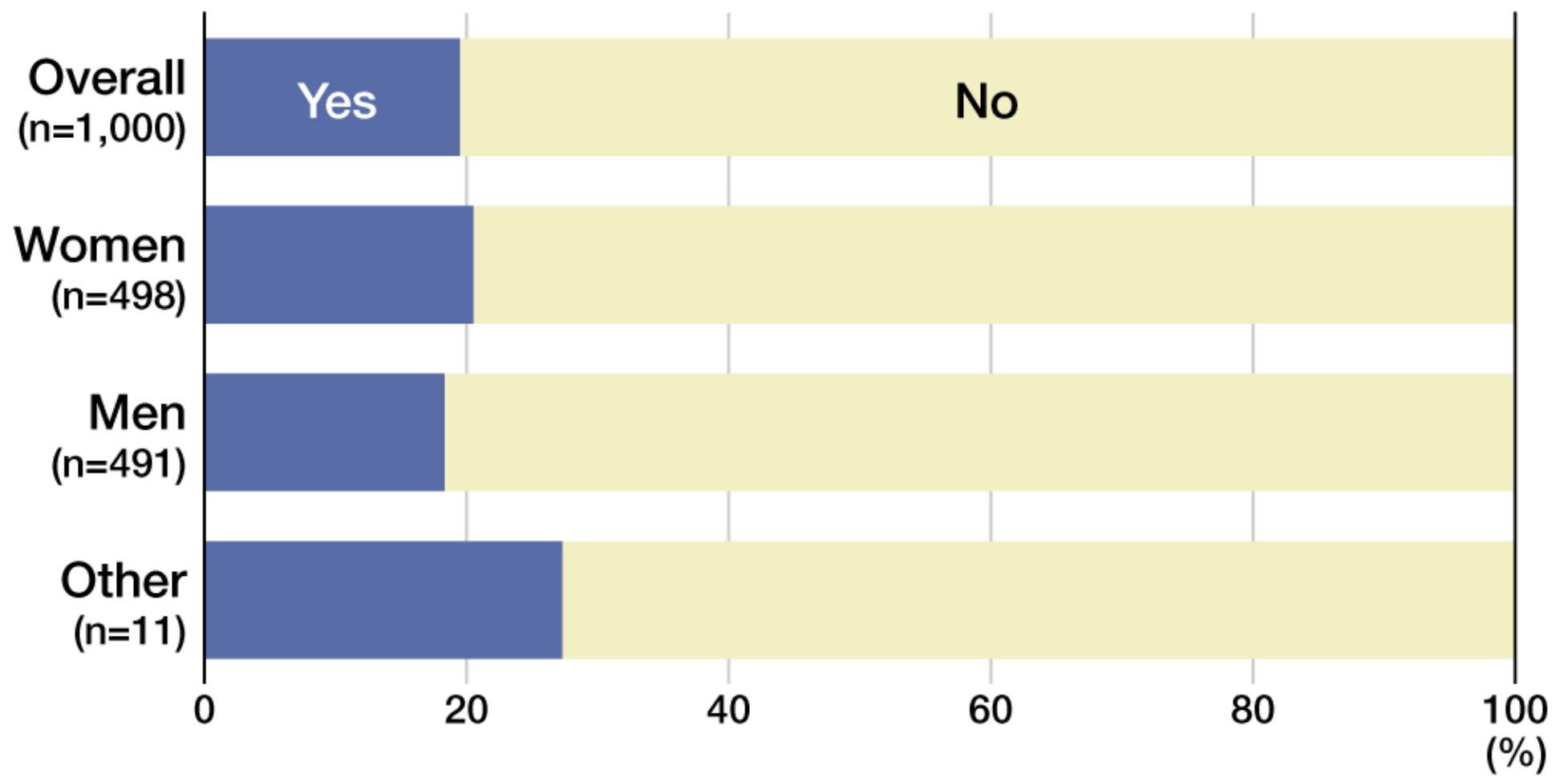
# Types of gender discrimination



# Inappropriate questions/comments



**Did you receive any inappropriate questions comments while job hunting?**



# Entering a Company 入社式





# Entering a Company 入社式



# Life as a 社会人







## Topic 10: Working

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