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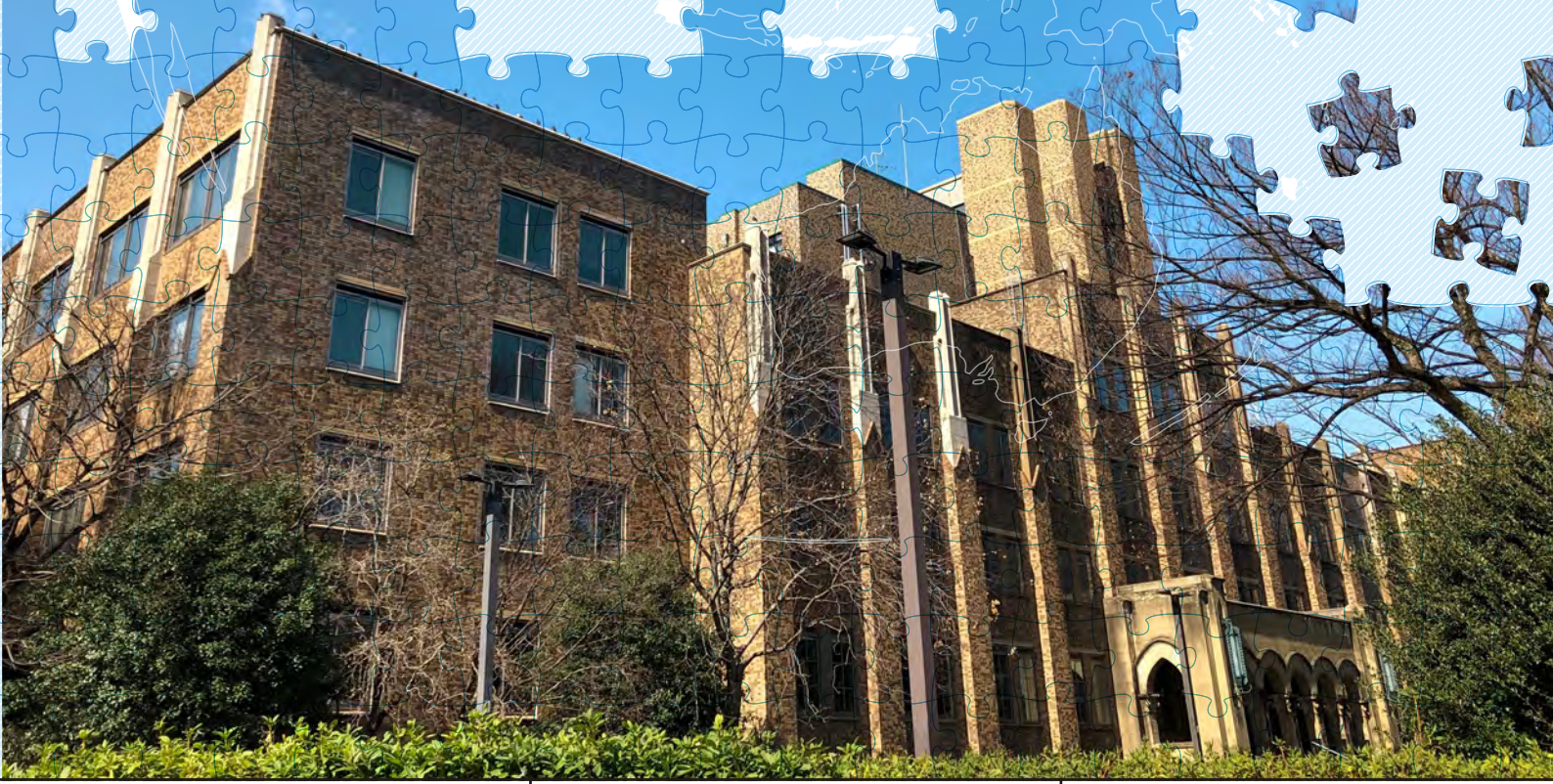
Factorial Survey Experiments on the Social Prestige of Nonstandard Workers: Details of the Survey and Experiment and Preliminary Results



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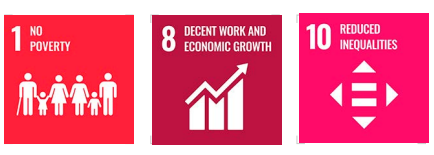

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Factorial Survey Experiments on the Social Prestige of Nonstandard Workers: Details of the Survey and Experiment and Preliminary Results

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to describe the experimental design of a factorial survey experiment, which was independently conducted to investigate the social prestige of nonstandard workers in Japan, as well as the design of the accompanying questionnaire survey. Additionally, this paper aims to confirm the descriptive distribution of social prestige derived from the survey. Traditional prestige research has focused primarily on differences in prestige by occupation (occupational prestige), yet the relationship between precarious employment, such as nonstandard work, and social prestige has not been fully explored. Although studies on occupational prestige have examined its distribution and cross-temporal and cross-societal consistency, limited attention has been given to the structure underlying these evaluations. To address this gap, a survey, including a factorial survey experiment, was conducted to examine the social prestige evaluations of nonstandard workers and the criteria guiding these evaluations. The primary objective of this paper is to provide a detailed account of the experimental and survey design. Preliminary analysis confirms the lower social prestige of nonstandard workers. Additionally, part-time workers generally hold lower social prestige than temporary workers do. When comparing the nonstandard worker penalty across occupations, it was observed that lower-prestige occupations exhibit a comparatively milder negative effect on prestige due to nonstandard worker status. Future research will further examine the social prestige of nonstandard workers in detail and clarify its relationship with job characteristics.

Keywords: Social prestige, Nonstandard employment, Factorial survey experiment

1. Introduction

This paper presents the experimental design and survey details of a factorial survey experiment conducted to clarify the relationship between social prestige and occupation/employment status while also presenting the preliminary results.

Previous research on social prestige has focused primarily on differences in social prestige based on occupation (occupational prestige). Occupation is an essential indicator when inequality is examined, and a series of occupational prestige studies have confirmed the consistency of prestige structures, making significant contributions to the development of socioeconomic status indicators (Hout and DiPrete 2006). With respect to occupational prestige, many studies have shown that a common occupational ranking structure is observable across different societies and periods (Nakao and Treas 1994; Treiman 1977), and differences in occupational prestige based on evaluator attributes are relatively limited (Bose and Rossi 1983; Siegel 1970).

Although there has been considerable research on occupational prestige, the impact of nonstandard work on social prestige remains underexplored. In the context of Japan, where membership-based employment has been emphasized (Imai 2011), nonstandard employment may occupy a distinct position in terms of social prestige, similar to that of occupations. Through a comparison of nonstandard work in East Asian countries such as Japan and South Korea, Arita (2016) suggested that nonstandard employment in Japan functions as a separate employee category, somewhat independent of occupation, despite being defined by factors such as fixed-term contracts, short working hours, and indirect employment. This standardization of the perception of nonstandard employment in Japan indicates that differences in employment status, including nonstandard employment, possess an independent social status distinct from that of occupations, which is reflected in social prestige. Indeed, Genji (2018) analyzed occupational ratings for 16 occupations and reported that nonstandard work significantly influences all of them, leading to an average reduction of approximately 8.8 points in occupational prestige scores.

Furthermore, although there has been substantial research examining social prestige, studies focusing on the criteria for its evaluation are limited (Lynn and Ellerbach 2017; Valentino 2020). It is essential to consider the basis of evaluations that determine social prestige, as the evaluation systems referenced in the determination of social prestige are closely linked to the mechanisms that generate inequality (Lamont 2012). Understanding these evaluation systems can illuminate the behavioral principles that drive actors in their pursuit of occupational achievement (Asad and Bell 2014; Young 2006). Additionally, if nonstandard workers in Japan are found to have lower social prestige than standard workers do, it would be worthwhile to investigate the criteria used in such evaluations and to understand the implications of nonstandard employment as a form of social status.

Based on these research interests, this study explores the impact of nonstandard work on social prestige evaluations, as well as the criteria used for such evaluations. Specifically, the study

focuses on three factors that determine the social prestige of nonstandard workers—job autonomy, job content, and promotion potential—while considering the context of nonstandard employment in Japan and the criteria for occupational prestige established in previous studies (Zhou 2005).

The aim of this paper is to present the details of the factorial survey experiment conducted in this context, along with the preliminary survey results. The following sections are organized as follows: Section 2 outlines the survey design, and Section 3 provides a detailed explanation of the design process of the factorial survey experiment. Section 4 presents the preliminary results, followed by an analysis related to para data in Section 5. Finally, Section 6 concludes the paper.

2. Survey

2.1. Overview of the survey

In this study, a factorial survey experiment, along with an accompanying social survey, was conducted to investigate the evaluation of social prestige attributed to nonstandard workers (Survey on Social Prestige and Status Evaluation). The factorial survey experiment is a research method that presents respondents with hypothetical profiles (referred to as vignettes), each composed of multiple factors, and asks them to provide their perceptions and evaluations of these vignettes (Nosanchuk 1972; Rossi et al. 1974). The experiments implemented in this study are specifically vignette experiments within the broader framework of factorial survey experiments.

The survey was conducted from Tuesday, September 3, to Thursday, September 12, 2024, and targeted registered monitors of NTT Com. All the responses were collected via a web-based self-administered questionnaire (CAWI), with participants limited to individuals aged 20– to 59. Conducting the survey online allowed us to utilize the benefits of web surveys, specifically the easy random assignment of factors. The sample was selected using proportional allocation based on gender, age, and education level, followed by equal allocation based on employment status. A total of 2,008 valid responses were obtained. Because each respondent completed 18 evaluations of social status, a total of 36,144 evaluations (2,008 respondents × 18 evaluations) were collected. The survey consisted of a factorial survey experiment in which respondents evaluated the social status of hypothetical individuals, followed by questions about the respondents' personal characteristics. The main survey items are listed in Table 1.

2.2. Sampling

In this survey, the target population was defined as men and women aged 20– to 59 years. To ensure sample selection from this target population, participants were screened to confirm that they were within the specified age range at the time of the survey. To achieve unbiased sampling, proportional allocation was conducted using data from the 2020 Population Census (Statistics Bureau of Japan 2022), which is based on gender (1. Male / 2. Female), age (1. 20–29/2. 30–39/3. 40–49/4. 50–59),

Table 1. Major survey items

Face items	Gender
	Age
	Educational background
	Employment status
Status evaluation for vignettes	
Vignette evaluation criteria	
Work-related items	Firm size
	Current occupation
	Job title
	Reasons for taking nonstandard employment
	Income
	Working hours
	Period of employment contract
	Work experience (by employment status)
Workplace-related items	Proportion of nonstandard workers
	Disparity between standard and nonstandard workers
	Differences in job content between standard and nonstandard workers
Family- and origin-related items	Marital status
	Spouse's employment status
	Living conditions at age 15
Consciousness-related items	Status identification (10 levels)
	Consciousness regarding society and labor
Network-related items	Occupation of close acquaintances

and educational background (1. Junior high school, high school, or secondary specialized training schools; 2. Vocational schools, junior colleges, professional junior colleges, technical colleges, universities, or graduate schools). Furthermore, to accurately represent diversity within nonstandard employment, equal allocation was applied based on respondents' employment status (1. Managers, regular employees, or regular staff; 2. Part-time workers or temporary workers; 3. Contract, temporary, commissioned, dispatched, or subcontracted workers; 4. Self-employed, family workers, home-based workers, or unemployed). The respondents were assigned to allocation cells according to their answers to screening questions, and those placed in cells that had already reached the quota were excluded. With this sampling method, the final sample size for the online survey was set at 2,004 [(1)].

2.3. Evaluation questions for social prestige and the measurement scale

When developing vignette evaluation questions, both the wording of the questions and the measurement scale are critical considerations. First, with respect to wording, items were constructed using the term "social status," which has been used in previous occupational prestige surveys (Smith and Son 2014; Ulfsdotter and Nordlander 2023; Newlands and Lutz 2024). However, this study needed to modify the wording to focus on assessing the social status of vignettes that include nonoccupational factors, such as nonstandard employment, rather than focusing solely on occupations, as in the 1995 SSM survey's prestige questionnaire. In this study, respondents were asked to evaluate social status using the following prompt: "In general, people sometimes distinguish between high and low social status. If you were to classify the person currently displayed in such a manner, which category would you place them in, from 1 (lowest) to 9 (highest)?"[(2)]. To facilitate quick understanding, the term "social prestige" is presented in bold.

With respect to the measurement scale, a method that applies the traditional "card and ladder" approach to an internet survey was adopted (Goyder 2009). This adaptation allows for a reasonable replication of the 1– to 9 ladder-like ratings used in the original card and ladder method on a digital platform. As a result, the collected data were based on a nine-point scale, similar to the scales used in surveys such as the GSS (Smith and Son 2014). The measurement scale was closely linked to the assumed variable scale in the analysis. For accurate experimental design in vignette selection, a linear model was most appropriate (Auspurg and Hinz 2015). Therefore, using a nine-point scale, as adopted in the GSS survey, rather than the five-point scale used in the 1995 SSM survey's prestige questionnaire, was preferable for the experimental design. The actual evaluation screen is displayed in Figure 1 in Section 3.3.

3. Experimental design

3.1. Factor and level setting

When conducting a vignette experiment, the primary consideration is the number of factors and the levels that comprise these factors in the presented vignettes. It is advisable to keep the number of vignette factors to the minimum required for addressing the research question, ideally not exceeding seven (Auspurg et al. 2014; Sauer et al. 2011). This recommendation aligns with psychological research, which suggests that humans can typically process approximately seven conditions simultaneously (Miller 1994). Based on the core questions of this study, occupation and employment status were essential factors, along with job characteristics such as job autonomy, job content, and promotion potential. At this stage, the number of necessary vignette factors was five. Therefore, this study included five factors. To avoid increasing the number of factors beyond this limit, attributes that were not among these five but were deemed important for vignette evaluation were represented by specific levels, as explained later.

The number of levels should be kept as low as possible (Auspurg and Hinz 2015). This is because the vignette universe grows exponentially with the number of levels for each factor, leading to deviations in estimates based on the sampled vignette fraction from the ideal full factorial design. Additionally, it is preferable to maintain similar numbers of levels across factors (Auspurg and Hinz 2015), as factors with more levels tend to draw more attention from respondents and exert a greater influence on evaluations than do factors with fewer levels (Wittink et al. 1982). In this survey, the number of levels for the occupation factor, which requires selection from multiple existing occupations, was set to 4, whereas it was set to 3 for other factors.

The specific level settings were determined using the following procedure. First, a broad range of occupations was selected based on the 1995 occupational prestige scores (Tsuzuki ed. 1998), ranked from high to low. The selection was further limited to occupations where the distinction between standard and nonstandard workers would be clear to respondents and where the presence of nonstandard workers could be easily visualized by evaluators [(3)]. Consequently, four occupations were chosen as levels in this experiment: 'system engineer', 'accountant', 'convenience store clerk', and 'cleaner'.'

For employment status, three levels were established: 'standard worker (*Haken-Shain*),' 'part-time job (*Arubaito*),' and 'temporary worker (*Haken-Shain*).' Both 'part-time job (*Arubaito*)' and 'temporary worker (*Haken-Shain*)' among nonstandard workers aimed to examine differences in employment relationships between these two categories.

With respect to job autonomy, job content, and promotion potential, three levels were defined for each factor: two levels indicating presence or absence and one indicating no display. This design facilitated interpretation by using the absence of these factors as the reference category in subsequent analysis. Job autonomy was defined as the ability to independently decide or change work methods; job content referred to whether the job responsibilities were equivalent or more advanced for regular employees; and promotion potential was defined as the likelihood of receiving a promotion within the next few years. Table 2 summarizes the factors and levels used in the experiment.

With these settings, there were 5 factors, with 4, 3, 3, 3, and 3 levels, respectively. Thus, the vignette universe consisted of 324 combinations (=4×3×3×3×3).

3.2. Sampling of vignettes

It is impossible for a single evaluator to assess all 324 vignettes in the vignette universe. Therefore, a subset of vignettes (vignette fraction) was selected for evaluation by each respondent. Although many studies determine the presented vignettes through random sampling (Wallander 2009), random sampling has been noted to introduce potential issues, such as spurious correlations with unidentifiable regressors, which can result in omitted variable bias and inaccurate parameter estimates (Auspurg and Hinz 2015). In studies such as this one, which focus on the effects of vignette attributes (factors), maintaining high factor orthogonality and level balance among the vignettes evaluated by each

Table 2. Factors and levels used in the experiment

Factor		Level	Factor		Level
Employ-ment status	1	Standard worker	Job con-tent	1	(Not displayed)
	2	Part-time worker (*Arubaito*)		2	The job contents of standard and non-standard workers at the same workplace are the same.
	3	Temporary worker		3	The standard employees at the same workplace are performing advanced tasks.
Occupa-tion	1	Systems engineer			
	2	Accounting worker			
	3	Convenience store clerk			
	4	Cleaner			
Possibility of salary increase	1	(Not displayed)	Job au-tonomy	1	(Not displayed)
	2	There is a possibility of a salary increase within the next few years.		2	This person can decide or change the way he or she does his or her work on his or her own.
	3	There is no possibility of a salary increase within the next few years.		3	This person cannot decide or change the way he or she does his or her work on his or her own.

respondent is critical (Auspurg and Hinz 2015). To ensure accurate parameter estimation, this study employed a D-efficient design, described below. The D-efficient design assesses the D-efficiency of a sampled vignette fraction on a scale from 0– to 100, with 100 representing a vignette fraction that fully satisfies factor orthogonality (correlation among factors) and level balance (equal probability of levels) (Dülmer 2007; Kuhfeld et al. 1994). This approach relaxes the constraints of a completely orthogonal design, allowing for more flexible experimental designs. D-efficiency is calculated using the following formula (Auspurg and Hinz 2015).

$$D = 100 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n_s} \cdot |X' \cdot X|^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)$$

Here, $|X' \cdot X|$ denotes the Fisher information matrix of the vignette variables, n_s represents the number of sampled vignettes, and p is the number of parameters to be estimated. Based on this D-efficiency, a seed vignette fraction was extracted from the vignette universe. The number of vignettes evaluated by each respondent was determined by considering the change in D-efficiency and the burden on respondents. According to Auspurg and Hinz (2015), respondent fatigue becomes noticeable when the number of vignette evaluations per respondent exceeds 10. However, Bansak et al. (2018) reported that while satisficing behavior increased when the number of tasks reached 30, it

was not severe enough to significantly impact the results. Most recent studies conduct experiments with approximately 10– to 20 evaluations per respondent (Liebig 2015). Nevertheless, the number of evaluations largely depends on empirical practices, making this a challenging issue. Therefore, this study set the number of vignette evaluations between 10 and 20, considering both D-efficiency and respondent workload.

The process of setting the experimental design is detailed here. First, the model was built, and the variables to be estimated were identified. For the target variables, a vignette fraction was sampled to minimize confounding between factors and maximize level balance. The variables to be estimated included the main effects of vignette attributes and the interaction effects between two variables. It was determined that at least 15 trials would be necessary to estimate these variables.

Next, how D-efficiency changed as the number of evaluations ranged from 15 to 20 was analyzed. At 15 repetitions, D-efficiency was 90.55, increasing slightly to 90.97 at 16, 92.43 at 17, 93.22 at 18, 94.72 at 19, and 96.01 at 20 [(4)]. Although the experimental accuracy improved with more repetitions, the gains were marginal. Based on this consideration, the number of vignettes per block in this experiment was set to 18, which is a factor of the total number of sets in the vignette universe (324). Using 18 repetitions also facilitated the generation of additional blocks, as described below. The experimental design was created and evaluated using JMP software.

Next, using the vignette fraction of a single block (which contains 18 vignettes) as a seed, multiple blocks were generated by swapping factor levels while maintaining high D-efficiency. This approach followed the method outlined by Arita ed. (2020). Specifically, 12 blocks (= 3 × 4) were created by incrementally shifting the levels of one variable among the variables with three levels, along with the occupation variable, to construct the complete set of vignettes for evaluation. Consequently, out of the vignette universe consisting of 324 vignettes, 216 (= 18 × 12) vignettes were sampled, forming the vignette fraction under consideration. As noted earlier, each block's D-efficiency was 93.22, whereas the combined D-efficiency of the vignette set, accounting for all 12 blocks and the block effect, reached 99.36. This level of accuracy was deemed sufficient. Even with the creation of additional blocks, the increase in D-efficiency would be marginal, approaching 100.

The 12 blocks, each consisting of 18 vignettes, were randomly assigned to respondents. As a result, each respondent evaluated the 18 vignettes contained within one block that was randomly allocated to them. The experimental design that was implemented is presented in Table 3. Block 1 serves as the seed vignette set, whereas Blocks 2– to 12 are vignette fractions generated by making slight adjustments to the factor levels of the seed vignette set.

3.3. Control of factors other than the set factors

In the experiment, interventions were made only on the factors of interest. However, in an actual vignette experiment, respondents need to have a consistent image of the vignette to answer accurately.

Table3. Experimental design

ID	block	within ID	EMP	OCU	JCONT	SAL	AUTO	ID	block	within ID	EMP	OCU	JCONT	SAL	AUTO
1	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	109	7	1	2	1	3	2	2
2	1	2	3	1	1	3	2	110	7	2	3	3	1	3	3
3	1	3	2	3	2	3	3	111	7	3	2	1	2	3	1
4	1	4	2	4	2	1	3	112	7	4	2	2	2	1	1
5	1	5	3	2	3	1	2	113	7	5	3	4	3	1	3
6	1	6	2	1	1	3	2	114	7	6	2	3	1	3	3
7	1	7	1	1	1	3	1	115	7	7	1	3	1	3	2
8	1	8	3	4	2	1	1	116	7	8	3	2	2	1	2
9	1	9	1	1	2	2	2	117	7	9	1	3	2	2	3
10	1	10	3	3	2	2	1	118	7	10	3	1	2	2	2
11	1	11	1	4	1	1	3	119	7	11	1	2	1	1	1
12	1	12	3	3	3	3	3	120	7	12	3	1	3	3	1
13	1	13	2	4	1	2	1	121	7	13	2	2	1	2	2
14	1	14	1	2	3	1	2	122	7	14	1	4	3	1	3
15	1	15	3	4	1	2	3	123	7	15	3	2	1	2	1
16	1	16	2	2	3	1	2	124	7	16	2	4	3	1	3
17	1	17	1	3	3	2	3	125	7	17	1	1	3	2	1
18	1	18	1	3	2	3	1	126	7	18	1	1	2	3	2
19	2	1	2	4	3	2	1	127	8	1	2	2	3	2	2
20	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	128	8	2	3	4	1	3	3
21	2	3	2	4	2	3	3	129	8	3	2	2	2	3	1
22	2	4	2	1	2	1	3	130	8	4	2	3	2	1	1
23	2	5	3	3	3	1	2	131	8	5	3	1	3	1	3
24	2	6	2	2	1	3	2	132	8	6	2	4	1	3	3
25	2	7	1	2	1	3	1	133	8	7	1	4	1	3	2
26	2	8	3	1	2	1	1	134	8	8	3	3	2	1	2
27	2	9	1	2	2	2	2	135	8	9	1	4	2	2	3
28	2	10	3	4	2	2	1	136	8	10	3	2	2	2	2
29	2	11	1	1	1	1	3	137	8	11	1	3	1	1	1
30	2	12	3	4	3	3	3	138	8	12	3	2	3	3	1
31	2	13	2	1	1	2	1	139	8	13	2	3	1	2	2
32	2	14	1	3	3	1	2	140	8	14	1	1	3	1	3
33	2	15	3	1	1	2	3	141	8	15	3	3	1	2	1
34	2	16	2	3	3	1	2	142	8	16	2	1	3	1	3
35	2	17	1	4	3	2	3	143	8	17	1	2	3	2	1
36	2	18	1	4	2	3	1	144	8	18	1	2	2	3	2
37	3	1	2	1	3	2	1	145	9	1	2	3	3	2	3
38	3	2	3	3	1	3	2	146	9	2	3	1	1	3	1
39	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	147	9	3	2	3	2	3	2
40	3	4	2	2	2	1	3	148	9	4	2	4	2	1	2
41	3	5	3	4	3	1	2	149	9	5	3	2	3	1	1
42	3	6	2	3	1	3	2	150	9	6	2	1	1	3	1
43	3	7	1	3	1	3	1	151	9	7	1	1	1	3	3
44	3	8	3	2	2	1	1	152	9	8	3	4	2	1	3
45	3	9	1	3	2	2	2	153	9	9	1	1	2	2	1
46	3	10	3	1	2	2	1	154	9	10	3	3	2	2	3
47	3	11	1	2	1	1	3	155	9	11	1	4	1	1	2
48	3	12	3	1	3	3	3	156	9	12	3	3	3	3	2
49	3	13	2	2	1	2	1	157	9	13	2	4	1	2	3
50	3	14	1	4	3	1	2	158	9	14	1	2	3	1	1
51	3	15	3	2	1	2	3	159	9	15	3	4	1	2	2
52	3	16	2	4	3	1	2	160	9	16	2	2	3	1	1
53	3	17	1	1	3	2	3	161	9	17	1	3	3	2	2
54	3	18	1	1	2	3	1	162	9	18	1	3	2	3	3
55	4	1	2	2	3	2	1	163	10	1	2	4	3	2	3
56	4	2	3	4	1	3	2	164	10	2	3	2	1	3	1
57	4	3	2	2	2	3	3	165	10	3	2	4	2	3	2
58	4	4	2	3	2	1	3	166	10	4	2	1	2	1	2
59	4	5	3	1	3	1	2	167	10	5	3	3	3	1	1
60	4	6	2	4	1	3	2	168	10	6	2	2	1	3	1
61	4	7	1	4	1	3	1	169	10	7	1	2	1	3	3
62	4	8	3	3	2	1	1	170	10	8	3	1	2	1	3
63	4	9	1	4	2	2	2	171	10	9	1	2	2	2	1
64	4	10	3	2	2	2	1	172	10	10	3	4	2	2	3
65	4	11	1	3	1	1	3	173	10	11	1	1	1	1	2
66	4	12	3	2	3	3	3	174	10	12	3	4	3	3	2
67	4	13	2	3	1	2	1	175	10	13	2	1	1	2	3
68	4	14	1	1	3	1	2	176	10	14	1	3	3	1	1
69	4	15	3	3	1	2	3	177	10	15	3	1	1	2	2
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72	4	18	1	2	2	3	1	180	10	18	1	4	2	3	3
73	5	1	2	3	3	2	2	181	11	1	2	1	3	2	3
74	5	2	3	1	1	3	3	182	11	2	3	3	1	3	1
75	5	3	2	3	2	3	1	183	11	3	2	1	2	3	2
76	5	4	2	4	2	1	1	184	11	4	2	2	2	1	2
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89	5	17	1	3	3	2	1	197	11	17	1	1	3	2	2
90	5	18	1	3	2	3	2	198	11	18	1	1	2	3	3
91	6	1	2	4	3	2	2	199	12	1	2	2	3	2	3
92	6	2	3	2	1	3	3	200	12	2	3	4	1	3	1
93	6	3	2	4	2	3	1	201	12	3	2	2	2	3	2
94	6	4	2	1	2	1	1	202	12	4	2	3	2	1	2
95	6	5	3	3	3	1	3	203	12	5	3	1	3	1	1
96	6	6	2	2	1	3	3	204	12	6	2	4	1	3	1
97	6	7	1	2	1	3	2	205	12	7	1	4	1	3	3
98	6	8	3	1	2	1	2	206	12	8	3	3	2	1	3
99	6	9	1	2	2	2	3	207	12	9	1	4	2	2	1
100	6	10	3	4	2	2	2	208	12	10	3	2	2	2	3
101	6	11	1	1	1	1	1	209	12	11	1	3	1	1	2
102	6	12	3	4	3	3	1	210	12	12	3	2	3	3	2
103	6	13	2	1	1	2	2	211	12	13	2	3	1	2	3
104	6	14	1	3	3	1	3	212	12	14	1	1	3	1	1
105	6	15	3	1	1	2	1	213	12	15	3	3	1	2	2
106	6	16	2	3	3	1	3	214	12	16	2	1	3	1	1
107	6	17	1	4	3	2	1	215	12	17	1	2	3	2	2
108	6	18	1	4	2	3	2	216	12	18	1	2	2	3	3

EMP: employment status / OCU: occupation / JCONT: job content / SAL: the posibility of salary increase / AUTO: job autonomy

For example, if the imagined age of the vignette differs among respondents or varies within the same respondent based on the vignette's attributes, there is a risk of unobserved confounding affecting the factors under investigation [5]. In this experiment, student status, gender, marital status, and age were considered crucial elements for imagining the vignette and were thus displayed consistently.

First, all vignettes were presented to the respondents as nonstudents. With respect to gender, six of the 12 blocks (odd-numbered blocks) were designated female vignettes, whereas the remaining six blocks (even-numbered blocks) were designated male vignettes. This design allowed the estimation of the effects of female vignettes from odd-numbered blocks and male vignettes from even-numbered blocks. By standardizing the assumed gender of the vignettes, this approach enabled the analysis of differences in effects based on vignette gender. For marital status, all vignettes were fixed as unmarried. This measure prevented respondents from being influenced by the status of a spouse, particularly in the case of female vignettes, thereby ensuring that respondents focus solely on evaluating the individual's status. Finally, age was fixed at 30, as this age approximates a 50% marriage rate based on distribution data. Figure 1 presents an example of the status evaluation screen shown to respondents.

3.4. Order of Vignette Presentation

Following the process outlined above, 18 vignettes were sampled for each respondent. The next step was to determine the order in which these vignettes would be presented for evaluation. An important consideration in this step is the anchoring effect associated with the presentation order. Generally, when respondents evaluate social prestige, they do so by making comparisons to a reference point. The anchoring effect refers to the tendency for evaluations of subsequent vignettes to be influenced by the first vignette presented, potentially introducing systematic bias. To address this issue, many studies utilize complete randomization of presentation order to eliminate the influence of systematic order effects (Vriens et al. 2017). In this study, the presentation order of the vignettes was fully randomized to prevent systematic anchoring effects.

3.5. Structure of the data

The collected data exhibited a hierarchical structure, with evaluations of 18 vignettes nested within each respondent. The vignette-level variables included status evaluations and vignette attributes (factors), whereas the respondent-level variables included respondent attributes and survey items. Descriptive statistics for the primary respondent attributes and vignette attributes are presented in Table 4. Details of all survey items are provided in the Appendix at the end of this paper.

4. Results

4.1. Differences in social prestige by vignette attributes

Table 5 presents the distribution of social prestige evaluations according to vignette attributes. Social prestige evaluations tend to cluster around the rating of "5. Average," with over 40% of all evaluations assigned a score of 5. The distribution of social prestige thus displays a unimodal pattern, with a peak at 5.

【回答方法のご説明】(Instructions for Responding)

今から，18名の架空の個人のプロフィールを順に提示します.

(We will now present the profiles of 18 fictitious individuals in sequence.)

すべての人は30歳・未婚・女性の働く人であり，以下の異なる特徴を持っています.

(Each person is a 30-year-old, unmarried, working woman with the following varying characteristics:)

- 職業 (Occupation)
- 働き方 (Employment status)
- 仕事の内容 (Job Content)
- 仕事の裁量 (Job autonomy)
- 昇進の可能性 (Promotion Potential)

それぞれの人物について，アンケート質問に従い，あなたのお考えにもっとも近い選択肢をお答えください.

(For each individual, please select the option that most closely matches your opinion, based on the survey questions provided.)

提示されるプロフィールは架空のものですので，現実にいる個人を指しているものではありません.

(The profiles presented are entirely fictitious and do not refer to any real individuals.)

この評価によって，あなた様が不利益を被ることは一切ございませんので，提示される架空の個人をイメージし，思うままにお答えください.

(Rest assured, this evaluation will not result in any disadvantage to you, so please imagine each fictitious person and respond freely as you see fit.)

なお，提示されるすべての個人は学生ではありません.

(Please note that none of the individuals presented are students.)

回答を 1 つ選択

説明を読み理解したので，質問に進む

(I have read and understood the instructions, so I will proceed to the questions.)

［Q1］世間では一般に，社会的地位が高い・低いと区別することもありますが，いま仮に表示されている方をそのように区別するとしたら，次の 1 （最も低い）～9 （最も高い）のうちどれに分類しますか.

(In general, people sometimes distinguish between high and low social status. If you were to classify the person currently displayed in such a manner, which category would you place them in, from 1 (lowest) to 9 (highest)?)

・佐藤さんは，30歳の未婚女性で，コンビニ店員のアルバイトです.

(Ms. Sato is a 30-year-old unmarried woman who works part-time as a convenience store clerk.)

・同じ職場の正社員の方が高度な仕事を行なっています.

(The standard employees at the same workplace are performing advanced tasks.)

・今後数年以内に昇給する可能性があります.

(There is a possibility of a salary increase within the next few years.)

回答を 1 つ選択

9.最も高い (Highest)

8

7

6

5.ふつう (Normal)

4

3

2

1.最も低い (Lowest)

Note: The actual response screen does not include questions in English.

Figure 1. Example screen for the social prestige evaluation of vignettes

Table 4. Descriptive statistics

Vignette level variables			Respondent level variables		
		proportion			proportion
Social prestige	1. lowest	0.029	Gender	Male	0.497
	2	0.047		Female	0.503
	3	0.122	Age	20-29	0.165
	4	0.190		30-39	0.231
	5. normal	0.433		40-49	0.312
	6	0.101		50-59	0.291
	7	0.050	Educa-	Lower secondary	0.032
	8	0.019	tion	Upper secondary (high school)	0.416
	9.highest	0.010			
Gender	Male	0.506		Upper secondary (*Koutou-Senshu*)	0.009
	Female	0.494			
Employment sta-	Standard worker	0.333		Short-cycle tertiary (*Senmon-Gakko*)	0.101
tus	Part-time worker	0.333			
	Temporary worker	0.333		Short-cycle tertiary (*Tandai*)	0.079
Occupation	Systems engineer	0.248			
	Accounting worker	0.250		Bachelor	0.332
	Convenience store clerk	0.251		Master or Doctoral	0.031
			Em-	Executives and directors	0.002
	Cleaner	0.250	ploy-	Standard worker	0.248
Possibility of	(Not displayed)	0.333	ment	Part-time worker	0.250
salary increase	Yes	0.333	status	Contract worker	0.135
	No	0.333		Temporary worker	0.109
Job content	(Not displayed)	0.333		Contractor	0.005
	Same job content	0.333		Sole proprietorship	0.051
	Different job content	0.333		Family worker	0.029
Job autonomy	(Not displayed)	0.333		side-job	0.007
	Autonomy	0.333		Unemployed	0.163
	No autonomy	0.333	*N* (vignette / respondent)		36144 / 2008

The employment status differences in the vignettes reveal variations in social prestige evaluations. Vignettes representing nonstandard workers are generally rated lower in social prestige than those representing standard workers. The average social prestige rating for standard workers is approximately 5.3, whereas the ratings are 4.1 for part-time workers and 4.4 for temporary workers. The penalty associated with nonstandard workers is more pronounced for part-time workers than for temporary workers. Social prestige for nonstandard workers is generally shifted downward relative to

Table 5. Distribution of social prestige by vignette attributes

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	mean	(s.d.)
Employment status											
1. Standard worker	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.52	0.17	0.09	0.03	0.01	5.285	(1.280)
2. Part-time worker	0.04	0.08	0.18	0.23	0.35	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.00	4.123	(1.423)
3. Temporary worker	0.03	0.04	0.13	0.24	0.42	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.00	4.418	(1.314)
Occupation											
1. System engineer	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.17	0.44	0.13	0.08	0.03	0.01	4.997	(1.389)
2. Accounting worker	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.19	0.45	0.11	0.05	0.02	0.01	4.751	(1.356)
3. Convenience store clerk	0.03	0.06	0.14	0.19	0.42	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.00	4.382	(1.411)
4. Cleaner	0.04	0.07	0.15	0.19	0.41	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.00	4.307	(1.445)
Possibility of salary increase											
1. Not displayed	0.02	0.04	0.12	0.18	0.43	0.09	0.05	0.01	0.01	4.611	(1.429)
2. There is a possibility	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.17	0.43	0.12	0.05	0.02	0.01	4.761	(1.420)
3. There is no possibility	0.03	0.05	0.13	0.20	0.42	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.00	4.454	(1.420)
Job content											
1. Not displayed	0.03	0.04	0.12	0.19	0.43	0.09	0.04	0.01	0.01	4.579	(1.424)
2. Same job content	0.03	0.04	0.12	0.19	0.43	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.00	4.605	(1.423)
3. Regular employees	0.02	0.04	0.12	0.18	0.43	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01	4.641	(1.438)
Job autonomy											
1. Not displayed	0.03	0.04	0.12	0.18	0.43	0.09	0.04	0.01	0.01	4.576	(1.425)
2. Have autonomy	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.18	0.43	0.11	0.06	0.02	0.01	4.752	(1.421)
3. Do not have autonomy	0.03	0.05	0.13	0.19	0.42	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.00	4.497	(1.427)
All vignettes	0.02	0.04	0.12	0.19	0.43	0.10	0.05	0.01	0.01	4.608	(1.428)

The differences in means for job content are statistically significant at the 5% level only between 'The regular employees perform advanced tasks' and 'not displayed.' All other differences in means by vignette attributes are statistically significant at the 5% level. Bonferroni correction is applied to the multiple comparison testing of means.

that of standard workers, resulting in a lower average social prestige rating for nonstandard workers. Statistically significant differences in average social prestige ratings are observed across all employment status categories.

The occupation of the vignette also impacts social prestige evaluations. Systems engineers receive the highest prestige rating, with an average of approximately 5. Following systems engineers, accounting workers, convenience store clerks, and cleaners are ranked in descending order of prestige, with statistically significant differences in the mean ratings observed across all occupation categories. This ordering of occupational prestige aligns with the ranking of occupational prestige scores reported by Tsuzuki et al. (1998).

Employment characteristics influence social prestige evaluations. First, the possibility of a salary increase affects social prestige evaluation. Compared with the "not displayed" condition, the presence of a possibility for a salary increase raises the average social prestige evaluation, whereas its absence lowers it. Additionally, job content shows partial relevance. When information indicating that "the

Table 6. Differences in nonstandard worker penalties by occupation and gender

		mean	s.d.	diff.
Systems engineer	1. Standard worker	5.731	1.320	-
	2. Part-time worker	4.486	1.298	-1.245
	3. Temporary worker	4.770	1.230	-0.961
Accountant	1. Standard worker	5.472	1.231	-
	2. Part-time worker	4.220	1.308	-1.252
	3. Temporary worker	4.560	1.205	-0.912
Convenience store clerk	1. Standard worker	5.042	1.161	-
	2. Part-time worker	3.924	1.464	-1.117
	3. Temporary worker	4.191	1.342	-0.851
Cleaner	1. Standard worker	4.896	1.229	-
	2. Part-time worker	3.866	1.519	-1.030
	3. Temporary worker	4.156	1.372	-0.739
Male	1. Standard worker	5.204	1.285	-
	2. Part-time worker	4.030	1.410	-1.174
	3. Temporary worker	4.341	1.320	-0.863
Female	1. Standard worker	5.367	1.271	-
	2. Part-time worker	4.217	1.429	-1.150
	3. Temporary worker	4.497	1.304	-0.870

Statistically significant differences in mean among employment statuses are observed within all occupation subsets. Bonferroni correction is applied to the multiple comparison testing of means.

The 'diff.' represents the difference in the mean compared to the status evaluation of standard workers.

regular employees perform advanced tasks" is provided, the social prestige evaluation of the vignette increases on average. However, the experimental conditions were originally designed with an interaction effect in mind, meaning that the observed change in social prestige due to the addition of the "the regular employees perform advanced tasks" information (main effect) does not necessarily carry theoretical significance. Finally, job autonomy influences social prestige evaluations. Vignettes that include job autonomy are assigned higher prestige evaluations than those without this feature. Conversely, the absence of job autonomy results in lower prestige evaluation when presented to respondents.

4.2. Differences in nonstandard worker penalties by occupation

Table 6 presents the differences in social prestige penalties for nonstandard workers by occupation and gender.

First, variations in social prestige penalties for nonstandard workers are observed across vignette occupations. The penalty associated with nonstandard worker status is greater in occupations with higher average prestige. For example, among systems engineers, penalties of approximately −1.2 and −1.0 are observed for part-time workers and temporary workers, respectively, whereas among cleaners, these penalties decrease to approximately −1.0 and −0.7, respectively. Nevertheless, statistically significant differences in the means between employment statuses are found across all occupation subsets, indicating that a penalty for nonstandard worker status exists for every occupation category.

Second, modest heterogeneity in nonstandard worker penalties is noted based on the gender of the vignette. The penalty for male vignettes is greater than that for female vignettes, although this gender-based variation is less substantial than the occupational differences in penalties.

4.3. Differences in social prestige evaluations by rater attributes

Next, we investigate the differences in social prestige evaluations based on rater attributes. Table 7 presents the distributional differences in social prestige evaluations according to the key attributes of the raters. No statistically significant difference is found in the mean social prestige evaluations by rater gender, indicating no observable differences in evaluations based on gender.

Conversely, differences in evaluations were observed based on rater age, with older raters tending to assign lower average ratings of social prestige. A Bonferroni-corrected multiple comparison test detected statistically significant differences between all age groups except between 40–49 years and 50–59 years. These age-based differences in evaluations may be related to the fact that the vignette age is fixed at 30.

Differences in evaluations based on rater education level are observed, specifically between those with and without a bachelor's degree. Raters with a bachelor's degree tend to give lower average social prestige ratings for the vignettes. Additionally, differences in social prestige evaluations are noted by rater employment status, particularly between unemployed raters and those with other employment statuses. Unemployed raters tend to evaluate social prestige lower than do those with other employment statuses.

4.4. Detection of satisficers and their characteristics

A respondent may sometimes answer without carefully reading the questions, thus failing to allocate sufficient time for thoughtful consideration. Such satisficing responses pose a risk of lowering data quality. This subsection examines the characteristics of satisficers in this survey.

Table 7. Distribution of social prestige evaluations by rater attributes

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	mean	(s.d.)
Gender											
Male	0.035	0.044	0.122	0.177	0.446	0.095	0.050	0.019	0.011	4.607	(1.455)
Female	0.023	0.049	0.122	0.203	0.419	0.106	0.050	0.020	0.008	4.609	(1.402)
Age											
Age 20–29	0.030	0.039	0.101	0.176	0.412	0.125	0.072	0.028	0.017	4.804	(1.521)
Age 30–39	0.031	0.045	0.116	0.186	0.440	0.103	0.046	0.022	0.011	4.632	(1.441)
Age 40–49	0.029	0.050	0.130	0.191	0.431	0.093	0.048	0.019	0.008	4.562	(1.422)
Age 50–59	0.028	0.048	0.129	0.199	0.440	0.093	0.043	0.013	0.006	4.529	(1.359)
Education											
Lower and upper secondary	0.031	0.040	0.111	0.184	0.456	0.101	0.051	0.019	0.009	4.644	(1.401)
Short-cycle tertiary	0.032	0.045	0.117	0.190	0.421	0.103	0.051	0.026	0.014	4.655	(1.494)
Bachelor and more	0.026	0.056	0.138	0.198	0.410	0.099	0.049	0.017	0.009	4.540	(1.426)
Employment status											
Standard worker	0.024	0.048	0.123	0.179	0.448	0.099	0.050	0.019	0.010	4.631	(1.408)
Part-time worker	0.029	0.038	0.123	0.192	0.429	0.107	0.049	0.021	0.012	4.649	(1.432)
Other nonstandard workers	0.029	0.057	0.121	0.191	0.400	0.108	0.063	0.019	0.012	4.615	(1.492)
Self-employed	0.037	0.045	0.114	0.192	0.458	0.096	0.035	0.019	0.004	4.535	(1.376)
Unemployed	0.034	0.042	0.123	0.200	0.450	0.086	0.041	0.020	0.004	4.539	(1.377)
All vignette	0.029	0.047	0.122	0.190	0.433	0.101	0.050	0.019	0.010	4.608	(1.428)

Other nonstandard workers include contract, temporary workers, and contractors.

Self-employed occupations include sole proprietorship, family worker, and side-job.

Standard workers include executives and directors.

To detect satisficers, we included a specific question in our survey. Among several matrix questions, one item was placed as the ninth question from the top, reading, 'This question is included to ensure that you're reading carefully. Please select option 2, "Somewhat agree."' Because satisficers do not carefully read question texts, they may select an option other than 2 for this question. Respondents who selected any response other than 2 were defined as satisficers. In total, 498 respondents (8,964 evaluations) were identified as satisficers, accounting for approximately 24.8% of the valid respondents (N=2,008).

Table 8 presents the proportion of satisficers, calculated across major respondent attributes. Respondent gender appears to influence the likelihood of satisficing, with male respondents representing a greater proportion of satisficers than female respondents; this relationship is statistically significant. In contrast, respondent age and educational level do not appear to impact satisficing

Table 8. Differences in the proportions of satisficers by rater attribute

	mean	(s.d.)	n	$\chi 2$	df	
Gender						
1. Male	0.312	(0.464)	997	42.714	1	**
2. Female	0.185	(0.388)	1011			
Age						
1. Age 20–29	0.271	(0.445)	332	2.383	3	
2. Age 30–39	0.252	(0.435)	464			
3. Age 40–49	0.252	(0.435)	627			
4. Age 50–59	0.227	(0.419)	585			
Education						
1. Lower and upper secondary	0.263	(0.440)	918	2.161	2	
2. Short-cycle tertiary	0.227	(0.419)	362			
3. Bachelor's and higher	0.240	(0.428)	728			
Employment status						
1. Standard worker	0.282	(0.451)	503	12.133	4	*
2. Part-time worker	0.250	(0.433)	501			
3. Other nonstandard workers	0.255	(0.437)	501			
4. Self-employed	0.256	(0.437)	176			
5. Unemployed	0.177	(0.383)	327			
All vignettes	0.248	(0.432)	2008			

Other nonstandard workers include contract workers, temporary workers, and contractors.

Self-employed occupations include sole proprietorship, family worker, and side-job.

Standard workers include executives and directors.

**: $p<0.01$, *: $p<0.05$

behavior. Employment status, however, is related to satisficing: unemployed respondents are less likely to be classified as satisficers than other respondents are. Consequently, the analysis reveals that female and unemployed respondents are less prone to satisficing.

5. Response time

One of the primary advantages of conducting web surveys is the ease with which paradata, such as response times, can be collected. In this section, we utilize the paradata obtained from this survey to explore response patterns.

Table 9 presents the distribution of response times for all respondents, including the time taken to complete the entire survey and the time spent evaluating the 18 vignettes. On average,

Table 9. Distribution of response time and total time for vignette evaluation (minutes)

	Min.	Q1.	Median	Mean	3Q.	Max	s.d.
Total response time	1.726	4.554	6.293	8.959	8.601	347.260	904.302
Total time for vignette evaluation	0.685	1.709	2.420	3.846	3.356	329.423	15.072

respondents took approximately 4 minutes for vignette evaluation and approximately 9 minutes to complete the entire survey. Some respondents took an unusually long time, with certain cases exceeding 300 minutes. Such extended response times likely indicate that respondents paused midway through the survey. Notably, response interruption behavior is quite common in web surveys; although it may increase response time, it does not necessarily degrade response quality (Ansolabehere and Schaffner 2015).

Figure 2 illustrates the differences in response times based on respondent attributes. No significant differences in response times were observed by respondent gender. A t test for mean differences did not support any gender-based differences in average response times ($t = -0.421$, $p = 0.674$). However, age-related differences in response times were identified, with older respondents requiring more time to complete their responses. No significant differences in response times were found based on education or employment status. Therefore, age was the only demographic attribute that appeared to influence response time.

The relationship between being a satisficer and response time was also examined. Figure 3 shows the distribution of response times for the satisficer and nonsatisficer groups. Satisficers completed the survey in a shorter time than nonsatisficers did. The average survey completion times were 9.61 minutes for the nonsatisficer group and 3.52 minutes for vignette evaluation, whereas the satisficer group had an average survey completion time of 6.97 minutes and a time of 3.52 minutes for vignette evaluation. Although the difference in average vignette evaluation times between groups was not statistically significant ($t = 0.523$, $p = 0.60$), the difference in survey completion times was statistically significant ($t = 2.91$, $p = 0.004$). The respondents in the satisficer group may not have allocated enough time to carefully consider their responses.

6. Discussion and conclusion

This paper presents the experimental design of a factorial survey experiment aimed at elucidating the social prestige of nonstandard workers and the mechanisms behind its evaluation, along with the survey design of a concurrent questionnaire survey. When conducting a factorial survey experiment, it is essential to prepare and evaluate the experimental design in advance (Auspring & Hinz, 2015). In this study, we sampled vignettes based on D-efficiency and, following the experimental design outlined by Arita ed. (2020), created a predetermined set of vignettes for respondent evaluation.

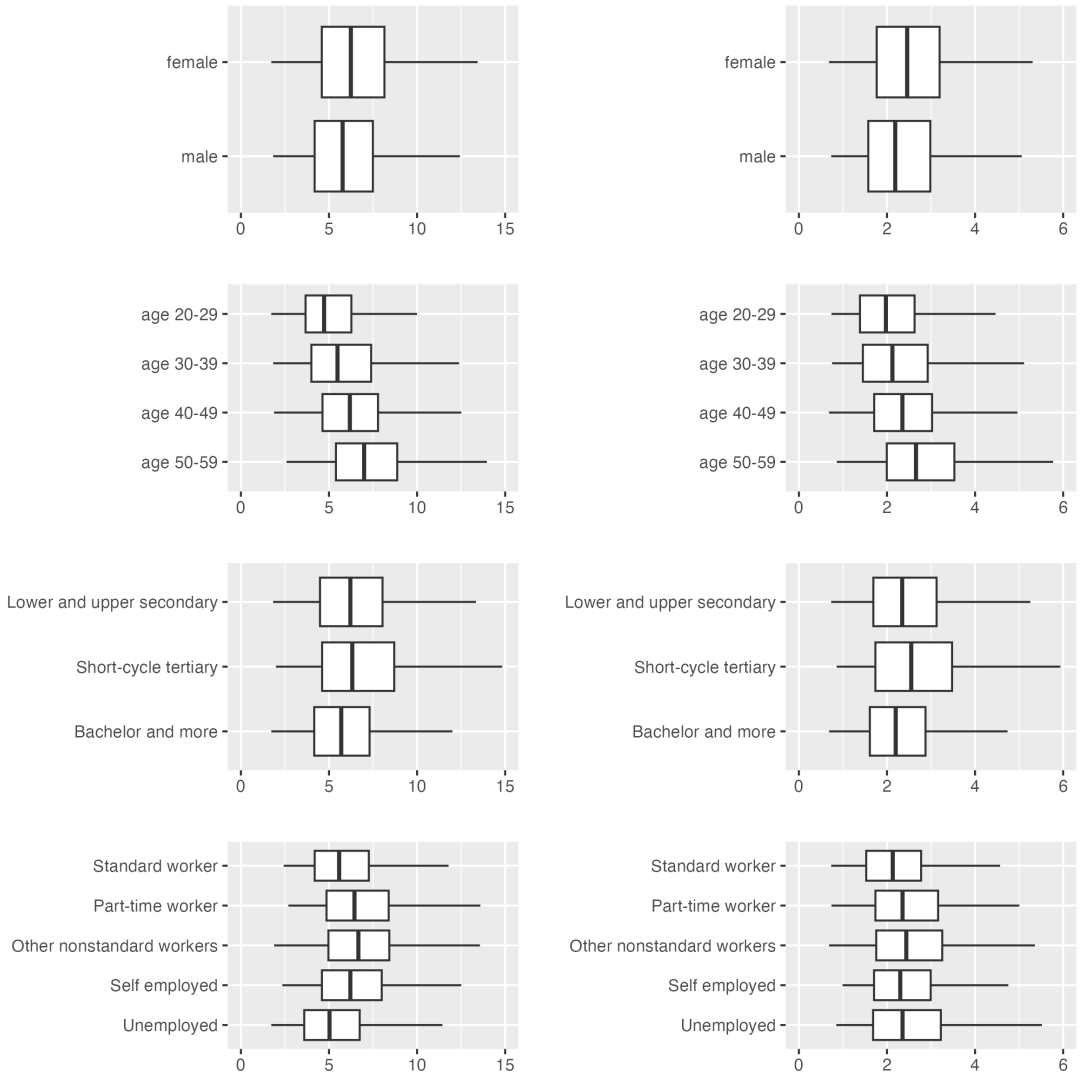

Figure2. Differences in response time by respondent attributes
(Left: Total response time /Right: Vignette evaluation time /Unit: Minutes)

The results of the factorial survey experiment were generally consistent with our initial prediction. Specifically, the social prestige of nonstandard workers was found to be significantly lower than that of standard workers, with their status evaluated unfavorably. We also observed moderate heterogeneity within the evaluations of nonstandard workers; part-time workers faced more severe penalties than temporary workers did. This social prestige penalty for nonstandard workers was consistently observed across all occupations but was particularly pronounced in occupations with high average social prestige.

We conducted a preliminary analysis of survey response behavior. By leveraging one of the main advantages of web surveys—the ease of collecting paradata—we performed a basic analysis of

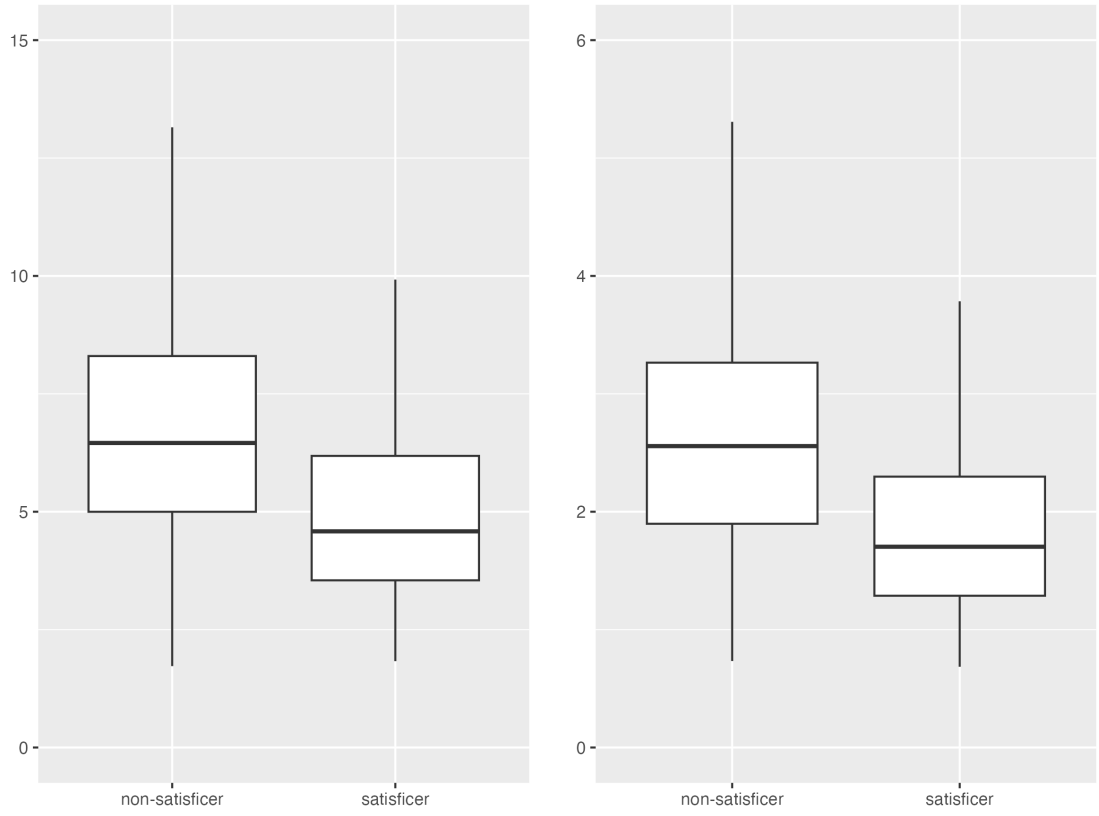

Figure3. Differences in response time by satisficer status
(Left: Total Response Time /Right: Vignette Evaluation Time /Unit: Minutes)

response times. The response times varied widely, with a substantial number of respondents taking longer, possibly due to survey interruptions. Age was the primary respondent attribute affecting response time; older respondents required more time to complete the survey.

Additionally, we examined satisficing behavior as an indicator of data quality. Defining satisficer-based questionnaire items designed to detect them, we found that approximately 24.8% of respondents could be classified as satisficers who may not have fully engaged with the survey content. A preliminary exploration of satisficer characteristics revealed lower proportions of satisficers among female and unemployed respondents.

The analysis presented in this paper is preliminary. Future research will aim to investigate further unexplored characteristics of nonstandard worker social prestige and its associations with various job attributes.

［Notes］

(1) The actual sample size was 2,008, as it was not feasible to control for simultaneous access by multiple individuals to the online survey interface, resulting in respondents answering at the same time.

(2) The exact wording of the Japanese survey questionnaire was as follows: "世間では一般に，社会的地位が高い・低いと区別することもありますが，いま仮に表示されている方をそのように区別するとしたら，次の１（最も低い）～９（最も高い）のうちどれに分類しますか．"

(3) For example, the concept of a “nonstandard worker as a doctor” may be difficult for respondents to envision and could therefore be inappropriate.

(4) For comparison, we calculated the D-efficiency of a fully random sample from the vignette universe. We randomly sampled 18 vignettes from the vignette universe of 324 vignettes ten times and calculated the D-efficiency. The mean D-efficiency was 65.33, with a maximum of 79.62 and a minimum of 50.75. Based on these results, the D-efficient design used in creating the experimental design provided greater precision than completely random sampling of vignettes without blocking.

(5) For example, if respondents imagine a younger individual for the part-time worker vignette than for the standard worker vignette (because part-time workers in Japan tend to be younger, introducing a potential cognitive bias) and if the vignette’s age affects social prestige evaluation, there is a risk that the age effect could confound the impact of employment status on prestige.

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Appendix

Grand total of all variables obtained from this survey is provided below.

Appendix. Survey item List and grand total

sq1_1 Please provide your age and gender. (SA)

(Note: In the survey form, sq1_1 and sq1_2 are asked as a single question.) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Male	997	0.497	0.497
2	Female	1011	0.503	0.503

sq1_2 Please provide your age and gender. (SA)

(Note: In the survey form, sq1_1 and sq1_2 are asked as a single question.) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Age 20-29	332	0.165	0.165
2	Age 30-39	464	0.231	0.231
3	Age 40-49	627	0.312	0.312
4	Age 50-59	585	0.291	0.291

sq2 Which of the following best describes the last school you graduated from? Please select the one that is closest. (SA) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Lower secondary	64	0.032	0.032
2	Upper secondary (high school)	835	0.416	0.416
3	Upper secondary (Koutou-Senshu)	19	0.009	0.009
4	Short-cycle tertiary (Senmon-Gakko)	203	0.101	0.101
5	Short-cycle tertiary (Tandai)	159	0.079	0.079
6	Bachelor	666	0.332	0.332
7	Master or doctor	62	0.031	0.031

sq3 Please select the option that best describes your current main job. (SA) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Executives and directors	5	0.002	0.002
2	Standard worker	498	0.248	0.248
3	Part-time worker	501	0.250	0.250
4	Contract worker	271	0.135	0.135
5	Temporary worker	219	0.109	0.109
6	Contractor	11	0.005	0.005
7	Sole proprietorship	103	0.051	0.051
8	Family worker	58	0.029	0.029
9	side-job	15	0.007	0.007
10	Unemployed	327	0.163	0.163

block assigned block（random）

		n	%	valid %
1	Block1	178	0.089	0.089
2	Block2	158	0.079	0.079
3	Block3	153	0.076	0.076
4	Block4	187	0.093	0.093
5	Block5	172	0.086	0.086
6	Block6	161	0.080	0.080
7	Block7	168	0.084	0.084
8	Block8	184	0.092	0.092
9	Block9	161	0.080	0.080
10	Block10	172	0.086	0.086
11	Block11	160	0.080	0.080
12	Block12	154	0.077	0.077

q1_1 [Vignette 1] In general, people sometimes distinguish between high and low social status. If you were to classify the person currently displayed in such a manner, which category would you place them in, from 1 (lowest) to 9 (highest)? (SA) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Lowest	67	0.033	0.033
2		150	0.075	0.075
3		321	0.160	0.160
4		482	0.240	0.240
5	Normal	752	0.375	0.375
6		138	0.069	0.069
7		59	0.029	0.029
8		24	0.012	0.012
9	Highest	15	0.007	0.007

q1_2 [Vignette 2] In general, people sometimes distinguish between high and low social status. If you were to classify the person currently displayed in such a manner, which category would you place them in, from 1 (lowest) to 9 (highest)? (SA) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Lowest	71	0.035	0.035
2		110	0.055	0.055
3		322	0.160	0.160
4		514	0.256	0.256
5	Normal	790	0.393	0.393

6		120	0.060	0.060
7		52	0.026	0.026
8		21	0.010	0.010
9	Highest	8	0.004	0.004

q1_3 [Vignette 3] In general, people sometimes distinguish between high and low social status. If you were to classify the person currently displayed in such a manner, which category would you place them in, from 1 (lowest) to 9 (highest)? (SA) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Lowest	102	0.051	0.051
2		182	0.091	0.091
3		394	0.196	0.196
4		507	0.252	0.252
5	Normal	646	0.322	0.322
6		98	0.049	0.049
7		50	0.025	0.025
8		15	0.007	0.007
9	Highest	14	0.007	0.007

q1_4 [Vignette 4] In general, people sometimes distinguish between high and low social status. If you were to classify the person currently displayed in such a manner, which category would you place them in, from 1 (lowest) to 9 (highest)? (SA) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Lowest	96	0.048	0.048
2		167	0.083	0.083
3		385	0.192	0.192
4		483	0.241	0.241
5	Normal	702	0.350	0.350
6		101	0.050	0.050
7		47	0.023	0.023
8		16	0.008	0.008
9	Highest	11	0.005	0.005

q1_5 [Vignette 5] In general, people sometimes distinguish between high and low social status. If you were to classify the person currently displayed in such a manner, which category would you place them in, from 1 (lowest) to 9 (highest)? (SA) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Lowest	57	0.028	0.028
2		100	0.050	0.050

3		291	0.145	0.145
4		465	0.232	0.232
5	Normal	848	0.422	0.422
6		148	0.074	0.074
7		65	0.032	0.032
8		20	0.010	0.010
9	Highest	14	0.007	0.007

q1_6 [Vignette 6] In general, people sometimes distinguish between high and low social status. If you were to classify the person currently displayed in such a manner, which category would you place them in, from 1 (lowest) to 9 (highest)? (SA) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Lowest	117	0.058	0.058
2		199	0.099	0.099
3		408	0.203	0.203
4		471	0.235	0.235
5	Normal	659	0.328	0.328
6		87	0.043	0.043
7		36	0.018	0.018
8		20	0.010	0.010
9	Highest	11	0.005	0.005

q1_7 [Vignette 7] In general, people sometimes distinguish between high and low social status. If you were to classify the person currently displayed in such a manner, which category would you place them in, from 1 (lowest) to 9 (highest)? (SA) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Lowest	35	0.017	0.017
2		29	0.014	0.014
3		101	0.050	0.050
4		227	0.113	0.113
5	Normal	1102	0.549	0.549
6		294	0.146	0.146
7		135	0.067	0.067
8		54	0.027	0.027
9	Highest	31	0.015	0.015

q1_8 [Vignette 8] In general, people sometimes distinguish between high and low social status. If you were to classify the person currently displayed in such a manner, which category would you place them in, from 1

(lowest) to 9 (highest)? (SA) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Lowest	60	0.030	0.030
2		86	0.043	0.043
3		269	0.134	0.134
4		493	0.246	0.246
5	Normal	864	0.430	0.430
6		144	0.072	0.072
7		60	0.030	0.030
8		20	0.010	0.010
9	Highest	12	0.006	0.006

q1_9 [Vignette 9] In general, people sometimes distinguish between high and low social status. If you were to classify the person currently displayed in such a manner, which category would you place them in, from 1 (lowest) to 9 (highest)? (SA) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Lowest	22	0.011	0.011
2		14	0.007	0.007
3		62	0.031	0.031
4		137	0.068	0.068
5	Normal	1023	0.509	0.509
6		388	0.193	0.193
7		221	0.110	0.110
8		99	0.049	0.049
9	Highest	42	0.021	0.021

q1_10 [Vignette 10] In general, people sometimes distinguish between high and low social status. If you were to classify the person currently displayed in such a manner, which category would you place them in, from 1 (lowest) to 9 (highest)? (SA) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Lowest	51	0.025	0.025
2		58	0.029	0.029
3		238	0.119	0.119
4		471	0.235	0.235
5	Normal	886	0.441	0.441
6		201	0.100	0.100
7		66	0.033	0.033
8		25	0.012	0.012

9	Highest	12	0.006	0.006

q1_11 [Vignette 11] In general, people sometimes distinguish between high and low social status. If you were to classify the person currently displayed in such a manner, which category would you place them in, from 1 (lowest) to 9 (highest)? (SA) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Lowest	25	0.012	0.012
2		19	0.009	0.009
3		78	0.039	0.039
4		161	0.080	0.080
5	Normal	1071	0.533	0.533
6		349	0.174	0.174
7		194	0.097	0.097
8		74	0.037	0.037
9	Highest	37	0.018	0.018

q1_12 [Vignette 12] In general, people sometimes distinguish between high and low social status. If you were to classify the person currently displayed in such a manner, which category would you place them in, from 1 (lowest) to 9 (highest)? (SA) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Lowest	69	0.034	0.034
2		117	0.058	0.058
3		313	0.156	0.156
4		502	0.250	0.250
5	Normal	809	0.403	0.403
6		120	0.060	0.060
7		57	0.028	0.028
8		13	0.006	0.006
9	Highest	8	0.004	0.004

q1_13 [Vignette 13] In general, people sometimes distinguish between high and low social status. If you were to classify the person currently displayed in such a manner, which category would you place them in, from 1 (lowest) to 9 (highest)? (SA) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Lowest	72	0.036	0.036
2		139	0.069	0.069
3		345	0.172	0.172
4		457	0.228	0.228
5	Normal	749	0.373	0.373

6		151	0.075	0.075
7		56	0.028	0.028
8		24	0.012	0.012
9	Highest	15	0.007	0.007

q1_14 [Vignette 14] In general, people sometimes distinguish between high and low social status. If you were to classify the person currently displayed in such a manner, which category would you place them in, from 1 (lowest) to 9 (highest)? (SA) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Lowest	24	0.012	0.012
2		21	0.010	0.010
3		70	0.035	0.035
4		184	0.092	0.092
5	Normal	1066	0.531	0.531
6		315	0.157	0.157
7		215	0.107	0.107
8		78	0.039	0.039
9	Highest	35	0.017	0.017

q1_15 [Vignette 15] In general, people sometimes distinguish between high and low social status. If you were to classify the person currently displayed in such a manner, which category would you place them in, from 1 (lowest) to 9 (highest)? (SA) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Lowest	52	0.026	0.026
2		77	0.038	0.038
3		232	0.116	0.116
4		467	0.233	0.233
5	Normal	885	0.441	0.441
6		173	0.086	0.086
7		87	0.043	0.043
8		20	0.010	0.010
9	Highest	15	0.007	0.007

q1_16 [Vignette 16] In general, people sometimes distinguish between high and low social status. If you were to classify the person currently displayed in such a manner, which category would you place them in, from 1 (lowest) to 9 (highest)? (SA) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Lowest	80	0.040	0.040
2		173	0.086	0.086

3		398	0.198	0.198
4		449	0.224	0.224
5	Normal	720	0.359	0.359
6		100	0.050	0.050
7		62	0.031	0.031
8		15	0.007	0.007
9	Highest	11	0.005	0.005

q1_17 [Vignette 17] In general, people sometimes distinguish between high and low social status. If you were to classify the person currently displayed in such a manner, which category would you place them in, from 1 (lowest) to 9 (highest)? (SA) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Lowest	21	0.010	0.010
2		13	0.006	0.006
3		68	0.034	0.034
4		148	0.074	0.074
5	Normal	995	0.496	0.496
6		403	0.201	0.201
7		215	0.107	0.107
8		110	0.055	0.055
9	Highest	35	0.017	0.017

q1_18 [Vignette 18] In general, people sometimes distinguish between high and low social status. If you were to classify the person currently displayed in such a manner, which category would you place them in, from 1 (lowest) to 9 (highest)? (SA) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Lowest	33	0.016	0.016
2		28	0.014	0.014
3		105	0.052	0.052
4		248	0.124	0.124
5	Normal	1071	0.533	0.533
6		307	0.153	0.153
7		137	0.068	0.068
8		56	0.028	0.028
9	Highest	23	0.011	0.011

q2_1 To what extent have you considered the following criteria when categorizing various jobs in the past? (SAMT) (All respondents answered.)

・Required education level

		n	%	valid %
1	Very important	106	0.053	0.053
2	Somewhat important	430	0.214	0.214
3	Not very important	801	0.399	0.399
4	Not important at all	438	0.218	0.218
5	Don't know	233	0.116	0.116

q2_2 To what extent have you considered the following criteria when categorizing various jobs in the past? (SAMT) (All respondents answered.)

・Skill level

		n	%	valid %
1	Very important	267	0.133	0.133
2	Somewhat important	892	0.444	0.444
3	Not very important	461	0.230	0.230
4	Not important at all	195	0.097	0.097
5	Don't know	193	0.096	0.096

q2_3 To what extent have you considered the following criteria when categorizing various jobs in the past? (SAMT) (All respondents answered.)

・Responsibility

		n	%	valid %
1	Very important	261	0.130	0.130
2	Somewhat important	912	0.454	0.454
3	Not very important	467	0.233	0.233
4	Not important at all	175	0.087	0.087
5	Don't know	193	0.096	0.096

q2_4 To what extent have you considered the following criteria when categorizing various jobs in the past? (SAMT) (All respondents answered.)

・Income

		n	%	valid %
1	Very important	303	0.151	0.151
2	Somewhat important	820	0.408	0.408
3	Not very important	523	0.260	0.260
4	Not important at all	176	0.088	0.088
5	Don't know	186	0.093	0.093

q2_5 To what extent have you considered the following criteria when categorizing various jobs in the past? (SAMT) (All respondents answered.)

・Level of respect received from society

		n	%	valid %
1	Very important	156	0.078	0.078
2	Somewhat important	648	0.323	0.323
3	Not very important	703	0.350	0.350
4	Not important at all	272	0.135	0.135
5	Don't know	229	0.114	0.114

q2_6 To what extent have you considered the following criteria when categorizing various jobs in the past? (SAMT) (All respondents answered.)

・Level of contribution to society

		n	%	valid %
1	Very important	125	0.062	0.062
2	Somewhat important	588	0.293	0.293
3	Not very important	750	0.374	0.374
4	Not important at all	313	0.156	0.156
5	Don't know	232	0.116	0.116

q2_7 To what extent have you considered the following criteria when categorizing various jobs in the past? (SAMT) (All respondents answered.)

・Job autonomy

		n	%	valid %
1	Very important	161	0.080	0.080
2	Somewhat important	715	0.356	0.356
3	Not very important	668	0.333	0.333
4	Not important at all	236	0.118	0.118
5	Don't know	228	0.114	0.114

q2_8 To what extent have you considered the following criteria when categorizing various jobs in the past? (SAMT) (All respondents answered.)

・Job stability

		n	%	valid %
1	Very important	393	0.196	0.196
2	Somewhat important	905	0.451	0.451
3	Not very important	380	0.189	0.189
4	Not important at all	144	0.072	0.072
5	Don't know	186	0.093	0.093

q2_9 To what extent have you considered the following criteria when categorizing various jobs in the past? (SAMT) (All respondents answered.)

・Future prospects

		n	%	valid %
1	Very important	325	0.162	0.162
2	Somewhat important	887	0.442	0.442
3	Not very important	444	0.221	0.221
4	Not important at all	153	0.076	0.076
5	Don't know	199	0.099	0.099

q3 Please select the option that best describes the type of business of your current main employer. (SA) (Respondents who answered 1 to 9 in sq3 answered this question.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	15	0.007	0.007
2	Mining	0	0.000	0.000
3	Construction	82	0.041	0.041
4	Manufacturing	316	0.157	0.157
5	Electricity, Gas, Heat Supply, and Water	30	0.015	0.015
6	Information and Communications	112	0.056	0.056
7	Transportation and Postal Services	118	0.059	0.059
8	Wholesale and Retail	177	0.088	0.088
9	Finance and Insurance	67	0.033	0.033
10	Real Estate	29	0.014	0.014
11	Medical and Welfare	107	0.053	0.053
12	Education and Learning Support	80	0.040	0.040
13	Accommodation and Food Services	75	0.037	0.037
14	Service Industry	334	0.166	0.166
15	Public Service	58	0.029	0.029
16	Other	81	0.040	0.040
88	Not applicable	327	0.163	0.163

q4 Please indicate the total number of employees at your current main workplace, including family workers, part-time employees, and temporary staff. (SA) (Respondents who answered 1 to 9 in sq3 answered this question.)

		n	%	valid %
1	1 person	120	0.060	0.071
2	2–4 people	105	0.052	0.062
3	5–9 people	108	0.054	0.064
4	10–29 people	205	0.102	0.122
5	30–99 people	273	0.136	0.162
6	100–299 people	244	0.122	0.145

7	300–999 people	200	0.100	0.119
8	1,000 or more people	382	0.190	0.227
9	Government office	44	0.022	0.026
88	Not applicable	327	0.163	

q5 Please select the option that best describes your current main job. (SA) (Respondents who answered 1 to 9 in sq3 answered this question.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Professional/Technical	221	0.110	0.131
2	Managerial	62	0.031	0.037
3	Clerical	535	0.266	0.318
4	Sales	133	0.066	0.079
5	Service	350	0.174	0.208
6	Production/Skilled	219	0.109	0.130
7	Transportation/Security	84	0.042	0.050
8	Other	77	0.038	0.046
88	Not applicable	327	0.163	

q6 Please select the option that best describes your position in your current main job. (SA) (Respondents who answered 1 to 9 in sq3 answered this question.)

		n	%	valid %
1	No position	1440	0.717	0.857
2	Supervisor/Foreman/Team Leader/Group Leader	24	0.012	0.014
3	Assistant Manager or equivalent	55	0.027	0.033
4	Section Manager or equivalent	59	0.029	0.035
5	Department Manager or equivalent	35	0.017	0.021
6	President/Executive/Director/Board Member	30	0.015	0.018
7	Other	38	0.019	0.023
88	Not applicable	327	0.163	

q7_1 Please select all the reasons that apply for why you are currently working in a nonstandard employment. (MA) (Respondents who answered 3 to 6 or 9 in sq3 answered this question.)

・Because there are no standard worker positions available.

		n	%	valid %
0	Not selected	761	0.379	0.748
1	Selected	256	0.127	0.252
88	Not applicable	991	0.494	

q7_2 Please select all the reasons that apply for why you are currently working in a nonstandard employment. (MA) (Respondents who answered 3 to 6 or 9 in sq3 answered this question.)

・Because I want to work at times that are convenient for me

		n	%	valid %
0	Not selected	700	0.349	0.688
1	Selected	317	0.158	0.312
88	Not applicable	991	0.494	

q7_3 Please select all the reasons that apply for why you are currently working in a nonstandard employment. (MA) (Respondents who answered 3 to 6 or 9 in sq3 answered this question.)

・Because I want to earn supplementary income for household expenses, living expenses, tuition, etc.

		n	%	valid %
0	Not selected	910	0.453	0.895
1	Selected	107	0.053	0.105
88	Not applicable	991	0.494	

q7_4 Please select all the reasons that apply for why you are currently working in a nonstandard employment. (MA) (Respondents who answered 3 to 6 or 9 in sq3 answered this question.)

・Because it is easier to balance with household chores, childcare, or caregiving.

		n	%	valid %
0	Not selected	856	0.426	0.842
1	Selected	161	0.080	0.158
88	Not applicable	991	0.494	

q7_5 Please select all the reasons that apply for why you are currently working in a nonstandard employment. (MA) (Respondents who answered 3 to 6 or 9 in sq3 answered this question.)

・Because I can utilize my specialized skills

		n	%	valid %
0	Not selected	953	0.475	0.937
1	Selected	64	0.032	0.063
88	Not applicable	991	0.494	

q7_6 Please select all the reasons that apply for why you are currently working in a nonstandard employment. (MA) (Respondents who answered 3 to 6 or 9 in sq3 answered this question.)

・Because it is a job that suits my health condition.

		n	%	valid %
0	Not selected	838	0.417	0.824
1	Selected	179	0.089	0.176
88	Not applicable	991	0.494	

q7_7 Please select all the reasons that apply for why you are currently working in a nonstandard employment. (MA) (Respondents who answered 3 to 6 or 9 in sq3 answered this question.)

・No particular reason

(Note: If q7_7 is selected, other options cannot be selected.)

		n	%	valid %
0	Not selected	771	0.384	0.758
1	Selected	246	0.123	0.242
88	Not applicable	991	0.494	

q7_8 Please select all the reasons that apply for why you are currently working in a nonstandard employment. (MA) (Respondents who answered 3 to 6 or 9 in sq3 answered this question.)

・Others

		n	%	valid %
0	Not selected	979	0.488	0.963
1	Selected	38	0.019	0.037
88	Not applicable	991	0.494	

q8 Please select the option that best describes your income over the past year. (SA) (Respondents who answered 1 to 9 in sq3 answered this question.)

		n	%	valid %
1	No income	60	0.030	0.036
2	Less than 250,000 yen	114	0.057	0.068
3	Around 500,000 yen	82	0.041	0.049
4	Around 1,000,000 yen	291	0.145	0.173
5	Around 2,000,000 yen	346	0.172	0.206
6	Around 3,000,000 yen	329	0.164	0.196
7	Around 4,000,000 yen	187	0.093	0.111
8	Around 5,000,000 yen	126	0.063	0.075
9	Around 7,000,000 yen	89	0.044	0.053
10	Around 10,000,000 yen	40	0.020	0.024
11	Around 15,000,000 yen	9	0.004	0.005
12	Around 20,000,000 yen	1	0.000	0.001
13	22,500,000 yen or more	7	0.003	0.004
88	Not applicable	327	0.163	

q9_1 Approximately how many hours per day do you usually spend working? (If it varies from day to day, please provide the approximate average time.) (SA) (Respondents who answered 1 to 9 in sq3 answered this question.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Less than 1 hour	47	0.023	0.028
2	2 hours	25	0.012	0.015

3	3 hours	58	0.029	0.035
4	4 hours	110	0.055	0.065
5	5 hours	136	0.068	0.081
6	6 hours	136	0.068	0.081
7	7 hours	272	0.135	0.162
8	8 hours	660	0.329	0.393
9	9 hours	118	0.059	0.070
10	10 hours	77	0.038	0.046
11	11 hours	15	0.007	0.009
12	12 hours	13	0.006	0.008
13	13 hours	2	0.001	0.001
14	14 hours	2	0.001	0.001
15	15 hours	4	0.002	0.002
16	16 hours	3	0.001	0.002
17	17 hours	1	0.000	0.001
18	18 hours	0	0.000	0.000
19	19 hours	2	0.001	0.001
20	20 hours	0	0.000	0.000
21	21 hours	0	0.000	0.000
22	22 hours	0	0.000	0.000
23	23 hours	0	0.000	0.000
24	24 hours	0	0.000	0.000
88	Not applicable	327	0.163	

q9_2 Approximately how many days per week do you usually work? (If it varies from week to week, please provide the approximate average number of days.) (SA) (Respondents who answered 1 to 9 in sq3 answered this question.)

		n	%	valid %
1	1 day	54	0.027	0.032
2	2 days	48	0.024	0.029
3	3 days	148	0.074	0.088
4	4 days	167	0.083	0.099
5	5 days	1089	0.542	0.648
6	6 days	123	0.061	0.073
7	7 days	52	0.026	0.031
88	Not applicable	327	0.163	

q10 What is the term and renewal status of your current employment contract? Please select one option. (SA)

(Respondents who answered 1 to 9 in sq3 answered this question.)

		n	%	valid %
1	No fixed term for the employment contract (including employment until retirement)	768	0.382	0.457
2	Fixed term for the employment contract, with renewal	376	0.187	0.224
3	Fixed term for the employment contract, probably with renewal	171	0.085	0.102
4	Fixed term for the employment contract, without renewal	40	0.020	0.024
5	Fixed term for the employment contract, renewal status unknown	66	0.033	0.039
6	Unknown whether there is a fixed term for the employment contract	260	0.129	0.155
88	Not applicable	327	0.163	

q11_1 Since graduating from the last school you attended, have you ever engaged in any of the following types of employment? Please include your current employment as well. (SAMT) (All respondents answered.)

・standard employment

		n	%	valid %
1	No work experience	558	0.278	0.278
2	Have work experience (less than 1 year)	125	0.062	0.062
3	Have work experience (1-2 years)	159	0.079	0.079
4	Have work experience (3-5 years)	270	0.134	0.134
5	Have work experience (6 years or more)	896	0.446	0.446

q11_2 Since graduating from the last school you attended, have you ever engaged in any of the following types of employment? Please include your current employment as well. (SAMT) (All respondents answered.)

・part-time employment

		n	%	valid %
1	No work experience	458	0.228	0.228
2	Have work experience (less than 1 year)	304	0.151	0.151
3	Have work experience (1-2 years)	288	0.143	0.143
4	Have work experience (3-5 years)	374	0.186	0.186
5	Have work experience (6 years or more)	584	0.291	0.291

q11_3 Since graduating from the last school you attended, have you ever engaged in any of the following types of employment? Please include your current employment as well. (SAMT) (All respondents answered.)

・temporary employment

		n	%	valid %
1	No work experience	1310	0.652	0.652

2	Have work experience (less than 1 year)	175	0.087	0.087
3	Have work experience (1-2 years)	167	0.083	0.083
4	Have work experience (3-5 years)	141	0.070	0.070
5	Have work experience (6 years or more)	215	0.107	0.107

q12_1 Approximately how many of the following types of employees are there at your main workplace? Please select the closest option for each. (SAMT) (Respondents who answered 1 to 8 in sq3 answered this question.)

・part-time worker

		n	%	valid %
1	None at all	474	0.236	0.285
2	10% or less	230	0.115	0.138
3	Around 20–40%	224	0.112	0.134
4	Around 50%	142	0.071	0.085
5	Around 60–80%	163	0.081	0.098
6	90% or more	119	0.059	0.071
7	Don't know	314	0.156	0.188
88	Not applicable	342	0.170	

q12_2 Approximately how many of the following types of employees are there at your main workplace? Please select the closest option for each. (SAMT) (Respondents who answered 1 to 8 in sq3 answered this question.)

・temporary worker

		n	%	valid %
1	None at all	744	0.371	0.447
2	10% or less	250	0.125	0.150
3	Around 20–40%	210	0.105	0.126
4	Around 50%	75	0.037	0.045
5	Around 60–80%	46	0.023	0.028
6	90% or more	16	0.008	0.010
7	Don't know	325	0.162	0.195
88	Not applicable	342	0.170	

q13_1 At your current main workplace, do you think there are disparities between standard employees and part-time employees in the following areas? Please select the option that best applies. (SAMT) (Respondents who answered 2 to 6 in sq12_1 answered this question.)

・Wages

		n	%	valid %
1	There is a disparity	563	0.280	0.641

2	There is no disparity	128	0.064	0.146
3	Don't know	187	0.093	0.213
88	Not applicable	1130	0.563	

q13_2 At your current main workplace, do you think there are disparities between standard employees and part-time employees in the following areas? Please select the option that best applies. (SAMT) (Respondents who answered 2 to 6 in sq12_1 answered this question.)

・Employee benefits

		n	%	valid %
1	There is a disparity	474	0.236	0.540
2	There is no disparity	215	0.107	0.245
3	Don't know	189	0.094	0.215
88	Not applicable	1130	0.563	

q13_3 At your current main workplace, do you think there are disparities between standard employees and part-time employees in the following areas? Please select the option that best applies. (SAMT) (Respondents who answered 2 to 6 in sq12_1 answered this question.)

・Salary increase

		n	%	valid %
1	There is a disparity	541	0.269	0.616
2	There is no disparity	122	0.061	0.139
3	Don't know	215	0.107	0.245
88	Not applicable	1130	0.563	

q13_4 At your current main workplace, do you think there are disparities between standard employees and part-time employees in the following areas? Please select the option that best applies. (SAMT) (Respondents who answered 2 to 6 in sq12_1 answered this question.)

・Job training opportunities

		n	%	valid %
1	There is a disparity	377	0.188	0.429
2	There is no disparity	241	0.120	0.274
3	Don't know	260	0.129	0.296
88	Not applicable	1130	0.563	

q14_1 At your current main workplace, do you think there are disparities between standard employees and temporary employees in the following areas? Please select the option that best applies. (SAMT) (Respondents who answered 2 to 6 in sq12_2 answered this question.)

・Wages

		n	%	valid %
1	There is a disparity	388	0.193	0.650

2	There is no disparity	71	0.035	0.119
3	Don't know	138	0.069	0.231
88	Not applicable	1411	0.703	

q14_2 At your current main workplace, do you think there are disparities between standard employees and temporary employees in the following areas? Please select the option that best applies. (SAMT) (Respondents who answered 2 to 6 in sq12_2 answered this question.)

・Employee benefits

		n	%	valid %
1	There is a disparity	348	0.173	0.583
2	There is no disparity	118	0.059	0.198
3	Don't know	131	0.065	0.219
88	Not applicable	1411	0.703	

q14_3 At your current main workplace, do you think there are disparities between standard employees and temporary employees in the following areas? Please select the option that best applies. (SAMT) (Respondents who answered 2 to 6 in sq12_2 answered this question.)

・Salary increase

		n	%	valid %
1	There is a disparity	392	0.195	0.657
2	There is no disparity	69	0.034	0.116
3	Don't know	136	0.068	0.228
88	Not applicable	1411	0.703	

q14_4 At your current main workplace, do you think there are disparities between standard employees and temporary employees in the following areas? Please select the option that best applies. (SAMT) (Respondents who answered 2 to 6 in sq12_2 answered this question.)

・Job training opportunities

		n	%	valid %
1	There is a disparity	300	0.149	0.503
2	There is no disparity	134	0.067	0.224
3	Don't know	163	0.081	0.273
88	Not applicable	1411	0.703	

q15_1 At your workplace, is the job content the same or different between standard employees and nonstandard employees? For each of (1) part-time employees and (2) temporary employees, please select the option that best applies. (SAMT) (Respondents who answered 2 to 6 in sq12_1 answered this question.)

・part-time employees

		n	%	valid %
1	The same	130	0.065	0.148

2	Almost the same	194	0.097	0.221
3	Standard workers perform more advanced tasks	403	0.201	0.459
4	Nonstandard workers perform more advanced tasks	27	0.013	0.031
5	Don't know	110	0.055	0.125
6	There are no part-time/temporary workers	14	0.007	0.016
88	Not applicable	1130	0.563	

q15_2 At your workplace, is the job content the same or different between standard employees and nonstandard employees? For each of (1) part-time employees and (2) temporary employees, please select the option that best applies. (SAMT) (Respondents who answered 2 to 6 in sq12_2 answered this question.)

・temporary employees

		n	%	valid %
1	The same	81	0.040	0.136
2	Almost the same	165	0.082	0.276
3	Standard workers perform more advanced tasks	255	0.127	0.427
4	Nonstandard workers perform more advanced tasks	19	0.009	0.032
5	Don't know	68	0.034	0.114
6	There are no part-time/temporary workers	9	0.004	0.015
88	Not applicable	1411	0.703	

q16_1 Please select the option that best describes your current marital status and your spouse's employment. (Common-law marriage is included as married) (SA) (All respondents answered.)

(Note: In the survey form, q16_1 and q16_2 are asked as a single question.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Unmarried	1173	0.584	0.584
2	Widowed	5	0.002	0.002
3	Divorced	98	0.049	0.049
4	Married	732	0.365	0.365

q16_2 Please select the option that best describes your current marital status and your spouse's employment. (Common-law marriage is included as married) (SA) (All respondents answered.)

(Note: In the survey form, q16_1 and q16_2 are asked as a single question.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Executives and directors	27	0.013	0.037
2	Standard worker	441	0.220	0.602
3	Part-time worker	102	0.051	0.139
4	Contract worker	22	0.011	0.030
5	Temporary worker	12	0.006	0.016
6	Contractor	3	0.001	0.004

7	Sole proprietorship	39	0.019	0.053
8	Family worker	13	0.006	0.018
9	side-job	0	0.000	0.000
10	Unemployed	67	0.033	0.092
11	Student	6	0.003	0.008
88	Not applicable	1276	0.635	

q17 What was your household's standard of living when you were 15 years old? Please answer in comparison to the average standard of living at that time. (SA) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Wealthy	93	0.046	0.046
2	Somewhat wealthy	264	0.131	0.131
3	Average	1134	0.565	0.565
4	Somewhat poor	332	0.165	0.165
5	Poor	185	0.092	0.092

q18 Suppose society were divided into 10 levels from top to bottom. Which level do you think you belong to? (SA) (All respondents answered.)

		n	%	valid %
1	Bottom	174	0.087	0.087
2		192	0.096	0.096
3		296	0.147	0.147
4		253	0.126	0.126
5		497	0.248	0.248
6		325	0.162	0.162
7		179	0.089	0.089
8		58	0.029	0.029
9		15	0.007	0.007
10	Top	19	0.009	0.009

q19_1 What do you think about the following statements? Please select the one that you feel is closest to your opinion. (SAMT) (All respondents answered.)

・Men’s job is to earn income, while women’s job is to take care of the home and family

		n	%	valid %
1	I think so	66	0.033	0.033
2	I somewhat think so	280	0.139	0.139
3	I can't say either way	671	0.334	0.334
4	I somewhat don't think so	304	0.151	0.151
5	I don't think so	530	0.264	0.264

6	Don't know	157	0.078	0.078

q19_2 What do you think about the following statements? Please select the one that you feel is closest to your opinion. (SAMT) (All respondents answered.)

・Women are better suited for household chores and childcare than men

		n	%	valid %
1	I think so	160	0.080	0.080
2	I somewhat think so	520	0.259	0.259
3	I can't say either way	709	0.353	0.353
4	I somewhat don't think so	193	0.096	0.096
5	I don't think so	246	0.123	0.123
6	Don't know	180	0.090	0.090

q19_3 What do you think about the following statements? Please select the one that you feel is closest to your opinion. (SAMT) (All respondents answered.)

・If equal opportunities are provided, it's acceptable for wealth disparities to arise from competition

		n	%	valid %
1	I think so	210	0.105	0.105
2	I somewhat think so	645	0.321	0.321
3	I can't say either way	694	0.346	0.346
4	I somewhat don't think so	179	0.089	0.089
5	I don't think so	98	0.049	0.049
6	Don't know	182	0.091	0.091

q19_4 What do you think about the following statements? Please select the one that you feel is closest to your opinion. (SAMT) (All respondents answered.)

・Becoming financially independent from one's parents is important for being an 'adult.'

		n	%	valid %
1	I think so	475	0.237	0.237
2	I somewhat think so	660	0.329	0.329
3	I can't say either way	550	0.274	0.274
4	I somewhat don't think so	105	0.052	0.052
5	I don't think so	58	0.029	0.029
6	Don't know	160	0.080	0.080

q19_5 What do you think about the following statements? Please select the one that you feel is closest to your opinion. (SAMT) (All respondents answered.)

・Holding a stable job is important for being an 'adult.'

		n	%	valid %
1	I think so	323	0.161	0.161

2	I somewhat think so	669	0.333	0.333
3	I can't say either way	651	0.324	0.324
4	I somewhat don't think so	135	0.067	0.067
5	I don't think so	73	0.036	0.036
6	Don't know	157	0.078	0.078

q19_6 What do you think about the following statements? Please select the one that you feel is closest to your opinion. (SAMT) (All respondents answered.)

・It is most desirable to work at the same company from hiring until retirement.

		n	%	valid %
1	I think so	74	0.037	0.037
2	I somewhat think so	270	0.134	0.134
3	I can't say either way	807	0.402	0.402
4	I somewhat don't think so	304	0.151	0.151
5	I don't think so	376	0.187	0.187
6	Don't know	177	0.088	0.088

q19_7 What do you think about the following statements? Please select the one that you feel is closest to your opinion. (SAMT) (All respondents answered.)

・If they have the same job and responsibilities, part-time and temporary employees should be paid the same wages as standard employees.

		n	%	valid %
1	I think so	473	0.236	0.236
2	I somewhat think so	567	0.282	0.282
3	I can't say either way	590	0.294	0.294
4	I somewhat don't think so	139	0.069	0.069
5	I don't think so	74	0.037	0.037
6	Don't know	165	0.082	0.082

q19_8 What do you think about the following statements? Please select the one that you feel is closest to your opinion. (SAMT) (All respondents answered.)

・Working as a freeter (nonstandard worker) should be avoided if possible.

		n	%	valid %
1	I think so	233	0.116	0.116
2	I somewhat think so	390	0.194	0.194
3	I can't say either way	776	0.386	0.386
4	I somewhat don't think so	248	0.124	0.124
5	I don't think so	191	0.095	0.095
6	Don't know	170	0.085	0.085

q19_9 What do you think about the following statements? Please select the one that you feel is closest to your opinion. (SAMT) (All respondents answered.)

・This question is included to ensure that you are reading carefully. Please select option 2, 'Somewhat agree.'

		n	%	valid %
1	I think so	23	0.011	0.011
2	I somewhat think so	1510	0.752	0.752
3	I can't say either way	260	0.129	0.129
4	I somewhat don't think so	71	0.035	0.035
5	I don't think so	26	0.013	0.013
6	Don't know	118	0.059	0.059

q19_10 What do you think about the following statements? Please select the one that you feel is closest to your opinion. (SAMT) (All respondents answered.)

・The husband should earn more than the wife

		n	%	valid %
1	I think so	121	0.060	0.060
2	I somewhat think so	249	0.124	0.124
3	I can't say either way	812	0.404	0.404
4	I somewhat don't think so	296	0.147	0.147
5	I don't think so	347	0.173	0.173
6	Don't know	183	0.091	0.091

q20_1 Do you have any family members, relatives, or close friends in the following occupations? Please select all that apply. (MA) (All respondents answered.)

・Systems engineer

		n	%	valid %
0	Not selected	1858	0.925	0.925
1	Selected	150	0.075	0.075

q20_2 Do you have any family members, relatives, or close friends in the following occupations? Please select all that apply. (MA) (All respondents answered.)

・Accouting staff

		n	%	valid %
0	Not selected	1939	0.966	0.966
1	Selected	69	0.034	0.034

q20_3 Do you have any family members, relatives, or close friends in the following occupations? Please select all that apply. (MA) (All respondents answered.)

・Convenience store clerk

		n	%	valid %
0	Not selected	1950	0.971	0.971
1	Selected	58	0.029	0.029

q20_4 Do you have any family members, relatives, or close friends in the following occupations? Please select all that apply. (MA) (All respondents answered.)

・cleaner

		n	%	valid %
0	Not selected	1933	0.963	0.963
1	Selected	75	0.037	0.037

q20_5 Do you have any family members, relatives, or close friends in the following occupations? Please select all that apply. (MA) (All respondents answered.)

・None of the occupations apply

(Note: If q20_5 is selected, other options cannot be selected.)

		n	%	valid %
0	Not selected	304	0.151	0.151
1	Selected	1704	0.849	0.849