

「同居」であることによって期待されるより高い生活資源を保有している状況がみられ、これが「別居」へ向かう傾向を弱めているように思われる。今回の分析の結果、同じ未婚者間において明確な階層的構造格差がみられた。今後、独身者の結婚動向分析においては、ジェンダーおよび年齢階級格差はもとより、家族状況、地域性などにも留意した階層格差をふまえた分析と考察を進めていくことが必要と思われる。

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The Research about Unmarried People in their Twenties and Thirties Coresiding with Own Parents in Japan

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The aim of this paper is to make clear the living conditions of unmarried persons in their 20s and 30s. In this study based on the national survey it was found that about 65% of male and 80% of female young unmarried adults live with their parents. Compared to those who are living on their own, these young people have fewer lovers and also have fewer sexual experiences. The study also suggests that living with parents has negative influence on young people's attitudes towards marriage.

For unmarried young adults, whether they live with their parents or not is dependent on factors such as educational level, kinds of job, incomes, mother's life course, number of siblings and the character of living area. That is, those adults with higher education, good jobs, higher income and living in big cities are more likely to live separately from their parents, while those adults with full time mother or who are the only one child in the family tend to live with parents.

Finally, these analyses of the national data seem to be contradict the notion of the so-called "parasite-singles", that the young adults are highly dependent on the parents they are living with as this study has found that most of them are highly educated and have good jobs. That is, the parasite-singles are not a general phenomenon amongst the unmarried people in Japan, but rather a special case among the middle class families in a metropolitan area. Hence this study suggests that we need to take into account the local and class differences when we analyzing unmarried young adults,.