

The Fourteenth Japanese National Fertility Survey in 2010
Attitudes toward Marriage and Family among Japanese Singles
Highlights of the Survey Results on Singles
(November 2011)

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Overview of the Survey

(1) The purpose and history of the survey

The National Institute of Population and Social Security Research conducted the 14th Japanese National Fertility Survey (*Shussho doko kihon chosa*) in June 2010. The survey is conducted to determine the current situation and background to marriage and/or fertility of married couples, which are not available in other public statistics, and also to obtain the basic data necessary for developing relevant policies and projecting the future population. The first National Fertility Survey was carried out in 1940 (prewar) and the second one in 1952 (postwar). Since then, it has been conducted every five years, investigating process of marriage and fertility of married couples. Since the 8th Survey (1982), a survey of unmarried persons has been conducted simultaneously with that of married couples. This report is based on the 14th Survey of unmarried persons.

(2) Survey procedures and data collection

This study was conducted by self-enumeration method. The questionnaires were distributed by survey staff, and the respondents placed the completed questionnaire in the envelopes provided before they were collected by the staff. Of the 14,248 distributed questionnaires (the number of subjects surveyed), 11,487 questionnaires were collected, yielding a response rate of 80.6% (the figure was 79.3% for the previous survey). Nine hundred and six (906) of the collected questionnaires that were not properly filled out were considered invalid and were excluded from the analysis. Thus, the number of valid questionnaires was 10,581 and the valid collection rate was 74.3% (70.0% for the previous survey). This report presents the results of analysis based on the responses of never-married men and women aged 18 to 34 (unless otherwise stated).

Table 0-1 Sample size and response rate

Status of data collection	
Number of subjects surveyed	14,248
Number of questionnaires returned	11,487 (response rate 80.6%)
Number of valid cases	10,581 (valid response rate 74.3%)

Table 0-2 Number of never-married persons, by age and sex

Age	Number of never-married persons in the 14th Survey		(Reference) Number of never-married persons in the 13th Survey	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	5,040 (100.0 %)	4,276 (100.0 %)	4,002 (100.0 %)	3,583 (100.0 %)
Subtotal(18-34)	3,667 (72.8 %)	3,406 (79.7 %)	3,139 (78.4 %)	3,064 (85.5 %)
18-19	435 (8.6 %)	530 (12.4 %)	422 (10.5 %)	541 (15.1 %)
20-24	1,359 (27.0)	1,371 (32.1)	1,025 (25.6)	1,187 (33.1)
25-29	1,076 (21.3)	895 (20.9)	1,025 (25.6)	834 (23.3)
30-34	797 (15.8)	610 (14.3)	667 (16.7)	502 (14.0)
35-39	613 (12.2)	427 (10.0)	412 (10.3)	255 (7.1)
40-44	479 (9.5)	270 (6.3)	270 (6.7)	161 (4.5)
45-49	281 (5.6)	173 (4.0)	181 (4.5)	103 (2.9)

1. Marriage as an Option: Investigating the trend of staying away from marriage among young people

(1) Desire to marry

The proportion of never-married persons who intend to marry remains slightly below 90%

The proportion of never-married persons who intend to marry someday is still high (86.3% for men and 89.4% for women). The percentage of never-married people intending to remain single all their lives (“will never marry”) has increased slightly, however, to 9.4% for men and 6.8% for women. Overall, the proportion of respondents who have not determined attitudes about their marriage intentions has decreased, while those expressing an intention to stay single increased.

Table 1-1 Never-married persons’ intention to marry, by survey

Considering marriage from a lifelong perspective		9th Survey (1987)	10th Survey (1992)	11th Survey (1997)	12th Survey (2002)	13th Survey (2005)	14th Survey (2010)
[Men]	Intend to marry someday	91.8%	90.0	85.9	87.0	87.0	86.3
	Do not intend to ever marry	4.5	4.9	6.3	5.4	7.1	9.4
	Not known	3.7	5.1	7.8	7.7	5.9	4.3
	Total (18-34 years)	100.0%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(Number of cases)	(3,299)	(4,215)	(3,982)	(3,897)	(3,139)	(3,667)
[Women]	Intend to marry someday	92.9%	90.2	89.1	88.3	90.0	89.4
	Do not intend to ever marry	4.6	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.6	6.8
	Not known	2.5	4.6	6.0	6.7	4.3	3.8
	Total (18-34 years)	100.0%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(Number of cases)	(2,605)	(3,647)	(3,612)	(3,494)	(3,064)	(3,406)

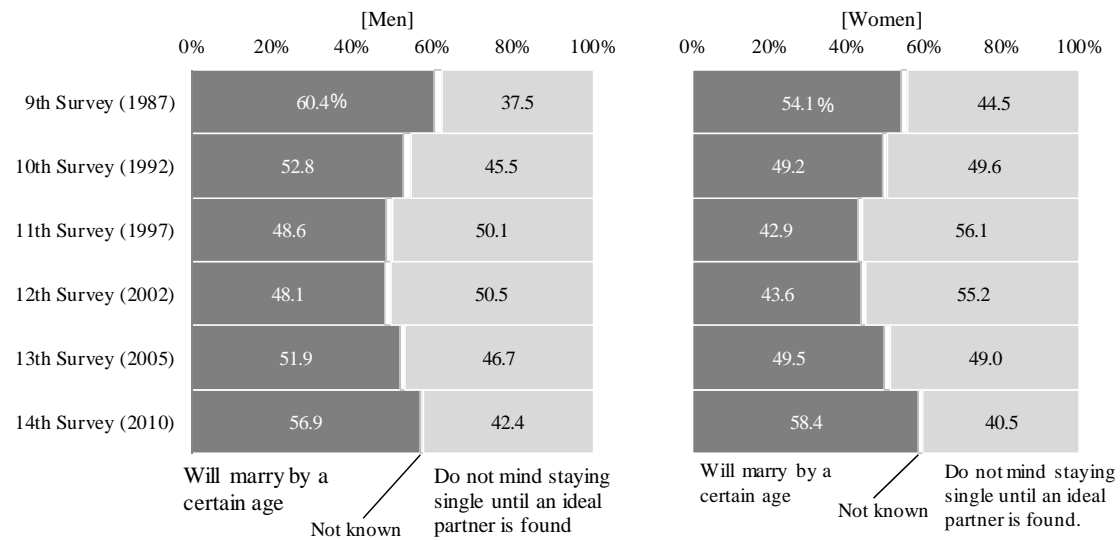
Note: The figures are for never-married persons aged 18-34. See **Appendix 1** for results by age.

Question: “From a lifelong perspective, which matches your ideas about marriage?” (1. Intend to marry someday, 2. Do not intend to ever marry.)

More than half of the never-married persons are back to being concerned about the age of marriage

Among the never-married persons who intend to marry, the proportion of respondents wanting to marry by a certain age decreased throughout the 1990s and eventually fell below the proportion who stated that they “do not mind staying single until an ideal partner is found.” After entering the 2000s, however, the trend reversed, and in the current survey, the proportion stating that they were concerned about their age of marriage has topped 50% for both men and women.

Figure 1-1 Views on marriage among never-married persons who intend to marry, by survey



Note: The figures are for never-married persons aged 18-34 who answered “Intend to marry someday.” See **Appendix 2** for detailed figures.

Question: “From a lifelong perspective, which matches your ideas about marriage?”(1. Will marry by a certain age, 2. Do not mind not staying single until an ideal partner is found.)

The attitude of trying to delay marriage is waning

The proportion of singles with the intention of getting married within a year* decreased for both sexes during the 1990s, primarily among those in their late 20s, but since the 2000s, it has shown signs of bottoming out gradually. In the current survey, there is slight increase in the proportion stating that they were concerned about their age of marriage. In addition, the proportion of never-married persons who answered “Do not intend to marry yet” also decreased slightly. This indicates that the proportion of singles who are consciously trying to delay marriage is waning.

* The proportion of singles with the intention of getting married within a year is a sum of never-married persons who responded “would like to marry within a year” and “may marry if an ideal partner can be found (within a year).”

Table 1-2 Intention to marry within a year, by survey and age group

Intention to marry within a year	[Men]						[Women]					
	9th Survey (1987)	10th Survey (1992)	11th Survey (1997)	12th Survey (2002)	13th Survey (2005)	14th Survey (2010)	9th Survey (1987)	10th Survey (1992)	11th Survey (1997)	12th Survey (2002)	13th Survey (2005)	14th Survey (2010)
Intend to get married within a year												
Total (18-34 years)	40.8 %	38.7	42.0	42.2	42.1	43.3	49.0 %	47.8	51.1	52.6	50.1	53.2
18-24 years	22.5	22.3	27.6	28.0	23.5	26.0	39.3	36.2	39.5	37.0	32.7	35.1
25-29 years	66.8	59.6	55.8	53.2	51.6	53.5	82.0	78.6	71.3	69.5	69.6	72.0
30-34 years	82.7	83.7	76.6	70.8	69.4	70.0	83.5	84.1	80.0	82.5	79.4	84.4
Do not intend to get married yet												
Total (18-34 years)	57.3 %	59.3	56.5	55.9	56.0	55.5	49.5 %	50.7	47.7	46.3	48.8	45.6
18-24 years	75.8	76.2	70.9	70.4	74.8	73.5	59.4	62.4	59.6	62.0	66.5	63.6
25-29 years	31.5	37.5	42.7	45.1	46.3	44.4	16.6	19.7	26.9	29.3	28.9	27.2
30-34 years	14.5	12.8	21.5	25.9	28.9	28.6	13.2	14.0	18.4	16.1	19.4	13.9
(Number of cases)	(3,027)	(3,795)	(3,420)	(3,389)	(2,732)	(3,164)	(2,420)	(3,291)	(3,218)	(3,085)	(2,759)	(3,044)

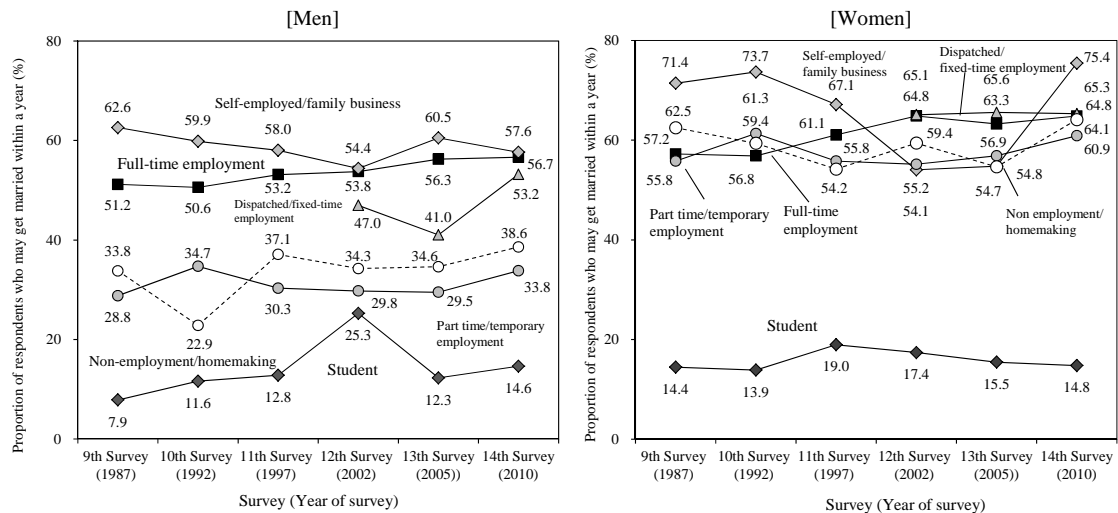
Note: The figures are for never-married persons aged 18-34 who answered “Intend to marry someday.” See **Appendix 3** for detailed figures .

Question: “What do you think about getting married within a year from now?”(1. Would like to marry within a year, 2. May marry if an ideal partner can be found, 3. Do not intend to marry yet)

Men's desire to marry varies depending on their employment status

Looking at the proportion of never-married people who have the intention to get married within a year by employment status, significant differences in attitude are seen among men; the percentage tends to be high among self-employed/family business workers and full-time employees. Conversely, part-timers, temporary employees, unemployed/staying home (helping out with household chores), etc. tend to be more reluctant to get married within a year. Such differences are not observed among women, except for students whose intention of marrying within a year is lower than women in other employment statuses.

Figure 1-2 Change in the percentages of never-married persons who may get married within a year, by employment status



Note: The percentages in the figures above indicate the proportion of respondents stating that they “Would like to marry within a year” or “May marry if an ideal partner can be found,” among never-married people aged 18-34 responding that they “Intend to marry someday.” The classification of dispatched/fixed-time employment was first introduced in the 12th Survey (contract employee was added from the 13th Survey). See **Appendix 8** for details on the categories of employment status referred to in this survey.

(2) The merits of marriage and of remaining single

The proportion of never-married women who consider that “marriage has merits” increased slightly. The proportion of both men and women who consider that “single life has merits” remains stable at the level of 80%

The percentage of single men who feel that being married brings benefits has been decreasing gradually. Although the percentage increased slightly in the previous survey, it dropped again in this survey and is now down to 62.4%. The proportion of women who believe marriage to be beneficial used to be around 70%, but has started to increase from the previous survey and reached 75.1% in this survey. On the other hand, the proportion of never-married persons who see benefits in staying single remains even higher for both men and women – 81.0% and 87.6%, respectively.

Table 1-3 Views on the merits of marriage and of single life for never-married persons, by survey

	[Men]						[Women]					
	9th Survey (1987)	10th Survey (1992)	11th Survey (1997)	12th Survey (2002)	13th Survey (2005)	14th Survey (2010)	9th Survey (1987)	10th Survey (1992)	11th Survey (1997)	12th Survey (2002)	13th Survey (2005)	14th Survey (2010)
For you now, marriage has:												
Some merits	69.1 %	66.7	64.6	62.3	65.7	62.4	70.8 %	71.4	69.9	69.4	74.0	75.1
No merits	25.4	29.1	30.3	33.1	28.6	34.3	24.7	25.2	25.5	26.3	21.5	22.0
Not known	5.5	4.2	5.1	4.6	5.7	3.3	4.5	3.4	4.6	4.3	4.5	2.8
Total	100.0 %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
For you now, single life has:												
Some merits	83.0 %	83.6	82.7	79.8	83.8	81.0	89.7 %	89.0	88.5	86.6	87.2	87.6
No merits	10.7	11.2	11.6	14.6	10.3	15.6	5.4	7.4	7.2	8.6	7.6	9.2
Not known	6.3	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.9	3.4	4.9	3.6	4.3	4.8	5.1	3.2
Total	100.0 %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Number of cases)	(3,299)	(4,215)	(3,982)	(3,897)	(3,139)	(3,667)	(2,605)	(3,647)	(3,612)	(3,494)	(3,064)	(3,406)

Note: The figures are for never-married persons aged 18-34.

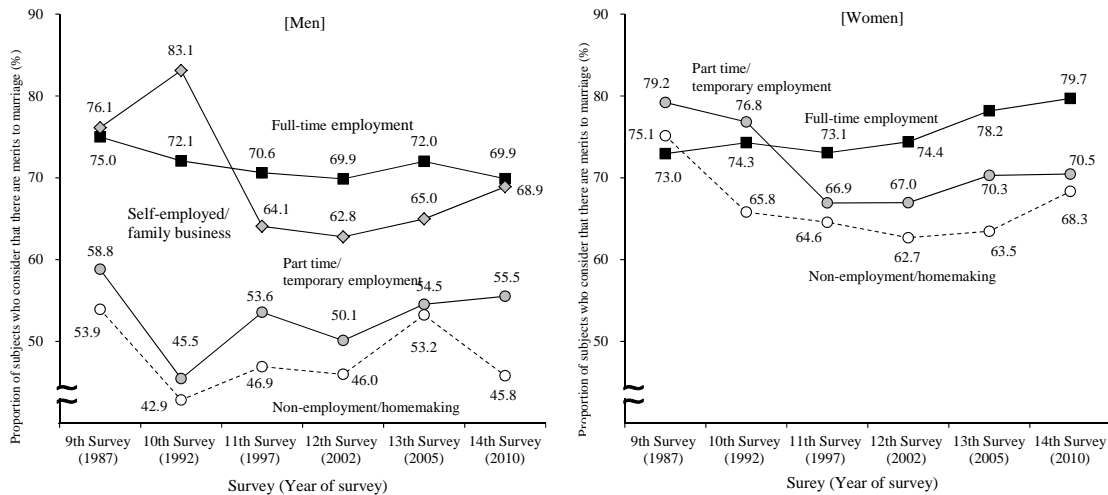
Questions: “For you now, does marriage have any merits?”(1. There are merits, 2. There are no merits)

“Conversely, for you now, does single life have any merits that married life does not offer?”(1. There are merits, 2. There are no merits.)

Men’s views on whether or not it is beneficial to get married vary with their employment status. For both men and women, full-time employees tend to recognize merits of marriage the most strongly

Employment status has a significant impact on how singles perceive the advantages of marriage. These differences are particularly pronounced among men; the proportion of respondents believing that there are advantages in getting married is particularly high among full-time employees, and self-employed and family business workers. In contrast, the proportion is considerably lower among men who are part-timers, temporary employees, and unemployed/staying home (helping out with household chores). Similar differences have been observed recently among women, although the differences are smaller than for men.

Figure 1-3 Change in the percentages of never-married persons who consider that “there are merits to marriage,” by survey and employment status

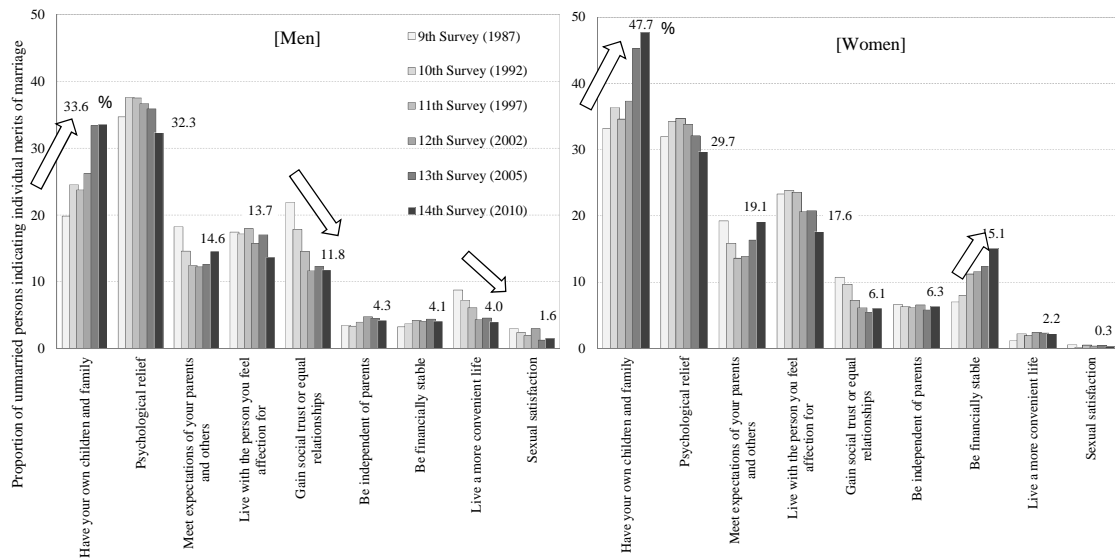


Note: The figures are for never-married persons aged 18-34. The “students” and “dispatched/fixed-time employment” categories are excluded for both men and women, as is the “self-employed/ family business” category for women. See **Appendix 8** for details on the categories of employment status considered in this survey.

“Having one’s own children and family” as a merit of marriage is on a rising trend. The number of women who chose “be financially stable” increased as well

The numbers of both men and women who chose “have your own children and family” as a specific benefit of getting married have increased significantly since the previous survey, for the first time overtaking “Psychological relief” as the most often selected benefit among male respondents. The proportion of respondents who chose “meet expectations of your parents and others” reversed its downward trend in the 1990s and is now clearly increasing; the option was the third most selected option among both men and women. In contrast, the proportion of respondents who chose “live with the person you feel affection for” decreased. “Be financially stable” is increasing among women respondents only.

Figure 1-4 The merits of marriage, by survey

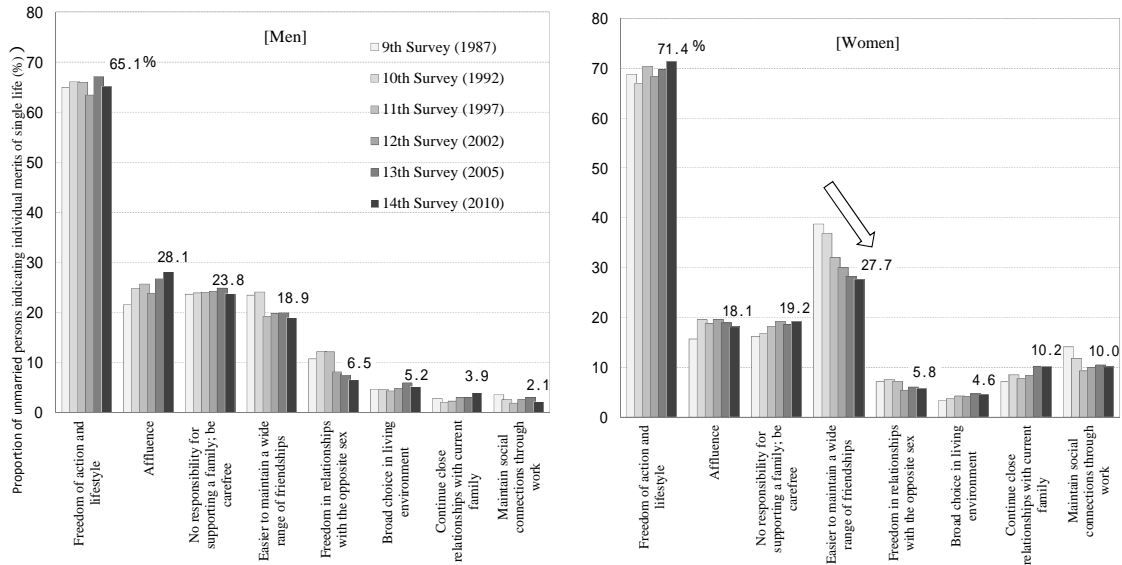


Note: The graphs show the percentages of never-married subjects aged 18-34 who regard each item as primary merits of marriage (subjects were allowed to choose up to 2 items). The figures on the graphs show the percentages recorded in the 14th Survey. See **Appendix 4** for the percentages not shown on the graphs.

The most attractive part of single life is “freedom”

“Freedom in actions or lifestyles” was by far the most chosen merit of single life by both men and women. “Affluence,” “no responsibility to support family; be carefree,” or “easier to maintain a wide range of friendships” are among other popular merits chosen. This pattern has hardly changed from previous surveys. This indicates that the never-married respondents consistently feel that marriage would restrict their actions, lives, financial situations, and friendships. However, it should be noted that the general impression of married life imposing constraints on friendships has been gradually decreasing among women.

Figure 1-5 The merits of single life, by survey



Note: The graphs show the percentages of never-married subjects aged 18-34 who regard each item as primary merits of single life (subjects were allowed to choose up to 2 items). The values on the graphs show the percentages recorded in the 14th Survey. See **Appendix 4** for the details on other values.

Singles are worried about whether or not they will be able to maintain their daily rhythm, leisure time, and freedom in money after getting married

In the survey, we asked the never-married respondents what they worry about when they consider getting married. “Whether or not I will be able to maintain my daily rhythm and lifestyle,” “whether or not I will be able to take leisure time and personal time,” and “whether or not I will be able to use my money freely” were the most often selected items for both men and women. The percentages of selecting these items were particularly high among never-married people who chose “Freedom of action and lifestyle” as a merit of single life. Around 30% of women are worried about “Whether or not I will be able to take time to work (or study).”

Table 1-4 Worries about marriage, by age

Age		(Number of cases)	Whether or not I will be able to maintain my daily rhythm and lifestyle	Whether or not I will be able to take leisure time and personal time freely	Whether or not I will be able to use money freely	Whether or not I will be able to make life plans freely	Whether or not I will be able to take time to work (or study) freely	Whether or not I will be able to choose a place to live freely	Whether or not I will be able to choose my career freely	Whether or not my preferences for fashion or food will be restricted	
Merits of single life											
[Men]	Total (18-34 years)	(3,667)	48.7 %	46.7	46.1	20.8	17.5	13.8	12.6	12.3	
	18-24 years	(1,794)	48.3	48.3	45.5	22.9	17.8	14.0	14.0	13.4	
	25-34 years	(1,873)	49.1	45.2	46.7	18.8	17.1	13.6	11.2	11.3	
	(re-listed) "Freedom of action and lifestyle"	Selected	(2,389)	54.0	52.6	49.7	23.0	18.8	13.6	12.9	12.8
		Not selected	(1,278)	38.9	35.7	39.4	16.7	15.0	14.2	12.0	11.3
[Women]	Total (18-34 years)	(3,406)	60.5 %	51.1	46.5	24.9	31.7	19.4	20.6	24.9	
	18-24 years	(1,901)	58.3	53.7	46.0	25.4	32.8	18.6	22.5	25.4	
	25-34 years	(1,505)	63.2	47.7	47.2	24.2	30.4	20.4	18.2	24.4	
	(re-listed) "Freedom of action and lifestyle"	Selected	(2,433)	65.3	55.9	49.5	27.6	33.3	20.2	21.2	26.9
		Not selected	(973)	48.4	38.8	39.0	18.0	27.9	17.3	19.0	19.9

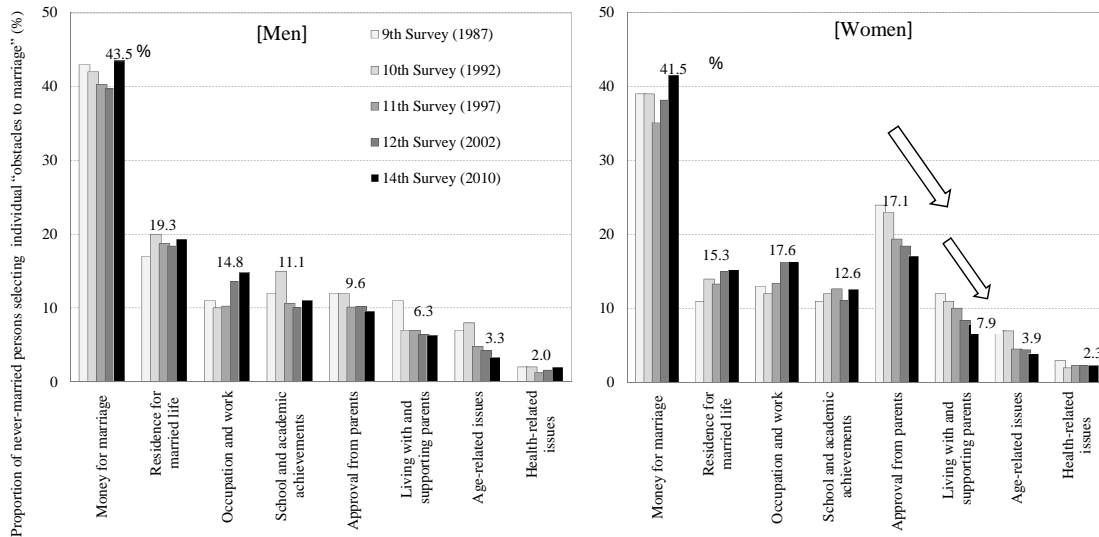
Note: The figures are for never-married persons aged 18-34. They were asked to choose all the options that apply. Question: "When you consider getting married, which of the following items worry you? Please circle all the options that apply."

(3) The hurdles to marriage

"Money for marriage" as an inhibiting factor to marriage is increasing in proportion

The survey asked the never-married people who intend to get married what they saw as potential obstacles if they were to get married within a year. "Money for marriage" was the most often selected answer for both men and women (43.5% for men, 41.5% for women), reaching a record high in this survey. The proportion of women who consider "approval from parents" and "issues related to living with and supporting parents" as obstacles to marriage has decreased.

Figure 1-6 Obstacles to marriage, by survey



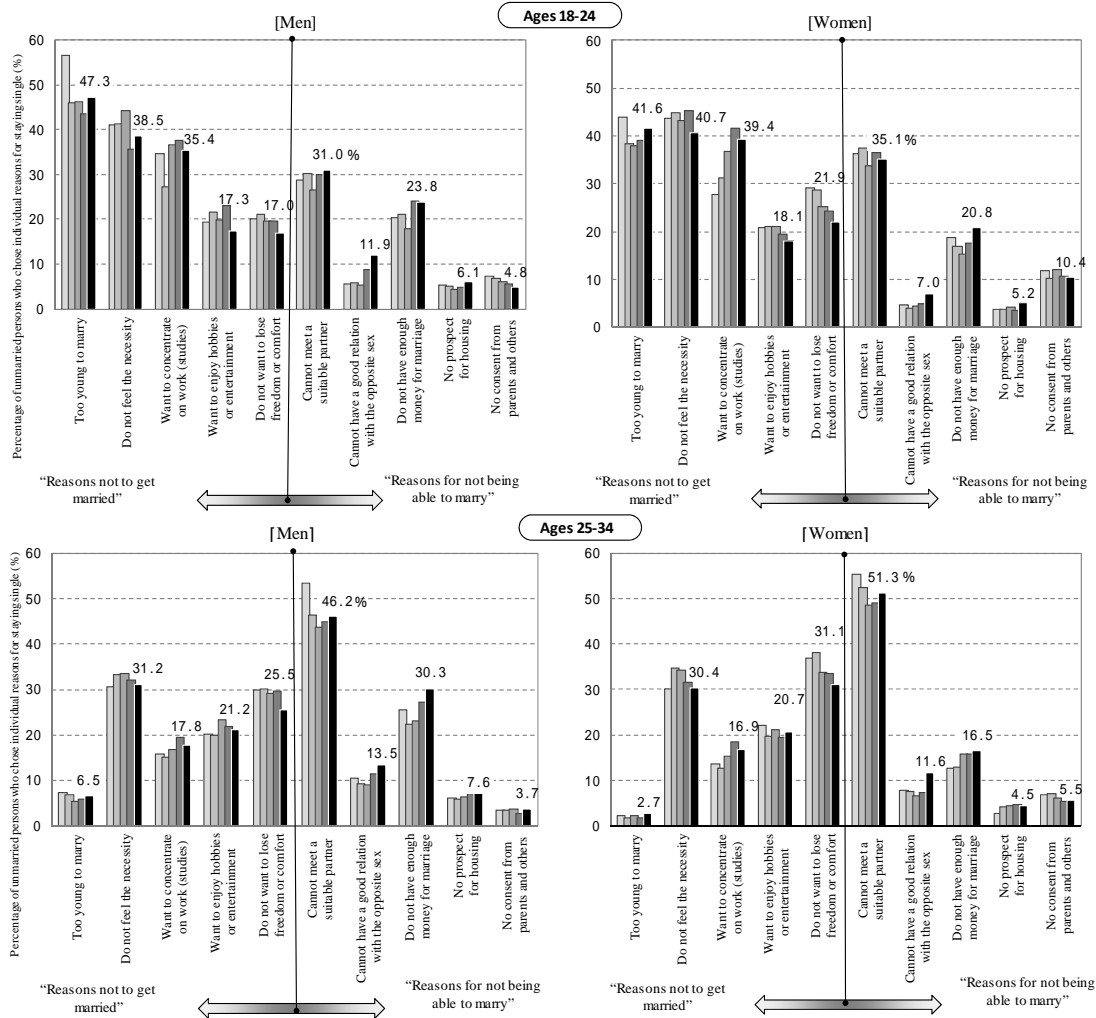
Note: The graphs show the percentage of never-married people aged 18-34 who consider each item as primary obstacles to marriage (respondents were allowed to choose up to 2 items). The percentages shown on the graph are those of 14th Survey. The proportion of never-married people aged 18-34 who answered that there are certain obstacles to marriage were 67.1% for men and 69.2% for women in the 9th Survey, 67.9% and 71.3% in the 10th Survey, 65.0% and 67.8% in the 11th Survey, 64.5% and 70.1% in the 12th Survey, and 68.1% and 71.5% in the 14th Survey.

(4) Why do they not get married?

Constraints include the lack of positive reasons to get married and, after the age of 25, not being able to find a suitable partner

When asked about the reasons for staying single, the most frequently cited responses by young people (18 to 24 years of age) indicated a lack of positive motivation to get married; the most often chosen options included “too young to marry,” “do not feel the necessity,” and “want to concentrate on work (studies)”; these responses can be classified as “reasons not to get married”. In contrast, in the age group between 25 and 34 years old, more of the respondents stated that their primary reasons were that they “cannot meet a suitable partner” and other conditions for marriage not being met; such responses can be seen as “reasons for not being able to marry”. However, it is also true that many of them still cite “do not feel the necessity” and “do not want to lose freedom or comfort” as reasons as well. In addition, the number of respondents who chose “do not have enough money for marriage” and “cannot have a good relation with the opposite sex” increased in this survey.

Figure 1-7 Reasons for staying single, by survey and age group



Note: The graphs show the percentage of never-married respondents who regard each item as a reason for staying single (respondents were allowed to choose up to 3 items). The percentages shown on the graphs are the results of the 14th Survey.

Question: “What are the reasons why you are currently single? Please select up to 3 reasons that you consider to be most applicable to your situation from the following options and enter the numbers in the answer column to the right. (If you have already decided to get married, please enter 12 in the “Primary reasons” field.)”

2. Partnership: Changes in male/female relationships

(1) Relationships with the opposite sex

The proportion of singles without any relationship with the opposite sex increased: 60% of men and 50% of women

The proportion of never-married men who stated that they are “not in a relationship with the opposite sex” accounts for the majority of the respondents: 61.4% (52.2% in the previous survey). The corresponding proportion of women amounted to 49.5% (44.7% in the previous survey); the proportion thus increased for both men and women (**Table 2-1, Figure 2-1**). Moreover, singles who are not involved in romantic relationship and do not want to date anyone accounted for 27.6% of men and 22.6% of women. Meanwhile, the proportion of never-married persons who have a potential marriage partner accounts for 18.4% of all men (20.5% in the previous survey) and 27.0% (27.3%) of all women (**Table 2-1**).

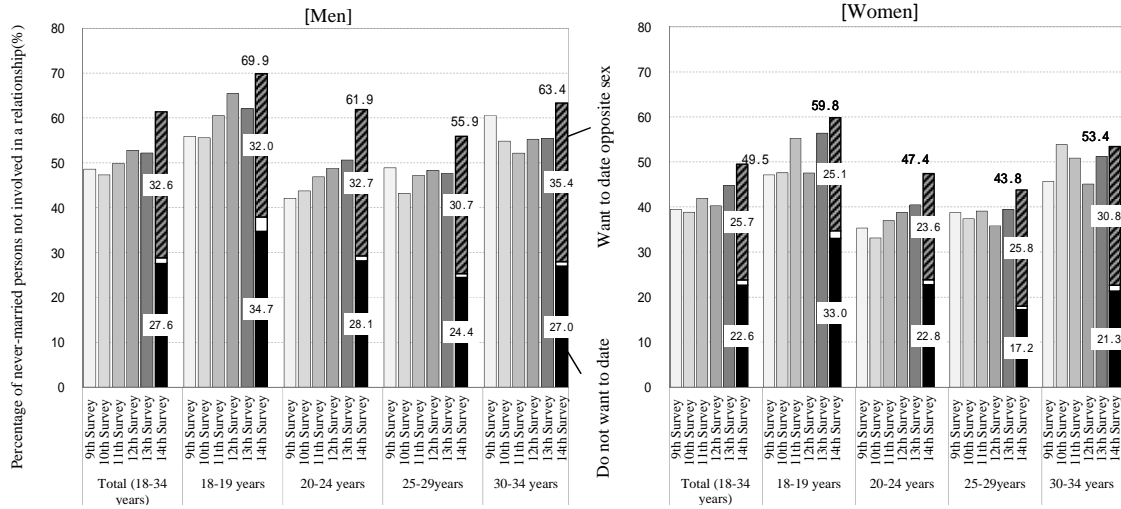
Table 2-1 Relationships with the opposite sex among never-married respondents, by survey

Relationships with the opposite sex Want to marry lover/have relationships with the opposite sex	[Men]						[Women]					
	9th Survey (1987)	10th Survey (1992)	11th Survey (1997)	12th Survey (2002)	13th Survey (2005)	14th Survey (2010)	9th Survey (1987)	10th Survey (1992)	11th Survey (1997)	12th Survey (2002)	13th Survey (2005)	14th Survey (2010)
Have a fiancé/fiancée	2.9 %	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.9	1.8	4.6 %	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.8	3.1
In a relationship with a person of the opposite sex as lovers	19.4	23.1	23.3	22.4	24.3	22.8	26.2	31.6	31.6	33.1	31.9	30.9
Want to get married	-	15.1	15.5	13.2	15.9	15.1	-	20.8	20.0	21.9	21.0	21.9
Am not considering marriage	-	7.7	7.3	8.7	8.1	7.4	-	10.4	11.2	10.4	10.2	8.5
In a relationship with a person of the opposite sex as friends	23.6	19.2	15.3	11.3	14.0	9.4	25.4	19.5	15.9	12.4	12.9	11.9
Want to get married	-	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.5	-	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.5	2.0
Am not considering marriage	-	16.4	12.6	9.1	11.9	7.6	-	16.6	12.9	9.9	11.3	9.6
Not in any relationship with the opposite sex	48.6	47.3	49.8	52.8	52.2	61.4	39.5	38.9	41.9	40.3	44.7	49.5
Want to be in a relationship	-	-	-	-	-	32.6	-	-	-	-	-	25.7
Do not want to date in particular	-	-	-	-	-	27.6	-	-	-	-	-	22.6
Not known	5.5	7.2	8.7	10.9	6.6	4.6	4.3	6.3	6.8	10.2	5.7	4.6
(Re-listed) Have a potential marriage partner	-	20.6	20.6	17.5	20.5	18.4	-	26.8	26.2	27.9	27.3	27.0
Total (18-34)	100.0 %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Number of cases)	(3,299)	(4,215)	(3,982)	(3,897)	(3,139)	(3,667)	(2,605)	(3,647)	(3,612)	(3,494)	(3,064)	(3,406)

Note: The figures are for never-married persons aged 18-34. See **Appendix 5** for the figures on relationships with the opposite sex by age. “Potential marriage partner” includes fiancé/fiancée.

Question: “Are you currently engaged in a relationship with a person of the opposite sex? If you are in a relationship with a person of the opposite sex, do you “want to marry the (closest) person you are dating?” If not, do you “want to have relationships with the opposite sex?”

Figure 2-1 Percentage of never-married persons not involved in a relationship and their desire to date, by survey and age



Note: Same as **Table 2-1**. The graphs indicate the percentage of never-married persons not involved in romantic relationship (fiancé/fiancée, lovers, friends of opposite sex). The question on the desire to date was asked in the 14th Survey only.

Question: “Are you currently engaged in a relationship with a person of the opposite sex?” If not, do you want to have relationships with the opposite sex?” (1. Want to be in a relationship, 2. Do not want to be in a relationship with the opposite sex in particular)

(2) Sexual experience

The proportion of singles with sexual experience peaked out, not only among men, but also among women

The proportion of never-married men with sexual experience was on the rise, but apparently peaked during the latter half of the 1990s and is now in stagnation. The increasing trend among women has also slowed down during the 2000s, albeit slightly delayed compared to the men. It is worth noting that, in this survey, the percentage of respondents who answered that they did not have any sexual experience increased compared to the previous survey in all age groups of both sexes except never-married women in their early 30s.

Table 2-2 Sexual experience of never-married persons, by survey and age (% distribution)

Age	No sexual experience						Have sexual experience						
	9th Survey (1987)	10th Survey (1992)	11th Survey (1997)	12th Survey (2002)	13th Survey (2005)	14th Survey (2010)	9th Survey (1987)	10th Survey (1992)	11th Survey (1997)	12th Survey (2002)	13th Survey (2005)	14th Survey (2010)	
[Men]	18-19 years	71.9 %	70.9	64.9	64.2	60.7	68.5	24.3	25.1	31.9	33.3	31.5	26.0
	20-24 years	43.0	42.5	35.8	34.2	33.6	40.5	52.7	54.8	60.0	60.1	57.5	56.3
	25-29 years	30.0	24.8	25.3	25.6	23.2	25.1	66.6	71.3	70.6	69.3	66.0	71.7
	30-34 years	27.1	22.7	23.4	23.4	24.3	26.1	68.3	72.3	71.3	71.0	64.3	69.9
	Total (18-34 years)	43.1 %	41.5	35.7	35.3	31.9	36.2	53.0	54.9	60.1	59.8	58.2	60.2
	Reference (35-39 years)	-	26.4	26.1	24.8	26.5	27.7	-	70.1	70.4	69.4	64.8	68.8
[Women]	18-19 years	81.0 %	77.3	68.3	62.9	62.5	68.1	17.4	20.7	28.2	32.3	31.8	28.1
	20-24 years	64.4	53.0	42.6	38.3	36.3	40.1	31.9	42.0	52.0	55.7	54.2	54.9
	25-29 years	53.5	44.4	34.1	26.3	25.1	29.3	40.0	46.7	58.3	64.8	60.4	63.4
	30-34 years	44.4	40.9	28.8	26.6	26.7	23.8	38.8	49.8	61.3	62.8	55.0	68.2
	Total (18-34 years)	65.3 %	56.3	43.5	37.3	36.3	38.7	30.2	38.3	50.5	55.4	52.1	55.3
	Reference (35-39 years)	-	41.3	30.9	28.4	21.6	25.5	-	48.6	57.0	61.6	56.9	64.4

Note: The figures are for never-married persons aged 18-34. Number of cases: 3,299 men, 2,605 women in the 9th survey, 4,215 and 3,647 in the 10th survey, 3,982 and 3,612 in the 11th survey, 3,897 and 3,494 in the 12th survey, 3,139 and 3,064 in the 13th survey, and 3,667 and 3,406 in the 14th survey. The proportion of respondents whose sexual experience is not known is included in computing the ratios but omitted from the table.

Question: "Have you ever had sexual intercourse with a member of the opposite sex?" (1. Yes, 2. No)

The options in the 13th Survey were: 1. Yes, during the past year, 2. Yes, in the past, but not during the past year, 3. No.

(3) Cohabitation

The proportion of respondents who have experienced cohabitation took a downward turn.

The percentage of never-married people who have experienced cohabitation with a person of the opposite sex without being married had been increasing until the previous survey, but has since then been declining among all age groups. The proportions of respondents with such experience in their early 30s were 8.9% for men (9.9% in the previous survey) and 9.3% for women (10.6% in the previous survey).

Table 2-3 Proportion of never-married respondents who have experienced cohabitation, by survey and age group

Sex/age	9th Survey (1987)	10th Survey (1992)	11th Survey (1997)	12th Survey (2002)	13th Survey (2005)	14th Survey (2010)	
[Men]	18-19 years	1.2% (0.5)	0.9 (0.2)	0.6 (0.5)	1.8 (0.8)	0.9 (0.5)	0.5 (0.2)
	20-24 years	3.5 (1.0)	4.2 (1.3)	4.5 (2.1)	6.0 (2.8)	5.7 (2.5)	2.5 (0.9)
	25-29 years	3.3 (0.7)	6.7 (1.3)	7.1 (1.7)	10.3 (2.8)	11.8 (2.2)	8.6 (2.9)
	30-34 years	5.0 (1.5)	7.1 (1.6)	6.0 (1.9)	6.9 (1.8)	9.9 (1.3)	8.9 (1.6)
	Total (18-34 years)	3.2% (0.9)	4.5 (1.1)	4.8 (1.7)	6.7 (2.3)	7.9 (1.9)	5.5 (1.6)
	(Number of cases)	(3,299)	(4,215)	(3,982)	(3,897)	(3,139)	(3,667)
Reference (35-39 years)	-	-	11.0 (1.9)	8.0 (1.0)	9.3 (1.2)	9.0 (1.0)	7.0 (0.7)
[Women]	18-19 years	1.9% (0.8)	1.3 (0.8)	2.6 (1.0)	3.0 (1.7)	1.7 (1.1)	0.2 (0.0)
	20-24 years	2.7 (0.8)	3.1 (1.1)	4.4 (2.3)	7.5 (2.7)	6.7 (2.2)	5.0 (1.5)
	25-29 years	4.1 (0.0)	4.5 (1.4)	5.3 (1.0)	10.0 (3.0)	10.1 (2.9)	8.0 (2.1)
	30-34 years	4.4 (0.6)	6.1 (1.6)	7.6 (1.5)	8.2 (1.4)	10.6 (3.0)	9.3 (2.8)
	Total (18-34 years)	2.8% (0.7)	3.1 (1.1)	4.6 (1.7)	7.6 (2.4)	7.3 (2.3)	5.8 (1.6)
	(Number of cases)	(2,605)	(3,647)	(3,612)	(3,494)	(3,064)	(3,406)
Reference (35-39 years)	-	-	7.2 (0.7)	5.4 (0.7)	5.2 (0.5)	8.6 (3.1)	7.5 (1.6)

Note: The figures are for never-married persons aged 18-34. The figures in this table show the percentages of subjects who have experienced cohabitation. The figures in parentheses show the percentages of respondents who were cohabiting as of the time of the survey.

Question: "Have you ever cohabited (lived with a partner without legally registering for marriage)?"

(1. No; 2. Yes, in the past, but not now, 3. Yes, I am [cohabiting] currently)

3. Desired Image of Marriage: What kind of marriage is being sought?

(1) Desired age of marriage

The rising trend of the desired age of marriage continues

The age at which never-married respondents want to marry (average desired age of marriage) has been rising among all age groups for both men and women. The average desired age of marriage of the never-married from age 18 to 34 was 30.4 years old for men (30.0 years old in the previous survey) and 28.4 years old for women (28.1 years old in the previous survey).

Table 3-1 Average desired age of marriage of never-married persons, by survey and age

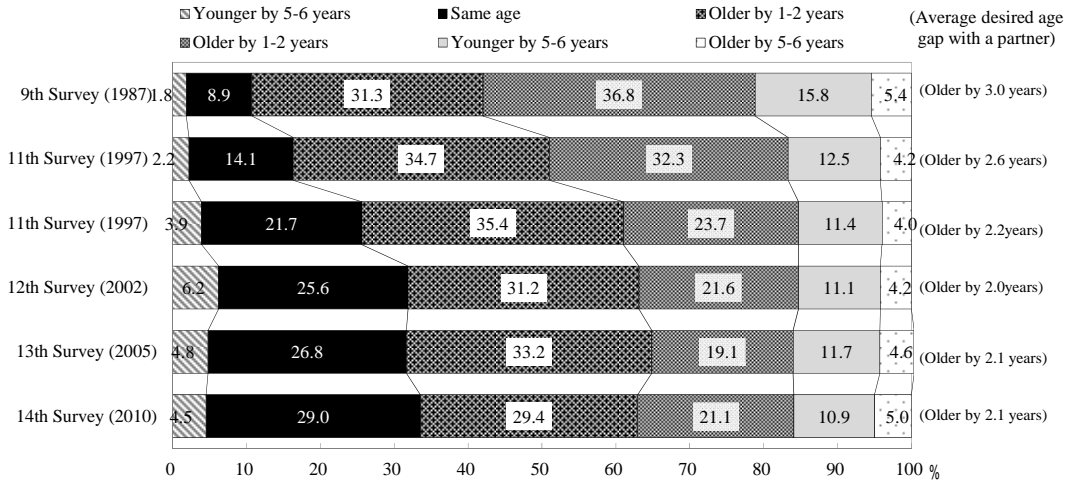
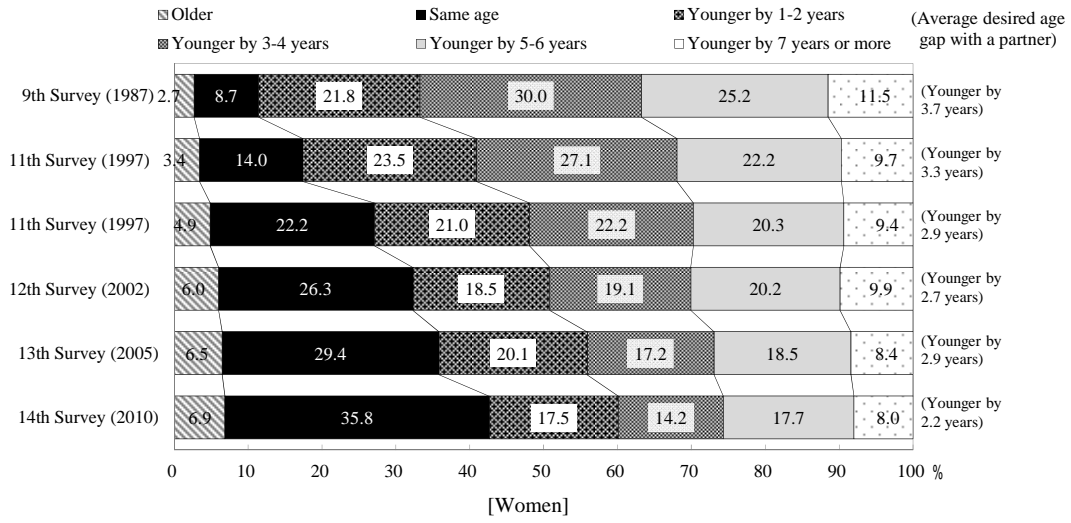
Age		9th Survey (1987)	10th Survey (1992)	11th Survey (1997)	12th Survey (2002)	13th Survey (2005)	14th Survey (2010)
[Men]	18-19 years	26.7years	27.2	26.8	27.3	26.4	27.3
	20-24 years	27.4	27.8	28.0	28.2	27.9	28.4
	25-29 years	29.5	30.1	30.4	31.0	30.7	31.0
	30-34 years	34.0	34.2	34.7	35.0	35.1	35.4
	Total (18-34 years) (Number of cases)	28.4years (2,610)	28.9 (3,439)	29.3 (3,040)	29.8 (2,910)	30.0 (2,396)	30.4 (2,830)
[Women]	18-19 years	24.1years	24.7	25.3	25.2	25.2	25.5
	20-24 years	25.2	25.7	26.3	26.4	26.5	26.6
	25-29 years	28.3	29.0	29.2	29.7	29.7	29.8
	30-34 years	33.1	33.8	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.3
	Total (18-34 years) (Number of cases)	25.6years (2,112)	26.5 (3,026)	27.4 (2,872)	28.1 (2,678)	28.1 (2,424)	28.4 (2,748)

Note: The figures are for never-married persons aged 18-34 who responded "Intend to marry someday." (Does not include respondents whose desired age of marriage is not known).

The tendency of desiring a partner of similar age is becoming stronger

The desired age gap with a partner has been narrowing steadily for both men and women in recent years, with an increasing number of never-married persons desiring a partner with a small age difference (in particular a partner of the same age). The increase in the number of men choosing "Same age" is particularly significant, accounting for 35.8% of the male respondents in this survey (29.4% in the previous survey).

Figure 3-1 Desirable difference in age with the marriage partner, by survey
[Men]



Note: The figures are for never-married persons (aged 18-34) who answered "Intend to marry someday." (Does not include respondents whose desired age of marriage is not known.) The difference in age with the desirable marriage partner is the age difference between a respondent and his/her desired spouse, as desired by the respondent. The numbers do not include "Not known" responses. Numbers in parentheses on both sides of the graphs show the average desired difference in age. The actual average difference in age of married couples obtained from the surveys on married couples (for married couples who got married during the five years previous to each survey) is 1.7 years in the 14th Survey (2010).

(2) Desirable life course

More women realistically expect to be managing both work and family after getting married, rather than becoming full-time housewives

When asked about their ideal course of life (ideal life course), an increasing number of never-married women chose “managing both work and family,” while those choosing “full-time housewife” declined during the 1990s. Since then, no significant changes have been observed. When asked about their realistic expectations (intended life course), however, “full-time housewife” continues to decline and dropped below 10% (9.1%) for the first time since the question was included in the survey. In addition, the proportion choosing “managing both work and family” and “single and working” courses as their intended life course have been increasing.

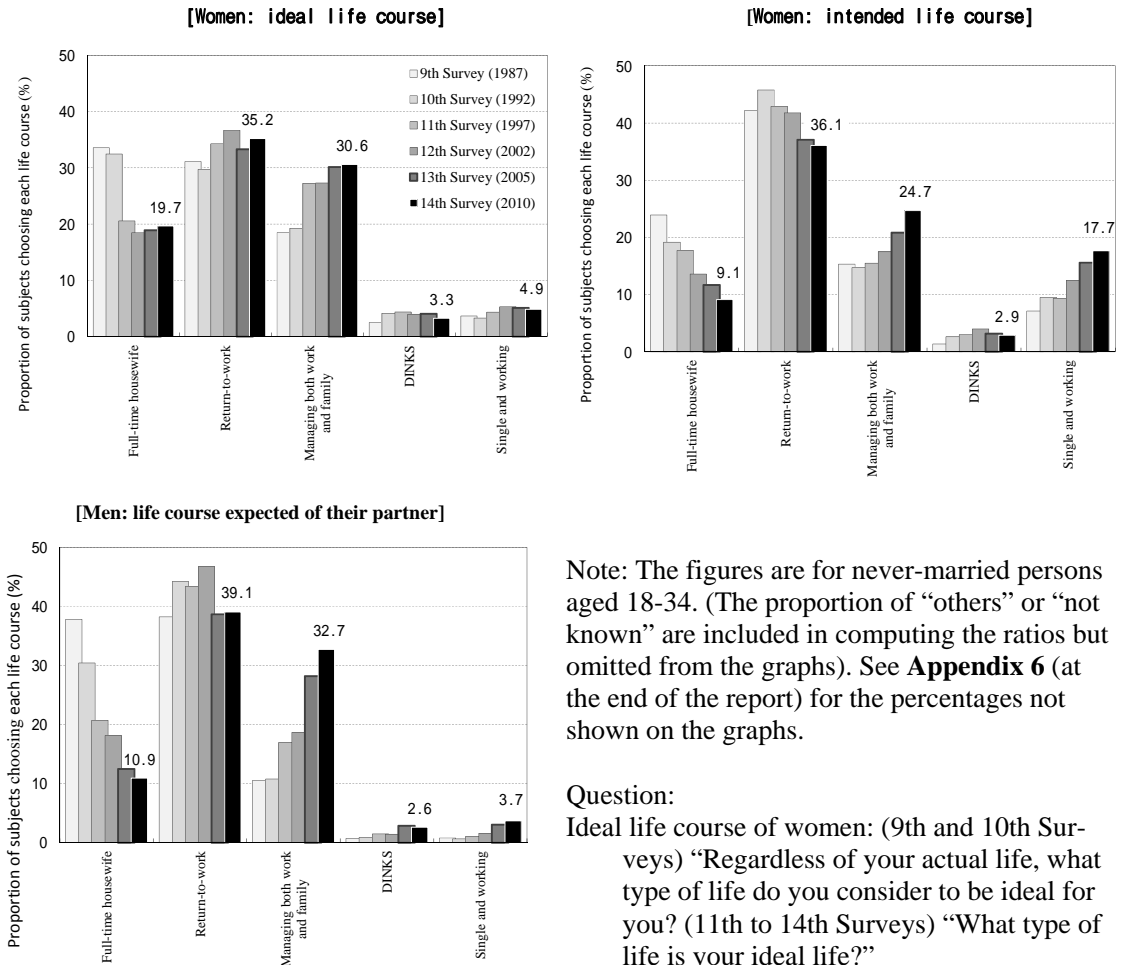
Men also wish that women manage both work and family after getting married, rather than becoming full-time housewives

Increasingly more never-married men wish that their future partners will manage both work and family matters, rather than becoming full-time housewives, as with the case of the intended life course among never-married women. While the proportion of men wishing to have spouses who are full-time housewives dropped to about 10% (10.9%), the percentage of men wishing to have wives who earn money and take care of family matters overtook the former group around 2000 and exceeded 30% (32.7%) in this survey.

Description of life course:

- “Full-time housewife”: get married and have children, leave work upon marriage or childbirth, and not to be employed afterwards
- “Return-to-work”: get married and have children, leave work upon marriage or childbirth, return to employment after finishing with child rearing
- “Managing both work and family”: get married and have children, continue working throughout one’s life
- “DINKS”: get married but don’t have children, continue working throughout one’s life
- “Single and working”: do not get married, continue working throughout one’s life

Figure 3-2 Ideal/Intended life courses of never-married women and women’s life courses that men expect of women, by survey



Note: The figures are for never-married persons aged 18-34. (The proportion of “others” or “not known” are included in computing the ratios but omitted from the graphs). See **Appendix 6** (at the end of the report) for the percentages not shown on the graphs.

Question:

Ideal life course of women: (9th and 10th Surveys) “Regardless of your actual life, what type of life do you consider to be ideal for you? (11th to 14th Surveys) “What type of life is your ideal life?”

Intended life course of women: (9th and 10th Surveys) “Considering your life up till now, what type of life do you think you will likely lead in the future?” (11th to 14th Surveys) “What type of life do you think you will likely lead, regardless of your ideal life?”

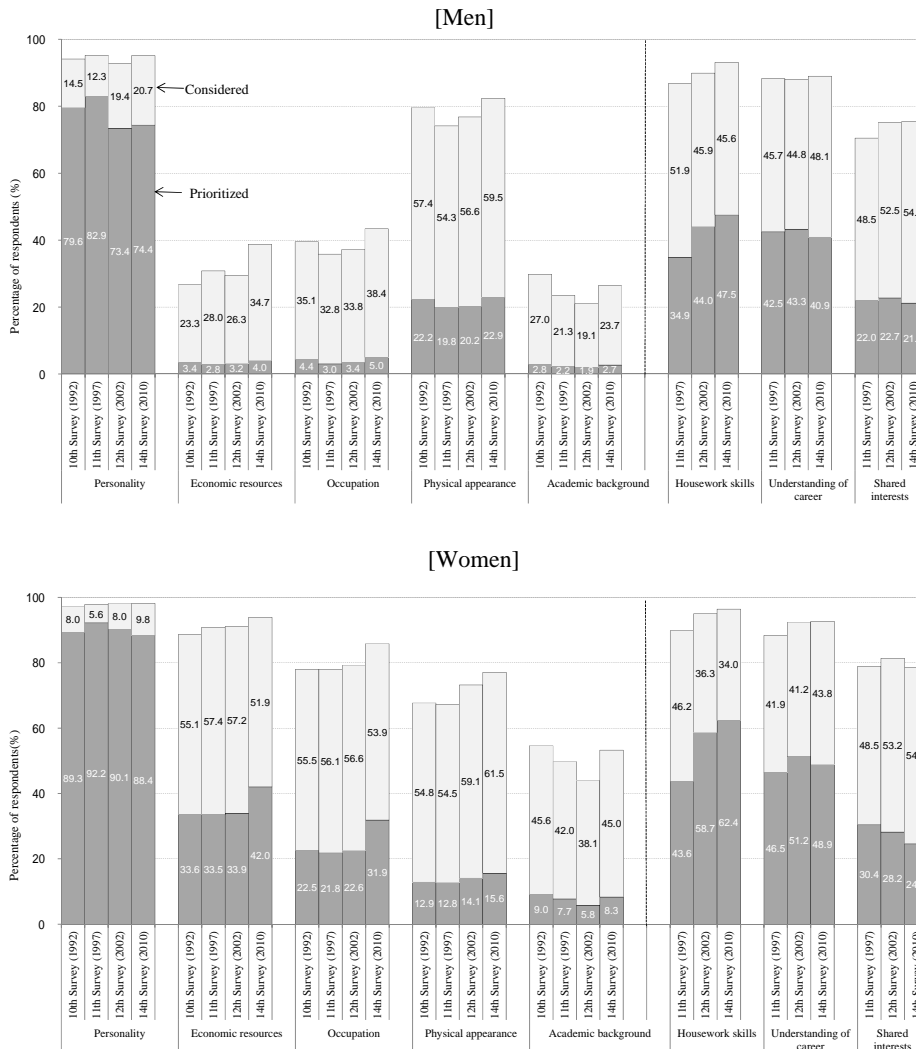
Life course expected of women/their partner: (9th to 12th Surveys) “What type of life do you want women to lead?” (13th and 14th Surveys) “What type of life do you want your partner (or wife) to lead?”

(3) Requirements of potential spouses

More and more singles require their future spouses to possess “housework and parenting skills.” The tendency of women prioritizing “economic resources” and “occupation” also intensified

The large majority of never-married people who intend to get married emphasize “personality” as the most important criteria of their potential spouses, but “Housework and parenting skills” and “Understanding of one’s career” are also supported by the majority. In particular, the percentage of respondents who “prioritize” “Housework and parenting skills” has increased significantly in the ten years or so since the 11th Survey (1997) was conducted. In addition, “physical appearance” and “shared interests” are either considered or prioritized by many respondents of both sexes, and the proportion of women who consider or prioritize “economic resources” and “occupation” is even higher. The proportion of women who “prioritize” “economic resources” and “occupation” exhibited a particularly clear increase in this survey.

Figure 3-3 Proportion of respondents who consider/prioritize each criterion for potential spouse, by survey



Note: The figures are for never-married persons (aged 18-34) who answered “Intend to marry someday”.
 Question: “To what degree do you prioritize the following items (1) to (8) in your choice of your future spouse?
 Please circle the appropriate number.” (1. Prioritize, 2. Consider, 3. Does not matter much).

(4) Desired number of children

The number of children desired by never-married people decreased among men and increased slightly among women

The average number of children desired by never-married persons who “intend to marry someday” has been decreasing slowly but surely during the recent years. In this survey, the male respondents indicated the lowest number so far, 2.04 children on average. In contrast, women seem to want slightly more children than before; the desired number of children increased both in the previous survey (2005) and in this survey and reached 2.12 children on average. It is worth noting that women have been wanting more children than men since the previous survey, and the difference grew in this survey.

Table 3-2 Average desired number of children of never-married persons by survey and age

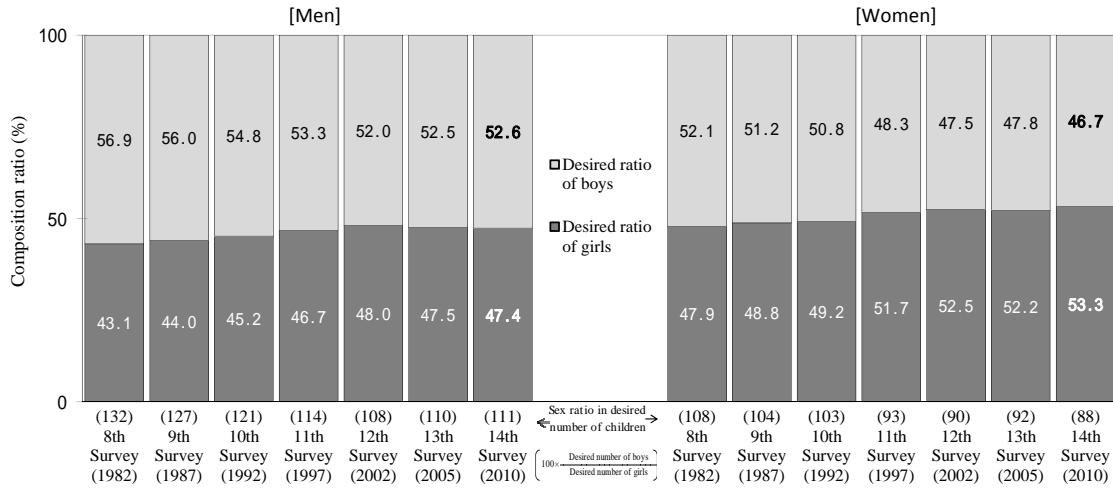
Age		8th Survey (1982)	9th Survey (1987)	10th Survey (1992)	11th Survey (1997)	12th Survey (2002)	13th Survey (2005)	14th Survey (2010)
[Men]	18-19 years	2.32	2.30	2.19	2.21	2.18	2.15	2.09
	20-24 years	2.35	2.30	2.25	2.15	2.05	2.11	2.09
	25-29 years	2.37	2.30	2.22	2.14	1.99	2.05	2.05
	30-34 years	2.30	2.26	2.21	2.13	1.98	2.01	1.92
	Total (18-34 years)	2.34	2.30	2.23	2.15	2.05	2.07	2.04
	(Number of cases)	(2,573)	(2,929)	(3,672)	(3,203)	(3,270)	(2,652)	(3,084)
[Women]	18-19 years	2.35	2.29	2.20	2.25	2.13	2.23	2.16
	20-24 years	2.34	2.26	2.22	2.16	2.09	2.18	2.20
	25-29 years	2.18	2.18	2.10	2.13	1.98	2.03	2.06
	30-34 years	1.90	1.83	1.90	1.76	1.87	1.84	1.97
	Total (18-34 years)	2.29	2.23	2.17	2.13	2.03	2.10	2.12
	(Number of cases)	(1,970)	(2,371)	(3,212)	(3,093)	(3,001)	(2,698)	(2,993)

Note: The figures are for never-married persons aged 18-34 who answered “Intend to marry someday.” In cases where the desired number of children was 0 or more, it was counted as 5 in calculation of average desired number of children. The respondents who did not respond to the questions on the desired number of children are omitted from the table.

The tendency of women to desire girls continues

Looking at the trend of the sex ratio in the desired number of children, both never-married men and women wished to have more boys in the past, but more and more people gradually began to prefer girls. In the 11th Survey (1997) and onward, the number of girls out of the total number of children desired by women exceeded 50%. On the other hand, ever since the 12th Survey (2002), slightly more men have indicated their desire to have boys, and this trend has stabilized ever since. Overall, it is safe to say that never-married men and women nowadays prefer to have more children of the same sex as themselves.

Figure 3-4 Desired number of boys and girls of never-married persons, by survey



Note: The figures are for never-married persons aged 18-34 who have answered “Intend to marry someday,” whose desired number of children is 1 or more, and who have specific preference for number of boys and girls. This graph shows the breakdown of the total number of boys and girls obtained from the responses on desired combinations of boys and girls; figures in parentheses under the graph indicate the sex ratio (the ratio of the desired number of boys to the desired number of girls set to 100); the stronger the preference for girls, the smaller the figure. See **Appendix 7** for the % distribution for each combination of numbers of boys and girls.

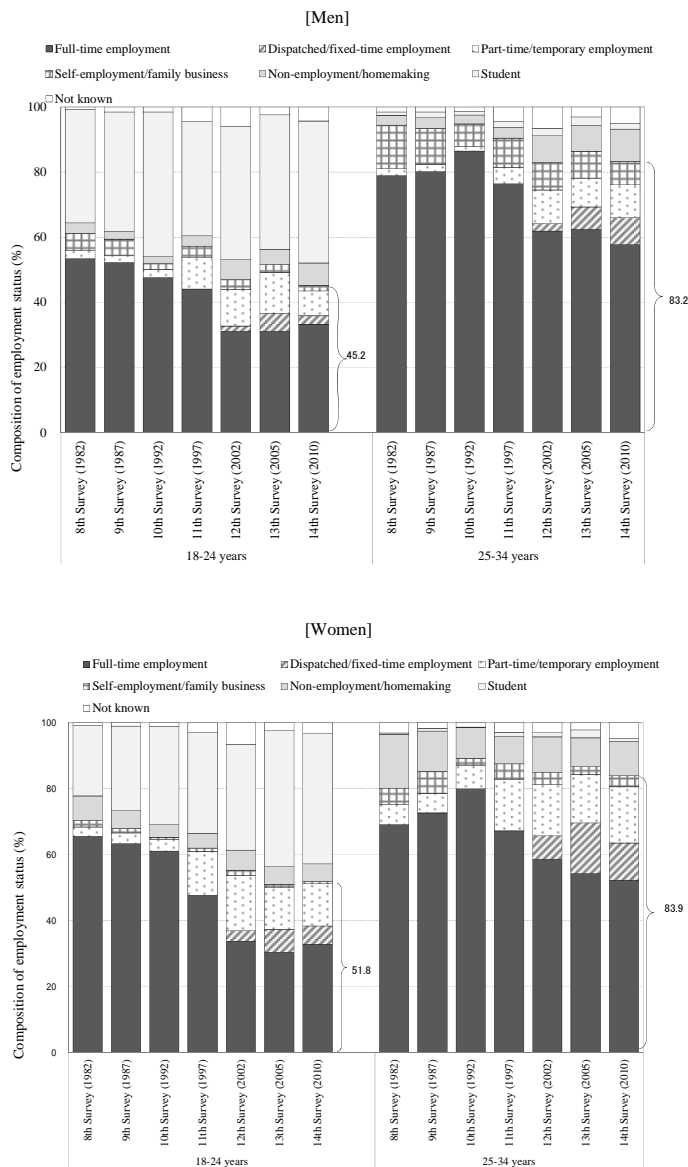
4. Lives and Views of Never-Married Persons: Profiles of young people

(1) Employment and co-residence with parents

More never-married men and women work as part-timers and dispatched workers

As part of the survey, we investigated the working conditions of the respondents. In this survey, the proportion of never-married respondents who are employed in one way or another was 45.2% among men and 51.8% among women aged 18 to 24 years, and 83.2% among men and 83.9% among women aged 25 to 34 years. The proportion of respondents working part-time or as dispatched workers has gone up in all age groups, while the proportion of full-time employees dropped significantly compared to the 1990s, for both men and women. The proportion of students has increased among the respondents aged 18 to 24 years, particularly among women, which also contributed to this decline.

Figure 4-1 Employment status of never-married persons, by survey and age



Note: The graph is based on the data for never-married persons aged 18-34. The classification of “dispatched/fixed-time employment” was first introduced in the 12th Survey (contract employee was added from the 13th Survey). See **Appendix 8** for actual figures for the age groups shown here as well as other age groups.

The percentage of never-married persons living with parents remains unchanged

The percentage of never-married who live with their parents remains around 70% for men and about 75% for women. The proportion living with parents tends to be high among part-timers, temporary employees, and unemployed/staying home (helping out with household chores).

Table 4-1 Percentage of never-married persons living with parents, by survey and employment status

Employment status		8th Survey (1982)	9th Survey (1987)	10th Survey (1992)	11th Survey (1997)	12th Survey (2002)	13th Survey (2005)	14th Survey (2010)
[Men]	Total (18-34 years)	69.6%	70.4	62.8	65.5	69.5	70.3	69.7
	Full-time employment	71.1%	69.8	67.4	64.8	72.3	66.9	66.7
	Self-employment/family business	88.7	88.5	85.1	81.8	79.1	81.4	81.7
	Dispatched/fixed-time employment	-	-	-	-	67.1	75.3	73.3
	Part-time/temporary employment	64.6	77.9	71.6	75.3	80.1	80.0	83.7
	Non-employment/ Homemaking	82.8	87.6	90.8	86.9	85.0	84.6	88.1
	Student	56.4	63.6	46.5	53.3	50.9	63.9	60.0
	(Number of cases)	(2,732)	(3,299)	(4,215)	(3,982)	(3,897)	(3,139)	(3,667)
[Women]	Total (18-34 years)	82.0%	78.0	76.7	74.5	76.4	76.4	77.2
	Full-time employment	81.7%	80.4	77.4	78.5	77.9	79.5	76.3
	Self-employment/family business	86.2	78.8	82.5	78.6	73.3	79.6	80.6
	Dispatched/fixed-time employment	-	-	-	-	84.6	83.1	86.2
	Part-time/temporary employment	87.2	84.2	85.4	77.1	83.0	87.7	85.6
	Non-employment/ Homemaking	88.7	90.3	93.3	86.4	85.2	89.4	86.9
	Student	78.0	64.9	68.6	58.9	63.9	58.8	67.8
	(Number of cases)	(2,110)	(2,605)	(3,647)	(3,612)	(3,494)	(3,064)	(3,406)

Note: Same as **Figure 4-1**. The classification of “dispatched/fixed-time employment” was first introduced in the 12th Survey (contract employee was added from the 13th Survey). See **Appendix 8** for details on the categories of employment status considered in this survey.

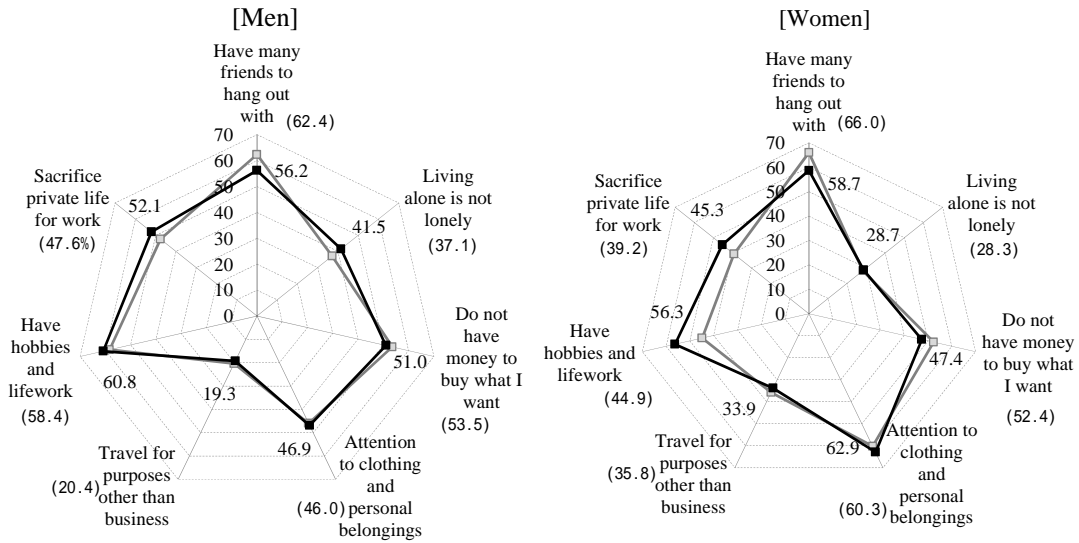
(2) Lifestyle of the never-married

Fewer never-married people socialize with friends, while more of them sacrifice their personal life for work. However, more women have hobbies and/or lifework

The survey asked about the actual conditions of social life, consumption, work, and purpose in life of never-married people. The proportions of respondents who “pay special attention to clothing and personal belongings” and “travel for purposes other than business” are high among women (62.9% and 33.9%, respectively). The proportion of respondents who consider “won't feel lonely even if I continue to live alone” is high among men (41.5%) (**Figure 4-2**). Compared to the results of the 11th Survey (1997), the last time the same question was asked, “have many friends to hang out with” decreased by 6 to 7 percentage points and “sacrifice private life for work” increased by 4 to 6 points for both women and men. Moreover, the proportion of women who “have hobbies and/or lifework” increased by 11 points and reached 56.3%.

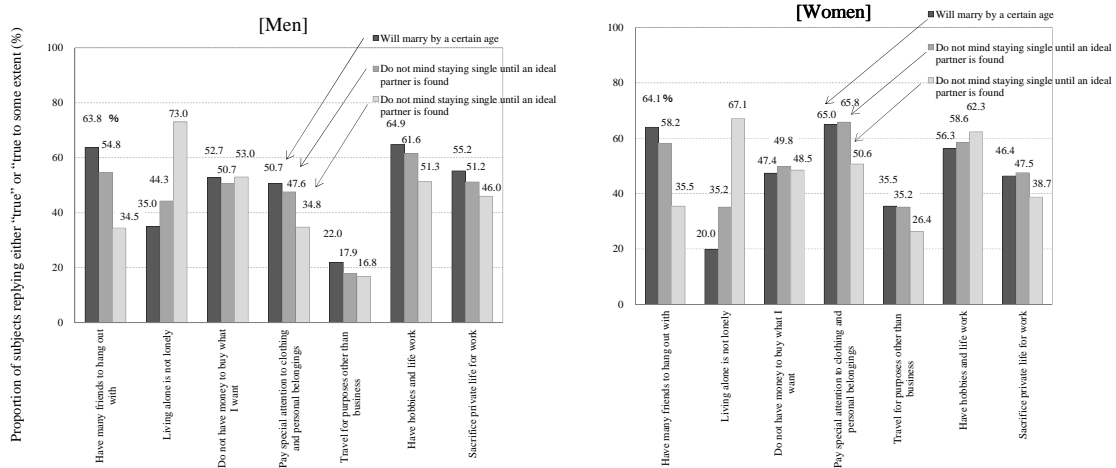
Comparing the results by the intention of getting married, respondents who have strong desire to get married tend to have an active life in general (**Figure 4-3**). However, for women, the weaker the desire to get married, the higher the proportion among them have hobbies and lifework, which is a pattern opposite to that seen in men.

Figure 4-2 Actual condition of lifestyle of singles, by survey



Note: The figures are for never-married persons aged 18-34. The graphs show the percentage of respondents responding either “true” or “true to some extent” to individual lifestyle-related questions. “Sacrifice private life for work” is answered by employed respondents only. The figures in the 11th Survey are shown in parentheses. See **Appendix 9** for figures of all response categories in the 14th Survey.

Figure 4-3 Actual conditions of life style of never-married, by intention of getting married: 14th Survey (2010)



Note: Same as **Figure 4-2**. See 1-(1) for the explanation of the intention of getting married.

(3) Views on marriage and family

“Manliness and womanliness are necessary,” and one “should have personal goals after marriage”

We surveyed the respondents’ views on marriage, family, male-female relations, etc. using 11 questions. More than 80% of both men and women supported the views that “(4) manliness and womanliness are necessary,” “(3) approve premarital intercourse” and “(5) should have personal goals even after marriage.” Views such as “(8) should have children” and “(9) desirable that mothers stay home while children are young” obtained support from more than 70% of the respondents. Opinions “(10) should not get divorced for a small reason such as incompatible personalities” and “(2) marriage instead of cohabitation” were supported by more than 70% of men and 60% of women, “(1) staying single throughout one’s life is not desirable” by slightly more than 60% of men and little less than 60% of women, and “(6) marriage entails sacrifice” by slightly less than 60% of men and a little over 40% of women. Ideas that “(7) husbands should work and wives should stay home” and “(11) it is all right to have children even without getting married” (30% range) did not obtain support from the majority of either men or women. Overall, more men support views that are generally considered traditional. Particularly significant differences between women and men were seen in response to “(6) marriage entails sacrifice,” “(10) should avoid divorce” and “(8) one should have children,” in this order.

Table 4-2 Views on marriage and family: 14th Survey (2010)

Views on marriage and family	[Never-married men]		[Never-married women]		[Wives (married couple survey)]	
	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
(1) It is not desirable to remain single for one's entire life	64.0 %	31.9	57.1 %	39.4	57.9 %	38.7
(2) Men and women should marry if they live together	73.5	22.8	67.4	29.4	68.5	28.5
(3) Unmarried couples may have sexual intercourse if they love each other	84.0	11.9	83.2	13.0	89.2	7.7
(4) Manliness and womanliness are necessary to some extent in any society	86.1	10.4	85.0	11.8	88.2	9.1
(5) One ought to have personal goals even after getting married, other than those of the partner or other members of the family	81.2	14.9	84.2	11.9	84.9	12.2
(6) It is natural that one should sacrifice half of one's own personality or lifestyle for the family	58.2	38.0	45.4	51.2	52.4	44.8
(7) Husbands should work and wives should take care of the home after marriage	36.0	60.1	31.9	64.7	30.9	66.2
(8) One should have children if one gets married	77.3	18.7	70.1	26.3	67.8	28.6
(9) It is desirable that mothers should not work and should stay home at least when their children are young	73.3	22.9	75.4	21.5	66.2	30.7
(10) No one should get divorced for a small reason such as incompatible personalities	72.3	23.8	62.2	34.1	58.2	38.5
(11) It is all right to have children even if one is not married	31.6	64.7	33.7	62.9	39.1	57.9

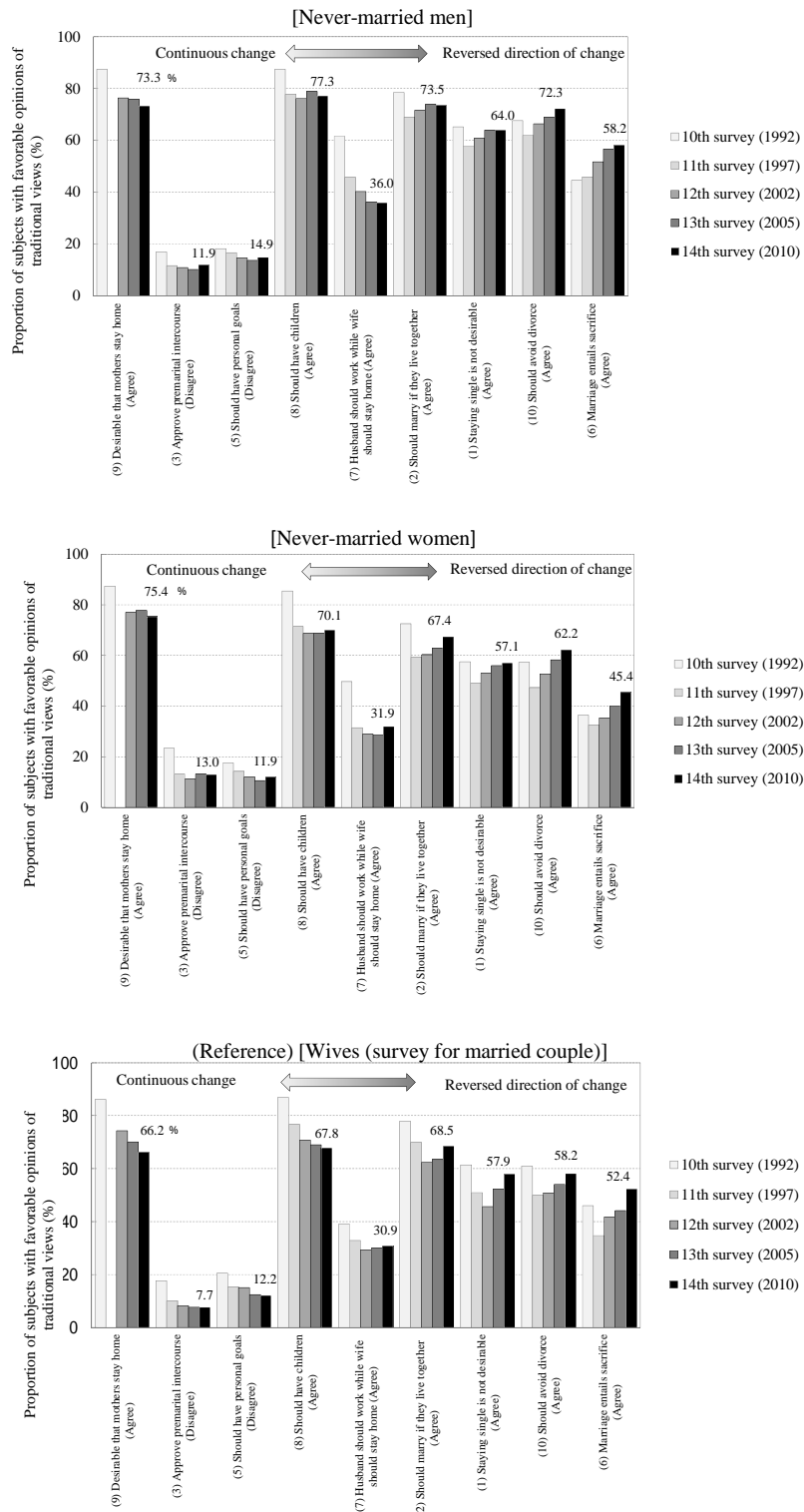
Note: The figures are for never-married persons aged 18-34. The number of cases is 3,667 for men and 3,406 for women. Item (11) is a newly added one in the 14th Survey. The figures for wives shown above as reference are obtained from wives under 35 years old of first-marriage couples (1,776 cases) in the corresponding survey on married couples.

Changes observed in trend of breaking away from marriage and family

Looking at changes in the views of never-married since the 10th survey in 1992 when these questions were first included in the study, a tendency of turning away from views generally considered traditional was observed for all the items in the 1990s. From the 2000s, however, the direction of change started to vary depending on the item. The view that it is “(9) desirable that mothers stay home while children are young” has been changing in the same direction continuously for both men and women; however, changes in “(3) approve premarital intercourse,” “(5) should have personal goals even after marriage,” and “(8) should have children” show signs of halting. The support for the view that “(7) husbands should work and wives should stay home” shows a sign of reaching the lowest among men, and the direction of change has already reversed among women in this survey.

Items that show clear change from the trend observed in the 1990s include “(10) should avoid divorce,” “(1) staying single throughout one’s life is not desirable” and “(2) marriage instead of cohabitation” (the trends of these items were reversed in 2002). In addition, more people support the traditional view that “(6) marriage entails sacrifice.” This pattern of change can also be confirmed by looking at the answers to the same questions by wives in the same age group in the married couple survey, although the time period of trend reversal is slightly delayed for the wives.

Figure 4-4 Views on marriage and family, by survey

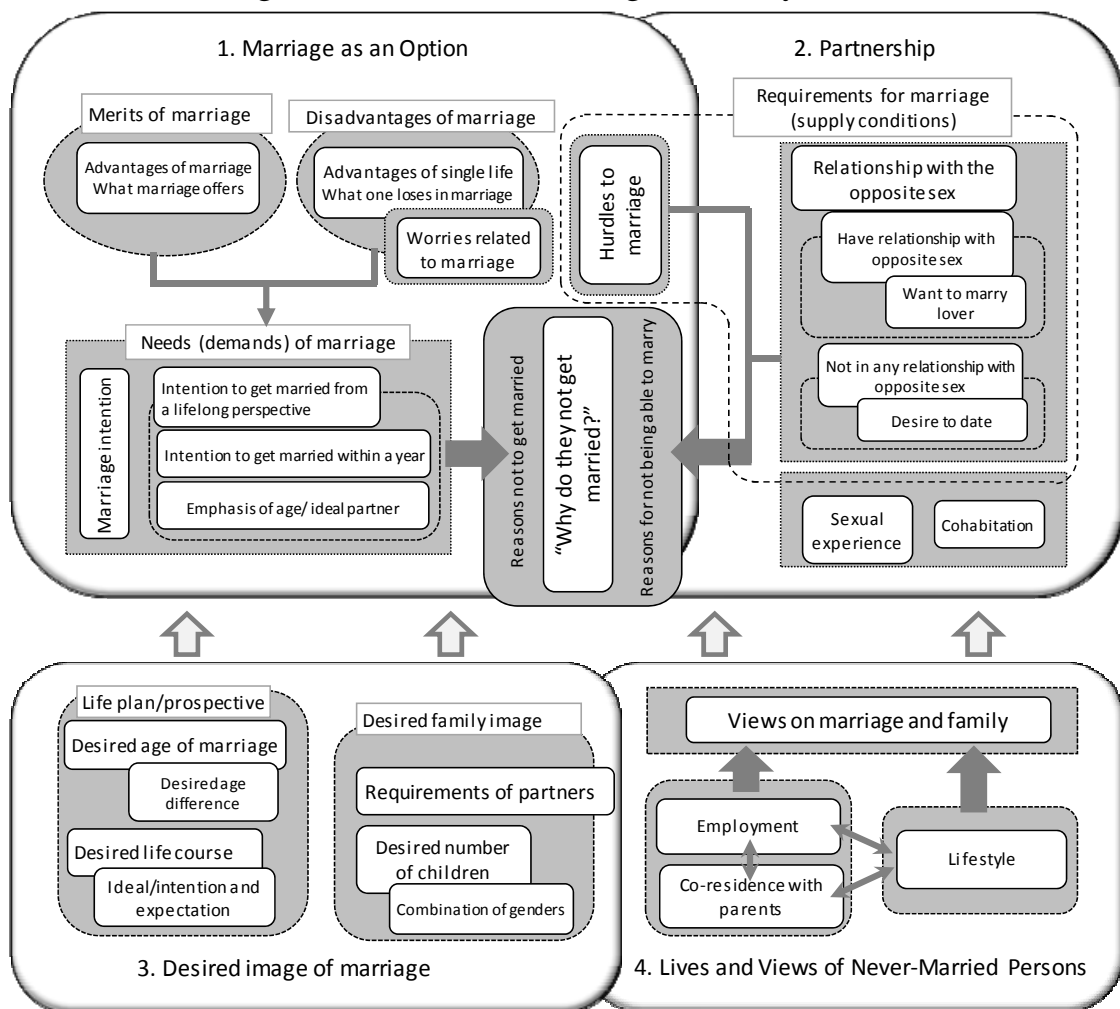


Note: Same as **Table 4-2**. The values denote proportion of the total of responses “Absolutely agree (disagree)” and “Agree (disagree) to some extent,” as the proportion of subjects supporting traditional views using the proportion of subjects who chose “Agree” for (9) , (8) , (7) , (2) , (1) , (10) and (6) and “Disagree” for items (3) and (5). See **Appendix 10** at the end of the document for the percentages of all response categories. The items are arranged in such a way that items further to the left are those changing away from traditional views and those to right show the reverse movement, based on the responses of never-married women.

[Framework of the Survey]

As shown in the diagram, based on the idea that the factors that cause shifts in the trend of marriage include “reasons not to get married” and “reasons for not being able to marry,” we asked the respondents questions on their needs (demands) for marriage as “reasons not to get married”, and then looked at their opinions on the advantages and disadvantages of marriage that determine these needs (demands). As “reasons for not being able to marry,” we investigated whether these never-married people have potential marriage partners; that is, their relationships with the opposite sex, as well as factors that might directly inhibit their marriage. Moreover, we explored how never-married people conceive their future life and married life by asking about their life prospects and desired family image, while also trying to analyze their current lifestyle and values from various perspectives, thereby gaining an understanding of the underlying factors that might influence the change in their views on marriage.

Reference Diagram: Framework of Singles Survey and items included



[Appendix]

Appendix 1 Never-married persons' intention to marry during their lifetime, by survey

Survey/age		[Men]					[Women]			
		Total (Number of cases)	Intend to marry someday	Do not intend to ever marry	Not known	Total (Number of cases)	Intend to marry someday	Do not intend to ever marry	Not known	
9th Survey (1987)	Total	100.0 % (3,299)	91.8 %	4.5	3.7	100.0 % (2,605)	92.9 %	4.6	2.5	
	18-19 years	100.0 (601)	90.0	5.7	4.3	100.0 (643)	93.5	4.7	1.9	
	20-24 years	100.0 (1,464)	92.6	3.6	3.8	100.0 (1,337)	95.1	2.8	2.2	
	25-29 years	100.0 (836)	93.9	3.6	2.5	100.0 (465)	91.8	5.6	2.6	
	30-34 years	100.0 (398)	86.9	8.3	4.8	100.0 (160)	75.6	16.9	7.5	
10th Survey (1992)	Total	100.0 (4,215)	90.0	4.9	5.1	100.0 (3,647)	90.2	5.2	4.6	
	18-19 years	100.0 (845)	87.5	6.2	6.4	100.0 (878)	88.8	5.5	5.7	
	20-24 years	100.0 (1,840)	90.9	4.5	4.6	100.0 (1,783)	92.0	3.9	4.2	
	25-29 years	100.0 (1,036)	92.0	3.2	4.8	100.0 (739)	89.9	5.5	4.6	
	30-34 years	100.0 (494)	87.0	7.5	5.5	100.0 (247)	83.8	12.6	3.6	
11th Survey (1997)	Total	100.0 (3,982)	85.9	6.3	7.8	100.0 (3,612)	89.1	4.9	6.0	
	18-19 years	100.0 (621)	85.5	7.2	7.2	100.0 (606)	87.6	6.1	6.3	
	20-24 years	100.0 (1,683)	86.7	5.5	7.7	100.0 (1,754)	90.7	4.1	5.2	
	25-29 years	100.0 (1,149)	87.1	5.5	7.4	100.0 (908)	87.1	5.4	7.5	
	30-34 years	100.0 (529)	80.9	9.6	9.5	100.0 (344)	88.7	5.5	5.8	
12th Survey (2002)	Total	100.0 (3,897)	87.0	5.4	7.7	100.0 (3,494)	88.3	5.0	6.7	
	18-19 years	100.0 (706)	88.4	5.0	6.7	100.0 (591)	85.8	6.1	8.1	
	20-24 years	100.0 (1,405)	88.3	4.7	7.0	100.0 (1,394)	90.9	3.9	5.2	
	25-29 years	100.0 (1,124)	86.3	5.3	8.4	100.0 (1,012)	87.7	4.2	8.0	
	30-34 years	100.0 (662)	83.8	7.3	8.9	100.0 (497)	85.1	8.5	6.4	
13th Survey (2005)	Total	100.0 (3,139)	87.0	7.1	5.9	100.0 (3,064)	90.0	5.6	4.3	
	18-19 years	100.0 (422)	88.4	5.2	6.4	100.0 (541)	89.5	7.2	3.3	
	20-24 years	100.0 (1,025)	87.7	6.8	5.5	100.0 (1,187)	91.5	4.5	4.0	
	25-29 years	100.0 (1,025)	88.0	6.9	5.1	100.0 (834)	91.8	4.1	4.1	
	30-34 years	100.0 (667)	83.7	9.0	7.3	100.0 (502)	84.3	9.2	6.6	
14th Survey (2010)	Total	100.0 (3,667)	86.3	9.4	4.3	100.0 (3,406)	89.4	6.8	3.8	
	18-19 years	100.0 (435)	84.1	9.4	6.4	100.0 (530)	89.4	7.9	2.6	
	20-24 years	100.0 (1,359)	88.0	8.7	3.3	100.0 (1,371)	91.4	5.4	3.2	
	25-29 years	100.0 (1,076)	88.2	7.7	4.1	100.0 (895)	89.3	6.5	4.2	
	30-34 years	100.0 (797)	81.9	12.9	5.1	100.0 (610)	84.9	9.3	5.7	

Note: The figures are for never-married persons aged 18-34.

Appendix 2 Emphasis of age of marriage or presence of ideal partner in marrying, by survey and age group (% distribution)

Survey/age		[Men]				[Women]					
		Total	(Number of cases)	Intend to marry by a certain age	Do not mind staying single until an ideal partner is found	Not known	Total	(Number of cases)	Intend to marry by a certain age	Do not mind staying single until an ideal partner is found	Not known
9th Survey (1987)	Total (18-49 years)	100.0%	(3,027)	60.4%	37.5	2.1	100.0%	(2,420)	54.1%	44.5	1.3
	Subtotal(18-34)	100.0	(3,027)	60.4	37.5	2.1	100.0	(2,420)	54.1	44.5	1.3
	18-19 years	100.0	(541)	57.9	39.9	2.2	100.0	(601)	56.9	42.1	1.0
	20-24 years	100.0	(1,355)	61.8	36.3	1.8	100.0	(1,271)	57.5	41.5	1.0
	25-29 years	100.0	(785)	63.1	34.5	2.4	100.0	(427)	47.3	50.6	2.1
30-34 years	100.0	(346)	52.3	45.4	2.3	100.0	(121)	28.9	67.8	3.3	
10th Survey (1992)	Total (18-49 years)	100.0	(4,248)	51.4	46.7	1.9	100.0	(3,454)	47.6	50.8	1.6
	Subtotal(18-34)	100.0	(3,795)	52.8	45.5	1.6	100.0	(3,291)	49.2	49.6	1.3
	18-19 years	100.0	(739)	49.9	48.7	1.4	100.0	(780)	55.0	44.0	1.0
	20-24 years	100.0	(1,673)	55.2	43.4	1.4	100.0	(1,640)	51.2	47.4	1.4
	25-29 years	100.0	(953)	53.3	44.8	1.9	100.0	(664)	44.3	54.5	1.2
30-34 years	100.0	(430)	47.7	50.0	2.3	100.0	(207)	26.6	72.0	1.4	
11th Survey (1997)	Total (18-49 years)	100.0	(3,902)	46.5	51.8	1.7	100.0	(3,402)	41.4	57.5	1.2
	Subtotal(18-34)	100.0	(3,420)	48.6	50.1	1.3	100.0	(3,218)	42.9	56.1	1.1
	18-19 years	100.0	(531)	47.6	51.2	1.1	100.0	(531)	44.3	54.8	0.9
	20-24 years	100.0	(1,460)	51.0	48.2	0.8	100.0	(1,591)	46.9	52.2	0.9
	25-29 years	100.0	(1,001)	49.7	48.9	1.5	100.0	(791)	40.6	58.2	1.3
30-34 years	100.0	(428)	38.8	58.6	2.6	100.0	(305)	25.2	72.8	2.0	
12th Survey (2002)	Total (18-49 years)	100.0	(3,958)	46.4	52.0	1.6	100.0	(3,356)	41.4	57.2	1.5
	Subtotal(18-34)	100.0	(3,389)	48.1	50.5	1.4	100.0	(3,085)	43.6	55.2	1.3
	18-19 years	100.0	(624)	47.6	50.5	1.9	100.0	(507)	50.5	47.9	1.6
	20-24 years	100.0	(1,240)	50.2	48.9	1.0	100.0	(1,267)	48.2	50.2	1.6
	25-29 years	100.0	(970)	48.6	50.1	1.3	100.0	(888)	42.2	57.2	0.6
30-34 years	100.0	(555)	43.1	54.8	2.2	100.0	(423)	24.1	74.5	1.4	
13th Survey (2005)	Total (18-49 years)	100.0	(3,355)	49.1	49.4	1.5	100.0	(3,086)	46.5	52.0	1.5
	Subtotal(18-34)	100.0	(2,732)	51.9	46.7	1.3	100.0	(2,759)	49.5	49.0	1.4
	18-19 years	100.0	(373)	52.3	46.1	1.6	100.0	(484)	50.6	48.1	1.2
	20-24 years	100.0	(899)	52.8	46.3	0.9	100.0	(1,086)	54.9	43.8	1.3
	25-29 years	100.0	(902)	54.9	43.6	1.6	100.0	(766)	50.4	47.9	1.7
30-34 years	100.0	(558)	45.5	53.0	1.4	100.0	(423)	33.1	65.5	1.4	
14th Survey (2010)	Total (18-49 years)	100.0	(4,134)	53.0	45.9	1.1	100.0	(3,603)	53.6	44.9	1.4
	Subtotal(18-34)	100.0	(3,164)	56.9	42.4	0.7	100.0	(3,044)	58.4	40.5	1.1
	18-19 years	100.0	(366)	54.6	44.5	0.8	100.0	(474)	59.5	39.9	0.6
	20-24 years	100.0	(1,196)	58.8	41.1	0.2	100.0	(1,253)	64.8	34.0	1.2
	25-29 years	100.0	(949)	58.4	40.1	1.5	100.0	(799)	57.1	42.2	0.8
30-34 years	100.0	(653)	52.7	46.7	0.6	100.0	(518)	44.0	54.4	1.5	

Note: The figures are for never-married persons who have answered "Intend to marry someday."

Appendix 3 Intention to marry within a year, by survey and age group

		[Men]						[Women]					
		9th Survey (1987)	10th Survey (1992)	11th Survey (1997)	12th Survey (2002)	13th Survey (2005)	14th Survey (2010)	9th Survey (1987)	10th Survey (1992)	11th Survey (1997)	12th Survey (2002)	13th Survey (2005)	14th Survey (2010)
1. Would like to marry within a year													
18-19 years		1.1%	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.8	3.0%	3.7	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.3
20-24 years		7.1	6.0	5.9	5.1	4.0	5.4	10.6	9.0	8.8	9.8	8.7	8.3
25-29 years		18.0	15.8	14.9	12.8	11.4	11.4	21.3	19.9	16.3	18.4	18.8	17.0
30-34 years		24.0	18.8	15.4	12.6	13.1	14.5	19.0	12.6	16.1	18.4	17.0	20.3
Subtotal (18-34 years)		10.8	9.0	9.0	7.8	8.0	8.5	11.0	10.2	10.2	12.3	11.7	11.7
Total (18-49 years)		10.8	10.1	9.7	8.4	8.9	9.3	11.0	10.2	10.5	12.0	11.6	12.8
2. May marry if an ideal partner can be found													
18-19 years		10.5	11.5	17.1	27.6	11.8	13.1	22.3	18.8	20.0	19.9	17.4	16.0
20-24 years		19.7	20.6	25.0	22.5	23.7	24.3	35.3	33.7	36.5	32.9	29.7	33.2
25-29 years		48.8	43.8	41.0	40.4	40.1	42.1	60.7	58.7	55.0	51.1	50.8	54.9
30-34 years		58.7	64.9	61.2	58.2	56.3	55.4	64.5	71.5	63.9	64.1	62.4	64.1
Subtotal (18-34 years)		30.1	29.6	33.0	34.4	34.2	34.8	38.0	37.6	40.9	40.3	38.4	41.5
Total (18-49 years)		30.1	33.4	37.3	39.2	40.2	41.8	38.0	39.1	42.2	42.8	42.3	45.2
3. Do not intend to marry yet													
18-19 years		86.5	85.7	80.6	69.6	84.2	85.5	73.5	76.4	76.8	76.7	79.8	80.8
20-24 years		71.6	72.1	67.4	70.8	71.0	69.8	52.7	55.7	53.9	56.0	60.6	57.1
25-29 years		31.5	37.5	42.7	45.1	46.3	44.4	16.6	19.7	26.9	29.3	28.9	27.2
30-34 years		14.5	12.8	21.5	25.9	28.9	28.6	13.2	14.0	18.4	16.1	19.4	13.9
Subtotal (18-34 years)		57.3	59.3	56.5	55.9	56.0	55.5	49.5	50.7	47.7	46.3	48.8	45.6
Total (18-49 years)		57.3	54.4	51.3	50.4	49.1	47.4	49.5	49.1	46.1	43.9	44.9	40.5
4. Not known													
18-19 years		1.8	1.6	0.8	1.6	2.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.8
20-24 years		1.6	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.3	0.5	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.4
25-29 years		1.8	2.9	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.6	0.9
30-34 years		2.9	3.5	1.9	3.2	1.8	1.4	3.3	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.7
Subtotal (18-34 years)		1.9	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Total (18-49 years)		1.9	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4

Note: The figures are for never-married persons who have answered "Intend to marry someday."

Appendix 4 Merits of marriage and of single life, by survey

Percentage of never-married persons who chose each item of “merits in marriage”

Survey (Survey year)		Psychological relief	Have your own children and family	Live with the person you feel affection for	Gain social trust or equal relationships	Meet expectations of your parents and others	Live a more convenient life	Be financially stable	Be independent of parents	Sexual satisfaction	Other
[Men]	9th Survey (1987)	34.7 %	19.9	17.5	21.9	18.2	8.8	3.3	3.5	3.0	0.2
	10th Survey (1992)	37.6	24.5	17.2	17.8	14.6	7.3	3.7	3.4	2.4	0.3
	11th Survey (1997)	37.5	23.8	18.0	14.6	12.4	6.1	4.2	4.0	2.0	0.3
	12th Survey (2002)	36.6	26.2	15.8	11.7	12.2	4.3	4.1	4.8	3.0	0.7
	13th Survey (2005)	35.9	33.4	17.0	12.3	12.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	1.3	0.3
	14th Survey (2010)	32.3	33.6	13.7	11.8	14.6	4.0	4.1	4.3	1.6	0.4
[Women]	9th Survey (1987)	32.0 %	33.2	23.3	10.7	19.3	1.2	7.0	6.6	0.5	0.2
	10th Survey (1992)	34.3	36.3	23.9	9.7	15.9	2.2	8.0	6.3	0.2	0.6
	11th Survey (1997)	34.7	34.6	23.6	7.3	13.6	1.9	11.2	6.2	0.5	0.6
	12th Survey (2002)	33.8	37.3	20.6	6.2	13.9	2.4	11.6	6.6	0.4	0.5
	13th Survey (2005)	32.1	45.3	20.8	5.5	16.4	2.3	12.4	5.8	0.5	1.0
	14th Survey (2010)	29.7	47.7	17.6	6.1	19.1	2.2	15.1	6.3	0.3	0.6

Note: The figures are for never-married persons aged 18-34.

Percentage of never-married persons who chose each item of “merits in single life”

Survey (Survey year)		Freedom of action and lifestyle	Affluence	No responsibility for supporting a family; be carefree	Easier to maintain a wide range of friendships	Freedom in relationships with the opposite sex	Broad choice in living environment	Continue close relationships with current family	Maintain social connections through work	Other
[Men]	9th Survey (1987)	65.0 %	21.6	23.6	23.4	10.7	4.6	2.8	3.5	0.8
	10th Survey (1992)	66.1	24.8	23.9	24.1	12.2	4.6	2.0	2.6	0.5
	11th Survey (1997)	65.9	25.6	24.0	19.2	12.1	4.3	2.3	1.9	0.7
	12th Survey (2002)	63.4	23.9	24.2	19.8	8.1	4.8	3.0	2.6	0.9
	13th Survey (2005)	67.1	26.7	24.8	19.9	7.7	5.9	3.0	3.0	0.8
	14th Survey (2010)	65.1	28.1	23.8	18.9	6.5	5.2	3.9	2.1	0.8
[Women]	9th Survey (1987)	68.8 %	15.7	16.2	38.8	7.1	3.3	7.1	14.1	0.8
	10th Survey (1992)	66.9	19.6	16.8	36.9	7.5	3.7	8.4	11.8	0.5
	11th Survey (1997)	70.4	18.8	18.2	32.0	7.2	4.2	7.7	9.2	0.8
	12th Survey (2002)	68.3	19.5	19.2	30.0	5.4	4.1	8.3	9.9	0.7
	13th Survey (2005)	69.7	18.9	18.5	28.3	6.0	4.6	10.2	10.5	1.0
	14th Survey (2010)	71.4	18.1	19.2	27.7	5.8	4.6	10.2	10.0	0.6

Note: The figures are for never-married persons aged 18-34.

Appendix 5 Relationships with the opposite sex for never-married respondents, by survey and age

Age	Have a fiancé/fiancée						In a relationship with a person of the opposite sex as lovers					
	9th Survey (1987)	10th Survey (1992)	11th Survey (1997)	12th Survey (2002)	13th Survey (2005)	14th Survey (2010)	9th Survey (1987)	10th Survey (1992)	11th Survey (1997)	12th Survey (2002)	13th Survey (2005)	14th Survey (2010)
[Men]												
18-19 years	0.2 %	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	13.8	16.0	15.1	15.3	16.1	15.9
20-24 years	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	0.9	24.4	27.5	28.3	27.3	28.2	23.8
25-29 years	5.7	7.4	5.6	4.4	4.9	3.3	19.9	25.3	23.2	25.6	27.2	26.7
30-34 years	3.0	5.5	4.3	4.5	3.0	2.3	8.5	14.2	16.6	14.0	18.9	19.6
Total (18-34 years)	2.9 %	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.9	1.8	19.4	23.1	23.3	22.4	24.3	22.8
Reference (35-39 years)	-	1.6	2.8	1.5	2.4	1.1	0.0	6.3	10.5	10.8	12.4	10.9
[Women]												
18-19 years	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	18.7	25.3	21.6	27.4	26.2	26.0
20-24 years	4.7	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.9	1.8	31.0	37.5	37.2	37.0	37.5	36.8
25-29 years	9.5	8.4	7.4	7.4	9.8	6.4	24.9	29.1	30.9	34.2	32.4	30.9
30-34 years	3.8	3.2	3.8	4.0	5.4	3.9	20.0	18.6	22.4	27.0	23.7	21.6
Total (18-34 years)	4.6	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.8	3.1	26.2	31.6	31.6	33.1	31.9	30.9
Reference (35-39 years)	-	1.4	2.7	2.4	2.7	1.6	0.0	12.3	18.1	20.4	17.6	15.5

Age	In a relationship with a person of the opposite sex as friends						Not in any relationship with the opposite sex					
	9th Survey (1987)	10th Survey (1992)	11th Survey (1997)	12th Survey (2002)	13th Survey (2005)	14th Survey (2010)	9th Survey (1987)	10th Survey (1992)	11th Survey (1997)	12th Survey (2002)	13th Survey (2005)	14th Survey (2010)
[Men]												
18-19 years	24.1	18.9	15.3	9.1	14.7	8.5	55.9	55.6	60.5	65.4	62.1	69.9
20-24 years	25.8	20.7	14.8	13.0	13.5	9.3	42.1	43.8	46.9	48.8	50.6	61.9
25-29 years	20.2	17.6	15.9	9.9	13.8	10.4	48.9	43.2	47.2	48.3	47.7	55.9
30-34 years	21.4	17.4	15.7	12.4	14.8	8.9	60.6	54.9	52.2	55.3	55.5	63.4
Total (18-34 years)	23.6	19.2	15.3	11.3	14.0	9.4	48.6	47.3	49.8	52.8	52.2	61.4
Reference (35-39 years)	0.0	20.4	15.3	9.0	13.1	12.4	0.0	58.8	64.1	63.5	65.3	67.2
[Women]												
18-19 years	29.1	19.7	16.5	13.0	12.8	9.1	47.1	47.6	55.3	47.5	56.4	59.8
20-24 years	25.1	20.2	16.1	12.3	13.7	10.6	35.3	33.1	37.0	38.7	40.4	47.4
25-29 years	22.6	18.0	14.5	12.0	12.2	14.1	38.7	37.3	39.1	35.8	39.4	43.8
30-34 years	21.9	17.8	17.2	12.9	12.4	14.1	45.6	53.8	50.9	45.1	51.2	53.4
Total (18-34 years)	25.4	19.5	15.9	12.4	12.9	11.9	39.5	38.9	41.9	40.3	44.7	49.5
Reference (35-39 years)	0.0	21.0	14.1	9.5	12.5	7.7	0.0	56.5	57.0	51.2	55.3	68.1

Note: The figures are for never-married persons aged 18-34. Those respondents who did not respond about their relationship with the opposite sex are included in calculating the percentages but are omitted from the table.

Table 6 Ideal/intended life courses of never-married women and women's life courses that men expect of women, by survey

Survey (Survey year)		Total	Full-time housewife	Return-to-work	Managing both work and family	DINKS	Single and working	Other/ Not known
Women: Ideal life course	9th Survey (1987)	100.0%	33.6%	31.1	18.5	2.5	3.7	10.7
	10th Survey (1992)	100.0	32.5	29.7	19.3	4.1	3.3	11.1
	11th Survey (1997)	100.0	20.6	34.3	27.2	4.4	4.4	9.2
	12th Survey (2002)	100.0	18.5	36.7	27.3	4.0	5.3	8.2
	13th Survey (2005)	100.0	18.9	33.3	30.2	4.1	5.1	8.4
	14th Survey (2010)	100.0	19.7	35.2	30.6	3.3	4.9	6.3
Women: Intended life course	9th Survey (1987)	100.0	23.9	42.2	15.3	1.4	7.1	10.1
	10th Survey (1992)	100.0	19.2	45.8	14.7	2.6	9.5	8.2
	11th Survey (1997)	100.0	17.7	42.9	15.5	3.0	9.3	11.6
	12th Survey (2002)	100.0	13.6	41.8	17.5	4.0	12.5	10.6
	13th Survey (2005)	100.0	11.7	37.1	20.8	3.2	15.6	11.7
	14th Survey (2010)	100.0	9.1	36.1	24.7	2.9	17.7	9.5
Life course that men expect of women	9th Survey (1987)	100.0	37.9	38.3	10.5	0.7	0.8	11.9
	10th Survey (1992)	100.0	30.4	44.2	10.8	0.9	0.6	13.0
	11th Survey (1997)	100.0	20.7	43.4	17.0	1.5	1.0	16.4
	12th Survey (2002)	100.0	18.1	46.8	18.7	1.4	1.6	13.4
	13th Survey (2005)	100.0	12.5	38.7	28.2	2.8	3.0	14.7
	14th Survey (2010)	100.0	10.9	39.1	32.7	2.6	3.7	11.0

Note: The figures are for never-married persons aged 18-34.

Appendix 7 Desired gender combination of children, by survey and desired number of children

[Men]

Desired number of children	Desired combination of boys and girls	8th Survey (1982)	9th Survey (1987)	10th Survey (1992)	11th Survey (1997)	12th Survey (2002)	13th Survey (2005)	14th Survey (2010)
1 child	1 boy/0 girls	80.0%	69.8	58.2	42.0	47.1	51.0	53.2
	0 boys/1 girl	20.0	30.2	41.8	58.0	52.9	49.0	46.8
2 children	2 boys/0 girls	7.9	5.7	6.7	5.1	4.2	4.6	4.6
	1 boy/1 girl	91.0	92.9	91.2	91.9	92.8	92.7	93.8
	0 boys/2 girls	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.9	3.0	2.7	1.6
3 children	3 boys/0 girls	2.4	2.9	3.1	4.0	1.9	2.3	2.5
	2 boys/1 girl	80.2	77.9	72.4	69.3	64.9	61.1	63.2
	1 boy/2 girls	16.8	18.6	23.2	25.5	31.2	35.5	33.1
	0 boys/3 girls	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.2
Sex ratio in desired number of children 100 x (desired number of boys /desired number of girls)		132	127	121	114	108	110	111

[Women]

Desired number of children	Desired combination of boys and girls	8th Survey (1982)	9th Survey (1987)	10th Survey (1992)	11th Survey (1997)	12th Survey (2002)	13th Survey (2005)	14th Survey (2010)
1 child	1 boy/0 girls	59.6%	51.8	40.5	38.5	30.4	39.1	27.2
	0 boys/1 girl	40.4	48.2	59.5	61.5	69.6	60.9	72.8
2 children	2 boys/0 girls	1.3	2.9	3.9	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.2
	1 boy/1 girl	94.0	91.4	90.6	89.8	90.5	91.2	91.2
	0 boys/2 girls	4.6	5.8	5.6	8.3	8.1	7.3	7.6
3 children	3 boys/0 girls	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.7	2.5	0.9	1.3
	2 boys/1 girl	67.0	61.9	62.2	50.7	46.8	47.5	41.1
	1 boy/2 girls	32.0	36.6	35.3	46.6	50.0	49.8	55.1
	0 boys/3 girls	0.2	0.8	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.8	2.5
Sex ratio in desired number of children 100 x (desired number of boys /desired number of girls)		108	104	103	93	90	92	88

Note: The figures are for never-married persons aged 18-34 who have answered "Intend to marry someday" whose desired number of children is 1 or more and who have specific preferences of number of boys and girls. Cases with the desired number of children of 4 or more are omitted from the table. The sex ratio of the desired number of children refers to the total numbers of boys and girls in the desired respective numbers of boys and girls (the ratio of the desired number of boys to the desired number of girls set to 100); the stronger the preference for girls, the smaller the figure. The number of cases for each item in the table of the 14th Survey is as follows: 94 men and 103 women desiring 1 child, 1,419 men and 1,439 women desiring 2 children, and 405 men and 474 women desiring 3 children.

Appendix 8 Employment status of never-married persons, by survey and age

Age/survey (Survey year)	[Men]								[Women]							
	Total (Number of subjects)	Full-time employment	Dispatched/Fixed-time /Contract employment	Part-time /Temporary employment	Self-employment /Family business	Non-employment /Homemaking	Student	Not known	Total (Number of subjects)	Full-time employment	Dispatched/Fixed-time /Contract employment	Part-time /Temporary employment	Self-employment /Family business	Non-employment /Homemaking	Student	Not known
18-19 years																
8th Survey (1982)	100.0% (494)	38.5%	-	2.2	3.4	3.0	52.2	0.6	100.0% (466)	48.3%	-	1.1	1.3	3.4	45.1	0.9
9th Survey (1987)	100.0 (601)	32.3	-	2.0	3.5	3.0	56.7	2.5	100.0 (643)	40.4	-	2.5	0.5	3.9	51.2	1.6
10th Survey (1992)	100.0 (845)	25.6	-	1.9	0.7	3.2	66.2	2.5	100.0 (878)	34.1	-	2.1	0.3	2.7	58.8	2.1
11th Survey (1997)	100.0 (621)	22.7	-	9.0	1.0	4.2	57.8	5.3	100.0 (606)	16.5	-	8.9	0.0	2.5	68.5	3.6
12th Survey (2002)	100.0 (706)	12.2	0.4	8.9	1.4	5.7	64.9	6.5	100.0 (591)	10.8	0.5	11.3	1.2	5.2	61.9	9.0
13th Survey (2005)	100.0 (422)	16.4	1.7	7.1	0.9	4.0	67.8	2.1	100.0 (541)	10.5	0.6	9.6	0.9	3.7	73.4	1.3
14th Survey (2010)	100.0 (435)	16.3	0.2	3.7	0.9	5.1	69.2	4.6	100.0 (530)	10.4	1.9	6.2	0.8	2.5	74.7	3.6
20-24 years																
8th Survey (1982)	100.0 (1,138)	59.9	-	2.6	5.9	3.4	27.3	0.8	100.0 (1,106)	72.8	-	3.6	2.4	9.0	11.3	0.9
9th Survey (1987)	100.0 (1,464)	60.5	-	2.0	5.9	2.0	28.5	1.2	100.0 (1,337)	74.3	-	3.6	1.6	6.2	13.4	0.8
10th Survey (1992)	100.0 (1,840)	57.8	-	2.7	2.3	1.6	34.5	1.1	100.0 (1,783)	74.3	-	4.2	1.0	4.3	15.5	0.7
11th Survey (1997)	100.0 (1,683)	51.9	-	10.0	4.4	2.8	26.7	4.2	100.0 (1,754)	58.3	-	15.0	1.3	5.0	17.5	2.9
12th Survey (2002)	100.0 (1,405)	40.6	2.1	12.5	3.7	6.4	29.0	5.6	100.0 (1,394)	43.5	4.2	19.1	1.8	6.5	19.3	5.7
13th Survey (2005)	100.0 (1,025)	37.2	7.1	14.8	3.0	4.8	30.5	2.5	100.0 (1,187)	39.5	9.9	14.0	1.0	6.1	26.6	2.9
14th Survey (2010)	100.0 (1,359)	38.6	3.4	8.9	2.0	7.4	35.4	4.3	100.0 (1,371)	41.5	6.9	15.5	0.5	6.5	25.8	3.3
25-29 years																
8th Survey (1982)	100.0 (730)	80.3	-	1.8	12.1	3.0	1.5	1.4	100.0 (373)	72.7	-	5.9	3.2	15.0	0.3	2.9
9th Survey (1987)	100.0 (836)	83.4	-	2.3	7.9	2.6	2.3	1.6	100.0 (465)	75.3	-	6.0	5.6	11.2	1.1	0.9
10th Survey (1992)	100.0 (1,036)	87.6	-	1.2	5.9	2.9	1.4	1.1	100.0 (739)	82.3	-	6.4	1.5	8.4	0.3	1.2
11th Survey (1997)	100.0 (1,149)	77.0	-	5.7	7.6	3.5	2.3	4.0	100.0 (908)	69.4	-	15.2	3.9	7.5	1.5	2.5
12th Survey (2002)	100.0 (1,124)	63.6	2.1	10.7	7.7	7.3	2.8	5.7	100.0 (1,012)	59.5	6.1	16.3	3.2	10.4	1.6	3.0
13th Survey (2005)	100.0 (1,025)	61.9	7.2	10.2	6.5	8.0	3.5	2.6	100.0 (834)	56.0	14.3	14.6	2.0	7.7	3.1	2.3
14th Survey (2010)	100.0 (1,076)	59.3	8.4	10.8	5.9	9.1	2.5	4.0	100.0 (895)	54.1	9.6	18.0	2.1	10.1	0.9	5.3
30-34 years																
8th Survey (1982)	100.0 (370)	76.2	-	3.0	15.9	3.0	0.0	1.9	100.0 (165)	61.2	-	6.7	8.5	19.4	0.6	3.6
9th Survey (1987)	100.0 (398)	73.4	-	2.0	17.6	4.8	0.8	1.5	100.0 (160)	65.0	-	5.6	9.4	15.6	0.0	4.4
10th Survey (1992)	100.0 (494)	84.0	-	2.0	8.9	2.4	0.6	2.0	100.0 (247)	72.9	-	9.7	3.6	12.1	0.0	1.6
11th Survey (1997)	100.0 (529)	75.0	-	3.6	12.1	3.2	0.8	5.3	100.0 (344)	61.3	-	16.3	7.6	10.2	0.6	4.1
12th Survey (2002)	100.0 (662)	58.9	2.4	9.8	10.0	9.4	1.4	8.2	100.0 (497)	56.7	9.1	14.3	4.4	11.7	0.4	3.4
13th Survey (2005)	100.0 (667)	63.0	6.6	6.4	11.2	7.9	1.0	3.7	100.0 (502)	51.4	17.1	14.7	3.0	10.4	1.2	2.2
14th Survey (2010)	100.0 (797)	55.6	8.2	9.2	8.7	11.2	0.9	6.4	100.0 (610)	49.3	13.9	15.6	5.2	11.0	0.8	4.1
Total (18-34 years)																
8th Survey (1982)	100.0 (2,732)	63.7	-	2.4	8.5	3.2	21.2	1.1	100.0 (2,110)	66.4	-	3.7	2.7	9.7	16.0	1.5
9th Survey (1987)	100.0 (3,299)	62.7	-	2.1	7.4	2.7	23.6	1.5	100.0 (2,605)	65.6	-	3.9	2.5	7.1	19.7	1.2
10th Survey (1992)	100.0 (4,215)	61.7	-	2.1	3.7	2.3	28.7	1.5	100.0 (3,647)	66.1	-	4.5	1.1	5.3	21.8	1.2
11th Survey (1997)	100.0 (3,982)	57.7	-	7.7	5.8	3.3	21.0	4.5	100.0 (3,612)	54.4	-	14.1	2.3	5.7	20.4	3.0
12th Survey (2002)	100.0 (3,897)	45.2	1.9	10.9	5.5	7.0	23.3	6.2	100.0 (3,494)	44.5	4.8	16.3	2.5	8.1	18.7	5.1
13th Survey (2005)	100.0 (3,139)	47.9	6.3	10.5	5.6	6.4	20.5	2.8	100.0 (3,064)	40.8	10.6	13.5	1.6	6.8	24.3	2.3
14th Survey (2010)	100.0 (3,667)	45.7	5.5	8.9	4.5	8.5	22.3	4.7	100.0 (3,406)	41.4	8.1	14.7	1.8	7.6	22.4	4.0
(Reference) 35-39 years																
8th Survey (1982)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9th Survey (1987)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10th Survey (1992)	100.0 (318)	81.8	0.0	2.8	10.4	3.1	0.3	1.6	100.0 (138)	74.6	0.0	5.1	5.1	11.6	0.0	3.6
11th Survey (1997)	100.0 (287)	71.4	0.0	6.6	12.2	4.2	0.0	5.6	100.0 (149)	63.1	0.0	13.4	9.4	10.7	0.0	3.4
12th Survey (2002)	100.0 (323)	63.2	2.2	3.4	10.8	10.5	0.0	9.9	100.0 (211)	50.7	7.1	10.9	9.5	12.3	1.4	8.1
13th Survey (2005)	100.0 (412)	62.1	4.9	7.5	12.4	9.2	0.0	3.9	100.0 (255)	47.8	16.1	14.5	7.1	9.0	0.8	4.7
14th Survey (2010)	100.0 (613)	54.0	7.5	9.6	9.1	12.9	0.3	6.5	100.0 (427)	46.1	15.9	15.7	5.6	12.2	0.7	3.7

Appendix 8 Employment status of never-married persons, by survey and age (Continued)

Age/survey (Survey year)	[Men]								[Women]							
	Total (Number of subjects)	Full-time employment	Dispatched/Fixed-time /Contract employment	Part-time /Temporary employment	Self-employment /Family business	Non-employment /Homemaking	Student	Not known	Total (Number of subjects)	Full-time employment	Dispatched/Fixed-time /Contract employment	Part-time /Temporary employment	Self-employment /Family business	Non-employment /Homemaking	Student	Not known
18-19 years																
8th Survey (1982)	100.0% (494)	38.5%	-	2.2	3.4	3.0	52.2	0.6	100.0% (466)	48.3%	-	1.1	1.3	3.4	45.1	0.9
9th Survey (1987)	100.0 (601)	32.3	-	2.0	3.5	3.0	56.7	2.5	100.0 (643)	40.4	-	2.5	0.5	3.9	51.2	1.6
10th Survey (1992)	100.0 (845)	25.6	-	1.9	0.7	3.2	66.2	2.5	100.0 (878)	34.1	-	2.1	0.3	2.7	58.8	2.1
11th Survey (1997)	100.0 (621)	22.7	-	9.0	1.0	4.2	57.8	5.3	100.0 (606)	16.5	-	8.9	0.0	2.5	68.5	3.6
12th Survey (2002)	100.0 (706)	12.2	0.4	8.9	1.4	5.7	64.9	6.5	100.0 (591)	10.8	0.5	11.3	1.2	5.2	61.9	9.0
13th Survey (2005)	100.0 (422)	16.4	1.7	7.1	0.9	4.0	67.8	2.1	100.0 (541)	10.5	0.6	9.6	0.9	3.7	73.4	1.3
14th Survey (2010)	100.0 (435)	16.3	0.2	3.7	0.9	5.1	69.2	4.6	100.0 (530)	10.4	1.9	6.2	0.8	2.5	74.7	3.6
20-24 years																
8th Survey (1982)	100.0 (1,138)	59.9	-	2.6	5.9	3.4	27.3	0.8	100.0 (1,106)	72.8	-	3.6	2.4	9.0	11.3	0.9
9th Survey (1987)	100.0 (1,464)	60.5	-	2.0	5.9	2.0	28.5	1.2	100.0 (1,337)	74.3	-	3.6	1.6	6.2	13.4	0.8
10th Survey (1992)	100.0 (1,840)	57.8	-	2.7	2.3	1.6	34.5	1.1	100.0 (1,783)	74.3	-	4.2	1.0	4.3	15.5	0.7
11th Survey (1997)	100.0 (1,683)	51.9	-	10.0	4.4	2.8	26.7	4.2	100.0 (1,754)	58.3	-	15.0	1.3	5.0	17.5	2.9
12th Survey (2002)	100.0 (1,405)	40.6	2.1	12.5	3.7	6.4	29.0	5.6	100.0 (1,394)	43.5	4.2	19.1	1.8	6.5	19.3	5.7
13th Survey (2005)	100.0 (1,025)	37.2	7.1	14.8	3.0	4.8	30.5	2.5	100.0 (1,187)	39.5	9.9	14.0	1.0	6.1	26.6	2.9
14th Survey (2010)	100.0 (1,359)	38.6	3.4	8.9	2.0	7.4	35.4	4.3	100.0 (1,371)	41.5	6.9	15.5	0.5	6.5	25.8	3.3
25-29 years																
8th Survey (1982)	100.0 (730)	80.3	-	1.8	12.1	3.0	1.5	1.4	100.0 (373)	72.7	-	5.9	3.2	15.0	0.3	2.9
9th Survey (1987)	100.0 (836)	83.4	-	2.3	7.9	2.6	2.3	1.6	100.0 (465)	75.3	-	6.0	5.6	11.2	1.1	0.9
10th Survey (1992)	100.0 (1,036)	87.6	-	1.2	5.9	2.9	1.4	1.1	100.0 (739)	82.3	-	6.4	1.5	8.4	0.3	1.2
11th Survey (1997)	100.0 (1,149)	77.0	-	5.7	7.6	3.5	2.3	4.0	100.0 (908)	69.4	-	15.2	3.9	7.5	1.5	2.5
12th Survey (2002)	100.0 (1,124)	63.6	2.1	10.7	7.7	7.3	2.8	5.7	100.0 (1,012)	59.5	6.1	16.3	3.2	10.4	1.6	3.0
13th Survey (2005)	100.0 (1,025)	61.9	7.2	10.2	6.5	8.0	3.5	2.6	100.0 (834)	56.0	14.3	14.6	2.0	7.7	3.1	2.3
14th Survey (2010)	100.0 (1,076)	59.3	8.4	10.8	5.9	9.1	2.5	4.0	100.0 (895)	54.1	9.6	18.0	2.1	10.1	0.9	5.3
30-34 years																
8th Survey (1982)	100.0 (370)	76.2	-	3.0	15.9	3.0	0.0	1.9	100.0 (165)	61.2	-	6.7	8.5	19.4	0.6	3.6
9th Survey (1987)	100.0 (398)	73.4	-	2.0	17.6	4.8	0.8	1.5	100.0 (160)	65.0	-	5.6	9.4	15.6	0.0	4.4
10th Survey (1992)	100.0 (494)	84.0	-	2.0	8.9	2.4	0.6	2.0	100.0 (247)	72.9	-	9.7	3.6	12.1	0.0	1.6
11th Survey (1997)	100.0 (529)	75.0	-	3.6	12.1	3.2	0.8	5.3	100.0 (344)	61.3	-	16.3	7.6	10.2	0.6	4.1
12th Survey (2002)	100.0 (662)	58.9	2.4	9.8	10.0	9.4	1.4	8.2	100.0 (497)	56.7	9.1	14.3	4.4	11.7	0.4	3.4
13th Survey (2005)	100.0 (667)	63.0	6.6	6.4	11.2	7.9	1.0	3.7	100.0 (502)	51.4	17.1	14.7	3.0	10.4	1.2	2.2
14th Survey (2010)	100.0 (797)	55.6	8.2	9.2	8.7	11.2	0.9	6.4	100.0 (610)	49.3	13.9	15.6	5.2	11.0	0.8	4.1
Total (18-34 years)																
8th Survey (1982)	100.0 (2,732)	63.7	-	2.4	8.5	3.2	21.2	1.1	100.0 (2,110)	66.4	-	3.7	2.7	9.7	16.0	1.5
9th Survey (1987)	100.0 (3,299)	62.7	-	2.1	7.4	2.7	23.6	1.5	100.0 (2,605)	65.6	-	3.9	2.5	7.1	19.7	1.2
10th Survey (1992)	100.0 (4,215)	61.7	-	2.1	3.7	2.3	28.7	1.5	100.0 (3,647)	66.1	-	4.5	1.1	5.3	21.8	1.2
11th Survey (1997)	100.0 (3,982)	57.7	-	7.7	5.8	3.3	21.0	4.5	100.0 (3,612)	54.4	-	14.1	2.3	5.7	20.4	3.0
12th Survey (2002)	100.0 (3,897)	45.2	1.9	10.9	5.5	7.0	23.3	6.2	100.0 (3,494)	44.5	4.8	16.3	2.5	8.1	18.7	5.1
13th Survey (2005)	100.0 (3,139)	47.9	6.3	10.5	5.6	6.4	20.5	2.8	100.0 (3,064)	40.8	10.6	13.5	1.6	6.8	24.3	2.3
14th Survey (2010)	100.0 (3,667)	45.7	5.5	8.9	4.5	8.5	22.3	4.7	100.0 (3,406)	41.4	8.1	14.7	1.8	7.6	22.4	4.0
(Reference) 35-39 years																
8th Survey (1982)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9th Survey (1987)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10th Survey (1992)	100.0 (318)	81.8	0.0	2.8	10.4	3.1	0.3	1.6	100.0 (138)	74.6	0.0	5.1	5.1	11.6	0.0	3.6
11th Survey (1997)	100.0 (287)	71.4	0.0	6.6	12.2	4.2	0.0	5.6	100.0 (149)	63.1	0.0	13.4	9.4	10.7	0.0	3.4
12th Survey (2002)	100.0 (323)	63.2	2.2	3.4	10.8	10.5	0.0	9.9	100.0 (211)	50.7	7.1	10.9	9.5	12.3	1.4	8.1
13th Survey (2005)	100.0 (412)	62.1	4.9	7.5	12.4	9.2	0.0	3.9	100.0 (255)	47.8	16.1	14.5	7.1	9.0	0.8	4.7
14th Survey (2010)	100.0 (613)	54.0	7.5	9.6	9.1	12.9	0.3	6.5	100.0 (427)	46.1	15.9	15.7	5.6	12.2	0.7	3.7

Note: The figures are for never-married persons aged 18-34. The classification of "dispatched/fixed-time employment" was first introduced in the 12th Survey (contract employee was added from the 13th Survey).

Appendix 9 Lifestyles of never-married persons: 14th Survey (2010)

Lifestyles	[Men]								[Women]							
	Total	True	True		Not true	Not true		Not known	Total	True	True		Not true	Not true		Not known
			True	True to some extent		Not true	Not entirely true				True	True to some extent		Not true	Not entirely true	
(1) Often travel within Japan and overseas for purposes other than business trips	100.0%	19.3%	5.7	13.5	77.6	59.0	18.6	3.1	100.0%	33.9%	13.1	20.8	63.6	43.7	19.8	2.6
(2) Pay special attention to clothing and personal belongings	100.0	46.9	17.3	29.6	50.1	22.2	28.0	3.0	100.0	62.9	24.6	38.4	34.6	9.2	25.4	2.4
(3) Do not have enough money to buy or do what I want	100.0	51.0	20.7	30.3	45.7	13.4	32.3	3.2	100.0	47.4	18.5	28.9	50.0	13.2	36.8	2.6
(4) Have many friends to hang out with	100.0	56.2	22.1	34.1	40.6	12.2	28.5	3.2	100.0	58.7	23.0	35.7	38.8	9.4	29.4	2.6
(5) Have hobbies and/or life work to live for	100.0	60.8	26.8	34.1	35.9	10.1	25.7	3.3	100.0	56.3	23.7	32.6	41.1	11.8	29.4	2.6
(6) Won't feel lonely if I continue to live alone	100.0	41.5	13.7	27.8	55.1	20.8	34.2	3.5	100.0	28.7	8.6	20.1	68.5	34.5	34.0	2.8
(7) Often sacrifice private life for work	100.0	52.1	17.9	34.1	42.3	12.5	29.8	5.6	100.0	45.3	16.4	28.9	49.2	16.3	32.9	5.5

Note: The figures are for never-married people aged 18 to 34. The number of cases are 3,667 men and 3,406 women.
 Question: "This question is about your lifestyle. Does each of the statements (1) to (7) below hold true for your lifestyle? Circle applicable numbers in the right column." (Please answer (7) only if you are employed.)

Appendix 10 Views on marriage and family, by survey

Views on marriage and family	Survey (Survey year)	[Men]			[Women]			(Reference) [Wives (married couple survey)]		
		Agree	Disagree	Not known	Agree	Disagree	Not known	Agree	Disagree	Not known
It is not desirable to remain single for one's entire life	10th Survey (1992)	65.3%	29.1	5.6	57.6%	38.4	4.0	61.5%	36.7	1.9
	11th Survey (1997)	57.7	36.0	6.2	49.1	45.7	5.2	51.0	46.3	2.8
	12th Survey (2002)	60.9	31.0	8.1	53.0	40.2	6.8	45.7	51.7	2.6
	13th Survey (2005)	64.0	30.3	5.7	56.0	39.7	4.3	52.4	41.5	6.1
Men and women should marry if they live together	10th Survey (1992)	78.5	16.5	5.0	72.6	23.5	3.9	77.9	20.9	1.2
	11th Survey (1997)	69.0	24.9	6.0	59.3	35.9	4.8	69.9	27.8	2.3
	12th Survey (2002)	71.6	21.0	7.4	60.3	33.6	6.1	62.4	35.4	2.2
	13th Survey (2005)	73.9	20.5	5.6	62.9	32.7	4.4	63.5	31.2	5.3
Unmarried couples may have sexual intercourse if they love each other	10th Survey (1992)	77.5	17.0	5.5	72.6	23.4	4.0	80.9	17.7	1.4
	11th Survey (1997)	81.8	11.7	6.6	81.3	13.2	5.5	87.4	10.1	2.5
	12th Survey (2002)	81.1	10.9	8.0	82.2	11.1	6.7	89.8	8.3	1.9
	13th Survey (2005)	83.7	10.3	6.1	82.1	13.2	4.7	86.8	7.7	5.5
Manliness and womanliness are necessary to some extent in any society	13th Survey (2005)	85.6	8.9	5.5	84.4	11.5	4.1	85.6	9.1	5.3
	14th Survey (2010)	86.1	10.4	3.5	85.0	11.8	3.2	88.2	9.1	2.7
One ought to have personal goals even after getting married, other than those of the partner or other members of the family	10th Survey (1992)	76.4	18.2	5.4	78.3	17.6	4.1	78.2	20.5	1.3
	11th Survey (1997)	76.5	16.7	6.8	80.3	14.2	5.5	82.1	15.4	2.5
	12th Survey (2002)	77.3	14.7	8.1	81.3	12.1	6.7	82.9	15.0	2.0
	13th Survey (2005)	80.2	13.7	6.1	84.9	10.6	4.5	81.6	12.5	5.9
It is natural that one should sacrifice half of one's own personality or lifestyle for the family	10th Survey (1992)	44.7	49.4	5.9	36.4	58.9	4.7	46.0	52.6	1.4
	11th Survey (1997)	45.9	47.7	6.4	32.6	62.3	5.1	34.7	63.0	2.3
	12th Survey (2002)	51.8	40.4	7.9	35.4	58.1	6.5	41.8	56.6	1.7
	13th Survey (2005)	56.7	37.5	5.8	40.1	55.4	4.5	44.2	50.1	5.7
Husbands should work and wives should take care of the home after marriage	10th Survey (1992)	61.7	32.5	5.8	49.7	45.8	4.5	39.1	59.6	1.4
	11th Survey (1997)	45.8	47.8	6.4	31.5	63.5	5.0	32.9	65.0	2.1
	12th Survey (2002)	40.3	51.8	7.9	28.9	64.7	6.3	29.4	68.6	2.0
	13th Survey (2005)	36.2	58.1	5.6	28.7	66.9	4.4	30.0	64.2	5.7
One should have children if one gets married	10th Survey (1992)	87.5	6.8	5.7	85.4	9.9	4.7	86.9	11.5	1.6
	11th Survey (1997)	77.9	15.3	6.8	71.5	23.3	5.2	76.7	20.5	2.8
	12th Survey (2002)	76.2	15.6	8.3	68.8	24.4	6.8	70.8	27.0	2.2
	13th Survey (2005)	78.9	15.0	6.0	68.9	26.2	4.9	69.1	24.9	6.1
It is desirable that mothers should not work and should stay home at least when their children are young	10th Survey (1992)	87.5	7.0	5.5	87.4	8.2	4.4	86.1	12.7	1.2
	11th Survey (1997)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12th Survey (2002)	76.4	15.8	7.9	77.1	16.7	6.2	74.3	24.0	1.7
	13th Survey (2005)	75.9	18.6	5.5	77.8	18.2	4.0	70.1	24.6	5.3
No one should get divorced for a small reason such as incompatible personalities	10th Survey (1992)	67.7	26.4	5.9	57.4	37.8	4.8	60.9	37.2	1.9
	11th Survey (1997)	62.0	31.4	6.7	47.3	47.3	5.3	50.0	47.4	2.6
	12th Survey (2002)	66.4	25.7	7.9	52.8	40.4	6.8	50.9	46.8	2.4
	13th Survey (2005)	69.0	25.3	5.6	58.3	37.1	4.5	54.1	39.7	6.2
It is all right to have children even if one is not married	14th Survey (2010)	31.6	64.7	3.7	33.7	62.9	3.4	39.1	57.9	2.9

Note: The figures are for never-married people aged 18-34. Number of cases: 4,215 men and 3,647 women in the 10th Survey, 3,982 men and 3,612 women in the 11th Survey, 3,897 men and 3,494 women in the 12th Survey, 3,139 men and 3,064 women in the 13th Survey, and 3,667 men and 3,406 women in the 14th Survey. The proportion of "Agree" is the total of "Absolutely agree" and "Agree to some extent." The same coding applies for "Disagree." The figures for wives shown above as reference are obtained for the wives under 35 years old of first-marriage couples (1,776 cases) in the corresponding survey on married couples.

For the results of *The Fourteenth Japanese National Fertility Survey in 2010*, visit <http://www.ipss.go.jp/index-e.asp> or contact Department of Population Dynamics Research, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research.