

# Characterizing Social Norms regarding Family and Sexuality

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This study examined the family (gender and ageing) and LGBTQ norms held by Japanese women who had been married (or had experienced bereavement or divorce). Specifically, I calculated the percentage of agreement with social norms such as “It is better for mothers not to work and to concentrate on child-rearing until their children are around three years old”, “Older parents should live with their children and their children's spouses”, and “Same-sex marriage should be legally recognized” by various personal attributes. I also conducted a regression analysis to explore these characteristics. As a result, I found the following, for example. Regarding the elderly by employment status, I found that self-employed people tended to have conservative attitudes. I also found that high-income earners tended to have progressive attitudes regarding gender and LGBTQ norms, but that this relationship was non-linear. I found that people with more children tended to have conservative attitudes regarding LGBTQ. People in Okinawa prefecture has the most progressive attitudes towards LGBTQ. In addition, while it is thought that family circumstances such as the educational background of the parents and the situation of one's siblings have a certain degree of influence on an individual's attitude towards social norms, it is more likely to be determined by the individual's career (educational background and employment status) after that.

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