
調 査 研 究

特 集

日本における世帯の動向

は し が き

本誌第106号(昭和43年4月)において述べたとおり、昭和42年度から、所員の研究意欲の盛り上がりにかたえ、所員相互間の調査研究上の連絡をさらに緊密にし、調査研究のいっそうの推進をはかることを目的として、毎年度、人口問題研究所所員全員が参加して、人口問題に関する所内シンポジウムを開催することとした。昭和44年4月9日、人口問題研究所において、昭和43年度所内シンポジウムが開催された。

今回のシンポジウムの課題は「日本における世帯の動向について」が選ばれた。これまで、平均世帯規模の縮小を経験したことがない日本において、昭和30年以降、平均世帯規模の急速な縮小傾向が現われてきた。この傾向は、経済学、ことに家庭経済学の見地から、あるいは、社会学、ことに家族社会学の見地から重要な事実であることというまでもないが、世帯は人口の集団単位であるから、人口問題研究の見地からみても、きわめて重要な課題である。シンポジウムは、わたくしがこれを司会し、次の3題の報告をめぐって多彩な討論が行なわれた。

1. 全国世帯規模の時代的推移 小林和正技官
2. 世帯規模の地域相関分析 山口喜一技官
3. 世帯構造の変動と問題点 上田正夫技官

1 小林和正技官は、世帯分析の基本的統計材料としての国勢調査による世帯統計について定義の変遷を中心として比較可能性を吟味し、幾多の問題点を指摘し、若干の補正を試み、各回国勢調査間における世帯規模の時代的推移を明らかにされた。

2 山口喜一技官は、平均世帯規模の縮小が始まる直前の昭和30年と35年と40年とについて、また、戦前を代表するものとして昭和5年をとり、平均世帯規模の都道府県間分布の特徴を明らかにし、平均普通世帯規模と標準化出生率、純移動率、第1次産業就業人口割合、人口集中地区人口割合および核家族世帯割合という人口学的要因との間に多元相関分析を行ない、偏相関係数からみて、近年においては、平均世帯規模と核家族世帯割合との関係が比較的密接であるとして、さらに、核家族世帯割合と純移動率、第1次産業就業人口割合、および人口集中地区人口割合との間に多元相関分析を行ない、核家族世帯割合と人口集中地区人口割合によって表わされる都市化の程度とが比較的密接な関係をもつことを実証された。

3 上田正夫技官は、世帯構造変動の全国的および地域的特徴を明らかにし、世帯構造変動の人口的、経済的、社会的要因を指摘し、世帯構造変動の将来について、普通世帯と核家族世帯と高齢者世

帯と母子世帯との推計を試み、世帯構造の変動についての人口的、経済的および社会的見地からみた問題点を指摘された。

今回のシンポジウムは、日本において最近はじめた世帯のいちじるしい変動に関する人口問題研究の見地からみた基本的課題について、幾多の重要な問題点を指摘したことにおいて成功であった。そこで、このシンポジウムの報告をまとめて本誌の特集としたのである。

昭和44年5月1日

館 稔

Special Issue

TRENDS IN THE CHANGE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN JAPAN

Foreword

During 1967 fiscal year, in responding to the spontaneous rise of interest among staff members, the Institute of Population Problems initiated, as stated in No. 106 of this Journal (April 1968), a program to hold every year a symposium within the Institute of Population Problems, to be participated by all the members of the Institute, for the purpose of establishing closer collaboration among members in their researches and studies and further of promoting the research activities of the Institute. A symposium for 1968 fiscal year was held at the Institute on April 9, 1969.

The theme of this symposium was "On the trends in the change of households in Japan". The reduction of the average size of household was not experienced in Japan before 1955, since when a tendency of its rapid reduction has been seen. This tendency is, needless to say, an important fact from the viewpoints of economics, especially home economics, or sociology, particularly family sociology, but it should be also a subject important to studies of population problems, as a household is a unit of grouped persons in a population. The symposium was presided by me and developed multi-dimensional debates on the following three reports:

1. Secular trends in the size of household in Japan
by Kazumasa KOBAYASHI
2. Regional correlation between household size and some demographic factors
by Kiichi YAMAGUCHI
3. Families and households in recent Japan: their trends and problems
by Masao UEDA.

1. Dr. KOBAYASHI reviewed changes in definitions of household items in the past Population Censuses of Japan, examined comparability of household data between censuses, and upon making some statistical corrections for time series comparisons, discussed the secular trend in size of household through the past censuses.

2. Mr. YAMAGUCHI made clear features of prefectural distributions of average size of household in 1930, 1955, 1960 and 1965. The year 1930 was taken as a representative year of the prewar period, and 1955 as a year just before the reduction of the average size of household has started. He conducted a multivariable linear correlation analysis between the distribution of the average size of ordinary household by prefecture and distributions of the following demographic factors: standardized birth rate, net migration rate, ratio of the employed in the primary sector of industry against the total employed, ratio of the population living within DID (the densely inhabited districts) against the total population, and the ratio of the nuclear family households against the total ordinary households. Examining the partial correlation coefficients, he found a fairly close negative correlation between the average household size and the ratio of the nuclear family households. He also made a multiple linear correlation analysis between the distribution of the nuclear family household ratio by prefectures and the following factors: net migration rate, ratio of the employed in the primary sector of industry, and the ratio of the population of DID. He found a fairly close plus partial correlation between the ratio of the nuclear family households and the ratio of the population of DID which indicates the extent of urbanization of population.

3. Mr. UEDA discussed national and regional features of changing household structure, and referred to demographic, economic, and social factors in the changes of household structure. He also tried to make estimates of ordinary households, nuclear family households, old person's households, and mother-child households, and pointed out cardinal problems on the future changes in the household structure from the demographic, economic, and social viewpoints.

This symposium was a success in its bringing forward many important points around basic questions from the viewpoints of studies of population problems on the marked changes in households recently appeared in Japan. Therefore, it was decided that the reports of this symposium be published as a special issue in the present number of the Journal.

May 1, 1969

Minoru TACHI