# 일본 인구학회 학술대회 발표 및 참석

2018. 7



# 1 출장 개요

### □ 출장목적

○ 2018년 제70차 일본 인구학회 학술대회 발표 및 참석

### □ 과제명

○ [지원18-001-00]연구기획

# □ 출장기간

○ 2018.6.1.(금)~2018.6.4.(월) (3박4일)

### □ 출장지역

○ 일본 치바현 메이카이 대학

### □ 출장자

○ 조성호 부연구위원

## □ 일정

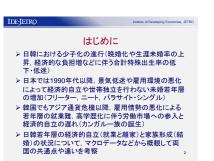
	출장일	행선지	방문기관	세부활동내역
1일차	2018.6.1.(금)	일본 치바현		이동
2일차	2018.6.2.(토)	치바현 메이카이 대학		학술대회 발표 및 참석
3일차	2018.6.3.(일)	치바현 메이카이 대학		학술대회 참석
4일차	2018.6.4.(월)	일본-한국		이동

# ○ 제70회 일본 인구학회 학술대회 발표 및 참석

19	일차 2018년 6월 2일(토)
-	~ 12:30 기획세션1 2501호
若年層の経済的な自	立と家族形成に関する日韓比較セッション
철년층의 경제적	자립과 가족형성에 관한 한일 비교 세션
渡辺雄一(日本貿易振興機構ア	
ジア経済研究所) ・曺成虎	
(韓国保健社会研究院)	日韓若年層の経済的自立と家族形成の状況
와타나베 유이치(일본무역진흥기구	한일 청년층의 경제적 자립과 가족형성 현황
아시아경제연구소)·조성호	
(한국보건사회연구원)	
<b>曺成虎(韓国保健社会研究院)</b>	若年層の経済的自立と異性交際の日韓比較分析
조성호(한국보건사회연구원)	청년층의 경제적 자립과 이성교제의 한일비교분석
菅桂太(日本国立社会保障·人口	   地域差を考慮した若年層の自立と初婚タイミングの
問題研究所)·曹成虎(韓国	
保健社会研究院)	日韓比較
스가 케이타(일본국립사회보장	지역차를 고려한 청년층의 자립과 초혼시기의 한일
인구문제연구소)·조성호(한국	비교
보건사회연구원)	
四方理人(関西学院大学)・曺成虎	青年層の家族形成と所得格差の日韓比較−親同居シン
(韓国保健社会研究院)	グルの動向
시카타 나오토(관서학원대학)	청년층의 가족형성과 소득격차의 한일비교-부모동거
조성호(한국보건사회연구원)	미혼의 동향)

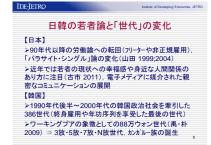
### <발표자료 1>

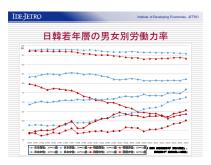


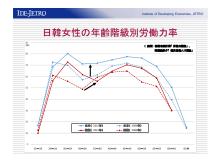


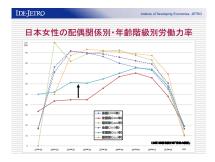


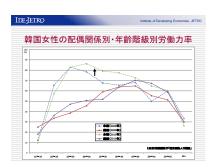






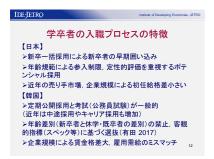






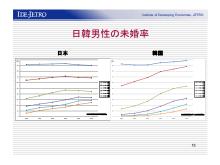


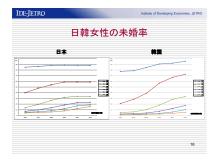






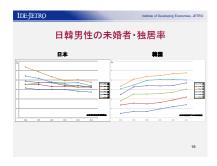


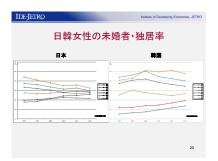


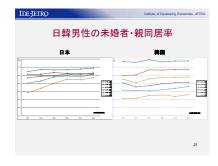


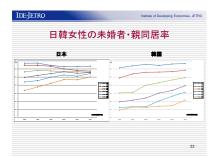


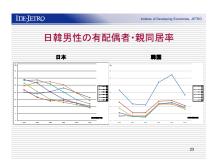
E.	RO							Institute	of Deve	loping Ec	onomie
	若年:	未如	昏者	の	結如	昏浪	意思(	韓	国男	女	)
	男性(%)	2005	2009	2012	2015		女性(%)	2005	2009	2012	2015
	結婚するつもり	025	75.7	79.3	74.5		結婚するつもり	73.0	73.1	72.4	64.7
HER.	しないつもり	56	7.6	0.5	9.9	16 m	PRINDER	8.0	100	103	139
	122644	120	16.7	12.1	15.6		わからない	17.4	16.9	17.3	21.5
	結婚するつもり	85.7	77.1	87.4	79.5		結婚するつもり	75.5	77.2	77.5	71.6
20~	しないつもり	25	4.7	2.4	49	20~	しないつもり	2.2	52	5.7	6.6
2485	0.00500	11.0	10.2	102	15.0	24,85	D8:5411	16.9	17.7	160	21.0
	結婚するつもり	85.6	80.7	82.6	79.3		結婚するつもり	76.0	77.2	77.0	74.3
25~ 2918	しないつもり	48	5.3	4.6	67	25~	しないつもり	6.1	75	65	13.0
C P BC	わからない	9.6	14.0	12.7	14.1	20,80	わからない	17.9	15.3	164	12.7
	結婚するつもり	006	80.4	80.5	74.1		結婚するつもり	69.2	65.2	67.6	54.6
30~ 341#	しないつもり	55	6.8	8.0	132	30~ 34.8	しないつもり	13.1	22.2	132	17.7
34 Et.	わからない	139	127	11.5	12.7	24,85	66-5QU	17.7	12.7	193	27.8
	結婚するつもり	645	51.2	62.7	60.8		結婚するつもり	50.0	39.5	43.8	34.5
35~ 441#	しないつもり	19.1	23.7	22.7	19.0	35~	しないつもり	31.0	35.9	37.5	33.9
***	わからない	164	25.1	14.5	19.4	*** [5]	わからない	19.0	23.4	18.7	31.5
	結婚するつもり	-	-	-	65.9	-	結婚するつもり	-	-	-	39.6
35~ 35#	しないつもり	-	-	-	18.0	35~	しないつもり	-	-	-	27.3
30 Rt	わからない		-	-	15.2	30.85	わからない		-	-	33.0
	結婚するつもり	-	-	-	52.6		結婚するつもり	-	-	-	25.4
40~ 4418	しないつもり	-	-	-	21.4	44.8	しないつもり	-	-	-	45.0
** EC	0.04551				25.0	***	0.0400				29.8

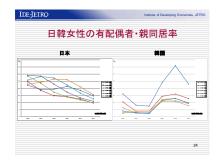












まとめ(1) ▶ 韓国では20代男性の労働力率の低下が著しく、今や同 年代女性を下回る ⇒ 厳しい就業事情や労働市場参入 の遅れ、在学・学生期間の延長を反映

- > 20代男女の失業率は近年韓国では上昇、日本では下
- 2017、男女の大米半は近年報画ではエチ、日本では下落する傾向(韓国では男女差大きい)
   注正規機比率では同年代比較で、男性では韓国が日本よりも高く、女性では日本が韓国よりも高い、韓国では20代の男女差が小さく、30代の男女とも減少傾向

未婚者の就労状況は、日韓男女で30代以降に雇用状況の悪化や無職化の傾向がみられ、交際や結婚の障害になっていると考えられる

まとめ(2)

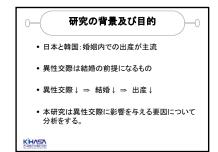
- ▶ 韓国では20代後半~30代の未婚率の急上昇が特徴的 (日本では中年層の未婚率上昇が問題)
- ➤ 日韓男女の結婚意思は減少傾向(韓国女性では30代 以降で特に消極的)
- ▶ 日本の若年未婚者では30代以降に進んでも離家が起こりにくい一方、韓国では30代後半以降になれば未婚者の離家が一定程度進む
- 看の郷家が一定程度進む ・ 未婚者の製同居率は日本では30代後半以降で上昇傾 向、韓国女性でも30~40代で近年高まる傾向、30代以 上の男女で日本は韓国よりも相当高い ・ 有配偶者の製同居率は日本では減少傾向、韓国では 上昇がみられた(高額な住宅費用がネック?)

参考文献 ● 有田伸(2017)「新卒一括採用制度の日本的特徴とその帰 山田昌弘(1999)『パラサイト・シングルの時代』(ちくま新書) 筑障書房
 山田昌弘(2004)『希望格差社会一「負け組」の絶望感が日本を引き裂く』気障書房

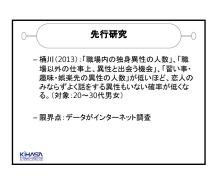
#### <발표자료 2>



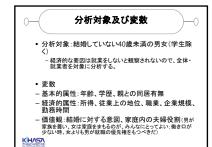


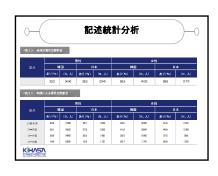


























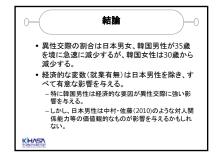
















		如面明性			日本明報			部団会等			日本会性	
	Obs		福建保存	Obs	平均	福建協業	Obs	平的	福度資本	Obs	平的	42.0
<b>担保</b>	977	205.751	06.942	424	275,472	164,273	991	173,004	81.076	452	217,699	121
R#												
818-877		0.145	0.353		0.140	0.355		0.317	0.466		0.225	
48	995	0.254	0.435	427	0.183	0.387	901	0.442	0.497	456	0.373	- 0
サービス・販売	330	0.222	0.422	427	0.262	0.440	903	0.2	0.4	400	0.292	- 0
40th		0.360	0.402		0.407	0.492		0.041	0.198		0.11	- 0
経療上の物位												
自営業・家族従業者		0.093	0.290		0.009	0.285		0.072	0.259		0.013	- 0
雇用労働者(正統)・	993	0.721	0.443	427	0.600	0.464	000	0.743	0.437	457	0.502	- 0
展用分类者(含苯磺)		0.175	0.381		0.223	0.417		0.165	0.300		0.405	- 0
DRING												
40888UT1		0.400	0.490		0.309	0.463		0.529	0.499		0511	
40-50MM UT	979	0.324	0.460	424	0.302	0.460	890	0.217	0.466	456	0.296	- 0
STREET		0.275	0.447		0.309	0.400		0.154	0.361		0.193	- 0
2885												
Q的機関-Q長音		0.070	0.289					0.158	0.365			
大全里		0.149	0.357		0.295	0.452		0.134	0.341		0.314	
サウ企業・	994	0.313	0.464	400	0.227	0.473	887	0.203	0.402	417	0.259	
028		0.253	0.435	409	0.252	0.435		0.263	0.44	427	0.263	
個人事業所		0.206	0.405		0.125	0.221		0.242	0.429		0.064	
就要有無(就業=1)	1.251	0.777	0.415	472	0.905	0.294	1.162	0.777	0.416	507	0.901	
MMRX	1.257	4,589	0.945	467	3,935	0.928	1,159	4410	1.07	499	1,992	
SM												
25@8/E		0.299	0.458		0.295	0.457		0.299	0.458		0.357	
25-29@1	1 261	0.402	0.490	422	0.294	0.456		0.402	0.49	507	0.331	
30-348	1,261	0.209	0.407	472	0.241	0.428	1,162	0.209	0.407	507	0.193	- 0
35,308		0.090	0.982		0.169	0.175		0.00	0.207		0118	
28												
<b>A</b> 4		0.100	0.391		0.294	0.409		0.100	0.291		0.290	- 0
2-2個對大學以上	1.251	0.295	0.457	409	0.225	0.424	1.162	0.296	0.457	504	0.299	
4年別大学以上!		0.515	0.500		0.271	0.484		0.515	0.5		0.304	
Ø##1	1,250	2,295	0.762	472	2,049	0.973	1,160	2.057	0.794	506	2.925	- 1
G G 812	1,250	1.975	0.753	472	2,995	1,006	1,160	1,506	0.723	505	2,026	
部との信用(旧居=1)	1,251	0.629	0.400	472	0.799	0.401	1,162	0.719	0.449	507	0.040	- 0
20078973-			-	472	0.567	0.496			-	507	0.663	- 0

#### <발표자료 3>

Population Association of Japan, The 70<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting 9:30-12:30 Saturday, 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2018, Room 2501

### Leaving parental home and 1st marriage timing of youth in Korea and Japan

Keita SUGA\*

(National Institute of Population Social Security Research)

Cho, Sungho\*

(Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs)

#### Objectives

- We investigate whether leaving parental home (LPH, hereafter) for university and LPH for 1st employment enhanced 1st marriage timing, with using Japanese and Korean panel micro data sets.
- We focus on whether the acceleration effects were stronger for rural-born than metropolitan origins.

#### Leaving parental home and marriage

- fertility rates of the country.
- Given the scale merit of a household production, singles living alone have incentives to save living costs by a cohabitation. Leaving parental home (LPH) gives this incentives to marriage for the never-marriach. Often times, migration of youth before marriage accompanied with LPH. From the view of the micro economics <u>behavior</u> of youth, in-migration to metropolitan area would have encouraged family formation.

#### Policy implications

- Regional revitalization LPH of rural-borns are correlated regional revialization — LPH of Tural-boths are Correlated with out-migration and depopulation. If 1st marriage in urban area after rural-born's LPH is delayed comparing to urban-borns, the out-migration makes declining population serious not only in rural area, but also in Japan as a whole.
- "Parasite single hypothesis" (Yamada 1999) insists increasing group of youths who live with parents after getting a job and delay their marriage in urban area. If 1" marriage of rural origins who leave parental home and move to city is earlier than 1st marriage of urban natives who stay parental home, in-migration to city has mitigated the lowering fertility.

#### Working data: Japan

- Japanese Gender and Generation Survey(JGGS) conducted 1st wave in 2004 for nationally representative Japanese mala and female of age 18-69(1st wave respondents-9,074). JGGS conducted 1st follow-up in 2007 only for age below 50 in the 1st wave. The 2st and 3st follow-ups were made in 2010 and 2013 for all respondents who finished the previous wave. Additionally, supplements sample was added in 2013.
- Additionally, supplements sample was added in 211 ever-j IGGS in the 1st wave asked age of 1st marriage for all ever-married respondents. JGGS in the 2st 4st wave(200782013 asked retrospectively "whether you have ever lived apart of parents more than 3 months," and "what age you leaved parental home first time."

  We make use of all available cases (6,327 cases in total): (11,367 second wave respondents who were age below 50 for 10,507 second wave respondents who were age so we age 50 in 2004, (3) 1,200 supplement sample in 2013.

#### Working data: Korea

- Korean Youth Panel(KYP) conducted 1st wave in 2007 for nationally representative Korean male and female of age 15-29(1st wave respondents=10,206). By every single year, KYP follow-up all respondents who completed the previous wave.
- KYP does not have retrospective questions for age of marriage and LPH. We need to identify those timing from successful follow-ups who were cohabitated with parents in the previous wave but attained independent living (and marriage) by the time of the survey.
- We analyze person years of 8,499 never-married, who cohabited with parents in 2007 and continued to participate the survey (never failed to follow-up)

#### Event history analysis

- Two types of event history analysis were applied to both of Japanese and Korean datasets, whose natures were some how different.
- Continuous time (Cox proportional hazard) model explains variations in the age of 1<sup>st</sup> marriage with time invariant covariates, which is directly applicable to language data.
- Japanese data.

   Discrete time (complementary log-log proportional hazard) model (with delayed entry) specifies series of dichotomous variables taking one when a marriage occurs at a particular age to a never-married respondent, which can easily accommodate both time invariant and time varying covariates. This model requires person-year format data, that is the panel structure of Korean data.

#### Analysis time scales

- · We take two time scales for analysis time in event
- we take two time scales for analysis time in event history analysis:

  (1) years since age of 15 (after the 2007 survey for Korean) until age at 1<sup>st</sup> marriage (or age at the last survey for the never-married).

  (2) years since graduation of the last school(after the
- 2007 survey for Korean) until age at 1st marriage (or age at the last survey for the never-married).
- We need incorporating delayed entry for Korean case, because of no retrospective information.

#### Time invariant covariates

- Time invariant covariates:
  - Intel invariant Covariates:

    —Indicators for leaving parental home before graduation of the last school and 1st marriage(<u>IPH on schooling</u>), and leaving parental home after schooling but before 1st marriage(<u>IPH on enloyment</u>).

    —Residential place where resps spent most time while growing up until age 15 (Metropolitan city/Cities in suburbs/RuralRochers).
- -Employment status of 1st time job {Regular/Non-regular/Self-employed}.
- -Education attainment{Highschool/Jr.colleage/4-yr university}.
- Other controls:
- —Birth cohorts.

  —(JGGS) Whether results of 2013 survey, and whether age 50 and above in 2004.

  —(Discrete time)Time elapsed after onset of the risk(baseline).

#### Dynamic covariates

- Time varying covariates:

   States of LPH before marriage indicating at each age in analysis time whether subjects leave parental home on schooling/employment or continue to cohabit with parents.
   State of 1<sup>st</sup> employment indicating whether subjects start working[=1] or have never worked before[=0].

   Interaction of the state of 1<sup>st</sup> employment with the employment status of the job.
- Dynamic covariates correctly specifies subjects' risks in a manner that people, who have not yet left the parental home, are under a risk as same level as those who cohabit with parents.
- Taking education attainments as a time invariant covariate means that subjects perfectly foresee their final level at the beginning of analysis time(age 15) and analyst shifts hazard curves accordingly.

Hazard ratios estimated in Complementary log-log proportional hazard model with <u>time invariant covariates</u> for 1<sup>st</sup> marriage of Japanese and Korean youths: JGGS2004,07&13 and KYP2007-15

244									
The mort of the ran	MARCH 15	Minterior.	MARS 15	hill reduction	School 15	Medicine	School School	DE retorier	
JPR before a arrage	B. 100 10		-	-			A		
News LPH T									
LPH on schooling	1.076	1.221 *	0.914	1.004	1,216	1.895 -	0.754	1.001	
LPH on explays ent	1.000	0.891 +	0.850	0.868	0.761	0.776	0.726 *	0.683	
tes destà i place graving up until a									
II etopoltan cities	6.702	0.730	0.852 +	0.971	0.878	0.999	0.672	6.622	
Subside	0.949	1.012	0.826	0.859 +	1.046	1.101	0.901	0.000	
0 thers 7									
PR before a arriage & Residential p	Sec.								
LPH on achooling×									
Wetropolitan cities	1308	1.144	1,366 2	1.208	0.799	0922	1.079	1.496	
Suburbs	6.897	0.930	0.907	0.772	0.454 *	0.289 =	0.822	1.006	
LPH on employeentx									
Wetropolitan cities	1267	1.252	0.853	0.022	1.179	1.196	0.892	6.977	
Suburbs	0.991	0.958	1.016	1.007	0.855	0.948	1.049	1.121	
implywent status of fet jab									
Regular on playee ?									
partition and in indices content	0.645 ***	0.602	0.822	0.000	0.791 +	0.778 -	1.007	5.999	
Soff-on pibyed/Sin ily worker	6.990	0.854 +	1.146	1.002	0.766	0964	0.962	1.069	
0 thers	0.655 2	0.584 +	1.166	0362					
Never worked	0.039 -		1.811	1.017	0.154 ***	0006	0.587	0.717 2	
ducation attains ent									
highshool and be by ?									
Prof training and Jr. college	0.050 2	1190 +	0.729	1.095 2	1.042	1.662	1.852	1.212	
4-year Enisonally and higher	0.765	1.726	0.550	1.124	1212.2	2276	0.797 •	1.662	

Predicted probabilities for LPH before marriage and residential place growing up by age 15, and their interaction by Complementary log-log model with time invariant covariates for 1st marriage of Japanese and Korean youths: JGGS2004,078.13 and KYP2007-15

	26 to (802)								Long (TF)							
		•	4.6			Fee	ab.				**		_	Fac	113	
		go Tá		duation		ge 15		duation		ige 15		duation		ga 15		dustion
	P15. P1		P+2.9	Imp	Pré.P	Cresps	P16. P1	-1 maps	114.91	1 maps	916.91	Cresps	P12.91	Lauge	P14.P1	Comp
LPR before a arrage		_	_	_	-	_	-	_		_	_	_	_	_	-	_
News LPR	5.7	A	15		75		11.5		2.8		54		3.2		5.8	A
LPH on schooling	6.1	A	102		70	AR	12.0		2.4	AR	7.0	A	2.5	A	72	A
LPH on employment	5.2		2.2		64	A	9.7		22		44		2.4		42	
Residential place grawing up un	Cage 1	5			ŀ										ŀ	
II etropolitan cities	4.0		7.2		65		12.9		2.6	Α.	54		2.4		4.5	
Sabada	5.5	A		A	62	A	9.6		2.4	Α.	50		2.1	A	5.6	A
0 Bars	5.8	A	8.7	A	75		11.4		2.6	Α.	52	A	2.4	A	6.6	A
LPR before a arriage & Resident	àl pho														i i	
TreeDT × Expedite		A	6.5	A	6.2	800	11.5	CD	2.7	co	54	800	2.6	8	4.9	AR
Suburbs	5.7	90	1.9	CD	62	800	10.3	90	2.9		59	C06		CD	61	0.0
9 them.	5.9	0	11		79		11.9		2.8	0.0	54	800	2.8		21	
100 mg I stockhol	5.8	90	1.9	ARCOG		9.6		co	2.6	ARCD	92	9.6	2.2	AR	- 22	ARCO
species × Suburbs	5.6	90	150	00.5		ARC	2.7	<b>#2</b>	1.6	Α.	44	ARC	25	All	66	ARCO
1 2 mm	6.2	0	185		7.2	9.6	12.8		3.2	0.0	99	6	2.9	8 09	7.6	800
LPH on II stop cities	4.0	AR	7.2	AR	51	A	9.3		2.5	800	50	ARC	1.9	A	22	
employme × Suburbs		AR	2.2	ABCD	5.9	AR	2.5		1.9	AR	29	A	2.7	8	42	A
	5.3		7.9													ARC

Hazard ratios estimated in Complementary log-log proportional hazard model with time varying covariates for 1st marriage of Japanese and Korean youths: JGGS2004,07&13 and KYP2007-15

Country		Apan					Koma(KTP)					
244	- 1			***	- 1		Penak					
I di e origina della risk	DOMES TO	10 whater	SiAge to	3/2 whater	GOM/H 12	Silvebolen	90,000,00	16 where				
tata of LPH before a avege												
Before LPH (subabiling w/pare												
Onkefor LPK on schooling	1.509 **	1.701	1.842 **	2.216	1.606 2	2161 ***	0.974	1.206				
Enkafter LPR on map bys ent	1.862 **	1.875	2595 **	1576	1.070	1140	0.961	0.972				
ecidenthip has growing up until a	w 15				i i							
# stopoltan cities	0.574 **	0.606	0.551 **	0.649	1.006	1816	0.704 **	0.707				
Suburbs	0.722 **	0.792 -	0.646 **	0.669	1.055	1045	0.902	0.866				
0 there ?					ŀ							
tata of LPH before a avege & Reci	destible box											
Debatt PK on schoolings					ł .							
Wetropolitan cities	1.566 +	1.279	2.695 **	1904	0.798	0.785	1.152	1.421				
Suburbs	1.269	1.227	1.245	1.068	0.651 +	0.400 -	0.941	0.999				
Entattiff on employments												
Webspelten cities	2.112 **	2.071	2.605 **	2.426	1155	1.199	0.969	0.842				
Suburbs	1.536 **	1.455 -	2212 **	2.291	0.881	0916	1.048	1.090				
ate of fat on plays ont												
Onkater getting 141 jab	18.265 **	6610	2.666 ***	1,268	19.048 ++	76.655 ***	2.661 **	2.321				
op he ent status of fet jib					-							
Regular on piliyee T												
part-less and limited time contexts	0.696 **	9408	0.945	0.915	0.758 ++	0.767 ***	1.000	1.817				
Self-exployed/Sell/worker	1.190 2	1.009	1 040	0.968	0.962	0.926	0.885	1.007				
0 there	0.652 +	0.610	0.827	0.705 I	ł .							
ducation attains ent												
high shootland be by T					i i							
Prof. balking and Jr. colleage	1.000	1.291	0.871 +	1.115 2	1.049	1310.5	1.029	1.267 +				
4-war I niversity and higher	1.827	1.856	0.772 **	1.155	1.261 **	2125 ***	0.841 2	1.600				

Predicted probabilities for state of LPH before marriage and residential place growing up by age 15, and their interaction by Complementary log-log model with time varying covariates for 1st marriage of Japanese and Korean youths: JGGS2004,078:13 and KYP2007-15

		Japan (B45)											Earne	8.19)			
				44			Fee	***				air		_	Fa	a le	
		934	ga 15	0)04		(A) II	ige 15	0.00	dustin	90	ga 15	0/6/0		96A	ge 15	0)44	
		P14. P1	Cress	Pag. P	1 may	F14.91	1 maps	P44.P1	Cress	Fig. 9	Emp	Fre. Fr	Laure	P16. P1	Course	642.61	Emp
iaa www.	ra a avage		_	-	_	_	_	_	_		_	-	_	_	_	_	_
By Servicing States of	figur/pagents	2.7		1 56		15		52		2.4		4.8		2.9		5.2	
0+6+5+1P8	on subsecting	60		9.9		24		122		2.8		6.2	A	2.9		7.0	
OnLate LPX o	and the second	7.8		11.2		15.1		227		2.6		5.6	A	2.8		5.2	
Residentials have	powing up un	skage t	\$			1						l l					
II vitopolitan	stes	5.3	A	81		7.6	A	124		2.6		54		2.4		4.5	
Suburbs			A	2.5		7.2	Α.	11.6	AR	2.4		50		2.1		5.6	
0 there		5.2	A	8.7		7.0	Α.	197	A	3.5		5.2	A	2.4		6.2	
LPR before a avia				1		-						-					
BrowsPR x	If also a bies	2.5		2.8		2.2	Α.	60	A	2.4	<b>#2</b>	4.2	A	2.4		4.5	AR
	Suburba	2.1		4.9		2.7	Α.	41	A	3.5	<b>#2</b>	4.9	AR	2.1		5.4	
	0 thera	4.2		6.2		4.1		60		3.2	#2	4.6	A	2.4		6.2	
189 m	If also a bies	5.6	A	2.6	<b>#2</b>	12		157	80	3.2	<b>#2</b>	7.8	0.0	2.7	<b>#2</b>	2.4	80
schools 2	Subults	5.8	A	9.8	90	6.1		95		1.9		4.6	AR	2.8	<b>#2</b>	6.5	ABC
	0 thera	6.2	Α	10.1		2.4		128		3.8		9.5	0	2.3	#2	2.4	
LPH on	H atto a bies	2.9		12.6		17.9		287		2.9		6.2	800	2.3		4.1	Α.
esphysic >		9.2		12.5	co	19.4	0	280	0	2.2	#2	51	ABC	2.1	8	\$7	0
45	0 thers	7.5		11.5	900	13.2		195		3.5	<b>#2</b>	5.3	ARC	2.3		6.1	

### Summary of results for multivariate

• All estimation results for multivariate analysis (1)
• All estimation results by continuous and discrete time models (w/ and w/o dynamic covariates) are consistent, and we found (from discrete time w/ dynamic covariates) similarities in 1<sup>st</sup> marriage determination mechanism between Japanese and Korean youths: (1)Getting 1<sup>st</sup> time job accelerates 1<sup>st</sup> marriage, and the sizes of increase in hazards are 5 times bigger for male than for female.

[2115] marriage timings of non-multar employees in their

than for female. (2)1st marriage timings of non-regular employees in their 1st job were postponed significantly only for males (but not significantly for females). (3)LPH on schooling makes males' 1st marriage after their graduation earlier. (4)Higher education rise 1st marriage after graduation. This effect is enormous particularly Koreans.

#### Summary of results for multivariate analysis(2)

AlfalySis(2)
Continuation of cohabiting with parents(time varying)
delays 1<sup>st</sup> marriage of both Japanese and Korean youths.
In particular, 1<sup>st</sup> marriage hazards predicted for Japanese
male and female after LPH on schooling are 1.8-2.3
times bigger than those staying with parents. The 1<sup>st</sup>
marriage hazards of Japanese male and female after LPH on employment are 2.1-4.3 times bigger. For Korean, the 1st marriage hazards after LPH are 1.2-1.4 times bigger.

#### Summary of results for multivariate analysis(3)

- AlfalySIs(3)

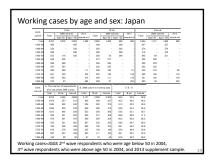
  Comparing with predicted 1st marriage hazards by 9 categories consisted of combination of LPH before marriage and residential place growing up by age 15, it is the biggest for Japanese male who born in a metropolitan city and has never been LPH before marriage(time invariant). This result is consistent with "Parasite single hypothesis".
- Male's 1st marriage timings both of Japanese and Korean Japanese and Korean female's 1<sup>st</sup> marriage are deflier if born in rural area and LPH on schooling.

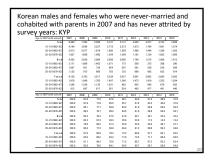
  Japanese and Korean female's 1<sup>st</sup> marriage are delayed if born in a metropolitan city and LPH on employment.

#### Concluding remarks

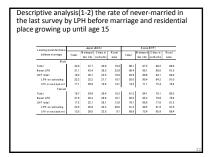
- Sensitivity analysis with another Korean dataset is desirable. It could be better if we have had retrospective information (in the 1st wave) of KYP.
- "Timing of LPH" is a prominent research issue, because it is the crucial determinant of  $1^{st}$  marriage (and so family formation) and regional population dynamics of both Japan and Korea.
- outh Japan ain wored.

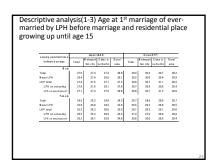
  "Residential place growing up by age 15 was statistically significant in models with (time invariant) LPH before marriage, while the significances almost disappear after controlling (time varying) state of LPH. i.e. controlling the state does not leave variations in 1st marriage by the residential place.

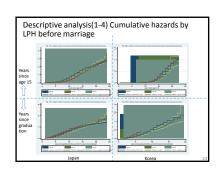


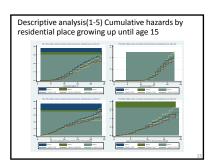


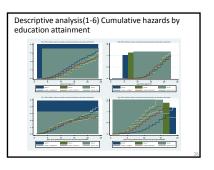
	<ol> <li>LPH before ma up until age 15: th</li> </ol>									owing
The control of the	distributions									
Section   Part   Section					B. m.				Front .	
The control of the co	before a arriage	Total				Total				
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247   108										
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Observations   10   10   10   10   10   10   10   1										
The control of the co		902	104	194	604	471	225	291	165	
Name   1988   1988   1988   1989		1.000		701	0.057	4110	1000	1 650	00.6	
24 - 10   10   10   10   10   10   10   10										
See assembling   202   6   71   60   72   60   73   60   73   60   73   60   73   60   73   60   73   74   74   74   74   74   74   74										
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Team   1980   131   224   481   1981   232   235   234   184   184   185   236   236   234   184   185   236   236   236   184   236   2		875	95	192	590	710	225	202	182	
Name	Water Company of the Park		_		_		_		_	
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19   10   10   10   10   10   10   10										
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Telai 1003 128 243 231 2000 2724 432 219 Newer-FFF 558 84 165 218 605 275 269 121 187 bos 1 422 42 78 212 232 103 124 28 LFF on already [164   13 22 128   15.4 98 0 54		22.8	2.0	7.1	22.0	15.4	5.2	6.5	3.0	
RevertPH 568 8A 165 319 665 275 369 13.1 LHF bind 432 42 78 313 335 103 13.4 8.8 LPB on school ling 16A 13 22 129 163 48 60 5A										
LRP total 422 42 78 313 335 103 124 88 LPR on achoo ling 164 12 22 129 162 49 60 54										
LPH on achoo ling 16.4 1.3 22 12.9 16.3 4.9 6.0 5.4										
	LPH on majors est	26.9	13	56	10.4	17.2		2.0	44	

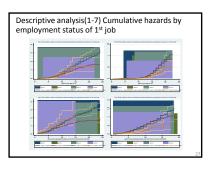


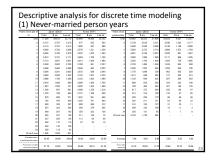


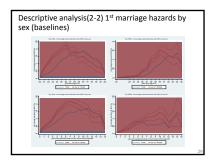


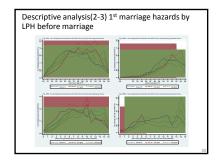


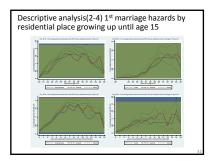


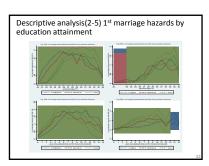


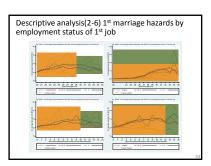


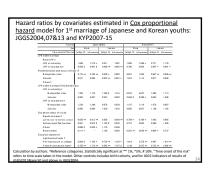












### <발표자료 4>

# 青年層の家族形成と所得格差の日韓比較: 親同居シングルの動向

四方理人(関西学院大学) 

#### はじめに

- 日本と韓国の家族と労働の変化
   三世代同局から被募集化が進む一方、成人未椅子が親と同居し続けることが多く、親同原未得予の増加
   韓国でもアジア選責を機以降、失業と非正規雇用の増加
   ただし、日本は長期の経界が周により観世化より若者世代が貧しくなる一方、韓国は急速な経済成長により報世化より子世代の経済の活が、可能性
- 日本でみられた「パラサイト・シングル」と同様の変化が韓国でみられるのか?
- 年齢別に家族形態ごとの所得水準と所得格差の考察

### 使用データ

#### 日本

- 総務省『全国消費実態調査』
- ・5年に一度の全国調査であり約5万世帯が対象
- 1994、1999、2004、2009年調査を使用

- Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)
- 15000世帯を対象とした全国調査
- 2006、2008、2010、2012年調査を使用

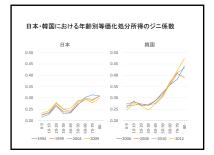
### 分析手法

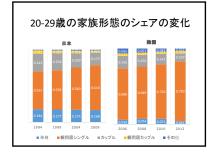
可処分所得=当初所得(賃金、自営収入等) +社会保障給付(年金、児童手当等) - 税・社会保険料

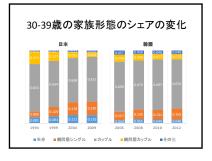
等価可処分所得 =  $\frac{ 可処分所得}{\sqrt{世帯人員数}}$ 

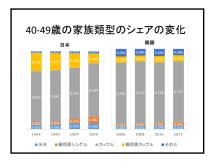
- 世帯の可処分所得から個人単位の等価可処分所得を算出規模の経済性を考慮分析単位は個人ジニ係数、相対等価可処分所得から分析



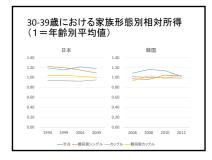


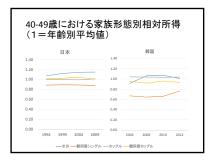


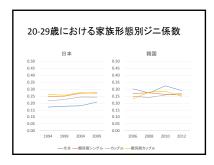


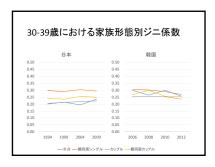


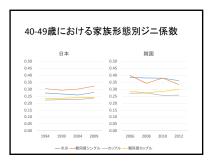












#### まとめ

- 年齢別格差 ・韓国では高齢者のジニ係数が非常に高い ・日本では現役世代の格差が拡大傾向 同居の傾向 ・20代では日韓ともに親同局シングルのシェアが大きく拡大傾向 ・超調では30代の代でカップルの剥合が高いが、今後親同居シング はないない。
- 相対所得。 ・ かたのを担え、主性 ・ のでの対した。主性 ・ の性の親同語シングルの相対所得は日韓ともに低いが、韓国では ・ の性の親同語シングルの相対所得は日韓ともに低いが、韓国で 部署
- 34名 ジニ係数 ・日本では親同居シングル内の格差が大きい ・韓国では、40代において単身と親同居シングル内での格差が大き いります。

### おわりに

- 日韓ともに親同居シングル割合が上昇
- 親と同居することで高い経済水準を得る「パラサイト・シンクル」は20代の日本の特徴
- 韓国では急速な経済成長により相対的な親世代の収入が 高くなく、特に40代で親同居が低所得となる。
- 今後、日韓ともに30代、40代で親同居シングルが増える場合、格差貧困問題が深刻化する可能性
- ただし、現状では韓国の高齢者の経済状況が深刻な問題

- 参考文献 北村行仲・坂本和靖 (2007)「世代間関係から見た結婚行動」[経済研究]第58 巻第1 号, 31-

- 高麗女子が出版。

  Anna Shisha, Age Marchael Age Ma

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