

2. Subjects' Daily Life

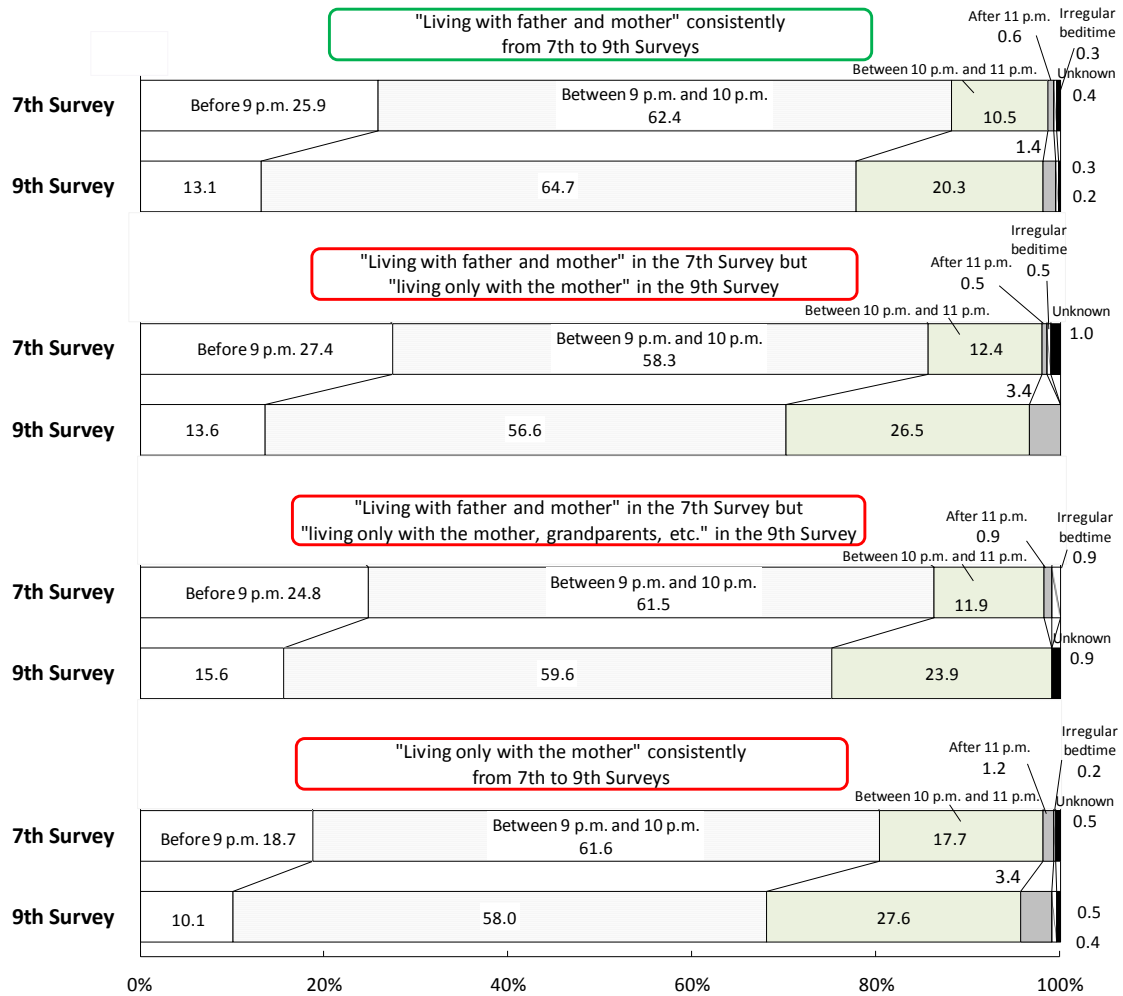
(1) School-day bedtime

As regards changes in the subjects' bedtime, the percentage of subjects going to bed "between 9 p.m. and 10 p.m." in the 9th Survey was 20.3% for those living consistently "with father and mother" from the 7th through 9th Surveys, whereas the percentage was higher, at 26.5%, among those who "lived with father and mother" in the 7th Survey but who "lived only with the mother" in the 9th Survey.

A look at the subjects' school-day bedtime by household composition in the 7th and 9th Surveys shows that a large percentage of respondents said, "between 9 p.m. and 10 p.m.," in all household compositions in both the 7th and 9th Surveys.

The subjects generally went to bed at later hours in the 9th Survey for all household compositions. If we look at the percentage of subjects going to bed "between 10 p.m. and 11 p.m." in the 9th Survey, it was 20.3% for those who "lived consistently with father and mother" from the 7th through 9th Surveys, but it was higher, at 26.5%, for those who "lived with father and mother" in the 7th Survey but who "lived only with the mother" in the 9th Survey. (Figure 6)

Figure 6. School-day bedtime by household composition in the 7th and 9th Surveys



Note:

Of those who responded to the surveys from the 7th through 9th Surveys (a total of 33,316), data were tabulated on the subjects as follows:

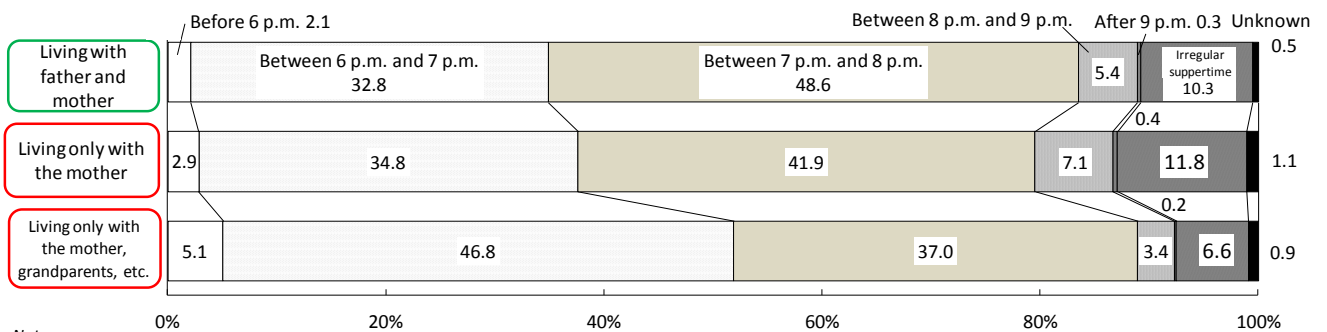
Those "living with father and mother" consistently from the 7th Survey through 9th Survey (N=22,638)

Those "living with father and mother" in the 7th Survey but who were "living only with the mother" in the 9th Survey (N=412)

Those "living with father and mother" in the 7th Survey but who were "living only with the mother, grandparents, etc." in the 9th Survey (N=109)

Those "living only with the mother" consistently from the 7th Survey through 9th Survey (N=964)

(Reference) Suppertime by household composition in the 9th Survey



Note:

Of those who responded to the 9th Surveys (a total of 35,264), data were tabulated on those who responded that they "eat supper" (a total of 35,178). The subjects were as follows:

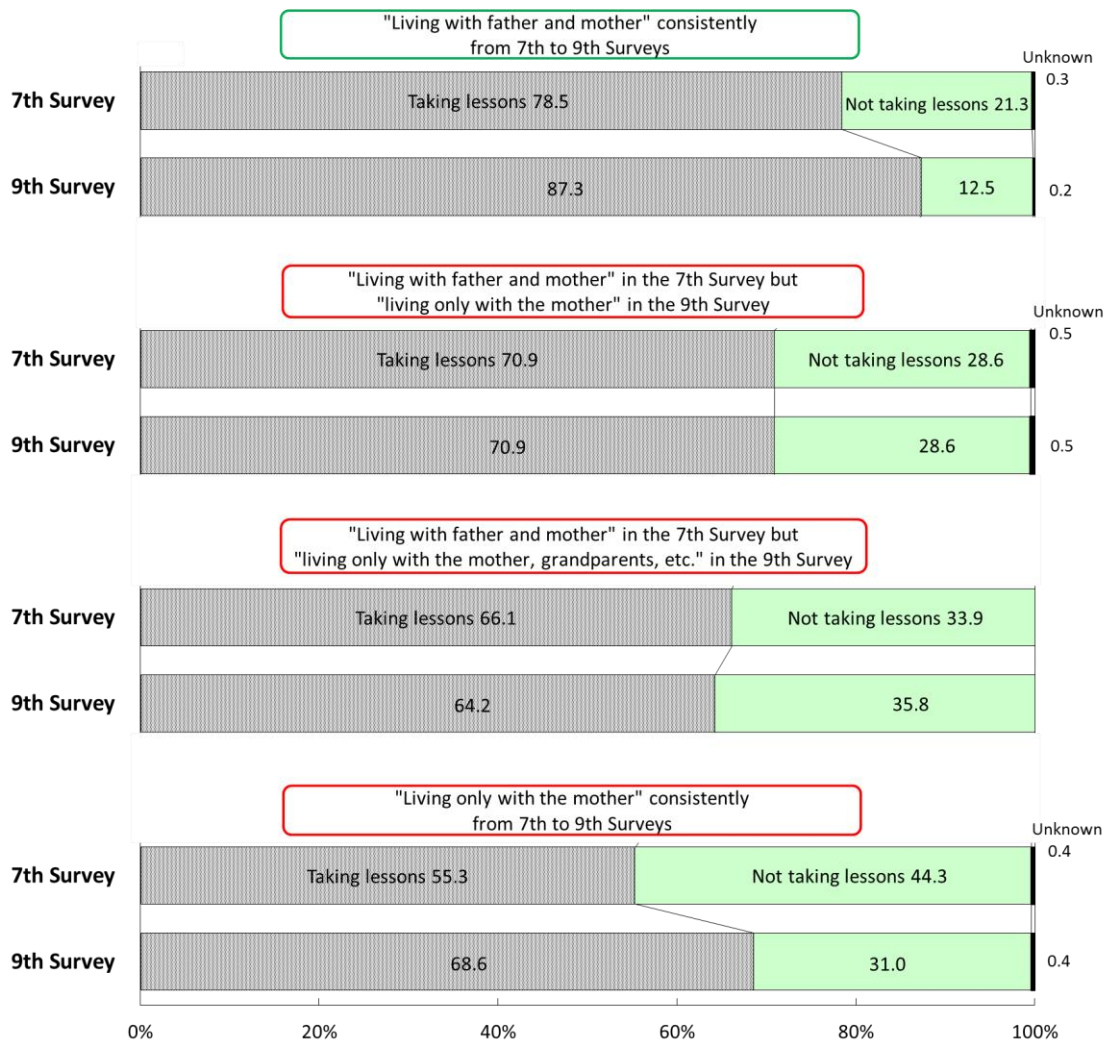
Those "living with father and mother" (N=25,028), those "living only with the mother" (N=1,680), and those "living only with the mother, grandparents, etc." (N=1,104)

(2) Lessons

On the subjects' status with respect to lessons, the percentage of children who were "taking lessons" at the 9th Survey exceeded 80% among subjects who lived consistently "with father and mother" from the 7th to 9th Surveys.

In terms of changes in subjects taking lessons by household composition in the 7th and 9th Surveys, the percentage of subjects who were "taking lessons" increased from 78.5% to 87.3% among children who "lived with father and mother" consistently from the 7th through 9th Surveys. On the other hand, for children who "lived with father and mother" in the 7th Survey but "only with the mother" in the 9th Survey, the percentage remained unchanged at 70.9%. (Figure 7)

Figure 7. Children taking/not taking lessons by household composition in the 7th and 9th Surveys



Note:

Of those who responded to the surveys from the 7th through 9th Surveys (a total of 33,316), data were tabulated on the subjects as follows:

Those "living with father and mother" consistently from the 7th Survey through 9th Survey (N=22,638)

Those "living with father and mother" in the 7th Survey but who were "living only with the mother" in the 9th Survey (N=412)

Those "living with father and mother" in the 7th Survey but who were "living only with the mother, grandparents, etc." in the 9th Survey (N=109)

Those "living only with the mother" consistently from the 7th Survey through 9th Survey (N=964)

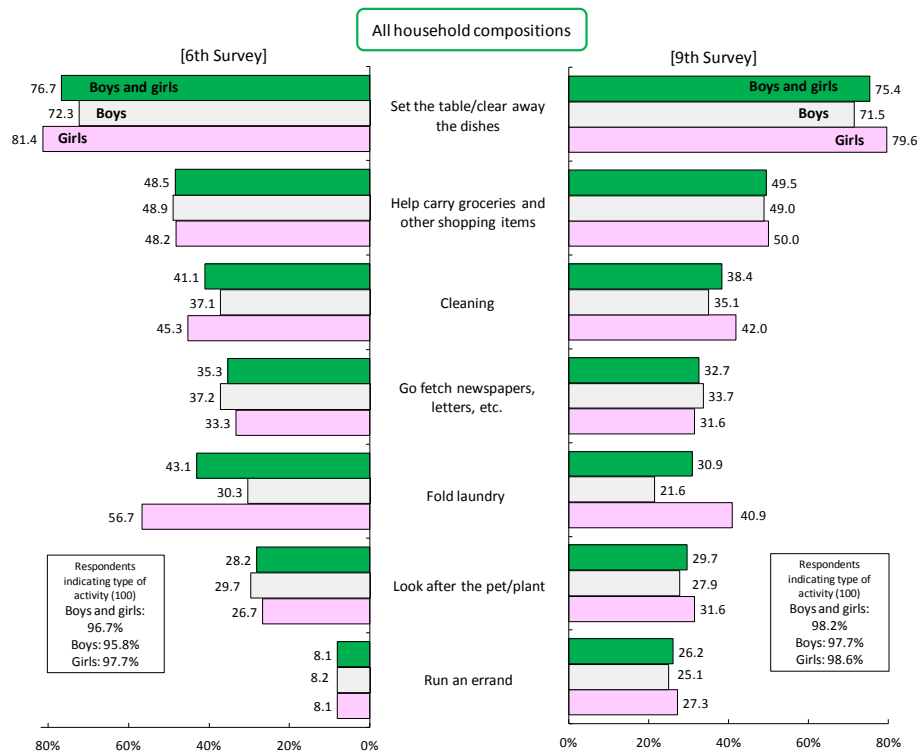
(3) Helping

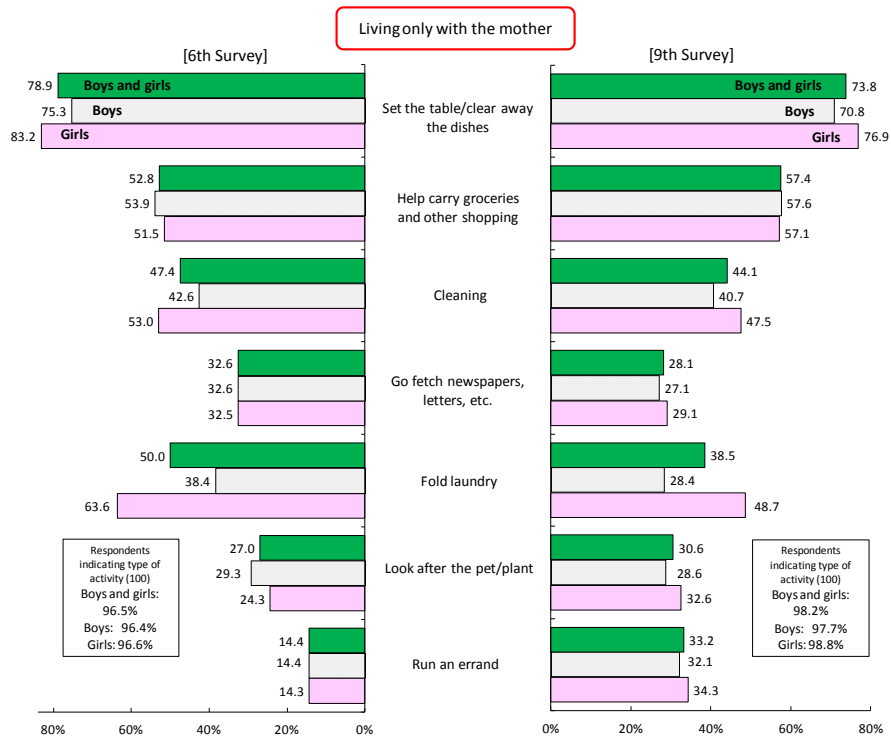
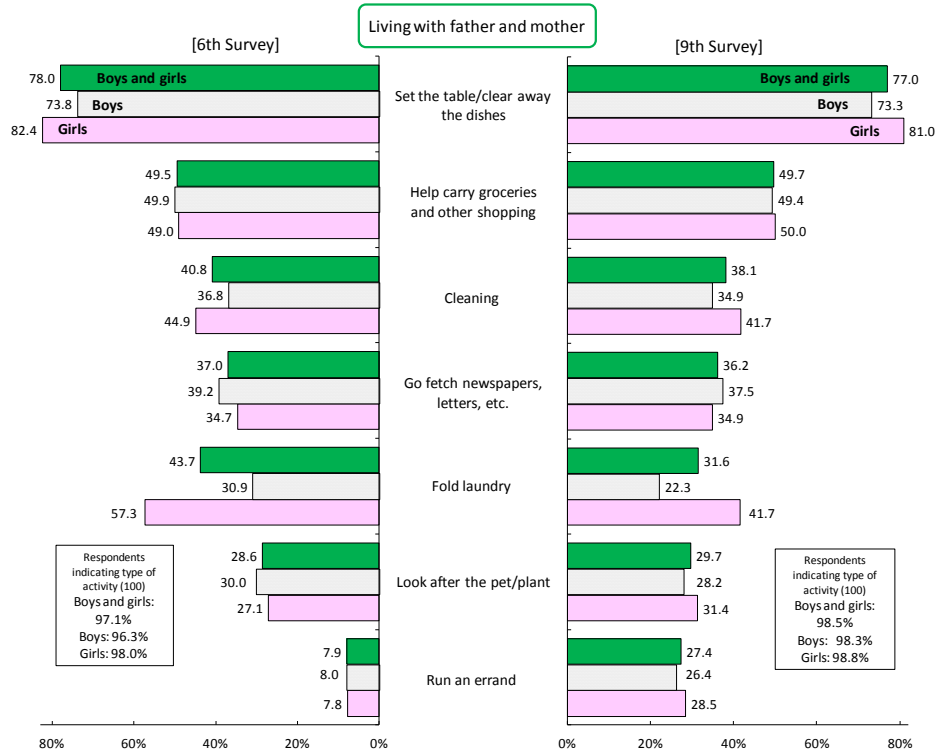
With regard to the subjects helping with chores, the largest percentage of respondents replied, “set the table/clear the dishes,” in all household compositions.

If we look at the status of children with regard to helping with chores by household composition in the 6th and 9th Surveys (multiple answers), the largest percentage of respondents replied, “set the table/clear the dishes,” in all household compositions.

A comparison of the results of subjects “living with father and mother” and subjects “living only with the mother” shows that the percentage of children helping with each of “carrying groceries and other shopping items,” “cleaning,” “folding laundry,” and “running an errand” was higher among the subjects “living only with the mother” in both the 6th and 9th Surveys. (Figure 8)

Figure 8. Type of chores the subjects help with by household composition in the 6th and 9th Surveys (top 7 answers, multiple answers)





Note: Of those who responded to the 6th and 9th Surveys (a total of 34,515), data were tabulated on those who indicated the "type of activity" the child engaged in for helping, with the total number of such respondents being 100% in each group of subjects. The number of subjects for each group of subjects was as follows:

6th Survey:

"All household compositions" (boys and girls: 34,515 (17,944 boys, 16,571 girls)): (boys and girls: 33,385 (17,199 boys, 16,186 girls))

"Living with father and mother" (boys and girls: 25,013 (12,954 boys, 12,059 girls)): (boys and girls: 24,300 (12,480 boys, 11,820 girls))

"Living only with the mother" (boys and girls: 1,097 (591 boys, 506 girls)): (boys and girls: 1,059 (570 boys, 489 girls))

9th Survey:

"All household compositions" (boys and girls: 34,515 (17,944 boys, 16,571 girls)): (boys and girls: 33,884 (17,540 boys, 16,344 girls))

"Living with father and mother" (boys and girls: 24,575 (12,784 boys, 11,791 girls)): (boys and girls: 24,209 (12,561 boys, 11,648 girls))

"Living only with the mother" (boys and girls: 1,631 (823 boys, 808 girls)): (boys and girls: 1,602 (804 boys, 798 girls))