A COMPARITIVE INVESTIGATION OF THE TERRITORIALITY OF THE
PARENTS AND CHILD WITHIN THE JAPANESE AND JAMAICAN HOME

日本とジャマイカの住まいにおける夫婦と子どものナワバリ制に関する比較研究

Gordon m. HIGGINS*, Maiko UMEMOTO**, Hideki KOBAYASHI***
and Jiyoung JUNG****

ヒギンス ゴードン マシュー, 梅 本 舞 子, 小 林 秀 樹, 丁 志 映

This paper relates the psychology of the household to the home space by investigating patterns of territoriality. The paper utilizes Kobayashi’s theory of discerning territoriality, based on who makes decisions about the furnishings within the home. This paper aims to validate this method and its suitability for use internationally by analyzing the present day Japanese and Jamaican home. This paper revealed a Matriarchal territorial inclination in both countries. Furthermore it reveals differing attitudes to the child’s bedroom and the presence of Isolated territoriality in Japanese males compared with Subservient territoriality in Jamaican males.

Keywords: Territoriality, Housing, Family Structure, Japan, Jamaica

1. Introduction and Background

This paper presents the results of a comparative study of patterns of territoriality in the Jamaican and Japanese home. It attempts to validate the method of classifying the territorial patterns of parents and children proposed by Hideki Kobayashi. By better understanding the way a family lives in their home, we can better understand how to properly plan and manage the home space. The results of this paper will provide groundwork for future studies on the home and household in both countries.

1.1 Territoriality in the Home and Kobayashi’s Theory

“Territoriality” is the taking possession, use and defense of territory by living organisms. Hideki Kobayashi in his 1989-1993 study attempted to use this natural social phenomenon, to relate the psychology of the Japanese family to their housing space. He proposed that it isn’t “the person who utilizes the space” but “the person who is furnishing the space” who is exerting a territorial claim on it through its personalization. As such, Kobayashi developed a method to ascertain the territorial relationship of the home by deciphering whom was in control of the furnishings of the various spaces within the home.

1.2 Prior research on the Japanese home

1.2.1 Spatial relationship of the husband and wife

Using the method described above, in his 1989-1993 investigation, Kobayashi looked at the furnishings of the living room and the reception areas of the home to discern the territorial type of the married couple living within the home. He was able to show differences in territoriality correlating with the structural change in the home from the traditional Japanese open layout with its suite of formal Japanese sitting rooms (Tsuzukima Zashiki) to the modern Living-Dining-Kitchen plus individual room layout (LDK). He was also able to show further variation in territoriality correlating with factors such as family structure, the composition of the living area and so on.

Since then the spatial relationship of the couple has been further explored in research related to their sleeping arrangements. It was found that the contemporary Japanese couple would rather sleep in different rooms, implying that they have a desire to have and control their own distinct spaces. However, there is still a need to look at the connection between the present day husband and wife’s territorial arrangements and the living areas of the home environment itself.

1.2.2 Spatial relationship between parent and child

Regarding research related to the living space of the parent and child, the late development of Japanese homes with individualized western style room configurations and the intimacy between mother and child has been investigated. Also, the state of the child’s bedroom has been analyzed in relation to
delinquency 398.

However, Kobayashi aimed to look deeper at the psychology of the family in his research on the child’s bedroom from the standpoint of territoriality (1991) 10. By looking at the structure of decision making of the child’s bedroom and the child’s interest in the living areas of the home, he was able to decipher the territorial relationship between the parent and child. However, the relationship between the psychology of the child, his sleeping space and the composition of the home environment has yet to be explored.

1.3 The Characteristics of the Jamaican Home

Due to the legacy of traditions brought from West Africa with the slave trade, which were reinforced by the societal and economic conditions during and after slavery, Jamaica has been said to be a matriarchal society11(12). This, can presently be seen in the large proportion of female household heads accounting for 44% of all households with 74.2% of single parent households headed by women16. Even in nuclear families, 17.5% are headed by women. The socialization of women to control the home starts at an early age where we see girls being taught to take greater responsibility within the household. The “Child” refers to the person playing the role of a dependent within the household. The “Child’s Bedroom” refers to the room where a Child sleeps on a regular basis on his/her own

The general lack of research on the Jamaican home environment itself cannot go without being acknowledged. Furthermore, the connection between the Jamaican familial structure and the housing space has not been adequately explored15. The matrifocal social background of the Jamaican home differs greatly from the traditional Japanese system of patri้องality. This should create for an edifying comparison that should deepen our understanding of the culturally influenced territorial patterns in each country.

1.4 Aims and Objective

Acknowledging the above research, this paper aims to prove the validity of Kobayashi’s method of deciphering territoriality in the contemporary Japanese and Jamaican home environment. This paper has three main objectives:

• In Chapter 3, this paper aims to prove that Kobayashi’s theory of territoriality is still valid for measuring the territoriality of the husband and wife (Parents) in present Japan. Furthermore, it aims to see if there has been any change in patterns of territoriality in the contemporary home since the prior research.

• In Chapter 4, this paper aims to evaluate if this method could be viable in other countries through the execution of a similar investigation in Jamaica. The results will be compared to Japan to add further meaning to the territorial profiles within the homes of each country.

• In Chapter 5, patterns of territoriality of the child (with respect to his/her parents) in Jamaica and Japan are categorized and compared paying special attention to the composition of and attitudes to the home environment especially the child’s bedroom. This is in order to validate the method of measuring the Child’s territoriality presented by Kobayashi.

2. Method

2.1 Definition of Terms Used in this Study

This paper only considers households in which there are Parents and Children. The “Parent” refers to the person playing the role of father, mother or guardian to the “Child” within the household. The “Child” refers to the person playing the role of a dependent within the household. The “Child’s Bedroom” refers to the room where a Child sleeps on a regular basis on his/her own or shared with other children.

2.2 The Survey

This study was based mainly on questionnaires handed to students at the university and high school level in Japan and Jamaica. The questionnaire asked respondents about the characteristics of their home and family. It also asked respondents to detail the decision making process of the furnishings of the spaces within their home 39. If respondents no longer lived with a parent they were asked to remember their high school days when they were living with a parent and answer at that age. Students were chosen because they would most likely fit our definition of the “Child” and would be mature yet still have a fresh memory of their development to adulthood. The data collection period extended from May 2013 to February 2014 (Table 1).

2.3 Real Characteristics of the Sampling

For the purposes of this study, respondents answering the survey below high school age (15+ years) were disqualified. As such, the sampling for Japan was 133 respondents and Jamaica 256 respondents. The Japanese sampling had representatives from various regions of Japan but most were from the South Kanto region (65%, 86/133) (Table 2). The Jamaican sampling had roughly a half of respondents from the parishes of Kingston and St Andrew and a half from other areas 13. In the Japanese survey, respondents were asked to classify the residency type of their family. It’s important to note that 72% of migrant respondents were from South Kanto (61/86).

Furthermore, the sampling was divided into respondents answering at a high school age (15-17years old) and those answering at a university age (18+ years). The Japanese sampling is biased towards the university-aged group and the Japanese towards the high school aged group (Table 3) 13.

2.4 The Home and Household

The Jamaican sampling represents a greater amount of household types than the Japanese sampling: in particular there was a large amount of single parent households (26%,...
Therefore, gender roles are as such that women were associated with the home and the rearing of siblings, while boys were involved outside the home (the community). This division of labor is a result of societal expectations and cultural norms.

Aim and Objective

The paper has three main objectives: 1. To investigate the validity of Kobayashi’s method of deciphering territoriality in the contemporary Japanese and Jamaican home environment. This investigation aims to prove that Kobayashi’s theory on territoriality in the home, based on his research on the child’s bedroom, should deepen our understanding of the culturally influenced territorial patterns in each country. 2. To explore the matrifocal social background of the Jamaican family, where the home is headed by women, and to compare it to the traditional Japanese system of patrifocality. This should create for an edifying comparison that will enhance our understanding of culturally influenced family structures. 3. To compare territorial patterns in the contemporary home since the prior investigation in Jamaica. The results will be compared to the territorial patterns in the Japanese home, following the method proposed by Kobayashi.

The Jamaican sampling was divided into three types of homes: "Tsuzukima," "Composite," and "LDK." The Tsuzukima Type is a living area present in the Living-Dining-Kitchen; "LDK" Type (which may or may not have a separated Zashiki). Homes where the living area is composed of a simple Zashiki (Chanoma) or has a Zashiki combined with an LDK layout are called the Composite Type. The Jamaican sampling was divided into homes having a “Single” or “Multiple” living room Type (Fig. 2). This is based on the assumption that if there are multiple living rooms, one takes on the character of a formal living space for entertaining and the other a more casual living area for family gathering and recreation. In late 1940’s USA, the multiple living room floor plan gained popularity. This was based on a new emphasis on family life and the necessity of a family oriented space, “the family room”.

3. Comparison to Territoriality in Present Day Japan

To decipher if the method proposed by Kobayashi was still valid in contemporary Japan, the territoriality of the Parents and Child in the modern Japanese household was categorized in the same way as in Kobayashi’s research. This was done in order to find out if similar trends could be found in the modern day Japan.

Table 1: The Survey Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Home Visits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chibas/KSA</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chibas/KSA</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban/Rural</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>18+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: The Amount of Respondents by Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Jamaica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Kanto</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Kanto</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: The Response Age and Gender of Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18+</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: The Number of Respondents per Household Type and Size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: The Type of Homes Occupied by Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layout</th>
<th>Detached</th>
<th>Semi</th>
<th>Duplex/</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6: The No. of Rooms in Homes Occupied by Respondents by Layout

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rooms</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Jamaica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7: Room Availability in Jamaica and Japan

---

Fig 1: Classification of Home layout in Japan

Fig 2: Classification of Home layout in Jamaica

---
home. For the purposes of this study homes with only one parent were excluded as it can be assumed that parent would be in full territorial control of the home.

3.1 Method of Classification of the Parents Territoriality

In the Japanese home, the Zashiki has been historically the center of patriarchal power and is the part of the house for receiving guests. In the modern home, the western style living room is more associated with the mother and child rearing. The territorial relationship of the parents was broadly categorized by looking at respondent’s answers as to who decides the furnishings of the family’s living area and the formal living space. Then, looking at if the father expresses an opinion about the formal living room (Zashiki) or whether he cleans the kitchen or living room we were able to decipher a total of 6 differing territorial patterns (Fig. 3,4,5).

It is important to note that if the grandparents were indicated as the person in charge of furnishings they were seen as acting under the authority of the father as is expected in the traditional Japanese home and were judged as such. For the purposes of this study the “Family Room” is defined as the room where the family gathers to pass time or watch TV. It can be either Western or Washitsu. It is usually separate from the dining room and kitchen. The “Formal Living Room” is defined as the room where the family receives guests. It is usually a Zashiki but if there is only a western style drawing room it becomes this room. It is important to note that if the grandparents were indicated as the person in charge of furnishings they were seen as acting under the authority of the father as is expected in the traditional Japanese home and were judged as such. For the purposes of this study the “Family Room” is defined as the room where the family gathers to pass time or watch TV. It can be either Western or Washitsu. It is usually separate from the dining room and kitchen. The “Formal Living Room” is defined as the room where the family receives guests. It is usually a Zashiki but if there is only a western style drawing room it becomes this room. It is separate from the family living area and cannot also be a bedroom. If there is no room that suits these conditions then the home is considered to have no formal living room.

3.2 Observations

The Matriarchal type was the largest percentage of respondents (29%) followed by the Patriarchal type (23%). This seems to be similar to the trend from Kobayashi’s prior research (Matriarchal: 30% and Patriarchal 28%). However, now the Egalitarian type follows this as the next largest at 22%, as (Matriarchal: 30% and Patriarchal 28%). However, now the Egalitarian type follows this as the next largest at 22%, as expected, were largely Matriarchal in territoriality (82%). *11

3.3 Residency and Household Type

Similarly to the prior survey, we looked for correlations between the household type, residency type and territorial type. This is as we can expect a more traditional Patriarchal territorial type in more traditional families and vice versa (Fig. 6, 7). In the Egalitarian type, 70% (19/27) of respondents reported being of the Migrant class (Fig. 6, table2). Conversely 62% (18/29) of households showing Patriarchal territoriality reported being of the static residential class. This is similar to the prior research of...
Kobayashi where 72% of the Patriarchal territorial types respondents were of fixed residency. The Role Allotment Type (11/13) and Matriarchal Type (29/35) had the largest share of Migrant households. This number is very similar to the 83% of the prior survey.

Overall, the number of self-employed 3-generation households numbered at only three. However, it must be noted that all three showed patriarch centered territoriality. Furthermore, the largest proportion of 3-generation employed households was found in the Patriarchal Type (2014: 65%, 15/23; prior: 32%) and Semi Patriarchal Type (2014: 50%; 6/12; prior: 28%). Nuclear households had the greatest proportion in the Role Allotment, Matriarchal and Egalitarian Types. Like before all Role Allotment homes were Nuclear Employed.

3.4 Household Layout

Kobayashi was able to show a strong correlation between the presence of a traditional Tsuzukima Zashiki and Patriarchal territoriality (Fig. 9). This is opposed to a correlation between the modern “Western style” LDK layout and Matriarchal territoriality. Similar to before, Tsuzukima style layouts occurred largely in the father centered territorial types (2014: Patriarchal 59%: 17/29 and Semi Patriarchal, 38%: 6/16; Prior: Patriarchal 90%, Semi Patriarchal 83%)*2. Also like before, the largest proportion of the western style LDK could be found in homes with Egalitarian (57%, 16/28 homes) and Matriarchal Types (41%, 15/37 homes).

3.5 Validity of Kobayashi in the Present

We were able to show similar trends at present to those Kobayashi showed in his prior survey (1989-1993): such as patriarchy in traditional homes and familial styles and the rise of Matriarchal, Role Allotment and Egalitarian Types in more modern family types. As such, we can assume his theory of territoriality is still valid in the present. However, in order to test Kobayashi’s theory in an international context and shine further light on the territoriality of the Japanese and Jamaican household, the territoriality within the Jamaican home will be classified and contrasted to that of Japan.

4. Territoriality in the Jamaican home in Comparison to Japan

4.1 Method of classification of territoriality of the parents in the Jamaican family

To properly classify the territoriality of the Jamaican family, the method devised by Kobayashi was slightly modified to reflect the peculiarities of the Jamaican household. Firstly, the words “Father” and “Mother” was broadened to “Patriarch” and “Matriarch“ respectively (Fig.10). This reflects the fact that there are larger more complex extended family structures in Jamaica in which the matriarch or patriarch of the household may play a “fatherly” or “motherly” role towards the child in the absence of the biological parent. Furthermore, it is not uncommon for adults especially single parents to remain in the home of his/her parent without taking over leadership of the household.

Secondly, the father’s interest in the verandah was introduced in the second step of the classification of territoriality in order to create a more accurate view of the Role Allotment Type (Fig. 10). In the survey, in response to questions about where the family entertained, the verandah was indicated as the second most commonly used part of the home (40%). Moreover, in Jamaica the father is associated with the community and public face of the family. As such, we can infer that he would be involved with the most external room of the home, the verandah.

4.2 Observations

Since there is a large amount of single parent families, rather than ignore this aspect of Jamaican culture they were analyzed and categorized (Fig.10). We found that single parent households, as expected, were largely Matriarchal in territoriality (82%). Similarly to Japan the largest percentage of multiple parent...
households were Matriarchal (39%); followed by the Role Allotment (23%) and Egalitarian types (30%). However quite unlike Japan where 35% of homes had father-centered territoriality (Patriarchal and Semi Patriarchal) in Jamaica, the Patriarchal type was 6% and no homes classified as Semi Patriarchal\(^\text{12}\).

4.3 Housing layout, Location and Family Type

It is important to note that though 51 respondents were classified as having multiple living rooms (Table 6), only 39 respondents acknowledged and reported on the formal living room space (94% (241/ 265) of families had verandahs) (Fig. 10). In stark contrast to Japan, in Jamaica no respondents reported the patriarch as being solely responsible for decision on the furnishings in the formal living room, however 87% of respondents with this room considered the matriarch to be solely in control of its furnishing. (Fig.10).

Though overall most homes with a formal living room were Matriarchal in territoriality (Fig. 11), the Egalitarian and Role Allotment types had the largest proportion of multiple living rooms at about 1/3 of each group, as compared to the Matriarchal group (14%: 8/58) and the patriarchal group which had none (Fig. 11). This is even though there was a very similar proportion of single and multiple living rooms in each household type( Fig. 12). However, looking at only the formal living room, we found that fathers controlled its furnishings in an egalitarian manner in 12 households (Fig. 10) and gave their opinion in a further 12 out of 18 role allotment type households. Therefore, though slight, we do see the influence of the father in homes with multiple living spaces. This could be connected to the fact that the more modern American-style multiple living room floor plan would be chosen by parents who would exhibit more “modern” egalitarian family structures where parents share territory. As expected, we do not see much change in territoriality with region or family type (Fig. 13, 14) excepting that the Egalitarian type had a slightly smaller proportion of extended families (10%, 4/41). This might imply that in Jamaica like Japan the nuclear family is a modern family type in which the presence of fewer generations makes it easier to break with tradition.

5. The Child's Bedroom in Japan and Jamaica

Trends in sleeping arrangement, the attainment of a bedroom, and the decision-making process of various aspects of the bedroom were considered in order to produce an understanding of both countries’ attitudes towards the Child Bedroom.

5.1.1 The Attainment of a Child’s Bedroom

In both countries the overall trend in bedroom attainment in children is that at an early age the Child sleeps with his/her parents. However as the Child grows: he is usually afforded a child’s bedroom (in most cases shared with siblings at first and eventually exclusively as age progresses)(Fig. 15,18). However, the Jamaican respondents reported receiving a child’s bedroom much earlier than the Japanese. At the age of 0-2 years, 33% (77/231) of Jamaicans were in a Child’s Bedroom while only 4% (5/133) of Japanese were. Of further interest, is the large amount of shared Child’s Bedrooms in the Jamaican sampling where 27%(63/231) of respondents shared into adulthood.

5.1.2 Gender, Age and Room Availability

In both countries, regardless of age, gender or room availability, the greatest proportion of respondents had individual bedrooms followed by respondents sharing a Child’s Bedroom and the least with no child’s bedroom. This could logically be attributed to the survey age of the sampling being 15 years and over.

In both countries a larger percentage of males had an individual Child’s Bedroom than females (Japanese males: 89% (47/53) females: 70% (54/77), Jamaican males: 76% (73/ 98), females: 67% (103/154))(Fig.16, 19). In both countries females were more likely to share a Child’s bedroom. However, more Japanese females were likely to not have a Child’s Bedroom than males (males: 8%, 4/53 , females 14%, 11/77).

In terms of room availability, irrespective of age or gender of respondents the percentage of respondents, in a Child's Bedroom (and also the percentage with individual rooms) increased with the availability of rooms, this was even more apparent as the age of the participants increased (Fig. 17, 20). However, in the Japanese sampling the trend of females not having a Child’s Bedroom gets even more evident as 4 out of 12 females in a household that was lacking in rooms had no Child’s Bedroom where in the corresponding male group all males had Child’s Bedrooms (Fig. 16). Moreover, even when there were surplus rooms we still see Japanese females without bedrooms (4/33). In the Jamaican sampling there wasn’t a significant difference between the genders (Fig.19). However, of interest is the large amount of sharing in the Jamaican sampling particularly in the 18+group, even if there were surplus rooms (Fig. 20).

5.1.3 Child's Bedroom Details

Respondents were asked who made the decisions about various aspect of their bedrooms furnishings; the answers being “I” or “I with the opinion of my parents”, indicating that the Child was central to the decision making and also “My parents with my opinion” or “My parents” indicating that the Parents were central to decision making.

There was a similar trend in both countries in that the respondents were in control of less time and money consuming aspects of the bedroom (Fig. 21). For example, in Japan 88% of respondents (109/124) and in Jamaica 73% of respondents (141/194) saw themselves as individually making decisions about posters. This is in contrast to 19% of respondents individually making decisions about furniture purchase in Japan (25/ 129) and 18% in Jamaica (46/255). Looking further at furniture
purchase, 53% of Japanese respondents considered themselves central to decision making (69/129) while in Jamaica only 40% of respondents responded in this way (101/255). This Japanese interest in furniture purchase seems more remarkable when you look at the age of respondents. Only 16% of Japanese respondents answering at an age 15-17 years considered themselves wholly in charge of decisions about furniture purchasing (18/111) while in the 18+ group 39% answered this way (7/18). This could be an expression of the fact that Japanese adults are allowed to live at home much longer into adulthood and as such take greater control of their bedroom space as opposed to Jamaicans who are expected to establish their own separate household upon reaching adulthood. The reverse is true for decisions on wallpaper and paint, the Japanese sampling had 43% of respondents central to decision making (52/121) while in Jamaica 63% answered the same way (153/243). This could possibly be related to the prevalence of painting walls in the Jamaican home, which is cheaper and easier than wallpapering, which is more common in Japan.

5.2 Child's territoriality in Japan and Jamaica

5.2.1 Method of classification

The territoriality of the child was classified based on a method proposed by Kobayashi (Fig. 22, 23). Comparing who was responsible for decision-making about the furnishings of the bedroom and if the Child takes an interest in decisions about the furnishings of the living area of the home we are able to decipher 4 territorial types. Kobayashi proposed that children begin with "Subservient" territoriality and as they approach adulthood progress to an "Independent" territoriality.

5.2.2 Observations

In Japan and Jamaica the majority of respondents were of the Independent territorial Type (Fig. 22: Japan 73/133; Jamaica 113/248). However, interestingly the Subservient Type was only 10% (13/133) of respondents in the Japanese group compared to 24% (60/248) in the Jamaican group. The Japanese group had 14% (19/133) Intimate Type while the Jamaican only 8% (19/248) and the proportion of Isolated Type was fairly similar at 21% (28/133) of Japanese respondents and 23% (56/248) of
Jamaicans.

5.2.3 Age, Gender, Child Bedroom Type and Territoriality

In both countries, the percentage of children who control their bedroom's furnishings (Isolated and Independent territoriality) increased from those with None, to Shared with the maximum in the Individual Child's Bedroom type (Fig. 24). However, in Jamaica even when the Child has his own Individual bedroom we still see over a quarter of respondents whose parents control their bedroom furnishings (Subservient and Intimate territoriality). If we look at this in terms of gender, In Jamaica, a 1/3 of male respondents (22/66) over 18 reported their parents as making decisions about their bedroom (Fig. 25). Conversely, in Japanese males we see a large percentage of respondents with Isolated territoriality indicating an interest in their own bedroom and not the rest of the house (4/7).

5.2.4 Age of Child bedroom receipt and Territoriality

Looking at the age of receipt of a Child's Bedroom we can understand how the Child's territoriality is affected by at what age his sleeping arrangements separates from that of his parents. (Fig.26). Japanese female respondents who reported receiving a bedroom earlier were more likely to report that the parent controlled the furnishings of their room. This suggests that when the child is at a young age the parent must manage the Child's Bedroom however; in many cases this pattern continues even as the Child approaches adulthood. Likewise, in Jamaicans who received a Child's Bedroom at three years old and over we see a decrease of parents controlling the Child's Bedroom, with age of receipt until the age of 12 in males where this decreases significantly. This is demonstrative of the fact that most Jamaicans (especially males) are expected to leave the home on reaching adulthood, so if one receives a bedroom later in life it is more likely to remain the territory of the parents emphasizing the temporality of the arrangement.

Also of interest is that in the Jamaican sampling and the Japanese female sampling the proportion of Isolated territoriality is about 20% of each age group of Child Bedroom receipt. However, in Japanese males receiving a Child's Bedroom at 3-5 years old (5/10) and above 12 years old (6/14) we see a large proportion of Isolated Type. This suggests that there could be a connection between the age of bedroom receipt and societal trends in the territoriality of the home. Though in both countries the majority of respondents were Independent in Japan, in Japan, respondents also showed a comparably similar trend, while in Jamaica respondents also showed a comparably similar trend, the actual arrangement of rooms could influence territoriality.

Fig. 22 Method of Classification of Child's Territoriality and Results

- **Subservient Type**: The child exerts no territorial control of the house at all. All decisions about furnishing are made by the parents. This type is characteristic of young children.
- **Intimate Type**: The parent controls the child's bedroom but the child also is interested in territorial control of the home living spaces. This shows a strong parent child bond.
- **Isolated Type**: The child takes territorial control of his bedroom but has no interest in the rest of the home. This type is characteristic of adolescent “shut-ins”.
- **Independent Type**: The child is on equal standing as his parents and exerts territorial control of his bedroom and the home as a whole.

Fig. 23 Child's Territoriality Type

Fig. 24 Proportion of Child's Territory Type in each group of Bedroom Type

Fig. 25 Proportion of Child's Territory Type in the Individual Child's Bedroom

Fig. 26 Proportion of Child's Territory Type with age of Child's Bedroom Receipt
5.3 Parental Territoriality and Child Territoriality

Child and Parental territorial types were compared to see if they were related. In Japan, the Semi Patriarchal type had the largest amount of isolation in Japanese males (6/9)(Fig. 27). However looking at females in Matriarchal households over a quarter showed Isolated territoriality. This could suggest that some Japanese children show an aversion to the authority of parents of the same gender and as such focus only on their bedroom space.

In Jamaica, in the Matriarchal type there was some intimacy amongst females but not in males. Furthermore, looking at single parent Matriarchal households 41% (12/29) of males were Subservient compared to 20% (13/66) of females. However, in the Role Allotment Type we see no subservience indicating that not only is the Patriarch vocal in decision making so is his son. (The reasoning behind this is still unclear). In Jamaica, this could possibly show that mothers and daughters were likely to share territorial control of the home. This could also be representative of the matriarchal extended family where females share home making duties and males are not expected to take part in this.

![Fig. 27 Comparison of Parental and Children's territoriality](image)

6. Conclusions

6.1 Summary of Conclusions

Using Kobayashi’s theory of territoriality we were able to demonstrate that the different cultural backgrounds of Jamaica and Japan in particular differing home and family structures and differences in attitudes towards parental roles and child rearing expressed itself in the territorial patterns within the homes of both countries. Furthermore, we were able to demonstrate:

1) Kobayashi’s method of discerning and classifying territoriality can be thought to be valid at present. This is as we were able to show many of the same trends in territoriality as before. Paramount of these is the high concentration of Japanese patriarch centered territoriality in homes with a Tsuzukima Zashiki and the territorial presence of the Matriarch being stronger in homes with LDK.

2) This method could also with slight modification be able to classify the territoriality of other countries. Looking at Jamaica, in terms of Parental territoriality we observed that compared to the Japanese household the Jamaican household was largely matriarch centered in territoriality. Even in the formal living room patriarch-centered territoriality was remarkably minor but not absent. This might be connected to traditional Jamaican family structures in which the matriarch is in charge of the household and child raising and the father has a vague peripheral role in the household. Of interest in Jamaica, is there being more Egalitarian and Role Allotment type when there are multiple living rooms. This could demonstrate an aspiration to a more egalitarian, family structure occurring in homes with a more modern layout.

3) In Jamaica, children get a Child’s Bedroom much earlier than in Japan. However, in Jamaica children were more likely to share this bedroom with another Child. Overall trends in decision making in Jamaica and Japan didn’t differ in principle, with the Child being allowed to make smaller decisions and the parent larger decisions about his bedroom space.

We can assume Kobayashi’s theory of the Child’s territoriality to be valid in Jamaica and Japan as we were able to show various societal trends in the territoriality of the home. Though in both countries the majority of respondents were Independent in territoriality, in Jamaica, respondents also showed a comparably significant amount of Subservient territoriality. This was particularly true in males and when rooms were scarce. This could be seen as an attribute of the Matriarchal territorial type and the preference of sharing territorial control of the home with female children. In Japan however the traditional patriarchal household produced some amount of Isolated Type in males and the Matriarchal household produced Isolation in females.

6.2 Limitations and Implications for further research

Especially in Jamaica, further research is necessary on how the actual arrangement of rooms could influence territoriality. Furthermore, the lack of formal living rooms in the Jamaican sampling meant that the current method couldn’t properly show the territorial presence of the Patriarch in the Jamaican home and accurately discern the difference between the Role Allotment and Matriarchal type. Looking attitudes to the verandah and yard coupled with the analysis of interviews and home visits will give more color to the patterns of territoriality in the Jamaican home. Furthermore, more investigations are necessary in countries where the male-female relationship is more egalitarian. Also it would be interesting to look at the territory of the couple before and after they have children. Lastly, the territoriality of a larger age range of children could shed light on the development of territoriality.
Notes

1) This is a concept that exists in the animal kingdom and in the human world on various scales from individual to familial, societal, ethnic and national levels.

2) The Jamaican norm of socializing females to become matriarchs and the marginalization of males in the household was demonstrated in the research of Clarke (1991), Joselyn (1983). Chevannes (2001) and Brodber (1978). Brodber and Clarke both mention the undesirability of children (particularly girls) sleeping in the same room as their parents. 123-125

3) Some respondents were asked to draw a rough layout of their home.

4) South Kanto refers to the prefectures of Kanagawa, Tokyo, Saitama and Chiba. It must be noted that the size of Japan (10,981 km²) is roughly 3% of the size of the entire Japanese archipelago. As such, this would make regional differences comparatively smaller than those of Japan.

5) This can be seen as a result of Jamaican students being more likely to live with their parents and commute to school as opposed to the universities in Japan, which were more likely to pull students from farther regions.

6) A Washitsu is a Japanese style tatami floored room. The Zashiki is a formal Washitsu with a tokonoma (decorative alcove). The Chanoma is an informal Washitsu.

7) Due to various factors including size, unemployment and under employment Jamaica has a long history of migration to other countries (about 20,000 yearly) with migration to the United States being the greatest.

8) Kobayashi’s 1989-1993 investigation had a sampling from mostly rural Tochigi, 72/100, with 44% being of migrant residency.

9) The homes were divided into whether the parents worked at home or not and whether they were of the modern nuclear family or the traditional extended family (characteristic of families with long traditions of farming or merchandising).

10) Overall the proportion of Tszukurima style homes had decreased. Possibly this is linked to the rural location of the 1993 sampling and the more urban location of the present.

11) Even in single parent household we still see some amount of influence by an externally living parent such as in the Role Allotment type (8%) and the Equalitarian type (6%).

12) The percentage of semi patriarchal and househusband households are too small to reach any reliable conclusions and will be excluded from further analysis.

References


3) Becker, F.D. Coniglio, C: Environmental Message: Personalization and Territory, Humanitas Vol 11, pp55-111, National Humanities Institute, 1975.9


7) Koriha, Maiko et al: Issues on Planning on Master Bedroom and Private Territory from the View of the Sleeping Arrangement of the

8) Kobyashi’s 1989-1993 investigation had a sampling from mostly rural Tochigi, 72/100, with 44% being of migrant residency.

9) The homes were divided into whether the parents worked at home or not and whether they were of the modern nuclear family or the traditional extended family (characteristic of families with long traditions of farming or merchandising).

10) Overall the proportion of Tszukurima style homes had decreased. Possibly this is linked to the rural location of the 1993 sampling and the more urban location of the present.

11) Even in single parent household we still see some amount of influence by an externally living parent such as in the Role Allotment type (8%) and the Equalitarian type (6%).

12) The percentage of semi patriarchal and househusband households are too small to reach any reliable conclusions and will be excluded from further analysis.

References


3) Becker, F.D. Coniglio, C: Environmental Message: Personalization and Territory, Humanitas Vol 11, pp55-111, National Humanities Institute, 1975.9


7) Koriha, Maiko et al: Issues on Planning on Master Bedroom and Private Territory from the View of the Sleeping Arrangement of the

Notes

1) This is a concept that exists in the animal kingdom and in the human world on various scales from individual to familial, societal, ethnic and national levels.

2) The Jamaican norm of socializing females to become matriarchs and the marginalization of males in the household was demonstrated in the research of Clarke (1991), Joselyn (1983). Chevannes (2001) and Brodber (1978). Brodber and Clarke both mention the undesirability of children (particularly girls) sleeping in the same room as their parents. 123-125

3) Some respondents were asked to draw a rough layout of their home.

4) South Kanto refers to the prefectures of Kanagawa, Tokyo, Saitama and Chiba. It must be noted that the size of Japan (10,981 km²) is roughly 3% of the size of the entire Japanese archipelago. As such, this would make regional differences comparatively smaller than those of Japan.

5) This can be seen as a result of Jamaican students being more likely to live with their parents and commute to school as opposed to the universities in Japan, which were more likely to pull students from farther regions.

6) A Washitsu is a Japanese style tatami floored room. The Zashiki is a formal Washitsu with a tokonoma (decorative alcove). The Chanoma is an informal Washitsu.

7) Due to various factors including size, unemployment and under employment Jamaica has a long history of migration to other countries (about 20,000 yearly) with migration to the United States being the greatest.

8) Kobayashi’s 1989-1993 investigation had a sampling from mostly rural Tochigi, 72/100, with 44% being of migrant residency.

9) The homes were divided into whether the parents worked at home or not and whether they were of the modern nuclear family or the traditional extended family (characteristic of families with long traditions of farming or merchandising).

10) Overall the proportion of Tszukurima style homes had decreased. Possibly this is linked to the rural location of the 1993 sampling and the more urban location of the present.

11) Even in single parent household we still see some amount of influence by an externally living parent such as in the Role Allotment type (8%) and the Equalitarian type (6%).

12) The percentage of semi patriarchal and househusband households are too small to reach any reliable conclusions and will be excluded from further analysis.

References


3) Becker, F.D. Coniglio, C: Environmental Message: Personalization and Territory, Humanitas Vol 11, pp55-111, National Humanities Institute, 1975.9


7) Koriha, Maiko et al: Issues on Planning on Master Bedroom and Private Territory from the View of the Sleeping Arrangement of the
7) Kirihara, Maiko et al: Issues on Planning on Master Bedroom and
5) Sawada, Tomoko: Sha, 2013. Characteristics Lifestyle and Way of Living
6) Yamazaki, Sayuri: A Study of the Relationship between Type of Sleeping
3) Becker, F.D. Coniglio, C: Environmental Message: Personalization and

References

8) Kobyashi’s 1989-1993 investigation had a sampling from mostly rural
5) This can be seen as a result of Jamaican students being more likely to
4) South Kanto refers to the prefectures of Kanagawa, Tokyo, Saitama
3) Some respondents were asked to draw a rough layout of their home.
2) This is a concept that exists in the animal kingdom and in the human
1) Due to various factors including size, unemployment and under

Notes

*7) Due to various factors including size, unemployment and under
*6) A Washitsu is a Japanese style tatami floored room. The Zashiki is a
*5) This can be seen as a result of Jamaican students being more likely to
*4) South Kanto refers to the prefectures of Kanagawa, Tokyo, Saitama
*3) Some respondents were asked to draw a rough layout of their home.
*2) This is a concept that exists in the animal kingdom and in the human
*1) Due to various factors including size, unemployment and under

Private Territory from the View of the Sleeping Arrangement of the
Æů£
Space of the Husband or Wife- Journal of Lifeology (in Japanese:
Arrangement and Marital Relationships –in Relation to the Private
(Transactions of AIJ), No. 547, pp.95-102, 2011.9

*C) Brodber (1975). Brodber and Clarke both mention the undesirability
*C) Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN), Planning Institute of
*C) Kobayshi, Hideki:  A Territorial- Study on Modern Japanese Houses
*C) Universities in Japan, which were more likely to pull students from
*C) Employment Jamaica has a long history of migration to other
*C) The Jamaican norm of socializing females to become matriarchs and
*C) Traditions of farming or merchanting).

*1) This is a concept that exists in the animal kingdom and in the human
*0) White and Smith (1979) also speak of the importance of group housing
*0) This is a concept that exists in the animal kingdom and in the human
*0) Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN), Planning Institute of
*0) Employment Jamaica has a long history of migration to other
*0) Traditions of farming or merchanting).

─ 1532 ─