

Recently, in China facing rapid population aging, people's attention is focused on how to live with the elderly and their families. In China, traditionally, married boys of the child generation live with their parents, and the child generation has been responsible and responsible for supporting the parent generation. So far, many previous researches have shown that living together with children greatly affects the health and life satisfaction of middle-aged and elderly people. So, in this paper, we examined how the living distance with the eldest child affects the life satisfaction of middle-aged and elderly people for middle-aged and elderly people and their first-born and middle-aged people in China.

The data used in this paper is individualized data of "China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Survey (hereinafter abbreviated as CHARLS-2015)" conducted by Beijing University in 2015. The explained variable is the satisfaction level of life among middle and old aged people. The explanatory variables used were the living together dummy, the same village / neighboring dummy, the same ward / city / prefecture dummy, and other prefectures dummy as the living distance of the parent and child. As for other personal attributes, the age, gender, education level, marriage, residence of city dummies, personal income, subjective health feeling, middle-aged and elderly people, financial support from the first child within the past year from the survey The amount was entered as an explanatory variable. In addition, as information on the eldest son, we used the birth year dummy, gender, and working conditions as explanatory variables, and estimated using the probit model.

As a result of analysis in this paper, firstly, middle-aged and elderly people living in the same village / neighbourhood as the eldest son born after 1979 are more satisfied with life than middle-aged and elderly people not living in the same village / neighbourhood It was confirmed that the degree was high. Second, with regard to the estimation results of the relationship between the housing and gender patterns and the life satisfaction of middle-aged and elderly people, for elderly people, the life satisfaction is the highest among male parents and eldest daughter pairs. On the other hand, for middle-aged people, it was found that male parents and eldest son pairs had the highest level of life satisfaction. In addition, it was confirmed that the marital status, educational background and personal income are all related to the life satisfaction of middle and old aged people. From the above results, for example, a policy is recommended to recommend living in close proximity to children, such as discounting the rents of households close to rental housing and spending compensation money.

Keywords: housing distance, life satisfaction