

Determinants of attitudes toward children in Japan, Korea and Taiwan: A Comparative Analysis of JGSS, KNFS and TSCS

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Japan, Korea and Taiwan had total fertility rates below 1.3 in 2003 (1.29, 1.19 and 1.24 respectively) and the fertility decline seems to be related to changing values and attitudes toward children in these East Asian societies. This is a comparative analysis of the JGSS-2000/2001/2002, the Korean National Fertility Survey (KNFS-2000) and the Taiwan Social Change Survey 2001 (TSCS-2001) on the determinants of attitudes toward children (felt non-necessity to have children after marriage, son preference, small ideal family size and felt unfavorable effects of mother's work on preschool children). Similar logit models have been applied to the microdata from the three (or two) societies for ever-married women aged 20-64 to analyze the determinants of attitudes toward children.

The dependent variable for felt necessity/non-necessity to have children in the JGSS-2000/2001/2002 is the agreement/disagreement to the statement, "it is not necessary to have children after marriage." In Korea it is the response to the question whether or not children are necessary while the Taiwanese equivalent is the agreement/disagreement to the statement, "it is imperfect marriage without any children." The dependent variable for son preference in the JGSS-2000/2001/2002 is the choice of a son or a daughter for the question, "if you can have only one child in your life, would you prefer a son or a daughter?" and KNFS-2000 has a similar question while the Taiwanese equivalent is the agreement/disagreement to the statement, "to continue the family line it is indispensable to have at least one son." KNFS-2000 also includes a question about son preference for the reason of family continuation like TSCS-2001.

The dependent variable for small ideal family size is based on the ideal family size for the nation in Japan while it is for the respondents themselves in Korea. The ideal family size of two or less is categorized as preference for a small family in the dependent variable for Japan and Korea. The dependent variable for felt unfavorable effects of mother's work on preschool children in the Japanese and Taiwanese surveys is the agreement/disagreement to the statement, "it is harmful to preschool children if the mother is working," which is virtually the same in English. Even though dependent variables in the three (or two) societies are equivalent, they are not always the same. In addition, the neutral choice is not included in the JGSS-2000/2001/2002 while it is included in the KNFS-2000 and TSCS-2001. However, this does not cause a serious problem because the prevalence of neutral choice is relatively low in Korea and Taiwan for these questions regarding the attitudes toward children. Tables 1 and 2 show the frequency distributions of dependent variables by age and religion. The frequency distributions of independent variables are shown in Appendix.

The results for determinants of felt non-necessity to have children after marriage reveal similarities and differences among the three societies (Table 3). Age has a negative effect on felt non-necessity to have children in all the three societies, while being divorced/widowed has a negative effect in Japan and Korea. The effect of education is not clear in either Japan or Taiwan, but upper secondary and higher education have positive effects in Korea. While women in agriculture are less likely to feel non-necessity to have children in all the three societies, no other occupations have significant effects in Japan. Sales and service workers are more likely to feel non-necessity to have children in the other two societies.

Living in a city does not have any significant effects in Japan or Taiwan, but living in

major cities has a positive effect in Korea. While the residents of Tokyo and Osaka Metropolitan Areas are more likely to feel non-necessity in Japan and the residents of Kyongido (surrounding municipality of Seoul) are more likely in Korea, residents in the North Region are less likely in Taiwan. While women with personal or family religion are less likely to feel non-necessity to have children in Japan, Buddhists and Protestants are less likely in Korea and Taoists are less likely in Taiwan.

The results for determinants of son preference also show similarities and differences among the three societies (Table 4). In Japan ages 20-29, agricultural job and personal religion have positive effects on son preference and service job has a negative effect in 2000 and ages 50-59 and higher education have negative effects in 2001, while agricultural job has a negative effect in 2002. In Korea age, blue-collar jobs and Buddhism have positive effects on son preference and the marital status of divorced/widowed, higher education, professional/managerial and clerical jobs, and the residence in urban communities, Seoul and Kyongido and Catholicism have negative effects.

In Taiwan blue-collar jobs and the residence in the North Region have positive effects on son preference for family continuation and ages 20-49, senior high-school and college education, sales and service jobs, and the residence in the two major cities and other cities have negative effects. An additional analysis of the KNFS-2000 for a similar question to the Taiwanese produces similar results as mentioned above, but the negative effects of junior college education and Protestantism appear while the effects of clerical and blue-collar jobs and Catholicism lose their significance.

The results for determinants of small ideal family size show similarities and differences between Japan and Korea (Table 5). In Japan women aged 20-39 and residents of a city are more likely to favor a small family in 2000, while service workers, residents of Chubu Area and those with a personal religion are less likely. In 2001 Japanese divorced/widowed women and city-dwellers are more likely to favor a small family while women aged 50-59 and residents of Kyushu Area are less likely. In 2002 Japanese women aged 20-29 and residents of Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kinki and Chu-shikoku Areas are more likely to favor a small family in 2002. In Korea age has a relatively large negative effects on preference for a small family. In addition, divorced/widowed women, senior high-school graduates and city-dwellers are more likely to favor a small family while farmers, Buddhists, Protestants and Catholics are less likely.

The results for determinants of felt unfavorable effects of mother's work on preschool children also show similarities and differences between Japan and Taiwan (Table 6). While Japanese women are more likely to feel unfavorable effects as they age, Taiwanese women in their thirties and forties are more likely. In Japan divorced/widowed women are less likely to feel unfavorable effects, but the effect of marital status is not significant in Taiwan. Japanese women with upper secondary education are more likely to feel unfavorable effects, while the effect of education is not significant in Taiwan. Japanese working women in general are less likely to feel unfavorable effects while no significant occupational differences are observed in Taiwan.

There are no differences by urban-rural residence in Japan or Taiwan. Japanese women in Hokkaido and Tohoku Areas are more likely to feel unfavorable effects and those in Kyushu Area are less likely, while no significant regional differences are observed in Taiwan. In Japan women with personal religion are more likely to feel unfavorable effects, while no significant religious differences are found in Taiwan (except that Taoism has a negative effect at 20% level).

The results of comparative analyses show similarities and differences among the three societies. Korean and Taiwan tend to exhibit larger differences between age groups, which suggests that the changes have been more rapid in Korea and Taiwan than in Japan. But a more appropriate interpretation requires a more detailed analysis and a reexamination. The

analyses also reveal difficulties in comparing the results of surveys conducted separately in different societies as well as difficulties in comparing the results of the same survey conducted in different years.

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Table 1 Proportion of Ever-Married Women Having Agreement for Non-Necessity of Children, Son Preference, Small Family Preference and Negative View of Mother's Work by Age

Dep Var Age	Japan			Korea		Taiwan
	2000	2001	2002	2000	(TW type)	2001
Non-Necessity of Children						
(N)	992	937	967	8784	-	611
Total	46.9	46.6	45.2	8.2	-	50.9
20-29	60.6	66.1	63.9	12.4	-	64.9
30-39	57.4	55.3	58.0	9.3	-	54.8
40-49	49.2	51.1	47.6	8.6	-	54.1
50-59	40.0	39.9	39.8	5.3	-	38.7
60-64	36.6	36.1	25.8	3.7	-	29.6
Son Preference						
(N)	970	906	951	8823	8923	629
Total	22.6	26.8	24.6	47.4	25.2	42.1
20-29	37.5	25.9	31.2	28.8	10.9	36.2
30-39	22.7	25.9	26.8	33.7	12.9	28.8
40-49	24.0	27.5	22.8	46.7	23.0	43.8
50-59	19.9	23.6	22.9	67.1	42.6	55.4
60-64	19.1	34.5	25.9	78.7	54.4	69.6
Preference for Small Family						
(N)	988	950	977	8725	-	-
Total	32.4	34.0	36.4	67.6	-	-
20-29	56.3	37.5	56.5	82.7	-	-
30-39	45.0	51.6	40.4	71.8	-	-
40-49	25.5	29.0	35.6	68.2	-	-
50-59	25.4	27.1	31.8	59.0	-	-
60-64	32.8	34.0	34.1	49.1	-	-
Negative View of Mother's Work						
(N)	987	935	974	-	-	645
Total	45.5	48.5	43.4	-	-	70.5
20-29	24.2	37.5	33.9	-	-	54.8
30-39	37.8	40.7	34.2	-	-	75.4
40-49	44.4	46.4	39.9	-	-	74.3
50-59	51.7	51.3	49.7	-	-	68.6
60-64	54.6	59.7	53.7	-	-	56.8

(注) Korean and Taiwanese answers for non-necessity of children are reversed to match the Japanese counterpart.

Table 2 Proportion of Ever-Married Women Having Agreement for Non-Necessity of Children, Son Preference, Small Family Preference and Negative View of Mother's Work by Religion

Dep Var	Japan			Dep Var	Korea		Dep Var	Taiwan	
Age	2000	2001	2002	Age	2000(TW type)		Age	2001	
Non-Necessity of Children				Non-Necessity of Children				Non-Necessity of Children	
(N)	992	937	967	(N)	8784	-	(N)	611	
Total	46.9	46.6	45.2	Total	8.2	-	Total	50.9	
Personal	56.8	35.1	36.5	Buddhist	7.1	-	Buddhist	56.2	
Household	52.7	42.0	38.4	Protestant	8.0	-	Christian	42.4	
Other	39.1	49.8	47.7	Catholic	8.5	-	Taoist	37.9	
-	-	-	-	Other	9.2	-	Folk Rel	51.6	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other	52.5	
Son Preference				Son Preference				Son Preference	
(N)	970	906	951	(N)	8823	8923	(N)	629	
Total	22.6	26.8	24.6	Total	47.4	25.2	Total	42.1	
Personal	33.1	28.4	26.3	Buddhist	56.5	33.4	Buddhist	39.0	
Household	22.1	29.6	28.2	Protestant	42.4	18.2	Christian	38.9	
Other	19.7	25.7	23.7	Catholic	40.7	21.7	Taoist	45.2	
-	-	-	-	Other	43.7	22.7	Folk Rel	47.7	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other	40.9	
Preference for Small Family				Preference for Small Family					
(N)	988	950	977	(N)	8725	-	(N)	-	
Total	32.4	34.0	36.4	Total	67.6	-	Total	-	
Personal	52.4	30.6	33.3	Buddhist	64.2	-	Buddhist	-	
Household	30.8	30.1	32.9	Protestant	65.4	-	Christian	-	
Other	27.5	35.8	37.6	Catholic	64.7	-	Taoist	-	
-	-	-	-	Other	72.4	-	Folk Rel	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other	-	
Negative View of Mother's Work				Negative View of Mother's Work				Negative View of Mother's Work	
(N)	987	935	974	(N)	-	-	(N)	645	
Total	45.5	48.5	43.4	Total	-	-	Total	70.5	
Personal	31.8	67.4	51.6	Buddhist	-	-	Buddhist	72.9	
Household	42.3	49.8	41.8	Protestant	-	-	Christian	69.4	
Other	52.5	45.1	42.7	Catholic	-	-	Taoist	63.7	
-	-	-	-	Other	-	-	Folk Rel	69.8	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other	71.8	

(注) Korean and Taiwanese answers for non-necessity of children are reversed to match the Japanese counterpart.

Table 3 Determinants of Agreement with Non-Necessity of Children in Japan, Korea and Taiwan: Logit Analysis

Indep Variable Category (Japan)	Japan			Indep Variable Category (Korea)	Korea	Indep Variable Category (Taiwan)	Taiwan
	2000	2001	2002		2000		2001
	No Need Other	No Need Other	No Need Other		No Need Other		No Need Other
<u>Constant</u>	-1.0034 ***	-0.6810 *	-1.5250 ***	<u>Constant</u>	-3.7100 ***	<u>Constant</u>	-0.6554
<u>Age</u>				<u>Age</u>		<u>Age</u>	
20-29	0.8694 **	1.2760 ***	1.4159 ***	20-29	1.0272 ***	20-29	1.2177 *
30-39	0.7192 **	0.8080 **	1.2410 ***	30-39	0.7263 ***	30-39	0.8878 *
40-49	0.4283 #	0.7210 **	0.8422 **	40-49	0.7521 ***	40-49	0.9177 *
50-59	0.1261	0.2081	0.6605 **	50-59	0.3641 #	50-59	0.4243
<u>Marital Status</u>				<u>Marital Status</u>		<u>Marital Status</u>	
Divorced	-0.2264	0.1165	0.7199 **	Divorced	0.7033 ***	Divorced	0.2652
<u>Education</u>				<u>Education</u>		<u>Education</u>	
Upper Sec	0.1069	-0.1540	0.0342	Upper Sec	0.5062 ***	Upper Sec	0.2424
Junior College	0.3558	-0.0695	0.6424 **	Junior College	0.3279	Junior College	-0.0149
4-yr College	0.3052	-0.1153	0.3610	4-yr College	0.5153 ***	4-yr College	-0.2654
<u>Occupation</u>				<u>Occupation</u>		<u>Occupation</u>	
Prof/Manager	-0.0743	-0.1567	0.1083	Prof/Manager	0.2723 #	Prof/Manager	0.4706
Clerical	-0.2078	-0.2545	-0.0808	Clerical	-0.1545	Clerical	0.5678 #
Sales	-0.2176	-0.1684	-0.3614	Sales/Service	0.2206 *	Sales	0.7639 *
Service	-0.2060	-0.2713	-0.4239	-	-	Service	0.8245 *
Manual	-0.1279	-0.0286	-0.3256	Manual	-0.0558	Manual	-0.0030
Agric/fish/for	-0.5077	-1.1968 *	-0.2693	Agric/fish/for	-0.5588 *	Agric/fish/for	-1.1879 *
<u>Residence</u>				<u>Residence</u>		<u>Residence</u>	
City	0.2305	0.2769	0.3438	Metropolis	0.3822 **	2 Metropolises	0.2417
				Dong (urban)	0.0916	City	-0.0672
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>		<u>Region</u>	
Hok/Tohoku	0.3120	0.3028	0.2591	Seoul	0.0383	North	-0.6142 *
Kanto	0.6642 ***	0.2991	0.3499	Kyongido	0.2390 *	South	-0.3295
Kinki	0.4314 #	0.1532	0.3648				
Chu-Shikoku	0.2924	-0.0527	0.2419	<u>Religion</u>		<u>Religion</u>	
Kyushu	0.3682	-0.1244	0.1525	Buddhist	-0.1644 #	Buddhist	0.1386
<u>Religion</u>				Protestant	-0.2079 #	Christian	-0.4216
Personal	-0.1547	-0.5883 *	-0.3516	Catholic	-0.1357	Taoist	-0.7032 *
Household	-0.1682	-0.1189	-0.3361 #	N	8784	Folk Religion	0.0508
N	992	937	967	x squqre	1368.89	N	611
x squqre	838.91 ***	859.24 ***	790.36 ***			x squqre	639.62 ***

(Note) # p < 0.10, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

For Korea and Taiwan categories of dependent variables are reversed to match the Japanese counterpart.

Table 4 Determinants of Son Preference in Japan, Korea and Taiwan: Logit Analysis

Japan				Korea			Taiwan	
Indep Variable	2000	2001	2002	Indep Variable	2000	(TW type)	Indep Variable	2001
Category (Japan)	Son Pref Other	Son Pref Other	Son Pref Other	Category (Korea)	Son Pref Other	Son Pref Other	Category (Taiwan)	Son Pref Other
<u>Constant</u>	-1.5598 ***	-0.6173 #	-1.1979 ***	<u>Constant</u>	1.3359 ***	0.4208 ***	<u>Constant</u>	1.0518 *
<u>Age</u>				<u>Age</u>			<u>Age</u>	
20-29	0.9869 **	-0.1809	0.4026	20-29	-1.8610 ***	-1.8406 ***	20-29	-1.0655 *
30-39	0.3705	-0.2551	0.1534	30-39	-1.7075 ***	-1.7316 ***	30-39	-1.2317 **
40-49	0.4137	-0.1775	-0.1230	40-49	-1.3002 ***	-1.2017 ***	40-49	-0.7135 #
50-59	0.1755	-0.4777 *	-0.1084	50-59	-0.5660 ***	-0.4201 ***	50-59	-0.4007
<u>Marital Status</u>				<u>Marital Status</u>			<u>Marital Status</u>	
Divorced	-0.0817	0.1205	-0.1559	Divorced	-0.3014 ***	-0.2322 **	Divorced	-0.4325
<u>Education</u>				<u>Education</u>			<u>Education</u>	
Upper Sec	0.1635	-0.1427	-0.0106	Upper Sec	-0.1501 *	-0.1777 **	Upper Sec	-0.4438 #
Junior College	0.2470	-0.4553 #	-0.0049	Junior College	0.0215	-0.2787 #	Junior College	-1.0385 *
4-yr College	0.1532	-0.5862 #	-0.0861	4-yr College	-0.1439 #	-0.2687 **	4-yr College	-1.4346 **
<u>Occupation</u>				<u>Occupation</u>			<u>Occupation</u>	
Prof/Manager	-0.4425	0.2499	-0.1080	Prof/Manager	-0.2356 *	-0.4090 *	Prof/Manager	-0.0758
Clerical	-0.1527	0.2709	-0.1338	Clerical	-0.4265 **	-0.2110	Clerical	-0.1810
Sales	-0.1641	0.0474	-0.3443	Sales/Service	-0.0619	-0.0169	Sales	-0.8746 **
Service	-0.5537 #	-0.1035	0.0603	-	-	-	Service	-1.0894 **
Manual	-0.1085	0.0549	-0.2100	Manual	0.2573 ***	0.1193	Manual	0.5246 *
Agric/fish/for	0.8677 #	0.0977	0.9954 **	Agric/fish/for	0.7491 ***	0.3960 ***	Agric/fish/for	0.1425
<u>Residence</u>				<u>Residence</u>			<u>Residence</u>	
City	0.1386	-0.1291	0.1108	Metropolis	-0.1044	-0.2248 **	2 Metropolises	-0.9589 ***
				Dong (urban)	-0.1871 **	-0.2382 **	City	-0.5740 **
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			<u>Region</u>	
Hok/Tohoku	-0.5329 #	0.1145	-0.0741	Seoul	-0.1914 **	-0.3627 ***	North	0.5010 *
Kanto	-0.2438	0.2854	0.0368	Kyongjido	-0.2863 ***	-0.7665 ***	South	0.5095 *
Kinki	-0.3958	-0.1063	-0.2724					
Chu-Shikoku	-0.1329	-0.4636	0.1656	<u>Religion</u>			<u>Religion</u>	
Kyushu	-0.0358	-0.1426	0.1550	Buddhist	0.2975 ***	0.2873 ***	Buddhist	-0.1177
<u>Religion</u>				Protestant	-0.0214	-0.2406 **	Christian	-0.1006
Personal	0.5381 *	0.1452	0.1918	Catholic	-0.1612 #	-0.0667	Taoist	0.0077
Household	0.1565	0.2926	0.2538	N	8823	8823	Folk Religion	-0.0605
N	970	906	951	x square	1965.37 ***	1654.67	N	629
x square	687.13 #	719.18 ***	676.04 *				x square	574.36 ***

(Note) # p < 0.10, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

Table 5 Determinants of Preference for Small Family in Japan and Korea: Logit Analysis

Indep Variable Category (Japan)	Japan			Indep Variable Category (Korea)	Korea 2000
	2000	2001	2002		
	Small Fam Other	Small Fam Other	Small Fam Other		
<u>Constant</u>	-1.1406 ***	-1.0520 **	-0.6750 *	<u>Constant</u>	-0.0017
<u>Age</u>				<u>Age</u>	
20-29	0.9949 **	0.1679	1.0132 **	20-29	1.3259 ***
30-39	0.5487 *	0.6901 **	0.4566 #	30-39	0.7429 ***
40-49	-0.3386	-0.2905	0.2290	40-49	0.6742 ***
50-59	-0.3651	-0.4111 #	-0.0112	50-59	0.3729 ***
<u>Marital Status</u>				<u>Marital Status</u>	
Divorced	-0.1110	0.4053 #	0.2174	Divorced	0.2265 **
<u>Education</u>				<u>Education</u>	
Upper Sec	-0.1725	-0.0108	-0.2659	Upper Sec	0.1303 *
Junior College	0.0164	0.2928	-0.3083	Junior College	0.1143
4-yr College	-0.4790	0.3276	-0.1614	4-yr College	0.1067
<u>Occupation</u>				<u>Occupation</u>	
Prof/Manager	-0.3164	-0.0624	-0.3793	Prof/Manager	-0.0558
Clerical	0.0703	-0.0207	-0.3001	Clerical	-0.0700
Sales	-0.0818	0.4169	0.1680	Sales/Service	0.0168
Service	-0.5277 #	0.3260	-0.3478	-	-
Manual	-0.1040	0.0214	-0.2648	Manual	0.0354
Agric/fish/for	0.0866	-0.3695	-0.2169	Agric/fish/for	-0.4951 ***
<u>Residence</u>				<u>Residence</u>	
City	0.3425 #	0.4974 **	0.1542	Metropolis Dong (urban)	0.1132 0.2141 **
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>	
Hok/Tohoku	0.4845 #	-0.0010	0.3985 #	Seoul	0.0908
Kanto	0.7244 ***	-0.0943	0.0070	Kyongido	0.3418 ***
Kinki	0.5268 *	0.0480	0.4231 #	<u>Religion</u>	
Chu-Shikoku	0.6516 *	0.0078	0.4889 #	Buddhist	-0.2238 ***
Kyushu	0.2840	-0.6445 *	-0.2074	Protestant	-0.3695 ***
<u>Religion</u>				Catholic	-0.3618 ***
Personal	-0.5020 #	-0.2795	-0.1046	N	8725
Household	-0.2932	-0.1721	-0.1524	x squre	1909.23 ***
N	988	950	977		
x squre	809.93 ***	780.88 ***	802.07 ***		

(Note) # p < 0.10, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

Table 6 Determinants of Negative Attitude toward Mother's Work in Japan and Taiwan: Logit Analysis

Indep Variable Category (Japan)	Japan			Indep Variable Category (Taiwan)	Taiwan
	2000	2001	2002		2001
	No Work Other	No Work Other	No Work Other		No Work Other
<u>Constant</u>	0.0542	0.4090	0.4248	<u>Constant</u>	0.3988
<u>Age</u>				<u>Age</u>	
20-29	-1.4493 ***	-0.8429 *	-0.6922 *	20-29	0.0842
30-39	-0.7653 **	-0.7938 **	-0.6671 **	30-39	1.0157 **
40-49	-0.3474	-0.5000 *	-0.3130	40-49	0.8740 *
50-59	-0.0111	-0.2851	0.0259	50-59	0.5670
<u>Marital Status</u>				<u>Marital Status</u>	
Divorced	-0.6304 **	-0.1075	-0.0842	Divorced	-0.4158
<u>Education</u>				<u>Education</u>	
Upper Sec	0.5700 **	0.0881	-0.1421	Upper Sec	-0.1880
Junior College	0.1911	0.1318	-0.1071	Junior College	-0.1221
4-yr College	0.3548	0.4894	-0.4387	4-yr College	0.0750
<u>Occupation</u>				<u>Occupation</u>	
Prof/Manager	-0.7876 **	-1.0446 ***	-0.3746	Prof/Manager	-0.5201
Clerical	-0.4383 *	-0.3441	-0.7861 ***	Clerical	-0.3905
Sales	-0.3409	0.1117	-0.5597 *	Sales	-0.2309
Service	-0.7017 **	-0.5380 #	-0.6589 **	Service	-0.0465
Manual	-0.5981 **	-0.3373	-0.6653 **	Manual	-0.3122
Agric/fish/for	-0.5625	-0.5119	-0.2549	Agric/fish/for	0.5169
<u>Residence</u>				<u>Residence</u>	
City	-0.0582	-0.1571	0.1132	2 Metropolises City	0.0227 0.0105
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>	
Hok/Tohoku	0.4575 #	0.1391	-0.2167	North	0.2822
Kanto	0.2660	0.3132	-0.0107	South	0.0725
Kinki	0.2413	0.2160	-0.1011		
Chu-Shikoku	0.0999	0.0006	0.1582	<u>Religion</u>	
Kyushu	0.1970	-0.5820 *	-0.0505	Buddhist	0.0161
<u>Religion</u>				Christian	-0.2437
Personal	0.1404	0.8059 ***	0.2438	Taoist	-0.3918
Household	-0.2592	0.1230	-0.1652	Folk Religion	-0.0853
N	987	935	974	N	645
x square	854.68 ***	802.89 ***	802.78 ***	x square	607.80 ***

(Note) # p < 0.10, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

Appendix Frequency Distribution of Independent Variables for Each Country

Indep Variable Category	Japan			Indep Variable Category	Korea 2000	Indep Variable Category	Taiwan 2001
	2000	2001	2002				
<u>Age</u>				<u>Age</u>		<u>Age</u>	
20-29	6.7	5.9	6.3	20-29	12.5	20-29	9.3
30-39	20.4	19.3	20.2	30-39	30.7	30-39	31.8
40-49	26.0	25.0	27.4	40-49	27.8	40-49	33.1
50-59	33.9	34.4	32.2	50-59	19.5	50-59	18.2
(60-64)	13.1	15.4	13.9	(60-64)	9.5	(60-64)	7.6
<u>Marital Status</u>				<u>Marital Status</u>		<u>Marital Status</u>	
(Married)	90.9	90.1	90.0	(Married)	89.2	(Married)	88.1
Divorced	9.1	9.9	10.0	Divorced	10.9	Divorced	11.9
<u>Education</u>				<u>Education</u>		<u>Education</u>	
(Lower Sec)	19.5	18.1	20.2	(Lower Sec)	36.7	(Lower Sec)	51.2
Upper Sec	55.0	51.7	52.6	Upper Sec	38.4	Upper Sec	29.7
Junior College	17.1	20.2	18.9	Junior College	4.9	Junior College	10.2
4-year College	8.5	10.1	8.4	4-year College	20.0	4-year College	9.0
<u>Occupation</u>				<u>Occupation</u>		<u>Occupation</u>	
Prof/Manager	9.5	8.2	9.7	Prof/Manager	5.1	Prof/Manager	10.6
Clerical	15.4	14.4	15.7	Clerical	2.7	Clerical	11.2
Sales	9.1	9.7	6.7	Sales	15.9	Sales	10.0
Service	8.3	7.7	8.6	Service	-	Service	6.5
Manual	16.6	14.2	14.2	Manual	13.9	Manual	15.6
Agric/fish/for	2.9	2.2	3.3	Agric/fish/for	12.1	Agric/fish/for	4.4
(No Work)	38.3	43.7	41.9	(No Work)	50.4	(No Work)	41.7
<u>Residence</u>				<u>Residence</u>		<u>Residence</u>	
City	75.9	78.9	76.8	Metropolis	40.0	2 Metropolises	19.8
(Gun)	24.2	21.1	23.2	Dong (urban)	26.1	City	39.1
<u>Region</u>				(Other)	33.9	(Other)	41.1
Hokkai/Tohoku	12.7	12.3	12.6	<u>Region</u>		<u>Region</u>	
Kanto	28.5	29.6	28.0	Seoul	17.5	North	32.6
(Chubu)	19.9	20.5	22.4	Kyongido	17.4	South	39.0
Kinki	15.8	16.0	14.3	(Other)	65.2	(Central/East)	28.5
Chu-Shikoku	11.4	10.4	9.8	<u>Religion</u>		<u>Religion</u>	
Kyushu	11.8	11.2	12.8	Buddhist	32.9	Buddhist	33.4
<u>Religion</u>				Protestant		Christian	5.7
Personal	8.3	10.3	9.9	Catholic		Taoist	13.7
Household	20.8	21.3	14.9	(Other)	100.0	Folk Religion	20.5
(None)	71.0	68.4	75.2	N	8923	(Other)	27.0
N	1002	952	981	(%)	100.0	N	688
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0			(%)	100.0

(Note) () on the side of table indicates the reference category.