

States, Indonesia, Peru, Russia, and Vietnam. It seems that those from Southeast Asian countries include relatively large numbers of people of Chinese descent, that those from South American countries include overwhelmingly large numbers of people of Japanese descent, and that those of North / South Korean nationality include relatively large numbers of North / South Koreans residing in Japan. In the case of Taiwan, those from mainland China account for a little less than 50 percent, which is the highest percentage, followed by the corresponding percentages of those from Vietnam, Indonesia, the Philippines, Cambodia, Thailand, Myanmar, Hong Kong, Macao, Japan, and Malaysia, in that order. It is reported that among those from Southeast Asian countries, relatively large numbers of people of Chinese descent are included, depending on the home countries. The foregoing results can be considered to refer to the accumulated cases of international marriages concluded in the past 10 years or so, with cases such as of the following excluded: naturalization; returning to home countries; divorce, and death. Comparison with cases in Taiwan shows the following: In Japan, there are large numbers of international marriages with people of North / South Korean nationality. In Taiwan, the number of international marriages with Japanese nationals stands out. This may be a general trend such as seen in West European countries and in their former colonies. It may also be a general trend that there are many international marriages with people from neighboring countries (South Korea, China, the Philippines, etc. in the case of Japan; or Mainland China, Vietnam, the Philippines, Japan, etc. in the case of Taiwan). In both Japan and Taiwan, the influence of marriage agencies is seen (the Philippines, China, Thailand, Russia, etc. in the case of Japan; or Vietnam etc. in the case of Taiwan). In the case of Japan, due to the influence of immigration control policies, the numbers of people from Brazil and Peru (people of Japanese decent) have increased. Also, a study of average numbers of total children born according to foreign wives' nationalities shows the following: In Japan, such numbers are large in the case of wives from the Philippines, Peru, and Brazil; and corresponding numbers are small as regards wives from Russia, Vietnam, and China. In Taiwan, corresponding numbers are large in the case of wives from the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia; and such numbers are small as regards wives from Japan, China, and Vietnam.

The first column of Table 1 shows two-year groups ranges of foreign wives' ages. The average ages at first birth of foreign wives by two-year groups is as follows: In overall terms, the average age at first birth is 25.47 in Japan or 23.98 in Taiwan. Thus the average age is higher in Japan. It may be that this fact reflects late marriage and late childbirth of women in Japan. Furthermore, in both Japan and Taiwan, there is a tendency that the more advanced the age of a wife, the higher is her age at first birth. This tendency is higher in Taiwan. This fact may be a reflection of the above-mentioned tendency for Vietnamese wives to try to delay first childbirths. Next, the average ages at first birth of husbands in the second column shows that in overall terms, the average age is 34.27 in Japan or 35.29 in Taiwan. Thus the average age at first birth is higher in Taiwan than in Japan. This fact is contrary to the case with wives. Besides, in both Japan and Taiwan, there is a tendency

that the more advanced the age of a wife is, the greater is the age at first birth of her husband. This fact is a reflection of average age gaps between spouses as shown in the third column. In overall terms, the average age gap is 9.54 in Japan or 11.76 in Taiwan. The difference is a little more than two years, which shows that a difference of two years or so exists, regardless of the wives' ages. In Japan, age gaps among couples in international marriages are far larger than those among couples consisting of Japanese men and women. It seems that such differences are still greater in Taiwan. A look at average numbers of total children born shows that in overall terms, the average number is 1.03 in Japan or 0.98 in Taiwan. Thus the average number is a little higher in Japan. However, in terms of wives' year groups, there is a tendency in Japan for the average number to increase with age. In Taiwan, it is true that a similar tendency is observed in wives in their twenties, but the average number shifts to a decreasing trend in wives in their thirties. It is considered that as a result of the above, in overall terms, the average total number of children born is a little smaller in Taiwan although for wives in their twenties, the average number is larger in Taiwan than in Japan.

The fourth column of Table 1 shows average numbers of children born. In overall terms, the average number of children born is 1.23 in Japan or 0.98 in Taiwan. Thus this number is a little larger in Japan. However, in terms of wives' age groups, there is a tendency in Japan that the average number of children born increases with wives' ages, while in Taiwan, a similar tendency is observed in wives in their twenties, but in their thirties, a shift to a downward trend occurs. It is considered that as a result of the above, in overall terms, the average number of children born is a little smaller in Taiwan although the corresponding number is larger for wives in their twenties.

The fifth to eighth columns of Table 1 show distributions of the total numbers of children born. In overall terms, in Taiwan, the percentage with one child is conspicuously higher than in Japan, the percentage with two children is a little higher, and the percentage with no child, as well as the percentage with three or more children, is smaller. However, in terms of wives' year groups, in the case of Japan, percentages with high ranking numbers of children increase with age in a methodical way. In Taiwan, the following unnatural tendencies are observed: The percentage with three or more children increases gradually; but in the 30s the percentage with two children decreases; and the percentage with no child rises. The reason for the above may be that many of the foreign wives in their thirties in Taiwan are from Mainland China, where the one-child policy is being implemented, and from countries where fertility is low. It appears that in both Japan and Taiwan, the total number of children born to couples in international marriages is smaller than the corresponding number for couples other than those in international marriages. It may be that this is due to the influence of various attributes such as husbands' ages. However, available datasets do not contain data on Japanese people or Taiwanese people as comparative groups, and therefore, it is impossible to verify the above.

The ninth to eleventh columns of Table 1 show percentages of male children in the first child to third child categories. In overall terms, in the case of Japan, relevant percentages

for the first child and second child categories are 51.5 percent or so, which are at normal levels. As regards the third child category, the percentage is a little low, but this level is within the normal range if the following matters are taken into consideration: the number of instances is small; and there is a possibility that male children will begin to leave their homes when wives' ages are in the neighborhood of 35. In the case of Taiwan, however, numbers of male children are large, as is the case with couples consisting of Taiwanese men and women. Particularly, this tendency appears to be strong as regards the third child category.

Insert [Table 1].

(2) Multivariate analysis

First, Table 2 shows the results of multiple regression analysis conducted with respect to cases in Japan and Taiwan using almost the same models, with the following items taken as independent variables: foreign wives' ages at first birth; husbands' ages at first birth; age gaps between spouses (wives' age input model and husbands' age input model); and total numbers of children born. The first column of the panel for Japan and the first column of the panel for Taiwan show the results of multiple regression analysis regarding wives' ages at first birth. Wives' ages (+), husbands' ages (-), wives' home countries (- for the Philippines/ Indonesia / others), wives' living in foreign counties five years ago (+), living in cities (-), living together with husbands' parents (+), wives' academic backgrounds (+), husbands' academic backgrounds (+), wives' employment situation such as having no occupation (+), husbands' employment situation such as having no occupation (-), husbands' being engaged in blue-color jobs (-) have effects in the same direction in both Japan and Taiwan. However, wives' engaged in blue-color jobs (- for Japan, + for Taiwan) have effects in opposite directions. Furthermore, a look at the results of multiple regression analysis regarding husbands' ages at first birth as given in the second column shows the following: Wives' ages (-), husbands' ages (-), wives' home countries (- for the Philippines/ Indonesia / others), wives' living in foreign counties five years ago (+), wives' situation such as having no occupation / wives' situation such as being engaged in non-regular work (+), wives' being engaged in agriculture, forestry, or fisheries (+), and husbands' being engaged in blue-color jobs (-) have effects in the same direction in both Japan and Taiwan; but husbands' secondary education (+ for Japan, - for Taiwan), husbands' situation such as having no occupation (- for Japan, + for Taiwan), and husbands' being engaged in agriculture, forestry, or fisheries (+ for Japan, - for Taiwan) have effects in opposite directions. In multiple regression analysis of experience ages with respect to only those who have experience in demographic events such as in the first and second columns, it is a matter of course that demographic variables such as ages have great effects. In any case, relevant persons' ages have greater effects in Taiwan than in Japan. The fact that the effects exerted by wives' ages on wives' ages at first birth are

greater in Taiwan is considered to be a reflection of low marriage ages. The fact that the effects exerted by husbands' ages on husbands' ages at first birth are greater in Taiwan is considered to be a reflection of large age gaps between spouses. Furthermore, in both Japan and Taiwan, there is a tendency that ages at first birth of women from mainland China are more advanced than are those of women from Southeast Asian countries and that the Chinese women are almost certain to get married later than those from Southeast Asian countries. Also, it can be seen recently that there is an increase in late marriage and advanced age at first birth in the case of those entering Japan and Taiwan.

The third and fourth columns of Table 2 show the results of multiple regression analysis for age gaps between spouses. The former pertains to the wives' ages input model, and the latter pertains to the husbands' ages input model. The third column of each panel shows the following: Wives' ages (-), wives' home countries (- for others), living together with husbands' parents (-), wives' academic background (-), husbands' secondary education / tertiary education (-), wives' employment situation such as being engaged in non-regular work (+), husbands' employment situation such as having no occupation (+), and husbands' being engaged in agriculture, forestry, or fisheries (+) have effects in the same direction in both Japan and Taiwan; but wives' home countries (the Philippines / Thailand, + for Japan, - for Taiwan), wives' living in foreign countries five years ago (+ for Japan, - for Taiwan), living in cities (- for Japan, + for Taiwan), and husbands' being engaged in blue-color jobs (- for Japan, + for Taiwan) have effects in opposite directions. A look at the fourth column of each panel shows the following: Husbands' ages (+), wives' home countries (- for Thailand, + for Indonesia), wives' residence overseas five years ago (+), wives' educational backgrounds (-), wives' situation such as having no work (+), husbands' situation such as having no work (+), wives' being engaged in agriculture, forestry, or fisheries (+), and wives' being engaged in blue-color jobs (-) have effects in the same direction in both Japan and Taiwan; but wives' home countries (others, + for Japan, - for Taiwan) and husbands' employment situation such as being engaged in non-regular work (+ for Japan, - for Taiwan) have effects in opposite directions.

Insert [Table 2].

The fifth column of each panel of Table 2 shows the results of multiple regression analysis for the total numbers of children born. Husbands' ages (inverted U), wives' native places (+ for the Philippines / Indonesia / others), wives' residence overseas five years ago (-), residence in urban areas (-), coresidence with husbands' parents (+), wives' tertiary education (-), husbands' educational backgrounds (-), wives' employment situations such as having no work / being engaged in non-regular work (+), husbands' employment situations such as having no work (-), and couples' being engaged in agriculture, forestry, or fisheries / blue-color jobs (+) have effects in the same direction in both Japan and Taiwan. However, husbands' employment situations such as being engaged in non-regular work (- for Japan, + for Taiwan) have effects in opposite directions. The positive effect of wives' ages increases up to their late twenties in both Japan and Taiwan. In Japan, such effects continue to increase subsequently, while in Taiwan, those effects begin to decrease thereafter. Thus patterns by age are as observed in Table 1. In summary, it was shown that the effects of all independent variables are the same in both Japan and Taiwan.

Next will be shown the results of multinomial logit analysis and binary logit analysis conducted using almost the same models with the following items taken as independent variables with respect to foreign wives in Japan and Taiwan: total numbers of children born (Table 3); and sex ratios at birth by birth order (Table 4).

In the first place, the first column of each panel of Table 3 shows the following: husbands' ages (inverted U), wives' native places (+ for the Philippines / Indonesia), wives' residence overseas five years ago (+), residence in urban areas (-), coresidence with husbands' parents (+), wives' employment situations such as having no work / being engaged in non-regular work (+), husbands' situations such as having no work (-), and couples' being engaged in agriculture, forestry, or fisheries / blue-color jobs (+) have effects in the same direction in both Japan and Taiwan with respect to the odds for one child born (vs. no child born); but wives' ages (+ for Japan, -for Taiwan) and wives' tertiary education (- for Japan, + for Taiwan) have effects in opposite directions. According to the second column, husbands' ages (inverted U), wives' native places (- for China / Thailand), wives' residence overseas five years ago (-), residence in urban areas (-), coresidence with husbands' parents (+), couples' tertiary education (-), wives' employment situations such as having no work / being engaged in non-regular work (+), husbands' employment situations such as having no work (-), and couples' being engaged in agriculture, forestry, or fisheries / blue-color jobs (+) have effects in the same direction with respect to the odds for a total of two children born (vs. no child ever born), but wives' ages (+ for Japan, -for Taiwan) and husbands' employment situations such as being engaged in non-regular work (- for Japan, + for Taiwan) have effects in opposite directions. According to the third column, husbands' ages (inverted U), wives' native places (- for China), wives' residence overseas five years ago (-), residence in urban areas (-), coresidence with husbands' parents (+), couples' tertiary education (-), wives' situations such as having no work (+), and couples' being engaged in agriculture, forestry, or fisheries / blue-color jobs (+) have effects in the same

direction with respect to the odds for a total of three children born (vs. no child ever born), but wives' ages (+ for Japan, -for Taiwan) and husbands' employment situations such as being engaged in non-regular work (- for Japan, + for Taiwan) have different effects.

With respect to the results of analysis regarding sex ratios at birth by birth order, if no artificial manipulation is performed or if no bias due to any error exists, there is not thought to be any independent variables having significant effects. In reality, however, in Japan, where sex ratios in overall terms are close to normal levels, there are many significant independent variables, and thus there exist almost no independent variables that are common to Japan and Taiwan. This fact suggests that manipulation is carried out among couples in international marriages in Taiwan, irrespective of regions and groups. In Japan, the following cases show positive effects are exerted on the odds, shown in the first column of each panel, of the first child being male: Wives' ages are 25 or 26; wives' home country is Thailand; couples' educational background is secondary education; and wives' occupation is agriculture, forestry or fisheries. In Taiwan such effects are exerted in cases where wives' residences five years ago were in overseas areas; residences are in urban areas; and husbands are in employment situations such as having no work. However, according to the second column of each panel, there exists in Japan no variable that has positive effects on the odds of a second child being male (vs. female), and in Taiwan such a variable pertains only to cases where wives are engaged in blue-color jobs. In Japan, negative effects are exerted if husbands' ages are between 30 and 44, but contrary to the case of a first child, negative effects are exerted also in cases where wives are engaged in agriculture, forestry or fisheries. In Taiwan there are negative effects if the wife's country of origin is Cambodia. According to the third column of each panel, with respect to the odds of a third child being male (vs. female), positive effects are exerted both in Japan and Taiwan if wives' educational background is secondary education and so such effects are common to those two countries. In Taiwan, there is no other significant independent variable. In Japan, in addition to the above, negative effects are exerted in cases where wives' ages are between 30 and 34, as well as in cases where husbands' education is tertiary. Besides, positive effects are exerted in cases where the wives' home country is Indonesia or other and where wives' educational background is tertiary education. In fact, the effects of wives' secondary education on the positive ratios of birth of the third child are the only factor that is common to Japan and Taiwan.

Insert [Table 3].

Insert [Table 4].

Concluding remarks

The following are the results of multinomial logit analysis and binary logit analysis conducted using almost the same models with the following items taken as independent variables with respect to foreign wives in Japan and Taiwan: total

numbers of children born (Table 3); and sex ratios at birth by birth order (Table 4). It appears that in both Japan and Taiwan, the fertility of couples in international marriages is lower than that of couples consisting of spouses of the same nationality. The same tendency is observed in West European countries. It is considered that universal factors such as the following form a background to the above: poor adaptation between spouses; poor adaptation to the society in the countries of residence; anxiety about the possibility of divorce; or the relatively high frequency of expedient marriages. Also the following factors somewhat peculiar to East Asian countries are possible: conflicts between demands for nursing care of male spouses themselves or fathers / mothers in law, and foreign spouses' desire to participate in the labor force and remit money to their mother countries. In both Japan and Taiwan, the following tendencies are observed: ages at first birth of Southeast Asian female spouses are lower than those of Chinese female spouses from mainland China; ages at marriage of Southeast Asian female spouses are almost certain to be lower; and age gaps between Southeast Asian female spouses and their husbands are larger. Reasons for such tendencies may be the intention of male spouses' to realize their expectations for the birth of heirs and their traditional conception regarding the division of roles by sex and the intention by female spouses' to realize their economic expectations.

In Taiwan, it seems that a preference for male children is realized by couples in international marriages just as in the case of couples consisting of Taiwanese nationals. In view of the fact that home countries of foreign female spouses do not have a significant effect, it is considered that preference for male children in Taiwan is reflected. Also, it is often the case that with the exception of the results of analysis of sex ratios at birth, the effects of independent variables observed in multivariate analysis are similar in both Japan and Taiwan. It cannot necessarily be clarified merely by analyzing micro-data in those two countries, whether the above is due to universality or due to the peculiarity of international marriages in East Asian countries. It is considered that the effects of demographic variables are probably universal to some extent. In view of the fact that some of the socioeconomic factors conflict with each other, it may be that there exist effects peculiar to East Asian countries.

As far as seen from the above, there are limitations on survey items (in the case of Population Censuses in Japan), as well as reality-related limitations (marriage continuation periods are short in the case of the greater part of couples). For this reason, it is impossible to use techniques such as survival analysis. Therefore, caution is needed in interpretation. Since the sample size is large, it must be remembered that the effects of a considerable number of independent variables will become significant and attention must be paid to variables that do not have significant effects. Moreover, neither Japanese datasets nor Taiwan datasets have comparative groups such as couples consisting of Japanese nationals or couples consisting of Taiwanese nationals. Therefore, it is difficult to interpret the effect of each determinant. Since models are different, it is difficult to make direct comparisons with the results of analyses made

by the present writer⁴⁵⁾. Consequently, it may be necessary to make comparative studies in such a way that resemblant models to which similar limiting conditions are attached will be applied to micro-data from JGSS (Japanese General Social Surveys) or TSCS (Taiwan Social Change Surveys)

In Japan, in order to understand the present situation, sampling surveys should be carried out by referring to “A Survey of Living Status of Foreign and Mainland Chinese Spouses” conducted in 2003 by the Ministry of the Interior, Republic of China (Taiwan) and the survey performed in 2005 by the Ministry of Health and Society of the Republic of Korea. It is necessary to carry out more detailed totalization and analysis of existing government agency statistics such as Population Censuses and Vital Statistics of Population. However, as a result of the present comparative analysis, the present writer was led to recognize anew that there is a limit to the use of the Population Censuses alone in analyzing family formation behavior by foreign female spouses. There are cases where other existing government office statistical surveys include foreigners as subjects of surveys. So, it will be necessary to prepare not only multilingual survey sheets but to investigate items such as nationalities, birthplaces, languages, and religions.

Furthermore, it will be necessary to investigate and analyze measures taken by local autonomous bodies in Taiwan and Japan with regard to international marriages and their children, to include such measures in family policies, gender policies, and multicultural coexistence policies, and to carry out adjustments among policies. In fact, in Japan, various measures and policies have been implemented at the local autonomous body level with respect to foreign female spouses in international marriages and their children⁴⁶⁾. However, as regards measures and policies at the central government level, it seems that Japan is lagging behind not only Taiwan but also South Korea⁴⁷⁾. In wards of the Tokyo Metropolis, ratios of numbers of international marriages to total numbers of marriages have already exceeded 10 percent. The possibility is high that in the near future, the nationwide average of this ratio will exceed at least 10 percent, as is the case with West European countries, Taiwan, and South Korea. It will be necessary, therefore, that comprehensive social integration policies comprising various fields such as social security, workers' welfare, female protection, and language and culture education be implemented by referring to examples in those countries.

At the same time, it may be necessary that, as is the case in Taiwan, measures for foreign female spouses and their children (including declining birthrate measures) be ranked as part of human resources policies and population policies. In the Second-Term Plan for Manpower Development in the New Century (August 23, 2005) formulated by the Council for Economic Planning and Development, the Executive Yuan, Republic of China (Taiwan), not only declining birthrates and aging but also rapid increases in foreign population are mentioned as imbalanced factors in the

⁴⁵⁾ Kojima (2005 a), Kojima (2006 b)

⁴⁶⁾ Matsumoto (1995), Watanabe (2002).

⁴⁷⁾ Seol (2005).

population structure, and emphasis is placed on the importance of increase in the necessity of pluralistic culture education. Furthermore, in the Immigration Response to Present Foreign and Mainland Chinese Spouses (June 16, 2004) formulated by the said Council for Economic Planning and Development, the Executive Yuan, Republic of China (Taiwan), mention is made of the necessity of developing a pluralistic culture-oriented environment in the interest of the immigrant population⁴⁸). Moreover, in the R.O.C. Population Policy Guidelines formulated by the Executive Yuan, Republic of China (Taiwan), (June 14, 2006) there is mention of the necessity for reinforcing the social integration of immigrant population, and studies are made of the following items for that purpose: social service assistance; guarantee of the right to work; language training; and life adaptation assistance⁴⁹).

The possibility is strong that the impact of a marriage squeeze on men accompanying an imbalance in sex ratios at marriageable ages as predicted in East Asian and South Asian countries will be applied to Japan as well through the international marriage markets. So barriers to the arrival of spouses through international marriages must be removed in order not to be disadvantaged in competition in international marriage markets, and also to implement policies and measures for enhancing the attraction of domestic marriages as a countermeasure against loss of spouses. Apart from this, in the near future it will be necessary to conclude some form of international convention on international labor immigration as well as on international marriages and children of mixed marriages in the framework of ASEAN plus three (plus Taiwan plus North Korea). Prior to the above, it will be necessary to conduct joint international surveys. In any event, there is a possibility that demographic integration in Asia will be realized through international marriages⁵⁰).

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⁴⁸) Council for Economic Planning and Development, the Executive Yuan, Republic of China (Taiwan) (2005, 2004).

⁴⁹) the Executive Yuan, Republic of China (Taiwan) (2006).

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⁵⁰⁾ Kojima (2006 c).

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(National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)

Head of International Relations

Table 1. Family Formation Status by Wives' Age Class among Couples in International Marriages in Japan and Taiwan

Wives' age class	Average age at first birth		Average age gap between spouses	Average total number of children born	Distribution of percentages of total numbers of children born				Percentages of males at birth					
	Wife	Husband			No child	One child	Two children	Three or more children	First child	Second child	Third child			
Japan														
N	47,128	48,326	74,607	74,607	74,607	74,607	74,607	74,607	74,607	74,607	74,607	74,607	74,607	74,607
Total	25.47	34.27	9.54	1.03	35.2%	34.7%	23.5%	6.6%	48,361	22,500	4,941	51.4%	51.6%	50.9%
Under 25	21.30	32.28	12.22	0.60	52.4%	36.7%	9.6%	1.4%	50.1%	49.6%	58.0%	50.1%	49.6%	58.0%
25 - 26	23.15	33.26	10.60	0.78	44.1%	37.3%	15.9%	2.7%	53.6%	52.5%	53.8%	53.6%	52.5%	53.8%
27 - 28	24.28	33.88	9.95	0.95	37.1%	36.6%	21.3%	5.0%	51.0%	52.0%	51.9%	51.0%	52.0%	51.9%
29 - 30	25.40	34.41	9.54	1.04	33.9%	35.6%	24.1%	6.4%	51.5%	51.2%	51.6%	51.5%	51.6%	51.6%
31 - 32	26.37	34.66	8.96	1.15	30.7%	33.7%	27.3%	8.4%	51.5%	51.6%	52.5%	51.5%	51.6%	52.5%
33 - 34	27.25	34.88	8.30	1.23	28.9%	31.4%	29.6%	10.1%	51.1%	51.7%	47.7%	51.1%	51.7%	47.7%
Taiwan														
N	84,797	84,797	124,321	125,650	125,650	125,650	125,650	125,650	125,650	125,650	125,650	125,650	125,650	125,650
Total	23.98	35.29	11.76	0.98	32.3%	40.6%	23.9%	3.2%	84,797	34,168	4,059	54.5%	53.6%	55.9%
Under 25	21.00	34.71	13.77	0.77	38.7%	46.0%	14.4%	0.9%	54.8%	53.3%	56.6%	54.8%	53.3%	56.6%
25 - 26	23.22	34.87	11.59	1.05	27.7%	42.8%	26.8%	2.7%	54.2%	53.3%	55.0%	54.2%	53.3%	55.0%
27 - 28	24.54	35.17	10.73	1.11	27.0%	39.3%	29.3%	4.4%	54.6%	53.8%	57.6%	54.6%	53.8%	57.6%
29 - 30	25.82	35.58	10.25	1.14	27.2%	36.4%	31.4%	5.0%	54.6%	55.0%	54.7%	54.6%	55.0%	54.7%
31 - 32	27.15	36.14	9.97	1.14	29.2%	33.9%	31.3%	5.6%	54.3%	53.1%	57.0%	54.3%	53.1%	57.0%
33 - 34	28.65	36.98	9.93	1.06	34.4%	31.5%	28.4%	5.7%	53.6%	52.4%	54.1%	53.6%	52.4%	54.1%

Sources: Individual sheets from the Population Census conducted in 2000 by the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications of Japan; and individual sheets from Ministry of the Interior, Republic of China (Taiwan) (2003), "A Survey of Living Status of Foreign and Mainland Chinese Spouses."

Table 2 Determinants of Ages at First Birth, Age Gaps, and Total Numbers of Children Born Living Together, among Couples in International Marriages

	Japan				Taiwan			
	Wife's age at first birth	Husband's age at first birth	Age Gap between spouses	Total number of children born	Wife's age at first birth	Husband's age at first birth	Age Gap between spouses	Total number of children born
Constants	20.374 ***	23.764 ***	13.929 ***	0.642 ***	18.681 ***	23.695 ***	14.701 ***	0.934 ***
<u>Wife's age</u>								
25 - 26	2.100 ***	-0.007	-1.459 ***	0.128 ***	2.792 ***	-0.196 ***	-1.641 ***	0.153 ***
27 - 28	3.540 ***	-0.222 *	-2.120 ***	0.225 ***	4.418 ***	-0.433 ***	-2.276 ***	0.160 ***
29 - 30	4.874 ***	-0.700 ***	-2.543 ***	0.253 ***	5.957 ***	-0.715 ***	-2.715 ***	0.145 ***
31 - 32	6.023 ***	-1.370 ***	-3.026 ***	0.327 ***	7.468 ***	-1.032 ***	-3.125 ***	0.087 ***
33 - 34	7.009 ***	-2.154 ***	-3.547 ***	0.392 ***	9.097 ***	-1.105 ***	-3.305 ***	
<u>Husband's age</u>								
30 - 34	-0.547 ***	4.202 ***	2.868 ***	0.158 ***	-0.062 *	4.670 ***	4.088 ***	0.152 ***
35 - 39	-0.876 ***	8.444 ***	7.113 ***	0.191 ***	-0.186 ***	9.112 ***	8.045 ***	0.239 ***
40 - 44	-1.002 ***	13.133 ***	12.051 ***	0.144 ***	-0.225 ***	13.570 ***	11.760 ***	0.237 ***
45 - 49	-0.930 ***	17.758 ***	16.803 ***	0.086 ***	-0.229 ***	18.261 ***	15.783 ***	0.124 ***
50 or more	-1.099 ***	23.124 ***	23.340 ***	-0.037 **	-0.238 ***	26.757 ***	25.462 ***	-0.129 ***
<u>Wife's home country</u>								
Philippines	-1.168 ***	-1.133 ***	1.123 ***	0.391 ***	-0.577 ***	-0.705 ***	-1.741 ***	0.336 ***
Thailand	-0.050	-0.074	1.282 ***	-0.019	-0.227 ***	-0.483 ***	-2.233 ***	0.034 *
Indonesia	-1.277 ***	-1.022 ***	0.206	0.326 ***	-0.708 ***	-0.457 ***	0.858 ***	0.355 ***
Vietnam					-0.183 ***	0.255 ***	2.353 ***	0.140 ***
Cambodia					0.142 ***	0.173 **	1.867 ***	0.247 ***
South Korea	-0.062	-0.422 ***	-4.094 ***	0.113 ***				
Brazil	-0.247 **	-0.471 ***	-4.075 ***	0.129 ***				
Others (Excluding China)	-0.761 ***	-0.361 ***	-2.119 ***	0.137 ***				
<u>Wife's Residence 5 years ago</u>								
Overseas area	1.926 ***	1.731 ***	1.417 ***	-0.564 ***	-0.107 *	-0.306 ***	-3.965 ***	0.091 ***
<u>Residence</u>								
Urban area	-0.117 ***	-0.109 *	-1.285 ***	-0.114 ***	2.287 ***	2.464 ***	-0.181 ***	-0.773 ***
<u>Coresidence with husband's parents</u>								
Coresidence	0.147 ***	-0.015	-0.374 ***	0.078 ***	0.098 ***	-0.111 ***	-2.681 ***	0.152 ***
<u>Wife's educational background</u>								
Secondary	0.389 ***	0.245 ***	-0.316 ***	-0.027 **	0.063 ***	-0.014	-0.502 ***	-0.004
Tertiary	1.180 ***	0.925 ***	-1.572 ***	-0.158 ***	0.241 ***	-0.016	-1.196 ***	-0.033 ***
<u>Husband's educational background</u>								
Secondary	0.104 **	0.192 ***	-0.972 ***	-0.031 ***	0.027 *	-0.054 **	-1.728 ***	-0.011 *
Tertiary	0.261 ***	0.486 ***	-1.267 ***	-0.041 ***	0.048 *	0.018	-1.028 ***	-0.046 ***
<u>Wife's labor force participation</u>								
No work	0.834 ***	1.028 ***	0.731 ***	0.208 ***	0.824 ***	0.830 ***	0.107	0.121 ***
Non-regular work	0.053	0.226 **	0.804 ***	0.040 **	0.339 ***	0.370 ***	0.457 ***	0.053 ***
<u>Husband's labor force participation</u>								
No work	-0.323 ***	-0.023 ***	1.005 ***	-0.052 ***	-0.121 ***	0.986 ***	5.137 ***	-0.031 ***
Non-regular work	0.037	0.166 #	0.161	-0.080 ***	-0.071 **	-0.048	0.372 ***	0.042 ***
<u>Wife's occupation</u>								
Agriculture / forestry / fisheries	-0.080	0.442 #	2.003 ***	0.216 ***	0.353 ***	0.340 ***	-0.145	0.102 ***
Blue-collar job	-0.395 ***	-0.270 ***	0.569 ***	0.113 ***	0.098 **	0.046	-0.140 *	0.036 ***
<u>Husband's occupation</u>								
Agriculture	0.173	0.265 #	1.114 ***	0.077 **	-0.161 ***	-0.090 **	0.380 ***	0.116 ***
Blue-collar job	-0.153 ***	-0.170 ***	-0.779 ***	0.036 ***	-0.069 ***	-0.070 ***	-0.023	0.089 ***
N	47,127	48,325	74,606	74,606	84,796	84,796	125,649	125,649
Adj R	0.338	0.742	0.117	0.177	0.7183	0.839	0.174	0.283
Average	25.47	34.27	9.54	1.03	23.98	35.29	11.74	0.98

Sources: Individual sheets from the Population Census conducted in Japan in 2000; and individual sheets from Ministry of the Interior, Republic of China (Taiwan) (2003), "A Survey of Living Status of Note: # p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

Table 3 Determinants of Total Children Born among Couples in International Marriages in Japan and Taiwan – Multinomial Logit Analysis Results

Independent variables Categories	Japan			Taiwan		
	One child	Two children	Three or more children	One child	Two children	Three or more children
	No child	No child	No child	No child	No child	No child
<u>Constants</u>	-0.5373 ***	-1.752 ***	-4.2928 ***	-0.2556 ***	-0.9206 ***	-3.6126 ***
<u>Wife's age</u>						
25 - 26	0.1828 ***	0.5772 ***	0.7133 ***	0.3529 ***	0.7277 ***	0.9125 ***
27 - 28	0.2782 ***	0.8867 ***	1.3084 ***	0.2848 ***	0.6957 ***	1.1702 ***
29 - 30	0.2782 ***	0.9474 ***	1.4399 ***	0.2039 ***	0.6704 ***	1.1966 ***
31 - 32	0.3103 ***	1.106 ***	1.7388 ***	0.0768 **	0.5635 ***	1.1872 ***
33 - 34	0.3012 ***	1.226 ***	1.9662 ***	-0.1205 ***	0.3029 ***	0.9945 ***
<u>Husband's age</u>						
30 - 34	0.1393 ***	0.5137 ***	0.7523 ***	0.38 ***	0.7027 ***	0.7984 ***
35 - 39	0.0568 #	0.5528 ***	0.9109 ***	0.5421 ***	1.0618 ***	1.2602 ***
40 - 44	-0.0308	0.3825 ***	0.7918 ***	0.5254 ***	1.0469 ***	1.1878 ***
45 - 49	-0.0721 *	0.2572 ***	0.5297 ***	0.3312 ***	0.5367 ***	0.7362 ***
50 or more	-0.2601 ***	-0.1117 *	0.0581	-0.2844 ***	-0.402 ***	-0.6167 ***
<u>Wife's home country</u>						
Philippines	0.5782 ***	1.0505 ***	1.9418 ***	0.6155 ***	1.0325 ***	1.9989 ***
Thailand	-0.0242	0.00342	0.1753 #	-0.2905 ***	-0.0661	0.6287 ***
Indonesia	0.3797 ***	0.9816 ***	1.7061 ***	0.5575 ***	1.1805 ***	2.0929 ***
Vietnam	-	-	-	0.5018 ***	0.5626 ***	0.5101 ***
Cambodia	-	-	-	0.4823 ***	1.0432 ***	1.2922 ***
South Korea	-0.0581 *	0.2377 ***	1.0744 ***	-	-	-
Brazil	0.2144 ***	0.3123 ***	1.0146 ***	-	-	-
Others (Excluding China)	0.0492	0.3243 ***	0.9987 ***	0.0483	0.2157 **	0.789 ***
<u>Wife's Residence 5 years ago</u>						
Overseas area	-0.8042 ***	-1.7276 ***	-2.1532 ***	-1.0746 ***	-2.6788 ***	-4.2529 ***
<u>Residence</u>						
Urban area	-0.1577 ***	-0.3126 ***	-0.4848 ***	-0.0379 *	-0.169 ***	-0.2702 ***
<u>Coresidence with husbands' parents</u>						
Coresidence	0.1225 ***	0.2122 ***	0.354 ***	0.4301 ***	0.6147 ***	0.7648 ***
<u>Wife's educational background</u>						
Secondary	0.00429	-0.031	-0.1404 ***	0.093 ***	0.00224	-0.1334 **
Tertiary	-0.1083 ***	-0.3926 ***	-0.7128 ***	0.165 ***	-0.0879 *	-0.3874 ***
<u>Husband's educational background</u>						
Secondary	-0.0134	-0.0804 **	-0.1261 **	0.056 ***	-0.00413	-0.2078 ***
Tertiary	-0.0352	-0.1227 ***	-0.1891 ***	0.014	-0.1726 ***	-0.469 ***
<u>Wife's labor force participation</u>						
No work	0.7182 ***	0.6587 ***	0.6795 ***	0.3176 ***	0.4694 ***	0.5986 ***
Non-regular work	0.1224 ***	0.1697 ***	0.0323	0.224 ***	0.1596 ***	0.2535 **
<u>Husband's labor force participation</u>						
No work	-0.0728 #	-0.1901 ***	-0.1746 *	-0.0816 **	-0.1679 ***	-0.0423
Non-regular work	-0.1026 *	-0.3115 ***	-0.2582 **	0.0357	0.1551 ***	0.2943 ***
<u>Wife's occupation</u>						
Agriculture / forestry / fisheries	0.2952 *	0.6156 ***	0.7367 ***	0.174 **	0.3386 ***	0.4409 ***
Blue-collar job	0.2883 ***	0.3416 ***	0.2986 ***	0.2045 ***	0.1278 **	0.1486 #
<u>Husband's occupation</u>						
Agriculture	0.1801 *	0.2906 **	0.2892 *	0.1675 ***	0.4319 ***	0.7272 ***
Blue-collar job	0.0568 **	0.1283 ***	0.1258 ***	0.2183 ***	0.3935 ***	0.3846 ***
N	74,607			125,650		
Chi Square	74,138			84,196		
Proportion	34.7%	23.5%	6.6%	40.6%	23.9%	3.2%

Sources: Individual sheets from the Population Census conducted in Japan in 2000; and individual sheets from Ministry of the Interior, Republic of China (Taiwan) (2003), "A Survey of Living Status of Foreign and Mainland Chinese Spouses."

Note: # p < .10, * p < .05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

Table 4 Determinants of Sex Ratios at Birth by Birth Order among Couples in International Marriages in Japan and Taiwan (Binary Logit Analysis Results), as Well as Frequency Distributions of Independent Variables

Independent variables Categories	Japan				Taiwan			
	First child	Second child	Third child	Frequency distribution	First child	Second child	Third child	Frequency distribution
	Male Female	Male Female	Male Female		Male Female	Male Female	Male Female	
<u>Constants</u>	-0.0428	0.0653	0.1042	-	0.1857 ***	0.1769 *	0.3784	-
<u>Wife's age</u>								
25 - 26	0.1348 **	0.1224	-0.2311	0.0962	-0.0125	-0.0133	-0.0707	0.1528
27 - 28	0.0283	0.1059	-0.2948	0.157	0.00484	-0.00363	0.0315	0.1449
29 - 30	0.0469	0.0829	-0.3429	0.2138	0.00961	0.04	-0.1003	0.1354
31 - 32	0.0438	0.1036	-0.3042	0.2377	-0.00168	-0.0397	-0.0143	0.1128
33 - 34	0.0276	0.1068	-0.4965 *	0.209	-0.0277	-0.0702	-0.1322	0.0869
<u>Husband's age</u>								
30 - 34	0.00147	-0.1354 *	0.0353	0.2042	-0.0135	-0.0367	-0.0624	0.224
35 - 39	-0.021	-0.1116 *	0.0995	0.2046	-0.00402	-0.056	-0.1631	0.3103
40 - 44	-0.0415	-0.1353 *	0.0442	0.171	-0.0146	-0.0379	-0.1429	0.223
45 - 49	-0.00508	-0.0675	0.1029	0.1465	-0.0214	-0.058	-0.1518	0.0899
50 or more	0.0521	-0.0504	0.0889	0.135	0.00236	0.00329	-0.0327	0.0575
<u>Wife's home country</u>								
Philippines	0.0289	-0.00504	0.1702	0.4231	-0.00343	-0.00302	-0.083	0.0195
Thailand	0.0743 #	0.0432	0.2141	0.0765	-0.00397	-0.0455	-0.0481	0.0164
Indonesia	0.0287	-0.0775	0.6593 #	0.0084	0.0168	-0.0012	-0.0744	0.114
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	0.000391	-0.0376	-0.1042	0.351
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-0.0592	-0.1185 #	0.1015	0.0223
South Korea	0.0354	-0.0271	0.1082	0.1748	-	-	-	-
Brazil	0.0106	-0.0302	0.0249	0.0264	-	-	-	-
Others (Excluding China)	0.0393	0.0606	0.2901 #	0.0776	-0.074	0.1147	-0.1523	0.0147
<u>Wife's Residence 5 years ago</u>								
Overseas area	-0.00898	-0.0311	-0.00676	0.3747	0.0505 **	-0.00711	0.0437	0.6705
<u>Residence</u>								
Urban area	-0.0102	-0.0194	0.00314	0.7356	0.0416 *	0.0412	-0.0611	0.2099
<u>Coresidence with husbands' parents</u>								
Coresidence	-0.0382	0.0236	0.00344	0.1986	-0.0214	0.0092	-0.0446	0.5418
<u>Wife's educational background</u>								
Secondary	0.0401 #	-0.0538	0.1719 *	0.5034	0.00339	-0.0372	0.1756 *	0.2468
Tertiary	0.0389	-0.0246	0.188 *	0.2597	-0.00432	-0.0217	-0.0837	0.0846
<u>Husband's educational background</u>								
Secondary	0.0396 #	0.0559	-0.1092	0.4968	0.00751	0.00895	0.0437	0.3987
Tertiary	0.0312	0.0111	-0.2219 *	0.2745	0.00398	0.0085	0.0757	0.1227
<u>Wife's labor force participation</u>								
No work	-0.0023	0.0082	-0.0445	0.7254	-0.0391	-0.0105	0.0612	0.7272
Non-regular work	0.0261	-0.0637	0.0356	0.0981	-0.0531	0.0126	0.1671	0.0994
<u>Husband's labor force participation</u>								
No work	-0.00648	0.0484	-0.0756	0.0529	0.0637 *	0.0418	0.0986	0.0664
Non-regular work	0.0463	0.0578	0.2015	0.0409	-0.0122	0.0426	0.0246	0.1099
<u>Wife's occupation</u>								
Agriculture / forestry / fisheries	0.3388 **	-0.3724 *	0.0837	0.0087	-0.0148	0.0716	-0.00654	0.0179
Blue-collar job	-0.0155	0.0542	0.0965	0.1155	0.0444	0.0982 #	0.0534	0.0705
<u>Husband's occupation</u>								
Agriculture	-0.0764	0.0234	-0.0684	0.0194	0.0281	0.0571	-0.1121	0.093
Blue-collar job	-0.0155	0.0156	0.1034	0.4941	0.0106	0.0208	0.0296	0.3788
N	48,361	22,500	4,941	74,607	84,797	34,168	4,059	125,650
Chi Square	27,830 ***	15,502 ***	4,451 ***	-	37,810 ***	22,123 ***	4,290 ***	-
Proportion	51.4%	51.6%	50.9%	-	54.5%	53.6%	55.9%	-

Sources: Individual sheets from the Population Census conducted in Japan in 2000; and individual sheets from Ministry of the Interior, Republic of China (Taiwan) (2003), "A Survey of Living Status of Foreign and Mainland Chinese Spouses."

Note: # p < .10, * p < .05, **p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

第3部 外国人 IT 技術者調査

序章 調査概要：調査目的と対象・方法

1. 調査の目的

本調査は、平成16年度厚生労働科学研究費補助金（政策科学推進研究事業）「人口減少に対応した国際人口移動政策と社会保障政策の連携に関する国際比較研究」における「外国人IT技術者の就労・生活と政策的対応に関する調査（IT外国人調査）」として、早稲田大学現代政治経済研究所が業務受託し、実施したものである。研究業務受託期間は2004年7月1日から2005年3月18日であり、調査の実査時期は2004年11月より2005年1月末日までである。より具体的には以下のような問題意識の下に本調査は実施されている。

すなわち、主として「技術」の在留資格をもつ外国人IT技術者、とりわけソフトウェア技術者の日本における就労の状況・キャリア計画と生活・家族構成の実態とそれに付随する諸課題を客観的に明らかにし、もって、日本の経済政策、産業政策、労働政策、社会保障政策、それに人口政策等の策定における客観的、基礎的資料を得ることが、本調査の主たる目的である。

2. 対象と方法

上記の目的を達成するために、早稲田大学現代政治経済研究所内に調査委員会（メンバー・リストは本報告書の末尾に添付した通りである）を組織し、調査対象の確定、ならびに、それにふさわしい調査方法の選択について検討を行った。

まず、調査方法としては、全般的な傾向を捕らえることが重要ということで紙面の郵送法によるアンケート調査を実施することとした。アンケート調査を実施するに当たっては、日本における外国人IT技術者、とりわけソフトウェア技術者という調査対象母集団を確定する必要がある。そうでないと、後ほどアンケートの調査票の有効性を推し量ることができないためである。

ここで最大の課題は、調査対象母集団の規模がはっきりとは分かっていないということである。確かに、「技術」の在留資格をもつ外国人登録者数は、1998年には15,242人であったが、1999年15,668人、2000年16,531人、2001年19,439人、2002年20,717人と傾向的に増大しており、また、2002年の20,717人の内訳は、中国11,433人（全体の52.6%）、韓国・朝鮮2,682人（同12.9%）、インド1,759人（同8.5%）、フィリピン759人（同3.7%）などとなっている(1)。問題はこのうちの何人が、われわれが対象とするIT技術者に該当するかである。さらに、在留資格が「技術」出ない者、例えば「人文知識・国際業務」や「企業内転勤」などの外国人も、本調査でも明らかかなように、ITやソフトウェア技術に従事している場合がある。こうして、外国人IT技術者のうちのソフトウェア技術者の全体数を捕捉することは困難であるが、ある論者によると「現時点で日本で働く外国人IT技術者は（6千人以上であるが一引用者）1万人に達することはないだろう(2)」ということになる。したがって、ここでは、これくらいのおおよその母数と解釈しておくことにせざるを得ない。

他方、(社)電子情報技術産業協会、(社)日本パーソナルコンピュータソフトウェア協会、(社)情報サービス産業協会の3団体がそれぞれの会員企業に対して行った調査によると、2003年度末において、251社の回答企業（回収率30.4%）のうち、外国人技術者を雇用する企業は104社、41.4%であった(3)。また、そこで雇用される外国人技術者は1,271人であった。この外国人技術者の国籍別内訳は、中国676人（全体の53.2%）、韓国353人（同27.8%）、インド（同7.2%）、フィリピン29人（同2.3%）となっていた。さらに、1,271人の外国人技術者を就労形態別に分けると、正社員659人（全体の51.8%）、契約・パート・アルバイト67人（同5.3%）、それに派遣・他社からの常駐社員545人（同42.9%）となっており、外国人技術者は正社員以外に派遣等で就労している場合が多いと考えられる。