

48.1% in 2005, and 49.99% in 2009 respectively (Council of Labor Affairs, 2009). A survey on 'female child care and employment' done in 2006 shows that the percentage of full time mothering for child under 3-year old is reduced from 84.71% in 1979 to 76.96% in 1985, 69.65% in 2003 and 65.79% in 2006 (DGBAS, 2006). Even though such a social change, the percentage (65%) to stay at home to take care of children is much higher than the female not in the labour market in general (51%). It means that most females still choose to care child under 3-year old by themselves. Another 35% families might send their babies to private care center or by their relatives like mother-in-law.

Such a low child care provision by the state results in low fertility, as one interviewee replied the question 'why do you decide to have only one child' as "if the government helps to bring up the children, I will have more....The government provides NT\$5,000 (about US\$160) for every birth. Ridiculous! Who will give a birth for that amount of money!" The child care work is done by females in Taiwan's gender culture, and low child care regime makes the care burden falling on female's shoulders.

But different classes have different percentages of taking care of child by themselves. The higher educated a woman is, the less she takes care of the child by herself (See Table 9 below). 83.42% of those females with education less than junior high school (9

years education) takes care of their children under the age of three by themselves, while the percentage for senior high school (12 years) and tertiary school educated females are 62.42% and 35.72% respectively. However, the percentage of hiring nanny to take care of children increases with the increase of education. About one out of five tertiary educated females (19.78%) hire nanny to help, while the percentage is only 1.62% for female with education less than 9 years. This table also shows that higher educated women could hire migrant workers to help child care, which is only affordable for higher income family. Without state's support of pre-school child care, and the marketization of care industry, money becomes key factor to arrange child care in different ways by different classes. Higher income family could hire private nanny or migrant worker to shoulder the child care burden, while low income family has to do it by themselves.

Regarding elderly care, it is also the female who is taking the responsibility. Table 10 shows that about 70% of the family carers for long-term sick family members are females. Another table shows that the cared persons are mainly parents (29.5%), spouses' parents (12.2%), spouses (20.6%) and children (29.2%).

24% of the surveyed cared persons are physically handicapped, 8.4% are mentally handicapped, 19% are intelligence handicapped, 14.9% are dementia, and 21.3% are stroke

illness. Such serious illness are mostly cared by family members, and the state provides very little support.

Some families are able to hire migrant workers to share the care work, but among these families, only 8.5% of them hire migrant care workers. 26.3% of the family hire in-house service providers, which is partially subsidized by the government. But most families still use family members to assist such heavy care work, like siblings, spouses or children to help.

Who takes care of elderly people aged over 65? Survey in 2005 shows the main carers are spouses (21%), sons (30%), daughters (15%) and daughter-in-laws (8%), while only 3% of the families hire migrant care workers, and 8% hire domestic care workers.

However, for elderly aged over 65 and handicapped, more families hire migrant workers (12.4%). We can also see the gendered care phenomenon. If the elderly is male, major carers are wife and son, while the female elderly are cared by daughter-in-laws, female migrant care workers, sons, and daughters.

IMMIGRANT WIFE AND CARE DEFICIT

According to the general survey of life conditions of immigrant spouses in 2008 (MOI, 2009), 61.9% of marriage immigrant women have children. According to Wang's survey in 2000, on average, Vietnamese women are pregnant within six months of arriving in

Taiwan. Some 73 per cent said that child care responsibilities are undertaken by themselves, and only 9 per cent said it was undertaken by both the wife and the husband (Wang 2001).

About half of the foreign spouse family (49.3%) has only one person working as the major income, and 30% of the families have two persons working. The main reason why female marriage migrants do not have a job is to take care of family (97%). These international families do not have high income. 21.2% of the families have income between NT\$30,000 to NT\$40,000 (US\$1,000 to 1,350) per month, and 17.2% of the families have income between NT\$20,000 to NT\$30,000 (US\$650 to 1,000).

If the marriage immigrant women have a job, 39% of them work as "unskilled manual labor", and another 30% work as "clerical and salespersons". It means that about 70% of the employed immigrant spouses work in the low income and unskilled sector (Ministry of Interior, 2009). Another official research reports that about 63% of working migrant women earned less minimum wage (US\$530 per month), while another 30% earned between minimum wage and US\$900 per month (National Immigration Agency, 2009: 83). Taiwanese women's average monthly income is about NT\$30,000, but the working migrant women earn much less. 47% of them earn less than NT\$20,000 (US\$650), 22.7% of them earn between NT\$20,000 and NT\$30,000 (US\$650 to 1,000), and 12.3% earn less than NT\$10,000

(US\$350). In other words, 83% of working migrant women earn less than average working Taiwanese women. Many of them are not satisfied with their work, and the main reason is wage too low (74%), and another 20% complained working time too long.

We have discussed the general care deficit situation in Taiwan, and its relations with gender culture. We also briefly discussed the strategies by different classes in coping with the care deficit, ie., higher income family hires migrant workers, while low income family needs family members to tackle the problem. Following we will use fieldwork stories to illustrate our argument that marrying a female foreign spouse is the strategy to cope with care deficit in these international families.

Marrying a foreign spouse will have one more family member to do the domestic work. In addition to traditional culture to continue the patrilineal system, the addition of a labor force to the family is also important. Like the story of Luan, who got pregnant as soon as she arrived in Taiwan, but she still had to do all the domestic work, including looking after her bed-ridden father-in-law. In the first year her husband and mother-in-law abused her physically, and her husband wanted to divorce her. One night she had a fight with her husband's family, and she asked her sister's husband to help. He came and teased Luan's mother-in-law: "Is she your daughter-in-law or a foreign domestic worker?" She replied calmly: "Both daughter-in-law and foreign

worker." Her reply vividly portrays the dual role of the immigrant wife in Taiwanese families. As a daughter-in-law, she has to deliver a son, to serve her parents-in-law and her husband; as a foreign worker, she has to do all the domestic work like an imported domestic helper.

Child Care Disputes

Khoa knew her husband through marriage brokerage. An important motivation for her to marry A-fa is the wish to find a job in Taiwan to make money, and to remit home as the filial duty to her natal family. When she was selected by A-fa in HCMC, she was not concerned about her husband's appearance and their age difference. "We are thirty four years apart. My father works so hard, but my family is still very poor. I just want to help my parents to get more money," she said. To be a filial daughter and to have some money at her own disposal are major goals to live in Taiwan. If the husband family cannot satisfy the needs, the discord between husband and wife would arise, especially the immigrant wife is confined at home to do the domestic work without getting any money reward.

Khoa has her two babies as soon as she landed Taiwan. In the first few years, she lived with her mother-in-law, and she helped to take care of the children to let Khoa worked outside. But such an arrangement of child care was disrupted after her mother-in-law passed away. From A-fa's point of view, it is mother's responsibility to take care of the children. He

complained that “I gave her NT\$15,000 (about US\$500) a month in addition to food expenditure. She did not want.... She went to an electronic factory to work even when the baby was only two months old.” Who would take care of the babies? A-fa had stable income before the birth of the second baby, but after his mother died, and Khoa did not want to take care of the babies, he had to stay at home, and it resulted to the dismissal of his job later. He said angrily that “if I could work without worry, I could have monthly income more than NT\$40,000 (US\$1,350), which is the manager level wage. The house is self-owned... Where could she find such a good husband?” He had discussed with Khoa to find a job in the neighborhood so that she could take care of kids. He said that “she can work, but she has to put child care in the first place. She has to get children back after school, and prepare dinner for them.” But Khoa declined this suggestion. She prefers to work, and spends money to hire nanny to care children. She even proposed to give A-fa NT\$30,000 (US\$1,000) a month to cover child care cost. It irritates A-fa, “in Taiwan, how much a university graduated can earn? She has not yet got ID card, and if she does not work in the sex industry, how could she earn so much money?” said A-fa.

As we mentioned above, most immigrant women earn less than NT\$20,000, and that is not enough to support the family to hire a nanny to take care of baby under 3 years old, which costs about NT\$10,000 to NT\$15,000 in

urban area. The husband family normally does not want the wife go out to work, or other family members should take the child and/or elderly care responsibility. The public child and elderly care system is so poor that every family has to find a way to resolve the care deficit problems. Like A-fa's case, since the government does not provide free child care, nor the enterprises support male child care, it makes A-fa have to choose either to lose his job, or to leave his babies to private care market. Marketization of care is only available to higher income family, while it creates the dilemma for low income family.

If low income family does not have enough money to deal the care deficit problem, the traditional gender culture plays the role to push wife to do the housework. In these international families, immigrant wives are out of question the persons expected to care the children, as A-fa expects Khoa to do it. Another interviewee Nhan told us that “he blamed me for not taking care of baby well. If the baby cried, he started to scold me, even beat me.” Ngoc said: “I was only 19 years old, and had never had a baby before. I did not know how to care for a child and no one helped me. My natal family was not with me, and when the baby cried, I did not know how to cope. I was very tired, but my husband never gave a hand. He even beat me!” Ling experienced similar situation. Her mother-in-law or sister-in-law never took care of her after the birth of first baby. Her husband disappeared two days to play video games outside. She was mad, and

went to the video game place to find him, but he was unhappy, and beat her. Afterwards she decided to leave home and stayed alone with the baby, but her husband demanded to go with her. She declined, "he never helps. I told him, if you help to care the baby, I can go to work. Otherwise the monthly income of NT\$20,000 (US\$700) is not enough for all expenditure. Why it is me to take all the responsibility?" Ling has the idea of sending kid to Vietnam to get cared by her mother, but her husband opposes it, fears the kid would never return. The child care and getting a job to meet family expenditure is still a headache for Ling.

Elderly Care Dispute

Ling was expected to take care of her mother-in-law as soon as she arrived Taiwan. She got pregnancy very soon, but she needed to find some income source for her own use, and to save some money to remit her natal family in Vietnam, since her husband did not give her any money. He was unemployed at that time. During the pregnancy period she did some work put out by a factory to paste papers on toys, which gave her about NT\$6,000 (US\$200) income, but her husband demanded her to stop, for "he feared that I would not have time to take care of my mother-in-law." Other family members also regarded the elderly care duty should be taken by her, since she and her husband lived in his brother-in-law's house, and her brother-in-law told her "to take care of mother-in-law. It is fine with me. When I stayed with them, I did the job well. But after the birth

of my baby, it is very difficult for me.... Their family members said that they took care of me, gave me a place to live, so if I did not take care of their mother, they would starve us...."

Luan lives with parents-in-law, and she needs to take care of them and her two daughters. She needs to take care of her bed-ridden father-in-law, and from time to time needs to wake up to move his body at night. "My sister's husband is not rich, but they are happy. She has freedom, and goes anywhere she likes. Her husband does not control her. My life is different. After marriage, I had to stay at home to take care of my bed-ridden father-in-law. My mother-in-law made me cook and clean. I was not allowed to go out. My mother-in-law prohibited me from meeting friends. She does not like my Vietnamese friends", she said. The elderly care work is fulfilled by her only, and other family members do not give a hand.

Housework Dispute

These female immigrant wives need to face the housework every day. Normally no one would help them, who are supposed to work hard as 'foreign workers'. Minh complained that "their house was a big mess. When I entered [in the first day], I thought that I had stepped into the wrong place. It seemed that no one had cleaned it before. It was messy, disorderly, dusty and dirty. I spent a whole week cleaning it." Another interviewee Hien also complained: "All domestic work was done by me, and from time to time my father-in-law gave me NT\$1,000 (US\$30) a month. One month was

only worth US\$30! I was pregnant and did all the work, and it was worth only US\$30? I had no money at all at that time to buy something I want."

Huong lived with her brother-, sister-, parents-in-law, and she was expected to take care of all housework, including cooking, laundry, cleaning. She complained that "my sister-in-law is very fat, lazy, does nothing at home, and ordered me to work all the time. She woke me up at six o'clock in the morning to cook. My husband worked in Taipei at that time, and only returned home in the weekend." One day she told her sister-in law "to wash your own underwear", and she got mad, "she hit me, scratched my hair and head to hit the fridge, threatened to expel me." She complained this to her husband and mother-in-law, but got no sympathy from them. All housework seemed her duty to do.

CONCLUSIONS

In the paper we argue that the care deficit in Taiwan is one major reason to go cross-border marriage for low income family in addition to gender and cultural explanations. Taiwan is classified as low public care regime, and most care work is left to the market. Under this circumstance, different classes use different ways to cope with care deficit.

For high income class, they have enough money to hire migrant worker to care children and elderly, and wives have time and money to perform intensive motherhood. For middle class family, they cannot afford intensive

motherhood sine they need to work to support family economy, nor can they hire migrant worker to do the care work. They might send kids to private kindergarten, to after-school care center, and hire part-time in-house service provider to care elderly. However, they still need to do the housework by themselves. For low income family, they do not have money to hire anyone to assist, and the family members need to do the work, ie., to care the children and elderly by themselves. Since the care work is supposed to do by female family members, to marry a foreign wife is a way to tackle the care deficit problem for this class.

However, the conflicts often arise when the expectations between husband family and immigrant wife are different. Husband family needs a cost-free labor to care the children and elderly, but the wife needs money to fulfill her duty as filial daughter and mother. If the husband cannot provide economic security, the wife needs to find a way out, and the care deficit problem becomes the focal point of dispute. Such disputes are embedded in the Taiwan's specific gender, and class structures, which cannot easily resolved without the intervention of state's welfare policy.

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Table 1 Marriages of TW with Foreigners

Year	Married couples	Nationals		Foreigners (including China)					
				Subtotal		China		Other Foreigners	
		couples	%	couples	%	couples	%	couples	%
2000	181,642	136,676	75.24	44,966	24.76	23,628	13.01	21,338	11.75
2001	170,515	124,313	72.90	46,202	27.10	26,797	15.72	19,405	11.38
2002	172,655	123,642	71.61	49,013	28.39	28,906	16.74	20,107	11.65
2003	171,483	116,849	68.14	54,634	31.85	34,991	20.40	19,643	11.45
2004	131,453	100,143	76.18	31,310	23.82	10,972	8.35	20,338	15.47
2005	141,140	112,713	79.86	28,427	20.14	14,619	10.36	13,808	9.78
2006	142,669	118,739	83.23	23,930	16.78	14,406	10.10	9,524	6.68
2007	135,041	110,341	81.71	24,700	18.29	15,146	11.22	9,554	7.07
2008	154,866	133,137	85.97	21,729	14.03	12,772	8.25	8,957	5.78

Source: Immigration Bureau, MOI (2009). [http://www.immigration.gov.tw/aspcode/9805/外籍配偶人數與大陸\(含港澳\)配偶人數.xls](http://www.immigration.gov.tw/aspcode/9805/外籍配偶人數與大陸(含港澳)配偶人數.xls). Accessed on <07/07/2009>.

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Table 2 Newly born babies by mother's original nationality

Year	number		Mother's original nationality			
			Native		Foreign	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
2000	305,312	100.00	282,073	92.39	23,239	7.61
2001	260,354	100.00	232,608	89.34	27,746	10.66
2002	247,530	100.00	216,697	87.54	30,833	12.46
2003	227,070	100.00	196,722	86.63	30,348	13.37
2004	216,419	100.00	187,753	86.75	28,666	13.25
2005	205,854	100.00	179,345	87.12	26,509	12.88
2006	204,459	100.00	180,556	88.31	23,903	11.69
2007	204,414	100.00	183,509	89.77	20,905	10.23
Subtotal	2,426,523	100.00	2,183,314	89.98	243,209	10.02

Source: MOI (2009). www.edu.tw/files/site_content/B0013/overview77.xls. Accessed on 06/06/2009.

Note: Those Chinese and foreign female spouses are counted as natives if they have naturalized.

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Table 3. Age of Interviewed Taiwanese spouses Units : persons ; %

	Subtotal		15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over 65
	Persons	%						
Total	175,909	100.0	0.9	24.8	46.4	15.7	3.2	9.1
Sex								
Male	167,505	100.0	0.7	24.4	46.9	15.4	3.2	9.4
Female	8,404	100.0	4.7	32.4	37.3	20.1	4.0	1.5
Their Spouses								
Foreign	82,358	100.0	1.2	27.7	52.5	14.8	2.4	1.5
Chinese	93,551	100.0	0.7	22.2	41.1	16.4	3.9	15.7

Source: MOI (2004).

Table 4 Education of Interviewed Taiwanese spouses Units : persons ; %

	Subtotal		illiterate	Primary	Junior High	Senior High	Tertiary
	Persons	%					
Total	175,909	100.0	1.4	14.8	34.6	35.9	13.2
Their Spouses							
Foreign	82,358	100.0	0.6	12.9	40.2	35.4	10.9
Chinese	93,551	100.0	2.1	16.5	29.7	36.3	15.3

Source: MOI (2004).

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Table 5 Education of Interviewed Immigrants Units : persons %

	Subtotal		Illiterate	Primary	Junior High	Senior High	Tertiary
	Persons	Persons					
Total	175,909	100.0	2.6	25.0	37.8	24.6	10.1
Foreign	82,358	100.0	2.9	31.9	34.6	21.2	9.4
SE Asia	78,824	100.0	3.0	33.1	35.7	21.3	6.9
Other	3,534	100.0	0.3	5.6	10.3	19.0	64.8
Chinese	93,551	100.0	2.3	18.8	40.6	27.5	10.8

Source: MOI (2004).

Table 6 Selected Demographic Data in Taiwan, 1975-2007

Year	Population	Number of Women aged 15~49	Total Fertility Rate (‰)	Newly born babies	Unmarried Males aged 30~44	Unmarried Females aged 30~44	Percentage aged over 65 (%)	International migration	
								Inbound	Outbound
1975	16,223,089	3,919,805	2,840	369,349	131,754	44,081	3.5	17,639	16,426
1976	16,579,737	4,047,219	3,085	425,125	121,715	45,205	3.6	15,466	15,426
1977	16,882,053	4,172,297	2,700	397,373	119,123	47,450	3.8	14,272	21,875
1978	17,202,491	4,294,491	2,715	410,783	119,797	56,250	4.0	15,818	22,371
1979	17,543,067	4,415,681	2,670	424,034	126,937	61,473	4.1	14,281	18,166
1980	17,866,008	4,533,257	2,515	413,881	140,171	73,834	4.3	13,847	15,988
1981	18,193,955	4,648,047	2,455	414,069	151,692	82,529	4.4	14,377	11,142

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1982	18,515,754	4,757,502	2,320	405,263	162,154	90,267	4.5	14,007	13,370
1983	18,790,538	4,857,683	2,170	383,439	175,961	102,260	4.7	14,011	17,295
1984	19,069,194	4,959,369	2,055	371,008	191,871	111,850	4.9	14,765	22,513
1985	19,313,825	5,058,530	1,880	346,208	214,080	124,954	5.1	16,902	32,878
1986	19,509,082	5,146,231	1,680	309,230	234,795	137,471	5.3	19,228	30,733
1987	19,725,010	5,230,176	1,700	314,024	257,521	149,927	5.5	26,993	40,745
1988	19,954,397	5,313,456	1,855	342,031	286,339	163,304	5.7	30,778	38,840
1989	20,156,587	5,390,622	1,680	315,299	313,169	183,199	6.0	33,492	33,167
1990	20,401,305	5,464,196	1,810	335,618	347,406	204,604	6.2	31,391	25,518
1991	20,605,831	5,551,085	1,720	321,932	381,882	220,025	6.5	27,723	41,062
1992	20,802,622	5,643,283	1,730	321,632	417,086	238,576	6.8	30,553	47,151
1993	20,995,416	5,732,819	1,760	325,613	448,956	257,277	7.1	38,059	48,495
1994	21,177,874	5,838,714	1,755	322,938	491,954	279,187	7.4	41,113	41,743
1995	21,357,431	5,953,671	1,775	329,581	521,722	290,663	7.6	51,855	78,420
1996	21,525,433	6,061,425	1,760	325,545	543,280	296,164	7.9	67,089	119,144
1997	21,742,815	6,160,153	1,770	326,002	560,547	307,252	8.1	77,720	66,644
1998	21,928,591	6,247,214	1,465	271,450	588,284	324,971	8.3	47,754	10,776
1999	22,092,387	6,313,071	1,555	283,661	606,860	346,062	8.4	40,833	34,258
2000	22,276,672	6,352,815	1,680	305,312	620,066	367,632	8.6	44,302	38,674
2001	22,405,568	6,359,382	1,400	260,354	635,570	390,665	8.8	40,479	44,086
2002	22,520,776	6,346,621	1,340	247,530	650,001	413,461	9.0	42,311	45,846

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2003	22,604,550	6,341,051	1,235	227,070	668,308	437,631	9.2	37,305	49,560
2004	22,689,122	6,332,149	1,180	216,419	698,770	467,129	9.5	50,776	47,185
2005	22,770,383	6,320,814	1,115	205,854	730,054	498,121	9.7	52,520	37,140
2006	22,876,527	6,313,944	1,115	204,459	781,010	543,172	10.0	80,239	42,247
2007	22,958,360	6,307,957	1,100	204,414	821,419	579,659	10.2	82,428	63,150

Source: MOI (2009). <<http://www.ris.gov.tw/ch4/static/st20-12.xls>>

Table 7 Division of labor in domestic work, by gender (2002)

	male	female	together	others	unanswered	subtotal
Laundry	6.69%	71.57%	15.12%	5.35%	1.26%	100%
Simple home repairs	69.92%	7.56%	9.29%	12.44%	0.79%	100%
Taking care of sick family members	5.51%	34.33%	49.61%	5.43%	5.12%	100%
Shopping for food	6.85%	65.91%	16.61%	8.43%	2.20%	100%
House cleaning	6.22%	58.43%	26.61%	7.56%	1.18%	100%
cooking	4.80%	70.31%	13.31%	9.37%	2.20%	100%
Daily shopping	7.87%	49.45%	34.57%	6.54%	1.57%	100%
Average	15.41%	51.08%	23.59%	7.87%	2.05%	100%

Source: Calculated from 'The General Survey of Taiwan's Social Change, 2002', Social Research Data Archive, Academia Sinica, Taipei.

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Table 8 Time spent on housework by married female, aged 15 to 65 (2006)

Unit: hour

Item	Subtotal	Child care		Elderly Care		Housework	
Total	4.07		2.94		1.92		2.53
Employment Status							
Employed	3.38		2.30		1.45		2.10
Unemployed	4.25		3.02		1.72		2.56
Non Labor Force	4.84		3.83		2.26		3.01

Source: Ministry of Interior (2007) "95年婦女婚育與就業調査".

Table 9 How to care the youngest child by married woman, aged 15 to 64 (2006)

Unit: %

Items	Child under 3 y.o.				Child aged between 3 and 6			
	Subtotal	Under Junior HS	Senior HS	Tertiary	Subtotal	Under Junior HS	Senior HS	Tertiary
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Self	65.79	83.42	62.42	35.72	36.78	49.07	30.56	18.10
Parents	24.99	14.41	28.35	40.76	10.27	7.24	11.62	15.25
Other Relatives	1.06	0.51	1.20	1.92	0.32	0.26	0.32	0.48
Nanny	7.48	1.62	7.28	19.78	1.26	0.40	1.24	3.44
Migrant worker	0.34	-	0.30	1.08	0.19	0.11	0.17	0.42
Working place care center	0.07	-	0.05	0.27	0.33	0.10	0.20	1.18
Public Care center	0.02	-	0.05	0.03	11.79	12.69	11.29	10.48
Private Care Center	0.22	0.05	0.30	0.43	39.05	30.13	44.60	50.65
Other	0.02	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Interior (2007) "95年婦女婚育與就業調査".

Table 10 Who cares family members? By gender (2007)

	Frequency	%	Valid %
Female	441	69.6	70.4
Male	185	29.2	29.6
Subtotal	626	98.7	100
Missing		8	1.3
Total	634	100	

Source: 社團法人中華民國家庭照顧者關懷總會 (2007) < 2007 家庭照顧者現況調查報告.
http://www.familycare.org.tw/db/pdfs/upload/journal/2007research_24424512.pdf. Accessed on
<2010/10/06>.

Table 11 Relationship with the Cared person (unit: %)

Relationship	Cases	%
4a Parents	193	29.50%
4b Spouse's parents	80	12.20%
4c Siblings	26	4.00%
4d Spouse	135	20.60%
4e Children	191	29.20%
4f Grandparents	12	1.80%
4g Spouse's grandparents	1	0.20%
4h Friend's children	1	0.20%
4i Grand-children	2	0.30%
4k Spouse's siblings	3	0.50%
4l Employer's wife	2	0.30%
4m Co-habitant	2	0.30%
4n Divorced husband	1	0.20%
4o Relative's children	2	0.30%
4p Other	3	0.50%
Total	654	100.00%

Source: 社團法人中華民國家庭照顧者關懷總會 (2007) < 2007 家庭照顧者現況調查報告.
http://www.familycare.org.tw/db/pdfs/upload/journal/2007research_24424512.pdf. Accessed on
<2010/10/06>.

Table 12 Conditions of Cared Persons

Conditions of cared person	Cases	Frequency
5a Stroke	160	21.30%
5b Dementia	112	14.90%
5c Intelligence handicapped	143	19.00%
5d Mental handicapped	63	8.40%
5e Physical handicapped	182	24.20%
5f Vegetables	9	1.20%
5g Multiple handicapped	12	1.60%
5n Cancer	11	1.50%
Others	59	7.90%
合計	751	100.00%

Source: 社團法人中華民國家庭照顧者關懷總會 (2007) < 2007 家庭照顧者現況調查報告.
http://www.familycare.org.tw/db/pdfs/upload/journal/2007research_24424512.pdf. Accessed on
<2010/10/06>.

Table 13 Other persons who help to care

		Cases	%	Multiple choices %
10b	Siblings	129	18.60%	26.80%
10c	Spouse	175	25.30%	36.30%
10d	Children	161	23.30%	33.40%
10e	Parents	52	7.50%	10.80%
10f	Neighbors	7	1.00%	1.50%
10g	Migrant Workers	41	5.90%	8.50%
10h	In-house service provider	127	18.40%	26.30%
Total		692	100.00%	143.60%

Table 14 The major and second caring persons who cared elderly aged over 65 and who had been hospitalized in last one year (2005)

Care Givers	單位：%	
	Major	Secondary
Spouse or Co-habitant	21.10	3.79
Son	30.86	24.07
Daughter	15.45	14.20
Daughter-in-law	8.14	12.62
Son-in-law	-	0.52
Brothers	0.31	-
Sisters	0.24	-
Father	-	-
Mother	-	0.30
Other Relatives	1.96	1.33
Neighbor	-	0.20
Friend	1.19	0.59
Migrant Worker	3.03	2.43
National service worker	8.79	2.26
Volunteer	0.22	0.02
Self	7.86	2.04
Other	0.83	0.87

Source: MOI (2005) "老人狀況調查結果摘要分析".

<http://www.fclma.url.tw/fclma/94oldman.doc>, accessed on <2010/10/7>.

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Table 15 Major care giver for handicapped elderly aged over 65 (2005)

Unit: %									
	Spouse or Co-habitant	Son	Daughter	Daughter-in-law	Son-in-law	Brother	Sister	Father	Mother
Subtotal	13.20	13.39	4.49	8.92	0.37	-	0.02	-	0.47
Sex									
Male	20.96	17.11	0.78	2.85	1.05	-	-	-	-
Female	8.94	11.34	6.52	12.26	-	-	0.04	-	0.73
Age									
65~69	17.52	7.42	-	4.21	-	-	-	-	-
70~74	21.57	4.90	6.44	11.34	1.87	-	0.11	-	-
75~79	9.53	21.11	2.92	8.88	-	-	-	-	-
> 80	8.63	16.82	6.60	10.13	-	-	-	-	1.19

	Other relative	Neighbor	Friend	Migrant worker	Domestic care giver	In-house service provider	Care givers from private institute	Self	Other
Subtotal	1.28	0.39	0.02	12.40	5.14	0.89	7.63	29.53	1.85
Sex									
Male	-	0.13	-	6.45	7.64	0.16	9.81	30.01	3.05
Female	1.98	0.53	0.03	15.68	3.77	1.29	6.42	29.27	1.20
Age									
65~69	-	-	-	14.62	1.20	-	5.75	45.57	3.73
70~74	1.66	-	-	7.85	3.82	0.13	3.76	34.68	1.87
75~79	1.15	1.72	-	9.66	2.43	1.87	9.83	30.91	-
> 80	1.81	0.11	0.05	14.96	9.21	1.24	9.42	18.01	1.82

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Table 16 Monthly income of married women, aged 15 to 64 (2006)

Unit: %

項目別	Subtotal	<15,000	15,000~19,999	20,000~24,999	25,000~29,999	30,000~34,999	35,000~39,999	40,000~49,999	50,000~59,999	>60,000	Average	Unpaid family member
Total	100.00	4.95	12.05	17.21	13.80	12.80	6.13	8.34	5.06	3.98	29499	15.68
Employ. Type												
Full time	100.00	3.32	11.74	17.57	14.18	13.20	6.43	8.71	5.27	4.15	30147	15.43
Part time	100.00	35.35	17.82	10.48	6.83	5.46	0.46	1.43	1.20	0.74	16664	20.24
Edu												
<Junior HS	100.00	10.72	20.62	22.16	10.33	6.62	2.45	2.04	1.34	0.63	21556	23.07
Senior HS	100.00	3.34	11.81	18.76	17.95	15.26	5.79	5.39	3.04	1.75	27432	16.91
Tertiary	100.00	0.65	2.71	9.48	12.00	16.39	10.75	19.53	12.05	10.84	39331	5.61

Source: Ministry of Interior (2007) "95年婦女婚育與就業調查".

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