

Part Two Survey Results

Chapter 1 Family Situations and Characteristics of the Children

1. Survey's Subject Parents

(1) Age of the Parents (F6a)

The chart below outlines the average age of parents who participated in the survey. The highest average age of fathers is Thailand with 39.5 years old, and the lowest is the United States averaged at 37.1 years old. For the mothers' average age, Thailand again is the highest with 36.5 years old, and the lowest average age is Korea at 35.2 years old.

Table II -1-1 Age of parents (average)

(age)

| | | Father | Mother |
|----------|------|--------|--------|
| Japan | 1994 | 38.4 | 35.4 |
| | 2005 | 38.7 | 35.7 |
| Korea | 1994 | 36.5 | 32.9 |
| | 2005 | 38.3 | 35.2 |
| Thailand | 1994 | 36.4 | 31.9 |
| | 2005 | 39.5 | 36.5 |
| USA | 1994 | 36.1 | 33.1 |
| | 2005 | 37.1 | 35.6 |
| France | 1994 | — | — |
| | 2005 | 38.0 | 35.6 |
| Sweden | 1994 | 38.0 | 34.4 |
| | 2005 | 38.2 | 36.4 |

(2) Spouse/Partner of the Parents (F4)

As in the previous survey, we use the term “spouse/partner” instead of “spouse” since we selected sample subjects who had fulfilled the role of parent regardless of legal marital status.

In terms of the parents' spouse/partner, the highest rate of parents with a spouse/partner is 99% in Korea, followed by 95% in Japan. For the lower end, the lowest percentage is 87% in the U.S., followed by Sweden at 90%.

The percentage of “single parent families” without spouses/partners is the highest in the U.S. at 13%, and 10% out of those are “single mother families”. The lowest, on the other hand, is Korea at 1%.

The differences from the previous survey’s results are quite small and are all less than 5 percent.

Table II-1-2 Spouse/Partner of the Parents

(%)

| | | Total number | With Spouse/Partner | Without Spouse/Partner | | |
|----------|------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | Total | Total | Single father | Single mother |
| Japan | 1994 | 1,067 | 97.9 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 1.8 |
| | 2005 | 1,013 | 94.8 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 4.2 |
| Korea | 1994 | 1,004 | 99.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| | 2005 | 1,009 | 98.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Thailand | 1994 | 1,000 | 96.9 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 2.4 |
| | 2005 | 1,000 | 93.1 | 6.9 | 2.0 | 4.9 |
| USA | 1994 | 1,000 | 87.2 | 12.8 | 3.2 | 9.6 |
| | 2005 | 1,000 | 87.3 | 12.7 | 3.2 | 9.5 |
| France | 1994 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 2005 | 1,001 | 92.9 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 5.0 |
| Sweden | 1994 | 1,113 | 88.6 | 11.4 | 1.4 | 10.0 |
| | 2005 | 1,026 | 90.4 | 9.6 | 3.3 | 6.3 |

(Source from Japan Association for Women’s Education, 1996: p.18)

(3) Ages of Spouses/Partners (F6b)

Looking at the age differences between the parents and their spouses/partners, mothers are younger than their spouses in all six countries. The average age difference between parents and their spouses/partners is 1.7 years for fathers in the United States, 3.6 years for Thai fathers, and all the others are within a 2 to 3 year difference.

Table II-1-3 Age of Spouse/Partner (average) (mother/father)

(%)

| | | Responses from father | | | Responses from mother | | |
|----------|------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| | | Father | Spouse/ partner | Age gap | Spouse/ partner | Mother | Age gap |
| Japan | 1994 | 38.4 | 35.9 | 2.5 | 38.2 | 35.4 | 2.8 |
| | 2005 | 38.7 | 36.3 | 2.4 | 38.2 | 35.7 | 2.5 |
| Korea | 1994 | 36.5 | 33.1 | 3.4 | 36.2 | 32.9 | 3.3 |
| | 2005 | 38.3 | 35.5 | 2.8 | 38.0 | 35.2 | 2.8 |
| Thailand | 1994 | 36.4 | 32.4 | 4.0 | 35.0 | 31.9 | 3.1 |
| | 2005 | 39.5 | 35.9 | 3.6 | 38.8 | 36.5 | 2.3 |
| USA | 1994 | 36.1 | 34.0 | 2.1 | 35.6 | 33.1 | 2.5 |
| | 2005 | 37.1 | 35.4 | 1.7 | 38.0 | 35.6 | 2.4 |
| France | 1994 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 2005 | 38.0 | 35.5 | 2.5 | 38.3 | 35.6 | 2.7 |
| Sweden | 1994 | 38.0 | 35.6 | 2.4 | 37.3 | 34.4 | 2.9 |
| | 2005 | 38.2 | 35.7 | 2.5 | 38.4 | 36.4 | 2.0 |

(4) The Number of Parent's Siblings (F2, Q.22)

For the number of parent's siblings, France has the highest rate of "only myself", with 8% followed by Sweden and Japan. The lowest rates are 2% for Korea and 3% for Thailand. In Japan, the rate of "2 siblings" is about half (48%), "3 siblings" is also high with 34%, but the rate for more than 4 siblings is lower compared to other countries. Thailand has a high percentage of "more than 8 siblings" at 19%, and the average number of siblings is the highest as well with 4.9 (& ?) . For the average number of siblings, Korea is the second highest with 4.2. The lowest of all is Japan with an average of 2.6 siblings. As compared to the results of the previous survey, the average number of siblings has become slightly less, except for in Sweden.

Table II — 1 — 4 Number of siblings of parents

(%)

| | | only oneself | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 or more | No response |
|----------|------|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|-------------|
| Japan | 1994 | 5.3 | 34.5 | 33.0 | 15.2 | 5.2 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.1 |
| | 2005 | 6.5 | 47.8 | 34.2 | 8.2 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Korea | 1994 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 11.8 | 20.4 | 25.0 | 18.5 | 11.2 | 7.9 | — |
| | 2005 | 1.7 | 11.4 | 24.1 | 25.2 | 18.9 | 9.9 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 0.2 |
| Thailand | 1994 | 2.4 | 5.0 | 12.9 | 18.1 | 16.2 | 13.5 | 12.1 | 19.8 | — |
| | 2005 | 2.9 | 12.0 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 14.8 | 11.6 | 6.9 | 19.1 | — |
| USA | 1994 | 4.3 | 20.6 | 25.3 | 16.2 | 11.8 | 8.0 | 4.7 | 8.7 | 0.4 |
| | 2005 | 4.7 | 25.2 | 27.5 | 19.8 | 10.2 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 0.6 |
| France | 1994 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 2005 | 8.2 | 25.4 | 25.9 | 15.2 | 11.1 | 5.8 | 2.2 | 6.1 | 0.2 |
| Sweden | 1994 | 9.7 | 32.3 | 30.4 | 13.5 | 6.3 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 0.1 |
| | 2005 | 7.3 | 38.1 | 29.2 | 13.1 | 6.2 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 1.9 | — |

(Source from research in 1994 : Japan Association for Women's Education : 1996 p.132)

(5) Educational Attainment Levels of Parents (F7a)

Since the school systems are different in each country, we set up multiple answer options suitable for each country's system.

In Japan, about half of the mothers claim "senior high school" as their final educational attainment level, 21% "junior college", and 10% "university/college." Meanwhile, about 40% of fathers are high school graduates, and 38% are graduates of university/college and graduate school combined together, indicating fathers have higher educational backgrounds than mothers do.

In Korea, like Japan, fathers have higher educational backgrounds than mothers do. About half of mothers are senior high school graduates, and 31% are graduates of university/college and graduate school combined. For fathers, 36% are senior high school graduates, and 48% are graduates of university/college and graduate school combined together.

In Thailand, about half of both mothers and fathers are elementary school graduates, and 9% of both mothers and fathers have a bachelor's or higher, showing a small difference between mothers and fathers in their final educational attainment levels.

In the United States, senior high school graduates are a little over 30% for both men and women, and the percentages combined for "4 year university" and "graduate school" are 39% for fathers and 31% for mothers.

In France, the highest proportions (proportion? Perhaps 「category」 is better?) for both fathers and mothers is "vocational aptitude certificate / vocational education completion" with 42% of fathers and 37% of mothers. Further, 12% of fathers and 6% of mothers have a bachelor's degree or higher as the highest educational background.

In Sweden, graduates of "high school" and "college/university" are both around 40% for both fathers and mothers.

Table II – 1 – 5 Final educational level of parents [by gender]

<Japan>

(%)

| | N | Junior high school | High school | Vocational school | Vocational high school | Junior college | University/College | Graduate school | Others | No response |
|---------|-----|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|
| | | Fathers | 438 | 4.6 | 39.5 | 10.7 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 36.1 | 2.1 |
| Mothers | 575 | 2.4 | 50.8 | 13.6 | 1.9 | 20.7 | 10.3 | — | — | 0.3 |

<Korea>

(%)

| | N | Junior high school | High school | Vocational / Technical school | Vocational college | University/College | Graduate school | Others | No response |
|---------|-----|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|
| | | Fathers | 506 | 3.4 | 36.0 | 0.8 | 12.1 | 43.9 | 3.6 |
| Mothers | 503 | 2.2 | 53.3 | 0.2 | 12.9 | 28.8 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

<Thailand>

(%)

| | N | Did not go to school | Elementary school | Junior highschool first half term | Junior highschool second half term | Vacational school first half term | Vacational school second half term | Associate degree | Bachelor | Master / ph.D | Others | No response |
|---------|-----|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|----------|---------------|--------|-------------|
| | | Fathers | 495 | 0.6 | 47.3 | 19.0 | 13.3 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 7.9 | 1.0 |
| Mothers | 505 | 2.0 | 49.7 | 18.0 | 11.9 | 5.1 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 8.1 | 0.8 | — | — |

<USA>

(%)

| | N | Junior high school | High school | Vocational school | Vocational high school | Junior college | 4 years University | Graduate school | Others | No response |
|---------|-----|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|
| Fathers | 478 | 4.0 | 30.1 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 13.4 | 26.2 | 12.6 | 0.4 | — |
| Mothers | 522 | 4.4 | 34.3 | 8.2 | 4.8 | 15.9 | 23.9 | 7.3 | 1.1 | — |

<France>

(%)

| | N | Junior high school graduation exam | Vocational aprirude certification/ Vocational education completion | University entrance examination | Vocational high school certificate/ University general curriculum complete | Technical Junior college | Bachelor degree | Higher education graduate/ Bachelor degree or above | Others | No response |
|---------|-----|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|--|--------|-------------|
| Fathers | 466 | 7.3 | 42.3 | 14.8 | 13.7 | 2.4 | 5.6 | 11.6 | 1.9 | 0.4 |
| Mothers | 535 | 11.2 | 36.8 | 20.9 | 14.4 | 0.6 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 3.4 | 0.2 |

<Sweden>

(%)

| | N | Basic 4th to 9th grades | High school | University/ Junior college | Master degree | Others | No response |
|---------|-----|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------|-------------|
| Fathers | 423 | 5.7 | 42.1 | 42.6 | 3.5 | 5.4 | 0.7 |
| Mothers | 603 | 4.6 | 39.5 | 45.6 | 1.7 | 7.5 | 1.2 |

If we divide the educational backgrounds of the parents into three categories according to the number of school years (see table below), Thailand and France show high proportions of less than 10 years of schooling. On the other hand, the highest rates in “more than 14 years” of schooling are Korea with 52%, followed by the United States with 50%.

Table II – 1 – 6 Educational level of parents

(%)

| | | N | Years of schooling | | | | Others/ No response |
|----------|------|-------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|------------------------|
| | | | 0 year | 1-9 years | 10-13 years | 14+ years | |
| Japan | 1994 | 1,067 | — | 7.3 | 51.1 | 41.2 | 0.4 |
| | 2005 | 1,013 | — | 3.4 | 61.3 | 34.8 | 0.5 |
| Korea | 1994 | 1,004 | — | 24.1 | 49.9 | 25.9 | 0.1 |
| | 2005 | 1,009 | — | 2.8 | 45.1 | 51.7 | 0.4 |
| Thailand | 1994 | 1,000 | — | | | | |
| | 2005 | 1,000 | 0.9 | 59.7 | 20.4 | 19.0 | — |
| USA | 1994 | 1,000 | — | | | | |
| | 2005 | 1,000 | — | 4.2 | 45.5 | 49.5 | 0.8 |
| France | 1994 | — | — | | | | |
| | 2005 | 1,001 | — | 48.8 | 18.1 | 30.2 | 3.0 |
| Sweden | 1994 | 1,113 | — | | | | |
| | 2005 | 1,026 | — | 5.1 | 40.5 | 46.8 | 7.6 |

When taking a look at the difference in educational levels between mother and father, the highest rate observed in all the countries is the category of no difference in educational background levels; In other words, they have the same or equal level of educational background. The highest is Korea with 62%, and this was also true in the previous research. In cases where there exist differences in educational levels between the mother and father, a high percentage of fathers who have a higher educational background level than that of the mother was observed in Japan, Korea, Thailand, and the United States. The highest of all is Japan at 36%, followed by Korea with 31%. In Sweden, the rate of the mother's educational background level being higher than the father's is greater than the rate of the father's educational background level being higher than the mother's. In France, the percentage of the mother's educational background level being higher than the father's and vice versa are almost same. Moreover, there are more than 10% of responses for "Other" and "No response" in Sweden and France.

Table II – 1 – 7 Difference in parents' educational level

(%)

| | | N | Father > Mother | Father = Mother | Father < Mother | Other/No response |
|----------|------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Japan | 1994 | 1,045 | 35.5 | 48.0 | 15.5 | 1.0 |
| | 2005 | 960 | 35.7 | 48.5 | 14.6 | 1.1 |
| Korea | 1994 | 996 | 34.9 | 59.3 | 5.4 | 0.3 |
| | 2005 | 998 | 30.9 | 62.3 | 6.1 | 0.7 |
| Thailand | 1994 | 969 | 29.5 | 50.8 | 16.8 | 2.9 |
| | 2005 | 931 | 25.2 | 55.9 | 18.9 | — |
| USA | 1994 | 872 | 31.5 | 37.6 | 27.8 | 3.1 |
| | 2005 | 873 | 23.8 | 50.9 | 18.8 | 6.5 |
| France | 1994 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 2005 | 930 | 21.5 | 44.4 | 22.3 | 11.8 |
| Sweden | 1994 | 986 | 20.6 | 40.7 | 28.4 | 10.3 |
| | 2005 | 927 | 12.8 | 50.5 | 19.5 | 17.2 |

(6) Employment Situation of Parents

① Employment Situation of the Family (F8ab)

As to the employment situation of parents with a spouse/partner, the highest rate of “families with both parents working” is observed in Thailand (66%), and the next highest is Sweden (58%). The lowest rate of “families with both parents working” is Korea (37%), followed by Japan (42%). Korea also has the highest rate of “families with full-time housewives” (61%), while Japan is the second highest with 51%. The lowest rate of “families with full-time housewives” is 16% in Sweden. The rate of “families with full-time househusbands” is low in each country, but the highest is 6% in Sweden.

Compared to results from the previous research, the largest differences are found in Korea where “families with both parents working” has increased about 10%, whereas “families with full-time housewives” has decreased about 10%.

Table II-1-8 Employment situation of the family

(%)

| | | N | With spouse/partner | | | | | Total | Without spouse/partner Total |
|----------|------|-------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|--------|-------|------------------------------|
| | | | Both employed | Wife employed | Husband employed | Both unemployed | Unknow | | |
| Japan | 1994 | 1,067 | 47.4 | 49.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 97.9 | 2.1 |
| | 2005 | 1,013 | 42.3 | 51.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 94.8 | 5.2 |
| Korea | 1994 | 1,004 | 25.7 | 72.9 | — | 0.6 | — | 99.2 | 0.8 |
| | 2005 | 1,009 | 36.9 | 61.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 98.9 | 1.1 |
| Thailand | 1994 | 1,000 | 67.4 | 28.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 96.9 | 3.1 |
| | 2005 | 1,000 | 66.2 | 23.8 | 1.4 | 1.7 | — | 93.1 | 6.9 |
| USA | 1994 | 1,000 | 53.2 | 25.3 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 87.2 | 12.8 |
| | 2005 | 1,000 | 54.0 | 25.8 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 4.6 | 87.3 | 12.7 |
| France | 1994 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 2005 | 1,001 | 55.8 | 25.3 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 7.8 | 92.9 | 7.1 |
| Sweden | 1994 | 1,113 | 61.0 | 17.8 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 88.6 | 11.4 |
| | 2005 | 1,026 | 58.0 | 16.3 | 6.2 | 2.6 | 7.2 | 90.4 | 9.6 |

(note) "Husband employed": families with a full-time housewife

"Wife employed": families with a full-time househusband.

"Both unemployed": families in which both parents stay at home.

"Unknown": gender of spouse unknown, occupation of respondent unknown, occupation of spouse unknown.

② Father's Occupation (F8a)

As for the father's employment status, employment rates are more than 90% in all countries other than Sweden. Except Thailand, the rate of "employed by someone else" has the highest percentage. Among them, Sweden has a higher rate of "part-time/temporary" than any other country.

The self-employed rate is high in Korea, and the rate of "running a business (less than 30 employees)" is about 30 %. In Thailand, the rate of fathers who "work at home" is 35% and is higher than any other country. Moreover, fathers in Sweden have a higher percentage of being "without jobs" (14%) than other countries, with the rate of "unemployed" also being the highest.

③ Mother's Occupation (F8a)

Regarding the employment status of mothers, the mother's employment rate is the highest in Sweden (74%), followed by the U.S. (68%), France (67%), and Thailand (66%). The rates are 47% in Japan and 36% in Korea. The rate of "employed by someone else" is the highest in the U.S., France, and Sweden, where it is more than 50% in each country. In the U.S. and France, there are more than 40% of "full-time" workers, and "part-time/temporary" workers are around 20%. In Sweden "full-time" workers are 36% and "part-time/temporary" workers are 33%. The rate of "part-time/temporary" workers is relatively high in Japan with 28%.

"Self-employed" rates are about 10% in Korea and Thailand, and are very low in other countries. In Thailand, the rate of mothers who "work at home," like that of fathers, is the highest with 33%.

The number of mothers "without jobs" is more than half of the population in Japan and in Korea, and most of them are "full-time housewives". Sweden has a lower rate of "full-time housewives" compared to other countries with 7%.

Fig. II-1-1 Father's occupation

(%)

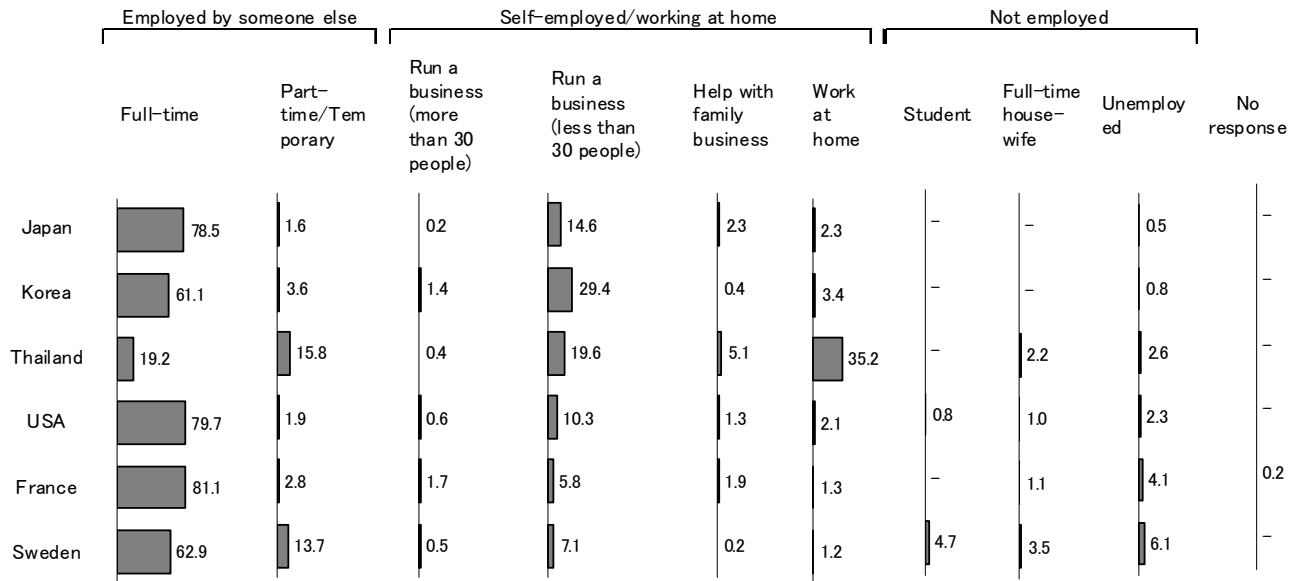
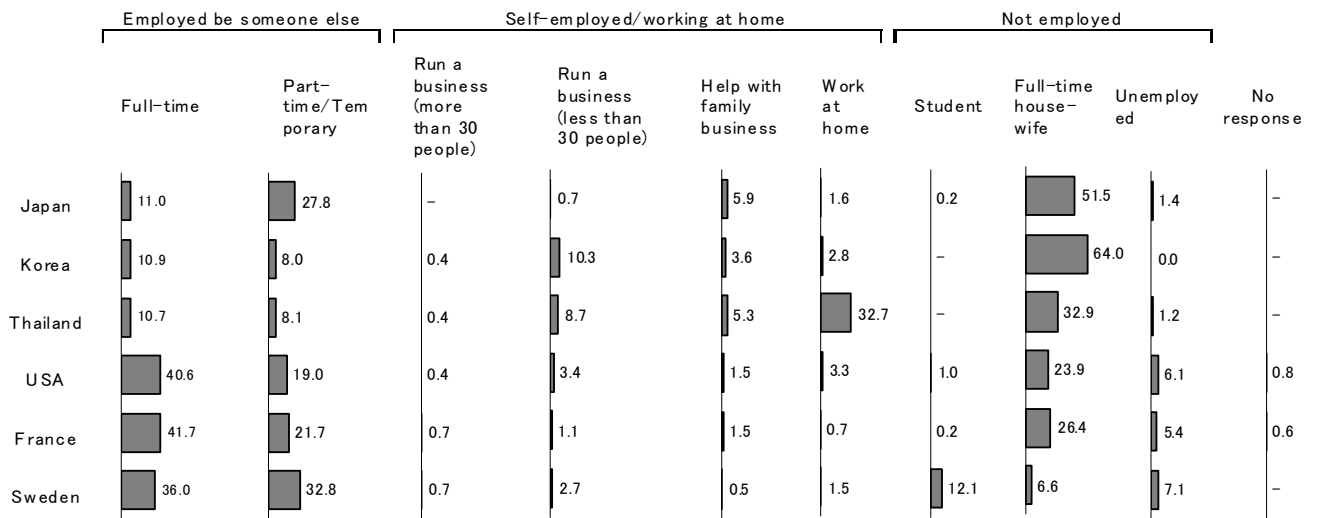


Fig. II-1-2 Mother's occupation

(%)



Taking a look at the occupations of mothers according to their children's ages, the younger the children, the higher the number of "full-time housewives" in Japan and Korea, as more than 70 percent of mothers having children 3 years old or younger are full-time housewives. Korea has the highest percentage of full-time housewives having children at ages 4 or older. In the case of Japan, over 30% of mothers with children ages 4 or older have "part-time/temporary" jobs. In Thailand, "full-time housewives" is the highest rate at 49% for mothers with children 3 years old or younger, though it is not as

high as Japan (80%) and Korea (76%). Compared to the other countries, Sweden has the smallest percentage of “full-time housewives” (15%) as the highest in the category of mothers with children ages 3 or younger.

On the other hand, the percentage of mothers as “full-time” workers is more than 30% in the U.S., France, and Sweden. There is no significant difference depending on the age of the child, although the percentages are a little low for mothers with children 6 years old or younger.

Table II-1-9 Mother's occupation [by age of children]

(%)

| | | N | Full Time | Part-time/ temporary | Running a business (>30 employees) | Running a business (<30 employees) | Help family business | Work at home | Student | Full-time house- husband | Unemployed | No response |
|---------|-----------|-----|-----------|-------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan | 0 ~ 3yrs | 159 | 6.9 | 9.4 | — | — | 2.5 | 0.6 | — | 79.9 | 0.6 | — |
| | 4 ~ 6yrs | 146 | 6.8 | 33.6 | — | 1.4 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 50.0 | 2.1 | — |
| | 7 ~ 9yrs | 134 | 19.4 | 34.3 | — | — | 3.0 | 3.7 | — | 38.8 | 0.7 | — |
| | 7 ~ 10yrs | 136 | 11.8 | 36.8 | — | 1.5 | 14.0 | 1.5 | — | 32.4 | 2.2 | — |
| Korea | 7 ~ 11yrs | 165 | 10.9 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 7.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | — | 75.8 | — | — |
| | 7 ~ 12yrs | 116 | 7.8 | 7.8 | — | 9.5 | 4.3 | 2.6 | — | 68.1 | — | — |
| | 7 ~ 13yrs | 115 | 14.8 | 10.4 | — | 11.3 | 2.6 | 3.5 | — | 57.4 | — | — |
| | 7 ~ 14yrs | 107 | 10.3 | 13.1 | 0.9 | 15.0 | 7.5 | 4.7 | — | 48.6 | — | — |
| Thiland | 7 ~ 15yrs | 147 | 11.6 | 6.8 | — | 5.4 | 6.1 | 21.1 | — | 49.0 | — | — |
| | 7 ~ 16yrs | 115 | 12.2 | 7.0 | 0.9 | 12.2 | 1.7 | 37.4 | — | 27.8 | 0.9 | — |
| | 7 ~ 17yrs | 116 | 6.9 | 10.3 | — | 8.6 | 6.0 | 31.0 | — | 35.3 | 1.7 | — |
| | 7 ~ 18yrs | 127 | 11.8 | 8.7 | 0.8 | 9.4 | 7.1 | 43.3 | — | 16.5 | 2.4 | — |
| USA | 7 ~ 19yrs | 125 | 36.0 | 20.8 | — | 1.6 | 1.6 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 27.2 | 6.4 | 1.6 |
| | 7 ~ 20yrs | 124 | 35.5 | 18.5 | — | 3.2 | — | 5.6 | — | 30.6 | 6.5 | — |
| | 7 ~ 21yrs | 123 | 40.7 | 18.7 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 22.8 | 6.5 | — |
| | 7 ~ 22yrs | 150 | 48.7 | 18.0 | — | 4.7 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 16.7 | 5.3 | 1.3 |
| France | 7 ~ 23yrs | 127 | 36.2 | 22.0 | — | 1.6 | 1.6 | — | 0.8 | 29.9 | 7.1 | 0.8 |
| | 7 ~ 24yrs | 136 | 34.6 | 17.6 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | — | 36.0 | 4.4 | 1.5 |
| | 7 ~ 25yrs | 129 | 45.0 | 27.9 | 0.8 | — | 1.6 | 0.8 | — | 18.6 | 5.4 | — |
| | 7 ~ 26yrs | 143 | 50.3 | 19.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.7 | — | 21.0 | 4.9 | — |
| Sweden | 7 ~ 27yrs | 158 | 34.8 | 25.9 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 10.8 | 14.6 | 9.5 | — |
| | 7 ~ 28yrs | 139 | 28.8 | 41.0 | 0.7 | 2.2 | — | 2.2 | 13.7 | 6.5 | 5.0 | — |
| | 7 ~ 29yrs | 150 | 38.0 | 31.3 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 14.7 | 3.3 | 6.7 | — |
| | 7 ~ 30yrs | 156 | 41.7 | 34.0 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 0.6 | — | 9.6 | 1.9 | 7.1 | — |

(7) Occupation of the Parents (F9a)

It is worth noting the occupations of parents, especially for the differences by gender that are greater than 5 %. In the case of Japan, the percentage of “craft/operation” is highest for fathers, while “sales” and “service” show higher percentages for the mothers’ occupations. In Korea, the highest percentages for the father’s occupations are “craft/operation” and “clerical”, and for the mothers is “sales.” In Thailand, the highest percentage of occupations for both father and mother are in “agriculture/fisheries”; the rate is especially high for fathers, while mothers show a higher percentage in “service” than the fathers. The high percentage of American fathers have “managerial” and “craft /operation” occupations, and the rates of “clerical” and “service” are high for mothers. In France, similar to the U.S., there are high percentages of “managerial” and “craft /operation” occupations for fathers. The rates of “clerical” and “service” are high for mothers. Likewise in Sweden, the percentages of “clerical” and “service” are high for mothers, but “professional/technical/freelance” also shows high for mothers. Meanwhile, “craft/operation” is the highest rate for fathers in Sweden.

As an overall trend, the percentage of “craft/operation” occupations is high for the fathers’ occupations. As for the mothers’ occupations, the rates of “sales” and “service” are high in Japan, Korea, and Thailand, while “clerical” and “service” show high percentages in the U.S., Sweden, and France.

Table II-1-10 Occupations of parents

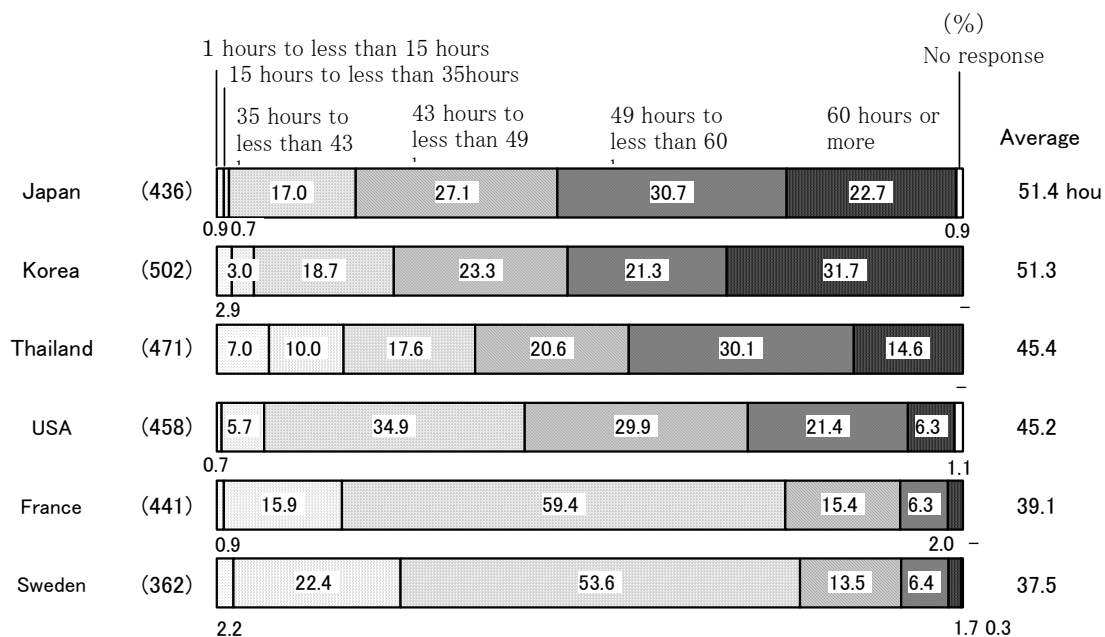
| | | Japan | Korea | Thailand | USA | France |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|------|--------|
| Professional/ freelance | Father | 17.0 | 15.1 | 1.9 | 28.4 | 12.9 |
| | Mother | 15.2 | 15.5 | 4.8 | 32.0 | 14.1 |
| Managerial | Father | 5.5 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 16.4 | 14.3 |
| | Mother | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 8.4 | 6.4 |
| Clerical | Father | 25.0 | 32.9 | 7.2 | 2.6 | 13.6 |
| | Mother | 24.4 | 22.1 | 8.1 | 23.9 | 38.2 |
| Sales | Father | 11.2 | 15.9 | 12.5 | 8.5 | 7.5 |
| | Mother | 20.4 | 33.1 | 17.4 | 8.1 | 8.6 |
| Service | Father | 5.7 | 14.1 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 4.5 |
| | Mother | 18.9 | 18.8 | 15.9 | 15.7 | 19.9 |
| Agriculture forestry/ fisheries | Father | 2.1 | 4.2 | 42.5 | 5.0 | 2.9 |
| | Mother | 3.7 | 2.8 | 31.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Craft / Operation | Father | 31.2 | 10.6 | 24.8 | 27.1 | 42.2 |
| | Mother | 15.9 | 2.8 | 20.4 | 3.9 | 10.2 |
| Armed forces/ security | Father | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 0.9 |
| | Mother | — | — | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| Others | Father | 0.5 | 0.4 | — | 2.0 | 0.9 |
| | Mother | 0.7 | 3.9 | — | 4.8 | 0.6 |
| Don't know | Father | 0.2 | — | — | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| | Mother | 0.4 | — | — | 1.4 | 0.8 |
| N | Father | 436 | 502 | 471 | 458 | 441 |
| | Mother | 270 | 181 | 333 | 356 | 361 |

(8) Working Hours of Parents (F10a)

① Weekly Working Hours of Fathers

The average weekly working hours of fathers is about 50 hours in Japan and Korea, and the percentage of more than 49 hours per week is over 50% in each of those countries. In Japan, fathers who work “49 hours or more and less than 60 hours” are the most with 31%, while “60 hours or more” is the highest in Korea with 32%. Fathers’ average work hours in Thailand and the U.S. are close with 45.4 hours and 45.2 hours per week respectively; however, “49 hours or more and less than 60 hours” is the highest in Thailand with 30% whereas “35 hours or more and less than 43 hours” is the majority in America. France and Sweden are less than 40 hours in average, and it is about a 10 hour difference compared with Japan and Korea: “35 hours or more and less than 43 hours” is greater than 50%, and more than 49 hours per week is less than 10%.

Fig. II-1-3 Father’s weekly working hours (working fathers only)

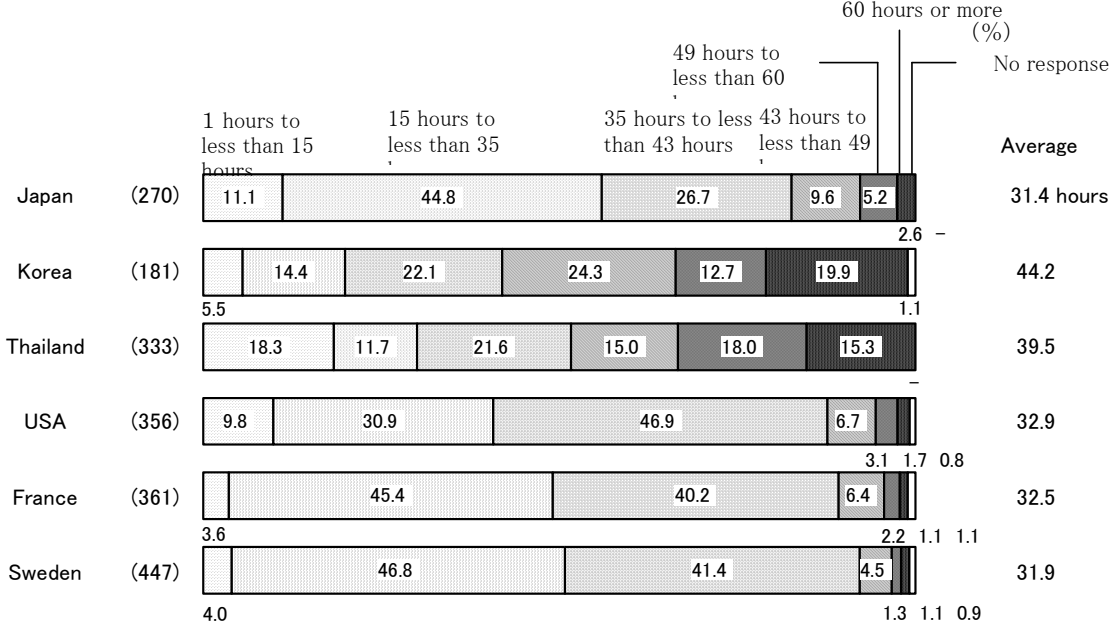


② Weekly Working Hours of Mothers

In the United States, Sweden, and France, more than 40% of mothers work “35 hours or more and less than 43 hours.” In Japan, although the average is close to those 3 countries, the percentage for “35 hours or more and less than 43 hours” is below 30%. Compared to these countries, the average weekly working hours of mothers in Thailand and Korea is quite high at around 40 hours. In Thailand, the percentage for less than 15

hours is a little bit higher than other countries. At the same time, the number of mothers with long working hours is relatively large, possibly because they work at home. Similar to Thailand, Korea has the highest number of mothers who work for long hours, and those are assumed to be self-employed.

Fig. II-1-4 Mother's weekly working hours (working mothers only)



(9) Parents' Commute Time to Work (F11a)

① Fathers' Commute Time (One Way)

The one-way commute time of fathers in Thailand is less than 5 minutes for more than 30 % due to the large number of self-employed families working at home. The average one-way commute time is 19.3 minutes, and is the shortest among the sample countries. Sweden's average is also less than 20 minutes, and commute time less than 15 minutes is over 50%. On the other hand, the commute times of fathers are relatively high in Japan; 30% have more than 30 minutes, and the average is 26.8 minutes - being the longest among the countries.

② Mothers' Commute Time (One Way)

Similar to the case of fathers, the mothers' one-way commute time in Thailand is less than 5 minutes, being more than 40%. Overall, the mothers' commute time tends to be shorter than of the fathers. The average commute time of mothers is also shorter than

that of the fathers; However, differences among the countries are small with Japan the lowest with 13.7 minutes and France the highest with 17.7 minutes.

Fig. II-1-5 One-way commuting time of fathers (working fathers only)

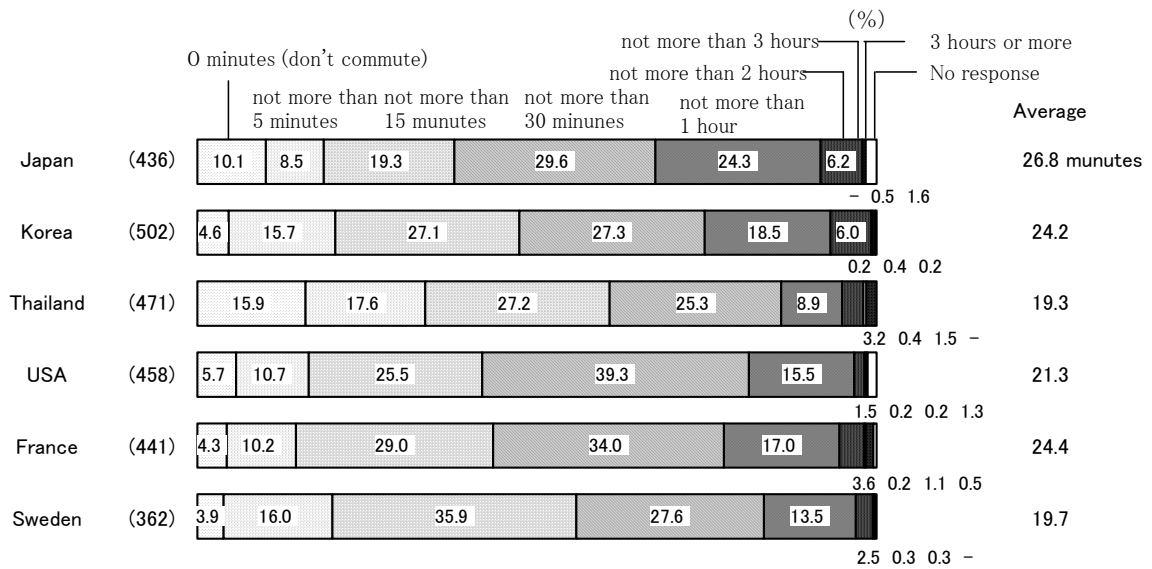
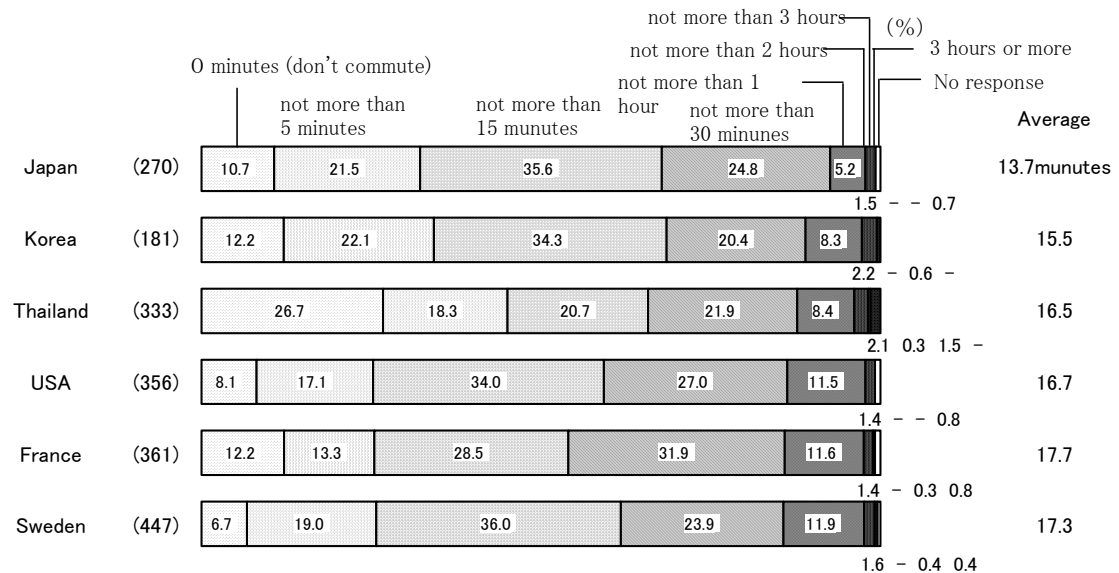


Fig. II-1-6 One-way commuting time of mothers (working mothers only)



2. Children of the Subject Parents

(1) Relationship of the Parent to the Child (F5)

In terms of the relationship between parent and child, “biological child with the current spouse” account for the largest proportion in all the countries. In the U.S. and Sweden, about 10% of the children are stepchildren or are adopted. In Thailand, the rate of “other” is relatively high at 12%.

TableII-1-11 Relationship between parents and child (%)

| | | Biological child of both parents | Biological child of father | Biological child of mother | Adapted child | Other | No response |
|----------|------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------|-------------|
| Japan | 1994 | 97.2 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| | 2005 | 97.4 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.1 | — | 0.3 |
| Korea | 1994 | 99.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | — | — |
| | 2005 | 98.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | — | 0.3 |
| Thailand | 1994 | 96.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 2.1 | — |
| | 2005 | 84.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 12.1 | — |
| USA | 1994 | 89.0 | 1.2 | 6.3 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| | 2005 | 88.1 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 1.5 |
| France | 1994 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 2005 | 95.3 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Sweden | 1994 | 88.6 | 1.3 | 8.6 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| | 2005 | 87.0 | 3.9 | 7.4 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 |

(2) Children’s Ages (Q2b)

There are no significant differences in the average ages of the parents’ children among the countries, although the rate at ages between 10 and 12 in the U.S. is slightly higher than those of other countries. The youngest average age is 6.1 in Thailand, and the oldest average age of children is 6.6 in the United States.

(3) Gender of Children (Q3a)

Although there are slightly more male children than female children in all countries except Thailand, both genders are around 50%.

Table II-1-12 Gender of children (%)

| | Total Numbers | Boys | | Girls | |
|----------|---------------|--------|------|--------|------|
| | | Number | % | Number | % |
| Japan | 1013 | 514 | 50.7 | 499 | 49.3 |
| Korea | 1009 | 543 | 53.8 | 466 | 46.2 |
| Thailand | 1000 | 480 | 48.0 | 520 | 52.0 |
| USA | 1000 | 533 | 53.3 | 467 | 46.7 |
| France | 1001 | 522 | 52.1 | 479 | 47.9 |
| Sweden | 1026 | 537 | 52.3 | 489 | 47.7 |

(4) Birth Order of Children (Q3b)

Thailand has the highest rate of “only child” with 33%, and the rate of “other (middle child)” is also the highest with 17%. The lowest percentage of “other” is 4% in Korea.

Compared to the previous survey’s results, the rate of “only child” in Sweden has become slightly higher, whereas it has become lower in Thailand. There is a 10% difference in Thailand’s “other” category from the previous survey’s results.

Table II-1-13 Birth Order of Children

| | | Only child | Oldest child | Youngest child | Other (middle child) |
|----------|------|------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Japan | 1994 | 21.3 | 25.9 | 44.9 | 7.9 |
| | 2005 | 25.1 | 27.5 | 40.8 | 6.6 |
| Korea | 1994 | 27.4 | 28.0 | 40.4 | 4.2 |
| | 2005 | 28.2 | 29.9 | 38.3 | 3.6 |
| Thailand | 1994 | 40.4 | 20.8 | 32.0 | 6.8 |
| | 2005 | 32.9 | 13.4 | 36.9 | 16.8 |
| USA | 1994 | 29.6 | 25.3 | 34.4 | 10.7 |
| | 2005 | 27.2 | 23.4 | 37.9 | 11.2 |
| France | 1994 | — | — | — | — |
| | 2005 | 27.1 | 23.7 | 39.3 | 9.4 |
| Sweden | 1994 | 15.5 | 29.7 | 42.9 | 11.9 |
| | 2005 | 22.5 | 21.7 | 46.7 | 9.0 |

(5) Schools or Institutions Attended by the Children (Q3c)

The categories indicate where children belong or which institutions they attended. Since educational systems differ from one country to another, we adjusted the options for answers to multiple choice questions suitable for the situations pertaining in each country.

Overall, it is common in all the countries that elementary school is the highest percentage, ranging from 40% to 50%. There are a little more than 20 % of children not attending any institution or staying at home in Japan, Korea, Thailand, and the United States. In Sweden, the percentage of children in “nursery school” is about 30%, which is relatively higher than other countries. Children in “junior high school” come to 10% in both the U.S. and France.

When looking at the results by age group, infants up to 3 years old who are attending such institutions as nursery schools is only around 20% in Japan, Korea, Thailand, and the U.S., whereas, the rate is about 50% in France and Sweden.

Table II-1-14 School or Institutions Attended by the Children [sample total by age]

(Japan)

(%)

| | | N | Childcare center | Kindergarten | Elementary school | Junior high school | Other | Not attending school |
|---------------|--|-------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------|----------------------|
| Sample Total | | 1,013 | 13.6 | 12.1 | 49.6 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 22.6 |
| 0 - 3 years | | 268 | 18.3 | 3.0 | — | — | 0.7 | 78.0 |
| 4 - 6 years | | 259 | 34.4 | 44.4 | 13.5 | — | — | 7.7 |
| 7 - 9 years | | 234 | — | — | 100.0 | — | — | — |
| 10 - 12 years | | 252 | — | — | 92.5 | 7.5 | — | — |

(Korea)

(%)

| | | N | Nursery / child care home | Kindergarten | Elementary school | Junior high school | Not attending school | Taken care of by relatives outside home | Others | No response |
|---------------|--|-------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---|--------|-------------|
| Sample Total | | 1,009 | 15.9 | 12.0 | 47.9 | 0.5 | 22.1 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 0 - 3 years | | 286 | 20.3 | 0.3 | — | — | 74.5 | 4.9 | — | — |
| 4 - 6 years | | 241 | 41.9 | 49.0 | 3.7 | — | 4.1 | — | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| 7 - 9 years | | 240 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 98.8 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10 - 12 years | | 242 | — | — | 97.9 | 2.1 | — | — | — | — |

(Thailand)

(%)

| | | N | Nursery/ childcare center | Kindergarten | Elementary school | Junior high school (1st half, 2nd half) | Others | Always stay at home |
|---------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--|--------|------------------------|
| Sample | Total | 1,000 | 4.4 | 19.8 | 48.0 | 1.7 | — | 26.1 |
| 0 - 3 years | | 297 | 10.1 | 7.7 | — | — | — | 82.2 |
| 4 - 6 years | | 234 | 6.0 | 74.8 | 12.4 | — | — | 6.8 |
| 7 - 9 years | | 224 | — | — | 99.6 | — | — | 0.4 |
| 10 - 12 years | | 245 | — | — | 93.1 | 6.9 | — | 0.0 |

(USA)

(%)

| | | N | Day-care center | Nursery | Kindergarten | Elementry school | Junior high school | Taking care by parents /babay sitter at home | Taking care by parents /babay sitter at out side home | others | No response |
|---------------|-------|-------|--------------------|---------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---|---|--------|-------------|
| Sample | Total | 1,000 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 7.2 | 43.9 | 9.2 | 23.8 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 0.1 |
| 0 - 3 years | | 250 | 16.8 | 3.6 | 0.4 | — | — | 67.6 | 10.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 4 - 6 years | | 224 | 10.3 | 16.5 | 30.8 | 13.4 | — | 25.0 | 3.1 | 0.9 | — |
| 7 - 9 years | | 234 | 0.4 | — | 0.9 | 93.6 | — | 3.4 | — | 1.7 | — |
| 10 - 12 years | | 292 | 0.3 | — | — | 65.1 | 31.5 | 1.7 | — | 1.4 | — |

(France)

(%)

| | | N | Nursery | Nurse (kindergaraten teacher) | Kindergarten | Elementry school | Junior high school | Taken care of by parents/ baby-sitter at home | Others | No response |
|---------------|-------|-------|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---|--------|-------------|
| Sample | Total | 1,001 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 22.9 | 41.2 | 12.3 | 12.4 | — | 1.9 |
| 0 - 3 years | | 250 | 13.2 | 20.8 | 20.4 | — | 0.4 | 38.8 | — | 6.4 |
| 4 - 6 years | | 252 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 69.0 | 23.8 | — | 4.4 | — | — |
| 7 - 9 years | | 237 | — | 0.4 | 1.7 | 92.8 | — | 4.6 | — | 0.4 |
| 10 - 12 years | | 262 | 0.4 | — | — | 50.4 | 46.6 | 1.9 | — | 0.8 |

(Sweden)

(%)

| | N | Nursery | Kindergarten | Elementry school (1st to 6th grade) | Junior high school (7th to 9th grade) | Nursery mother | Public Kindergarten | Others | None of above | No response |
|---------------|------|---------|--------------|--|--|----------------|---------------------|--------|---------------|-------------|
| Sample Total | 1026 | 29.6 | 8.2 | 45.7 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 8.2 | 0.2 |
| 0 - 3 years | 278 | 49.6 | 1.8 | - | - | 5.4 | 2.2 | 12.9 | 28.1 | - |
| 4 - 6 years | 236 | 69.5 | 18.2 | 1.3 | - | 5.9 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 0.4 |
| 7 - 9 years | 237 | 0.8 | 15.2 | 82.3 | - | - | - | 1.3 | - | 0.4 |
| 10 - 12 years | 275 | - | - | 98.5 | 1.5 | - | - | - | - | - |

3. Household Characteristics

(1) Household Size (F3)

The percentage of six or more people living together in a household unit is relatively high in Japan and Thailand. The average number of children living together is small in Korea and Thailand. In the case of Thailand, the rate of people living together with their parents, siblings, and other relatives is high. Japan, compared with other countries except Thailand, has a slightly higher percentage of people living together with parents. Thailand has the highest average number of people living together in a household with 4.8 persons, followed by Japan with 4.5 persons. The smallest is 3.9 persons by Sweden.

When compared with the previous survey's results, the average numbers are almost the same. However, in Japan and Korea, the percentage of less than 4 persons per household has become slightly higher, and the percentage of more than 5 persons appears to be becoming lower. In Sweden, the percentage of "3 persons" has become 10% higher than that of the previous survey's results, and the percentage for more than 4 persons has become lower.

Table II-1-15 The number of people living together (%)

| | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 or more | No response | Average (persons) |
|----------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|-----------|-------------|-------------------|
| Japan | 1994 | 0.4 | 16.6 | 35.9 | 23.2 | 14.6 | 6.8 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 4.7 |
| | 2005 | 0.8 | 20.2 | 36.4 | 22.7 | 12.5 | 5.4 | 1.9 | — | 4.5 |
| Korea | 1994 | 0.5 | 22.0 | 47.5 | 16.9 | 7.9 | 3.5 | 1.7 | — | 4.3 |
| | 2005 | 0.8 | 26.0 | 53.8 | 13.4 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 0.3 | — | 4.0 |
| Thailand | 1994 | 0.6 | 16.4 | 30.1 | 22.4 | 14.2 | 8.3 | 8.0 | — | 4.9 |
| | 2005 | 1.1 | 19.1 | 30.2 | 22.2 | 11.3 | 8.1 | 8.0 | — | 4.8 |
| USA | 1994 | 8.0 | 23.9 | 36.9 | 21.4 | 6.1 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 4.1 |
| | 2005 | 2.7 | 24.9 | 32.4 | 25.8 | 8.5 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 4.3 |
| France | 1994 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 2005 | 5.3 | 29.1 | 36.9 | 19.2 | 7.2 | 1.5 | 0.9 | — | 4.0 |
| Sweden | 1994 | 5.4 | 18.1 | 45.6 | 22.9 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 4.1 |
| | 2005 | 6.1 | 28.0 | 42.4 | 18.2 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 3.9 |

(2) The Number of Children (Q1b)

The U.S. and Sweden have the highest average number of children in total with 2.27 persons, followed by France with 2.24 persons. On the other hand, Korea has the lowest number of children in total with 1.82 persons, with Thailand next at 1.98 persons, and Japan at 2.11 persons.

The rate of the number of households without children living together is low in Japan and Korea, while the rates are around 10% in the other countries.

Table II-1-16 The number of children (person) (%)

| | | The number of children living together | The number of children living elsewhere | Total number of children | Percentage of children living elsewhere |
|----------|------|--|---|--------------------------|---|
| Japan | 1994 | 2.1 | 0.02 | 2.12 | 1.5% |
| | 2005 | 2.1 | 0.01 | 2.11 | 1.2% |
| Korea | 1994 | 1.9 | 0.03 | 1.93 | 1.7 |
| | 2005 | 1.8 | 0.02 | 1.82 | 1.7 |
| Thailand | 1994 | 1.8 | 0.10 | 1.90 | 6.0 |
| | 2005 | 1.7 | 0.28 | 1.98 | 15.0 |
| USA | 1994 | 2.1 | 0.19 | 2.29 | 11.4 |
| | 2005 | 2.1 | 0.17 | 2.27 | 9.8 |
| France | 1994 | — | — | — | — |
| | 2005 | 2.1 | 0.14 | 2.24 | 8.4 |
| Sweden | 1994 | 2.2 | 0.17 | 2.37 | 11.1 |
| | 2005 | 2.1 | 0.17 | 2.27 | 10.6 |

(3) Household Members (F4)

The rate of subject parents living together with their “spouse/partner” is over 90% in Korea and Japan, while the percentages are 81% in Sweden and 83% in the United States.

Japan and Thailand have the highest rates of subject parents living together with their parent (biological and/or in-law). Thailand also has high percentages of “biological sibling(s)” and “other relatives” living together.

The cohabitation rate of grandparents (respondent’s father or mother) are high in Japan and Thailand. In Thailand, “respondent’s sibling(s)” and “other relatives” are also high in percentage.

Compared to the previous survey’s results, there seems to be a tendency that the number of household members is getting lower overall.

Table II-1-17 Household members living together (M.A.) (%)

| | | Children | Spouse/Partner | Respondent's father/mother | Spouse's/Partner's father/mother | Respondent's sibling(s) | Spouse's/Partner's sibling(s) | Other relative(s) | Others |
|----------|------|----------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Japan | 1994 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 18.2 | 15.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 0.5 |
| | 2005 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 17.2 | 12.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 | — |
| Korea | 1994 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 10.3 | 9.4 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| | 2005 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.9 | — |
| Thailand | 1994 | 100.0 | 92.5 | 27.1 | 11.9 | 15.3 | 6.5 | 8.4 | 2.6 |
| | 2005 | 100.0 | 88.7 | 26.4 | 12.8 | 14.7 | 5.9 | 21.7 | 0.2 |
| USA | 1994 | 100.0 | 81.4 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| | 2005 | 100.0 | 83.2 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 1.6 |
| France | 1994 | 100.0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 2005 | 100.0 | 85.5 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Sweden | 1994 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| | 2005 | 100.0 | 81.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.9 |

(4) Reasons For Not Living With the Spouse/Partner (F4-1)

In Japan, “divorced” is at the highest rate at 64% when asked the reason for not living with the spouse/partner. For all the other countries, “divorced” is about 30% to 40%. The percentage of “separated” is about 50% in Korea, France, and the U.S.. In addition, “other” reasons are more than 30% in the U.S..

Table II-1-18 not living with the spouse/partner (%)

| | | Living separately (including work reasons) | Divorced | Deceased | Other | No response |
|----------|------|---|----------|----------|-------|-------------|
| Japan | 1994 | 15.4 | 57.7 | 11.5 | 3.8 | 11.5 |
| | 2005 | 23.2 | 63.8 | 10.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Korea | 1994 | 55.6 | 27.8 | 11.1 | 5.6 | — |
| | 2005 | 47.6 | 28.6 | 23.8 | — | — |
| Thailand | 1994 | 58.7 | 16.0 | 17.3 | 8.0 | — |
| | 2005 | 38.9 | 32.7 | 26.5 | 1.8 | — |
| USA | 1994 | 31.2 | 37.1 | 6.5 | 22.0 | 3.2 |
| | 2005 | 24.4 | 33.9 | 6.5 | 32.1 | 3.0 |
| France | 1994 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 2005 | 51.0 | 33.1 | 10.3 | 3.4 | 2.1 |
| Sweden | 1994 | 7.3 | 80.3 | 2.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| | 2005 | 49.0 | 39.2 | 3.6 | 8.2 | — |

(5) Compositions of Households (F4)

When comparing between two- and three-generation households, nearly all households are two-generation households (“nuclear families”) in France and Sweden. Moreover, two-generation households are more than 90% in the U.S. and Korea. Japan shows 26% for “lineal three-generation households,” while Thailand shows 19% for “lineal three-generation households” and 37% for “collateral extended family households” (*notes).

When compared with the previous survey’s results, in the case of Korea, the percentage of “two-generation households” has increased while the rates of other types of households have decreased. In Thailand, the percentage of “collateral extended family households” has become higher than before.

Table II-1-19 Compositions of households (%)

| | | Two-generation households | Lineal three-generation households | Collateral extended family households |
|----------|------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Japan | 1994 | 66.2 | 29.0 | 4.9 |
| | 2005 | 70.5 | 26.1 | 3.5 |
| Korea | 1994 | 77.1 | 14.9 | 8.0 |
| | 2005 | 87.2 | 9.5 | 3.3 |
| Thailand | 1994 | 48.5 | 22.2 | 29.3 |
| | 2005 | 43.6 | 19.2 | 37.2 |
| USA | 1994 | 85.9 | 5.9 | 8.2 |
| | 2005 | 89.3 | 3.9 | 6.8 |
| France | 1994 | — | — | — |
| | 2005 | 96.8 | 0.9 | 2.3 |
| Sweden | 1994 | 98.8 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| | 2005 | 98.3 | 0.3 | 1.4 |

- " Two-generation households" are those that consist of parents and Notes: child/children only.

- "Lineal three-generation households" consist of parents, child(ren), and grandfather(s) and /or grandmather(s) (not including such other relatives as aunts or uncles).

- "Collateral extended family households" consist of parents and child(ren) as well as other relatives such as aunts or uncles (a household may also include grandparents).

Notes:

“Two-generation households” consist of parents and children only.

“Lineal three-generation households” consist of parents, children, and grandparents (not including other relatives such as aunts or uncles).

“Collateral extended family households” consist of parents, children, and grandparents, as well as relatives such as aunts or uncles.

(6) Paternal/Maternal Relatives Living Together (F4)

Japan and Korea each show a higher percentage of “paternal relatives living together” than that of “maternal relatives living together.” However, in the case of Korea, the difference is not so large. Thailand has a higher percentage of maternal grandparents living together than that of the paternal side, while the difference is about 5%. Thailand also has a higher rate of uncles/aunts living together than in other countries, though the difference between paternal and maternal sides is small. In the U.S., France, and Sweden, there are only few households where grandparents or uncles/aunts are living together.

Compared to the previous survey’s results, the proportion of paternal grandparents living together in households has become lower in Japan and Korea. Other than that, there is no other significant change found.

Table II-1-20 Paternal/Maternal Relatives Living Together (%)

| | | Father’s side | | Mother’s side | |
|----------|------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | Grand- parents | Aunts/Uncle s | Grand- parents | Aunts/Uncle s |
| Japan | 1994 | 26.1 | 2.3 | 7.4 | 0.7 |
| | 2005 | 20.4 | 1.5 | 8.9 | 1.0 |
| Korea | 1994 | 17.1 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 1.7 |
| | 2005 | 8.9 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 1.4 |
| Thailand | 1994 | 14.7 | 9.8 | 24.3 | 12.0 |
| | 2005 | 17.2 | 10.2 | 22.0 | 10.4 |
| USA | 1994 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 5.2 | 2.4 |
| | 2005 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 1.7 |
| France | 1994 | — | — | — | — |
| | 2005 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Sweden | 1994 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| | 2005 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |

(7) Household Income (F12)

Table II-1-21 shows annual household incomes of each country. Only Thailand is shown in monthly income.

Table II-1-21 Household Income

<Japan> (%)

| | Under ¥3,000,000 | ¥3,000,000- ¥4,999,999 | ¥5,000,000 - ¥6,999,999 | ¥7,000,000 - ¥9,999,999 | ¥10,000,000 or more | Refused | Don't know |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------|------------|
| Sample Total | 8.0 | 24.3 | 23.0 | 16.0 | 5.2 | 14.7 | 8.8 |
| Fathers | 6.2 | 22.6 | 25.1 | 18.3 | 6.8 | 16.9 | 4.1 |
| Mothers | 9.4 | 25.6 | 21.4 | 14.3 | 4.0 | 13.0 | 12.3 |

<Korea> (%)

| | Under 20,000,000 won | 20,000,000 - 29,999,999 won | 30,000,000 - 39,999,999 won | 40,000,000 - 49,999,999 won | 50,000,000 won or more | Refused | Don't know |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|------------|
| Sample Total | 10.1 | 26.1 | 27.3 | 15.3 | 16.5 | 2.8 | 2.1 |
| Fathers | 9.7 | 29.1 | 26.3 | 15.0 | 17.2 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Mothers | 10.5 | 23.1 | 28.2 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 4.0 | 3.0 |

<Thailand> (%)

| | under 4,000 baht | 4,000 - 5,999 baht | 6,000 - 9,999 baht | 10,000 - 19,999 baht | 20,000 baht or more | Refused | Don't know |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------|------------|
| Sample Total | 9.7 | 17.9 | 21.9 | 27.0 | 23.1 | 0.3 | - |
| Fathers | 9.7 | 17.8 | 23.0 | 24.8 | 24.2 | 0.4 | - |
| Mothers | 9.7 | 18.0 | 20.8 | 29.1 | 22.0 | 0.2 | - |

<USA> (%)

| | Under \$30,000 | \$30,000 - \$49,999 | \$50,000 - \$69,999 | \$70,000 - \$99,999 | \$100,000 or more | Refused | Don't know |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------|------------|
| Sample Total | 15.6 | 19.1 | 17.7 | 20.5 | 14.4 | 10.4 | 2.3 |
| Fathers | 10.5 | 18.0 | 19.2 | 23.8 | 15.1 | 12.6 | 0.8 |
| Mothers | 20.3 | 20.1 | 16.3 | 17.4 | 13.8 | 8.4 | 3.6 |

<France> (%)

| | Under 14,400 euro | 14,400 - 22,799 euro | 22,800 - 29,999 euro | 30,000 euro or more | Refused | Don't know |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------|------------|
| Sample Total | 12.2 | 18.1 | 15.1 | 19.0 | 28.8 | 6.5 |
| Fathers | 6.9 | 19.3 | 17.0 | 20.8 | 29.8 | 5.8 |
| Mothers | 16.8 | 17.0 | 13.5 | 17.4 | 27.9 | 7.1 |

Household Income - Sweden(F12)

(%)

| | Under 200.000 kronor | 200.000- 299.999 kronor | 300.000- 399.999 kronor | 400.000- 499.999 kronor | 500.000- 599.999 kronor | 600.000 kronor or more | Refused | Don't know |
|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|------------|
| Sample Total | 11.7 | 13.6 | 18.8 | 23.8 | 11.9 | 13.2 | 1.8 | 5.3 |
| Fathers | 9.7 | 13.5 | 19.6 | 26.5 | 11.6 | 14.9 | 1.7 | 2.6 |
| Mothers | 13.1 | 13.8 | 18.2 | 21.9 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 1.8 | 7.1 |

(8) Household Income Breakdown by Father and Mother (F13)

As to the ratios of father’s and mother’s income within a total household income, fathers in Japan and Korea have the highest ratios with an average of approximately 85% of the total household income, while the average percentages of mothers’ income are low at around 15%. Furthermore, in terms of the income ratio distribution, the cases of “100%” by father and “0%” by mother are high.

In the U.S., France, and Sweden, there are no significant differences in percentages of fathers’ income in total household income, while the percentages of mothers’ income are 39% in the U.S., 47% in France, and 52% in Sweden – the latter being the highest for mothers among all the countries. For the distribution of the income percentages, fathers in the U.S. are distributed mostly in the “more than 51%” range, and mothers are distributed in the “less than 49%” range. In Sweden and France, the percentage of fathers’ income is the highest in the “51-74%” range, while “25-49%” is the highest for mothers.

In Thailand, the mean of percentages of the fathers’ income within households is 57% (the lowest compared to other countries), and it is 34% for mothers (which is not as high as Sweden and France).

Table II-1-22 Household Income Breakdown by Father and Mother (‰)

| | | | | 0 | 1 | 25 | 50 | 51 | 75 | 100 | No | Average |
|--------|----------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|---------|
| | | N | % | ‰ | ‰ | ‰ | ‰ | ‰ | ‰ | ‰ | response | |
| | | | | 24% | 49% | | | 74% | 99% | | | |
| Father | Japan | 1994 | 504 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 12.1 | 29.6 | 46.8 | 0.4 | 84.9 |
| | | 2005 | 438 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 6.4 | 13.7 | 30.1 | 44.7 | 0.9 | 84.8 |
| | Korea | 1994 | 482 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 11.2 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 67.4 | — | 87.7 |
| | | 2005 | 506 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 11.5 | 15.0 | 12.8 | 56.9 | 0.2 | 84.5 |
| | Thailand | 1994 | 500 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 30.8 | 20.8 | 10.6 | 31.2 | — | 70.8 |
| | | 2005 | 495 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 9.9 | 40.6 | 16.4 | 8.5 | 14.7 | — | 57.1 |
| | USA | 1994 | 461 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 7.8 | 15.4 | 19.7 | 19.3 | 33.0 | — | 73.2 |
| | | 2005 | 478 | 1.0 | 7.5 | 8.8 | 11.9 | 24.3 | 16.5 | 27.2 | 2.7 | 68.9 |
| | France | 1994 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 2005 | 466 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 7.7 | 17.6 | 35.6 | 17.8 | 13.9 | 3.9 | 66.3 |
| | Sweden | 1994 | 590 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 8.0 | 11.9 | 55.3 | 15.8 | 6.8 | 1.0 | 65.1 |
| | | 2005 | 423 | — | 3.3 | 19.4 | 12.3 | 37.4 | 11.3 | 16.3 | — | 63.5 |
| Mother | Japan | 1994 | 563 | 48.7 | 27.2 | 14.0 | 5.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 15.1 |
| | | 2005 | 575 | 50.6 | 25.6 | 9.9 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 14.4 |
| | Korea | 1994 | 522 | 77.2 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.6 | — | 8.4 |
| | | 2005 | 503 | 60.0 | 8.3 | 15.3 | 9.5 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 16.4 |
| | Thailand | 1994 | 500 | 28.4 | 5.6 | 16.8 | 32.6 | 8.2 | 3.2 | 5.2 | — | 36.5 |
| | | 2005 | 505 | 29.9 | 13.1 | 14.5 | 26.7 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 7.7 | — | 33.9 |
| | USA | 1994 | 539 | 25.2 | 16.1 | 18.0 | 14.1 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 14.7 | 6.0 | 39.2 |
| | | 2005 | 522 | 19.9 | 24.3 | 16.9 | 8.4 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 14.9 | 5.0 | 38.5 |
| | France | 1994 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 2005 | 535 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 29.7 | 12.3 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 16.3 | 4.7 | 46.6 |
| | Sweden | 1994 | 523 | 3.1 | 6.7 | 43.4 | 13.8 | 9.4 | 4.0 | 17.2 | 2.5 | 51.9 |
| | | 2005 | 603 | 1.7 | 9.6 | 42.8 | 13.9 | 9.1 | 4.8 | 17.2 | 0.8 | 51.7 |

Summary

(1) Difference in Educational Attainment Levels of Parents by Gender

If we compare the educational levels of parents by gender by subtracting the percentage of “father < mother” from “father > mother”, the largest difference is Korea with 24.7%, followed by Japan with 21.1%, then Thailand with 6.3% and the U.S. with 5.0%. In France and Sweden, the rate of mothers with higher educational levels than fathers (“father<mother”) is slightly more than the other way around: -0.8% in France and -6.7% in Sweden.

(2) Women’s Advancement into the Work Force

Employment rates of fathers are more than 90%, except in Sweden. Although the mothers’ employment rates are less than 50% in Japan and Korea, the rates are around 70% in all the other countries. Sweden has the highest employment rate of mothers, wherein the employment rate of fathers is the lowest among the countries.

The percentage of “families with both parents working” is the highest in Thailand with 66%, followed by Sweden with 58%, and then France with 56%. However, in the case of Thailand, there are many “self-employed / working at home with family” instead of “employed by someone else”. The percentage of “families with full time housewives” is the highest in Korea with 61% among the countries, followed by 51% in Japan. The highest percentage of “families with full-time househusbands” is Sweden with 6%, and the other countries are less than 5%. The “families with both parents unemployed” are less than 5% in all the countries.

The average percentage of mother’s income in a household income is the highest in Sweden with 52% and followed by France with 47%, whereas it is less than 20% in Japan and Korea.

(3) Differences in Composition of Households

Nearly all households are two-generation households in France and Sweden, and the U.S. and Korea are also close to 90%. As to household members living together, there are more paternal than maternal grandparents living together in Japan and Korea, while there is no significant difference between paternal and maternal sides of family members in Thailand.

There are more than 10% of “single parent families” in countries other than Japan and Korea, and Sweden has the highest rate for “single parent families” with 19%.

(4) Decline in the Number of Births

Regarding the number of siblings, parents have 3 or more brothers and/or sisters except in Japan, where they have about 2 children in reality. The difference is especially large in Korea and Thailand, while there is almost no difference in Japan in terms of difference in the number of siblings between parents and their children's generations. Although there is no significant difference in the ideal and actual number of siblings, the actual number of children is less than the ideal number of children in all the countries.

(5) Nursery Schools for Children Aged 3 or Younger

The proportion of children who are attending some sort of institution is low except in France and Sweden. In Sweden, 50% of children even at the age of 3 or younger are attending nursery schools, and there are also children who are going to kindergartens or other institutions. When children reach the age of 4 or older, it is common in all the countries that children start to go to nursery schools or kindergartens. The United States shows a high percentage in making use of baby-sitting service.

Table II-1-23 Parental Situations

Lines under the number indicate rank 1st 2nd 3rd
from 1 to 3 out of 6 countries. (%)

| | | Japan | Korea | Thailand | America | France | Sweden |
|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Education | Deucation Father > Mother | <u>35.7</u> | <u>30.9</u> | <u>25.2</u> | 23.8 | 21.5 | 12.8 |
| | Father = Mother | 48.5 | <u>62.3</u> | <u>55.9</u> | <u>50.9</u> | 44.4 | 50.5 |
| | Father < Mother | 14.6 | 6.1 | <u>18.9</u> | 18.8 | <u>22.3</u> | <u>19.5</u> |
| Occupation / Incomes | Father's employment rate | <u>99.5</u> | <u>99.2</u> | 95.0 | <u>95.9</u> | 94.6 | 85.7 |
| | Mother's employment rate | <u>46.9</u> | <u>36.0</u> | 65.9 | <u>68.2</u> | <u>67.4</u> | <u>74.2</u> |
| | Both parents employed | 42.3 | 36.9 | <u>66.2</u> | 54.0 | <u>55.8</u> | <u>58.0</u> |
| | Full time housewife | <u>51.1</u> | <u>61.1</u> | <u>23.8</u> | <u>25.8</u> | 25.3 | <u>16.3</u> |
| | Full time househusband | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | <u>2.1</u> | <u>3.2</u> | <u>6.2</u> |
| | Both parents unemployed | 0.2 | 0.2 | <u>1.7</u> | <u>0.8</u> | <u>0.8</u> | <u>2.6</u> |
| | Proportion of mother's income Proportion of mother without income | 14.4 <u>50.6</u> | 16.4 <u>60.0</u> | 33.9 <u>29.9</u> | <u>38.5</u> 19.9 | <u>46.6</u> 12.5 | <u>51.7</u> 1.7 |
| Situation of the household | Spouse / Partner | <u>94.8</u> | <u>98.9</u> | <u>93.1</u> | 87.3 | <u>92.9</u> | 90.4 |
| | Without Spouse / Partner | 5.2 | 1.1 | 6.9 | <u>12.7</u> | 7.1 | <u>9.6</u> |
| | Two-generation households | 70.5 | 87.2 | 43.6 | <u>89.3</u> | <u>96.8</u> | <u>98.3</u> |
| | Lineal three-generation households | <u>26.1</u> | <u>9.5</u> | <u>19.2</u> | 3.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| | Laterally extended family households | <u>3.5</u> | 3.3 | <u>37.2</u> | <u>6.8</u> | 2.3 | 1.4 |
| | Cohabitaion of parents | <u>93.2</u> | <u>97.9</u> | <u>88.7</u> | 83.2 | 85.5 | 81.1 |
| | Cohabitaion of single parent | 6.8 | 2.1 | 11.3 | <u>16.8</u> | <u>14.5</u> | <u>18.9</u> |
| | Single father family | 1.0 | 0.6 | 2.0 | <u>3.2</u> | 2.1 | <u>3.3</u> |
| | Single mother family | 4.2 | 0.5 | 4.9 | <u>9.5</u> | <u>5.0</u> | <u>6.3</u> |
| | Cohabitation with father's side Cohabitation with mother's side | <u>20.4</u> <u>8.9</u> | <u>8.9</u> 2.3 | <u>17.2</u> <u>22.0</u> | 1.7 <u>3.4</u> | 0.5 0.7 | 0.3 0.1 |
| Decline in the number of births / Nursery | Number of child(present) | <u>2.1</u> 人 | 1.8 | 2.0 | <u>2.2</u> | <u>2.3</u> | <u>2.2</u> |
| | Number of child(ideal) | <u>2.5</u> | <u>2.5</u> | 2.2 | <u>2.7</u> | <u>2.6</u> | <u>2.6</u> |
| | Number of siblings of parents | 2.6 | <u>4.2</u> | <u>4.9</u> | <u>3.5</u> | <u>3.5</u> | 3.0 |
| | Not attending age 0?3 | <u>78.0</u> | <u>79.4</u> | <u>82.2</u> | <u>78.4</u> | 38.8 | 28.1 |
| | Not attending age 4?6 | <u>7.7</u> | 4.1 | <u>6.8</u> | <u>28.1</u> | 4.4 | 2.5 |