

Sibling Order, SES, Marriage and Fertility: Four Hokkien and Hakka Communities at Chu-shan, Er-mei, and Chu-pei in Colonial Taiwan

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to explore the relationships between sibling order, SES, marriage, and fertility in Chu-shan Hokkien communities, E-mei Hakka communities, Chu-pei Hokkien communities, and Chu-pei Hakka communities based on the data of household registers during Japanese colonial period. Logistic regression models were adopted to examine the effects of different areas, SES and sibling on the first marriage and marriage patterns whereas multiple regression models were applied to explore the influence of four different areas, varied marriage patterns, sibling order, and SES on the number of legitimated children. Among four research areas, the findings were shown (1) SES and sibling order both had direct effects on whether a man married or not; (2) SES did not demonstrate the effect on marriage patterns, but sibling order did. Relative the first son, sons of the other sibling order had higher odds to marry uxorilocally; (3) SES and sibling order did not express significant effects on the number of

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legitimated children; (4) The influence of sibling on the number of legitimated children might be indirectly through the different marriage patterns.

Key Words: Sibling order, SES, Colonial Taiwan, Household registers, Marriage

