

Chapter 13. "Inequality, Identity, and the Structure of Political Cleavages in South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong, 1996-2016"

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Appendix B - Taiwan

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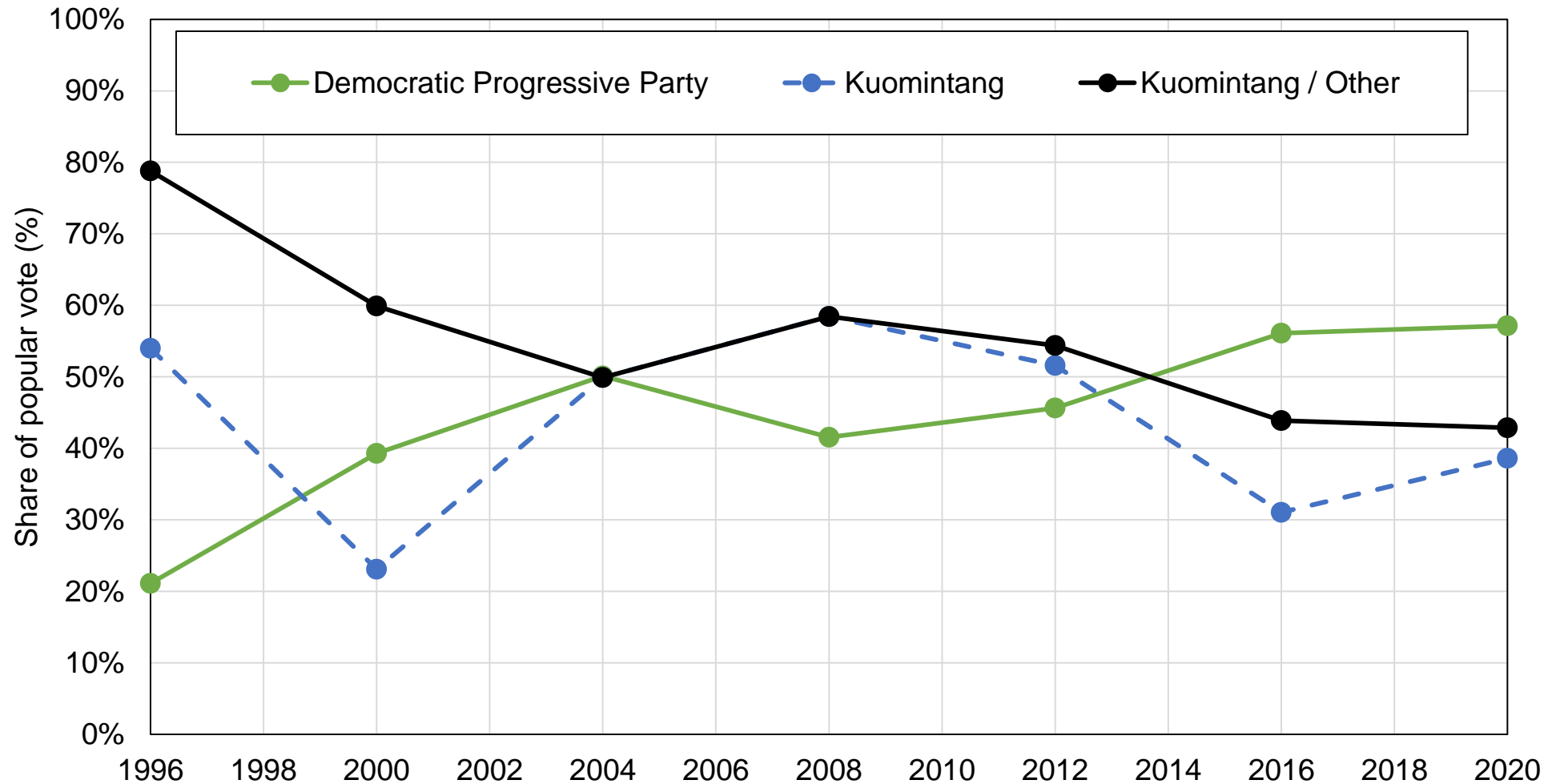
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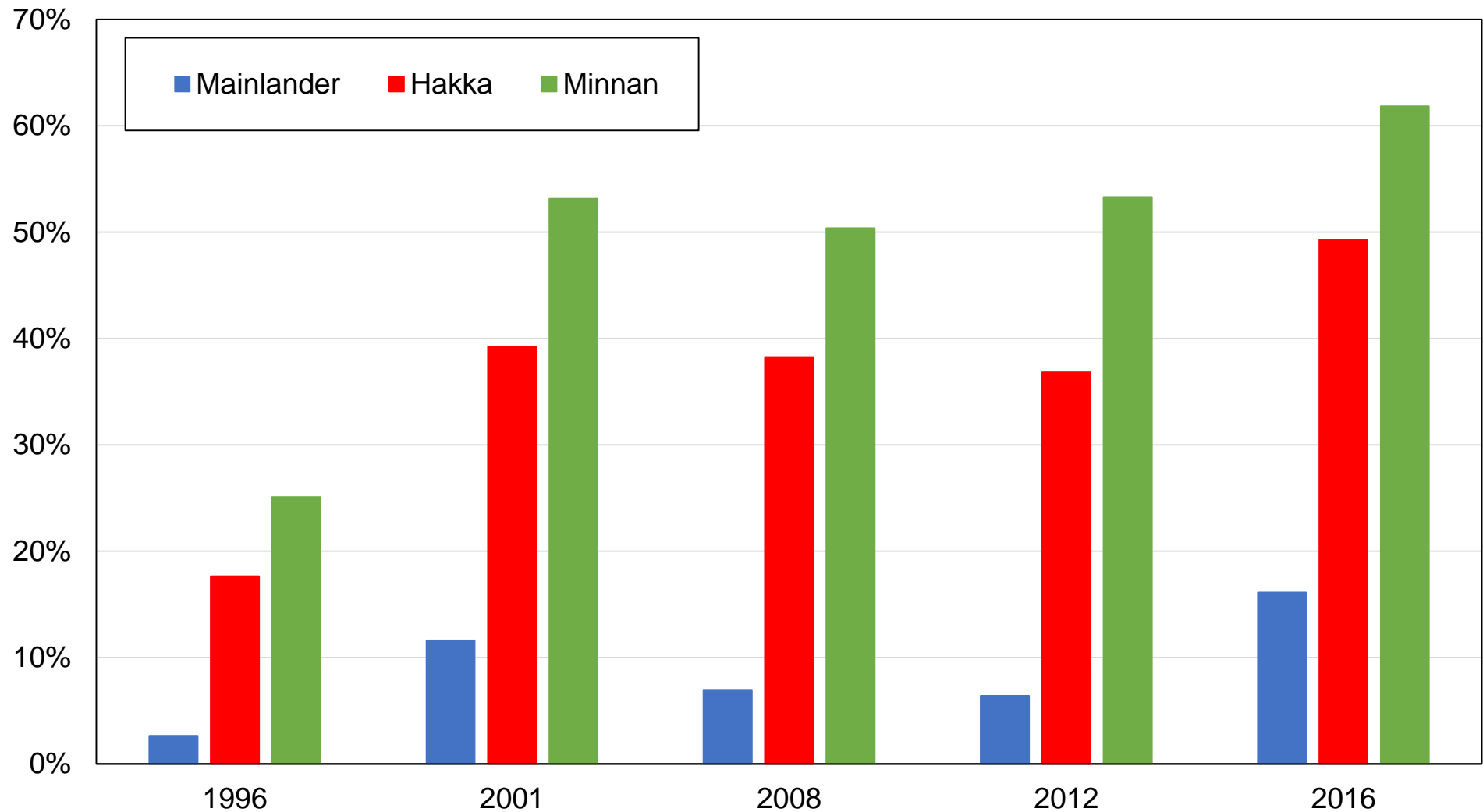
Figure B1 - Presidential election results in Taiwan, 1996-2020



Source: authors' computations using official election results.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected groups of Taiwanese political parties in presidential elections between 1996 and 2020.

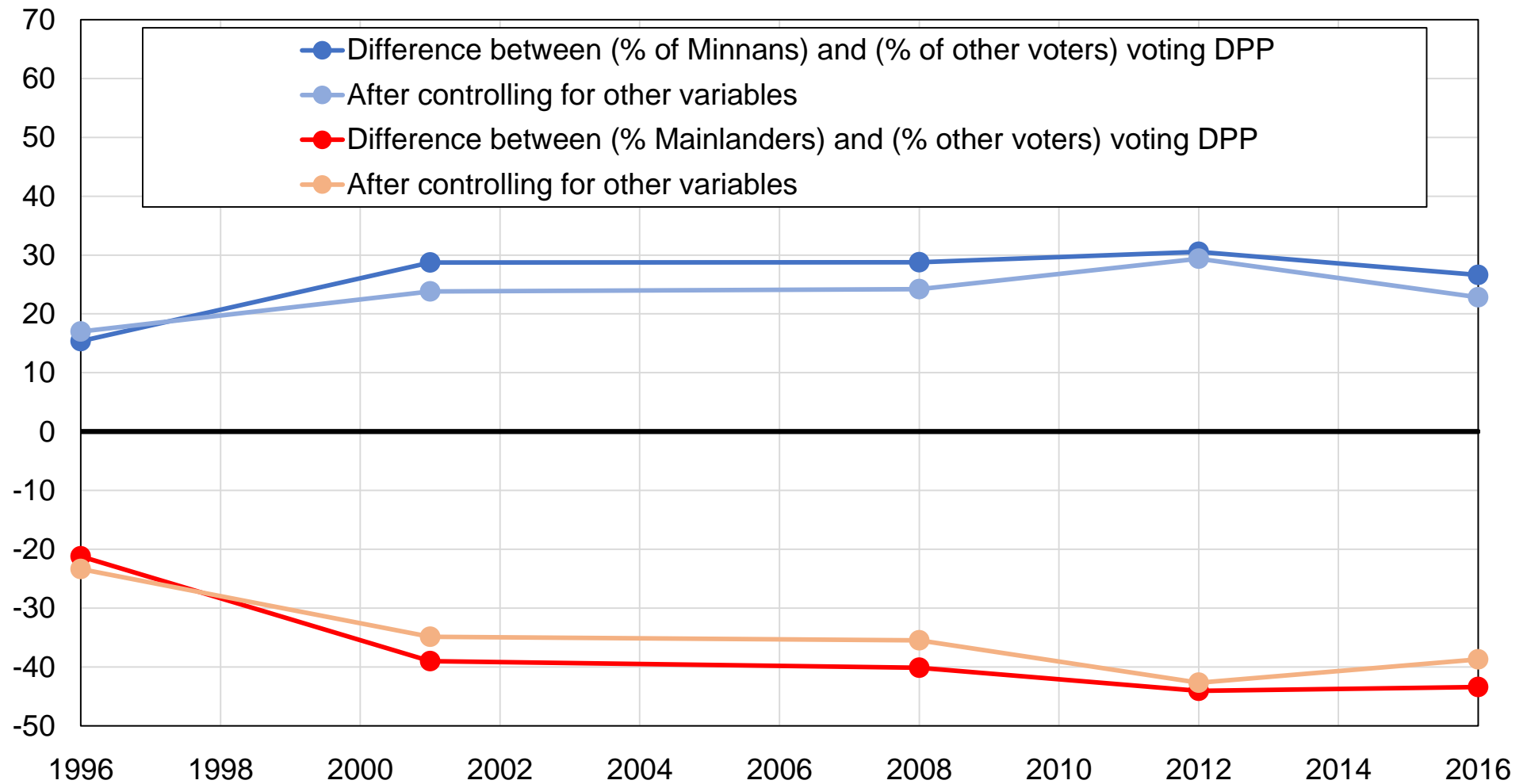
Figure B2 - Vote for DPP by ethnicity



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the DPP by ethnicity.

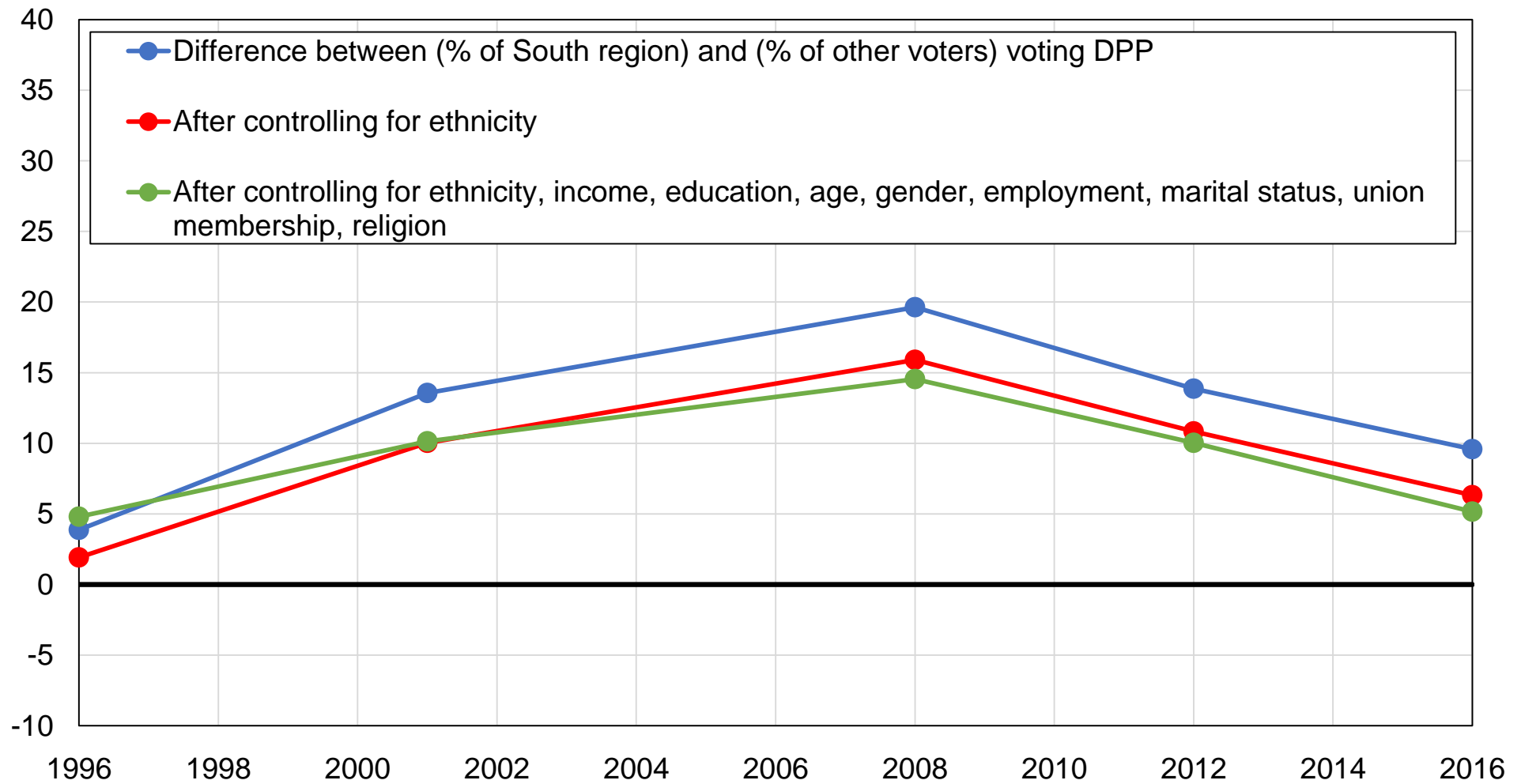
Figure B3 - The ethnic cleavage in Taiwan



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the relative support towards the DPP among Minnans and Mainlanders, before and after controlling for income, education, age, gender, employment, marital status, union membership, religion, and region of residence.

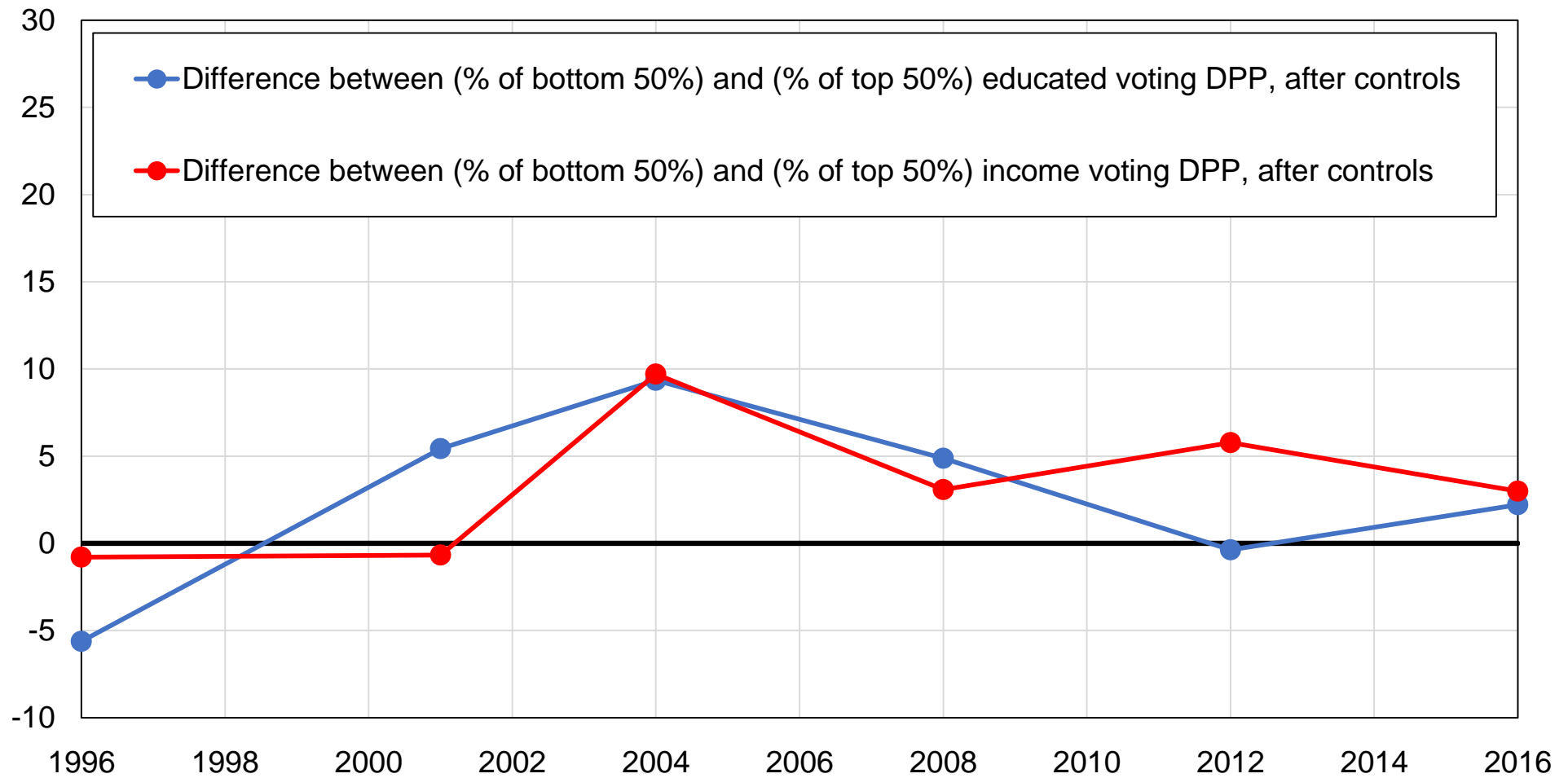
Figure B4 - The regional cleavage in Taiwan



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters living the Southern region and the share of other voters voting for the DPP, before and after controlling for other variables.

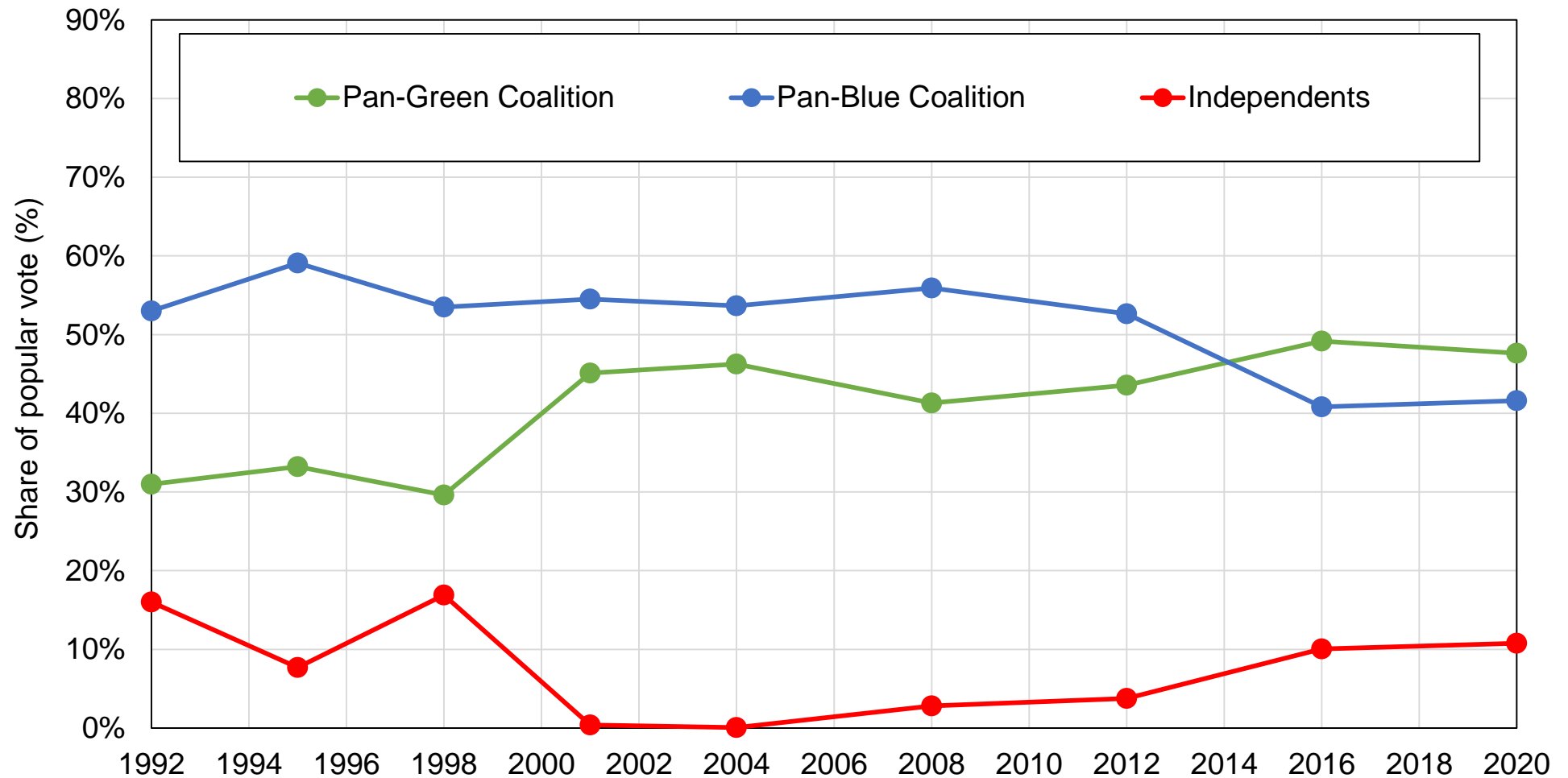
Figure B5 - Vote for DPP among low-income and lower-educated voters



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the relative support of low-income and low-educated voters towards the DPP, after controlling for income/education, ethnicity, age, gender, occupation, marital status, union membership, religion, and region.

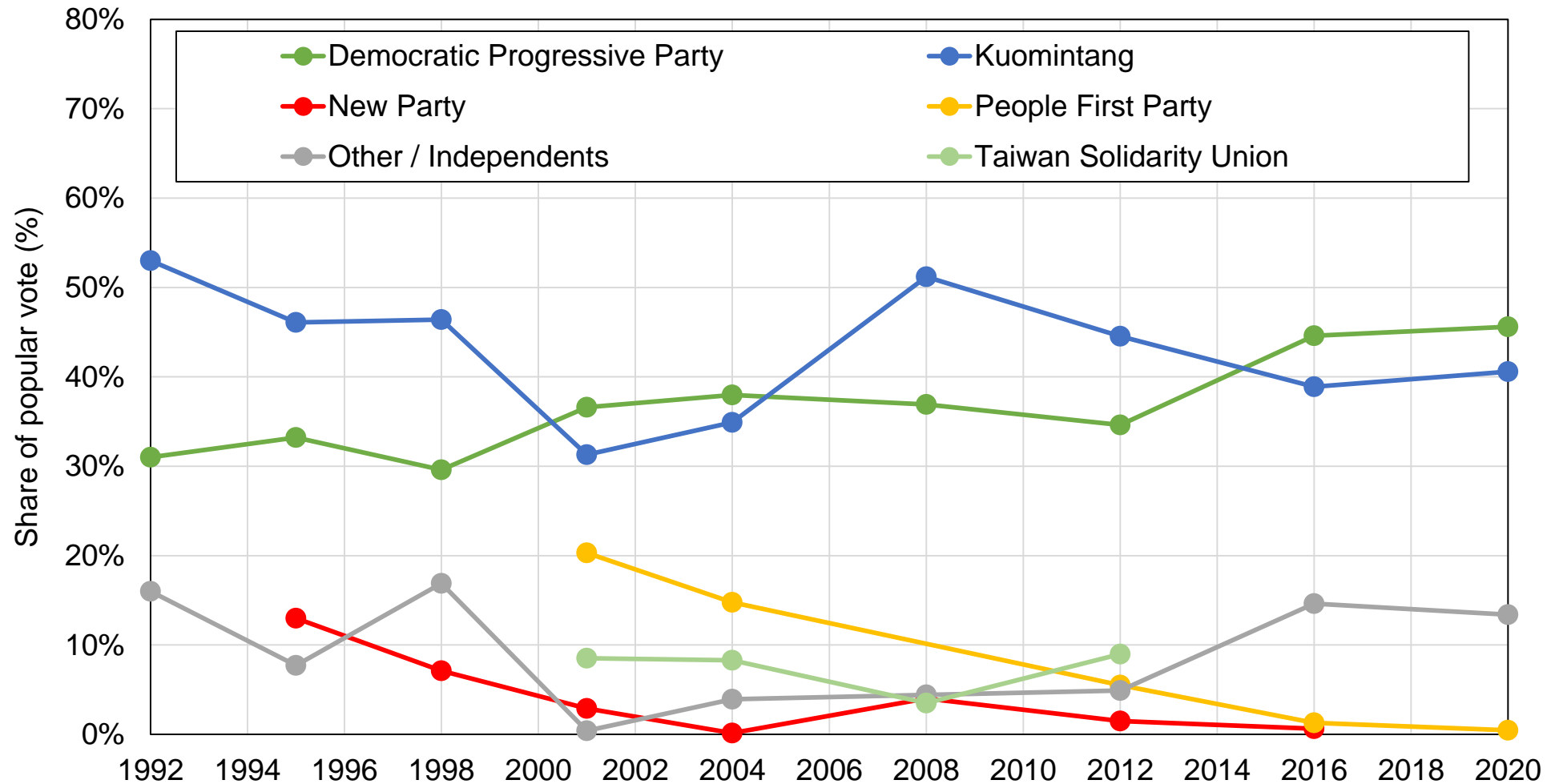
Figure B6 - Legislative election results in Taiwan by coalition



Source: authors' computations using official election results.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected groups of Taiwanese political parties in legislative elections between 1992 and 2020.

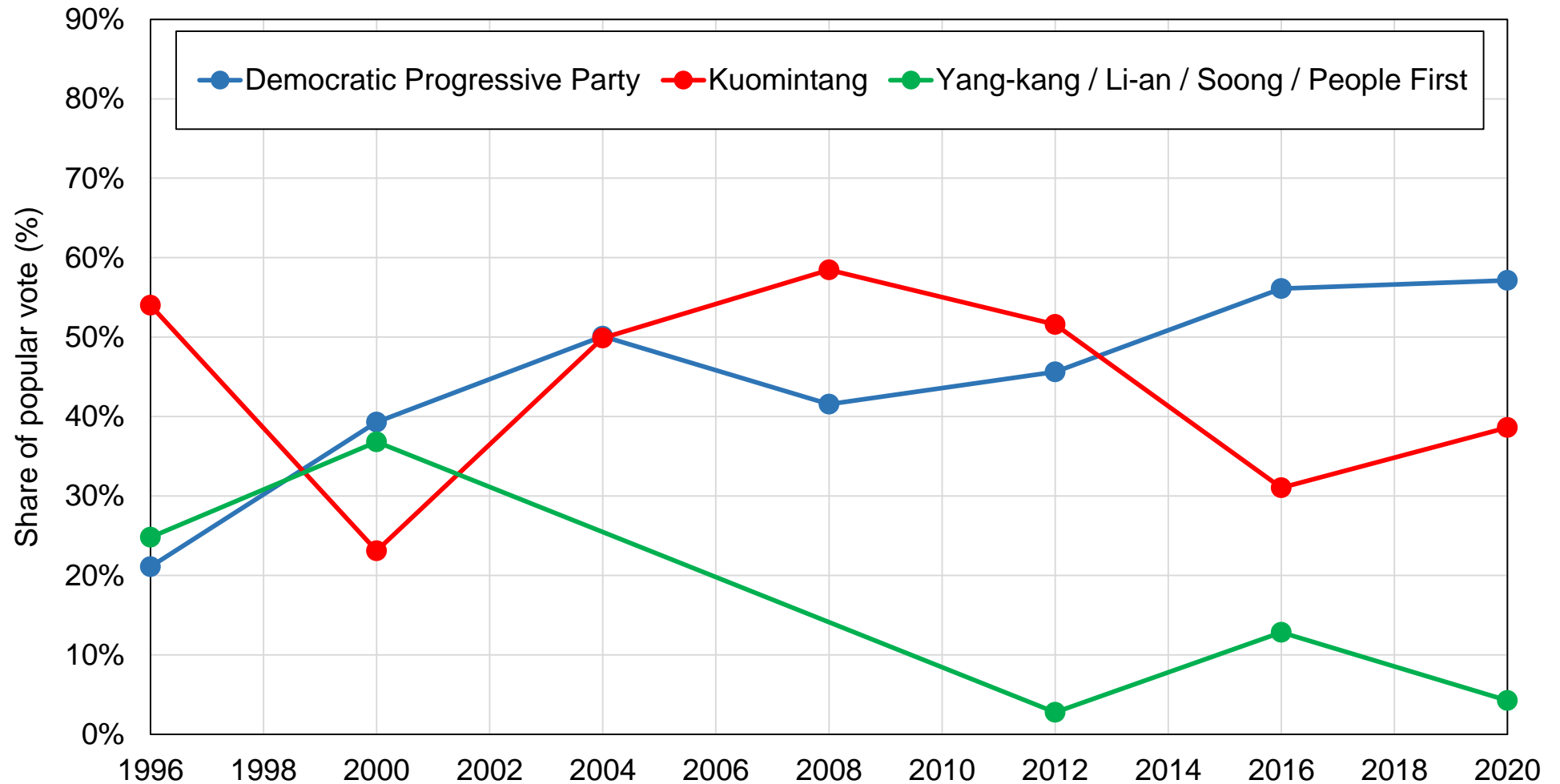
Figure B7 - Detailed legislative election results, 1992-2020



Source: authors' computations using official election results.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected groups of Taiwanese political parties in legislative elections between 1992 and 2020.

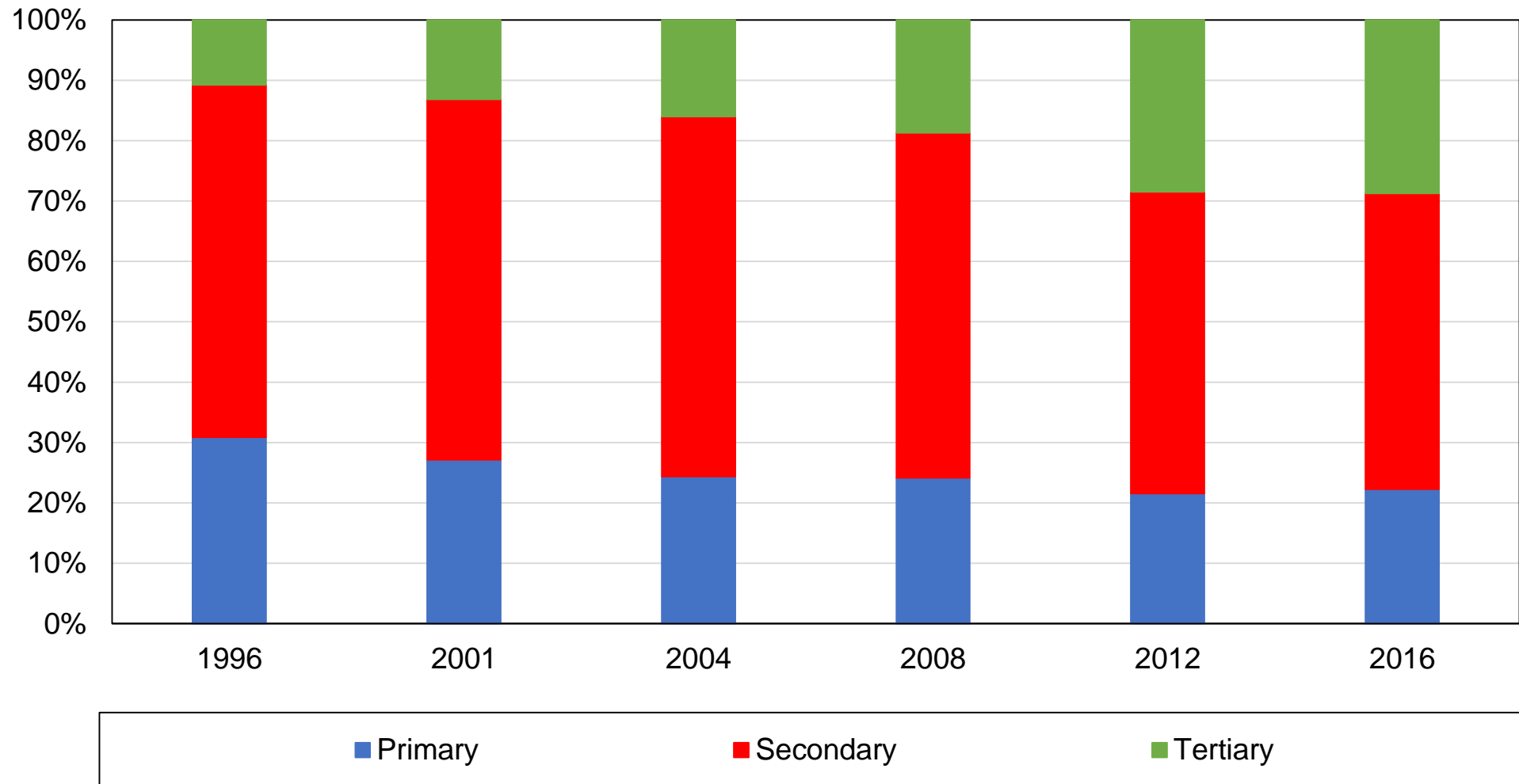
Figure B8 - Detailed presidential election results, 1996-2020



Source: authors' computations using official election results.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected groups of Taiwanese political parties in presidential elections between 1996 and 2020.

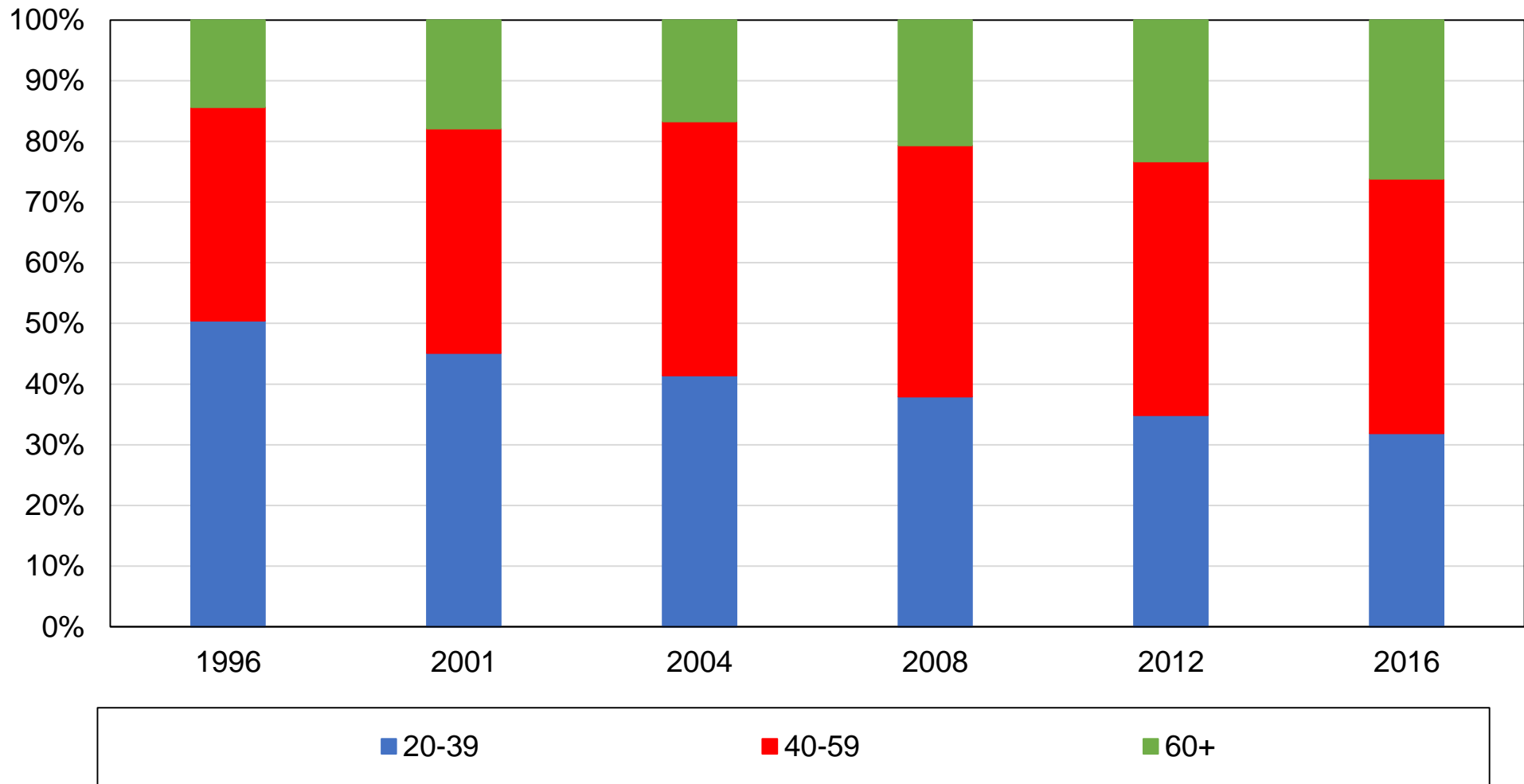
Figure B9 - The composition of the electorate by education level



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by education level.

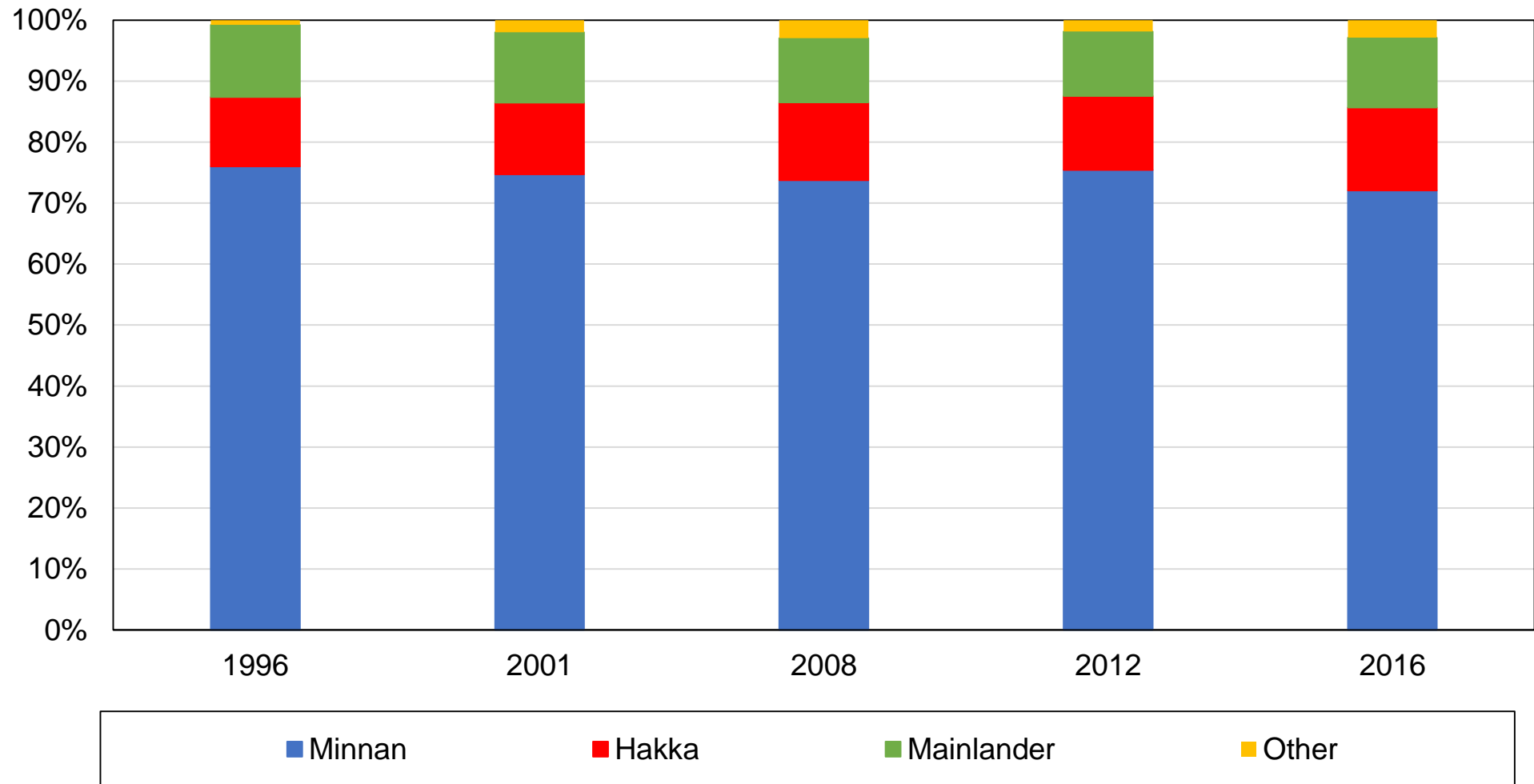
Figure B10 - The composition of the electorate by age group



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by age group.

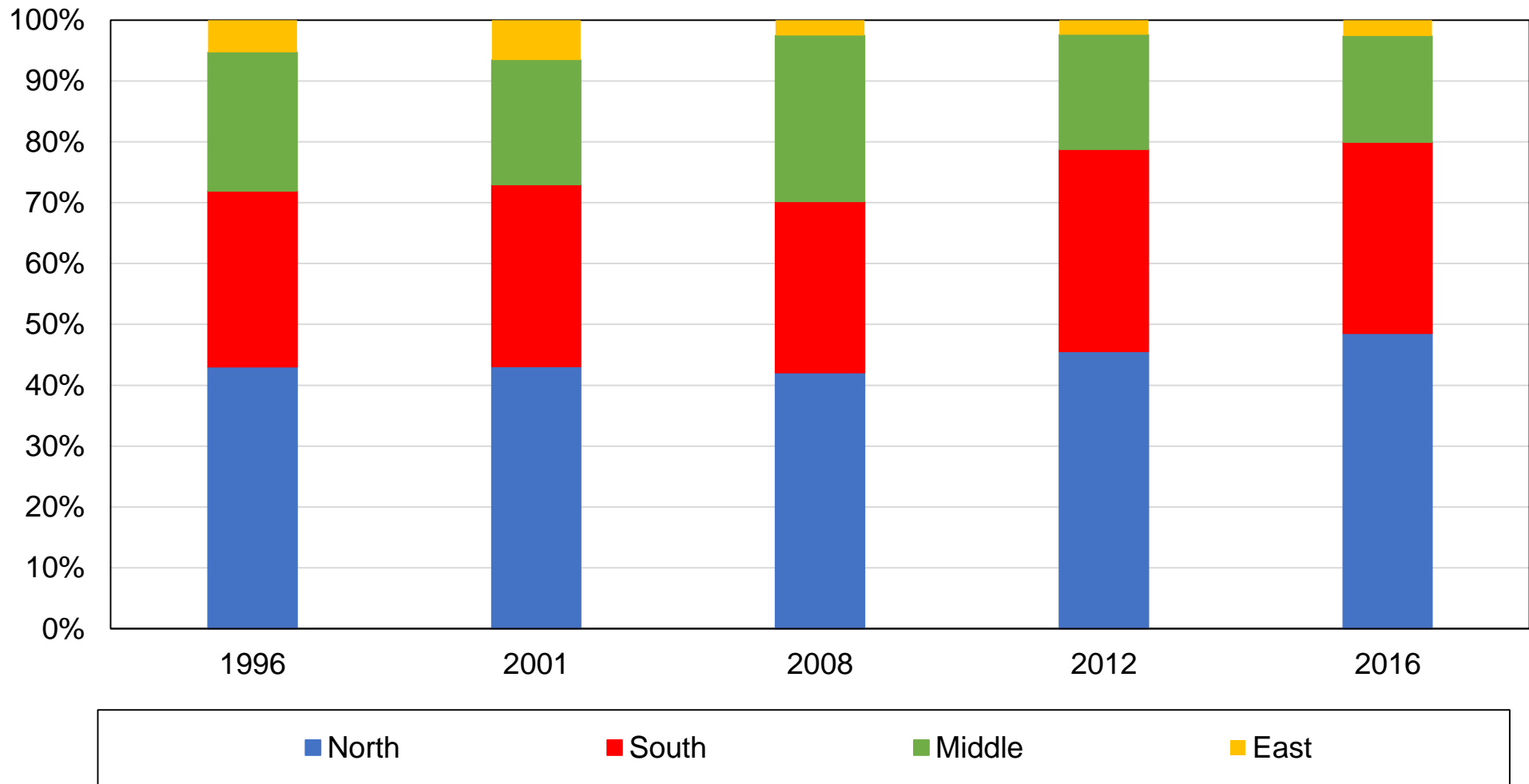
Figure B11 - The composition of the electorate by ethnolinguistic group



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by ethnolinguistic group.

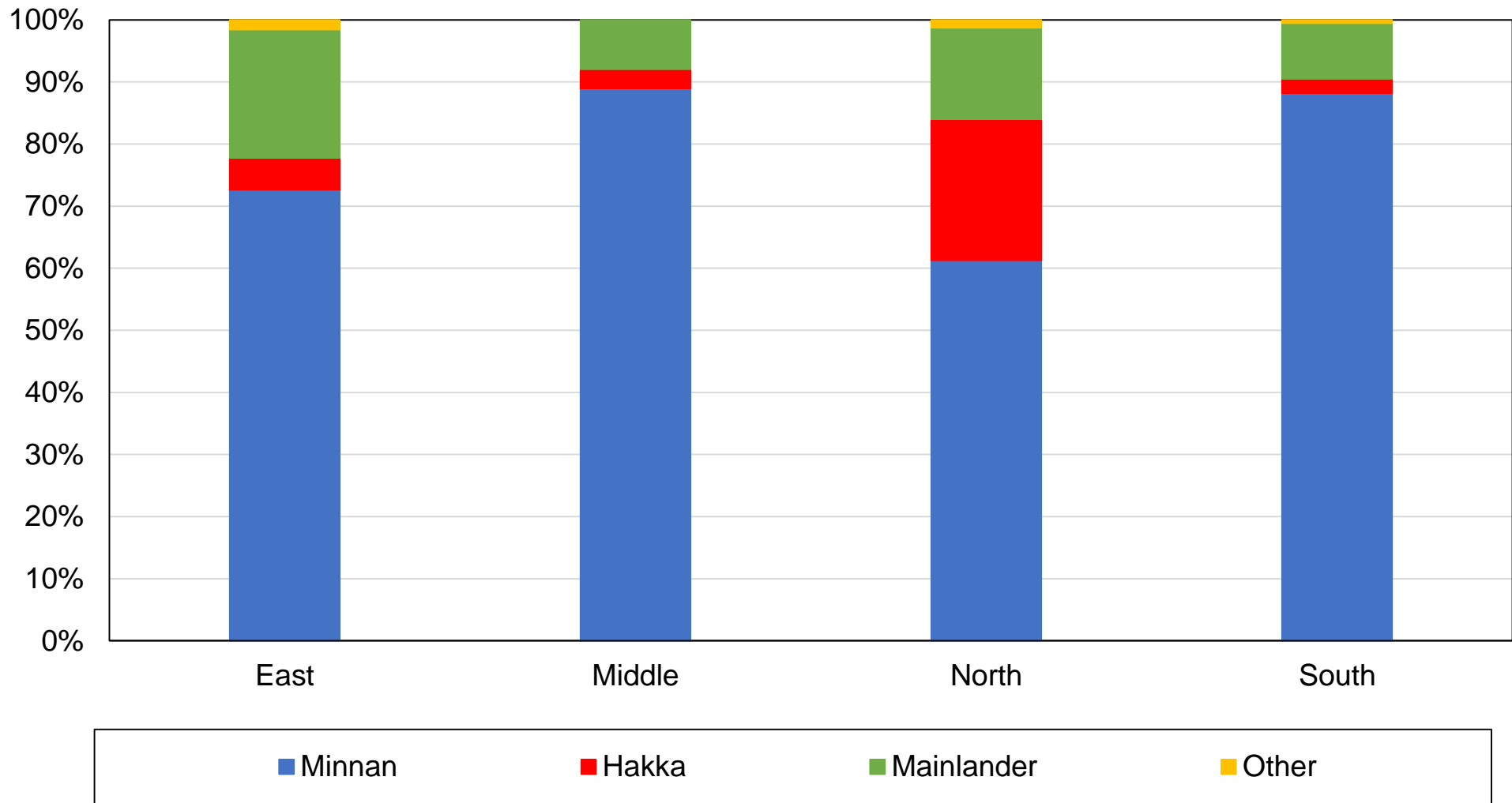
Figure B12 - The composition of the electorate by region



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by region.

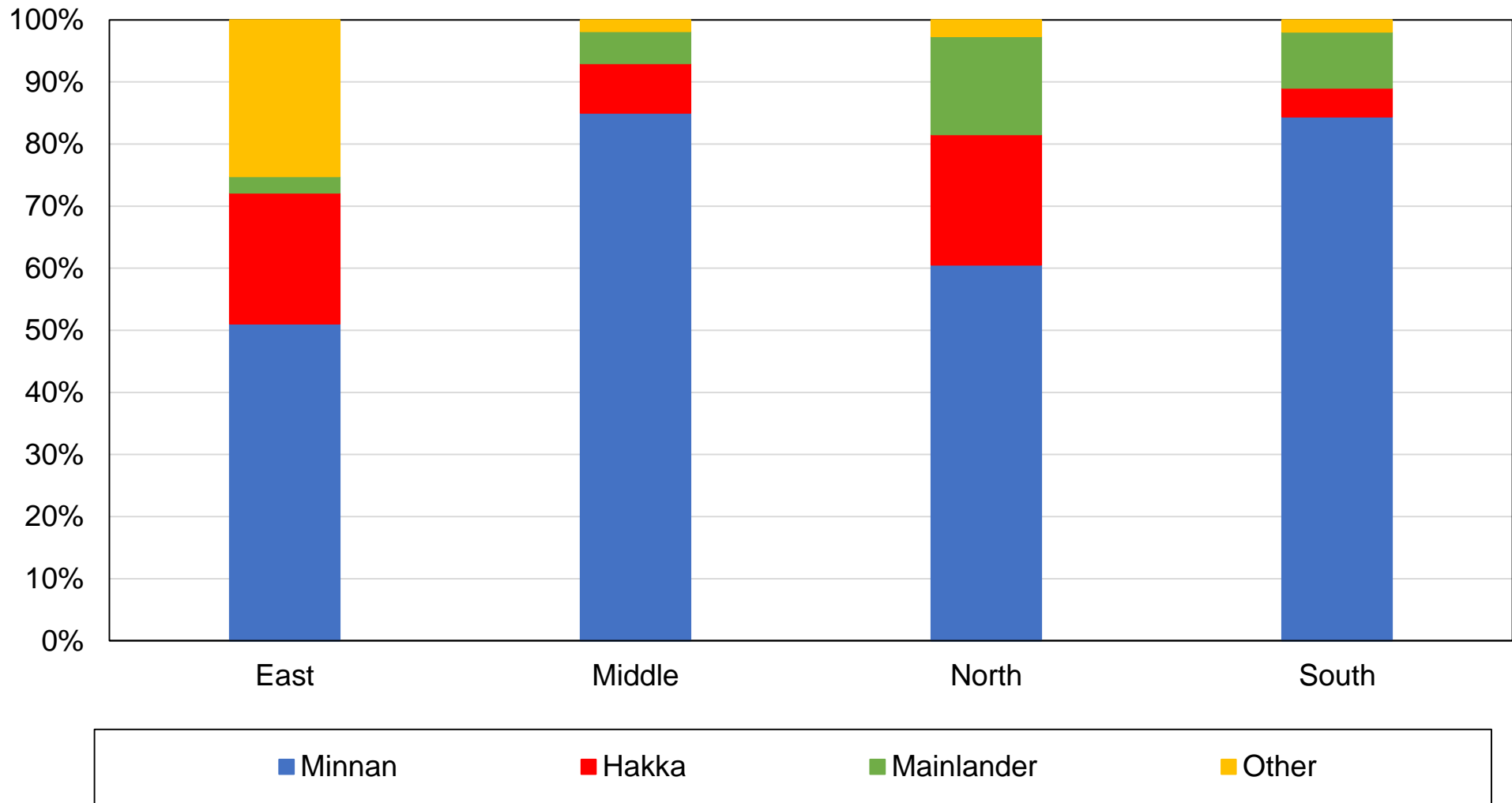
Figure B13 - Composition of regions by ethnolinguistic group, 1996



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of regions by ethnolinguistic group in 1996.

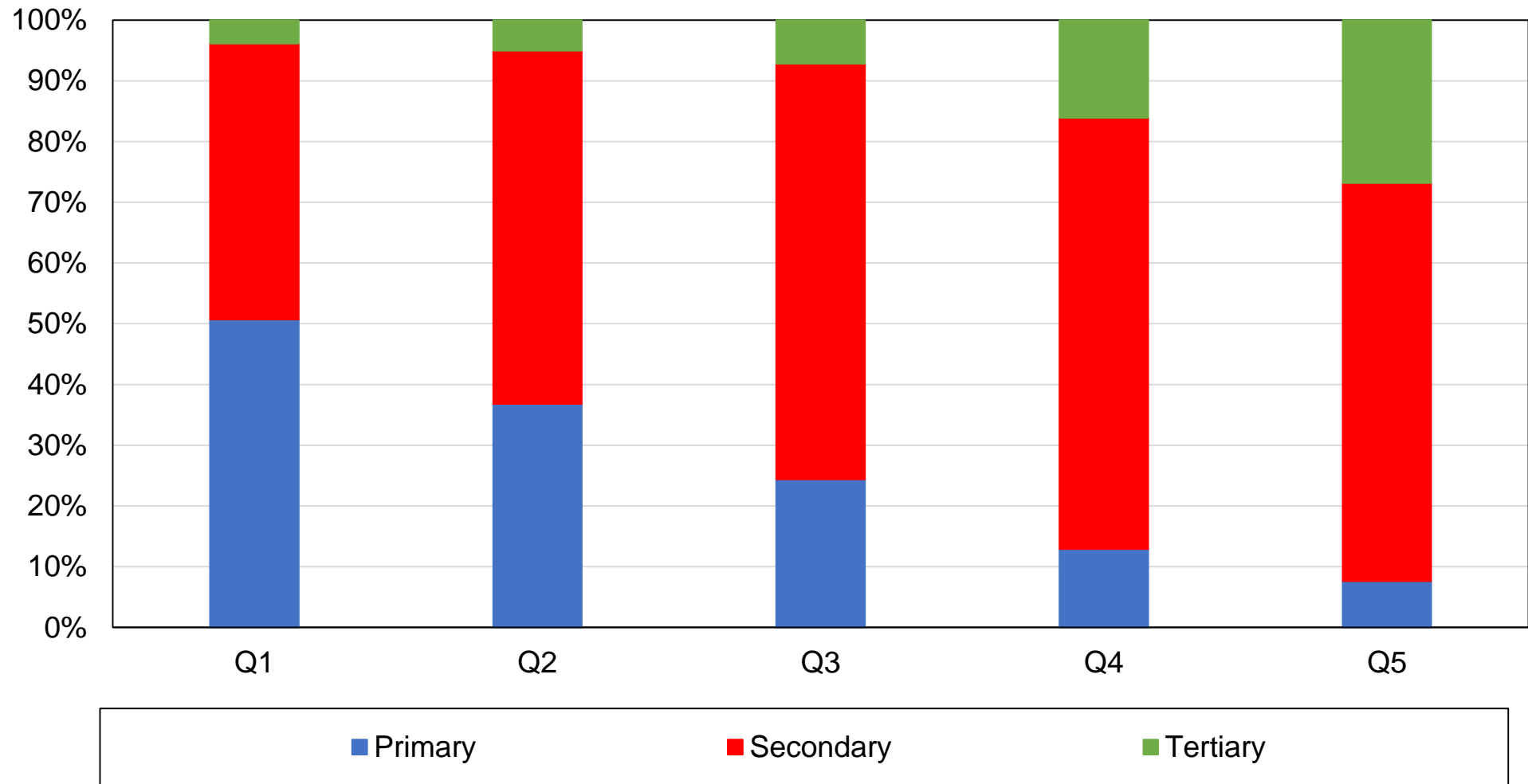
Figure B14 - Composition of regions by ethnolinguistic group, 2016



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of regions by ethnolinguistic group in 2016.

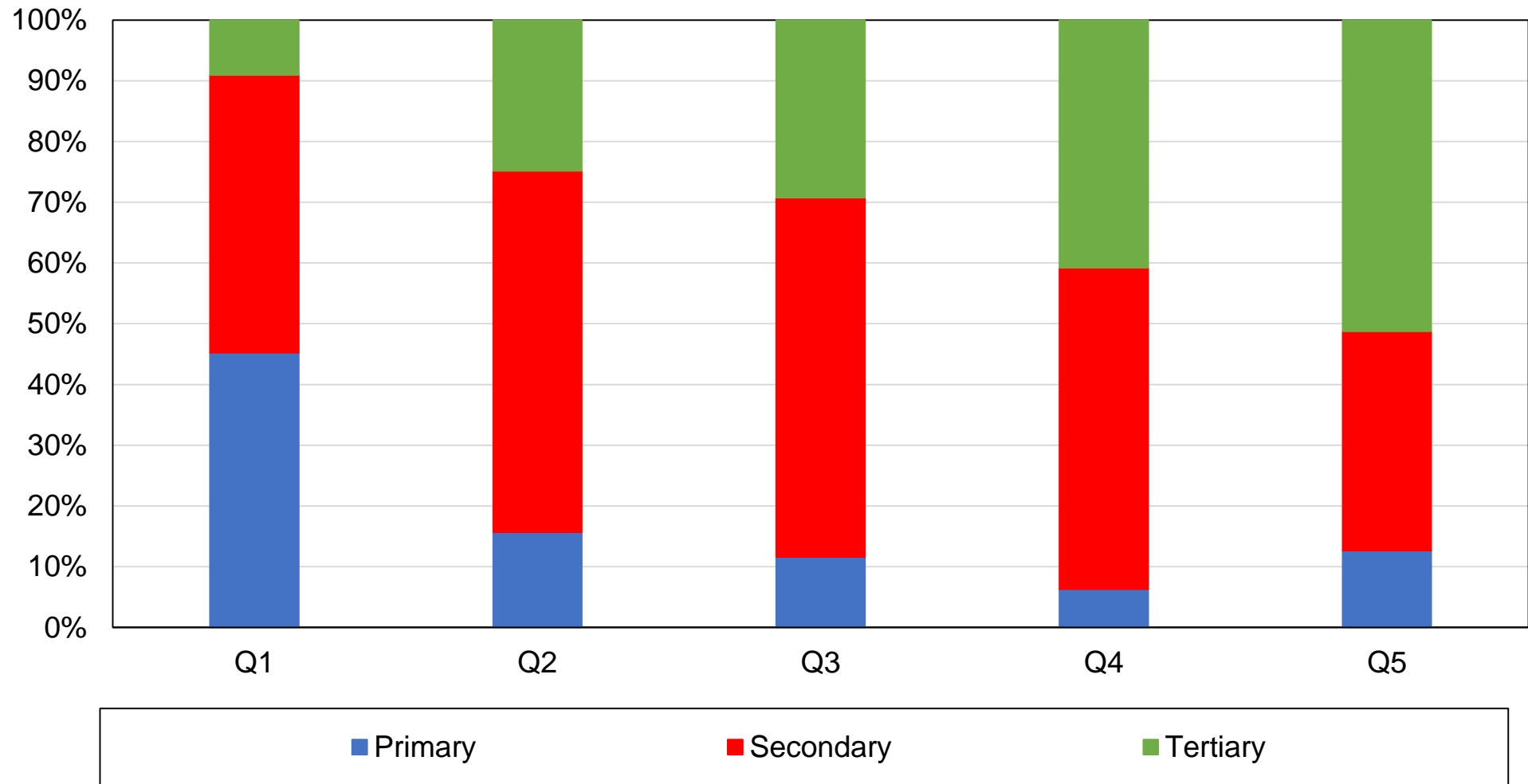
Figure B15 - Composition of income quintiles by education level, 1996



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income quintiles by education level in 1996.

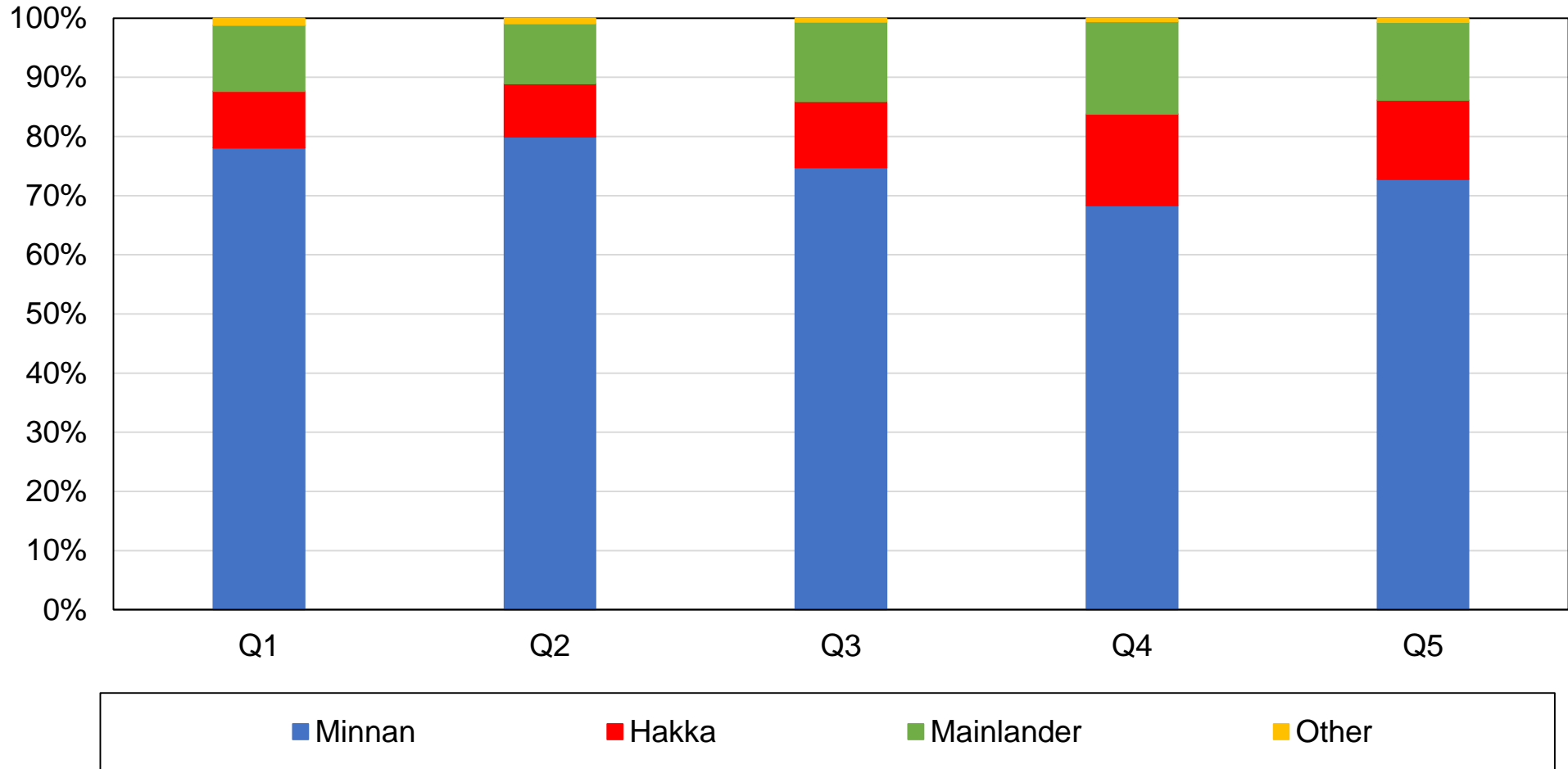
Figure B16 - Composition of income quintiles by education level, 2016



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income quintiles by education level in 2016.

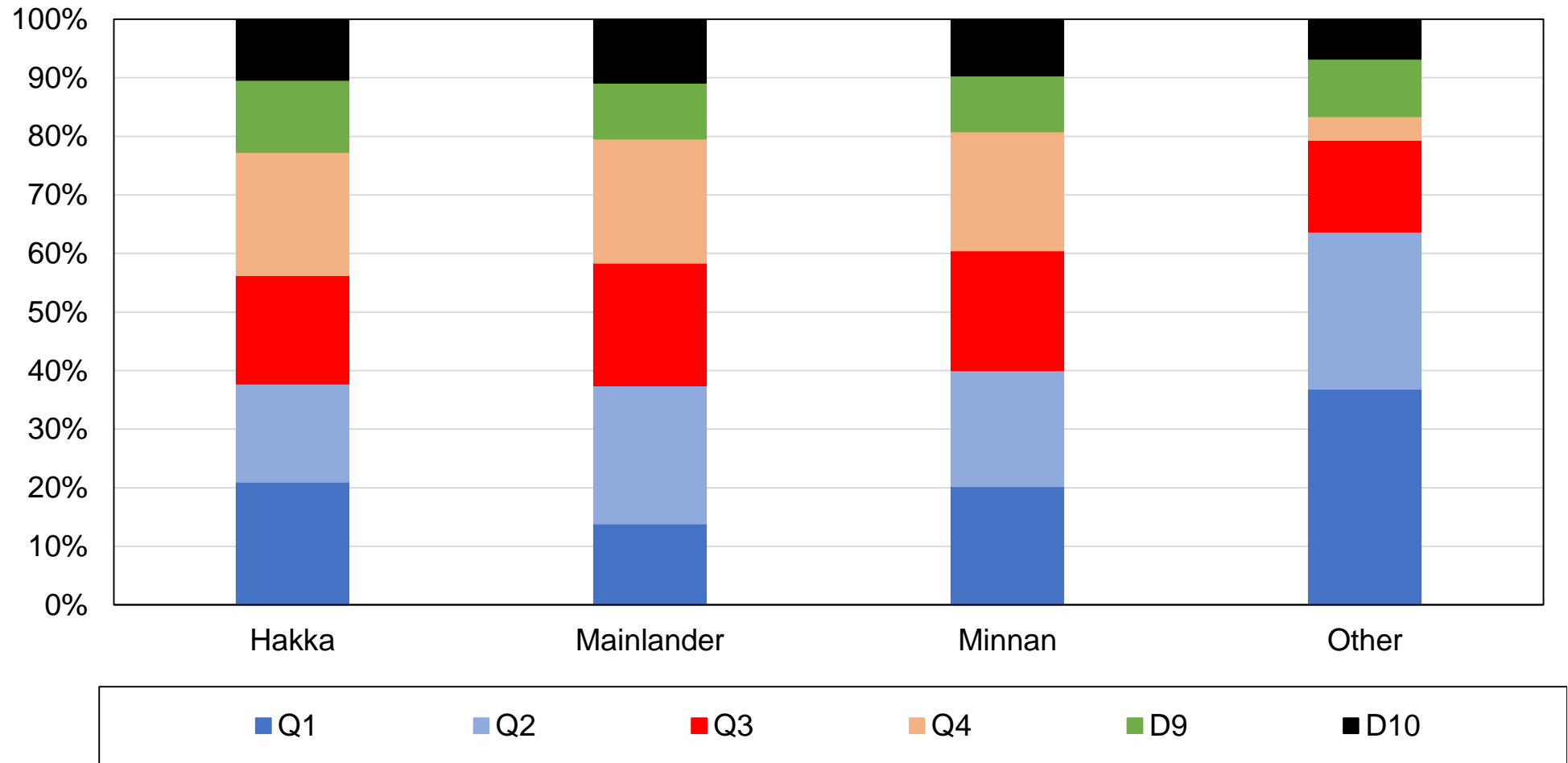
Figure B17 - Composition of income quintiles by ethnolinguistic affiliation, 1996



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income quintiles by ethnolinguistic group in 1996.

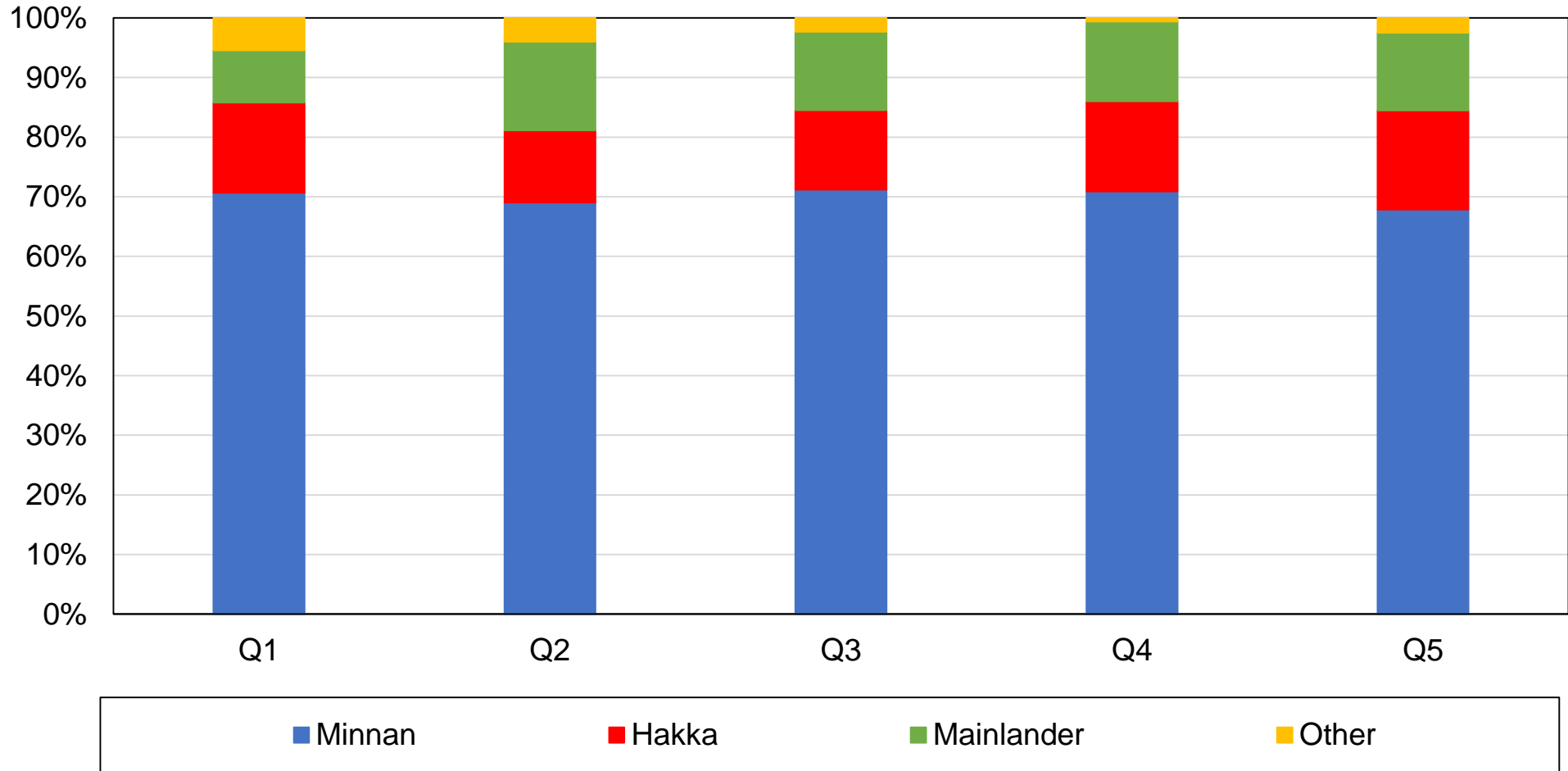
Figure B17b - Composition of ethnic groups by income quintile/decile, 1996



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of ethnolinguistic groups by income in 1996.

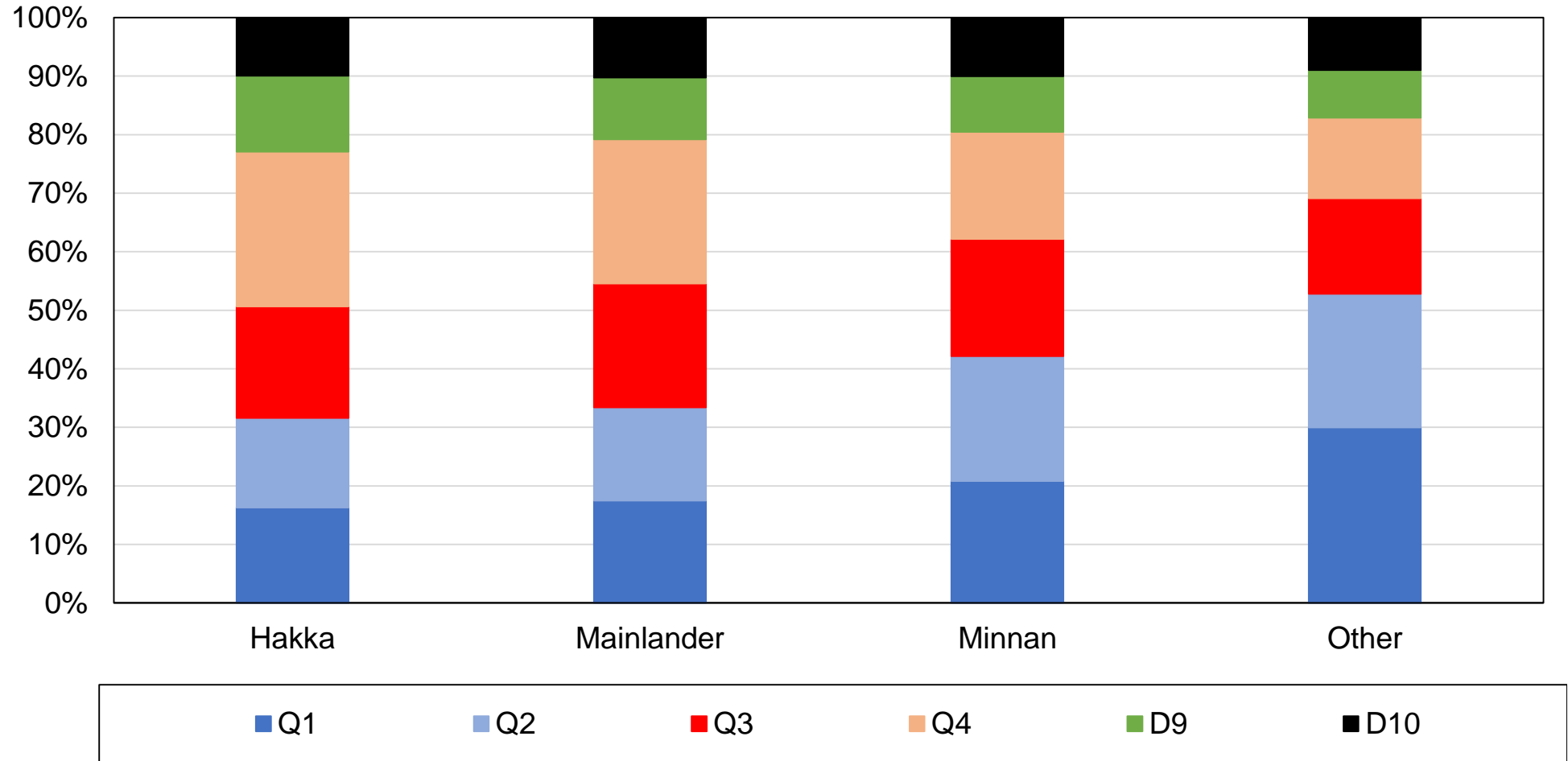
Figure B18 - Composition of income quintiles by ethnolinguistic affiliation, 2016



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income quintiles by ethnolinguistic group in 2016.

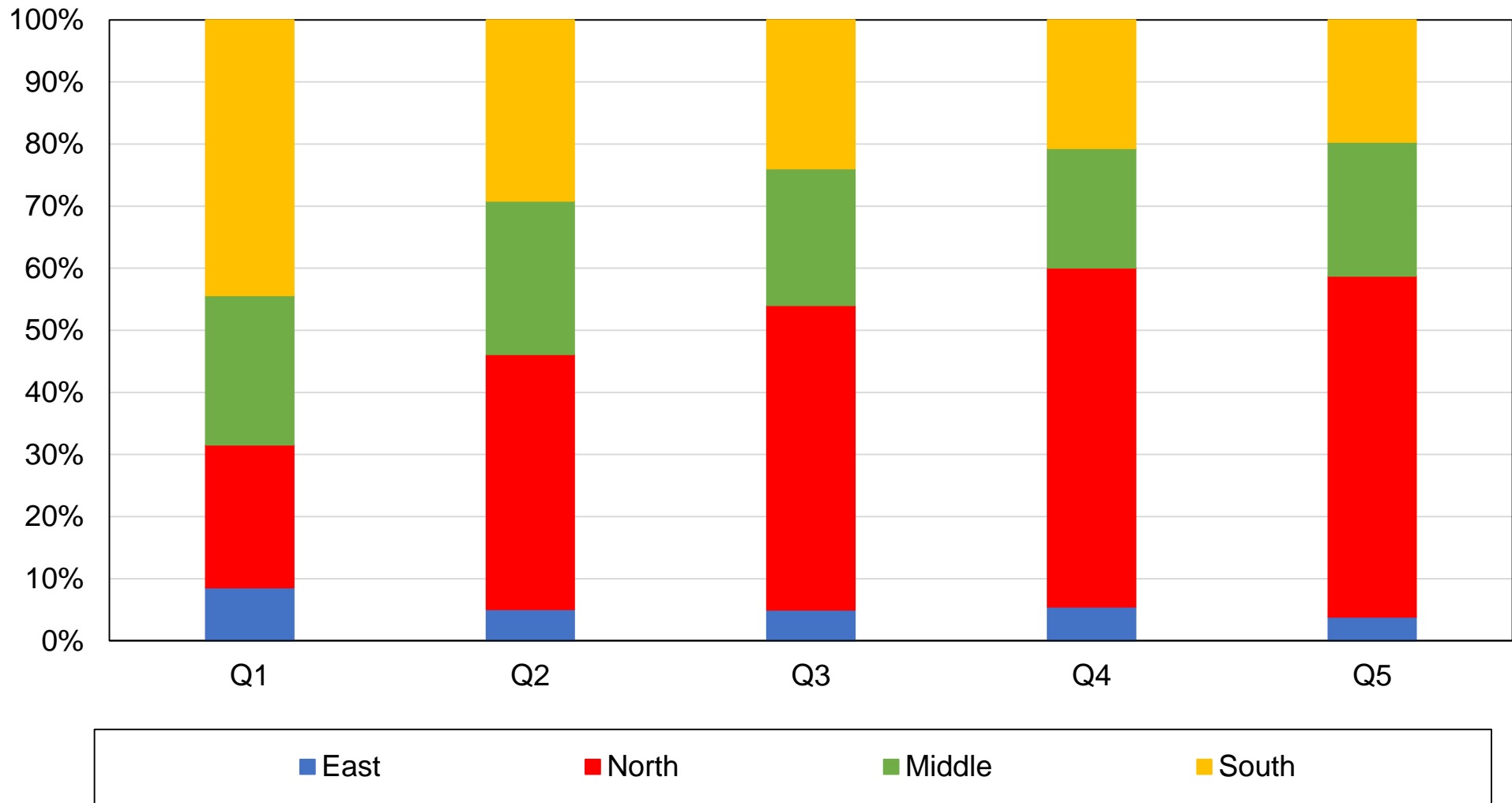
Figure B18 - Composition of ethnic groups by income quintile/decile, 2016



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of ethnolinguistic groups by income in 2016.

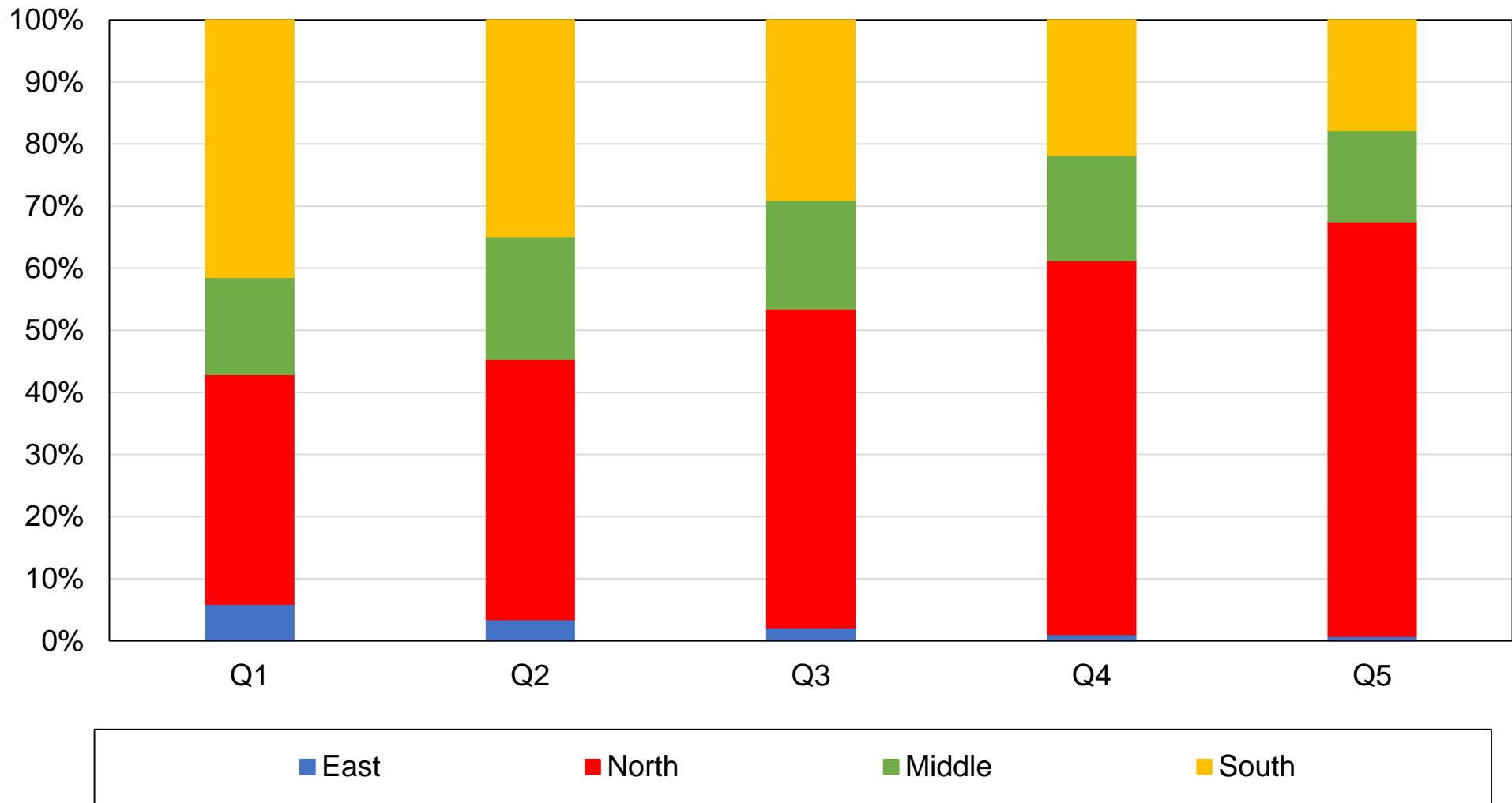
Figure B19 - Composition of income quintiles by region, 1996



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income quintiles by region in 1996.

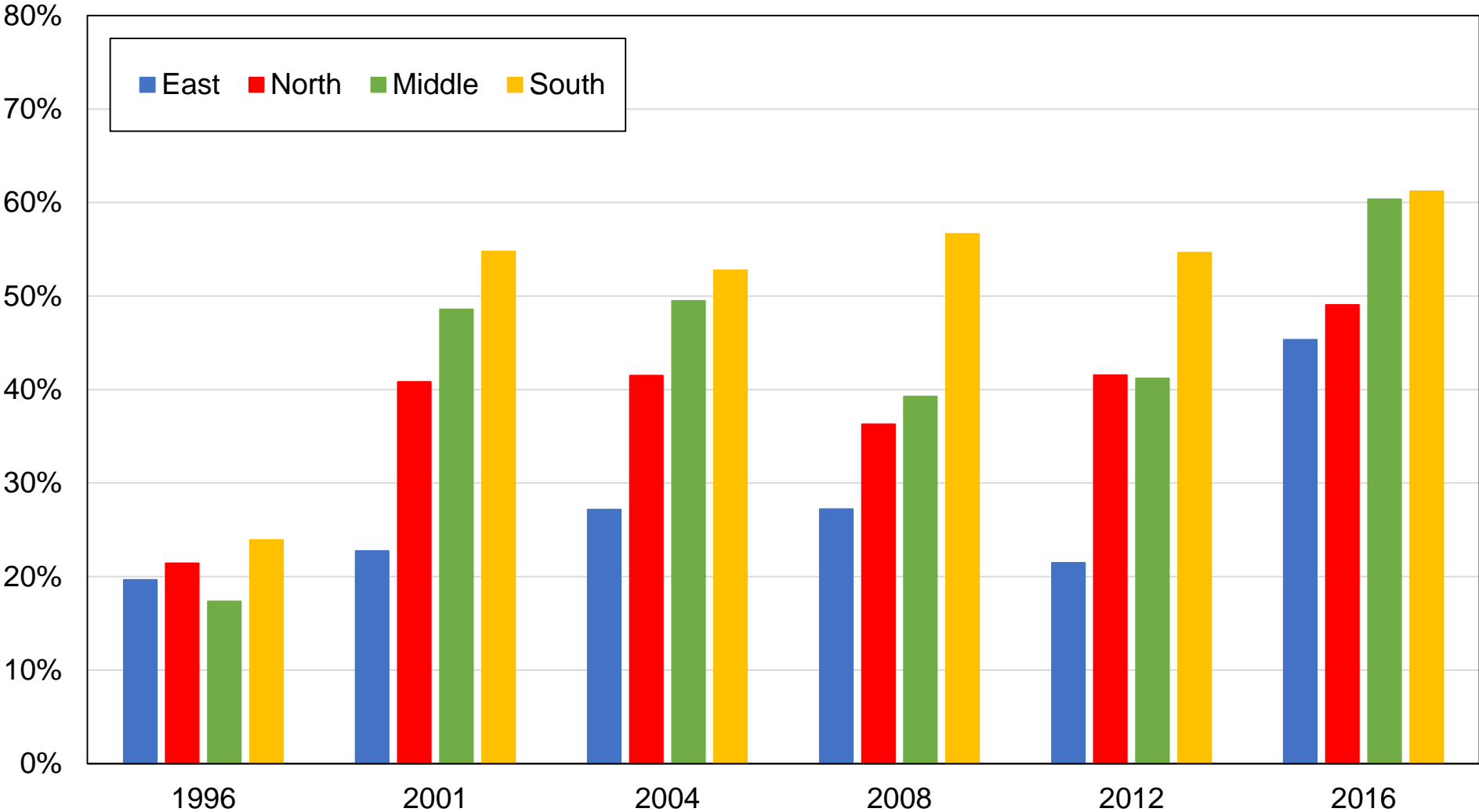
Figure B20 - Composition of income quintiles by region, 2016



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income quintiles by region in 2016.

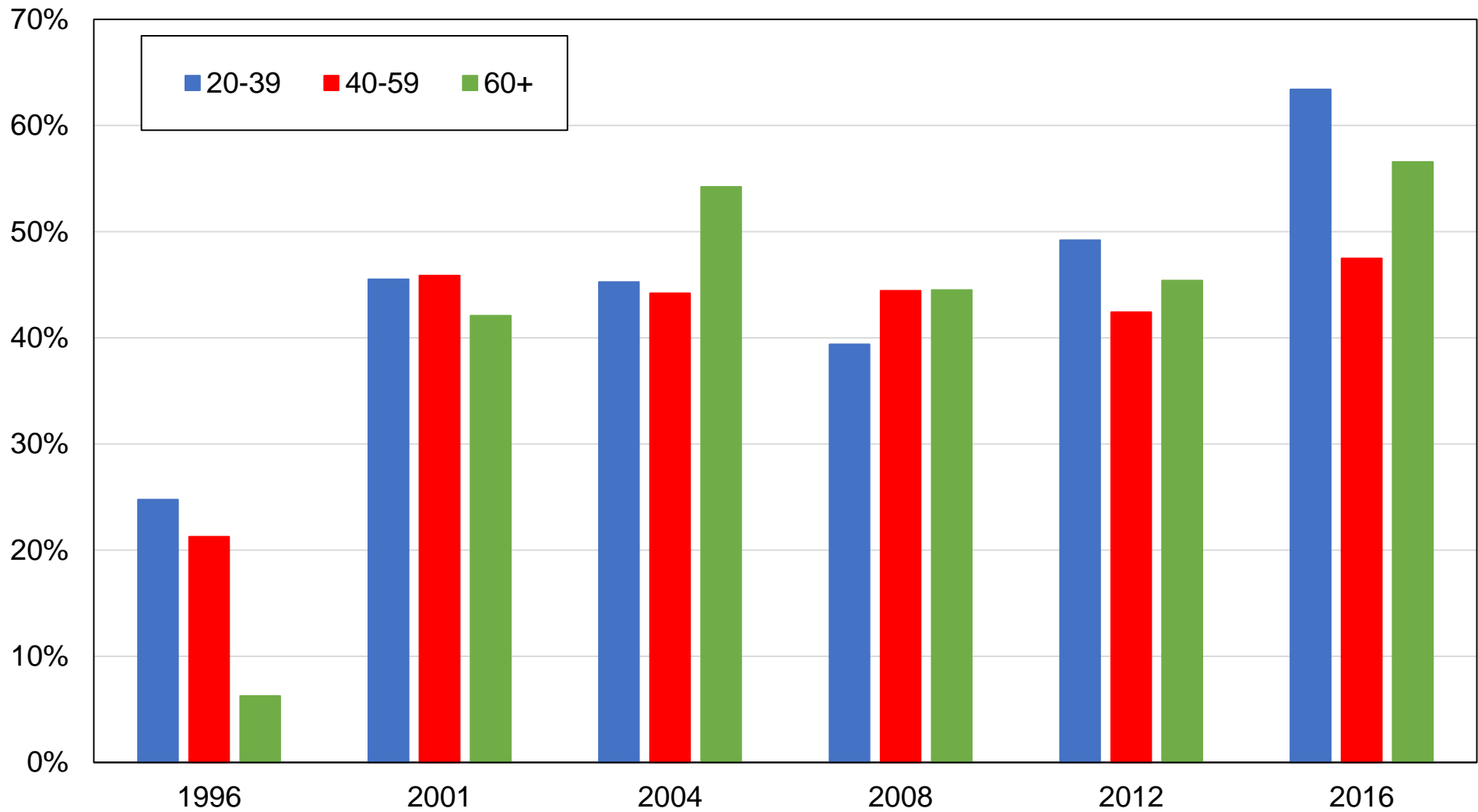
Figure B21 - Vote for DPP by region



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the DPP by region.

Figure B22 - Vote for DPP by age group



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the DPP by age group.

Figure B23 - Vote for DPP by education level



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the DPP by education level.

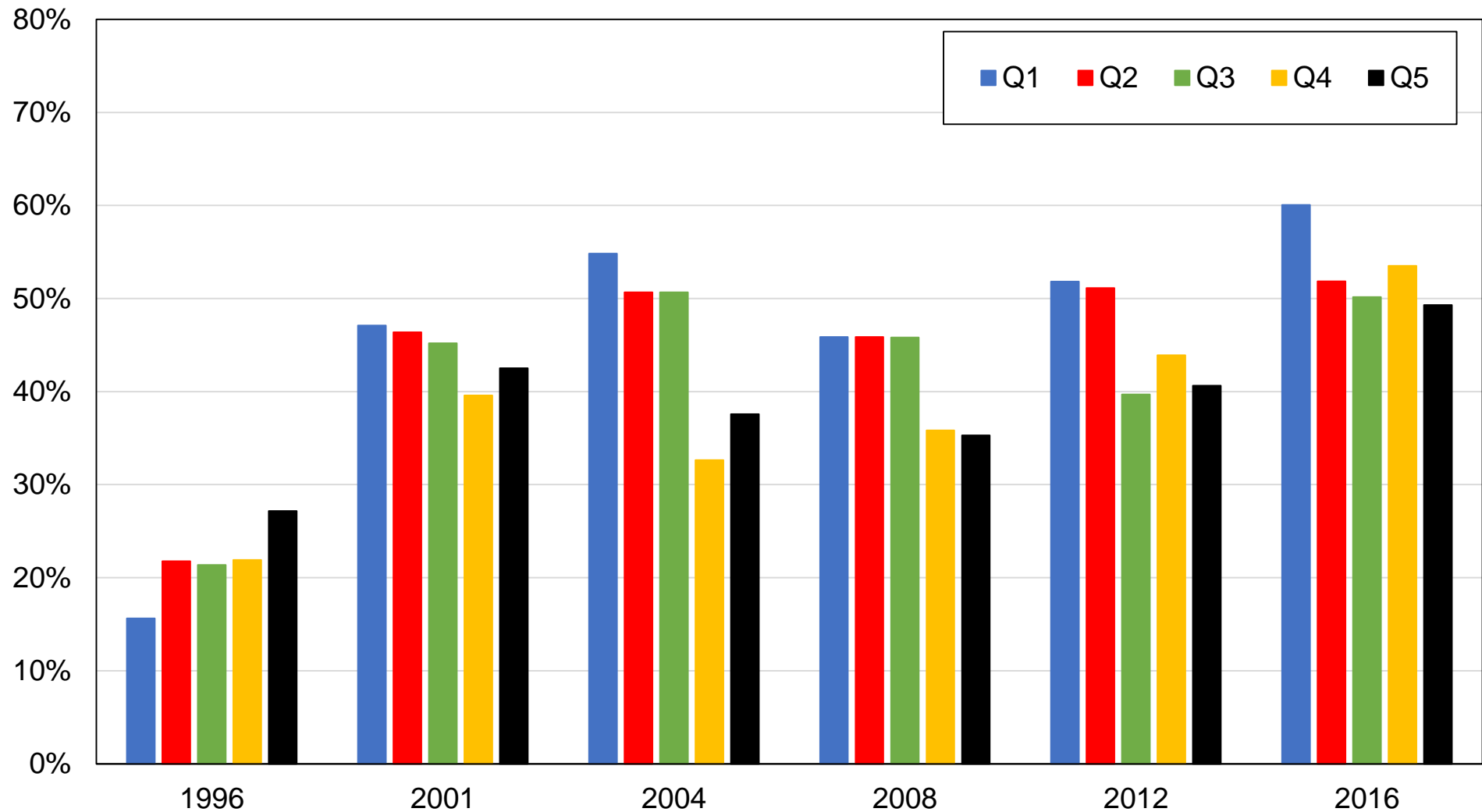
Figure B24 - Vote for DPP by education group



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the DPP by education group.

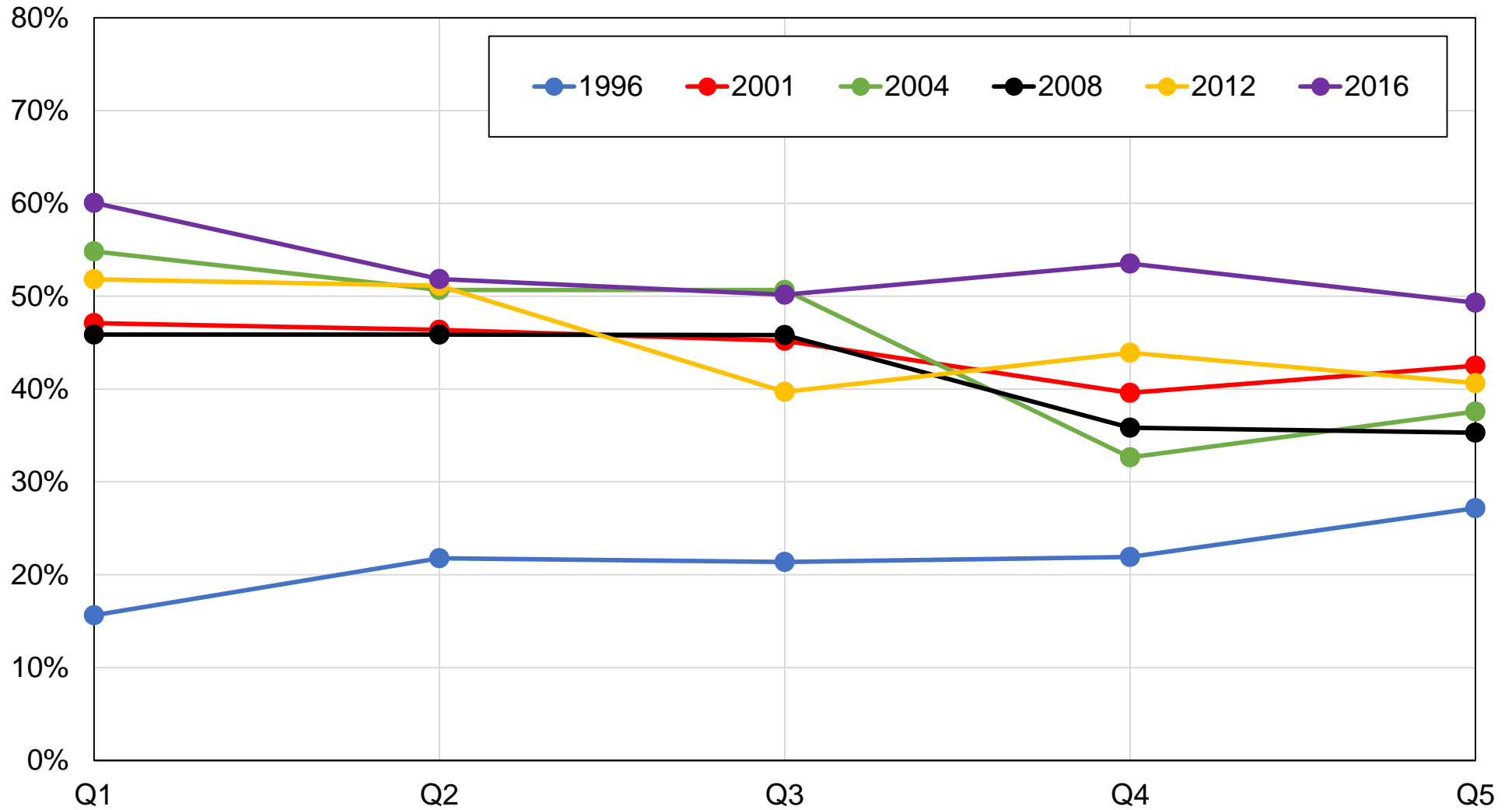
Figure B25 - Vote for DPP by income quintile



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the DPP by income quintile.

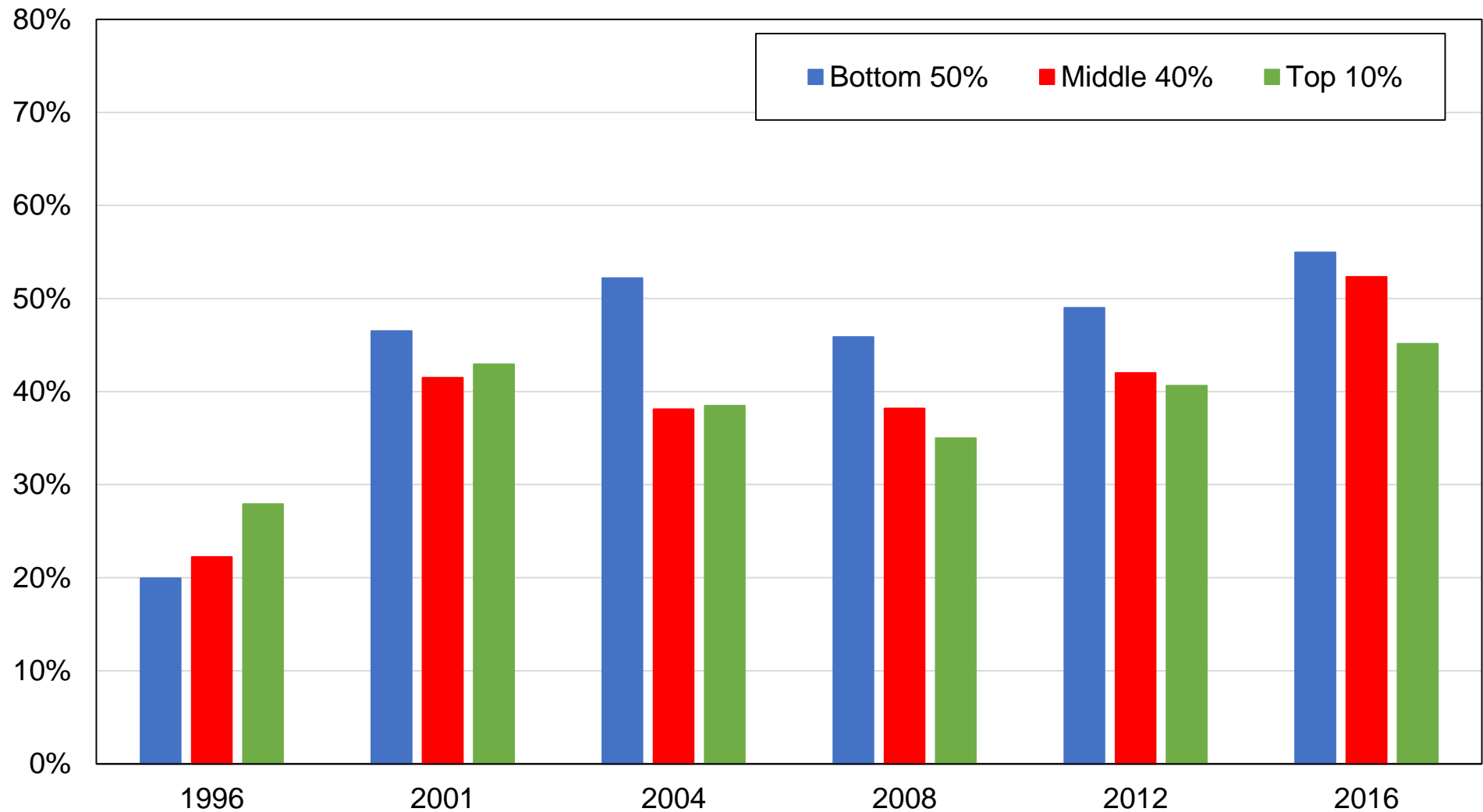
Figure B26 - Vote for DPP by income quintile



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the DPP by income quintile.

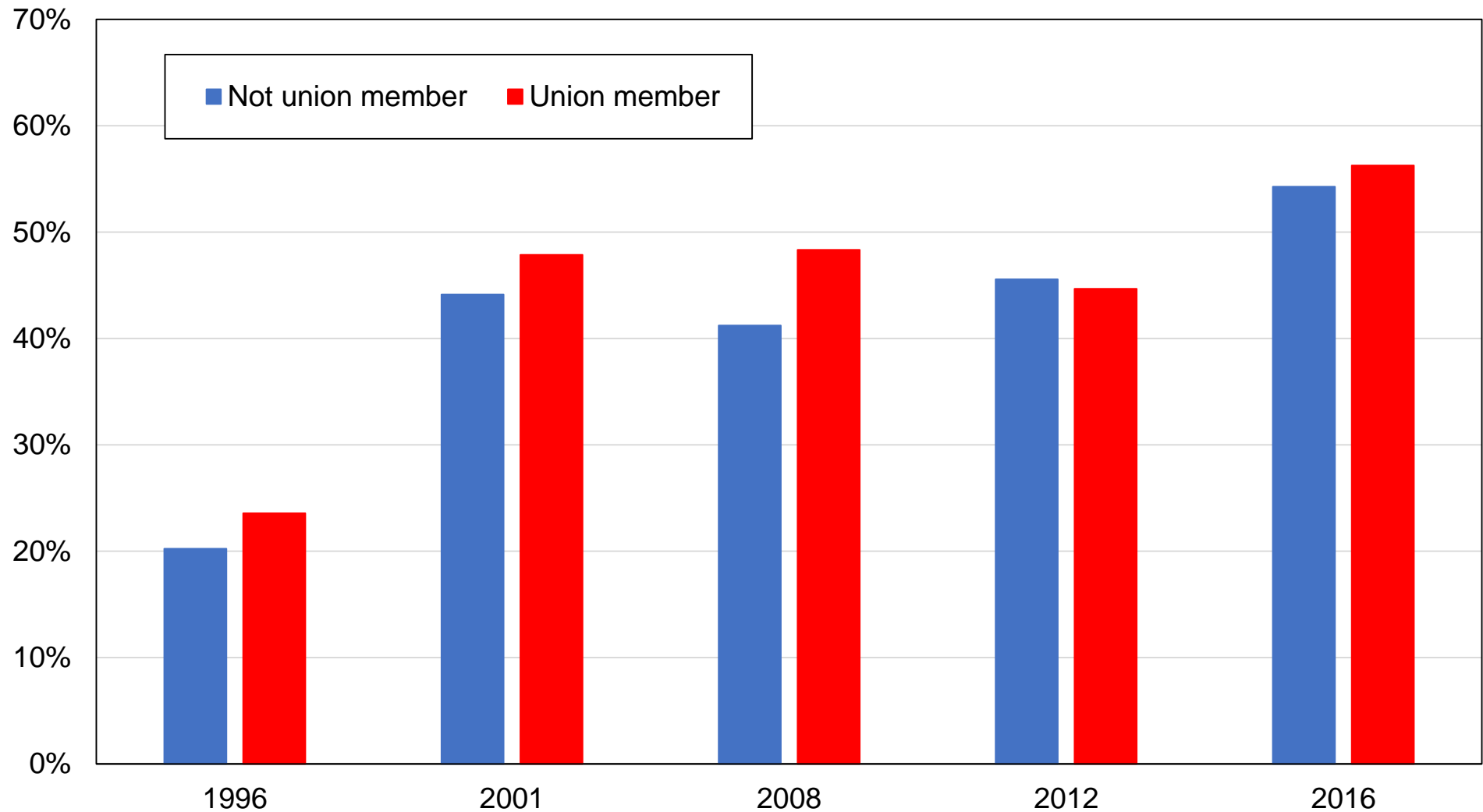
Figure B27 - Vote for DPP by income group



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the DPP by income group.

Figure B28 - Vote for DPP by union membership



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the DPP by union membership.

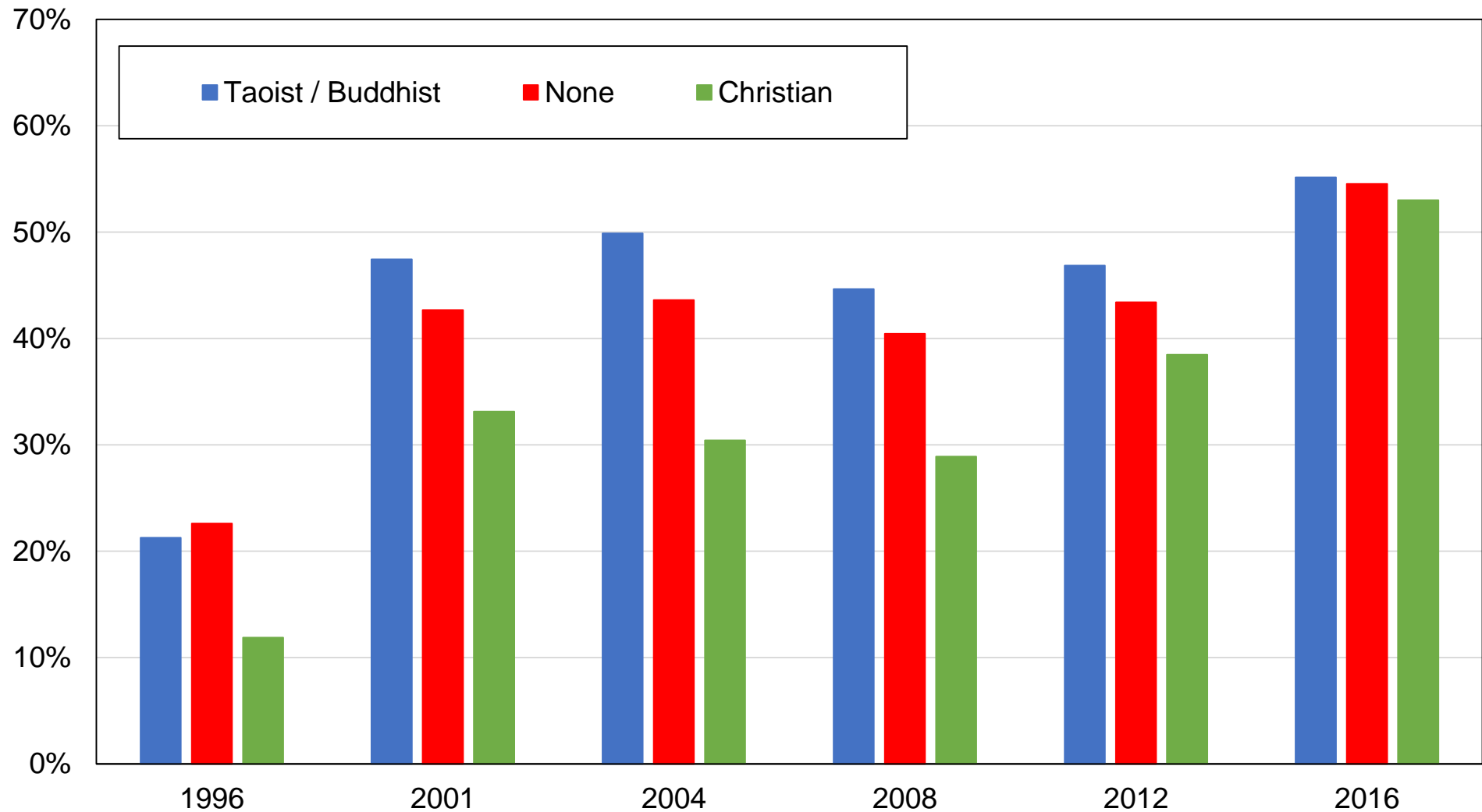
Figure B29 - Vote for DPP by gender



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the DPP by gender.

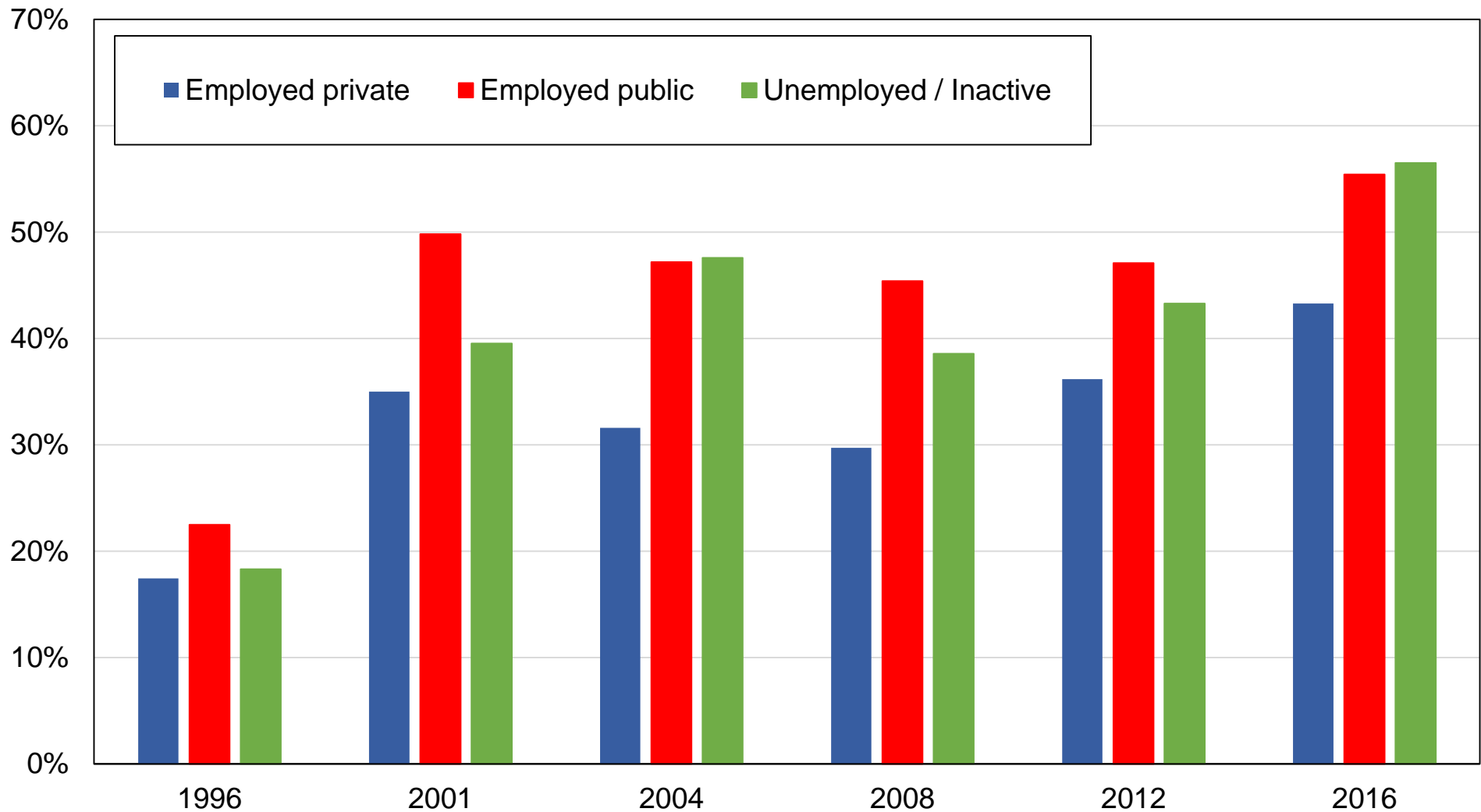
Figure B30 - Vote for DPP by religion



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the DPP by religious affiliation.

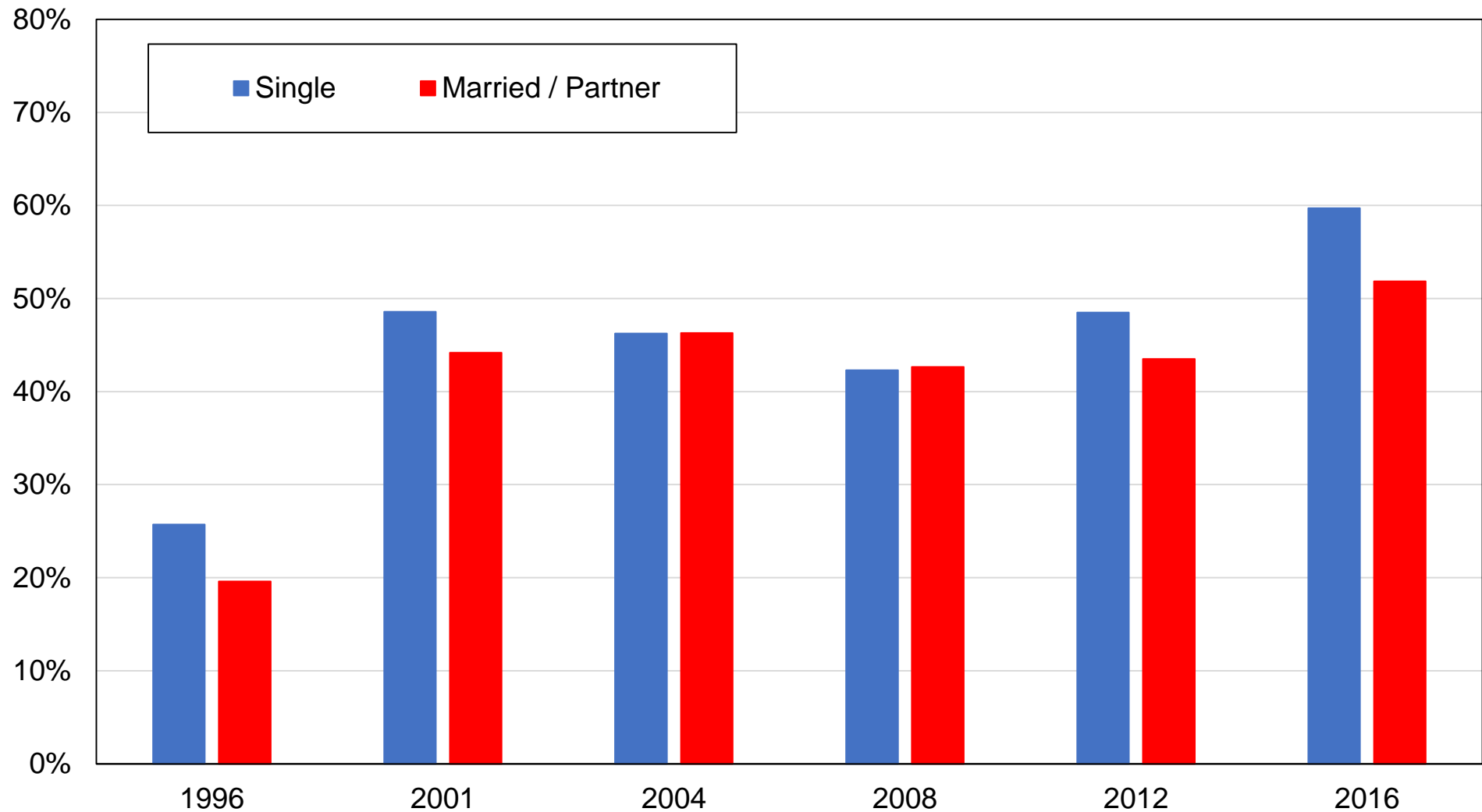
Figure B31 - Vote for DPP by occupation



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the DPP by occupation.

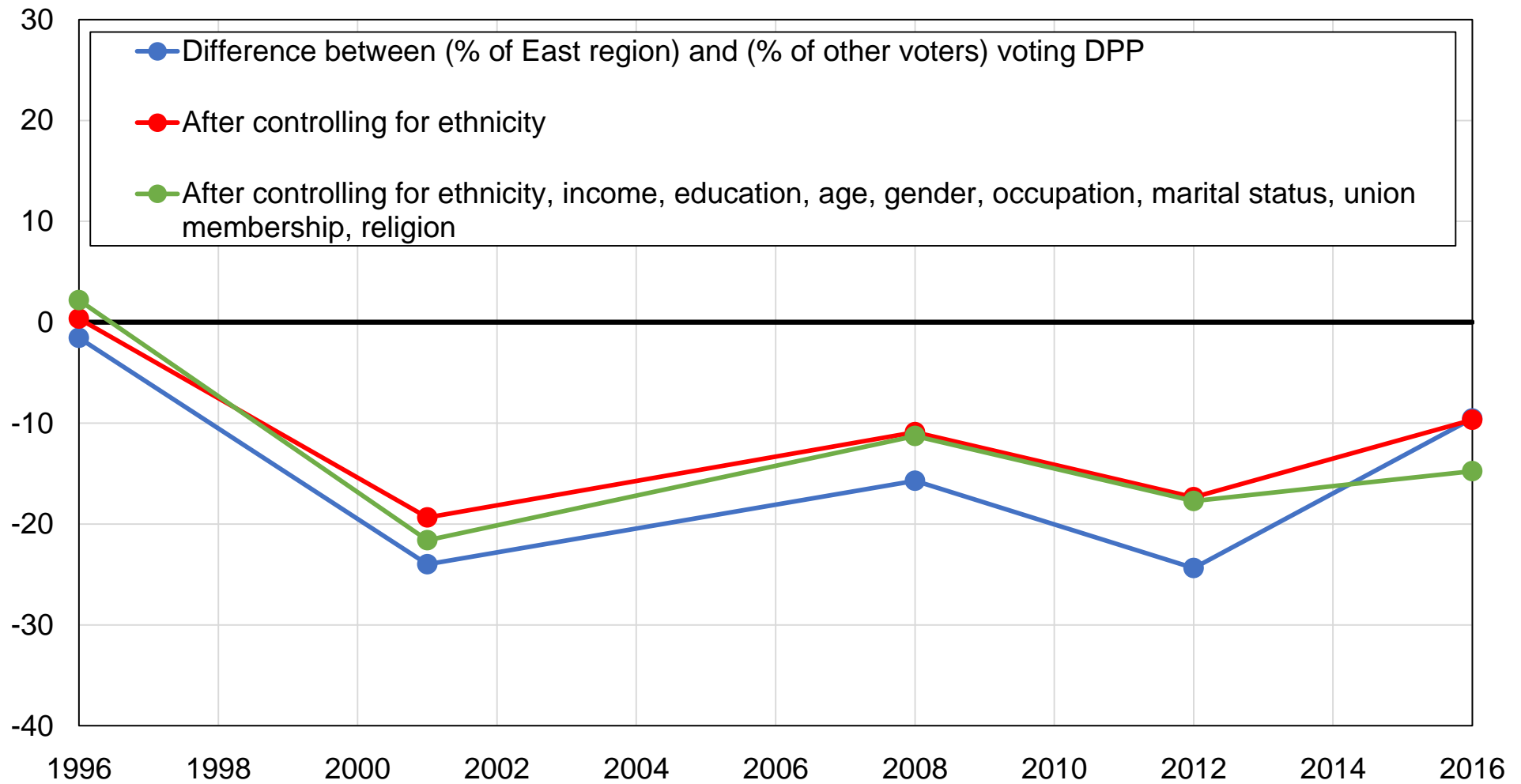
Figure B32 - Vote for DPP by marital status



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by the DPP by marital status.

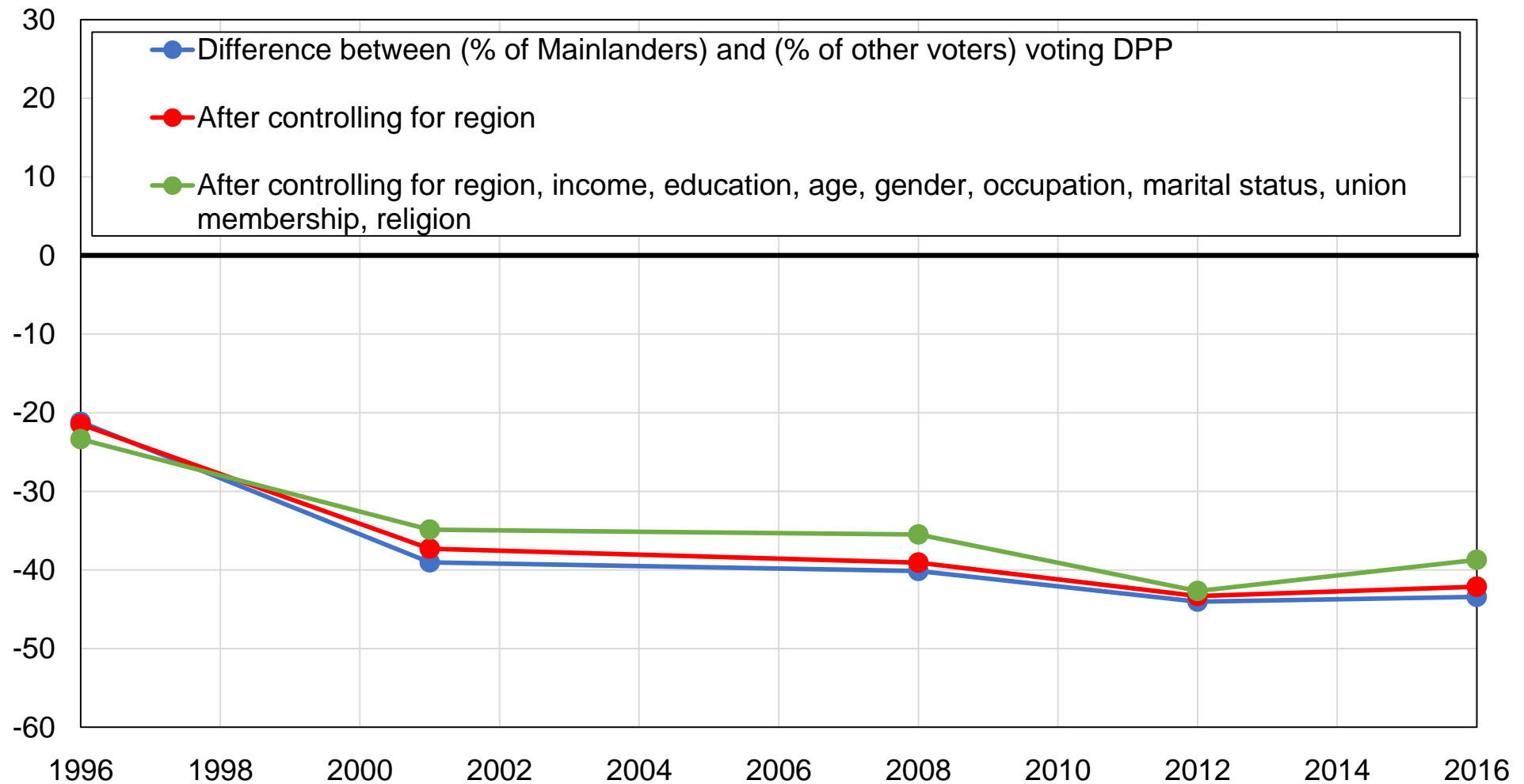
Figure B33 - Vote for DPP among East region residents



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of East region residents and the share of other voters voting for the DPP, before and after controlling for other variables.

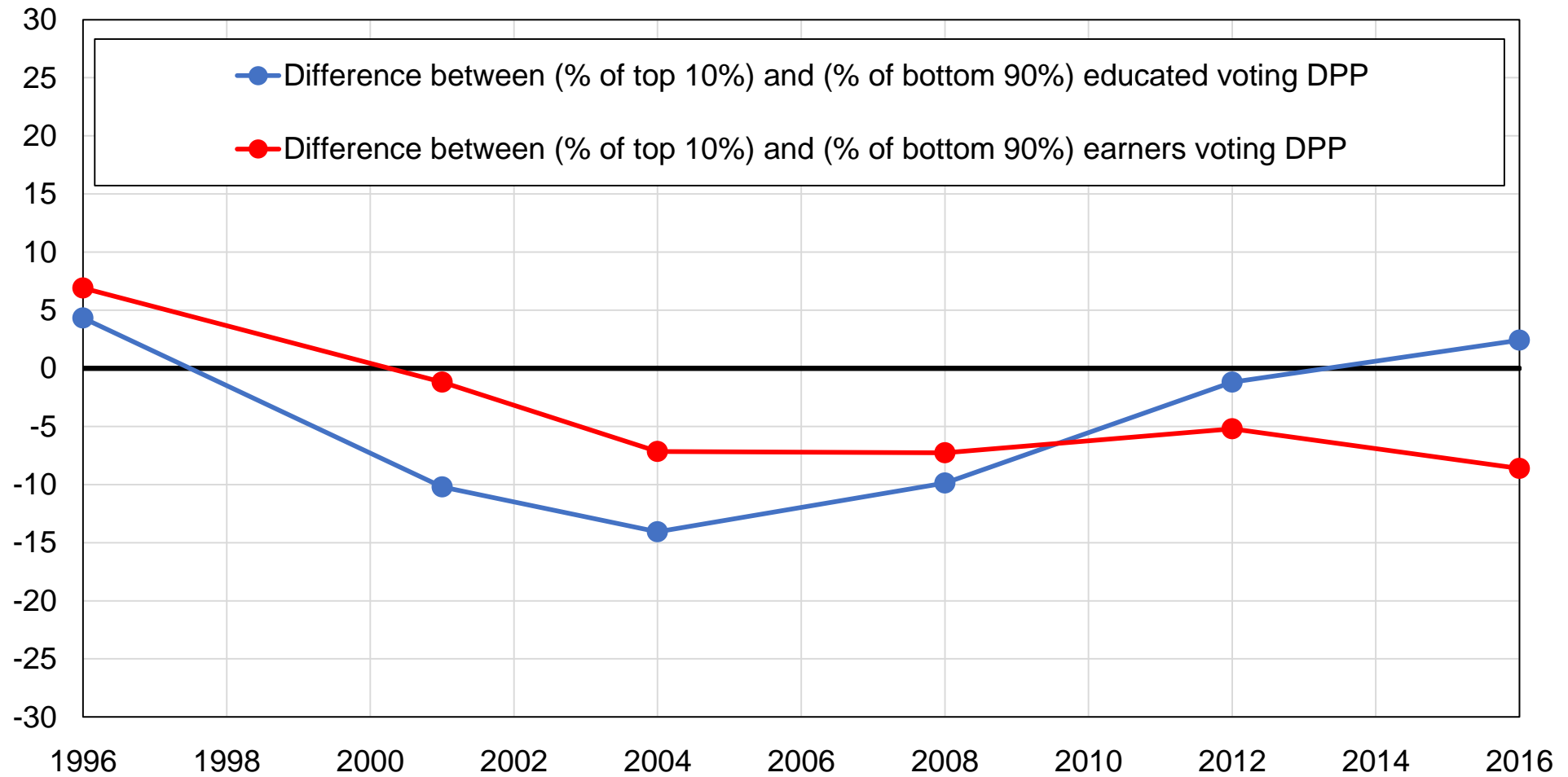
Figure B34 - Vote for DPP among Mainlanders



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of Mainlanders and the share of other voters voting for the DPP, before and after controlling for other variables.

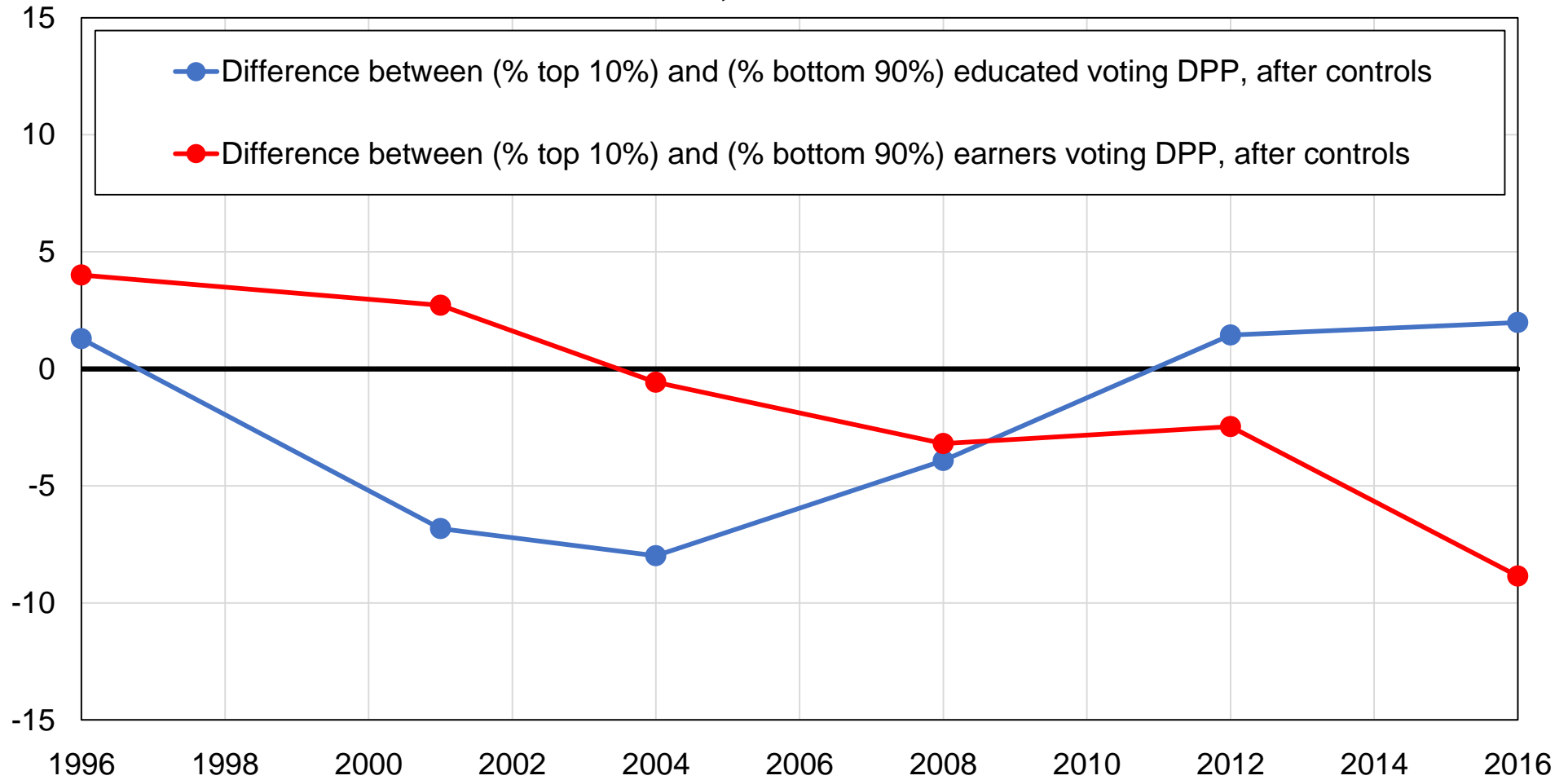
Figure B35 - Vote for DPP among highest-educated and top-income voters



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the relative support for the DPP among top-income and highest-educated voters.

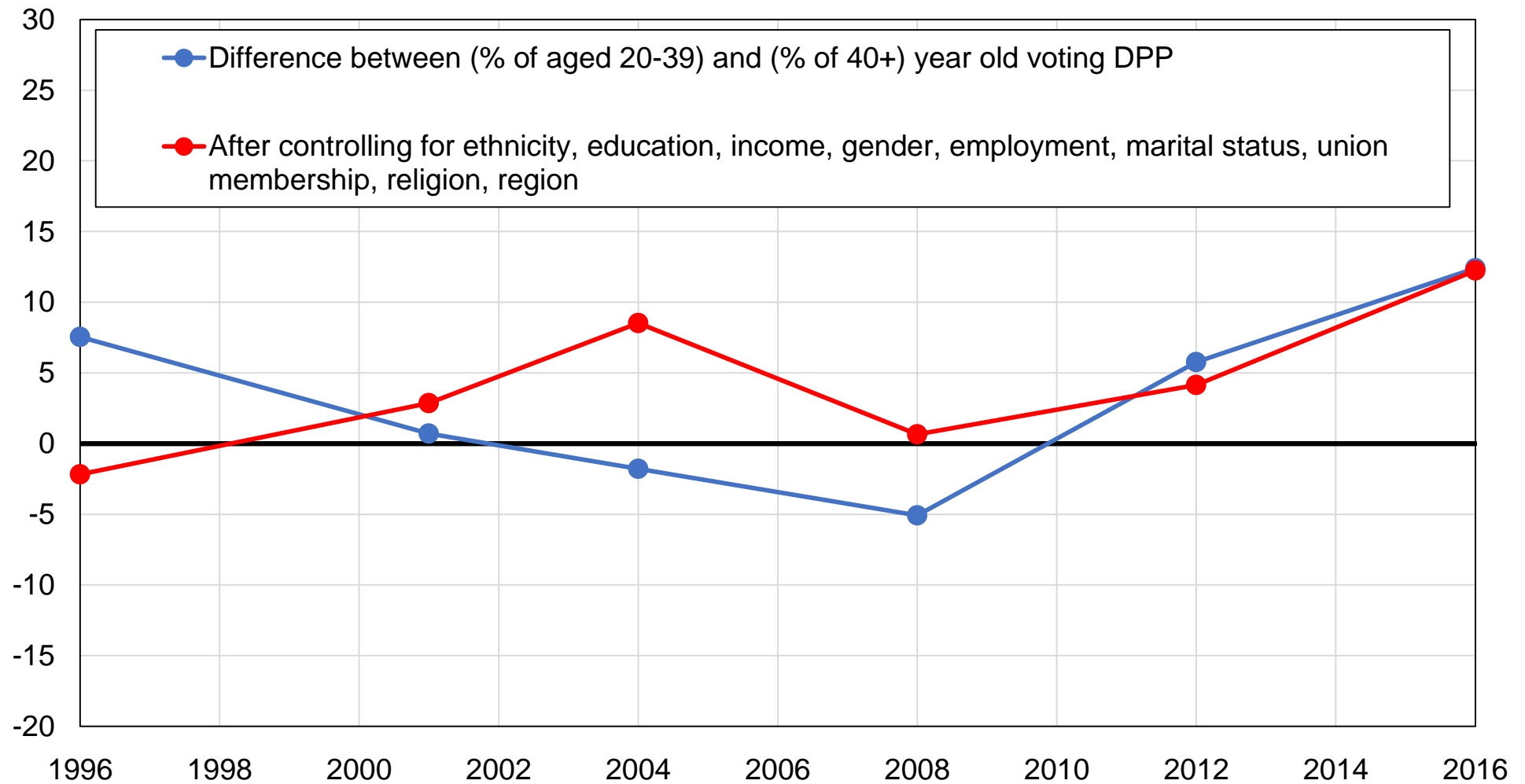
Figure B36 - Vote for DPP among highest-educated and top-income voters, after controls



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the relative support for the DPP among top-income and highest-educated voters, after controlling for other variables.

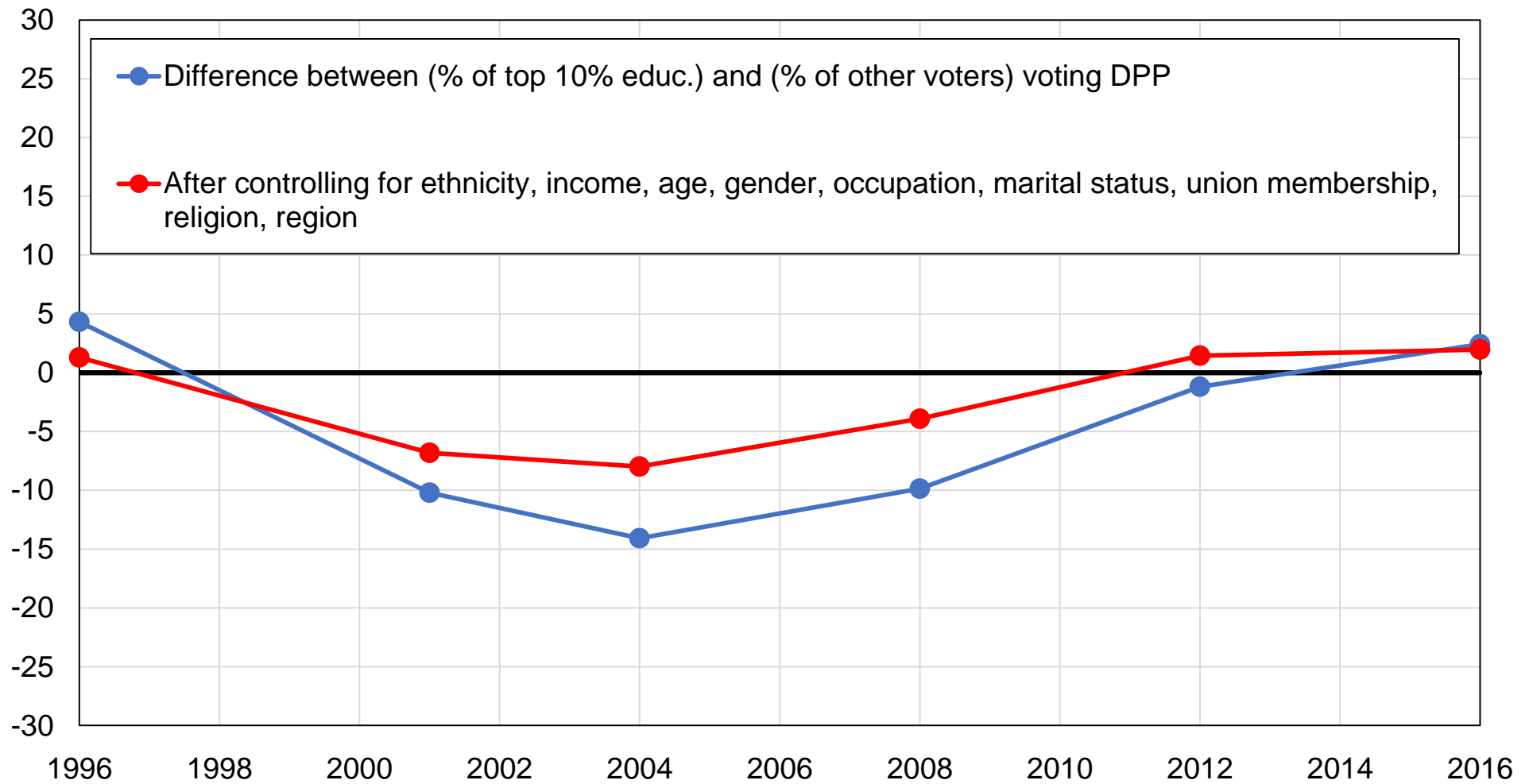
Figure B37 - Vote for DPP among young voters



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters aged 20-39 and the share of voters older than 40 voting for the DPP, before and after controlling for other variables.

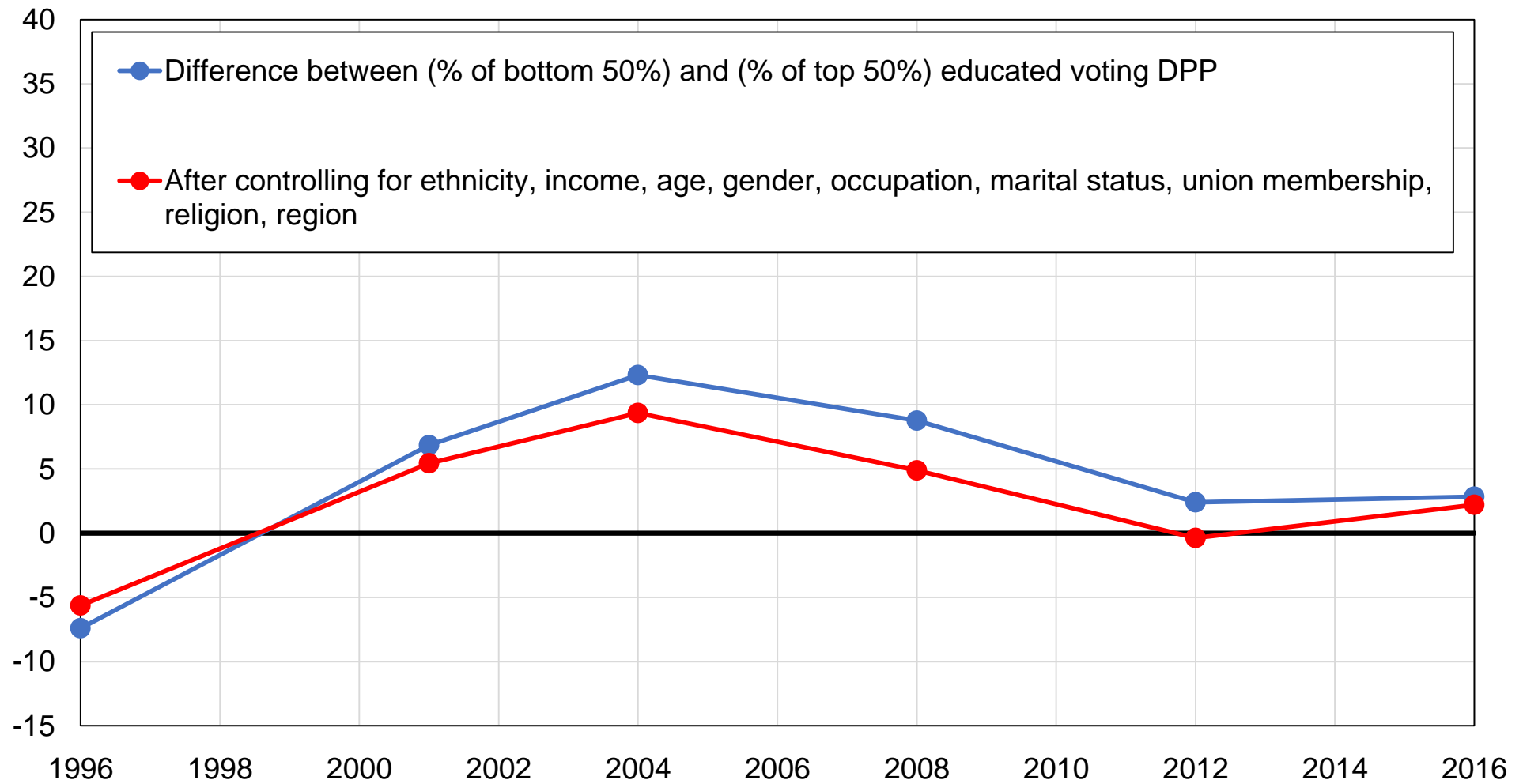
Figure B38 - Vote for DPP among highest-educated voters



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% educated voters and the share of other voters voting for the DPP, before and after controlling for other variables.

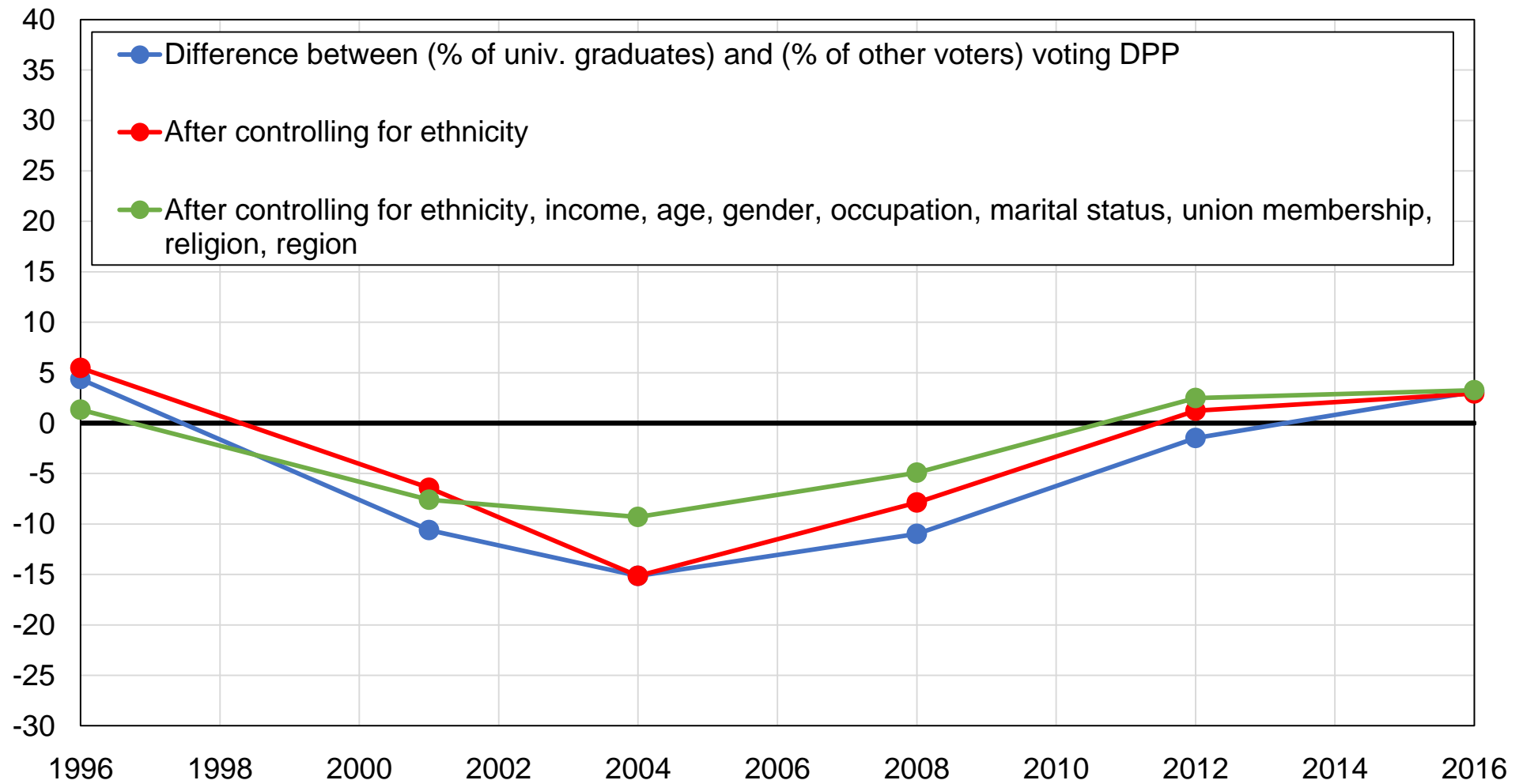
Figure B39 - Vote for DPP among lower-educated voters



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of lower-educated voters and the share of other voters voting for the DPP, before and after controlling for other variables.

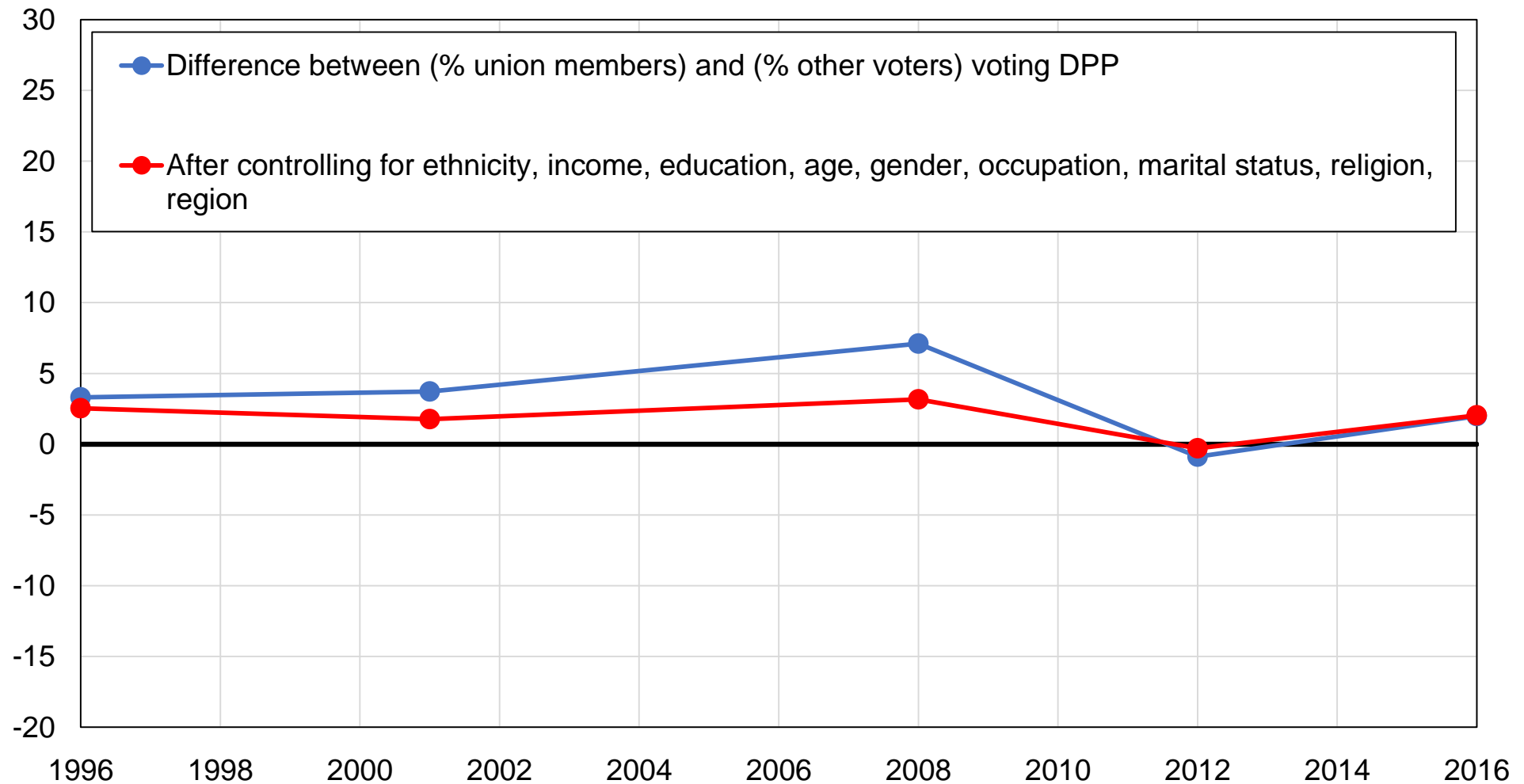
Figure B40 - Vote for DPP among university graduates



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of university graduates and the share of other voters voting for the DPP, before and after controlling for other variables.

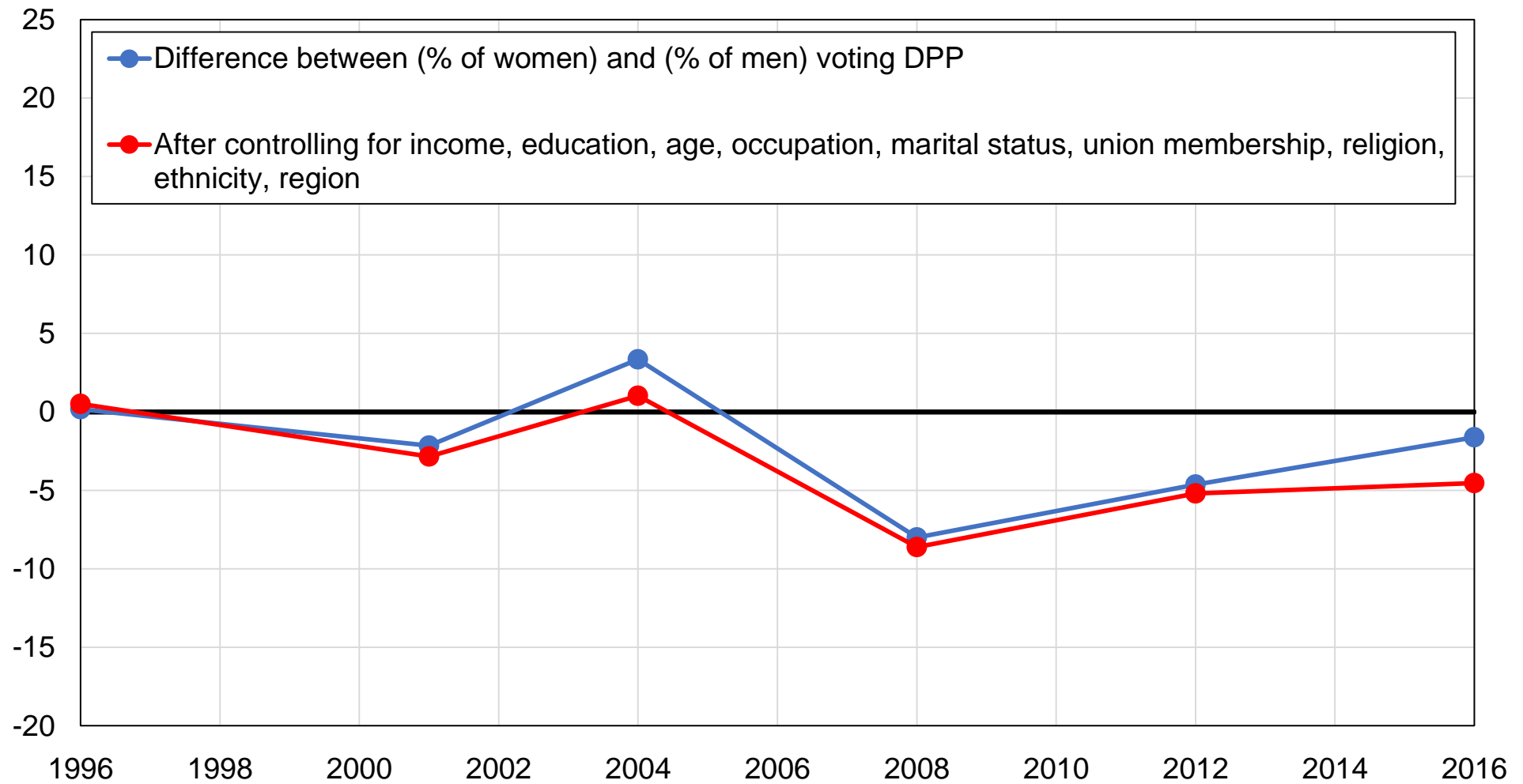
Figure B41 - Vote for DPP among union members



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of union members and the share of other voters voting for the DPP, before and after controlling for other variables.

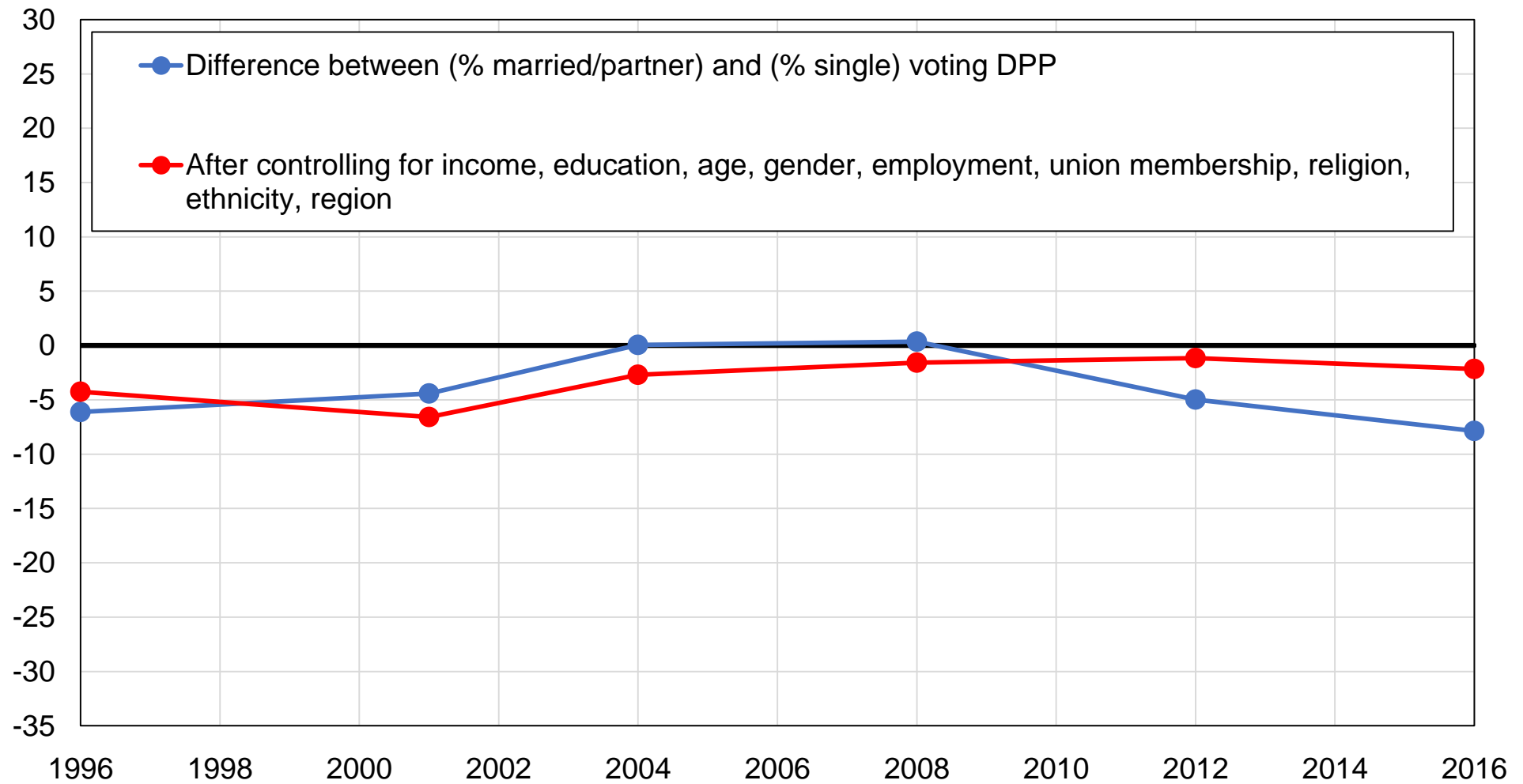
Figure B42 - Vote for DPP among women



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of women and the share of men voting for the DPP, before and after controlling for other variables.

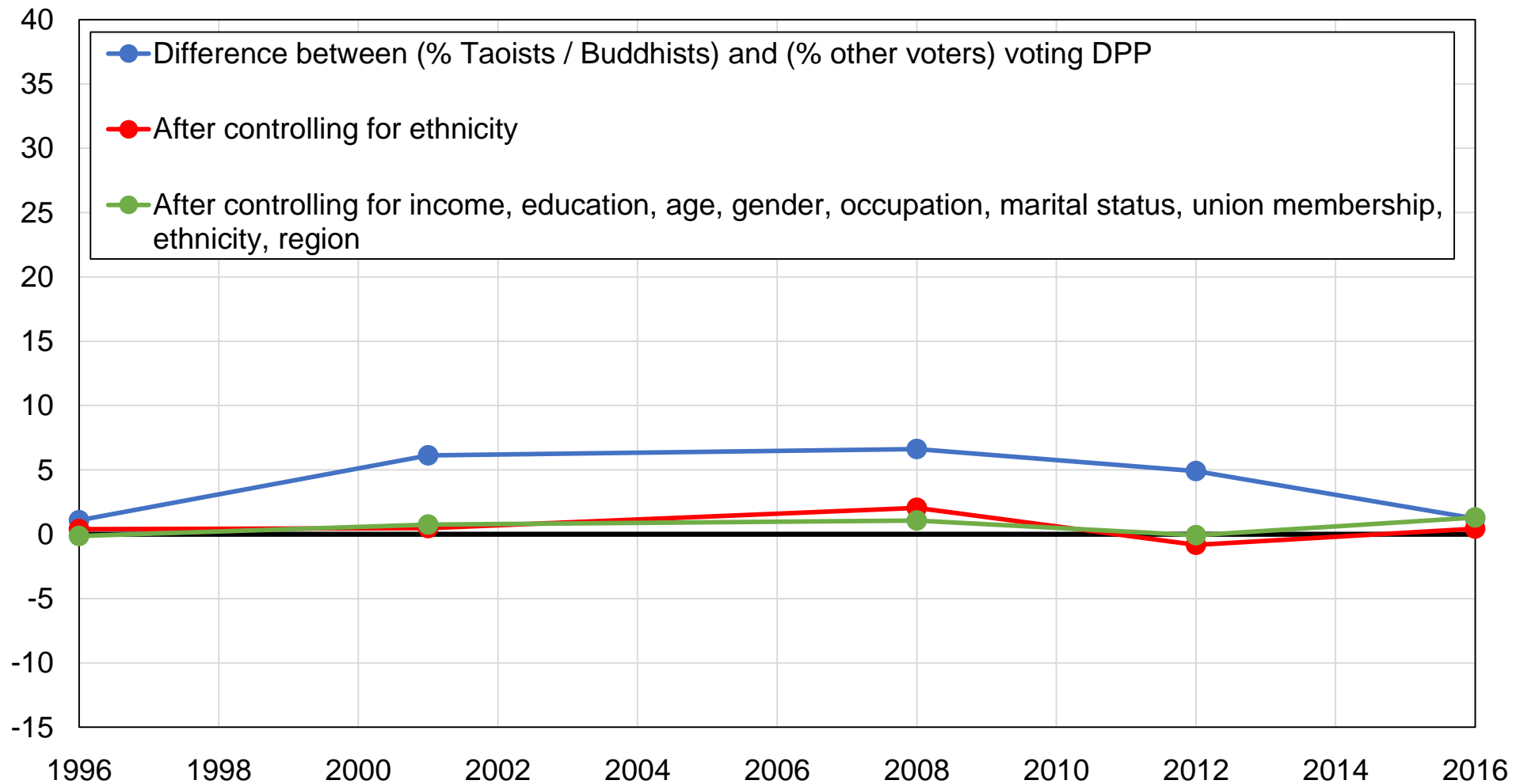
Figure B43 - Vote for DPP among non-single voters



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of married voters or voters with partners and the share of other voters voting for the DPP, before and after controlling for other variables.

Figure B44 - Vote for DPP among Taoists / Buddhists



Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of Buddhists / Taoists and the share of other voters voting for the DPP, before and after controlling for other variables.

Table B1 - Survey data sources

Year	Survey	Source	Sample size
1998	Comparative Study of Electoral Systems	CSES	1000
2000	Comparative Study of Electoral Systems	CSES	674
2004	Comparative Study of Electoral Systems	CSES	582
2012	Comparative Study of Electoral Systems	CSES	1044
2016	Comparative Study of Electoral Systems	CSES	1020

Source: authors' elaboration.

Note: the table shows the surveys used in the chapter, the source from which these surveys can be obtained, and the sample size of each survey. CSES: Comparative Study of Electoral Systems.

Table B2 - Complete descriptive statistics

	1996	2001	2004	2008	2012	2016
Education: Primary	31%	27%	24%	24%	22%	22%
Education: Secondary	58%	60%	60%	57%	50%	49%
Education: Tertiary	11%	13%	16%	19%	28%	29%
Age: 20-40	50%	45%	41%	38%	35%	32%
Age: 40-60	35%	37%	42%	41%	42%	42%
Age: 60+	14%	18%	17%	21%	23%	26%
Gender: Man	51%	50%	51%	51%	51%	51%
Employment status: Employed	76%	67%	66%	65%	62%	66%
Employment status: Unemployed	1%	5%	3%	4%	4%	3%
Employment status: Inactive	24%	29%	31%	31%	34%	31%
Marital status: Married / With partner	73%	73%	73%	67%	63%	63%
Religion: No religion	3%	5%	8%	7%	9%	16%
Religion: Christian	9%	35%	33%	26%	24%	25%
Religion: Protestant	88%	60%	59%	67%	66%	59%
Union membership: Yes	24%	23%		17%	19%	22%
Region: East	5%	7%	3%	3%	2%	3%
Region: Middle	23%	20%	30%	27%	19%	17%
Region: North	43%	43%	41%	42%	46%	49%
Region: South	29%	30%	26%	28%	33%	31%
Ethnicity: Hakka	11%	12%		13%	12%	14%
Ethnicity: Mainlander	12%	12%		11%	11%	11%
Ethnicity: Minnan	76%	75%		74%	75%	72%
Ethnicity: Other	1%	2%		3%	2%	3%

Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the table shows descriptive statistics by year for selected available variables.

Education: Secondary	0.145*** (0.031)	-0.136*** (0.030)	-0.145*** (0.026)	-0.036 (0.030)	-0.143*** (0.037)	-0.010 (0.014)
Education: Tertiary	0.091* (0.046)	-0.216*** (0.041)	-0.158*** (0.035)	-0.026 (0.036)	-0.068 (0.045)	0.023 (0.018)
Age: 20-39	(baseline) (.)	(baseline) (.)	(baseline) (.)	(baseline) (.)	(baseline) (.)	(baseline) (.)
40-59	0.011 (0.030)	-0.027 (0.026)	0.004 (0.023)	-0.033 (0.024)	-0.117*** (0.035)	0.009 (0.012)
Age: 60+	-0.052 (0.039)	-0.051 (0.040)	-0.061* (0.033)	-0.057 (0.036)	-0.067 (0.046)	0.040** (0.018)
Gender: Man	Progressive Party amo (baseline) (.)	0.028 (0.022)	0.078*** (0.018)	0.030 (0.019)	0.018 (0.025)	0.016 (0.010)
Religion: Christian	(baseline) (.)	(baseline) (.)	(baseline) (.)	(baseline) (.)	(baseline) (.)	(baseline) (.)
Religion: None	0.086 (0.065)	-0.058 (0.045)	-0.003 (0.038)	0.014 (0.033)	-0.000 (0.041)	-0.010 (0.019)
Religion: Taoist	0.053 (0.055)	-0.057 (0.044)	0.020 (0.037)	0.002 (0.030)	0.011 (0.035)	-0.045** (0.018)
Employment status: Inactive	0.036 (0.029)	-0.055** (0.028)	-0.008 (0.022)	-0.083*** (0.023)	-0.037 (0.031)	-0.030** (0.012)
Marital status: Married / Partner	-0.039 (0.028)	-0.078*** (0.029)	-0.002 (0.021)	-0.031 (0.021)	-0.032 (0.029)	-0.063*** (0.011)
Union membership: Yes	0.029 (0.027)	0.003 (0.026)	0.020 (0.024)	-0.024 (0.023)	0.028 (0.031)	0.015 (0.012)
Constant	0.017 (0.086)	0.449*** (0.074)	0.368*** (0.073)	0.389*** (0.079)	0.555*** (0.097)	0.322*** (0.035)
R-squared	0.08	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.09

* p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01

Source: authors' computations using Taiwanese political attitudes surveys.

Note: the table shows the results of a multivariate regression assessing the determinants of support for the DPP by year, and over the entire period studied. 2004 is excluded since the ethnicity variable was not available.