

Japanese Adults' Personal-Moral Judgments on Self-Priority/Sacrifice Solutions for Family Conflicts

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Abstract

We should make a decision by taking into account both the individual's right to pursue own demand and his/her obligation as a member of the group. We investigated such judgments (termed "personal -moral judgments") concerning a choice between realizing the happiness of one's family through self-sacrifice and achieving personal happiness by prioritizing self-interest, in a conflict between one's own and one's family's desires. A total of 615 Japanese citizens participated in this study (248 university students in their 20s, 160 adults in their 30s, and 207 adults in their 50s). Fourteen stories that described family conflicts were presented and participants judged the degree of importance of the agent decision, the sense of duty involved in self-sacrifice (in the self-sacrifice scenario), the right of self-determination to serve his/her own interests (self-serving scenario), feeling of satisfaction of the agent after the decision, and their own empathy with the decision of the agent in each story. As results of ANOVA for each of 4 judgments, it was found that "father/husband" was more strongly associated with the duty of self-sacrifice than with the right to pursue self-interest, and the right to pursue self-interest was more strongly associated with "woman/child," than the obligation of self-sacrifice was. Undeniably, morality develops in the cultural context. However, the present results revealed that the cultural attributes, on the basis of cultural-psychological perspectives, may not uniformly influence moral judgments.

Keywords: personal-moral judgment, lifespan development, social domain theory, cultural psychology, self-sacrifice, family conflict

1. Background and Purpose

Everyday social judgments and behavior are the result of a coordination of concepts from three domains: moral, social, and personal (Turiel, 1983, 1998). Whereas there may be few cultural differences in these concepts themselves, their unique coordination might produce large differences in different cultures (Turiel, 1998, 2002). Social behavior in everyday life are not decided by one concept from one domain, but rather they are dependent on a balance between respecting individual freedom and rights, and welfare of others. For example, caring for one's family, volunteer activities, and consideration for others, are all based on the same moral elements: influencing the happi-

ness and welfare of others. They are also behavior for which an individual's need should be respected. Association with bad friends, smoking cigarettes or drinking alcohol, eating an unbalanced diet or junk food, wearing unconventional haircuts and clothes, time allocated for play and study are all matters of individual freedom. However, these behavior also directly affect health, indirectly affect the happiness of intimate people, such as parents, and affect an individual's social position. In this study, situations involving individual freedom, the right of self-determination, and socio-moral factors are defined as personal-moral situations. Personal-moral judgments are considered to reflect moral consciousness leading to good relations between the self and the society, or to positive interactions between the self and the social world (Shuto & Ninomiya, 2002).

Interpersonal conflicts within the family are one of the familiar personal-moral issues. In families, there are both vertical relationships based on positions and roles, and horizontal relationships between independent, and getting independent persons. There are also interdependent relationships, such as the marital relationship, relationships based on roles and responsibilities associated with them, and individual self-determination in family relationships. In this research, we have focused on situations in which individual demands and family demands are in conflict and we have analyzed judgments that are made in the process of decision-making to bring about family happiness through self-sacrifice, and decision-making to bring about individual happiness by giving priority to individual demands.

In Japan, 144,800 people quit or switched jobs between 2006 and 2007 in order to take care of family members (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, 2009). Of those people, the proportion of women is large, making up 82.3% of the total number. Current Japanese society are not patriarchal. However, there is a predominant traditional belief that elderly parents should be taken care of by the wife of the eldest son. In many cases, Japanese women are pressured to sacrifice their own self-interests for the care of family members. The idea of interdependent and hierarchical relationships in the family is an inherited cultural belief as exemplified for example by the filial devotion to parents. From the viewpoint of cultural psychology, in Asian societies in which collectivism is the norm, taking role responsibility is a moral duty that is placed above individual rights (Markus & Kitayama, 1991; Triandis, 1995). In situations where self-sacrifice by female and children bring happiness to their family, self-sacrifice is regarded as a moral duty at the sacrifice of self-determination, which gives priority to own happiness. This study examined personal-moral judgments of Japanese adult of three generations that influence decision-making during conflicts between self-priority and self-sacrifice in family conflicts.

2. Method

2.1 Participants

A total of 615 people participated in this study. The participants consisted of 248 university students in their 20s (102 men, 146 women; Mean age: 21 years old), 160 adults in their 30s (73 men, 87 women; Mean age: 35), and 207 adults in their 50s (97 men, 110 women; Mean age: 55 years old). All participants were Japanese.

2.2 Measures

A pilot study was conducted on university and graduate school students based on the study by Miller and Bersoff (1995) and identified cases of devotion to family according to the following criteria: (1) devotion to family is followed by self-sacrifice, (2) devotion to family is not based on any evident social control or laws, (3) different type of devotion is performed by a different family member. Based on the pilot study, we developed 11 different stories about conflicts between family demands and individual demands. Finally, we chose seven topics based on the analyses of issues and constructed two different stories regarding each topic: (1) a story about self-sacrifice in which the agent sacrifices his own interests to that of his family; and (2) a story about self-priority in which the agent gives priority to his own interests. Table 1 shows the content of topics and situations.

Table 1. Stories regarding the topics of self-sacrifice and self-priority

Topic 1:	<p>A wife's conflict in choosing between taking care of her husband's parents or staying at her job</p> <p><i>The scene of self-sacrifice:</i> Person A's husband's father is elderly, sick, and unable to walk on his own. Person A's husband wanted Person A to take care of his father and tried to convince her to do so. Person A wanted to continue her job as a teacher but decided to quit her job in order to take care of her husband's father.</p> <p><i>The scene of self-priority:</i> Person L's husband's father is elderly, sick, and unable to walk on his own. Person L's husband wanted Person L to take care of his father and tried to convince her to do so. Person L feels that her job as a teacher provides purpose in her life and wants to continue her job. However, her husband wants her to quit her job and take care of his father. Person L decided to continue her job and rely on community welfare facilities for the care of her husband's father while she is at work.</p>
Topic 2:	<p>A son's conflict in choosing between inheriting the family business or working a job that he enjoys</p> <p><i>The scene of Self-sacrifice:</i> Person D (university student) had been studying to become a computer engineer. However, his father has become old and it became difficult for him to continue the family business at the factory. Person D's father strongly urges Person D to inherit the family business. Person D decided to give up his dream of becoming a computer engineer to inherit the family business at the factory.</p> <p><i>The scene of Self-priority:</i> Person P (university student) had been studying to become a computer engineer. However, his father has become old and it became difficult for him to continue the family business at the factory. Person P's father had wanted Person P to inherit the family business. However, Person P could not give up on his dream of becoming a computer engineer and decided to end the family business at the factory.</p>
Topic 3:	<p>A husband's conflict in choosing between taking care of his wife or accepting a promotion</p> <p><i>The scene of Self-sacrifice:</i> Person J's wife was involved in an accident that left her in a wheelchair. At around the same time, Person J was offered a promotion to become the factory supervisor. However, the job entails more work and requires Person J to stay at work until a later time. Person J thought the promotion would not give him enough time to take care of his wife and declined the offer.</p> <p><i>The scene of Self-priority:</i> Person N's wife was involved in an accident that left her in a wheelchair. At around the same time, Person N was offered a promotion to become the factory supervisor. However, the job entails more work and requires Person N to stay at work until a later time.</p>

Person N decided to accept the promotion and rely on community welfare facilities to take care of his wife while he is at work.

Topic 4: A father's conflict in choosing between saving money for his child's education or saving money for his own retirement

The scene of Self-sacrifice: Person H (father) wants his son to gain acceptance to a prestigious university. His son wants to attend a private university with a very expensive tuition. Person H does not spend beyond his means and works overtime to save money for his son's education.

The scene of Self-priority: Person T (father) wants his son to gain acceptance to a prestigious university. His son wants to attend a private university with a very expensive tuition. If Person T's son attends that university, Person T will not be able to save for his own retirement. Person T eventually decided to encourage his son to attend a university with a less expensive tuition.

Topic 5: A wife's conflict in choosing between divorcing her husband to escape his violence or continuing the marriage for the sake of the family

The scene of Self-sacrifice: Person B's husband is an alcoholic and frequently uses violence. He does not work much, and relies on Person B's salary to pay the family expenses. In order to protect Person B's parents and her children, Person B endures her husband's violence and does her best to support the family.

The scene of Self-priority: Person M's husband is an alcoholic and frequently uses violence. He does not work much, and relies on Person B's salary to pay the family expenses. Although Person M's husband's parents who live with them opposed a divorce, Person M decided to move forward with the divorce for her own happiness and leave her husband and his parents.

Topic 6: An adult daughter's conflict in choosing between an arranged marriage encouraged by her parents or marrying for love

The scene of Self-sacrifice: Person E (working adult) has been in a relationship for five years. One day, Person E's parents sent her a photograph of a man. Person E's parents strongly urged Person E to marry the man in the photograph. Person E declined once, but decided to end her current relationship and marry the man in the photo because of her parents' strong urges.

The scene of Self-priority: Person Q (working adult) has been in a relationship for five years. One day, Person Q's parents sent her a photograph of a man. Person E's parents strongly urged Person Q to marry the man in the photograph. Person Q decided to choose her own self-interest by declining her parents' wishes and marrying her current boyfriend.

Topic 7: A woman's conflict in choosing between taking care of her husband and child or studying abroad by herself

The scene of Self-sacrifice: Person K is a woman who works at an internet company and has a child about to turn two years old. Recently, Person K was offered an opportunity to enroll in a PhD program at an overseas university. Person K wanted to advance her studies, but turned down the offer because she would not be able to bring her husband and child.

The scene of Self-priority: Person V is a woman who works at an internet company and has a child about to turn two years old. To advance her studies, she decided to attend a university overseas to obtain her PhD. Person V asked her husband to take care of their child and left to study abroad.

2.3 Questions and scoring regarding personal moral judgments

Participants were asked the following 4 questions about each case. (1) The degree of importance of the decision made by the agent: “How important was the decision?” (2-1) The sense of duty involved in the self-sacrifice (only in cases where a self-sacrifice was made: “Do you think that a wife should take care of her parents-in-law even if she has to quit her job?” (2-2) Decision of self-priority (only for self-priority cases: “Does a wife has the right to make the final decision on whether to care for her parents-in-law or continuing her job?” (3) Feeling of satisfaction following the decision: “What do you think was the degree of satisfaction Mrs. A felt about her decision?” (4) The degree of sympathy for the decision of the agent: “Do you think you would make the same decision as Mrs. A, if you were in the same position as her?”

Participant’s responses were scored on a 4-point scale as described below. The degree of importance: 1 (Not important) to 4(Important), Self-sacrifice: 1 (No duty) to 4 (Strong duty), Self-decision: 1 (Cannot decide by self) to 4 (Decide by self), Feeling of satisfaction: 1 (Not satisfied) to 4 (Satisfied), Sympathy: 1 (No sympathy): to 4 (Feel sympathy).

2.4 Procedure

University students in their 20s answered the questionnaire during class. The questionnaires were distributed at nursery schools where their children attend for adults in their 30s. Questionnaires were distributed to university students to give to their parents for adults in their 50s. The completed questionnaires were collected by mail within a week.

3. Results

3.1 Classification of stories

The means and standard deviations of four judgments of all stories are shown in the Appendix A ~ Appendix C summarized in the participant’s generations.

Factor analysis was conducted for the scores of each judgment using the primary factor method. Scores were analyzed for both the self-sacrifice and self-interest situations for each age group. The factor structure from the rating scores was the same for each age group (Table 2). Factor 1 had a high factor load for themes using a woman or child as the main character (“A wife’s conflict in choosing between taking care of her husband’s parents or staying at her job,” “A wife’s conflict in choosing between divorcing her husband to escape his violence or continuing the marriage for the sake of the family,” “A son’s conflict in choosing between inheriting the family business or working a job that he enjoys,” “An adult daughter’s conflict in choosing between an arranged marriage encouraged by her parents or marrying for love,” “A woman’s conflict in choosing between taking care of her husband and child or studying abroad by herself”). Factor 2 had a high factor load for themes using a man or husband as the main character (“A father’s conflict in choosing between saving money for his child’s education or saving money for his own retirement,” “A husband’s conflict in choosing between taking care of his wife or accepting a promotion”).

Table 2. Results of Factor Analysis on the judgments of duty of self-sacrifice/the right of self-decision

Duty of self-sacrifice	Factor loading		communality	Right of self-decision	Factor loading		communality
	1	2			1	2	
Topic1: A wife's conflict in choosing between taking care of her husband's parents or staying at her job	.650	.174	.453	Topic 6: An adult daughter's conflict in choosing between an arranged marriage encouraged by her parents or marrying for love	.792	-.030	.628
Topic 6: An adult daughter's conflict in choosing between an arranged marriage encouraged by her parents or marrying for love	.600	-.013	.360	Topic 2: A son's conflict in choosing between inheriting the family business or working a job that he enjoys	.687	.200	.512
Topic 2: A son's conflict in choosing between inheriting the family business or working a job that he enjoys	.596	.189	.391	Topic 5: A wife's conflict in choosing between divorcing her husband to escape his violence or continuing the marriage for the sake of the family	.657	.133	.449
Topic 5: A wife's conflict in choosing between divorcing her husband to escape his violence or continuing the marriage for the sake of the family	.579	-.387	.337	Topic1: A wife's conflict in choosing between taking care of her husband's parents or staying at her job	.469	.453	.425
Topic 7: A woman's conflict in choosing between taking care of her husband and child or studying abroad by herself	.579	.045	.337	Topic 4: A father's conflict in choosing between saving money for his child's education or saving money for his own retirement	-.059	.748	.562
Topic 3: A husband's conflict in choosing between taking care of his wife or accepting a promotion	-.034	.780	.610	Topic 7: A woman's conflict in choosing between taking care of her husband and child or studying abroad by herself	.184	.704	.529
Topic 4: A father's conflict in choosing between saving money for his child's education or saving money for his own retirement	.204	.580	.378	Topic 3: A husband's conflict in choosing between taking care of his wife or accepting a promotion	.395	.456	.363
Explained variance after rotated	26.440	16.616		Explained variance after rotated	27.767	21.795	

3.2 Analysis of personal moral judgment

The seven stories were first classified into “woman/child” situations and “father/husband” situations. The average scores were calculated for the rating scores made in the self-sacrifice and self-interest situations (Table 3). ANOVA was conducted for 3(Age) x 2(Gender) x 2(Decision: Self-sacrifice/Self-interest) x 2(Main character: “father/husband”/“woman/child”). Results demonstrated a significant interaction between decision and main character. Several significant interactions were found for age factors. However, those effects were relatively small, and the interaction pattern between decision and main character was common for all age groups (Table 4).

Table 3. Personal-Moral Judgments about the Agent's Self-Sacrifice/Self-Priority

		woman/child's self-sacrifice							
	n	Importance		Duty		Satisfaction		Sympathy	
20s	248	2.43	(0.46)	1.90	(0.39)	1.77	(0.34)	2.00	(0.37)
Female	146	2.43	(0.43)	1.87	(0.36)	1.77	(0.33)	1.99	(0.34)
Male	102	2.43	(0.50)	1.94	(0.42)	1.78	(0.35)	2.02	(0.41)
30s	160	2.67	(0.51)	2.00	(0.38)	1.91	(0.46)	2.21	(0.41)
Female	87	2.63	(0.52)	1.94	(0.35)	1.82	(0.39)	2.12	(0.39)
Male	73	2.71	(0.51)	2.08	(0.41)	2.02	(0.51)	2.32	(0.41)
50s	207	2.91	(0.63)	2.08	(0.44)	1.99	(0.47)	2.16	(0.44)
Female	110	2.93	(0.67)	2.12	(0.44)	1.97	(0.47)	2.21	(0.44)
Male	97	2.88	(0.58)	2.04	(0.44)	2.00	(0.46)	2.09	(0.43)
Female	343	2.64	(0.58)	1.97	(0.40)	1.85	(0.41)	2.10	(0.40)
Male	272	2.66	(0.57)	2.01	(0.43)	1.92	(0.45)	2.13	(0.44)
Total	615	2.65	(0.57)	1.99	(0.41)	1.88	(0.43)	2.11	(0.41)
		father/husband's self-sacrifice							
	n	Importance		Duty		Satisfaction		Sympathy	
20s	248	3.53	(0.53)	3.09	(0.47)	3.32	(0.51)	3.20	(0.51)
Female	146	3.53	(0.51)	3.02	(0.44)	3.33	(0.48)	3.14	(0.49)
Male	102	3.53	(0.56)	3.21	(0.48)	3.30	(0.55)	3.29	(0.53)
30s	160	3.32	(0.56)	3.03	(0.57)	3.16	(0.58)	3.00	(0.58)
Female	87	3.45	(0.52)	3.02	(0.54)	3.18	(0.54)	3.07	(0.57)
Male	73	3.17	(0.58)	3.04	(0.60)	3.14	(0.64)	2.91	(0.60)
50s	207	3.46	(0.57)	3.23	(0.47)	3.36	(0.52)	3.16	(0.49)
Female	110	3.49	(0.52)	3.15	(0.47)	3.39	(0.43)	3.18	(0.42)
Male	97	3.43	(0.61)	3.33	(0.47)	3.34	(0.60)	3.13	(0.56)
Female	343	3.49	(0.51)	3.06	(0.48)	3.31	(0.49)	3.13	(0.49)
Male	272	3.40	(0.60)	3.21	(0.52)	3.27	(0.60)	3.13	(0.58)
Total	615	3.45	(0.56)	3.12	(0.50)	3.29	(0.54)	3.13	(0.53)
		woman/child's self-priority							
	n	Importance		Right		Satisfaction		Sympathy	
20s	248	3.18	(0.46)	3.55	(0.40)	3.30	(0.42)	3.27	(0.40)
Female	146	3.21	(0.42)	3.61	(0.32)	3.32	(0.41)	3.31	(0.34)
Male	102	3.12	(0.52)	3.46	(0.47)	3.26	(0.43)	3.21	(0.45)
30s	160	3.18	(0.41)	3.40	(0.42)	3.35	(0.42)	3.19	(0.39)
Female	87	3.27	(0.41)	3.51	(0.36)	3.42	(0.37)	3.29	(0.39)
Male	73	3.07	(0.39)	3.27	(0.45)	3.25	(0.46)	3.06	(0.36)
50s	207	3.49	(0.38)	3.53	(0.36)	3.30	(0.39)	3.10	(0.37)
Female	110	3.53	(0.38)	3.57	(0.33)	3.33	(0.36)	3.06	(0.36)
Male	97	3.46	(0.37)	3.47	(0.38)	3.27	(0.41)	3.15	(0.37)
Female	343	3.33	(0.43)	3.57	(0.34)	3.35	(0.39)	3.22	(0.38)
Male	272	3.23	(0.47)	3.41	(0.44)	3.26	(0.43)	3.15	(0.40)
Total	615	3.28	(0.45)	3.50	(0.39)	3.31	(0.41)	3.19	(0.39)
		father/husband's self-priority							
	n	Importance		Right		Satisfaction		Sympathy	
20s	248	2.40	(0.55)	3.04	(0.58)	2.60	(0.57)	2.46	(0.56)
Female	146	2.45	(0.53)	3.14	(0.52)	2.67	(0.52)	2.55	(0.53)
Male	102	2.34	(0.58)	2.89	(0.63)	2.50	(0.61)	2.32	(0.57)
30s	160	2.59	(0.63)	3.11	(0.58)	2.64	(0.60)	2.64	(0.62)
Female	87	2.68	(0.63)	3.22	(0.54)	2.67	(0.50)	2.72	(0.60)
Male	73	2.49	(0.63)	2.97	(0.59)	2.60	(0.71)	2.55	(0.62)
50s	207	2.99	(0.66)	3.31	(0.58)	2.68	(0.57)	2.54	(0.61)
Female	110	3.07	(0.67)	3.36	(0.57)	2.74	(0.53)	2.56	(0.55)
Male	97	2.89	(0.65)	3.25	(0.60)	2.61	(0.60)	2.52	(0.66)
Female	343	2.70	(0.66)	3.23	(0.55)	2.70	(0.52)	2.60	(0.56)
Male	272	2.58	(0.66)	3.04	(0.62)	2.56	(0.63)	2.45	(0.63)
Total	615	2.65	(0.66)	3.15	(0.59)	2.64	(0.58)	2.53	(0.59)

For the importance scores (Figure 1), participants of all ages rated that “father/husband” self-sacrifices were more important “woman/child” self-sacrifices. For self-interest scores, “woman/child” self-interests were rated to be more important than “father/husband” self-interests. “Woman/

child” self-interests were rated to be more important than self-sacrifices. In contrast, “man/husband” self-sacrifices were rated to be more important than self-interests.

The responsibility for self-sacrifice in “mother/child” situations was lower than “father/husband” situations for decision-making between self-sacrifice and self-interest. In contrast, personal decisions for “woman/child” self-interests were significantly higher than “father/husband” self-interests. Similarly, “woman/child” responsibilities for self-sacrifice were significantly lower than personal decisions (Figure 2). No effect was observed for this trend by the participants’ age or gender.

In regards to sense of satisfaction of the main character after deciding to self-sacrifice (Figure 3), participants predicted “father/husband” self-sacrifices as more satisfying than “mother/child” self-sacrifices. In contrast, participants predicted a greater sense of satisfaction for “woman/child” self-interest choices than “father/husband” self-interest choices. Similarly, participants predicted that “woman/child” choices of self-interest would be more satisfying than self-sacrifices. Conversely, it was predicted that “father/husband” choices of self-sacrifice would be more satisfying than self-interest choices.

Table 4. Results of the ANOVA

	df	Importance	Duty for Self-sacrifice/ Right of Self-decision	Satisfaction	Sympathy
Age(A)	2/609	57.38 ***	23.70 ***	5.06 **	0.56 n.s.
Sex(B)	1/609	11.70 **	5.84 *	3.28 n.s.	6.29 *
A×B	2/609	0.94 n.s.	0.64 n.s.	0.21 n.s.	0.63 n.s.
Decision: Sacrifice/	1/609	13.93 ***	1083.07 ***	331.04 ***	111.22 ***
C×A	2/609	11.90 ***	0.35 n.s.	3.26 *	2.70 n.s.
C×B	1/609	3.65 n.s.	35.47 ***	9.62 **	7.45 **
C×A×B	2/609	0.04 n.s.	1.64 n.s.	0.67 n.s.	7.18 **
Agent(D)	1/609	20.88 ***	727.80 ***	682.53 ***	148.66 ***
D×A	2/609	10.09 ***	7.37 **	10.34 ***	4.25 *
D×B	1/609	6.33 *	0.65 n.s.	8.25 **	4.81 *
D×A×B	2/609	2.47 n.s.	3.35 *	0.01 n.s.	2.20 n.s.
C×D	1/609	1235.97 ***	1633.38 ***	2290.46 ***	1526.96 ***
C×D×A	2/609	44.39 ***	13.19 ***	6.95 **	26.24 ***
C×D×B	2/609	1.18 n.s.	3.36 n.s.	1.16 n.s.	0.02 n.s.
C×D×A×B	2/609	3.10 *	2.27 n.s.	2.69 n.s.	5.99 **

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

In regards to the sympathy with the main character’s decision (Figure 4), participants sympathized more with self-sacrifices by the “father/husband” compared to self-sacrifices by the “woman/child.” Participants sympathized more with self-interest choices made by the “woman/child” compared to self-interest choices made by the “father/husband.” Participants strongly sympathized with self-interest choices made by the “woman/child.” Conversely, participants sympathized more with self-sacrifice choices made by the “father/husband.”

3.3 Correlational analysis between ratings

The agreement with the main character’s decision was set as the response variable and multiple regression analysis was conducted with importance, responsibility of self-sacrifice/right to self-

decisions, and prediction of satisfaction of the main character (Table 5). The β coefficient of responsibility was significant for self-sacrifice. In other words, the stronger the sense of responsibility for self-sacrifice with the main character, participants rated a greater sense of agreement with the decision. This trend was unrelated to the age or gender of participants but dependent on the type of main character. The β coefficient of importance was significant for self-interest. The more that a self-interest choice seems important, participants rated a greater sense of agreement with the decision. This significant β coefficient was unrelated to the age or gender of participants but dependent on the type of main character.

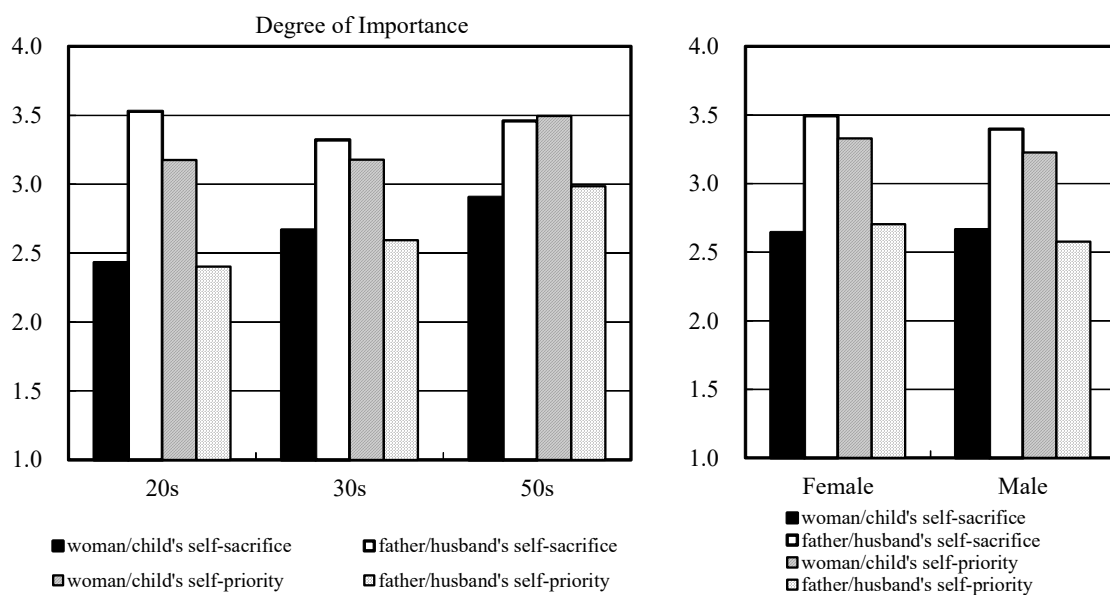


Figure 1. Personal-Moral Judgments on Degree of Importance

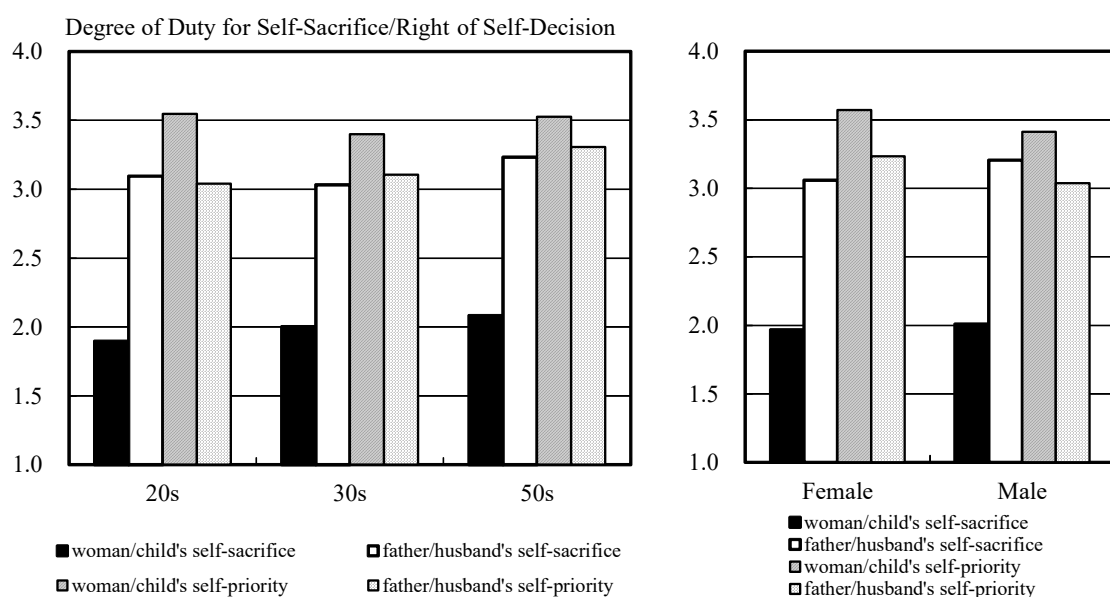


Figure 2. Personal-Moral Judgments on Degree of Duty for Self-Sacrifice/Right of Self-Decision

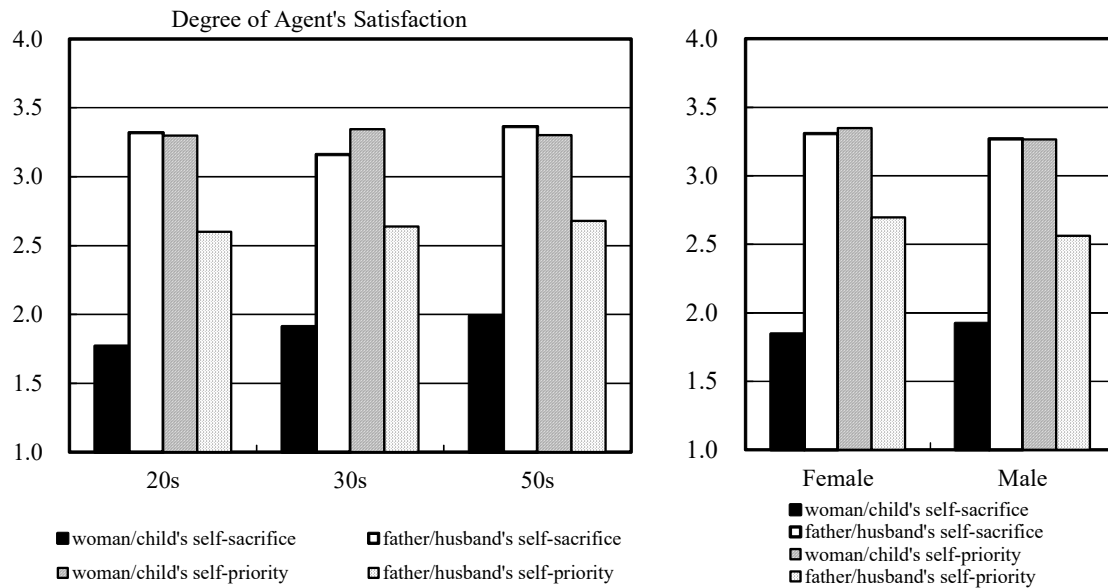


Figure 3. Personal-Moral Judgments on Degree of Agent's Satisfaction

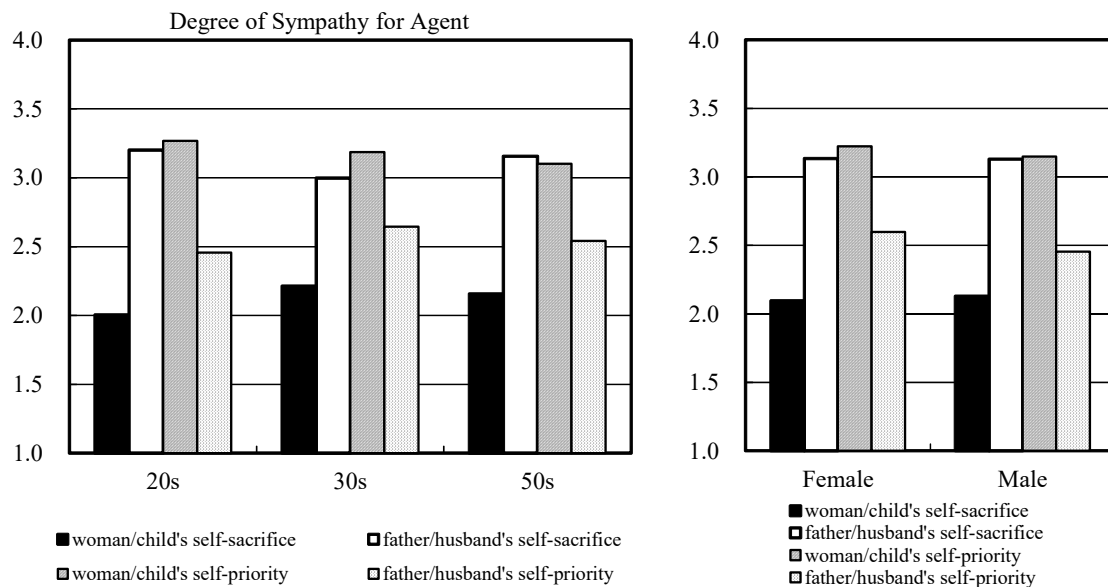


Figure 4. Personal-Moral Judgments on Degree of Sympathy to Agent

4. Discussion and Conclusion

Social domain theory (Turiel, 1998, 2002) posits that decision-making in reality is a complex social phenomenon which is a product of multiple thought processes composed of the moral domain, conventional domain, and personal domain. Personal moral judgments which control personal freedoms, self-decisions, and moral responsibilities are results of coordination of these domains. This reflects the development of a moral concept. This study examined the personal moral judgments that arise when personal interests conflict with family interests and decisions are made to either promote family well-being through self-sacrifice or prioritize self-interests to promote individual happiness.

Table 5. Results of Multiple Regression Analysis with Sympathy to Agent's Self-Sacrifice/ Self-Priority as a Dependent Variable

Sympathy to Agent's Self-Sacrifice				Sympathy to Agent's Self-Priority			
woman/child's self-sacrifice	Female			woman/child's self-priority	Female		
	20s	30s	50s		20s	30s	50s
Importance	.25 ***	.26 **	.14	Importance	.31 ***	.52 ***	.28 *
Duty	.43 ***	.34 ***	.58 ***	Right	.18 *	.12	.09
Satisfaction	.14 *	.31 ***	.06	Satisfaction	.38 ***	.24 *	.30 ***
<i>R</i>	.67	.69	.67	<i>R</i>	.70	.78	.53
<i>F</i>	37.58 ***	255.73 ***	29.38 ***	<i>F</i>	44.56 ***	43.23 ***	13.48 ***
woman/child's self-sacrifice	Male			woman/child's self-priority	Male		
	20s	30s	50s		20s	30s	50s
Importance	.36 ***	.41 ***	.16	Importance	.52 ***	.58 ***	.29 **
Duty	.22 *	.27 *	.54 ***	Right	.21 **	.24 *	.32 ***
Satisfaction	.28 ***	.12	.08	Satisfaction	.23 ***	.13	.24 **
<i>R</i>	.68	.66	.62	<i>R</i>	.78	.81	.66
<i>F</i>	28.12 ***	17.95 ***	19.51 ***	<i>F</i>	51.78 ***	44.55 ***	24.36 ***
father/husband's self-sacrifice	Female			father/husband's self-priority	Female		
	20s	30s	50s		20s	30s	50s
Importance	.29 ***	.19 *	.12	Importance	.65 ***	.65 ***	.32 ***
Duty	.36 ***	.62 ***	.54 ***	Right	.15 *	.20 **	.04
Satisfaction	.17 *	.19 *	.12	Satisfaction	.08	.13	.39 ***
<i>R</i>	.58	.82	.64	<i>R</i>	.74	.83	.62
<i>F</i>	24.29 ***	55.52 ***	24.01 ***	<i>F</i>	58.00 ***	61.60 ***	21.48 ***
father/husband's self-sacrifice	Male			father/husband's self-priority	Male		
	20s	30s	50s		20s	30s	50s
Importance	.32 ***	.35 ***	.25 **	Importance	.57 ***	.69 ***	.23 *
Duty	.28 **	.51 ***	.43 ***	Right	.14	.07	.10
Satisfaction	.25 **	.15	.23 **	Satisfaction	.16 *	.06	.46 ***
<i>R</i>	.68	.85	.77	<i>R</i>	.69	.75	.64
<i>F</i>	27.49 ***	60.31 ***	44.58 ***	<i>F</i>	29.84 ***	29.19 ***	21.22 ***

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

Participants in this study, regardless of age or gender, strongly attributed fathers and husbands to be responsible for self-sacrifice rather than to have the right for self-interest. Fathers and husbands were also thought to feel more satisfaction from self-sacrifice and participants agreed more with their decision to self-sacrifice. Participants attributed women and children with self-interest rather than self-sacrifice. Women and children were thought to feel more satisfaction from self-interest and participants agreed more with their decision to follow their self-interests. Regardless of the type of main character, adults can agree with seemingly opposing decisions to follow moral responsibilities to self-sacrifice and pursuing self-interests important for the main character.

These results differ from what can be predicted from the previous group-centered and individual-centered conceptual frameworks (e.g., Triandis, 1995). It has been proposed that fathers and husbands hold a dominant position within the family and is thus expected to self-sacrifice for the family and also feel happy when he self-sacrifices. Self-interests and self-decisions which are thought to accompany fathers and husbands are actually more attributed to women and children. It is known that moral concepts develop within a cultural context. This study demonstrates that cultural characteristics based on cultural psychological findings do not evenly influence an individual's decision.

This study also demonstrates that gender and age differences in personal moral judgments during family conflicts are very small. Although there is some variability, rating trends of participants were very similar among 20 and 50 year-olds. Shuto & Ninomiya (2014) reported that mar-

ried couples in their 30s with children that hold an equal marital relationship instead of an unequal balance of power raise their children with an emphasis on the child's desires. Shuto and Ninomiya (2003) investigated the personal moral judgments of primary and junior high school students. They found that when junior high school students are instructed to behave a certain way by their parents for private situations, greetings, and manners, junior high school students tend to rebel and exhibit their self-decision rights. Current Japanese adolescents and adults may tend to rebel against traditional stratified relationships and develop personal moral judgments based on individuality and self-decision.

Employment data on leaving jobs to provide care for family members indicate a trend towards women leaving their employment to provide care for parents or husband. This trend is different from the pattern observed from the results of this study. Under circumstances with an inadequate social system, many women and children are treated unequally which leads to a generational trend towards supporting their self-decision rights. This type of cultural context influences individual desires for independence and personal moral judgments of adults. Furthermore, these social inequalities can shape people's moral sense and desire for independence and serve as a driving force to create a new social system. (Wainryb & Turiel, 1994)

There are some studies which indicate that adults develop a traditional sense of morality in modern Japanese society. Sugiyama (2017) demonstrated that adults who tend to agree with self-sacrifice decisions use their moral domain more than their personal domain when making decisions. These adults have a stronger sense of responsibility for the care of their elderly parents. This study focused on personal moral judgments for self-sacrifice and self-interest and did not focus on the differences in the development of a moral sense. Future studies should investigate the developmental factors that relate to personal moral judgment tendencies and analyze the reasoning behind each decision to further understand the development of a moral sense.

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Appendix A. Means and Standard Deviations of personal-moral judgments in adults in their 20s

			20s						
			Female n=146		Male n=102		Total n=248		
			Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
A wife's conflict in choosing between taking care of her husband's parents or staying at her job	Topic 1	Self-Sacrifice	Degree of Importance	3.18	(0.75)	3.10	(0.90)	3.15	(0.81)
			Sense of Duty	2.34	(0.71)	2.41	(0.75)	2.37	(0.72)
			Feeling of Satisfaction	2.07	(0.67)	1.98	(0.64)	2.03	(0.66)
			Degree of Sympathy	2.47	(0.65)	2.48	(0.81)	2.47	(0.71)
	Self-Priority	Degree of Importance	3.01	(0.65)	2.73	(0.73)	2.89	(0.70)	
		Right of Self-Decision	3.52	(0.63)	3.26	(0.83)	3.42	(0.73)	
		Feeling of Satisfaction	3.03	(0.66)	2.81	(0.75)	2.94	(0.71)	
		Degree of Sympathy	3.22	(0.64)	2.93	(0.76)	3.10	(0.70)	
A son's conflict in choosing between inheriting the family business or working a job that he enjoys	Topic 2	Self-Sacrifice	Degree of Importance	2.53	(0.63)	2.37	(0.83)	2.46	(0.72)
			Sense of Duty	1.89	(0.61)	1.95	(0.80)	1.92	(0.69)
			Feeling of Satisfaction	1.94	(0.59)	1.92	(0.73)	1.93	(0.65)
			Degree of Sympathy	2.05	(0.63)	2.06	(0.79)	2.06	(0.70)
	Self-Priority	Degree of Importance	2.97	(0.62)	3.03	(0.80)	3.00	(0.70)	
		Right of Self-Decision	3.68	(0.47)	3.55	(0.64)	3.63	(0.55)	
		Feeling of Satisfaction	3.16	(0.62)	3.22	(0.68)	3.18	(0.65)	
		Degree of Sympathy	3.25	(0.55)	3.25	(0.70)	3.25	(0.61)	
A husband's conflict in choosing between taking care of his wife or accepting a promotion	Topic 3	Self-Sacrifice	Degree of Importance	3.64	(0.56)	3.53	(0.66)	3.59	(0.60)
			Sense of Duty	3.12	(0.56)	3.28	(0.69)	3.19	(0.62)
			Feeling of Satisfaction	3.13	(0.64)	3.25	(0.68)	3.18	(0.66)
			Degree of Sympathy	3.25	(0.59)	3.39	(0.65)	3.31	(0.61)
	Self-Priority	Degree of Importance	2.53	(0.72)	2.35	(0.75)	2.46	(0.74)	
		Right of Self-Decision	3.17	(0.76)	2.85	(0.86)	3.04	(0.82)	
		Feeling of Satisfaction	2.89	(0.58)	2.71	(0.77)	2.81	(0.67)	
		Degree of Sympathy	2.56	(0.73)	2.25	(0.79)	2.43	(0.77)	
A father's conflict in choosing between saving money for his child's education or saving money for his own retirement	Topic 4	Self-Sacrifice	Degree of Importance	3.42	(0.67)	3.53	(0.73)	3.46	(0.70)
			Sense of Duty	2.91	(0.61)	3.13	(0.74)	3.00	(0.67)
			Feeling of Satisfaction	3.53	(0.58)	3.36	(0.74)	3.46	(0.65)
			Degree of Sympathy	3.02	(0.66)	3.19	(0.82)	3.09	(0.73)
	Self-Priority	Degree of Importance	2.36	(0.68)	2.32	(0.75)	2.35	(0.71)	
		Right of Self-Decision	3.12	(0.68)	2.93	(0.82)	3.04	(0.75)	
		Feeling of Satisfaction	2.46	(0.71)	2.28	(0.75)	2.39	(0.73)	
		Degree of Sympathy	2.54	(0.70)	2.40	(0.80)	2.48	(0.74)	
A wife's conflict in choosing between divorcing her husband to escape his violence or continuing the marriage for the sake of the family	Topic 5	Self-Sacrifice	Degree of Importance	2.53	(1.01)	2.61	(1.01)	2.56	(1.01)
			Sense of Duty	1.44	(0.60)	1.48	(0.71)	1.46	(0.65)
			Feeling of Satisfaction	1.26	(0.49)	1.32	(0.55)	1.29	(0.51)
			Degree of Sympathy	1.60	(0.69)	1.76	(0.72)	1.67	(0.71)
	Self-Priority	Degree of Importance	3.64	(0.55)	3.57	(0.68)	3.61	(0.61)	
		Right of Self-Decision	3.88	(0.39)	3.77	(0.54)	3.83	(0.46)	
		Feeling of Satisfaction	3.60	(0.53)	3.42	(0.68)	3.52	(0.60)	
		Degree of Sympathy	3.67	(0.54)	3.52	(0.66)	3.61	(0.59)	
An adult daughter's conflict in choosing between an arranged marriage encouraged by her parents or marrying for love	Topic 6	Self-Sacrifice	Degree of Importance	1.27	(0.49)	1.34	(0.55)	1.30	(0.52)
			Sense of Duty	1.21	(0.47)	1.25	(0.54)	1.23	(0.50)
			Feeling of Satisfaction	1.38	(0.60)	1.35	(0.65)	1.37	(0.62)
			Degree of Sympathy	1.19	(0.47)	1.21	(0.57)	1.20	(0.51)
	Self-Priority	Degree of Importance	3.64	(0.60)	3.63	(0.66)	3.63	(0.62)	
		Right of Self-Decision	3.92	(0.26)	3.85	(0.52)	3.90	(0.39)	
		Feeling of Satisfaction	3.71	(0.52)	3.80	(0.51)	3.75	(0.52)	
		Degree of Sympathy	3.80	(0.46)	3.79	(0.53)	3.80	(0.49)	
A woman's conflict in choosing between taking care of her husband and child or studying abroad by herself	Topic 7	Self-Sacrifice	Degree of Importance	2.66	(0.62)	2.72	(0.75)	2.69	(0.68)
			Sense of Duty	2.46	(0.61)	2.59	(0.81)	2.51	(0.70)
			Feeling of Satisfaction	2.19	(0.59)	2.30	(0.67)	2.24	(0.63)
			Degree of Sympathy	2.64	(0.61)	2.61	(0.85)	2.63	(0.71)
	Self-Priority	Degree of Importance	2.81	(0.78)	2.66	(0.85)	2.75	(0.81)	
		Right of Self-Decision	3.04	(0.80)	2.85	(0.92)	2.96	(0.85)	
		Feeling of Satisfaction	3.11	(0.62)	3.07	(0.72)	3.09	(0.66)	
		Degree of Sympathy	2.61	(0.78)	2.55	(0.89)	2.58	(0.83)	

Scores are distributed from 1 to 4.

Appendix B. Meas and Standard Deviatons of personal-moral judgments in adults in their 30s

			30s						
			Female n=87		Male n=73		Total n=160		
			Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
A wife's conflict in choosing between taking care of her husband's parents or staying at her job	Topic1	Self-Sacrifice	Degree of Importance	3.44	(0.82)	3.49	(0.73)	3.46	(0.78)
			Sense of Duty	2.55	(0.73)	2.68	(0.64)	2.61	(0.69)
			Feeling of Satisfaction	2.15	(0.76)	2.42	(0.82)	2.28	(0.79)
			Degree of Sympathy	2.62	(0.72)	3.05	(0.70)	2.82	(0.74)
	Self-Priority	Degree of Importance	3.16	(0.66)	2.99	(0.70)	3.08	(0.68)	
		Right of Self-Decision	3.47	(0.66)	3.18	(0.75)	3.34	(0.72)	
		Feeling of Satisfaction	3.23	(0.58)	3.14	(0.63)	3.19	(0.61)	
		Degree of Sympathy	3.26	(0.62)	2.99	(0.75)	3.14	(0.70)	
A son's conflict in choosing between inheriting the family business or working a job that he enjoys	Topic 2	Self-Sacrifice	Degree of Importance	2.82	(0.74)	2.86	(0.82)	2.84	(0.78)
			Sense of Duty	1.92	(0.63)	2.08	(0.80)	1.99	(0.71)
			Feeling of Satisfaction	1.90	(0.65)	2.19	(0.76)	2.03	(0.71)
			Degree of Sympathy	2.44	(0.71)	2.56	(0.71)	2.49	(0.71)
	Self-Priority	Degree of Importance	3.21	(0.57)	3.05	(0.62)	3.14	(0.60)	
		Right of Self-Decision	3.63	(0.57)	3.42	(0.64)	3.54	(0.61)	
		Feeling of Satisfaction	3.36	(0.53)	3.10	(0.63)	3.24	(0.59)	
		Degree of Sympathy	3.26	(0.54)	3.11	(0.57)	3.19	(0.56)	
A husband's conflict in choosing between taking care of his wife or accepting a promo-tion	Topic 3	Self-Sacrifice	Degree of Importance	3.56	(0.62)	3.44	(0.76)	3.51	(0.69)
			Sense of Duty	2.89	(0.65)	3.14	(0.71)	3.00	(0.69)
			Feeling of Satisfaction	2.91	(0.73)	3.11	(0.83)	3.00	(0.78)
			Degree of Sympathy	3.11	(0.65)	3.16	(0.80)	3.14	(0.72)
	Self-Priority	Degree of Importance	2.82	(0.80)	2.47	(0.78)	2.66	(0.81)	
		Right of Self-Decision	3.28	(0.71)	2.85	(0.79)	3.08	(0.78)	
		Feeling of Satisfaction	3.06	(0.58)	2.82	(0.75)	2.95	(0.67)	
		Degree of Sympathy	2.85	(0.77)	2.56	(0.76)	2.72	(0.78)	
A father's conflict in choosing between saving money for his child's education or sav-ing money for his own retirement	Topic 4	Self-Sacrifice	Degree of Importance	3.33	(0.68)	2.90	(0.80)	3.14	(0.76)
			Sense of Duty	3.16	(0.71)	2.95	(0.83)	3.06	(0.77)
			Feeling of Satisfaction	3.45	(0.59)	3.16	(0.73)	3.32	(0.67)
			Degree of Sympathy	3.02	(0.76)	2.66	(0.80)	2.86	(0.80)
	Self-Priority	Degree of Importance	2.54	(0.71)	2.52	(0.99)	2.53	(0.85)	
		Right of Self-Decision	3.17	(0.69)	3.08	(0.89)	3.13	(0.79)	
		Feeling of Satisfaction	2.29	(0.70)	2.37	(0.87)	2.33	(0.78)	
		Degree of Sympathy	2.59	(0.67)	2.55	(0.94)	2.57	(0.81)	
A wife's conflict in choosing between divorcing her husband to escape his violence or continuing the marriage for the sake of the family	Topic 5	Self-Sacrifice	Degree of Importance	2.39	(0.98)	2.67	(0.94)	2.52	(0.97)
			Sense of Duty	1.26	(0.47)	1.49	(0.69)	1.37	(0.59)
			Feeling of Satisfaction	1.24	(0.48)	1.42	(0.62)	1.33	(0.56)
			Degree of Sympathy	1.30	(0.57)	1.68	(0.70)	1.48	(0.66)
	Self-Priority	Degree of Importance	3.82	(0.45)	3.51	(0.63)	3.68	(0.56)	
		Right of Self-Decision	3.90	(0.34)	3.73	(0.51)	3.82	(0.43)	
		Feeling of Satisfaction	3.70	(0.49)	3.38	(0.66)	3.56	(0.59)	
		Degree of Sympathy	3.82	(0.45)	3.48	(0.63)	3.66	(0.56)	
An adult daughter's conflict in choosing between an arranged marriage encouraged by her parents or marrying for love	Topic 6	Self-Sacrifice	Degree of Importance	1.48	(0.64)	1.52	(0.75)	1.50	(0.69)
			Sense of Duty	1.25	(0.51)	1.41	(0.60)	1.33	(0.56)
			Feeling of Satisfaction	1.55	(0.62)	1.66	(0.84)	1.60	(0.73)
			Degree of Sympathy	1.34	(0.57)	1.40	(0.62)	1.37	(0.59)
	Self-Priority	Degree of Importance	3.76	(0.46)	3.56	(0.58)	3.67	(0.52)	
		Right of Self-Decision	3.85	(0.39)	3.66	(0.58)	3.76	(0.50)	
		Feeling of Satisfaction	3.74	(0.47)	3.63	(0.59)	3.69	(0.53)	
		Degree of Sympathy	3.80	(0.43)	3.67	(0.50)	3.74	(0.47)	
A woman's conflict in choosing between taking care of her husband and child or stud-ying abroad by herself	Topic 7	Self-Sacrifice	Degree of Importance	3.02	(0.68)	3.01	(0.70)	3.02	(0.69)
			Sense of Duty	2.71	(0.61)	2.71	(0.75)	2.71	(0.68)
			Feeling of Satisfaction	2.26	(0.69)	2.40	(0.72)	2.33	(0.71)
			Degree of Sympathy	2.91	(0.62)	2.92	(0.68)	2.91	(0.65)
	Self-Priority	Degree of Importance	2.41	(0.92)	2.23	(0.83)	2.33	(0.88)	
		Right of Self-Decision	2.69	(0.88)	2.37	(0.95)	2.54	(0.92)	
		Feeling of Satisfaction	3.09	(0.68)	3.01	(0.72)	3.06	(0.69)	
		Degree of Sympathy	2.29	(0.90)	2.07	(0.89)	2.19	(0.90)	

Scores are distributed from 1 to 4.

Appendix C. Meas and Standard Deviatons of personal-moral judgments in adults in their 50s

			50s						
			Female n=110		Male n=97		Total n=207		
			Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
A wife's conflict in choosing between taking care of her husband's parents or staying at her job	Topic1	Self-Sacrifice	Degree of Importance	3.60	(0.67)	3.53	(0.72)	3.57	(0.69)
			Sense of Duty	2.74	(0.70)	2.58	(0.85)	2.66	(0.78)
			Feeling of Satisfaction	2.37	(0.82)	2.31	(0.86)	2.34	(0.84)
			Degree of Sympathy	2.62	(0.77)	2.41	(0.80)	2.52	(0.79)
	Self-Priority	Degree of Importance	3.56	(0.60)	3.39	(0.64)	3.48	(0.62)	
		Right of Self-Decision	3.61	(0.64)	3.43	(0.71)	3.53	(0.67)	
		Feeling of Satisfaction	3.15	(0.57)	3.12	(0.77)	3.14	(0.67)	
		Degree of Sympathy	3.15	(0.68)	3.19	(0.73)	3.16	(0.70)	
A son's conflict in choosing between inheriting the family business or working a job that he enjoys	Topic 2	Self-Sacrifice	Degree of Importance	3.00	(0.93)	2.86	(0.90)	2.93	(0.92)
			Sense of Duty	1.93	(0.66)	1.97	(0.76)	1.95	(0.71)
			Feeling of Satisfaction	1.99	(0.70)	2.14	(0.75)	2.06	(0.72)
			Degree of Sympathy	2.20	(0.78)	2.14	(0.84)	2.17	(0.81)
	Self-Priority	Degree of Importance	3.56	(0.60)	3.54	(0.63)	3.55	(0.61)	
		Right of Self-Decision	3.73	(0.51)	3.63	(0.58)	3.68	(0.54)	
		Feeling of Satisfaction	3.20	(0.56)	3.24	(0.61)	3.22	(0.58)	
		Degree of Sympathy	3.09	(0.70)	3.29	(0.66)	3.18	(0.69)	
A husband's conflict in choosing between taking care of his wife or accepting a promo-tion	Topic 3	Self-Sacrifice	Degree of Importance	3.65	(0.55)	3.53	(0.72)	3.59	(0.64)
			Sense of Duty	3.05	(0.63)	3.29	(0.64)	3.16	(0.65)
			Feeling of Satisfaction	3.19	(0.64)	3.26	(0.74)	3.22	(0.69)
			Degree of Sympathy	3.19	(0.57)	3.11	(0.75)	3.15	(0.66)
	Self-Priority	Degree of Importance	3.14	(0.87)	2.88	(0.88)	3.01	(0.88)	
		Right of Self-Decision	3.38	(0.79)	3.26	(0.81)	3.32	(0.80)	
		Feeling of Satisfaction	2.93	(0.65)	2.85	(0.75)	2.89	(0.70)	
		Degree of Sympathy	2.65	(0.79)	2.41	(0.91)	2.54	(0.86)	
A father's conflict in choosing between saving money for his child's education or sav-ing money for his own retirement	Topic 4	Self-Sacrifice	Degree of Importance	3.32	(0.75)	3.33	(0.76)	3.32	(0.75)
			Sense of Duty	3.24	(0.63)	3.37	(0.62)	3.30	(0.63)
			Feeling of Satisfaction	3.58	(0.55)	3.41	(0.66)	3.50	(0.61)
			Degree of Sympathy	3.17	(0.65)	3.14	(0.82)	3.16	(0.73)
	Self-Priority	Degree of Importance	3.00	(0.81)	2.91	(0.84)	2.96	(0.83)	
		Right of Self-Decision	3.34	(0.77)	3.24	(0.80)	3.29	(0.78)	
		Feeling of Satisfaction	2.55	(0.72)	2.37	(0.77)	2.47	(0.75)	
		Degree of Sympathy	2.47	(0.84)	2.62	(0.87)	2.54	(0.86)	
A wife's conflict in choosing between divorcing her husband to escape his violence or continuing the marriage for the sake of the family	Topic 5	Self-Sacrifice	Degree of Importance	2.75	(1.10)	2.82	(1.14)	2.79	(1.12)
			Sense of Duty	1.63	(0.75)	1.55	(0.69)	1.59	(0.72)
			Feeling of Satisfaction	1.48	(0.60)	1.47	(0.61)	1.48	(0.61)
			Degree of Sympathy	1.67	(0.73)	1.63	(0.71)	1.65	(0.72)
	Self-Priority	Degree of Importance	3.85	(0.40)	3.78	(0.48)	3.82	(0.44)	
		Right of Self-Decision	3.88	(0.35)	3.81	(0.49)	3.85	(0.42)	
		Feeling of Satisfaction	3.63	(0.57)	3.46	(0.61)	3.55	(0.60)	
		Degree of Sympathy	3.56	(0.63)	3.53	(0.65)	3.55	(0.64)	
An adult daughter's conflict in choosing between an arranged marriage encouraged by her parents or marrying for love	Topic 6	Self-Sacrifice	Degree of Importance	2.09	(1.11)	2.09	(1.16)	2.09	(1.13)
			Sense of Duty	1.61	(0.71)	1.44	(0.69)	1.53	(0.70)
			Feeling of Satisfaction	1.65	(0.67)	1.69	(0.71)	1.67	(0.69)
			Degree of Sympathy	1.53	(0.65)	1.38	(0.60)	1.46	(0.63)
	Self-Priority	Degree of Importance	3.79	(0.49)	3.79	(0.48)	3.79	(0.48)	
		Right of Self-Decision	3.89	(0.34)	3.89	(0.32)	3.89	(0.33)	
		Feeling of Satisfaction	3.67	(0.54)	3.68	(0.49)	3.68	(0.52)	
		Degree of Sympathy	3.54	(0.65)	3.62	(0.55)	3.57	(0.60)	
A woman's conflict in choosing between taking care of her husband and child or stud-yng abroad by herself	Topic 7	Self-Sacrifice	Degree of Importance	3.20	(0.76)	3.09	(0.79)	3.15	(0.78)
			Sense of Duty	2.72	(0.69)	2.65	(0.74)	2.69	(0.71)
			Feeling of Satisfaction	2.38	(0.75)	2.40	(0.72)	2.39	(0.74)
			Degree of Sympathy	3.05	(0.55)	2.90	(0.70)	2.98	(0.63)
	Self-Priority	Degree of Importance	2.87	(0.95)	2.77	(1.02)	2.83	(0.98)	
		Right of Self-Decision	2.76	(0.95)	2.59	(0.92)	2.68	(0.94)	
		Feeling of Satisfaction	2.98	(0.70)	2.87	(0.85)	2.93	(0.78)	
		Degree of Sympathy	1.95	(0.72)	2.13	(0.79)	2.04	(0.76)	

Scores are distributed from 1 to 4.