FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCES

Chapter 1

1 See Queen, S. A. & Habenstein, R. W., The Family In Various Cultures, 4th edition (Phil., J. B. Lippincott company, 1974), p.3

2 R. Briffault of The Mothers (1927), C. C. Zimmerman of Family and Civilization (1947), and of course, A. W. Calhoun, A. J. Todd or W. G. Sumner can not be omitted from these ranks, but the author has skipped arbitrarily, for the convenience of argument.


3 There have been, more or less, different opinion about the history of family studies. For example, H. T. Christensen had divided the stage into four, namely, pre-research (prior to 1850), Social Darwinism (1850-1900), emerging science (1900-1950), and systematic theory building (1950-present), while B. N. Adams, five stages; before 1860, Social Darwinism (1860-1890), social reform (1890-1920), scientific study (1920-1950), attention to family theory (1950-present) etc. Nonetheless, in most cases, views on the period from when attention was given to theory, are almost similarly converging in the 1950s. To confirm more concretely, refer to articles below; H. T. Christensen, ibid, p.3-32.: B. N. Adams, ibid, p.1-16.: R. Hill, ibid, p.255.: and F. I. Nye, "Fifty Years of Family Research, 1937-1987", JMF Vol.50 (May 1988), p.305-316.


5 B. N. Adams, ibid, p.9.


9 The *Handbook of Marriage and the Family* is a good example reflecting this point.


12 H. T. Christensen, *ibid*, p.11.


14 *ibid*, p.159.

15 To refer to a short history of development of frameworks in the family field, see T. B. Burr, "ibid, and D. L. Thomas and J. E. Wilcox, *ibid*, same pages.


Footnotes & References


26 S. N. Nock, *Sociology of the Family* (N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1987), p.12-15. To summarize, structural-functionalism is sometimes called functionalism on account of its research foci on the question of how the family contributes to the maintenance of social structures, or how individual family members carry out their roles for the maintenance of their family.

27 *ibid*, 14.


53 M. W. Osmond, *ibid*, p.111.


55 M. W. Osmond, *ibid*


72 Since Marx's notion on *praxis*, normative methodology has been developed and ramified to various disputes inside the tradition: From Max Horkheimer, Adorno, and Marcuse to Karl Popper etc. And the disputes were highlighted at the disputes on the game theory between Habermas and Gadamer. For references; Arato, A. & Gebhardt, E. (eds.), *The Essential Frankfurt School Reader* (1978),


76 The author is from the Population Division of this organization and participated in both researches as a research fellow. KIHASA is an autonomous policy-oriented research organization under the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (MOHSA). KIHASA was previously named the Korea Institute for Population and Health Affairs (KIPH), and as of 1 January 1990 the function of social welfare research has been added to the KIPH's existing functions of population and health services research. The major function of KIHASA is to, conduct research and evaluation on national policies and programmes, aiming at providing information and guide-lines for the government in formulating policies for the national issues in the field of population, health care and social welfare.

77 The Republic of Korea comprises one special city, Seoul; five metropolitan areas, Pusan, Taegu, Inch'on, Kwangju, and very recently Taejon; and nine provinces(do), i.e. Kyŏnggi-do, Kangwon-do, Ch'ungch'ŏngbuk-do, Ch'ungch'ŏngnam-do, Chôlla-buk-do, Chôlla-nam-do, Kyŏngsangbuk-do, Kyŏngsangnam-do, and Chejudo Island. The metropolitan areas took on a status equivalent to provinces directly under the central government. Seoul, the Capital of South Korea, is the only special city which is administratively higher than a province. Provinces are subdivided into 55 cities (shi) which is again subdivided into district (ku), and 138 counties (kun) which is again subdivided into town (eup) and township (myeon). Korean Overseas Information Service, *A Handbook of Korea* (1990), p.13-4.

Chapter 2

1 The critical causes of the failure were directly related to the invasion policies of imperial Japan. They, with no permission, dispatched an army with powerful modern weaponry, against the Tonghak army with conventional weaponry, on the pretext that this contributed to the stabilisation of the Korean peninsula. Hyun-

2 Generally, Japan's government in Korea had three stages: military dictatorship (1910-20), conciliatory reforms (1920-39), and integration (1939-45). Coming into 1920, driven both by the Independence movement of the previous year and by pressure of world opinion, Japan announced that it was abandoning reliance on its gendarmerie police forces to maintain control in Korea in favor of enlightened administration. From then on, statutory preparation for modern education and for land reform etc. was commenced. However the widely advertised expansion of educational opportunities for Koreans was more propaganda than reality. And the land reform by the Colonisation Company was no better than an extortion. Also more prisons were built and the number of arrests for 'ideological crimes' swelled. In sum, Japan's professedly 'enlightened administration' was never a modernisation but no more than a superficial and deceptive moderation of its early policy of forceful repression. Refer to Ki-baik Lee, *A New History of Korea*, translated by Edward W. Wagner with Edward J. Schultz (London; Harvard Univ. Press, 1984), p.346-354.


4 The years from 1945 to 1955 were a period of big upheaval and confusion. The liberation of 1945 was followed by the establishment of a sovereign nation in 1948. However, the three-year Civil War started in 1950 and therefore there are no reliable statistics for this eight-year period.

5 Ki-baik Lee, *op. cit*, p.317-319.

6 *op. cit*, p.356-359.

7 *op. cit*, p.359-361.

8 *op. cit*, p.380-381.

9 The pace of the forced-draught development of the South Korean economy has been remarkable even by the standards of the newly industrialised East Asian countries. In the twenty years after 1970 Korean GNP rose more than five-fold. And although there is some evidence that income inequality widened after the 1970s, living standard rose very dramatically for the great majority of people. Refer to Castells, M., "Four Asian tigers with a dragon head: a comparative analysis of the state, economy, and society in the Asian Pacific Rim," in Richard Appelbaum and Jeffrey Henderson (eds.), *States and Development in the Asian Pacific Rim* (Sage, 1992); Harris, N., *The End of the Third World* (Penguin, 1987).

Footnotes & References


12 The South had 150,000 fatalities, 200,000 missing, 250,000 injured, 100,000 abducted to the North, and several million refugees from the North most of them residing in urban areas. While North Korean causalities were several times these figure except refugees. Ki-baik Lee, op.cit., p.380.


15 Mission activity began to reach Korea as early as the 17th century, when copies of Catholic missionary Matteo Ricci's works in Chinese were brought by the annual tributary mission sent to exchange gifts with the Chinese emperor. Along with religious doctrine, the material included aspects of Western learning such as the calendar system etc. As they began to acquire scientific knowledge and to satisfy intellectual inquisitiveness about the West, a small portion of Koreans converted sporadically and became more positive after a Jesuit, Father Peter Grammont in 1785, a Chinese Father Chu Mun-mo crossed the border in 1795 secretly and carried out baptism illegally. By the year 1863, there were 12 Korean priests and about 23,000 believers. Refer to Korean Oversea's Information Services, A Handbook of Korea, p.140-143.


17 Another reason lies in the fact that the foreign missionaries stood shoulder by shoulder to patriotic resistance against the Japanese invasion. Even after the
annexation in 1910, they gave direct and indirect assistance to the Independence movement.

The statistics on Protestantism in 1985 shows a dramatic decline. However the author does not analyse that to be a real decline. The reason comes from the sources of the data quoted. Grayson has abstracted data produced by a religious group who might have exaggerated the total number of believers.


School enrollment ratio = ((total student at each level of school) / (total school aged population)) * 100


Castells, M., *op.cit.*, Harris, N., *op.cit.*


30 *op.cit.* Chpt. 2.

31 *op.cit.*

32 *op.cit.*

33 *op.cit.*, Chpt. 5.


36 *op.cit.*


39 *op.cit.*

40 *op.cit.*, Chpt. 5

41 *op.cit.*, p.447-471.

42 *op.cit.*, p.454.

43 *op.cit.*, p.497-518.

44 *op.cit.*, p.429-446.

45 The first attempt at a systematic population census was made in 1925. After that the census have traditionally been conducted every five years.

46 *op.cit.*, p.472-484.

47 KIHASA, *op.cit.*, 429-434.

48 *op.cit.*


It is important to note that facts about mortality data should be well documented and better understood along with the factors in decline of fertility. Nevertheless since the government adopted the fertility control policy, much more attention has been given to studies on fertility rather than studies on mortality. Furthermore, the degree of completeness and accuracy in the vital registration of deaths is very low.


53 *op.cit.*, p.429-434.

54 KIPH, *Population Problems and Their Counter-Measures in Korea* (Korean edition, 1987), Chapter VIII.


64 The rate of employment increase by that of GNP increase gives elasticity of employment to economic growth.


66 Park, R. Y., *op.cit.* (1987)

Enthusiasm toward higher education also caused a relative over-supply in the labour market in the period after the mid-80s. In accordance with a change in the educational system in 1980, the number of students registered in the university (4 years) or graduate school (2 years) doubled from 297 thousand of 1975 to 602 thousand in 1980 and again explosively expanded to 1.3 million in 1985. For the first a few years of the early 1980s, the employment burden on the youth was lessened because they were absorbed in the universities. However, the employment burden on the graduates from higher education had explosively increased from the moment they graduated. It caused a high rate of unemployment among higher education graduates in spite of general increase in the employment rate. Ministry of Education, Educational Yearbook.

Manuel Castells, op. cit and Nigel Harris op. cit.


Earnest Engel stated that "the proportion of a consumer's budget spent on food tends to decline as the consumer's income goes up, or, in more technical terms, that the income elasticity of demand for food is less than one." From the finding he advanced his observations in a study of the economic development of Saxony that a general rise in productivity requires a shift of population from agriculture to manufacturing because of the effect of an increase in income on the pattern of demand. In sum he suggested that economic development is not merely a matter of capital accumulation, which had been neglected by the classical economists. Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences Vol. 14, p.64-65.; Keynes, J. M., The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money (London: Harcourt, 1965); Soon Cho, Theories of Economics (Korean edition, 1986).


The idea is originally rooted in the mutability philosophy of Buddhism. Buddhism defines secular achievement as transient. Being digested in the Korean spiritual atmosphere, the idea allowed the have-nots an excuse to resist against the haves and their achievement. Worldly achievements are not ascribed from God but a transient thing achieved at the cost of have-nots. This interpretation historically...
easily gave way to resistance against the powerful. The idea dates back at least to the 3rd century when Buddhism was introduced. Since then the idea of resistance against power has been natural throughout the whole of Korean history. The Centre for National Culture, *A Great Series of Korean History of Culture* Vol. 6 (Korean edition, 1987).


83 Kim, B.S, *op.cit.* and Kim, R. S., *op.cit.*

84 The best thing is to show an evidence of actual rates of inter-generational and/or intra-generational social mobility in Korea. It might be an important factor which shows the willingness to maintain contacts with members of a family of origin across the generations. It might be significant to see if people were on the whole optimistic or pessimistic about mobility chances when comparing their beliefs about mobility with actual rates. This might be related to the strength of traditional family values. However, surprisingly, there has been, according to my reference review on the subject for the last half a century, no empirical study on social mobility. Asking the parents' occupational job has been almost avoided both from the government-related surveys which ensure good quality data at the national level and from academic or commercial survey. Asking parents' occupational job, social status, or economic conditions was perceived as being very delicate and sometimes even offensive if their status was not high socially and economically. The trend originated basically from traditional family values projecting each member's identity as the same. Naturally asking attitudes or beliefs about the mobility was an alternative to measure that.

85 Kim, B. S., *op.cit.*; Chong-Kee Park, *Human Resources and Social Development in Korea* (Korea Development Institute, 1980); Noble, T., *op.cit.*, Chpt 5 and 6.
Chapter 3

1 Of course there were exceptions; some articles discussed the modernising process directly from the year 1945 (after Colonisation), or analogised modernisation comparing urban family life to a rural one. But they were just below 5 percent out of some 750 articles published since after 1945. H. S. Chang, "Family Study Review" (unpublished).


3 Confucianism was introduced to Koguryo, and a government school for Confucian learning was established in 372. And both Paekche and Shilla had a Confucianized bureaucracy. Andrew C. Nahm, *Korea, Tradition and Transformation: A History of the Korean People* (Western Michigan Univ., 1988), p.48.

4 Many outstanding scholars arose from then on. Among them were a master calligrapher, Kim Saeng, a historian Kim Tae-Mun, and the Superintendent of Learning, Choe Chi-Won. And many students of Shilla went to the T'ang China to study, and many of them passed T'ang civil service examinations. *op.cit.*, p.47-55.

5 *op.cit.*, p.68-84.

6 *ibid.*

7 According to Neo-Confucian doctrines, in (perfect virtue; benevolence, humanity, like the Love of Christianity) resides at the core of supreme morality and ye (rituals or rites) is the external manifestation of in. Accordingly, the kunja who has cultivated in is able to do praxis of susin-jega-ch'iguk-p'yungch'Ilnha, which used to be abstracted into sugi and ch'i-in. Each behavioural virtue means mastery of self-cultivation, family, government, and society in order. And reversely in can be achieved through the praxis of sugi and ch'i-in. There was disagreement on whether sugi were the first virtues to be achieved, ch'i-in the first, or both the same. This continued to hotly debated: ri vs. ki, sometimes materialism vs. idealism, other times universalism vs. particularism, or individualism vs. totalitarianism etc., from the middle of Choson dynasty. The factionalism of Confucian scholars originated in such differences of opinion.

8 Yung-U Han, *The Study on the Philosophy of Chung Do-jun*, *Hankuk Munhwa Yǒngu Chongsil* Vol.12 (Series of Korean Culture Study) (1973) (Korean edition), introduction. This is a fundamental difference, in its interpretation of Chu Hsi's Neo-Confucianism, to Chinese model of the authoritarian centralism which defined the absolute authority of the monarch.


10 Jin Park, *op.cit.*, p.11.

From around this period, the primary stress on the Confucian supreme virtues reversed from ch'i-in to su-gi.


While the formal way to move from the lowborn status to other ones was strictly restricted, there were some cases who were exempted from the lowborn status to commoner or even to *yangban* class by deep contribution to society and hard study of Confucian classics. A lot of them redeemed themselves by paying money in the later half of Choson dynasty, but there was, still, no legal mechanism to secure social mobility of the lowborn.

K. B. Lee, *ibid*, p.206-209


The original data comes from the Family Register on a subdivision of a town in 1729. As a matter of fact, K.K. Lee categorised *yangban* into two ones, *yangban* and *yu-hak*. But the author has edited them into one for the convenience of analysis, and calculated it into percentage. K. K. Lee, *Historical Study on the Korean Family* (Seoul, 1986).


It is important to compare the main differences with other so-called Confucian countries, like Japan and China. Briefly speaking, In the case of Japan, Confucianism was introduced initially by Buddhist monks during Choson Invasion (1592-1598), and accepted by *samurai* (Japanese ruling class). As a result *giri* (loyalty to monarch) became the absolute value, *hyo* the relative one. Meanwhile, China, even though the original place of Confucianism, had not developed it as an exhaustive doctrine but as an obscure life philosophy due to the pragmatic atmosphere strong in Chinese tradition.

He was arrested and accused as a would-be murderer but, at the end, got a special pardon from the king, and praise from his neighbours. This true story is decisively different to the norms of traditional Japan. In Japanese Classics *Man-
eng-shu, there is an applauded story about a murderer who cut open the stomach of his son to show his honesty, when he was accused of stealing a penny. The emphasis on honesty to society or king might have connected to the Japanese preference for loyalty to the king instead of filial piety to parents when they imported Confucianism from Korea in 17th century.


23 There are two exemplary writings about misbelief in the pre-industrial family in Britain. Peter Laslett, *The World We Have Lost—further explored* (Routledge, 1988) and the same author, *Family Life and Illicit Love in Early Generations* (Methuen, 1977).

24 Du-Hun Kim, *Study on the Korean Family Institution* (Seoul, 1985), p.353. Originally data was extracted and edited from statistics of *Chiriji* (Geography) in Choson *Shillok* (Official Record of Choson Dynasty) which was published by Royal Secretariat during the dynasty.

25 Data originally came from a part of the Family Register on San-8m (rural, 1630) and Taegu (city, 1825). In the case of the former, unfortunately, most of children were omitted from the register so that a good grasp of exact family size is impossible. But in spite of inaccuracy, there, still, are no big problem in catching up a general trends.


27 The conjugal family is composed of couples and their unmarried children; the stem family, couples of eldest son or/and those of the eldest grandson of householder and their unmarried children. These include; the collateral family, married oblique lines or married non-eldest sons’ partner or children, and the transitory household, composed of brothers, sisters, or brothers and sisters etc.

28 Total estimated population of the nation at the end of 15th century was four or five millions, and slaves were estimated at one million. Among them, government slaves were 0.35 million, private ones were 0.65 million. The rest of lowborn class except slaves were ignorable in their number. Kuksa*p’yöch’an’wi*(Korean History Compilation Committee), *Korean History* Vol.10, p.662-6.

29 FAM89, p.47.


31 It does not mean that the marriage structure of the Choson society was run by bride price. Of course it is true that there was a dispute about the characteristics of the traditional pattern of marriage in terms of purchasing marriage. Akiba Takasi is one of a few Japanese scholars who argued that the Choson marriage system should be run by bride price. Misunderstanding was caused due to *napch’ae* (called *pongch’a* or *pongch’i* in some region).

The typical procedure of the traditional marriage was institutionalised largely with three stages according to the doctrine of Confucian courtesy: *üi-hon*, *napch’ae*, and *yöngch’in*. *Üi-hon* was the initial stage bringing word of a prospective marriage partner via match-maker, and *yöngch’in* the final stage celebrating a wedding. *Napch’ae* was quite a legal procedure of making an engagement through giving the formal letter of proposal of marriage with a token of one’s gratitude to bride’s family and taking that of acceptance from them. Originally a piece of red and another piece of blue-coloured silk satin were used as
a token of gratitude. However it was substituted by clothes, food, or in rare cases, money region by region. As was that of courtesy, it could be excessively luxurious particularly among the rich and families of influence or even among commoners. That is the reason why it was thought of as the bride price.

However, gifts given as a token of gratitude were neither a formal nor a compulsory one but merely self-ostentation of personal wealth and power. The fact that the excessive amount of gifts was criticised as a shameful attitude by society or that givers themselves ordinarily did not want to tell how much they spent, shows that it was not an institutionalised custom.


33 *ibid*, p.518-23.

34 *ibid*, p.531-7.

35 *ibid*, p.502-6.

36 *ibid*, p.218-35.

37 Choi, *op.cit*, p.604.

38 It is unreasonable to calculate a ratio depending on the successful candidates only. But as there is, as far as the ratio of adoption is concerned, no more official and reliable data except the Official List, it is the only one from which estimated trend can be reviewed.

39 *op.cit*, p.606-613.


41 Choi, *op.cit*, p.527.

42 Being a similar concept with *chib*, there was *i-e* as a basic structural unit of traditional Japan. Even though both Korea and Japan were under the same influence of Confucianism, its application was quite different. If the composition of *chib* members was entirely based on paternal consanguinity, that of *i-e* was not. There was no need for a father-son relationship be a consanguine. In a word, the basic social unit of traditional Japan was the household rather than the family. Refer to E. Suzuki, *Sociological Fundamentals of Japan Rural Community*, Vol.1 (Tokyo, 1968), p.286.

43 According to Census in 1985, clan groups in Korea numbered 3,387. Divided to the total population, the average number of a clan group was 12,353 persons. Of course it fluctuates clan by clan. For example the biggest clan group of Kim family of Kimhae counted about 3.8 millions, Yi family of Chônju 2.4 millions etc.

44 Choi, *op.cit*, p.748 - 753.


46 M. G. Smith analysed the political structure of society in terms of familial structure and complementary filiation. Depending on his segmentation theory
defining the order of segmentation in lineage pervasively relativistic, viz. the minor lineage as a major segment in relation to the minimal lineage, it is not difficult to analogise traditional society where both competition and corporation were manifested through factionalism on the basis of familial lineage and where these were more complicatedly heated through differentiations of the familial lineage. Corporations and Society (Duckworth, 1974), Chapter 1.

Chapter 4.


3 KIPH, Internal Migration and Socio-economic Development -Secondary Analysis of National Migration Survey (KIPH, 1986), Chpt.2.


6 British Family Research Committee, Families in Britain (Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1983), Chpt.8, 9, 10, 12.

7 KIPH, op. cit., and KIHASA, op. cit.


The Korean Census divides the concept of household into two: the ordinary households and the collective ones. The latter comprises army, dormitory, boarding house, hospital, or sanatorium, etc. whose members have no consanguine relationship with each other. The population which belonged to collective households was 3.2 percent in the '85 Census.


Hyun-Seob Chang et. al., The Family Transition in Korea (KIHASA, Korean edition, 1986); KIPH, op.cit.

D. H. Kim, op.cit., p.454.
Footnotes & References

19 H. S. Chang, *op. cit.*


33 Three paragraphs above are quoted from Hyun-Seob Chang and Trevor Noble, "Changes in family composition and the modernisation of the Korean economy," "which was presented at British Sociological Association annual conference on 5th April 1993."
Unfortunately, the statistics on the householders who co-reside with the eldest son are unavailable due to data limitation. However, scrutinising other variables, it is estimated that about one out of five persons who established their own family of procreation, was the eldest son. (eldest son 21.5 %, the other sons 18.3 %, daughter 60.2 %).


KIPH, op.cit.


The term is used interchangeably with the single household in this thesis.


That was one of uniqueness found in the rural migration to urban areas. They did not migrate at a stretch. Once householders or their children move to cities in
advance. The rest of their family members waited in the home town until they had heard the starting team was successful in settling down at the city with a moderate job. And then an additional immigration occurred. KIPH, *op.cit.*, Chapter 2.

48 *ibid*, p.124-125.

49 KIPH, *op.cit*.


52 D. Kim, *op.cit*, H. S. Chang, *op.cit*.


55 Percentage of food expenditures has dropped from 46.6 per cent of 1970 to 31.9 per cent in 1989 among urban households and from 45.9 per cent to 23.9 per cent among farm households. EPB, *Family Income and Expenditure Survey*.


58 The estimation was based on the statistics in Table 4.7. The number of householders whose birth order is the eldest and with living parents who are not co-dwelling with them, are the households doubled by the modification of stem principle. Of course the number of householders who are not the eldest son but co-dwelling was extracted from the above statistics. The result was 479 households among 2,923 total households. Total number of ordinary households in 1990 was calculated by EPB to 11.4 million. The ratio of the estimated total household increased due to the modification of the principle to the 11.4 million households is the same ratio of 479 to 2,923 households of the sample.

59 According to the 1990 Census, among 11.4 million households of the nation, 174 thousand householders were divorced (75 thousand of men, 100 thousand women) and 1.2 million householders were left alone by the death of a partner. (190 thousand of widowers, one million of widows)

60 Koh, C., *op.cit*.


Chapter 5


5 Pon was named after the name of the progenitor's native place. Kwang Kyu Lee, op.cit. and by the same author, The Historical Study on the Korean Family (Korean edition, 1986). and D. H. Kim, op.cit.


7 Shin-a Daily (11th November 1977).


10 The school was established by the fund resulting from selling off the clan's common property inherited for ancestral rituals. The school name Sang of Sangmun was named after the clan name. K.K. Lee, op.cit.

11 Two Thousand History of Kim Clan of Kyŏngju, History of Cho of Hanyang, General Kim Yu-Shin etc. are good examples.

12 Harris, C.C., op.cit.; Goode, W. J., op.cit.; Moore, W.E., op.cit.


14 Dongno Kim, op.cit.


16 The first modern survey on kinship was delivered in the rural areas by Ko Hwang-Kyung et al in 1959. Thereafter Choi, Jae-Seok studied the kinship network and appellation in 1963, Lee Hyo-Jae on the kinship relationship in Seoul in 1969. The latest study is by Han Nam-Jae in 1987. He studied the kinship network in Taegu Metro City.


18 Koreans traditionally have used the term ch‘on (degree) to measure and to attribute the genealogical distances between kinship members. For example zero ch‘on is calculated between couples, one ch‘on between parents and children, two ch‘on between brothers/sisters. Thus the degree between ego and a parent's brother/sister is three ch‘on, between ego and nephew four ch‘on etc.

322 relative appellations were summed up in traditional China. Jae-Sok Choi, The Designation of Relatives in Korea (Korean edition, 1988).

Ancestral rituals are roughly two sorts. One is the rituals held among clan members, the other among kinship members. Clan rituals are held generally twice a year for worshipping the originator. Kinship rituals are for direct ancestors up to fifth generations, i.e. father, grandfather, grand-grandfather, and grand-grand-grand-grandfather. They are the object for the ancestral rituals which demand whole kinship members participate to worship.


23 The data used in this paragraph and below are from Han Nam-Jae, Study on Modern Korean Family (Korean edition, 1989), Chapter 11. Concretely the study is focuses on Taegu Metro City. The city is the second largest in Korea however due to its geographically unique location, the city is said to be the most conservative in traditional values or in political orientation. Of course the estimation is a relative judgement compared to the other five Metro cities. The city is closely surrounded by Andong or Ch'ilgok etc. which are famous with their orientation to Confucianism.


25 K. B. Lee, op.cit.

Footnotes & References 339


28 Hey, D., op.cit.


30 Love marriage as well showed an increase in the duration of relationships. The average duration calculated was 22.7 months in FAM89.


35 According to the survey by the Korea Organisation for Consumer Protection of the newly married in 1989, the bride's family paid 36 per cent more than groom's family did for the wedding expenses. (bride's family about 7,000 pounds, groom's family about 5,000 pounds) The money paid by the groom's family was limited mostly to items for the wife herself. Those eventually would be restored to when she left her home to join her husband. In spite of the apparent exchange, the bride's family lost the most in real terms.


Places were divided, according to the administrative division, into village level in the rural areas and district level in the cities.


The education system is composed of primary school lasting 6 years from the age of 6, middle school lasting 3 years, high school lasting 3 years, and college or university lasting two or 4 years each.


Chapter 6


Korean uses a unique calculation for age. About one and a half years are added more than the Westerners calculate. This is firstly because Koreans calculate age from the beginning of the year while westerners count completed years. Next because an infant gets another year if it passes over the first new year since birth. For example, a Korean child aged seven years old is equal to a five years old Western boy or girl.

The percentage is a proportion of households with non-family help, including non-resident servants. The same applies to 'others' category of other figures as well.


It is approximately 5 years old by Western calculation. refer to the foot-note 2. The seventh year in the Korean tradition was an age for sexual differentiation, and the beginning of formal education. Even brothers and sisters were trained to practice etiquette to each other as a different sex at home. They were not expected to sit at the same table for meals or for chatting. Boys and girls began to learn different ways of behaviour from an early age. The situation was denoted by a saying, "Man and woman of seven do not sit at the same table." It was the first thing they learned from their parents. Then boys began to learn Confucian literature from their father, grand-father, or patrilineal relatives while girls began to learn domestic skills from their mother.

The EPB asked the question to parents of each household. So the statistics are parents' normative expectations.

The involvement in children's affairs was measured by the time spent on them. FAM89 asked who were spending the longest time on each activities concerning children: guiding children's' study, domestic training, consultation, and allowing children's pocket money, etc., and then averaged them. The same logic applied to other activity areas as well.

While the statistics, of the nuclear family household in particular, can be slightly deteriorated due to ambiguous categorisation. For example there are two kinds of nuclear family household, couples of younger generations who are still bringing up children and of older generations who have already completed the process and have them married. Both types of couple belong to nuclear pattern households statistically to cause a deterioration to explanation of the phenomena. In spite of the short coming, it is still undeniable that the statistics tell a general view to the role allocation in children's affairs.

For references to the outside activities in terms of role structure, refer to the publications in the footnote 2. Also they include, Yeandle, D., Married Women at

10 It is very risky and even contradictory to analyse whole activities at once, which are different from each other in their attributes. The reason was to understand the general trend in economic activities. Nevertheless it is necessary to introduce the role allocation on each segregated economic activity to make the conclusion of this section meaningful.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>performers</th>
<th>whole country</th>
<th>urban areas</th>
<th>rural areas</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stem</td>
<td>nucl</td>
<td>stem</td>
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<tr>
<td>responsibility for savings; interviewee</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>75.2</td>
<td>49.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daughter-in-law</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>36.7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>17.6</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>9.8</td>
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<td>8.4</td>
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<td>responsibility for buying daily consumption goods; interviewee</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>96.7</td>
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<td>25.2</td>
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<td>others</td>
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<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>income earning responsibility; interviewee</td>
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<td>29.5</td>
<td>42.2</td>
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<td>daughter-in-law</td>
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<td>8.1</td>
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<td>father-in-law</td>
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<td>9.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>others</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>responsibility for buying or selling the family house or apartment; interviewee</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>father-in-law</td>
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<tr>
<td>others</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
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</table>


Footnotes & References


13 The percentage of involvement in each area was measured by time spent on each activity in an area, which was finally summated and averaged. FAM89 asked who were spending and ought to spend the longest time for each activity in each area, gave ordinal number in the contribution amount order, and finally summated and averaged whole of the ordinal number to find the best contributor.


Chapter 7

1 Kwong, P., Patterns of Family and Household Composition, and Family Life Cycle in East Asia, 1950-1970 A Report Submitted to WHO (Harvard School of


9 EPB selected 0.1 % of the total population in the 1985 Census and asked the question to both men and women.

10 Kim, D., *op.cit.*; Lingsom, S., *op.cit.*


24 UNESCO report, p.67.


Footnotes & References


30 KIPH, op. cit.; KIHASA, op. cit.

31 Ki-Baik Lee, A New History of Korea (Harvard University Press, 1984)

32 KIPH, op. cit.

33 KOIS, op. cit.


36 Ministry of Home Affairs, op. cit.

37 UNESCO report, op. cit.


39 UNESCO report, op. cit.

40 For references to kye or ture, refer to Andrew C. Nahm, Korea, Tradition and Transformation: A History of the Korean People (Western Michigan Univ., 1988) and Ki-baik Lee, op. cit.; Lee, K. K., op. cit. (1986).

41 UNESCO report, op. cit.; KOIS, op. cit.


43 Chung, S. W., Challenges for Women (Ewha Women's University Press, Korean edition, 1986); Lee, C. S., Modernisation of Korea and the Impact of the West (East Asian Studies Centre: University of California, 1981); Pak, P. H., Legal System of Korea (Si-sa-yong-o-sa, Korean edition, 1982); Song S. H., Introduction to the Law and Legal System of Korea (Seoul: Korean edition, 1983)
Footnotes & References 349


45 Traditional society was ruled by case law since the National Code of 1492 was promulgated. During the Japanese annexation the Choson Civil Proceedings Act, that was almost a copy of Japanese civil law, was imposed. After independence the first Korean civil law was introduced in 1958 and revised three times; in September 1962, September 1977, and 19th September 1989 and has begun to operate from the 1st of January 1991. The first two revisions were very partial and limited leaving the patriarchal family system almost unchanged however the latest revision was quite a fundamental change. C. S. Kim, *op. cit.*

46 The head of the family is a different concept from the householder. The latter is just a leader of everyday life, juridical rights and duties were additionally imposed on the former. Bae, K. S., *op. cit.*; Kim, C. S., *op. cit.*


49 It was the National University in the Choson society originally dating back to the 4th century, and surviving as the *Song-gyun-kwan* University as one of the leading schools in present day Korea. Aside from the university, modern *Song-gyun-kwan* maintains a national network for educational projects.


52 Chin, Yanggyo., *Resident Housing Satisfaction in Multi-Family Housing Environments in Korea* (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, PhD thesis, 1990).


55 *Samurai* was the highest ruling class in traditional Japan and the etymology of the word was a warrior. As the word denotes the relation of domination and sujection of the society was applied to family life as well. The traditional Japanese wife was expected to bow down upon her knee to her husband when he was going out or returning to home as an expression of loyalty and sujection. The custom persisted into modern Japan after the Meiji Restoration. The *Man-ensue* the oldest Japanese classics praised the *samurai* killing the wife, as a great exemplary head keeping family in good order. That was one of the reason Japan was belittled as barbarian in other Confucian countries and no Asian countries

56 Bae, K. S., *op.cit.*


58 There is another good term of *yangju* that denotes the wife's equal rights. The terminology *yangju* (both pillars) is a frequently used metaphor to denote a couple. Thus the wife, at least nominally, was believed to be equally important in the formation of a family. The difference between the husband and wife was just their role in family or social life.


60 The Women's News (12th September 1989).

61 Kim, C. S., *op.cit.*

62 The legal prescription on the inheritance property is, in principle, equal among children. Concretely the ratio of 1 is distributed to every children but 1/4 to married daughters. Then ratio of 1/2 is added to the eldest son and wife. The additional share for the eldest son is due to his distribution to ancestral worship stipulated by headship principle and that for the wife, reflects her improved status. Of course the property registered in her name belongs to herself. The legal prescription applies only to the property registered with someone who died leaving no specific will. Kim, C. S., *op.cit.*


Chapter 8


3 KOIS, *A Handbook of Korea* (Seoul: Samhwa, 1990), p.464. *Statistics Handbook of Construction* by Ministry of Construction produces statistics on housing investment rate, the proportion of housing investment to GNP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>year</th>
<th>rate</th>
<th>year</th>
<th>rate</th>
<th>year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>1980</td>
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<td>1985</td>
<td>4.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


5 Y. S. Park and H. S. Kim, *op.cit.*

6 Korean Gallup also produced a similar statistics. Refer to Gallup (1989), *op.cit.*

7 SIIIK (1992), p.307. EPB has produced data on methods of providing for old-age in 1983, 1988 and 1991. Throughout the period over three out of five present Korean answered they have absolutely no provisions for their old-age; no insurance, no installment savings, no annuity, no fraternity, no real estate, and no stocks or bonds at all. Regarding the interviewees were from all age cohort, the proportion is predicted to be far higher among the aged.


10 The insurance premium for members of the industrial establishment medical insurance associations are 3 to 8 per cent of their standard salaries. However as 43.7 per cent of the total associations have premiums of 3 per cent of earned salaries, the average premium of industrial establishment societies was 3.40 per cent. The premium for public servants and employees of private schools was 4.6 per cent of their salaries. Premiums for those serving in remote mountainous or offshore island areas and the dependants living in Korea of those serving abroad are reduced by half. The premium for community medical insurance societies depends on the income level and size of a family. Refer to MOHASA, *White Paper on Health and Social Affairs*.

11 The government designated specialists in practicing traditional dance, art, music, or skills, etc. to "human cultural property" by the Cultural Property Preservation Law.


14 One UK pound is equivalent to 1,245 won at 1st April 1993.

15 KOIS, *op. cit.*


19 *ibid.*


21 Not many papers have been presented about life in the current North. To have a general understanding on the North read the following articles. Foster-Carter A., *Korea's Coming Reunification: another East Asian superpower*?(London; The Economist Intelligence Unit, 1992); "Monumental puzzle: Kim Il sung rules over a contradictory land," *Far Eastern Economic review* (May 1992), 36-46, etc.
Appendix 1. Chronology of Korea

B.C. 30,000  Paleolithic Age
B.C. 3,000  Neolithic Age

TAN-GUN (WANGGOM) Period

KIJA Period

CHOSON Period

Chinese Commanderies

Three HAN Tribal Leagues

PUYO  MAHAN  CHINHAN  PYONHAN

KO Dynasty

(PUYO Dynasty)

668  663  562

57  18  42

(KOGURYO)  (PAEKCHE)  (SHILLA)  (KAYA)

STATES

B.C. A.D.
Unified Korea

SHILLA

KORYO
(WANG Dynasty)

1392

CHOSON
(YI Dynasty)

1910

1945
Japanese Colonial Rule
Liberation/Division
Allied Occupation

1948

NORTH KOREA

SOUTH KOREA

Appendix 2. Illustrated Map of Korea
# THE FAMILY LIFE CYCLE IN KOREA

1986

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address:</th>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name of H-holder:</th>
<th>Name of Respondent:</th>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interview</th>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>visit &amp; date &amp; time</td>
<td>result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>1. completion 4. refusal 2. gone-out(L) 5. move 3. gone-out(S) 6. etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>1. completion 4. refusal 2. gone-out(L) 5. move 3. gone-out(S) 6. etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>1. completion 4. refusal 2. gone-out(L) 5. move 3. gone-out(S) 6. etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Result of supervision:** 1. good 2. revision 3. re-visit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of supervisor:</th>
<th>Name of interviewer:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**KOREA INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION AND HEALTH AFFAIRS**
### I. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>relation to h-holder</th>
<th>sex</th>
<th>age</th>
<th>birthday</th>
<th>age six &amp; over education*</th>
<th>years</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>h-holder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
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<td>03</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The criteria of non-family members is 6 months and over.

---

< check by interviewer >

1. number of household members: persons
2. number of households in the house: h-hold
3. number of couples in the h-hold: couples
4. live or not with parents-in-law: 1. yes 2. no
5. live or not with other relatives: 1. yes 2. no
6. number of household member with job: persons

---

* 1. no schooling 2. primary school 3. middle school 4. high school 5. college 6. university 7. postgraduate and over 8. inapplicable
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>occupation*</th>
<th>marriage+</th>
<th>religion&amp;</th>
<th>tick at target 18-64,F</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 1. wage/salary 2. self-employed 3. employer 4. family business 5. unemployed 8. student 7. etc (concretely) 8. inapplicable
II. MARRIAGE

1. check by interviewer

( ) married at present (go on next question)
( ) separated/divorced (go to question 8)

2. How old were you at the marriage?

( ) years old

3. When did you marry?

( ) year ( ) month

4. How old was your husband at the time of your marriage?

( ) years old

5. Was it the first marriage of your husband?

1. first marriage
2. second marriage
3. third marriage

6. Is your husband the eldest son?

1. eldest son
2. the only son
3. the other son

7. calculate by interviewer

duration of present marriage: years months

8. Have you married once or twice and/or over?

1. once
2. twice and over (how many?)

9. check by interviewer

1. woman married at present as her first marriage
   (go to question 19)
2. the other (go on next questions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>about</th>
<th>ex-marriage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number of marriage</td>
<td>about interviewee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>age at H</td>
<td>date of H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### About ex-marriage

<table>
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<th>End of the marriage</th>
<th>Duration of marriage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sd/d/sc age of you</td>
<td>date H life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total duration of married life:

---

**Questions below are on the (first) marriage of woman married at present**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of birth</th>
<th>Stayed longest before marriage</th>
<th>Residence just before marriage</th>
<th>Residence just after marriage</th>
<th>Lived with whom*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hus</td>
<td>1.urban</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1.c'pl</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.rural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.p'il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24. How did you come to know each other?
   1. introduced by parents/relatives
   2. both were childhood friends/neighbours
   3. both were friends during school period
   4. both were colleagues in the company
   5. introduced by friend/brother/sister
   6. etc. ( )

25. Who decided this marriage?
   1. absolutely parents
   2. decided by parents, consented by me
   3. decided by me, consented by parents
   4. absolutely by me
   5. etc. ( )

---

* 1. couple 2. parents-in-law 3. etc
III. FERTILITY

1. How many sons and daughters do you have, including the ones established a branch family?

   - son: persons
   - daughter: persons
   - total: persons

2. Are these all the children you have given birth to?

   1. yes (go to question 4)
   2. no (How many children have you given birth to: persons)

3. What is the relationship to children you have not given birth to?

   1. children of husband's ex-wife
   2. adoption
   3. etc. (

4. Were any of your children born dead?

   1. no one
   2. yes. (persons)

5. Have you ever miscarried or had a stillbirth?

   1. no
   2. yes (How many times?)
   3. d.k.

6. Have you ever aborted?

   1. no
   2. yes (How many times?)
   3. d.k.

The next questions are on the fertility history of the interviewee. Make questions about children born in the order of their birth, check points below.

< check by interviewer >

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number of children born to interviewee:</th>
<th>persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(if there is no child, go to question 22)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number of children dead:</th>
<th>persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number of children alive at present:</th>
<th>persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Order of birth</td>
<td>Date of birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2.F</td>
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</table>

* 1. no schooling  2. primary school  3. middle school  
* 4. high school  5. college  6. university  7. graduate school and over
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>reason left home*</th>
<th>if married</th>
<th>age at M</th>
<th>date of death</th>
<th>date of death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 1. marriage 2. job 3. army duty 4. education 5. etc
23. Are you going to have more children?
   1. yes (How many?
      son: persons
daughter: persons
no discern: persons )
   2. no
   3. d. k.

24. Have you ever used contraception?
   1. yes
   2. no (go to question 28)

25. When did you first practice contraception?
   1. after marriage, before the first baby born
   2. after the first baby BORN
   3. after the second baby born
   4. after the third/the other baby born
   5. etc. ( )

26. Are you practicing contraception at moment?
   1. yes
   2. no (go to question 28)
   3. etc. (go to question 28)

27. What kind of contraception do you use primarily?
   1. vasectomy
   2. oviduct surgery
   3. inter-uterine appliance
   4. pill
   5. condom
   6. etc. ( )

28. Have you experienced pregnancy during the last two years (Jan. 84 - Dec. 85)?
   1. yes (How many?: times)
   2. no (go to chapter IV)
29. Please answer on the pregnancies of those in order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>frequency</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>r</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>u</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>about children born</th>
<th>m</th>
<th>did</th>
<th>what</th>
<th>health</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>your</td>
<td>s</td>
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<td>c</td>
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<td>i</td>
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<td>d</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>a</td>
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<tr>
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<td>i</td>
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<td>r</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

1. 1. birth  
   2. stillbirth  
   3. natural abortion  
   4. surgical abortion  
   5. pregnant at present (go to next cpt)  
2. by week  
3. 1. hospital  
   2. maternity centre or midwifery  
   3. home (assisted by doctor or midwife)  
   4. home (assisted by family or neighbour)  
   5. etc.  
4. 1. vasectomy  
   2. oviduct  
   3. inter-uterine appliance  
   4. pill  
   5. condom  
   6. etc.  
5. 1. very healthy  
   2. relatively  
   3. average  
   4. not healthy  
   5. very weak  
   6. inapplicable (dead)
IV. FAMILY HEALTH

1. Is your family taking medical benefit?
   1. no benefit
   2. medical insurance
   3. medical relief
   4. medical protection
   5. etc. ( )

2. Have your health got worse due to pregnancy or delivery?
   1. no
   2. yes ( when )
   3. inapplicable

3. Have you had any disease/physical disability for more than three months?
   1. yes
   2. no (go to question 5)

4. What was it?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name of disease/disability</th>
<th>duration of it</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

5. Have you experienced surgery concerned with obstetrics and gynecology?
   1. yes (kind: times:
   2. no (go to question 7)

6. Did you have any health problem after the surgery?
   1. no
   2. yes (concretely: )

7. How is your day to day health condition in terms of mobility?
   1. no problem
   2. no problem, but a bit difficult when using public transportation.
   3. need assistance of others
8. How is your health condition for walking?

1. no problem
2. walk slowly with a stick
3. go around in a wheelchair
4. lie on bed

9. Do you have any health problem in everyday life?

1. no problem
2. a bit problem for sports
3. so and so
4. able to take a meal/shower only
5. problematic

10. How do you judge your general health condition?

1. very healthy
2. quite good
3. good
4. not satisfactory
5. bad

11. Is there any family member who has suffered from disease or disability for more than the last three months?

1. yes
2. no (go to chapter V)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ID £</th>
<th>kind of disease/disability</th>
<th>duration</th>
<th>degree*</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

* 1. no problem
2. a little bit
3. more or less
4. taking meal/shower only
5. severe
V. FAMILY LIFE

1. How many persons make ideal family size?
   ( ) persons
   ( who and who: )

2. Do you have any problem in family life?
   1. no problem
   2. yes (what:

3. check point by interviewer
   ( ) interviewee married at present
   ( ) separated / divorced

4. How is your relationship with your husband?
   1. very good
   2. quite good
   3. average
   4. not good
   5. thinking of divorce
   6. d.k.

5. What is your main dissatisfaction with your husband?
   1. nothing
   2. concretely:

6. With whom do you want to live in your old age?
   1. couples alone
   2. with children (concretely: )
   3. etc. (concretely: )
   4. d.k.

7. How is your economic preparation for your aged life?
   1. no preparation
   2. concretely:

8. check point by interviewer
   ( ) children in high school or below
   ( ) children in university or all finished (go to question 11)
   ( ) no child (go to question 12)

9. What is the ideal level of education for children?
   son:
   daughter:
10. Who instructs your children (homework etc.)?
   1. no school children
   2. children themselves
   3. concretely:

11. Do you have any problems with your children?
   1. no problem
   2. concretely:

12. Are parents-in-law all alive?
   1. all alive
   2. father-in-law only alive
   3. mother-in-law only alive
   4. nobody (go to question 18)

13. Who is living with them?
   1. with me
   2. with others (concretely: )
      (go to question 17)
   3. they live alone (go to question 17)

14. From when did you begin to live with them?
   1. after marriage on
   2. ( ) years after marriage

15. What is the primary reason to live with them?
   1. as the eldest-daughter-in-law
   2. due to affection
   3. due to economic condition
   4. as nobody wants to live with them
   5. etc. (concretely: )

16. What kind of difficulties do you have living with them? (go to question 18)
   1. no problem
   2. concretely:

17. Are you giving any economic support to your parents-in-law?
   1. support regularly
   2. frequently
   3. rarely
   4. reversely, being supported from them
   5. etc. ( )
18. Do you participate in any social activity or leisure activity?

1. no time to do
   (go to question 19)
2. have leisure but no intention
   (go to question 20)
3. hope to do but nothing available
   (go to question 19)
4. doing now (concretely:)
   (go to question 20)

19. What kind of extra activity would you want to do if you had the opportunity to do it?

1. no mind
2. concretely:
3. d.k.

20. How frequently do you have a look at the below?

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>T.V</th>
<th>periodicals</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. everyday</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. 3-4 / week</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. once a week</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. rarely</td>
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</table>

1. ( ) kinds
2. no
VI. EMPLOYMENT

A. THE EMPLOYED AT PRESENT

1. employed at present
2. unemployed at present (go to question B)

1. What kind of job do you do?

________________________________________________________

2. What is your status at present?

1. wage earner / salaried person
2. self-employed
3. employer
4. family business with no salary
5. etc._________________________________________________

3. How far away is your work place?

1. at home / near the home
2. far away from home

4. How many hours do you work per day and how many days per week?

a day average ______ hours
a week average ______ days

5. How old were you when you got this job?

_______ years old
19___ year ___ month

6. Was it before or after your marriage?

1. after marriage
2. before marriage (go to question 8)

7. Which child was born just before you got the job?

1. before delivery ( yrs months after marriage)
2. ( ) child was born
3. etc. ( )

8. How long have you had the job?

____ years ____ months
9. What was the primary motives for getting this job?
   1. as it is home business
   2. to add to living expenses
   3. to earn pocket money
   4. to develop my potentiality and self-satisfaction
   5. to learn social experiences
   6. to participate and contribute to social community
   7. to make use of leisure time
   8. etc.

10. How much do you earn from this job?
    monthly average _____________ ten thousand Won
    annually _________________ ten thousand Won
    8. inapplicable

11. How much do you add to what you earned, for living expenses?
    1. nothing
    2. a bit
    3. half of the living expenses
    4. relying quite much on my income
    5. relying totally on my income
    8. inapplicable

12. How do you judge the amount of income compared with your effort in job?
    1. very unsatisfactory
    2. unsatisfactory
    3. average
    4. satisfactory
    5. very satisfactory
    8. inapplicable

13. How do you judge your working condition (environment)?
    1. very unsatisfactory
    2. unsatisfactory
    3. average
    4. satisfactory
    5. very satisfactory
    8. inapplicable

14. How much are you satisfied with the present job?
    1. very unsatisfactory
    2. unsatisfactory
    3. average
    4. satisfactory
    5. very satisfactory
    8. inapplicable

15. Are you going to continue to take present job?
    1. no, I would like to stop it.
    2. yes, I am. (go to question 17)
16. What is the primary reason for it?

1. aptitude
2. wage amount
3. opposition from husband / family
4. pregnancy / delivery
5. child rearing
6. preoccupation /discrimination to the women
7. no difficulty
8. to move to other occupation

17. How do you judge your role in the family?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>role of</th>
<th>does very bad</th>
<th>does bad</th>
<th>so and so</th>
<th>does well</th>
<th>does very well</th>
<th>inapplicable</th>
<th>do not know</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mother</td>
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<td>wife</td>
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<tr>
<td>daughter-in-law</td>
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</table>

< check point by interviewer >

1. any children aged below 6 years old
2. no child aged below 6 years old
   (go to question 19)

18. Who takes care of your child while you go out to work?

1. parents-in-law
2. parents
3. myself
4. children
5. nursery school
6. baby-sitter / housemaid
7. etc.

19. Who takes care of your housework while you are working outside?

1. parents-in-law
2. parents
3. myself
4. children
5. nursery school
6. baby-sitter / housemaid
7. etc.
20. What has been the primary difficulty of taking a job?

1. lack of my potentiality / ability
2. opposition from family (who: )
3. pregnancy / delivery
4. child rearing
5. to perform housework simultaneously
6. preoccupation / discrimination against the woman
7. no particular difficulty
8. etc. ______________________

B. JOB EXPERIENCES IN THE PAST

These questions are applicable to women taking a job at the moment.

1. Have you had any work experience (different from present one) in the past?

   1. yes
   2. no (go to question D if she is employed at present, to question C the unemployed)

2. From when did you take the job?

   1. just after marriage
   2. just before marriage (go to question 17)
   3. before and after marriage

ABOUT JOB EXPERIENCE AFTER MARRIAGE

3. In what job did you participate longest?

   ________________________________

4. What was your status then?

   1. salary / wage earner
   2. self-employed
   3. employer
   4. family business with no salary
   5. etc. __________________________

5. How far away was the work place?

   1. at home / near the home
   2. far away from home

6. How many hours did you work per day and how many days per week?

   a day average ______ hours
   a week average ______ days
7. How old were you when you got this job?

______ years old
19__ year ___ month

8. Which child was born just before you had got the job?

1. before delivery ( yrs months after marriage)
2. ( ) child was born
3. etc. ( )

9. What was the primary motive in taking this job?

1. as it is home business
2. to add to living expenses
3. to earn pocket money
4. to develop my potentiality and self-satisfaction
5. to learn social experiences
6. to participate and contribute to social community
7. to make use of leisure time
8. etc.

10. What was the primary reason for stopping work?

1. aptitude
2. wage amount
3. opposition from husband / family
4. pregnancy / delivery
5. child rearing
6. preoccupation /discrimination to the women
7. no difficulty
8. to move to other occupation

11. When and how old were you when you stopped the job?

age _____ years old
year _____ month ___
duration of the occupation:_________

12. After the birth of which child did you stop working the job?

1. before baby was born( yrs months after marriage)
2. ( ) baby was born
3. etc.

13. How long in total, did you work after your marriage?
(do not calculate duration of present occupation)

_____ years _____ months
14. Who looked after your child while you went out to work?

1. parents-in-law  2. parents
3. myself        4. children
5. nursery school  6. baby-sitter / housemaid
7. etc.

15. Who took care of your housework while you were working outside?

1. parents-in-law  2. parents
3. myself        4. children
5. nursery school  6. baby-sitter / housemaid
7. etc.

18. What was the primary difficulty having taken your job?

1. lack of my potentiality / ability
2. opposition from family (who: )
3. pregnancy / delivery
4. child rearing
5. to perform housework simultaneously
6. preoccupation / discrimination against the woman
7. no particular difficulty
8. etc.

ABOUT JOB EXPERIENCE BEFORE MARRIAGE

17. In what job had you participated longest?

18. What was your status at that moment?

1. salary / wage earner
2. self-employed
3. employer
4. family business with no salary
5. etc.

19. How many hours did you work per day and how many days per week?

a day average ______ hours
a week average ______ days
20. How old were you when you got this job?

______ years old
19__ year ___ month

21. What was the primary motive in taking this job?

1. as it is home business
2. to add living expenses
3. to earn pocket money
4. to develop my potentiality and self-satisfaction
5. to learn social experiences
6. to participate and contribute to social community
7. to make use of leisure time
8. etc. __________________________

21. What was the primary reason for you had stop working?

1. aptitude
2. wage amount
3. opposition from husband / family
4. pregnancy / delivery
5. child rearing
6. preoccupation /discrimination to the women
7. no difficulty
8. to move to other occupation

22. When and how old were you when you stopped the working?

age ______ years old
year _____ month ____
duration of the occupation:________

23. total period of occupation before marriage

______ years ______ months

C. WOMEN WHO NEVER HAVE EXPERIENCED OCCUPATION

1. What was the primary reason for you not have taken any job?

before marriage __________________
after marriage __________________

3. Are you going to take a job if you have an opportunity in the future?

1. no, I am not
2. yes, I am
4. For what reasons do you like working?

1. to add to living expenses
2. to earn pocket money
3. to develop potentiality / for self-satisfaction
4. to get social experience
5. to participate and contribute to social community
6. to make use of leisure time
7. to make friend
8. etc.

D. OPINION ON EMPLOYMENT

How does each of person below think of women taking a job?

1. interviewee herself:
2. husband:
3. mother-in-law:
4. father-in-law:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>She is better not to take a job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>It is better to take a job before marriage only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>It is better to take job before a child is born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>It is better to take a job only after children has grown up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>In any case if she wants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 6. | etc. ___________________________
| 8. | inapplicable |
| 9. | d.k. |
VII. GENERAL

1. How is the ownership of present house?
   1. own house / flat
   2. deposit base
   3. monthly tenement
   4. etc. _________

2. How many rooms does your family use?
   _______ rooms.

3. Are you sharing the house with other families?
   1. yes (how many families: ______)  
   2. no

4. Do you have things below?

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<th>Item</th>
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<th>2. no</th>
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<tr>
<td>television</td>
<td>1.color</td>
<td>2. b/white 3.no</td>
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<tr>
<td>telephone</td>
<td>1.yes</td>
<td>2.no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refrigerator</td>
<td>1.yes</td>
<td>2.no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>washing machine</td>
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<td>2.no</td>
</tr>
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<td>piano / organ</td>
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<td>2.no</td>
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<td>newspaper</td>
<td>1.yes</td>
<td>2.no</td>
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<tr>
<td>kitchen</td>
<td>1.modern</td>
<td>2. tradition 3.no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bathroom</td>
<td>1.hot water 2.cold w. 3.no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toilet</td>
<td>1.modern</td>
<td>2. tradition 3.no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water supply</td>
<td>1.yes</td>
<td>2.no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. How much do you spend on living expenses?
   1. below 100 thousand Won
   2. 100 - 199 thousand Won
   3. 200 - 299 thousand Won
   4. 300 - 499 thousand Won
   5. 500 - 699 thousand Won
   6. 700 - 999 thousand Won
   7. million Won and over
   8. d.k.
6. How much do you earn per month?

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>rent, interest, pension...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. How do you judge the amount of income your family earn compared to total living expenses?

1. sufficient
2. a bit insufficient
3. just
4. much insufficient

8. How do you predict your family income in the future?

1. might get much better
2. might get better
3. might be the same
4. might get worse
5. might get much worse

9. Is there anyone who is engaged in agriculture?

1. yes 1. husband 2. herself 3. parent 4. others
2. no

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<th>self own</th>
<th>lent</th>
<th>hired</th>
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<td>rice field</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ordinary field</td>
<td>1. have</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>fruit garden</td>
<td>1. have</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>stock farm</td>
<td>1. have</td>
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<td>etc</td>
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THE FAMILY STUDY IN KOREA
1989

Address:

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<th>Name of Respondent</th>
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<td>1st</td>
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<td>3. gone-out(S)</td>
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<td>2. gone-out(L)</td>
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<td>3. gone-out(S)</td>
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Result of supervision: 1. good 2. revision 3. re-visit

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<th>Name of interviewer</th>
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I. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

(family members)

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<th>rela'n to hholder</th>
<th>age</th>
<th>birthday</th>
<th>education level</th>
<th>year</th>
<th>mar'ge</th>
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<td>09</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(the out-gone family members: long term)

| 31   |     |                   |     |          |                |      |        |
| 32   |     |                   |     |          |                |      |        |
| 33   |     |                   |     |          |                |      |        |
| 34   |     |                   |     |          |                |      |        |
| 35   |     |                   |     |          |                |      |        |

(non-family members)

| 51   |     |                   |     |          |                |      |        |
| 52   |     |                   |     |          |                |      |        |
| 53   |     |                   |     |          |                |      |        |
| 54   |     |                   |     |          |                |      |        |
| 55   |     |                   |     |          |                |      |        |
### (check points)

1. Is there any infant who has not been christened yet?
2. Is there anyone hospitalized?
3. Is there anyone has left temporarily?
4. Is there any non-family member who has lived with you for more than seven days?
5. Is there any relative who has visited and stayed for more than seven days?
6. Is there any family member who lives apart due to education, job, or army duty?
16. What is the hierarchical order of the householder among his/her brothers/sisters?

1. the eldest brother  2. the only brother
3. the other brother  4. sister

17. How long have you lived in this house?

1. less than 1 year  3. 3 - 10 years
2. 1 - 3 years  4. 10 years and over

18. Where did you lived before you moved to this house?

( )Si/Do ( )Si/Gu/Gun*
(other place:  )

19. What was the primary motive for moving here?

1. job  4. economic
2. education for children  5. etc.
3. environment

20. In which type of house did you stay before you moved there?

1. independent house  4. company house
2. apartment  5. temporary building
3. row houses  6. etc. ( )

21. How was the house paid for?

1. own house  3. monthly rent
2. rent on deposit base  4. etc. ( )

* Questions below are applicable to married women aged 15 years old and over.

( Check from Q.11 - 14 )

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>father of interviewee:</th>
<th>1. alive</th>
<th>2. dead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mother of interviewee:</td>
<td>1. alive</td>
<td>2. dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father-in-law of interviewee:</td>
<td>1. alive</td>
<td>2. dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother-in-law of interviewee:</td>
<td>1. alive</td>
<td>2. dead</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If both parent-in-law are dead, move to Q.27 after making question on No.22.

* administrative division;
  si: city
  do: province,
  ku: ward
  kun: county
22. Where does each person below lives at the moment?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>residential area</th>
<th>husband's father</th>
<th>husband's mother</th>
<th>interviewee's father</th>
<th>interviewee's mother</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. same house/flat (move to Q.25)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. next door</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. 5-8 min by walk</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. same village</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. other village/neighbouring city</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. same province</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. other province</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. foreign</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. unapplicable (dead)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99. don't know</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. Who do your parents-in-law live with?

1. alone (move to Q.27)
2. the eldest brother-in-law
3. the other brother-in-law
4. sister-in-law
5. others ( )

24. Is she/he married?

1. married (move to Q.27)
2. separated by consent (move to Q.27)
3. divorced/separated by death (move to Q.27)
4. unmarried (move to Q.27)

25. Do you have any problem living with your parents-in-law?

1. no problem
2. yes -- 1. economic
   2. caring physical health
   3. caring emotional health
   4. difference in values/characteristics
   5. etc. ( )
28. How is your relationship with them?

1. very good
2. good
3. average
4. not so good
5. very bad
6. don't know

* Questions below are about daughters-in-law of the respondent

( Check from the annexed paper )

1. living with a son's family
2. living with a daughter's family
3. has let all children establish their branch family and alone at the moment (move to Q.30)
4. etc. (move to next chapter)

27. How did you come to live with the son's family

1. at children's will/preference
2. at my will/preference
3. as a custom (the eldest son)
4. due to children's occupation/earning power
5. to help with housework
6. etc. ( )

28. Are you going to live with them further more?

1. Yes, if there are no particular problems found
2. No, going to live apart
3. etc. ( )
4. don't know

29. What kind of difficulties have you had living with them? (after answer, move to next chapter)

1. no particular problem
2. economic problem
3. generational gap/characteristic difference
4. burdensome housework
5. etc. ( )

* Questions below are applied to all whose children established branch families

30. Who expected to live apart?

1. children
2. me
3. customarily
4. due to job condition of children
5. because it is convenient
6. etc. ( )
31. Are you going to keep on living apart from them?
   1. Yes, if there are no particular problems
   2. No, going to live together at a suitable moment
   3. etc. ( )
   4. don't know

32. What kind of difficulties have you had living apart from them?
   1. no particular problem
   2. economic difficulty
   3. emotional difficulty
   4. housework
   5. etc. ( )
### II. MARRIAGE AND MARRIED LIFE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>age at mar'ge</th>
<th>mar'ge date</th>
<th>mar'ge career</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resp'nt</td>
<td>yrs old</td>
<td>yr</td>
<td>yr mon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>husband</td>
<td>yrs old</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rank in F</th>
<th>M at present</th>
<th>reason of divorce/sep by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 1st dau</td>
<td>married</td>
<td>1. infidelity of spouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. the only</td>
<td>(to Q.11)</td>
<td>2. violence/cruelty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. the rest</td>
<td>sep by de</td>
<td>3. desertion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. the last</td>
<td>(to Q.7)</td>
<td>4. characteristic conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. 1st son</td>
<td>divorced</td>
<td>5. sexual dissatisfaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. the only</td>
<td>sep by co</td>
<td>6. etc. (in concrete: )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. the rest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. the last</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

About the situation when divorced/separated by consent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. age at the moment</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. date at the moment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. number of children at the moment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. no child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. total:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>son:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daughter:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. Who managed home economics at the mo'nt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. parents-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. interviewee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. etc.:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11. duration of married life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( ) years and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( ) months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>residential place of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. longest one before marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. just before marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. just after marriage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. With whom did you live just after your marriage?

1. parents-in-law
2. parents
3. with nobody __________ some of them were alive (move to Q.19) none of them were alive (move to Q.20)

17. Who moved to whose house?

1. We moved to parents' house.
2. Parents moved to our house.
3. Both of us moved to a new house.
4. etc. ( )

18. Up to when have you lived with them?

1. from marriage to present
2. from marriage to the death of them
3. lived together in the past, but not now
4. etc. ( )

19. Why have you got to establish a branch family?

1. Because husband is not the eldest son
2. parents-in-law expected to do so
3. we expected to do so
4. due to job condition
5. because we were already living with my parents
6. etc. ( )

20. How did you get to know each other?

1. introduced by parents, brothers, sisters, or relatives
2. introduced by a senior in company/school
3. introduced by friend
4. We were neighbours/childhood friends
5. through matrimonial agency
6. We were colleagues in a company/school

21. For how long did you have friendship before you got married?

( ) years and ( ) months
22. Who decided your spouse?

1. by parents only
2. decided by parents, consented by respondent
3. decided by respondent, consented by parents
4. by respondent only
5. etc. ( )

23. How much are you satisfied with your husband on points below?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>characteristics</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>affection to resp't</td>
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<tr>
<td>occupation/income</td>
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<tr>
<td>habit(alcohol/smoke)</td>
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<td>health condition</td>
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</table>

1: very much satisfied  5: very much unhappy

24. What do you think about a woman living alone unmarried?

1. there is no necessity to marry
2. it's convenient if she has economic potentiality
3. it is personal matter
4. it's better to marry than to live alone
5. one should marry
6. don't know

25. What is the ideal age gap between spouse?

1. ( ) years less than husband
2. ( ) years more than husband
3. same age
4. it's meaningless

26. What is the ideal age for marriage?

men: years old, women: years old

27. What is the most important characteristic of a male for marriage?

1. economic power (earning power)
2. good personality
3. good educational level
4. good clan (family relationship)
5. health, good appearance
6. etc. ( )
28. What do you think of divorce?

1. it's a possible alternative

   28-1. What is a primary condition for divorce?
   
   1. infidelity
   2. violence/maltreatment
   3. lack of concern for family(economic)
   4. characteristic conflict
   5. sexual dissatisfaction
   6. etc. ( )

2. No, one should not divorce

   28-2. What is the primary reason of it?
   
   1. due to family (children)
   2. due to economic difficulties after divorce
   3. due to social prestige
   4. due to morality
   5. due to religious principle
   6. etc. ( )

3. don't know

29-1. What do you think of remarriage in case of women?

1. She should live alone
2. It's better to marry if she gets acquainted with a good man
3. It is personal matter
4. If possible, she should not remarry
5. She should remarry

29-2. What do you think of remarriage in the case of men?

1. He should live alone
2. It's better to marry if he gets acquainted with a good woman
3. It is personal matter
4. If possible, he should not remarry
5. He should remarry

* Questions below are applicable to married women. In case of divorced or separated women, move to the next chapter.

30. How frequently do you go shopping together?

1. never
2. rarely
3. sometimes
4. frequently
5. always
6. no response
31. Do you regularly attend any association?
   1. no  
   2. yes
   3. no response

32. How frequently do you attend social meetings?
   1. never
   2. rarely
   3. sometimes
   4. frequently
   5. always
   6. no response

33. How frequently does your husband talk to you about his occupational life?
   1. never
   2. rarely
   3. sometimes
   4. frequently
   5. always
   6. no response

34. How frequently do you discuss children or housework with your husband?
   1. never
   2. rarely
   3. sometimes
   4. frequently
   5. always
   6. no response

35. Do you know about each other's friends?
   1. totally not
   2. rarely
   3. a bit
   4. almost
   5. all of them
   6. no response
III. FERTILITY AND REARING

1. How many children do you have?  
   (Include children married / established a branch family)

   son: persons  
   daughter: persons  
   total: persons

   (If no child, mark "0" and move to Q.5)

2. Are these all of the children you have given birth to?

   1. yes  
   2. no  
   (real number of children you have given birth to: persons)

   3. the relationship with the children you have not given birth to

      1. ex-wife's children  
      2. adopted  
      3. etc. ( )

4. Were any of your natural children born dead?

   1. no  
   2. yes (children dead: )

(5. check points)

| number of children born: |   |  
|-------------------------|---|---|
| total:                  | persons |  
| son:                    | persons |  
| daughter:               | persons |  
| number of children dead:|   |  
| total:                  | persons |  
| son:                    | persons |  
| daughter:               | persons |  
| number of children alive at present: |   |  
| total:                  | persons |  
| son:                    | persons |  
| daughter:               | persons |  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age of Res'p at Birth</th>
<th>Is She/He Alive?</th>
<th>Is She/He Living With Someone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.M</td>
<td>1.aliv</td>
<td>1.together (to Q.11)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.F</td>
<td>2.dead (Q.14)</td>
<td>2.apart</td>
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<td>1.M</td>
<td>1.aliv</td>
<td>1.together (to Q.11)</td>
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<td>2.F</td>
<td>2.dead (Q.14)</td>
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<td>1.M</td>
<td>1.aliv</td>
<td>1.together (to Q.11)</td>
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<td>2.F</td>
<td>2.dead (Q.14)</td>
<td>2.apart</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.M</td>
<td>1.aliv</td>
<td>1.together (to Q.11)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.F</td>
<td>2.dead (Q.14)</td>
<td>2.apart</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.M</td>
<td>1.aliv</td>
<td>1.together (to Q.11)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.F</td>
<td>2.dead (Q.14)</td>
<td>2.apart</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.M</td>
<td>1.aliv</td>
<td>1.together (to Q.11)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.F</td>
<td>2.dead (Q.14)</td>
<td>2.apart</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.M</td>
<td>1.aliv</td>
<td>1.together (to Q.11)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.F</td>
<td>2.dead (Q.14)</td>
<td>2.apart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>age of child, apart</td>
<td>date of apart</td>
<td>reason to have parted</td>
<td>whether or not married</td>
<td>date of mar'ge</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>1.marriage (to Q.12)</td>
<td>1.married</td>
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<td>2.job</td>
<td>2.unmar'd (move to Q.7</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.school</td>
<td>next p'g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.army</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.marriage (to Q.12)</td>
<td>1.married</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.job</td>
<td>2.unmar'd (move to Q.7</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.school</td>
<td>next p'g</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.army</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.marriage (to Q.12)</td>
<td>1.married</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.job</td>
<td>2.unmar'd (move to Q.7</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.school</td>
<td>next p'g</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.army</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.marriage (to Q.12)</td>
<td>1.married</td>
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<td>2.job</td>
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<td>3.school</td>
<td>next p'g</td>
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<td>4.army</td>
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<td>5.etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.marriage (to Q.12)</td>
<td>1.married</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.job</td>
<td>2.unmar'd (move to Q.7</td>
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<td>3.school</td>
<td>next p'g</td>
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<td>4.army</td>
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<td>5.etc.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.marriage (to Q.12)</td>
<td>1.married</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.job</td>
<td>2.unmar'd (move to Q.7</td>
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<td>3.school</td>
<td>next p'g</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.army</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.marriage (to Q.12)</td>
<td>1.married</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.job</td>
<td>2.unmar'd (move to Q.7</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.school</td>
<td>next p'g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.army</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Age of Respondent at the Time</td>
<td>Age of Child at Death</td>
<td>Date of Death</td>
<td></td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Are you going to have more children?
   1. no
   2. yes
   3. don’t know
      
      1. menopause
      2. sterility (surgery)
      3. sterility (natural)
      4. etc. ( )

8. Are you pregnant now?
   1. yes ( months)
   2. no
   3. don’t know

9. Are you practicing birth control now?
   1. no
   2. yes (method: )

10. How many more children do you intend to have?
    1. no more
    2. more; son: daughter:
        any sex: 
    3. don’t know

11. How many children, do you think, is ideal for a happy family life?
    1. ( ) persons son: persons
daughter: persons
    any sex: persons.
    2. don’t know

12. Did you have any difficulty while you were rearing your children?
    1. no problem ( move to Q.14 )
    2. yes, I had.
    3. no children ( move to next chapter )

13. What kind of difficulty did you have?
    1. health of children
    2. rearing itself
    3. habit, emotion, behaviour
    4. education
    5. etc. ( )
14. What kind of people do you expect your children to be?

1. rich
2. powerful
3. honourable
4. common civilians
5. etc. ( )
6. don’t know

15. Do you have any children enrolled in primary/secondary school?

1. no
2. yes; 1. primary school
   2. middle school
   3. high school

15-1. Who gives instruction?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>instructor</th>
<th>children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>primary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. themselves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. parents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. private tutor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. private inst’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. inapplicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. With whom do you expect to live at your old age?

1. the eldest son
2. any son who wants to live with us
3. any daughter who wants to live with us
4. expect to live apart from children
5. etc. ( )
6. don’t know
IV. FAMILY RELATIONSHIP AND ROLE

* All questions below are applicable to married women

1. What is the ideal family size?
   ( ) persons

1-1. What is the ideal combination for a family?
   1. couples
   2. couples and children
   3. parents, couples, and children
   4. etc. ( )

2. Are you happy with your family life at present?
   1. very happy
   2. happy
   3. so and so
   4. unhappy
   5. very unhappy

3. What is the most important point, in order, for your family to be happy?
   1. economic security
   2. educational achievement of children
   3. health of family members
   4. social achievement of husband/me
   5. harmonization among family members
4. What do you think about each sentences below?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sentences</th>
<th>yes</th>
<th>no</th>
<th>d.k.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is a big gap between genera’ns in the way of thinking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youngsters are prone to think of themselves only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents should make any sacrifice for their children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children can pr’tice filial piety even if they are apart fr parents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without money, practicing filial piety to parents, is impossible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmonization among family members, depends personality of daughter-in-law</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children should not marry if the parents disagree.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children should make any sacrifice for their parents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Who is responsible for each of the domestic tasks below (next page), and whom do you expect to do it. Choose one person from the examples below.

(instance)

<p>| 01. myself | 11. brother-in-law |
| 02. husband | 12. brother |
| 03. mother-in-law | 13. father-in-law |
| 04. mother | 14. father |
| 05. daughter-in-law | 15. grandchildren |
| 06. daughter | 16. employee |
| 07. son | 17. etc. |
| 08. all / each person | 77. don’t do it |
| 09. sister-in-law | 88. inapplicable |
| 10. sister | 93. d.k. / no res’p |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>activities</th>
<th>who does</th>
<th>expecta'n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( domestic affairs )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meal preparation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>room cleaning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>house repairs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laundry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>needlework/sewing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>making soy &amp; bean paste</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( home economics )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saving</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purchas'g consum'n goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>economic income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nominal owner of house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( rearing and education for children )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>educational instruction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habitual instruction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counselling children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paying pocket-money</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>( activity outside home )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visiting public office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visiting relatives for conglatula'n &amp; condolences</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visiting school for children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Who makes the final decision about the activities described below? Choose one from instances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(instance)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01. only the husband</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02. generally husband</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03. couples jointly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04. generally respondent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05. only respondent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06. parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07. jointly coup' &amp; paren'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08. jointly coup' &amp; chil'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09. children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. grand-children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88. inapplicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99. no response</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>activities in everyday life</th>
<th>decision-maker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>selling or purchasing house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purchasing facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how to allocate living expenses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number of children to bear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how to instruct children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to choose school for chil' to enter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get a job or not, of respondent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attend a meeting outside home or not, of respondent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>selection or move of husband's job</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amount of pocket money for husband</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where/which hospital to go when a family member is sick</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amount of expenses of congratulation or condolence to relatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how to spend vacation/holidays</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>selection of television channel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
V. EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN

* Questions below are applicable to all married women

1. What kind of work do you have?
   1. housework only (move to Q.11)
   2. housework and side job at home
   3. help family business (ex. agriculture)
   4. housework and a small business (ex. store)
   5. employed
   6. participating in social activity
   7. etc.

2. How do you judge the amount of your salary compared with the hardness or difficulty of your work?
   1. I have no salary
   2. relatively satisfied
   3. proper
   4. relatively small
   5. d.k.

3. When did you commence your latest job?
   1. before marriage
   2. after marriage, before birth of the eldest child
   3. before the birth of the last child
   4. after all children were born
   5. after a child married
   6. after divorced/seperated from husband by death

4. How long have you worked in this job?
   (   ) years and (   ) months

5. What was the primary motive for taking your present job?
   1. to help family business
   2. to contribute to living expenses
   3. to earn pocket money
   4. to develop my special knowledge, skill, potentiality
   5. to make use of spare time
   6. etc.

6. Who suggested that you take the job?
   1. friend/neighbour
   2. husband/family
   3. my own will
   4. causal incident
   5. etc.
7. What do you think of your present job conditions?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>conditions</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. wage level</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. working condition</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. aptitude</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. promotion/honour'</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. degree of contribut'n to home economics</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. very satisfied 5. very unsatisfied

8. Are you going to continue in your job?

1. yes, as long as possible (move to Q.10)
2. like to break off at suitable moment
3. like to break off as soon as possible

9. What is the primary reason?

1. hardness of work / disaptitude
2. small income / salary
3. delivery / rearing
4. opposition from family members
5. economically unnecessary
6. due to health condition
7. etc. ( )

10. What kind of difficulty have you had as a dual career woman?
(Move to next chapter after question.)

1. rearing child / educational problem
2. opposition from family members
3. inability to do housework
4. health burden
5. etc. ( )
6. no problem

11. What is the primary reason for your not taking a job?

1. economically self-sufficient
2. femininity / feel shame women taking a job
3. due to rearing child / housework
4. no job to fit my skills
5. opposition from family members (husband)
6. etc. ( )

12. Will you continue in your present situation of not taking a job?

1. No, I don't want a job.
2. I will take a job, if I am free from housework.
3. I will take a job, if family members consent.
4. I will take a job if it fits my skills.
5. etc. ( )
VI. FAMILY HEALTH

1. Is there anyone in your family feels uneasiness in everyday life due to disease or a accident ?

1. no one ( move to Q.4 ) 2. yes ( persons )

2. Who are they, and what is the specific problem ?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>kind</th>
<th>reason</th>
<th>durat'n</th>
<th>treatment</th>
<th>activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disease</td>
<td>1.on cure</td>
<td>2.untreat</td>
<td>3.complet</td>
<td>4.no need</td>
<td>1.lie,bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accident</td>
<td>1.on cure</td>
<td>2.untreat</td>
<td>3.complet</td>
<td>4.no need</td>
<td>2.move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born</td>
<td>1.on cure</td>
<td>2.untreat</td>
<td>3.complet</td>
<td>4.no need</td>
<td>3.housew'k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td>1.on cure</td>
<td>2.untreat</td>
<td>3.complet</td>
<td>4.no need</td>
<td>4.outside</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. What kind of problem do you have due to this situation?

1. no problem 4. emotional distability
2. cure expenses 5. etc. ( )
3. nursing problem

4. What do you and your family members do, at the early stage, when you have a cold or general fatigue ?

1. endure for a couple of days
2. practice a folk remedy
3. cure from health centre
4. take medicine from drug store
5. go to hospital
6. etc. ( )

5. What do you do when a family member has a weak constitution, but is not sick ?

1. no particular treatment
2. serve nutritious food
3. serve nutritious medicine (vitamin)
4. serve a traditional tonic medicine
5. etc. ( )
8. Who nurses or practices folk remedies when someone gets sick among your family members?
   1. no one
   2. parents(-in-law)
   3. husband
   4. respondent
   5. children
   6. etc. ( )

7. Who takes the sick person to hospital?
   1. no one
   2. parents(-in-law)
   3. husband
   4. respondent
   5. children
   6. etc. ( )

8. Do you prepare a first-aid medicine?
   1. No, we do not.
   2. Yes we do.
   3.

9. How do you drink water?
   1. tap water
   2. after boiling tap water
   3. use a water purifier
   4. buy water
   5. etc. ( )

* Questions below are applied to respondent herself.

10. How do you judge your health condition to be?
    1. very good
    2. relatively good
    3. average
    4. relatively weak
    5. very weak

11. Do you have any health problems in everyday life?
    1. no problem ( move to Q.17 )
    2. more or less
    3. serious

12. What kind of problems do you have?
    1. disease (chronic, temporary)(concretely: )
    2. deformity, paralysis (concretely: )

13. How long have you suffered with these problems?
    ( ) years ( ) months ( ) days
14. have you received treatment?
   1. on curement
   2. received curement in the past but not at present
   3. not received curement yet (move to Q.18)

15. From where have you received treatment? (move to Q.17 after question)
   1. at home
   2. traditional medical hospital
   3. health centre
   4. pharmacy
   5. hospital
   6. etc. ( )

16. Why hav'nt you received any treatment?
   1. I didn't think about it
   2. because it was/is ineffective
   3. because it was/is too expensive
   4. too busy to visit hospital
   5. too far from medical centre
   6. etc. ( )

17. What kind of problems do you have when you are ill?
   1. no problem
   2. housework (cooking, laundry, cleaning... )
   3. serving family members
   4. economic earning
   5. etc. ( )

18. Who looks after you when you lie bed due to illness?
   1. no one
   2. parents(-in-law)
   3. husband
   4. children
   5. etc. ( )

19. Who brings you to hospital when you are ill?
   1. no one
   2. parents(-in-law)
   3. husband
   4. children
   5. etc. ( )
VII. GENERAL

1. What types of house do you have?
   1. independent house
   2. apartment
   3. row houses
   4. temporary building
   5. etc. ( )

2. How is the house owned?
   1. own house
   2. rent on the deposit base
   3. monthly rent
   4. company house
   5. etc. ( )

3. How many rooms are used by your family?
   ( ) rooms
   total square measure ( ) pyung

4. Do you have the items below?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>items</th>
<th>yes</th>
<th>no</th>
<th>items</th>
<th>yes</th>
<th>no</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. telephone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. television</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. gas range</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6. V.T.R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. refrigerator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7. stereophonic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. washing mac'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8. car</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. On which income do you depend for your living expenses?
   1. earned by family members
   2. depend on money earned in the past
   3. depend on tenancy / interest
   4. support from parents
   5. support from children
   6. pension from government
   7. pension from company
   8. social security benefit / relief fund
   9. etc. ( )
6. How many people among family members, earn any money?
   1. no one (move to Q.8)
   2. ( ) persons

7. Who is she/he?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>occupation by</th>
<th>type of employment</th>
<th>net income per month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>indust functi</td>
<td>status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>1.regular 2.irregu'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total amount of net income per month (0000 won):

8. Who is responsible for living expenses?

   primary ( )
   secondary ( )

9. Do you have no problem managing living expenses with this income?

   1. difficult
   2. average
   3. no problem
   4. d.k.

10. How much do you spend on living expenses per month?
    ( ) ten thousand Won

11. How much do you spend per month for your children's educational expenses?
    ( ) ten thousand Won
12. On which item do you spend the most?
   1. educational expenses for children
   2. housing
   3. clothing
   4. heating
   5. health and medical expenses
   6. transportation / communication
   7. facilities
   8. food
   9. etc. (congratulation or condolences)

13. How much are you in debt?
   1. not at all
   2. ( ) ten thousand Won
      reason: 1. housing expenses
               2. working expenses
               3. educational expenses
               4. facilities expenses
               5. living expenses
               6. etc. ( )

14. How much do you save / invest per month?
   1. nothing
   2. ( ) ten thousand Won

15. How do you judge your standard of living compared with those of five years ago?
   1. got much better
   2. more or less got better
   3. no change
   4. more or less got worse
   5. got much worse
   6. d.k.

16. How do you foresee your standard of living in the future?
   1. will get much better
   2. will get more or less better
   3. no change
   4. will get more or less worse
   5. will get much worse
   6. d.k.

Thank you very much for your time!