

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.

The history of family study has been reviewed in many articles. But to refer briefly, see the below; W. Waller, *The Family, A Dynamic Interpretation* revised by R. Hill (N.Y.: The Dryden Press, 1953), p.17-20.; W. J. Goode, "The Sociology of Family", *Sociology Today, Problems and Prospects* edited by R. K. Merton et al (N. Y.: Basic Books, 1959), p.178-196.; R. Hill, "Whither Family Research in the 1980s: Continuities, Emergents, Constraints and New Horizons", *Journal of Marriage and the Family* (May, 1981), p.255.; B. A. Adams, *The Family, A Sociological Interpretation* 3rd edition (Chicago: Rand McNally Publishing Company, 1979), p.1-16.; and T. B. Holman, W. R. Burr, "Beyond the Beyond: The Growth of Family Theories in the 1970s", *Decade Review: Family Research 1970-1979* edited by F. M. Berardo as a special issue of *JMF* Vol.42, No.4 (Nov. 1980).

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.

⁴ H. T. Christensen, "Development of Family Field of Study", in H. T. Christensen(ed), *Handbook of Marriage and the Family* (Chicago: Rand McNally and Company, 1964), p.3-32.

⁵ B. N. Adams, *ibid*, p.9.

⁶ D. A. Schultz, *The Changing Family* (N.Y.: Prentice Hall, 1972), p.38-39.

⁷ For reference, see D. L. Thomas and J. E. Wilcox, "The Rise of Family Theory: A Historical and Critical Theory", *Handbook of Marriage and the Family* edited by M. B. Sussman and S. K. Steinmetz in 1987, p.81-102. And also, M. W. Osmond, "Radical-Critical Theories", *ibid*, p.103-124.

⁸ See the below; J. Sprey, "Current Theorizing On the Family: An Appraisal", *JMF* Vol.50 (Nov. 1988), p.875-890., and D. B. Targ, "Feminist Family Sociology: Some Reflections", *Sociological Focus* Vol.22 No.3 (August 1989), p.151-160.

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

¹⁰ To review a short discussion on the level of objects, refer to N. W. Bell and E. F. Vogel, "Toward a Framework for Functional Analysis of Family Behaviour", *A Modern Introduction To the Family* edited by both of them in 1969 (London: Loutledge and Kegan Paul Ltd), p.1-33.

¹¹ Parsons, T. and Bales, R., *Family Socialisation and Interaction Patterns* (Glencoe, 1955). and Parsons, T., *The Structure of Social Action* (NY: McGraw-Hill, 1937).

¹² H. T. Christensen, *ibid*, p.11.

¹³ D. B. Targ, *ibid*, p.156.

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.

¹⁶ "An Inventory of Research in Marriage and Family Behaviour: a Statement of Objectives and Progresses" in *Marriage and the Family Living* Vol.19 (1957).

¹⁷ Holman, T. B. and Burr, W. R., "Beyond the Beyond: the growth of family theories in the 1970s: *Decade Review : Family Research 1970 - 1979* edited by Felix M. Berardo (a special issue of *Journal of Marriage and the Family* Vol.42 (1980)).

¹⁸ E. Durkheim, "Introduction", *Rules of Sociological Methods*

¹⁹ Murdock, G. P., *Social Structure* (NY: and London: Macmillan, 1949).; Goode, W., *World Revolution and Family Pattern* (NY: The Free Press, 1970).; and another earlier example would be Hobhouse, L. T., Wheeler, A. C., and Ginsberg, M., *The Material Culture and Social Institutions of Simpler Peoples* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1965).

²⁰ Malinowski, B., "The functional theory," in *A Scientific Theory of Culture and Other Essays* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1944).; Radcliffe-Brown, A. R., *Structure nad Function In Primitive Society* (NY: Fress Press, 1965).

²¹ Bertalanffy, L., *General Systems Theory: Essays in Its Foundation and Development* (NY: Braziller, 1969).; Broderick, C. B. and Smith, J., "The general system approach to the Family," in *Contemporary Theories about the Family* Vol. 2 (NY: Free Press, 1979) edited by W. R. Burr, R. Hill, F. I. Nye, and I. L. Reiss.

²² Kantor, D. and Lehr, W., *Inside the Family* (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1975).; Satir, V., *People Making* (California: Science and Behaviour Books,

1972).; Watzlawick, P., Beavin, J. and Jackson, D., *Pragmatics of Human Communication* (NY: W. W. Norton and Company, 1967).; Watzlawick, P., Weakland, J. H. and Fisch, R., *Change* (NY: W. W. Norton and Company, 1974).

²³ See T. B. Holman and W. R. Burr, *ibid*, p.10 or C. Broderic and J. Smith, *ibid.*, p.112.

²⁴ J. H. Turner, *The Structure of Sociological Theory* (N.Y.: the Dorsey Press, 1978), p.37.

²⁵ In addition to the references in the footnote 22, refer to Parsons, T., *The Structure of Social Action* (NY: mcGraw-Hill, 1937); by the same author, "Social Interaction," in *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences* Vol. 7 edited by D. L. Sills (NY: mcmillan and Free Press, 1968).; Parsons, T. and Bales, R., *Family Socialisation and Interaction Patterns* (Glencoe, 1955).; Davis, K., *Human Society* (NY: Mcmillan, 1949).; Merton, R. K., *Social Theory and Social Structure* (NY: Free Press, 1949).; Homans, G. C., "Bringing men back in" *American Sociological Review* Vol. 29 (1964).

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.

²⁸ E. W. Burgess, H. J. Locke, M. M. Thomes(ed), *The Family: From Traditional To Companionship* fourth edition (N.Y.: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1971), p.6-7.

²⁹ Burgess, E. W. and Locke, H., *The Family From Institution To Companionship* (American Books, 1945).; Thomas, D. L. and Wilcox, J. E., "The rise of family theory: a historical and critical analysis," *Handbook of Marriage and the Family* edited by M. B. Sussman and S. K. Steinmetz, (NY and London, Plenum Press, 1987).

³⁰ D. M. Klein, J. D. Schvaneveldt, and B. C. Miller, "The Attitude and Activities of Contemporary Family Theorists", *Journal of Comparative Family Studies* Vol.8 (spring 1977), p.5-27.

³¹ W. R. Burr, G. K. Leigh, R. D. Day, and J. Constantine, "Symbolic Interaction and the Family" in W. R. Burr et al(ed), *ibid*, and S. L. Nock, *ibid*, p.15.

³² To refer to conceptual and theoretical sharedness, see W. R. Burr, G. K. Leigh, R. D. Day, and J. Constantine, *ibid*, p.42-111. and T. B. Holman and W. R. Burr, *ibid*, p.7-19. And to confirm the relation between the interactionist approach and the above-mentioned frameworks, *Contemporary Theories About the Family* both Vol.1 and Vol.2 will be useful.

³³ Bossard J. H. S. and Boll, E. S., *Family Situations* (University of Pennsylvania, 1943).

³⁴ Turner, R. H., *Family Interaction* (NY: John Wiley and Sons. 1970).

³⁵ Abstracted from Burr, Leigh, Day, and Constantine, *ibid*, p.42-111.

³⁶ In *Developmental Psychology* Vol. 22 (1986), p.723-742.

³⁷ For further reference, see below articles: I. F. Beutler, W. R. Burr, K. S. Bahr, and D. A. Herrin, "The Family Realm: Theoretical Contributions for Understanding Its Uniqueness", *JMF* Vol.51 (Aug. 1989), p.805-816.; J. N. Edwards, "The Family Realm: A Future Paradigm or Failed Nostalgia ?", *ibid*, p.816-818.; J. A. Jurich, "The Family Realm: Expanding Its Parameters", *Ibid*, p.819-822.; E. G. Menagan, "Escaping From the Family Realm: Reasons to Resist Claims for Its Uniqueness", *ibid*, p.822-825.

³⁸ Broderick, C. B., "Reaction to 'Familial Development, Selective Needs, and Predictive Theory,'" *Journal of Marriage and the Family* Vol. 29 (1967), p. 237-240.; Kirkpatrick, C., "Familial Development, Selective Needs, and Predictive Theory," *Jornal of Marriage and the Family* Vol. 22 (1967), p.229-236.

³⁹ E. M. Duval, *Marriage and Family Development* fifth edition (Phil.: Lippincott, 1977), p.130-133.

⁴⁰ T. K. Harevan, "The Family As a Process: the Historical Study of Family Cycle", *Journal of Social History* Vol.7, p.322-329. To review the discussion on the theoretical relation between the developmental model and the interactionist frameworks, see P. Mattessich and R. Hill, "Life Cycle and FamilyDevelopment", in M. B. Sussman and S. K. Steinmetz(ed), *ibid*, p.437-468. And for the review of relation with structure-functionalism, refer to J. Aschenbrenner, "Introduction", *International Journal of Sociology of the Family* Vol.18 (Autumn 1988), p.117-128.

⁴¹ J. Aschenbrenner, *ibid*, p.117.

⁴² Hill, R., *Family Development in Three Generations : A Longitudinal Study of Changing Family Patterns of Planning and Achievement* (Cambridge: Schenkman Publishing Co., 1970).; Hareven, T. and Adams, B. N., *Aging and Life Course Transition: An Interdisciplinary Perspective* (NY: Academic Press, 1980).; Rosser, C. and Harris, C. C., *The Family and Social Change* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1965).; Stacey, M. et.al., *Power, Persistence and Change* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1975). Noble, T., *Structure nad Change in Modern Britain* (London: Batsford Academic and Educational Ltd., 1981).

⁴³ Refer to S. L. Nock, *ibid*, p.19-23.

⁴⁴ Timasheff, N. S., *Sociological Theory* (NY: Random House, 1957).

⁴⁵ Gramsci, A., *Selections from Cultural Writings* (London: Lawrence and Wishart, 1985).

⁴⁶ Giddens, A., *Social Theory and Modern Sociology* (Cambridge: Polity, 1987).

⁴⁷ Burr, W. R., Hill, R., Nye, F. I. and Reiss, I. L., *Contemporary Theories About The Family Vol.2 Research-Based Theories* ((NY: The Free Press, 1979).

⁴⁸ See J. Sprey, *ibid*, p.875-890.

⁴⁹ M. W. Osmond, *ibid*, p.106.

⁵⁰ N. J. Smelser(ed), *Karl Marx on Society and Social Change* (Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1973), p.22-26.

⁵¹ M. Barrett, "Family", *A Dictionary of Marxist Thought* (Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press, 1983) edited by T. Bottomore et al.

⁵² Horkheimer, M., *Critical Theory: Selected Essays* translated by Matthew, J. O'Connell et.al. (NY: Herder and Herder, 1972).; Marcuse, H., *One-dimensional Man: Studies in the Ideology of Advanced Industrial Society* (Boston: Beacon Press, 1964).; Harbermas, J., *Toward A Rational Society* (London: Heineman, 1971).

⁵³ M. W. Osmond, *ibid*, p.111.

⁵⁴ Zaretsky, E., *Capitalism, the Family, and Personal Life* (NY: Harper and Row, 1976).

⁵⁵ M. W. Osmond, *ibid*

⁵⁶ Lerner, D., *The Passing of Traditional Society* (NY: Free Press, 1958).

⁵⁷ A. Oakley, "Women's Studies in British Sociology: To End At Our Beginning?", *The British Journal of Sociology* Vol.50 No.3 (1989), p.442-470.

⁵⁸ E. F. Keller, *Reflections on Gender and Science* (New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1985), p.6.

⁵⁹ Refer to A. J. Walker and L. Thompson, "Feminism and Family Studies", *Journal of Family Issues* Vol.5 (1984), p.545-570 and D. B. Targ, "Feminist Family Sociology; Some Reflections", *Sociological Focus* Vol.22 No.3 (August 1989), p.151-160.

⁶⁰ D. B. Targ, *ibid*, p.152.

⁶¹ David Cheal, "Unity and difference in postmodern families," *Journal of Family Issues*, 14, p.9.

⁶² To review critical discussions against conventional family sociology, see publications below; Jon Bernardes, "Responsibility in Studying Postmodern Families," *Journal of Family Issues*, Vol.14, No.1(March 1993), p.35-49, by same author *We must not define "the family" !* paper presented to the International Sociological Association Committee on Family Research seminar, Loen, Norway, August 1991., and again by the same author, "The new family Studies," *Sociological Review*, 36, p.57-86.; David Cheal, "Unity and difference in postmodern families," *Journal of Family Issues*, 14, p.5-19., by same author, *Family and the State of Theory* (N.Y., Harvest, 1991); Donati, P., *The Development of European Policies for the Protection of Families and Children: Problems and Prospects*, Plenary paper presented to European Commision Conference, Luxemburg (1991); Eichler, M., "The inadequacy of the monolithic model of the family," *Canadian Journal of Sociology*, 6(1981), p.367-388.; Rapoport, R., "Ideologies about family forms: towards diversity." in K. Boh, M. Bak (et. al. eds.), *Changing Patterns of European Family Life* (NY: Routledge, 1989), p.53-69.; Guibrium, J.F. & Holstein, J.A., *What is Family ?* (CA: Mayfield, 1990).; Levin, I., *How to Define Family: Family Reports 17*, (Uppsala: Sweden, 1990); Sussman, M.B., *Non-traditional Family Forms in the 1970's*, (MN: National Council on Family Relations, 1973); and for a reference about feminist perspective on modern family theories Barrett, M., *Women's Oppression Today: Problems of Marxist Feminist Analysis* (London: Verso, 1980).; Collier, J., Rosaldo, M.Z., & Yanagaki, S., "Is there a family ? New anthropological views," in B. Thorne and M. Yalmon (eds.), *Rethinking the Family* (NY: Longman, 1982); Rossi, A., "A bio-social perspective on parenting," *Daedalus*, 106, p.1-31; and Durham, M., *Sex and Politics: The Family and Morality in the Thatcher years* (UK: Macmillan, 1991). While for references to the classical discussions on the family, refer to publications below; Ernest Burgess, "The family as a unity of interacting

personalities," *The Family*, Vol.7(1926), p.3-9. and by the same author, "On Community, Family, and Delinquency (Univ. of Chicago Press, 1973), : Burgess, E. and Locke, H., *The Family : from Institution to Companionship* (NY, American Book Company, 1945) : Parsons, T., "The normal American Family," in K. Boh, M. Bak, C. Clason (et al. eds.), *Changing Patterns of European Family Life* (NY, Routledge, 1971). p.53-69.

⁶³ Parsons, T. and Bales, R., *Family Socialisation and Interaction Patterns* (Glencoe, 1955).;

⁶⁴ Bott, E., *Family and Social Network* (Tavistok, 1971).

⁶⁵ Foucault, M., *The History of Sexuality Vol.1* (NY: Pantheon, 1978), p.107-108 in particular.

⁶⁶ For references explaining present day family life as a consequence of the consumer society, see the publications below: Cheal, D., "Social construction of consumption," *International Sociology*, 5(1990), p.299-317.; Bauman, Z., *Legislators and Interpreters*, (NY; Cornell Univ. Press, 1987) and "Is there a postmodern sociology ?" *Theory, Culture, and Society*, 5(1988), p.217-237, and "Sociology and postmodernity," *Sociological Review*, 36(1988), p.790-813; Crimmins, E., Easterlin, R., & Saito, Y., "Preference changes among American youth: family, work, and goods aspiration, 1976-86," *Population and Development Review*, 17(1991), p.115-133.

⁶⁷ Bernardes, J., *op.cit.*,(1993), p.40-41.

⁶⁸ There are a number of scholars concerned with a new approach in defining family: Bernardes, J., *op.cit.*, 1993.: *op.cit.*, 1991.: "Do we really know what the family is ?," in P. Close & R. Collins (eds.), *Family and Economy in Modern Society* (UK: Macmillan, 1985), p.192-211.: ""Family ideology": identification and exploration," *Sociological Review*, 33(1985), p.275-297.: "Multidimensional development pathways: a proposal to facilitate the conceptualisation of "family diversity," *Sociological Review*, 34(1986), p.590-610.: "The new "family studies,"" *Sociological Review*, 36(1988), p.57-86.: Gubrium, J.F., Holstein, J.A., *op.cit.*.: Levin, I., *How to define family : Family Reports 17* (Sweden: Uppsala Univ., 1990).: Mayer, J.E., "Imagery of other families," *Family Process*, 6(1967), p.27-36.: "The invisibility of married life," *New Society*, 9(1967), p.272-273.

⁶⁹ About emerging issues of family policy, Bernardes, Donati, and Cheal contributed for the discussion. Bernardes, J., *op.cit.*, 1987, 1988, 1993: and ""Doing things with words"-Sociology and "family policy" debates," *Sociological Review*, 35(1987), p.679-702.: Donati, P., *op.cit.* (1991).: Cheal, D., *op.cit.*, 1991,1993.: Scanzoni, J.and Marsiglio, W., "New action theory and contemporary families," *Journal of Family Issues*, 14(1993), p.105-132.: Gubrium, J.F. and Lynott, R.J., "Family rhetoric as social order," *Journal of Family Issues*, 6(1985), p.129-152.

⁷⁰ Edited by Burr, W. R., Hill, R., Nye, F. I. and Reiss, I. L. (NY: Free Press, 1979).

⁷¹ D. L. Thomas and J. E. Wilcox, "The Rise of Family Theory", Burr, Hill, Nye, and Reiss(ed), *ibid*, p.81-102.

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),

Benhabib, S., *Critique, Norm and Utopia* (1986), Bottomore, T., *The Frankfurt School* (1984), Buck-Morss, S., *The Origin of Negative Dialectics* (1977); Held, D., *Introduction to Critical Theory* (1980); Horkheimer, M., *Critical Theory* (1972); Jay, M., *The Dialectical Imagination: A History of the Frankfurt School and the Institute of Social Research 1923-50* (1973); and Wellmer, A., *Critical Theory of society* (1974).

⁷³ Outhwaite, W. & Bottomore, T. (eds.), *Blackwell dictionary of Twentieth-Century Social Thought* (UK: Blackwell, 1993), p.193.

⁷⁴ B. N. Adams, "Fifty Years of Family Research: What Does It Mean ?", *JMF* Vol.50 (Feb. 1988), p.5-17. While in order to review discussions or criticisms about empiricist dimension of analysis, refer to following references: Bhaskar, R., *A Realist Theory of Science* 2nd edition (1975); Bloor, D., *Knowledge and Social Imagery* (1976); Chomsky, N., "Review of B. F. Skinner's Verbal Behaviour," *Language* Vol.35 (1959); Habermas, J., *Knowledge and Human Interests* (1971); Harre, R. & Madden, E., *Causal Powers: A Theory of Natural Necessity* (1975); Lovibond, S., *Realism and Imagination in Ethics* (1983); Scriven, M., "explanation, prediction, and laws," in H. Feigl & G. Maxwell(ed.), *Minnesota Studies in the Philosophy of Science* Vol.3 (1962); Volosinov, V. N., *Marxism and the Philosophy of Language* (1973).

⁷⁵ Goode, W.J. *The Family* second edition (NJ; Prentice-Hall, 1982) and by the same author, *World Revolution and Family Patterns* (NY; Free Press, 1970); Goode, W.J., Hopkins, E., and McClure, H.M., *Social Systems and Family Patterns* (Indianapolis; Bobbs-Merrill, 1971).

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'ŏn, Kwangju, and very recently Taejŏn; and nine provinces(do), i.e. Kyŏnggi-do, Kangwon-do, Ch'ungch'ŏngbuk-do, Ch'ungch'ŏngnam-do, Chŏllabuk-do, Chŏllanam-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-

Seob Chang, "Sociological analysis on the Tonghak peasants' revolutionary movement," *Yonsei Annals* (Yonsei Univ., Korea; May 1980).

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.

³ The term 'industrialisation' was originally used to refer to the process by which societies acquire the equipment, organisation and skills necessary to engage in mass production using power technology but, in modern times, to a mode of economic growth. The thesis given adopts the term giving more emphasis to the latter concept. Refer to Chenery, H. B., Robinson, S., and Syrquin, M., *Industrialisation and Growth: A Comparative Study* (NY: Oxford University Press, 1986); Kemp, T., *Historical Patterns of Industrialisation* (London: Longman, 1978); Kuznet, S., *Modern Economic Growth: Rate, Structure, and Spread* (CT: Yale University Press, 1966); Landes, D. S., *The Unbound Prometheus: Technological Change and Industrial Development in Western Europe from 1750 to the Present* (London: Cambridge University Press, 1969); Rostow, W. W., *The World Economy: History and Prospect* (London: University of Texas Press, 1978).

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).

¹⁰ International Financial Statistics, 1991

¹¹ Abu-Lughod, J. L. and Hay, R. (eds.), *The Third World Urbanisation* (Chicago: Maaroufa, 1977).; Ball, M., Harloe, M., and Maartens, H., *Housing and Social Change in Europe and the U.S.A* (London: Routledge, 1988).; Berry, B. J. L. (ed.), *Urbanisation and Counterurbanisation* (London: Arnold, 1976).; Bookchin, M., *The Rise of Urbanisation and the Decline of Citizenship* (San Francisco: Sierra Club Books, 1987).; Castells, M., *The Informational City* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1989).; Davis, K., "The urbanisation of the human population," in *Cities* (Penguin, 1967).; Gilbert, A. and Gugler, J., *Cities, Poverty, and Development* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1982).; Mingione, E., "Urban sociology," in *The Social Reproduction of Organisation and Culture* edited by Ulf Himmelstrand (Oxford: Blackwell, 1986).; by the same author, *Fragmented Societies* (London: Sage, 1991).; Perry, R., Dean, K., and Brown, B., *Counterurbanisation* (Norwich: Geo Books, 1986).; Saunders, P., *Social Theory and Urban Questuion* (London: Hutchinson, 1981).; Weber, A., *The Growth of Cities in the Nineteenth Century: a Study in Statistics* (NY: Cornwell University Press, 1899).

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 casualties were several times these figure except refugees. Ki-baik Lee, *op.cit.*, p.380.

¹³ Aries, P., *Centuries of Childhood: A Social History of Family Life* (NY: Knopf, 1962).; Boserup, E., *The Conditions of Agricultural Growth* (Chicago: Aldine, 1965).; Davis, K and Blake, J., "Social structure and fertility: an analytic framework," *Economic Development and Cultural Change* Vol. 4 (1956), p. 211-235.; Omran, A., "The epidemiologic transition: a theory of the epidemiology of population change," *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly* Vol. 49 (1971), p.509-538.;

¹⁴ Boswell, J., *Community and the Economy: A Theory of Public Co-operation* (London: Routledge, 1990).; Milbank, J., *Theology and Social Theory: Beyond Secular Reason* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1990).; Phan, P. C., *Social Thought: Messages of the Fathers of Church* (MN: Liturgical Press, 1984).; Troeltsch, E., *The Social Teaching of Christian Churches* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1981).; Viner, J., *Religious Thought and Economic Society* (NC: Duke University Press, 1978).

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.

¹⁶ Rozman, G. (ed.), *The East Asian Region: Confucian Heritage and its Modern Adaption* (NJ: Princeton University Press, 1991).; Tu Wei-ming, *Confucian Ethics Today: the Singapore Challenge* (Singapore: Federal, 1984).; and by the same author, *Confucian Thought: Selfhood as a Creative Transformation* (Albany State University of New York Press, 1985).

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.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ Hunt, A., *The Sociological Movement in Law* (London: Macmillan, 1978).; Renner, K., *The Institutions of Private Law and Their Social Functions* (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1949).; Samuel, G., "Science, law, and history," *Northern Ireland Legal Quarterly* Vol. 41 (1990), p.1-21.; Twining, W., *Legal Theory and Common Law* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1986).; Watson, A., *The Civil Law Tradition* (MA: Harvard University Press, 1981).

²⁰ Hayek, F. A., *Individualism and Economic Order* (University of Chicago Press, 1980).; Lukes, S., *Individualism* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1973).; O'Neill, K. (ed.), *Modes of Individualism and Collectivism* (London: Heinemann, 1973).; Tocqueville, A. *Democracy in America* translated by G. Lawrence and edited by M. J. Mayer and M. Lerner (NY: Harper, 1966).

²¹ Bowles, S. and Gintis, H., *Schooling in Capitalist America* (London: Routledge, 1976).; Halsey, A. H., Heath, A., and Ridge, J. A., *Origins and Destinations: Family, Class, and Education in Modern Britain* (Oxford University Press, 1980).; Illich, I., *Deschooling Society* (London: Calder and Boyars, 1971).; Willis, P., *Learning to Labour* (Farnborough: Saxon House, 1977).

²² KOIS, *op.cit.*, p.441-445.

²³ School enrollment ratio = ((total student at each level of school) / (total school aged population)) * 100

²⁴ Jayawardena, K., *Feminism and Nationalism in the Third World* (London: Zed Books, 1986).; Rowbotham, S., *Women, Resistance and Revolution* (NY: Pantheon, 1972).

²⁵ Castells, M., *op.cit.*, Harris, N., *op.cit.*

²⁶ Byung-Moo Lee, "The impact of marital age distribution, induced an abortion and family planning programme on fertility," *Annual Report of Family Planning* Vol. 1 (National Family Planning Centre: Korean edition, 1970).; Eun-Hyun Choe and Park, J. S., *Some Findings from Special Demographic Survey* (EPB, 1966). KIPH, *Demographic Problems and Policy Orientation in Korea* (KIPH, Korean edition, 1983).; John C. Caldwell, *Theory of Fertility Decline* (Academic Press, 1982); Heer, D. M., "Economic development and fertility," *Demography* Vol. 3 (1966), p.423-444.; W. Petersen, *Population* (Collier-Macmillan, 1975).; Norman B. Ryder, "Fertility" in Philip M. Hauser and Otis Dudley Duncan(eds.), *The Study of Population: An Inventory and Appraisal* (University of Chicago Press, 1959), p.429-434; Julian L. Simon, "Income, Wealth and their Distribution," Chpt.2 in Ronald G. Ridker (eds.), *Population and Development* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1976), p.36-76; Victor D'Souza, "Does economic development necessarily lead to a decline in population ? some contrary evidence," *Journal of Sociological Studies* Vol. 5 (1986), p.77-94; Michael S. Teitelbaum, "The Relevance of Demographic Transition Theory for Developing Countries," *Science*, Vol. 188 (1975), p.420-425, J. Weinstein, "Do we need a Theory of Demographic Transition ?" *Humbolt Journal of Social Relations*, Vol. 7 (1980), p.71-86.

²⁷ KIHASA (Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs), *30 Years of Population Policy* (KIHASA: Korean edition, 1991).; KIPH, *op.cit.* (1983).; Park, B. T., et. al., *The 1976 National Fertility and Family Planning Evaluation Survey* (KIPH: Korean edition, 1978).

²⁸ Sung-Hyun Han and Nam-Hoon Cho, "Changes in induced abortion and its impact on fertility," *Fertility Changes in Korea* (KIPH, 1987), p.362.

²⁹ KIHASA, *op.cit.* (1991), Chpt. 1.

³⁰ *op.cit.*. Chpt. 2.

³¹ *op.cit.*.

³² *op.cit.*.

³³ *op.cit.*., Chpt. 5.

³⁴ Sung Woo Lee, "Introduction to Korean population policy and family planning programme," in KIPH (Korean Institute for Population and Health) edited, *Presentation Papers for Training Workshop on Family Planning Policy and Programme Management in Korea* (1990), p.1-20.

³⁵ Sea Baick Lee, "Population policy evolution in Korea," in KIPH (1990), *op.cit.*., p.67-94.

³⁶ *op.cit.*.

³⁷ KIHASA, *op.cit.*., p.180-182.

³⁸ *op.cit.*., p.183-187.

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.*.

⁴⁹ *op.cit.*., p.475-478.

⁵⁰ Sea Baick Lee, "Population and socio-economic changes in Korea, 1960-1988," KIPH (1990), *op.cit.*., p.46.

⁵¹ 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.

⁵² KIHASA, *op.cit.* (1991), p.438

⁵³ *op.cit.*, p.429- 434.

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

⁵⁵ Sea-Baik Lee, *op.cit.*. KIHASA, *op.cit.*, p.441-442 and p.515-516.

⁵⁶ KIHASA, *op.cit.*, p.434-438.

⁵⁷ *op.cit.*, p.440-443.; KIPH, *op.cit.*.(1986), p.98-112..

⁵⁸ Adler, F. et. al., *Automation and Industrial Workers: A Fifteen Nation Study* Vol. I, II (Oxford: Pergamon, 1986).; Hyman, R. and Streeck, W. (eds.), *New Technology and Industrial Relations* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1988).

⁵⁹ Heer, D. M., *op.cit.*; Ridker, R. G., *op.cit.*; Wrong, D. H., *Population and Society* (Random House, 1967).; Pichat, J. B., *Population Growth and Development* (Carnegi Fund, 1966).; Bogue, D. J., *Principles of Demography* (Wiley, 1969).

⁶⁰ Pressat, R., *The Dictionary of Demography* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1985) edited by C. Wilson.; Ross, D. A. (eds.), *International Encyclopaedia of Population* (NY: Free Press, 1982).

⁶¹ Rae-Young Park, "Population pressure on the labour market in Korea," in KIPH, *Population Problems and Their Counter-Measures in Korea* (1987), p.161-178.

⁶² Park, R. Y., *op.cit.*.(1987); and by the same author, "Long-term population growth and a prospect to labour demand and supply," *The Journal of Population Association in Korea* Vol. 8 (Korean edition, 1985), p.47-49.; Mu-Kie Bae, "Changing structure of Korean Labour Economy," in *Structural Change of Korean Economy* (Seoul National University Press: Korean edition, 1982).

⁶³ Park, R. Y., *op.cit.*.(1987).

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

⁶⁵ EPB, "The recent trend in the vital demography and the new population projection," *Korean Journal of Association for Demography* (Dec. 1988), p.77-121.

⁶⁶ Park, R. Y., *op.cit.*.(1987)

⁶⁷ W. Bowen and J. Finegan, "Educational attainment and labour force participation," *American Economic Review* (May 1996), p.53-62.; and by the same authors, *Economics of Labour Force Participation* (Princeton, 1969).

⁶⁸ 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*.

⁶⁹ Manuel Castells, *op.cit* and Nigel Harris *op.cit*.

⁷⁰ Sea-Baik Lee, *op.cit.*, in KIPH (1990); KIHASA, *op.cit.*(1991), Chpt.14. Heer, D. M., "Economic Development and Fertility," *Demography* Vol. 3 (1966), p.423-444.; Pichat, J. B., *op.cit.*.

⁷¹ Dok-Kyu Park, "Number of Students: Projection Result," in KIPH, *op.cit.* (1987).

⁷² Smith, A., *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* edited by R. H. Capbell et.al. (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1776).

⁷³ 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).

⁷⁴ Su-Yong Lim, "Economic efficiency analysis on the export of labour force," in *The Economics Studies* (Soegang University Press Korean edition, 1983).; Song-Su Cho, et. al., *Job Training to the Man Power Deriving due to the Automatisaton of Factory* (Korean edition, 1986).

⁷⁵ Noble, T., *Structure and Change in Modern Britain* (London: Batsford Academic and Educational Ltd., 1981), Chapter 6.; Heath, A., *Social Mobility* (London: Fontana, 1981).; Marshall, G., Newby, H., Rose, D. and Vogler, C., *Social Class in Modern Britain* (London: Unwin Hyman, 1988).; Payne, G., *Employment and Opportunity* (London: Macmillan, 1987).; and by the same author, "Competing views of contemporary social mobility and social division," in *Class and Consumption* (London: Macmillan, 1987) edited by R. Burrows and C. Marsh.; Paune, G. and Abbott, P., *The Social Mobility of Women* (London: Falmer Press, 1991).; Westergaard, J. and Resler, H., *Class in A Capitalist Society* (Penguin, 1975).;

⁷⁶ 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).

⁷⁷ Andrew C. Nahm, *Korea, Tradition and Transformation: A History of the Korean People* (Western Michigan Univ., 1988), p.48.; Ki-baik Lee, *A New History of Korea* (Korean edition, 1984).

⁷⁸ Young-Shin Park, *Structure of Modern Society and The Theory* (Korean edition, 1978), Chpt.5.

⁷⁹ Bowles, S. and Gintis, H., *Schooling in Capitalist America* (London: Routledge, 1976).; Halsey, A. H. Heath, A. and Ridge, J. M., *Origins and Destinations: Family Class and Education in Modern Britain* (Oxford University Press, 1980).

⁸⁰ KOIS (Korea Overseas Information Service), *A Handbook of Korea* (1991).

⁸¹ Choe, E. H., Chung, Y. I. and Byun, Y. C., *Internal Migration and Socio-economic Development - Secondary Analysis of National Migration Survey* (Korea Institute for Population and Health, 1986).; ESCAP, "Comparative study of migration and urbanisation in relation to development: a frame work," *Population Research Leads* No. 6 (Bangkok: UN, 1979).; ESCAP, "Migration, urbanisation and development in the Republic of Korea - a comparative study of migration, urbanisation in relation to development in the ESCAP region," *Country Report* No. 1 (Bangkok, U.N., 1980).

⁸² Byung-Sung Kim, *Schooling and Social Achievement* (Korea Educational Development Institute, Korean edition, 1984).; Ran-Soo Kim, *Korean Education in Research Perspectives* (Korean edition, 1984).

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).

² Jin Park has clearly characterised the orthodox accommodation of Neo-Confucianism in Korean tradition from a political point of view. He contrasts Korean Neo-Confucian Orthodoxy with the Authoritarian Centralism of China and to Semi-Confucian Relativism of Japan. J. Park, "Political Tradition and Modern Ideology In East Asia - Confucian Politics of China, Korea and Japan." Else refer to Dongno Kim, "The transformation of familism in modern Korean Society: from co-operation to competition," *International Sociology* Vol.5(1990), p.409-425.

³ Confucianism was introduced to Koguryŏ, 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'ŏnha*, 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 Yŏngu Chongsŏ* 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.

⁹ The executive branch consisted of six ministries (*cho*) of Personnel, Revenue, Rites, Military Affairs, Justice, and Public Works. Ki-baik Lee, *ibid*, p.175.

¹⁰ Jin Park, *op.cit.*, p.11.

¹¹ Nahm, *op.cit.*, p.

¹² From around this period, the primary stress on the Confucian supreme virtues reversed from *ch'i-in* to *su-gi*.

¹³ The first first-edited formal *chokbo* was published in 1423. Since then 5 first-edited *chokbo* were produced during the 15th century, 12 in the 16th century, 10 in the 17th century, and 9 in the 18th century. Jae-sok Choe, *The Study on the History of Family Institution* (1986), p.675. Else for a reference to a Western effort to genealogy, refer to Hey, D., *The Oxford Guide to Family History* (Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press, 1993).

¹⁴ Quee-Young Kim, "Korea's Confucian Heritage and Social Change," *Journal of Developing Societies*, Vol.IV (1988), p.256. To glance over formation and transformation of the *Yangban* society, refer to Ki-baik Lee, *A New History of Korea* translated by Edward W. Wagner with Edward J. Schultz (London, Harvard University Press, 1984), chapters from 8 to 12. or more briefly, Andrew C. Nahm, *Korea: Tradition and Transformation* (New Jersey, 1988), chapter 4.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ K. B. Lee, *ibid*, p.206-209

¹⁷ K. B. Lee, *ibid*, p.214.

¹⁸ 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).

¹⁹ For a study of the traditional family structure in the West, there are many publications. These include, Laslett, P., *The World We Have Lost-further explored* (Routledge, 1988); Appleby, A, *Famine in Tudor and Stuart England* (Stanford, 1978).; Chaytor, M., "Household and Kinship: Ryton in the late 16th and early 17th centuries," *History Workshop*, Vol.10 (1980).; Drake, M., *Historical Demography: Problems and Prospects* (Open University, 1974).; Laslett, P., Wall, R and Robin, J., *Family Forms in Historic Europe* (Cambridge, 1983).; Harris, C.C., *Kinship* (Open University, 1990) and by same author, *The Family and Industrial Society* (London: Allen and Unwin, 1983).; Smith, R.T., *Kinship and Class in the West Indies: a genealogical study of Jamaica and Guyana.*(Cambridge Univ Press, 1988), etc.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ 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.

²² Andrew C. Nahm, *op.cit.*, p. 267.

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-ŏm (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.

²⁶ K. K. Lee, *op. cit.*, p.219.

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'yŏnch'an'wi(Korean History Compilation Committee), *Korean History* Vol.10, p.662-6.

²⁹ FAM89, p.47.

³⁰ D. H. Kim, *op.cit.*, p.445-7. The data came, originally, from the *Official Record of Choson Dynasty*.

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'ae* 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: *ŭi-hon*, *napch'ae*, and *yŏngch'in*. *Ŭi-hon* was the initial stage bringing word of a prospective marriage partner via match-maker, and *yŏngch'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.

Yi Nung-Hwa, *The Study on the Korean Woman* (Korean edition, 1927), p.53-61. SKFI, p.414-430. Akiba Takai, "Marriage Pattern in Korea," *Philosophy Review* (Tokyo University, Japanese edition, 1932), p.60.

³² Kim, *op.cit.*, p.435-8.

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.

⁴⁰ K. K. Lee, *op.cit.*, p.351-354.

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 Chŏnju 2.4 millions etc.

⁴⁴ Choi, *op.cit.*, p.748 - 753.

⁴⁵ K.B. Lee, *op.cit.*, p.252.

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.

¹ Philip Babcock Gove(ed), *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* (Mass.; G & C Merriam Company, 1976) Ernest W. Burgess, Harvey J. Locke, and Mary Margaret Thomas, *The Family; from tradition to companionship*, Fourth edition, 1971, p.7.; Elliot, F.R., *The Family: Change or Continuity ?* (Macmillan, 1986), Chpt 1.

² Catherine Marsh and Sara Arber, "Families and households in Modern Britain," *Families and Households; Division and Change* edited by the same authors(London: Macmillan Press, 1992), p.5.; S, Morioka et.al., *New Family Sociology* (Tokyo, 1987, Japanese edition), Chpt.1.

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

⁴ *ibid*, Chpt.2, 3, 4, and KIHASA, *30 Years of Population Policy* (1991).

⁵ W. E. Moore, *Social Change* (Prentice Hall, 1963); Jean Bourgeois Pichat, *Population Growth and Development* (Carnegie Fund, 1966); Steven, E. Beaver, *Demographic Transition Theory Reinterpreted* (Lexington Books, 1975); Daniel Noin, *La Transition Demographique dans le Monde* (Press Universitaires de France, 1983).

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.*

⁸ Du-Hun Kim, *Studies on the Korean Family* (Korean edition, 1985); Jae-Seok Choi, *Korean Family Studies* (Korean edition, 1985).

⁹ The discussions about the determinants of family size and population include; Richard A. Easterlin, "Toward a Socio-economic Theory of Fertility: A Survey of Recent Research on Economic Factors in American Fertility," in S.J. Behrman, Leslie Corsa, and Ronald Freedman(eds.), *Fertility and Family Planning: A World View*, University of Michigan Press, 1970, p.127-156; Ronald Freedman, "The Sociology of Human Fertility," *Current Sociology*, 1961, p.10-11; T. Paul Schultz, "Determinants of Fertility: a Micro-economic Model of Choice," in Ansley J.Coale(ed.), *Economic Factors in Population Growth*, Macmillan, 1976, p.89-135; Theodore W. Schultz, "The Value of Children: An Economic Perspective," *Journal of Political Economy*, 1973, 81, p.2-13.; George J. Stolnitz, "The Demographic Transition," in Ronald Freedman(ed.) *Population: the Vital Revolution*, Doubleday, 1964, p.33-34.; Ansley J.Coale, "The Decline of Fertility in Europe from the French Revolution to World War II," in S.J. Behrman, L. Corsa Jr. and Ronald Freedman(eds.), *Fertility and Family Planning*, University of Michigan Press, 1970, p.3-24.

¹⁰ For a brief understanding on the model of the demographic transition, refer to Donald J. Bogue, *Principles of Demography* (N.Y.: John Wiley, 1969), p.56.

¹¹ David M. Heer, "Economic development and fertility," *Demography* Vol.3, (1966), p.423-444; Daniel Noin, *op.cit.* Warren S. Thompson, "Population," *American Journal of Sociology* Vol.34 (1929), p.959-975; Daniel Bogue, *Principles of Demography* (Wiley, 1969).; and Dennis Wring, *Population and Society* (Random House, 1967).

¹² Robert Repetto, "Socio-economic influences on the fertility decline in Korea," *Economic Development, Population Policy, and Demographic Transition in the Republic of Korea* (Harvard Univ., 1981) p.140-142.

¹³ The idea of the demographic transition began as a descriptive generalisation, it has been theorised as the outcome of the socio-economic transformation of society resulting from industrialisation or, more generally, modernisation or, more specifically, rising living standards. The operationalisation of these terms is both theoretically controversial and technically complex. In very general terms evidence from developing countries is compatible with this framework. There are exceptions however and the association between demographic trends and economic growth is not at all clear cut. The correlation between growth rates and living standards is poor. Naturally, criticisms of the demographic transition both as historical generalisation and an explanatory theory have been extensive. These include Joaquin Anango Vila-Belda, "La Teoria de la Transicion y la Experiencia Historica," *Revista Espanola de Investigaciones Sociologicas*, 1980, 10, p.169-198; John C. Caldwell, *Theory of Fertility Decline*, Academic Press, 1982; Heer, *op.cit.*, 1966; W. Petersen, *Population*, Collier-Macmillan, 1975; Norman B. Ryder, "Fertility" in Philip M. Hauser and Otis Dudley Duncan(eds.), *The Study of Population: An Inventory and Appraisal*, University of Chicago Press, 1959, p.429-434; Julian L. Simon, "Income, Wealth and their Distribution," Chpt.2 in Ronald G. Ridker (eds.), *Population and Development*, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1976, p.36-76; Victor D'Souza, "Does Economic Development Necessarily Lead to a Decline in Population ? Some Contrary Evidence," *Journal of Sociological Studies*, 1986, 5, p.77-94; Michael S. Teitelbaum, "The Relevance of Demographic Transition Theory for Developing Countries," *Science*, 1975, 188, p.420-425, J. Weinstein, "Do we need a Theory of Demographic Transition ?" *Humboldt Journal of Social Relations*, 1980, 7, p.71-86.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Ki-Baik Lee, *A New History of Korea* (Harvard University Press, 1984) and Kwang-Kyu Lee, *The Historical Study on the Korean Family* (Korean edition, 1986).

¹⁶ Nigel Harris, *The End of the Third World* (Penguin, 1987), p.31-45.; Manuel Castells, "Four Asian Tigers with a Dragon Head: a comparative analysis of the state, economy, and society in the Asian Pacific rim," in Richard P.Appelbaum and Jeffrey Henderson (eds.), *States and Development in then Asian Pacific Rim* (Sage, 1992), Chpt.2.

¹⁷ Hyun-Seob Chang et. al., *The Family Transition in Korea* (KIHASA, Korean edition, 1986); KIPH, *op.cit.*

¹⁸ D. H. Kim, *op.cit.*, p.454.

¹⁹ H. S. Chang, *op.cit.*

²⁰ R. M. McIver, *Society* (Farrar and Rinehart, 1937).

²¹ See Talcott Parsons and Robert F. Bales, *Family, Socialisation and Interaction Process* (Routledge, 1956), Chpt.1; and Talcott Parsons, "The Social Structure of the Family" in R. Anshen(ed.) *The Family, Its Functional Destiny* (Harper, 1959), p.254-255; Talcott Parsons, "Some Considerations on the Theory of Social Change" in S.N. Eisenstadt(ed.) *Readings in Social Evolution and Development* (Pergamon, 1970), p.95-139.

²² W.J. Goode, *World Revolution and Family Pattern* (Free Press, 1963).

²³ See W.E. Moore, *Social Change* (Prentice Hall, 1963), p.106-7 also p.93.

²⁴ *ibid.* p.102.

²⁵ N. Smelser, "Toward a Theory of Modernisation" in A. Etzioni and E. Etzioni(eds.) *Social Change* (Basic Books, 1964), p.268-284.

²⁶ C. C. Harris, *The Family in Industrial Society* (Allen and Unwin, 1983), p.219; cf. Makoto Atoh "Family Change and Education" *Journal of Educational Sociology*, Vol. 48 (1991), p.21-41, for a comparable summary of the situation in Japan.

²⁷ Ezra Vogel, "Kinship Structure, Migration to the City, and Modernisation," in R.P. Dore(ed.), *Aspects of Social Change in Modern Japan* (Princeton University Press, 1967), p.91-111.

²⁸ Siu-Lun Wong, "The Applicability of Asian Family Values to Other Socio-Cultural Settings" in Peter L. Berger and Hsiu-Huang Michael Hsiao(eds.), *In Search of An East-Asian Development Model* (Transaction, 1988), p.134-154; see also M.J. Levy, "Contrasting Factors in the Modernisation of China and Japan" in S.S. Kuznets, W.E. Moore, and J.J. Spengler(eds.), *Economic Growth: Brazil, India, Japan* (Duke University Press, 1955).

²⁹ S.M. Greenfield, "Industrialisation and the Family in Sociological Theory," *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 67 (1961), p.312-322; M.F. Nimkoff and R. Middleton, "Types of Family and Types of Economy," *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 66 (1966), p.215-225.

³⁰ Peter Laslett, "Size and Structure of the Household in England over Three Centuries," *Population Studies*, Vol. 23 (1969), p.199-223; Peter Laslett, *Family Life and Illicit Love in Earlier Generations* (Cambridge University Press, 1977), Chpt.1; Alan Macfarlane, *The Origins of English Industrialisation* (Blackwell, 1978); and by the same author, *The Culture of Capitalism* (Blackwell, 1987).

³¹ J. S. Choi, *Study on the History of the Family in Korea* (Korean edition 1986); K. K. Lee, *op.cit.*

³² K B. Lee, *op.cit.*; and K K. Lee, *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.

³⁴ 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 %).

³⁵ H. S. Chang (1989), *op.cit.*; Dongno Kim, "The transformation of familism in Korean society: from cooperation to competition," *International Sociology* Vol.5 (1990), p.409-425.; Sook-Hyun Choi and Patricia M. Keith, "Are 'world's pain' cross-cultural ? Korean working class marriages," *Journal of Comparative Family Studies* Vol.22(1991), p.293-312.; Yoshihiko Kaneko and Yoshiteru Yamada, "Wives and mothers-in-law: potential for family conflict in post war Japan," *Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect* Vol.2 (1991), p.87-99.; Yoshinori Kumo, "Husbands and wives living in nuclear and stem family households in Japan," *Sociological Perspectives* Vol.33 (1990), p.397-417.

³⁶ Robert Repetto, *Economic Development, Population Policy and Demographic Transition in the Republic of Korea* (Harvard University Press, 1981).

³⁷ Ping-Chun Hsiung, "Family Structure and Fertility in Taiwan: An Extension and Modification of Caldwell's Wealth Flows Theory," *Journal of Population Studies*, 1988, 11, p.103-128.; Minhø Kuk, "Do Economic Variables Affect Fertility ? A Critical Review on the Income Theory and Relative Economic Theory," *Journal of the Population Association of Korea*, 1988, 11, p.131-145, Table 2.; Hyun-Seob Chang (1989), *op.cit.*

³⁸ J. S. Choi, *op.cit* (1985).

³⁹ Peter Laslett, *The World We Have Lost -further explored* (Routledge, 1988).; Raymond T. Smith, *Kinship and Class in the West Indies.*; C.C. Harris, *Kinship* (Open University Press, 1990).J. Goody, *Character of Kinship* (Cambridge University Press, 1974). etc.

⁴⁰ H. S. Chang, *op.cit* (1989); D. Kim, *op.cit.*; J. S. Choi, *op.cit*(1985).

⁴¹ D. Kim, *op.cit.*; Michael Anderson, *Family Structure in Nineteenth Century Lancashire* (Cambridge University Press, 1974).

⁴² Du Hun Kim surveyed 9,933 households in 1934 commissioned from the Japanese Colonial government. D. H. Kim, *op.cit.* p.356-74

⁴³ KIPH, *op.cit.*

⁴⁴ The discussions on the deviation and variation of family life include, Jon Bernardes, "Responsibilities in studying post-modern families," *Journal of Family Issues* Vol.14(1993), p.35-48.; by the same author, "Do we really know what the family is ?" in P. Close and R. Collins (eds.), *Family and Economy in Modern Society* (Macmillan, 1985), p.192-211.; D. Cheal, *Family and the State of Theory* (NY: Harvester Wheatsheaf, 1991). Gubrium, J.F. and Holstein, J.A., *What is Family ?* (CA: Mayfield, 1990). etc.

⁴⁵ The term is used interchangeably with the single household in this thesis.

⁴⁶ Andrew C. Nahm, *Korea, Tradition and Transformation: A History of the Korean People* (Western Michigan Univ.,1988), p.48.

⁴⁷ 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.*

⁵⁰ Korean Overseas Information Services, *A Handbook of Korea* (Seoul, 1990).

⁵¹ M. Anderson, *op.cit.*, D. Kim, *op.cit.*, and H. S. Chang, *op.cit.* (1989).

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

⁵³ J. Bernardes, (1993, 1985), D. Cheal, *op.cit.*(1991), Gubrium and Holstein, *op.cit.*(1990).

⁵⁴ Keilman, N., Kuijsten, A., and Vossen, A. (eds.), *Modelling Household Formation and Dissolution* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1988); Burnett, J., *A social History of Housing: 1815-1985* (London: Methuen, 1978).

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*.

⁵⁶ Chul Koh, "Population Growth and housing," in KIPH, *Population Probles and Their Counter-Measures in Korea*.(Korean edition, 1987), p.143-160.

⁵⁷ KIPH, *Internal Migration and Socio-economic Development* (Korean edition, 1986), Chapter 2.

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.*

⁶¹ Across all groups, half of all households enjoy the space of two or more rooms per person in 1991. HMSO, *Social Trends 23* (London, 1993), p.116.

⁶² SIIK, p.261 and 377.; Eurostat, *A Social Portrait of Europe* (Statistical Office of the European Communities, 1991), p.121.; Miura, J., "Family and Housing," in Osaki, B. et. al., *Report of National Survey to Modern Family Life* (Japanese University All Science Institute, Japanese edition, 1989).

Chapter 5

¹ Refer to 3.4.2 of Chapter 3 of this thesis; and Dongno Kim, "The transformation of familism in modern Korean society: from cooperation to competition," *International Sociology* Vol. 5 (1990), p.409-425.; Baker, H. V. R., *Chinese Family and Kinship* (N.Y.: Columbia University Press, 1979).; Du-Hun Kim, *The Study on the Korean Family Institution* (Korean edition, 1985).; Kwang Kyu Lee, *Korean Family and Clan* (Korean edition, 1990). C. C. Harris, *Kinship* (Open University Press, 1990).; Fortes, M., *Kinship and the Social Order* (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1970).; Gellner, E., *The Concept of Kinship* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1973).; Needham, R., *Rethinking Family and Marriage* (London: Tavistock, 1971).

² Harris, C. C., *The Family and Industrial Society* (London: Allen and Unwin, 1983).; Parsons, T., *The Structure of Social Action* (Glencoe: Free Press, 1949).; Weber, M., *Economy and Society: An Outline of Interpretative Sociology* edited by G. Roth and C. Wittich (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1978).; Goode, W. J., *World Revolution and Family Pattern* (N.Y.: The Free Press, 1970).; Skolnick, A.S. and Skolnick, J.H., *Family in Transition* 5th edition ((Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1986).; Leslie, G. R., *The Family in Social Context* (London: Oxford University Press, 1967).

³ Ki-Baik Lee, *A New History of Korea* (Harvard University Press, 1984).

⁴ See Talcott Parsons and Robert F. Bales, *Family, Socialisation and Interaction Process*, (Routledge, 1956), Chpt.1; and Talcott Parsons, "The Social Structure of the Family" in R. Anshen(ed.) *The Family, Its Functional Destiny*, (Harper, 1959), p.254-255; Talcott Parsons, "Some Considerations on the Theory of Social Change" in S.N. Eisenstadt(ed.) *Readings in Social Evolution and Development*, (Pergamon, 1970), p.95-139.

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.*

⁶ Many modernisation theorists assumed a weakness of kinship relationship in the process of modernisation. Those include W.J. Goode, *op.cit.*; W.E. Moore, *Social Change*, (Prentice Hall, 1963).; N. Smelser, "Toward a Theory of Modernisation" in A. Etzioni and E. Etzioni(eds.) *Social Change*, (Basic Books, 1964), p.268-284.; C. C. Harris, *op.cit.* (1983); cf. Makoto Atoh "Family Change and Education" *Journal of Educational Sociology*, Vol 48 (1991). For the discussions against the modernisation theories, Ezra Vogel, "Kinship Structure, Migration to the City, and Modernisation," in R.P. Dore(ed.), *Aspects of Social Change in Modern Japan*, (Princeton University Press, 1967).; Siu-Lun Wong, "The Applicability of Asian Family Values to Other Socio-Cultural Settings" in Peter L. Berger and Hsiu-Huang Michael Hsiao(eds.), *In Search of An East-Asian Development Model*, (Transaction, 1988).; see also M.J. Levy, "Contrasting Factors in the Modernisation of China and Japan" in S.S. Kuznets, W.E. Moore, and J.J. Spengler(eds.), *Economic Growth: Brazil, India, Japan*, (Duke University Press, 1955).; S.M. Greenfield, "Industrialisation and the Family in Sociological Theory," *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 67(1967), p.312-322; M.F. Nimkoff and R. Middleton, "Types of Family and Types of Economy," *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 66 (1960), p.215-225.

⁷ Shin-a Daily (11th November 1977).

⁸ Lukes, S., *Power, A Radical Review* (London: Macmillan, 1974).; and by the same author, "Power and authority," in T. Bottomore and R. Nisbet (eds.), *A*

History of Sociological Analysis (N.Y.: Basic Books, 1978).; Weber, M., *op.cit.*; Barnard, A. and Good, A., *Research Practices in the Study of Kinship* (London and Orlando: Academic Press, 1984).; Bohannan, P. and Middleton, J. (ed.), *Kinship and Social Organisation* (N.Y.: Natural History Press, 1968).; Graburn, N. (ed.), *Readings in Kinship and Social Structure* (N.Y.: Harper and Row, 1971).; Noble, T., *Structure and Change in Modern Britain* ((London: Batsford Academic and Educational Ltd.,1981).

⁹ K.K. Lee, *op.cit* (1986, 1990).

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*.

¹³ Moore, W. E., *op.cit.*; Laslett, P., *The World We Have Lost - further explored* (Routledge, 1988).; and by the same author, *Family Life and Illicit Love in Earlier Generations* (Cambridge University Press, 1977).

¹⁴ Dongno Kim, *op.cit*.

¹⁵ Berger S.(ed.), *Organising Interest in Western Europe: Pluralism, Corporatism and the Transformation of Politics* (Cambridge University Press, 1981). Olson, M., *The Logic of Collective Action* (M.A.: Harvard University Press, 1965).; Himmelstrand, U. (ed.), *Spontaneity and Planning in Social planning* (CA: Sage, 1981). Mayer, R. H., *Social Planning and Social Change* (NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1972).

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.

¹⁷ Hart, H., *The Concept of Law* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1961).; Hunt, A., *The Sociological Movement in Law* (London: Macmillan, 1978).; Kamenka, E., et.al, (ed.), *Law and Society* (NY.: St. Martins, 1980).; Twining, W., *Legal Theory and Common Law* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1986).; Watson, A., *The Civil Law Tradition* (MA: Harvard University Press, 1981).; Finch, J., *Family Obligations and Social Change* (Polity, 1989).; Lopata, H.Z., *In-Law and the Concept of Family* (XXVI International CFR Seminar, 1991).; Ramsey, S. and Masson, J. M., "Stepparent support of stepchildren: a comparative analysis of policies and problems in the American and English experience," *Syracuse Law Review* Vol. 36, p.659-714.; Sosson J., "The Legal Status of Step-Families" (VIIth International Society on Family Law, 1991).; Gysel, M. and Van Houte, J., "Belgian Law and the tendency toward individualisation in marriage and family," (Working paper, 1989).

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.

¹⁹ Hey, D., *The Oxford Guide to Family History* (Oxford University Press, 1993).; Ballweg, J. A., "Extensions of meaning and use for kinship terms," *American Anthropologist* Vol. 71 (1969), p.84-87.; Gubrium, J. F. and Buckholt, D. R., "Fictive family: everyday usage, analytic and human service consideration," *American Anthropologists* Vol.84 (1982), p.878-885.; Trost, J., *What is in a Surname ?* (Family Reports 19, Uppsala University, 1991).

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

²¹ 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 upto fifth generations, i.e. father, grandfather, grand-grand father, grand-grand-grandfather, and grand-grand-grand-grandfather. They are the object for the ancestral rituals which demand whole kinship members participate to worship.

²² The most distinguished issues in the communication among kins in the West are discussions on stepfamilies. They include Alford, R. D., "Intimacy and disputing styles within kin and non-kin relationships," *Journal of Family Issues* Vol. 3 (1982), p.361-374.; Bahr, H. M., and Nye, F. I., "The kinship role in a contemporary community: perceptions of obligations and sanctions," *Journal of Comparative Family Studies* Vol. 5 (1974), p.17-25.; Bray, J. H., and Berger, S. H., "Non-custodial fathers and parental grandparent relationships in stepfamilies," *Family Relations* Vol. 39 (1990), p.414-419.; Burgoyne, J. and Clark, D., "Reconstituted families," in R. Rapoport, et.al. (ed.), *Families in Britain* (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1982).; Filinson, R., "Relationship in stepfamilies: an examination of alliances," *Journal of Comparative Family Studies* Vol.17 (1986), p.43-61.; Goldstein, H. S., "Reconstituted families: the second marriage and its children," *Psychiatric Quarterly* Vol. 48 (1974), p.443-440.; Rosser, C. and Harris, C., *The Family and Social Change: a study of kinship and family in a South Wales Town* (London, 1983).Wilson, K. L., et.al., "Step fathers and step children: an exploratory analysis from two national survey," *Journal of Marriage and the Family* Vol. 37 (1975), p. 526-536.

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.

²⁴ G. Murdock, *Social Structure* (Free Press, 1949). p.95 and B. Adams, *The Family: A Sociological Interpretation* (Chicago, 1980), p.317.

²⁵ K. B. Lee, *op.cit.*

²⁶ Many scholars discussed the family as an institution. They include Key, E., *Love and Marriage* (London: Free Press, 1949).; Murdock, G. P., *Social Structure* (London: Macmillan, 1949).; Parsons, T., *The Social System* (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1951).; Poponoe, D., *Disturbing the Nest: Family Change and Decline in Modern Societies* (NY: Aldine de Gruyter, 1988). Cherlin, A., *Marriage, Divorce, Remarriage* (MA: Harvard University Press, 1982).; Murdock, G., "Family stability in non-European cultures," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* Vol.5 (1950), p.195-201.; Stone, L., *The Family, Sex and Marriage* (NY: Harper and Roe, 1977). and by the same author, *Road to*

Divorce: England 1530-1987 (Oxford University Press, 1992).; Whyte, M. K., *The Status of Women in Preindustrial Societies* (1978).;

²⁷ Linton C. Freedman, "Marriage without love, mate selection in non-western societies," in R. Winch edited *Mate Selection: A Study of Complementary Needs* (N.Y., 1950), p.20-39. William N. Stepenes, *The Family in Cross-Cultural Perspective* (N.Y., 1963), p.198-99.

²⁸ Hey, D., *op.cit.*

²⁹ Firth, R., "Introduction to family and kin ties in Britain and their sociological importance," *British Journal of Sociology* Vol.XII (1961).; Allen, G. A., *The Sociology of Friendship and Kinship* (Allen and Unwin, 1979).

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

³¹ Young, M., and Willmott, P., *Family and Kinship in East London* (Penguin, 1962).; Kerr, M., *The People of Ship Street* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1958).; Townsend, P. *The Family Life of Old People* (Penguin, 1963).; Stacey, M. and Murcott, A., *Power, Persistence and Change* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1975).

³² Boye, A., et.al., "Marriage law and practice in the Sahal," *Studies in Family Planning* Vol. 22 (1991), p.343-349.; Schellekens, J., "Determinants of marriage patterns among farmers and agricultural labours in two eighteenth century Dutch villages," *Journal of Family History* Vol.16 (1991), p.139-155.; Laslett, P. (1988), *op.cit.*

³³ Davis, K. and Blake, J., "Social structure and fertility: an analytic framework," in W. J. Goode, *Readings on the Family and Society.*; Gittins, D. *Fair Sex - Family Size and Structure 1900-39* (London: Hutchinson, 1982).; Wilson-Davis, K., "Fertility and family planning in the Irish Republic," *Journal of Bio-social Science* Vol.14 (1982), p.343-358.

³⁴ United Nations, *First Marriage: Patterns and Determinants* (NY.: Dept. of International Economic and Social Affairs, 1988).; Bongaarts, J., Bunch, T., and Wachter, K., *Family Demography - Method and Their Applications* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1987).; Bumpass, L., "Age at marriage as a variable in socio-economic differential in fertility," *Demography* Vol. 6 (1969). p.45-54.; Fawcett, J. T., *Psychological determinants of nuptiality* (IUSSP: International Population Conference, 1974).; Han-Kyu Song, *Family Changes in Modernizing Korea* (Washington: The American University PhD dissertation, 1978).

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.

³⁶ Coleman, D. and Salt, J., *The British Population* (Oxford University Press, 1992).; Coleman, D. and Schofield, R., *The State of Population Theory* (NY.: Basil Blackwell, 1988).; Sung-Hyun Han, *A Study on the Induced Abortion* (KIPH, Korean edition, 1974).; Tietze, C. and Sarah, "Abortion," *Scientific American* Vol.220 (1969).

³⁷ Burgess, E. W., Locke, H. J. and Thomes, M. M., *The Family* 4th edition (Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1971).; Catton, W. R., "A comparison of mathematical models for the effect of residential propinquity on mate selection," *American Sociological Review* Vol.29 (1964).; Winch, R. W., *Mate Selection: A Study of Complementary Needs* (NY.: Harper and Brothers, 1958).; and by the same author, *The Modern Family* 2nd edition (Holt Reinhart, 1963).; Katz, A. M. and Hill, R., "Residential propinquity and marital selection: a review of theory, method and fact," *Marriage and Family Living* Vol.20 (1958), p.27-34.

³⁸ Earnest E. Burgess, Harvey J. Locke, Mary M. Thomes, *The Family*. 4th edition (Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., 1971), p.302.

³⁹ Places were divided, according to the administrative division, into village level in the rural areas and district level in the cities.

⁴⁰ J. S. Choi (1986), p.371

⁴¹ Rubin, G. "The traffic in women: notes on the 'political economy' of sex," R.R. Reiter (ed.), *Toward an Anthropology of Women* (1975).; Engels, F., *The Origin of Family, Private Property, and the State* (Lorence and Wishart, 1988).; Lee, R. and Daly, "Men's domination and women's oppression: the question of origin," M. Kaufman (ed.), *Beyond Patriarchy* (Oxford University Press, 1987).; Waley, S., "Theorizing Patriarchy" *Sociology* Vol.23 (1989). etc.

⁴² EPB, *Social Indicators in Korea* (1990), p.389.

⁴³ Chong-ja Kong, "A Study of the Marriage Pattern Among the Families of the Big Companies" (PhD thesis, E-Hwa Women's Univ., 1989). For a reference to the class discussion by William Domhoff, see his book, *Who Rules America?* (N.J.:Prentice-Hall, 1967).

⁴⁴ 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.

⁴⁵ Choson Daily News, 3rd January 1990, p.1.

⁴⁶ Since the first introduction by C. H. Hamiltom in 1936, the concept of the family life cycle was discussed quite frequently to achieve the quantification. P. Glick was the first scholar who quantified the concept into 6 stages: initial childless stage, childbearing stage, intermediate stage, launching stage, post-parental stage, and widowhood etc. Since then endless effort followed to refine the concept according to the different aspects. E. M. Duval, C. C. Harris, Stacey, P. R. Uhlenberg, A. J. Norton, J. Trost, and very recently S. Krishnamoorthy are those who devoted themselves to the refinement of the qualification. Among them the author borrowed the concept from the WHO definition which was based on the model of P. C. Glick and R. Parke Jr. Glick and Parke, "New approaches in studying the life cycle of the family," *Demography* Vol.2(1965), p.187-202: WHO, *Health and the Family; Studies on the Demography of Family Life Cycles and Their Health Implication*(Geneva, 1978): C. M. Young, *The Family Life Cycle* (Australian National Univ.,1977): A. J. Norton, "The family life cycle," *Selected Studies in Marriage and the Family* edited by R. F. Winch and G. B. Spanier(N.Y.,1974), p.162-70.: E. M. Duvall, *Marriage and Family Development*(N.Y., 1977).

⁴⁷ A. J. Norton, "The family life cycle updated," in *Selected Studies in Marriage and the Family* (N.Y., 1974) edited by Winch and G. B. Spencer; p.162-170.; H. S.

Shryock et al, *The Methods and Materials of Demography* (N.Y., 1976), p.161-175.

⁴⁸ Allatt, p. et.al, *Women and the Life Cycle* (Macmillan, 1987).; Browning, H. and Herberger, L., *The Normative Life Cycle of the Nuclear Family* (WHO, 1978).; Cohen, G., *Social Change and Life Course* (London: Tavistock, 1987).; Lee, M. D., "Life Span Structure: exploration and speculations," *Human relations* Vol.38 (1985), p.623-642.;

⁴⁹ Easterbrooks, M. A., *Toddler development in a family context* (PhD thesis: University of Michigan, 1982).; Feldman, H., *The Effects of Children on the Family* (MA.: Michel, 1971).; Feldman, H. and Rogoff, Correlates of changes in marital satisfaction with the birth of the first child (1963).; Lee, C., *The Growth and Development of Children* (London: Longman, 1984).; Newson, J., *Patterns of Infant Care in an Urban Community* (Pelican, 1963).Schram, R. W., "Marital satisfaction over the family life cycle: a critique and proposal," *Journal of Marriage and Family* Vol. 41 (1971), p.7-12.

⁵⁰ Elder, G. H. and Rockwell, R. C., "Marital timing in women's life patterns," *Journal of Family History* Vol. 1 (1976), 34-53.; Raush, H. L., "Adaptation to the First Years of Marriage," *Psychiatry* Vol.26 (1963), p.368-380.; Williams, C. C., et.al., "Pregnancy and life change," *Journal of Psychosomatic research* Vol.19 (1975), p.123-129.

⁵¹ Clausen, J. A., "The life course of individuals," *Aging and Society* Vol. 34(1972), p.457-515.; Hagestad, G. O. and Burton, L. M., "Grandparenthood, life context and family development," *American Behavioural Scientist* Vol.29(1986), p.471-484.; Spence, D. and Lonner, T., "The empty nest : a transition within motherhood," *Family Coordinator* Vol. 20 (1971), p.369-375.

Chapter 6

¹ See R. Linton, *The Study of Man* (N.Y.; Appelton-Century-Crofts, 1963), p.114. and R. H. Turner, "Some Family Determinants of Ambition," *Sociology and Social Research* 40 (July 1962), p.397-411, "Strategy for developing an integrated role theory," *Humbolt Journal of Social Relations*, Vol.7 (1979), p.114-122.; J. H. Turner, *A Theory of Social Interaction* (CA: Stanford Univ. Press, 1988); and by the same author, *The structure of Sociological Theory*, 5th edition (CA: Stanford Univ. Press, 1991), p.18-23.; Biddle, B. S., *Role Theory: Expectations, Identities and Behaviour* (NY: Academic Press, 1979); Heiss, J., "Social roles," in *Social Psychology: Sociological Perspectives*, edited by M. Rosenberg and R. H. Turner (1981); Merton, R.K., "Roleset: problems in sociological theory," *British Journal of Sociological Theory*, Vo.8 (1957), p.106-120.; Levinson, D.J. et al., *The Seasons of a Man's Life* (NY: Knopf, 1978); Goode, W.J., "A theory of role strain," *American Sociological Review*, Vol.25(1960), p.483-496.

² Many scholars devoted study to the role structure in the family in the fashion of social survey in the 1970s and the 80s. Below are a few of them, they include; Sook-Jae Mun, "The influence of the culture to home management behaviour," *Journal of Korean Association of Home Economics*, Vol.42(1980), p.21-28.; Nam-Jei Han, "Role change in the Korean family," *Industrial Society and Development of Our Home* (Korea Women's Development Institute, 1983).; Jae-Sok Choi, "The role structure of Korean rural families," *Journal of Chindan Association* Vol.32(1969).; English editions include, Berheide, C.W., "Women's work in the home: seems like old times," *Marriage and Family Review*, Vol.7 (1984), p.37-55.; Close, P. and Collins, R., *Domestic Labour and Patriarchy: the implications of a*

study in the north-east England, p.31-47.; Conran, S., *Superwoman: Everwoman's Book of Household Management* (Harmondworth: Penguin, 1977).; Ericksen, J.A. et.al., "The division of family roles," *Journal of Marriage and Family* Vol.16(1979), p.301-313, etc.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Bernardes, J., and Watson, P., "Participative fatherhood," *Marriage Guidance* (1984), p.18-21.; Cronenwett, L.R., "Father participation in child care: a critical review," *Research in Nursing and Health* Vol.5 (1982), p.63-72.; Haas, L., "Parental sharing of child care tasks in Sweden," *Journal of Family Issues* Vol.3(1982), p.389-412.; Helterine, M., "The emergence of modern motherhood: motherhood in England 1899-1959," *International Journal of Women's Studies* Vol.3.(1980), 590-614; Rowe, M.P., "Childcare for the 1980s-traditional sex roles or androgyny," *Women into Wives*(Chapman and Gates, 1977), p.169-193.; Tivers, J., *Women Attached: the daily lives of women with young children* (London: Croom Helm, 1985), etc.

⁶ 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.

⁷ The EPB asked the question to parents of each household. So the statistics are parents' normative expectations.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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*

Mid-life: Past Experience and Present Change (Macmillan, 1987).; Udry, J.R. and Hall, M., "Marital role segregation and social networks in middle class and middle aged couples," *Journal of Marriage and Family Life* (1965), p.392-395. Nilson, L.B., "The social standing of a housewife," *Journal of Family and Marriage* (1978), p.541-548. etc.

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.

performers	whole country			urban areas			rural areas		
	stem		nucl	stem		nucl	stem		nucl
	M	D	W	M	D	W	M	D	W
responsibility for savings;									
interviewee			68.0			75.2			49.8
daughter-in-law	36.2	50.5		35.8	56.5		36.7	43.0	
husband	17.6	18.2	11.5	16.7	16.9	9.8	19.0	19.8	15.8
mother-in-law	11.1			14.2	8.4			4.1	
no savings	27.6	20.4	18.2	24.2	15.6	12.4	32.9	26.4	32.7
others	7.5	10.9	2.3	9.1	2.6	2.6	12.4	6.7	1.7
responsibility for buying daily consumption goods;									
interviewee			96.0			96.7			94.3
daughter-in-law	70.0	85.8		68.3	85.7		72.5	86.0	
husband	3.0	2.2	2.9	4.1	1.9	2.3	1.3	2.5	4.5
mother-in-law	24.1	10.5		25.2	12.3		23.8	8.3	
others	2.9	1.5	1.1	2.4	0.1	1.0	2.4	3.2	1.2
income earning responsibility;									
interviewee			33.2			29.5			42.2
daughter-in-law	24.1	33.5		22.8	31.8		26.3	35.5	
husband	53.2	59.3	60.7	56.9	61.0	64.2	47.5	57.0	51.9
mother-in-law	9.9	2.5		8.1	2.6		12.5	2.5	
father-in-law	10.8	2.5		9.8	1.9		12.5	3.3	
others	2.0	6.2	6.1	2.4	2.7	6.3	1.2	1.7	5.9
responsibility for buying or selling the family house or apartment;									
interviewee			19.6			20.1			18.3
daughter-in-law	5.4	9.1		4.9	9.7		6.3	8.3	
husband	57.1	64.0	77.5	54.5	60.4	77.3	61.3	68.6	77.8
mother-in-law	9.9	4.7		11.4	5.2		7.5	4.1	
father-in-law	26.1	20.0		26.8	22.1		23.8	17.4	
others	1.5	2.2	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.1	1.6	3.9

stem : stem family household, nucl : nuclear family household, D : response of daughter-in-law, M : response of mother-in-law, W : response of the interviewee women

¹¹ For the reference to the role structure by gender, refer to footnote 2, 9. In addition it includes, Evans, M., *The Woman Question - readings on the subordination of women* (Fontana, 1982); Gittins, D. *Fair Sex - Family Size and Structure 1900-39* (London: Hutchinson, 1982).; Henwood, M. et al., *Inside the Family : Changing Roles of Men and Women* ((London: Family Policy Studies Centre, 1987); Janeway, E., *Man's World, Woman's Place: A Study in Social Mythology* (Penguin, 1977); Keith P.M., and Brubaker, T.H., "Male household work and in later life: a look at masculinity and marital relationships," *Family Coordinator* Vol.28 (1979), p.497-502.; Oppenheimer, V.K., "The sociology of women's economic role in the family," *American Sociological Review* Vol.42(1977), p.387-406.

¹² For the reference to role conflict refer to these publications below: Keith P.M. and Schafer, R.P., "Housework, disagreement, and depression among younger and older couples," *American Behavioural Scientist* Vol.29 (1986), p.405-422; Krause, N., "Conflicting sex role expectations, housework dissatisfaction, and depressive symptoms among full-time housewives," *Signs* Vol.9(1983), p.1115-1125.; Olson, L.T., *The Impact of Housework on Child Care and the Role Conflict between the Two* (PhD thesis: Northwestern Univ., 1978).; And particularly for the conflicts arising among dual career family, the reference includes, Aldous, P. *Two Paychecks: Life in dual Earner Families* (sage, 1982).; Feldman-Rotman, S. and Vallacher, R.R., "The dual profession family and children's sex role preferences," *International Journal of Sociology of the Family* Vol. 12 (1982), p.265-273.; Lewis, S. et.al., *Dual Earner Families: International Perspectives* (London:Sage, 1992).; Moore, K. et.al., "Working wives and mothers," *Marriage and Family Review* Vol.7(1984), p.77-98.;Rapoport, R., *Dual Career Families re-examined*, 2nd edition (London: Robertson, 1976).; Rice, M.S., *Working Class Wives: a classic account of women's lives in the 1930s* (London: Virago, 1981).

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.

¹⁴ The study on the power structure in the family has been carried out both by feminist approaches and by interactionist approaches under a title of role study. The study includes, F. Ivan Nye and Felix M. Berardo, *The Family: Its Structure and Interaction* (N.Y. Macmillan Publishing Co.,1973), p.296-297; D.M.Wolfe, "Power and Authority in the Family," in D. Cartwright, *Studies in Social Power* (Michigan Univ. Press, 1959); E.W.Burgess, H.J.Locke, and M.M.Thomas, *The American Book* (1963), p.3-4. The latest references include, Bernard, J., "The good-provider role: its rise and fall, " in *Family in Transition* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1986) edited by A. S. Skolnick and J. H. Skolnick; McConaghy, N. & Silove, D., "Do sex-linked behaviours in children influence relationships with their parents ?" *Archives of Sexual Behaviour* Vol.21, No.2 (1992), p.469-479.; Perry-Jenkins, Maureen, Seery, et.al., "Linkages between women's provider-role attitudes, psychological well-being, and family relationships," *Psychology of Women Quarterly* Vol16 No.3(1992), p.311-329.; Henry, C.S., Ceglian, C.P., & Matthews, "The role behaviours, role meanings, and grandmothering styles of grandmothers and stepgrandmothers: perceptions of the middle generation," *Journal of Divorce and Remarriage* Vol.17, No.3(1992), p.1-22; Rotchie, L.D., "Family communication patterns: an epistemic analysis and conceptual reinterpretation," *Communication Research* Vol.18, No.4(1991), p.548-565.; Heaton, T.B., & Albreicht, L., "Stable unhappy marriages," *Journal of Marriage and the Family* Vol.53, No.3(1991), p.747-758.;Kelley, D.L., & Burgoon, J.K., "Understanding marital satisfaction and couple type as functions of relational expectations," *Human Communication research* Vol.18 (1991), p.40-69.

¹⁵ Bott, E., *Family and Social Network* (Tavistock, 1971). Noble, T., *Structure and Change in Modern Britain* (London: Batsford Academic and Educational Ltd, 1981) Chapter 4; R.O.Blood Jr. and D.M.Wolfe, *Husbands and Wives: The Dynamics of Married Living* (Free Press, 1960) Chapter 2.

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

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⁵ Kwong, P., *op.cit.*; Kwon, T. H., *op.cit.*; Chang, Y., et. al., *op.cit.*; Ooyama, T. et.al. (eds.), *The Family: Structure and Function of the Family* (Japanese edition, 1986).; Morioka, S., *The Theory on the Family Cycle* (Japanese edition, 1973).

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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.*

¹¹ Choson Daily News, 19th September 1989.

¹² Chin, Y., *Resident Housing Satisfaction in Multifamily Housing Environment in Korea* (PhD thesis: Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1990).Miron, J. R., "Household formation, affordability, and housing policy," *Population Research and Policy Review* Vol. 8 (1989), p.55-77.

¹³ Cherlin, A., *Marriage, Divorce, Remarriage* (MA: Harvard University Press, 1982).; Murdock, G., "Family stability in non-European cultures," *Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science* Vol. 5 (1950), p.195-201.; Stone, L., *The Family, Sex and Marriage* (NY: Harper and Row, 1977).; Whyte, M. K., *The Status of Women in Preindustrial Society* (London: Tavistock, 1978).

¹⁴ Du Hun Kim, *Study on the Korean Family Institution* (1985), p.523-31.

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¹⁸ Harris, *op.cit.*; and by the same author, *The Family in Industrial Society* (Allen and Unwin, 1983).; Laslett, P., *Family Life and Illicit Love in Earlier Generations* (Cambridge University Press, 1977).; Macfarlane, A., *The Origins of English Industrialisation* (Blackwell, 1978).; Kim, D., *op.cit.*

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²³ KOIS, *op.cit.*, p.493, and UNESCO report by Brandt and Lee (1979) p.16.

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²⁵ Ministry of Home Affairs, *Saemaul Movement* (Korean edition, 1974), p.52-53.

²⁶ KOIS, *op.cit.*, p.493-494. and UNESCO report, p.33-37.

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²⁸ KIPH, *Internal Migration and Socio-economic Development - Secondary Analysis of National Migration Survey* (Korea Institute for Population and Health, 1986).; KIHASA, *30 Years of Population Policy* (Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs, Korean edition, 1991).

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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.*

³⁴ UNESCO Report, *op.cit.*; Wang, I. K., *Rural Development Studies: Korea and Developing Countries* (Seoul National University Press, Korean edition, 1986).; Whang, I. J., *Management of Rural Change in Korea* (Seoul National University Press, Korean edition, 1981).; Park, K. H., *The Changing Korea Village* (Royal Asiatic Society: Korean edition, 1975).

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³⁶ Ministry of Home Affairs, *op.cit.*

³⁷ UNESCO report, *op.cit.*

³⁸ Ki-Baik Lee, *op.cit.*; Lee, K. K., *op.cit.* (1986).; Bahr, H. M. and Nye, F. I., "The Kinship Role in a Contemporary Community: Perception of Obligations and Sanctions," *Journal of Comparative Family Studies* Vol. 5 (1971), p. 17-25.

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.*

⁴² Emile Durkheim showed excellent analysis on the function and attributes of law in terms of norm in human life. It includes, *The Rules of Sociological Method* (1895), *Suicide* (1897). Also discussion on the attributes of law includes Hart, H., *The Concept of Law* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1961).; Renner, K., *The Institutions of Private Law and Their Social Functions* translated by A. Schwartzshield and edited with introduction and notes by O. Kahn-Freund (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1949).; Twining, W., *Legal Theory and Common Law* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1986).; Watson, A., *The Civil Law Tradition* (MA: Harvard University Press, 1981).

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)

⁴⁴ Bae, K. S., *Women and the Law* (Korean edition, 1988).; Kim, Y. H., *Legal Theory on Kinship and Inheritance* (Korean edition, 1988).; Chu-Soo Kim, *The Law on Relatives and Inheritance* (Korean edition, 1989), Chapter 1.

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.*

⁴⁷ The Women's News (12th September 1989), p.49.; Chung, S. W., *op.cit.*; Matielli, S., *Virtues in Conflict: Tradition and the Korean Woman Today* (Royal Asiatic Society, Korean edition, 1977).

⁴⁸ Chang-T'ae Kum, *Social Change and Religion in Korea* (Korean edition, 1987), Chapter 1 and EPB, *Social Indicators in Korea* (1990).

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.

⁵⁰ Kim, Q. Y., "Korea's Confucian Heritage and social changes," *Journal of Developing Societies* Vol. 4 (1988), p. 255-269.;

⁵¹ Foucault, M., *Discipline and Punish* (London: Allen Lane, 1977).; Hunt, A., *Sociological Movement in Law* (London: Macmillan, 1978).; Kamenka, et.al (eds.), *Law and Society: The Crisis in Legal Ideals* (NY: St. Martins, 1980).; Bae, K. S., *op.cit.*; Kim, C. S., *op.cit.*

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

⁵³ Tae Kil Kim, "The Family and familism in Korea," *Student's Family Study* Vol. 8 (Sukmyung Women's University, Korean edition, 1974), p.86-88.; Park, Byung-Ho, Korean Familism and Chinese Familism, *Plaza* (Korean edition, 1982), p.57-63.

⁵⁴ Kwang-kyu Lee, *op.cit.* (1986)., C. S. Kim, *op.cit.*; K. S. Bae, *op.cit.*; Chae Sok Choi, *The Korean Family Studies* (Korean edition, 1985).

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 subjection 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 subjection. 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

thought them Confucian. Maru-yama, Masao., *Philosophy of Japan* (Japanese edition, 1961), p.1-66. and J.H. Mun, "Attributes of the familism and economic development - a comparison of Korea and Japan," in *Yonsei Sociology* Vol. 9 (Korean edition, 1989), p.121-149.

⁵⁶ Bae, K. S., *op.cit.*

⁵⁷ Kwang Kyu Lee, *The Historical Study on the Korean Family* (Korean edition, 1986).; Du Hon Kim, *The Study on the Korean Family Institution* (Korean edition, 1985).; Chae Sok Choi, *The Study on the History of Korean Family Institution* (Korean edition, 1986).

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.

⁵⁹ Bae, K. S., *op.cit.*; Park, Y. H., *Women of the Yi Dynasty* (Sukmyung Women's University Press, 1986).; Mattielli, s., *op.cit.*

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.*

⁶³ The Women's News (12th September 1989).; Song Suk Kim, "The contents and issues in the revised family law," *Women Studies* Vol.26 (1990), p.119-148.

⁶⁴ The Women's News and Kim, S. S., *op.cit.*

⁶⁵ The Women's News and Kim, S. S., *op.cit.*

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⁶⁷ The Women's News and Kim, S. S., *op.cit.*

Chapter 8

¹ *Se-Ke Daily* (6th Apr., 1989), p.15.

² Joonho Kim et. al., *A Study of Korean Juvenile Delinquency* (Korea Institute of Criminology, Korean edition, 1990).; Nam Jae Han, *A Study of Modern Korean Family* (Korean edition, 1989).; Byung Jae Choen, "Adolescents and Formal Education," *Where Korean Society is Going* (Korean edition, 1983), p.201-220.; Young Shin Park and Hak Soo Kim, "A Survey on Family Life : a special edition in commemoration of 32 years of Han Kuk Daily," in *Han Kuk Daily* (8th, 15th 23th of June 1986).; Fine, M. A. and Kurdek, L. A., "The adjustment of

adolescents in stepfather and stepmother families," *Journal of Marriage and Family* Vol. 54 (1992), p.725-736.; Song, Y. I., "Asian American women as a result of divorce: depressive affect and changes in social support," *Journal of Divorce and Remarriage* Vol. 14 (1991), p.219-230.; Waite, L. J. and Lillard, L. A., "Children and marital dissolution," *American Journal of Sociology* Vol. 96 (1991), p.930-953.; Parish, T. S., "Ratings of self and parents by youth: Are they affected by family status, gender, and birth order?" *Adolescence* Vol. 26 (1991), p.105-112.

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.

year	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991
rate	5.9	6.1	5.9	4.4	8.7	9.5

For reference the UK. allocated 3 per cent of Public expenditure for housing in 1991. Foreign and Commonwealth Office, *Britain 1991: an official handbook* (London: HMSO, 1991).

⁴ Se-Ke Daily (30th nMarch 1989).; Korean Gallup, *Debate on the Fertility* surveyed by the Korea Survey (Gallup) Polls Ltd. from Feb. to Oct. 1989 sponsored by the Korea Broading System (unpublished).

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 SIIK (1992), p.307. EPB has produced data on methods of provoding 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.

⁸ Yong Mo Kim, *A Study on the Korean Family Policy* (Korean edition, 1990).; by the same author, *An Autonomous Search for a Social Welfare* (Korean edition, 1986).; Hwa Soon Byon et. al., *A Study on Korean Family Policy* (Korean Institute for Women Development, Korean edition, 1990).; KOIS (Korean Overseas Information Service), *A Handbook of Korea* (1990).

⁹ KOIS, *op.cit.*, p.467.

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.

¹² KOIS, *op.cit.*, p.473.

¹³ MOHASA, *Health and Society* (1989).

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

¹⁵ KOIS, *op.cit.*

¹⁶ Yong Mo Kim, *op.cit.*, p.201-202.

¹⁷ Central Statistical Office, *Social Trends 23* (London: HMSO, 1993), p.14

¹⁸ Foreign and Commonwealth Office, *Britain 1991: An official handbook* (London: HMSO, 1991), p.163.

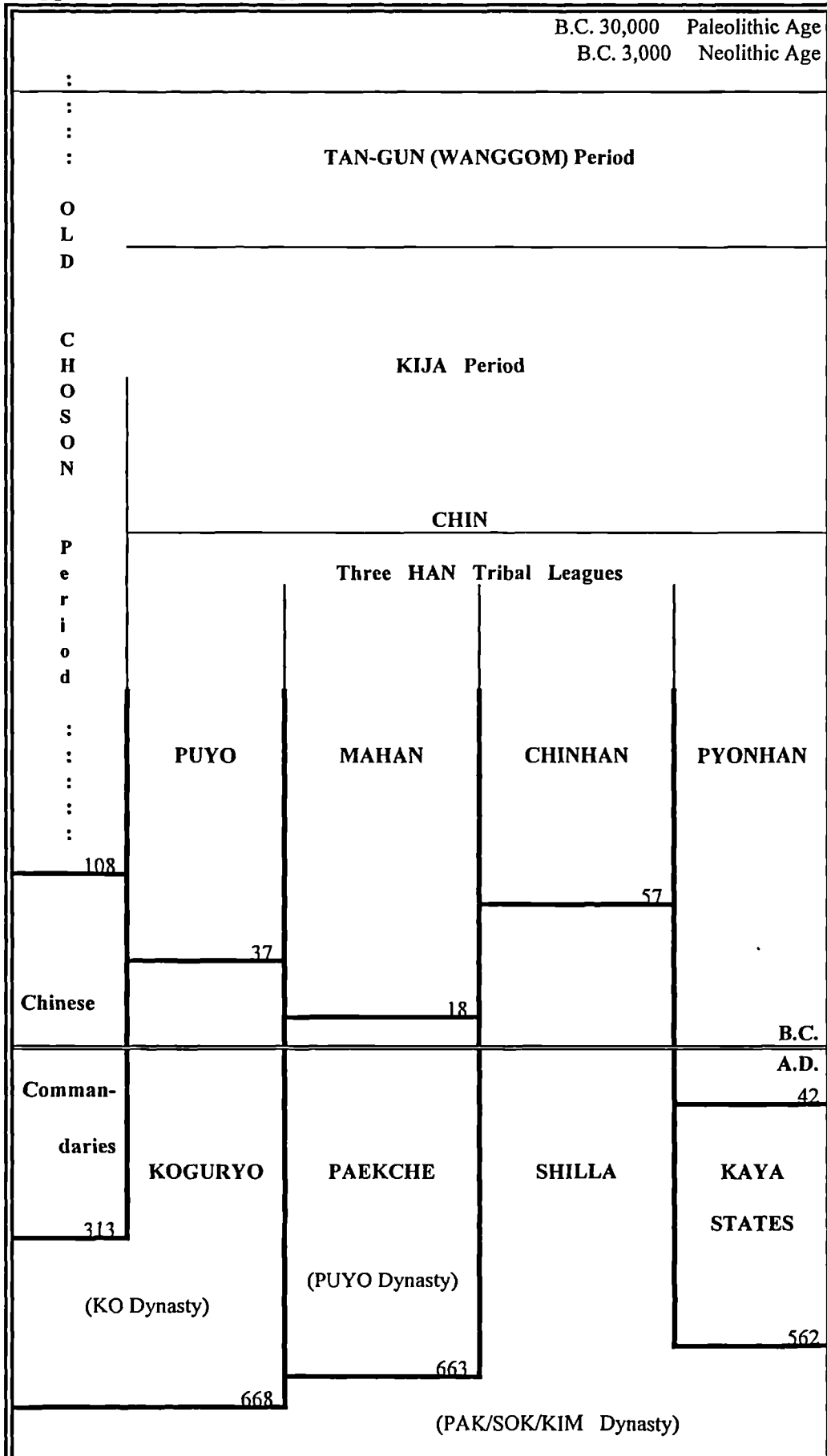
¹⁹ *ibid.*

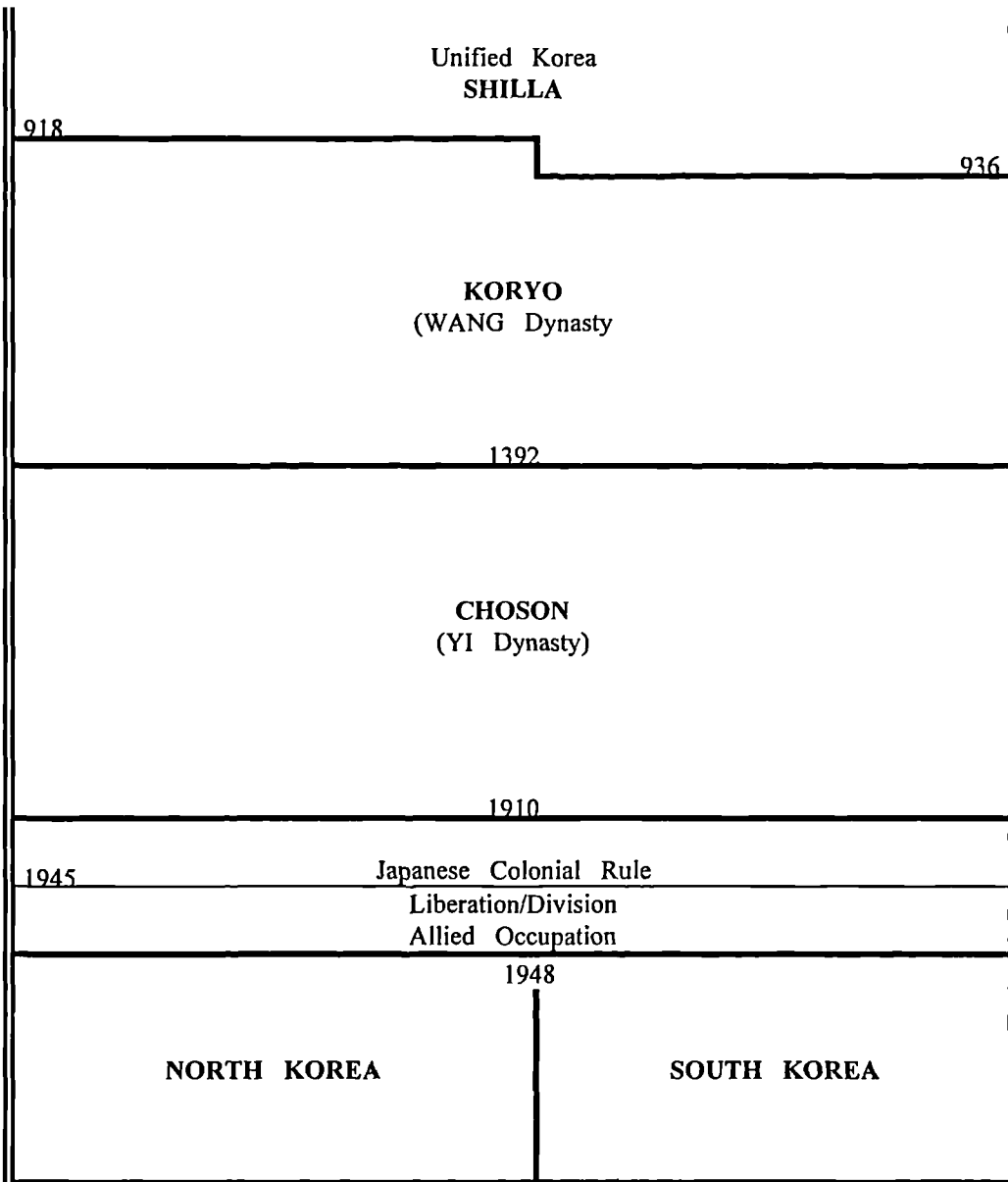
²⁰ Foreign and Commonwealth Office, *Britain 1991* (London: HMSO, 1991), p.404.

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.

APPENDICES

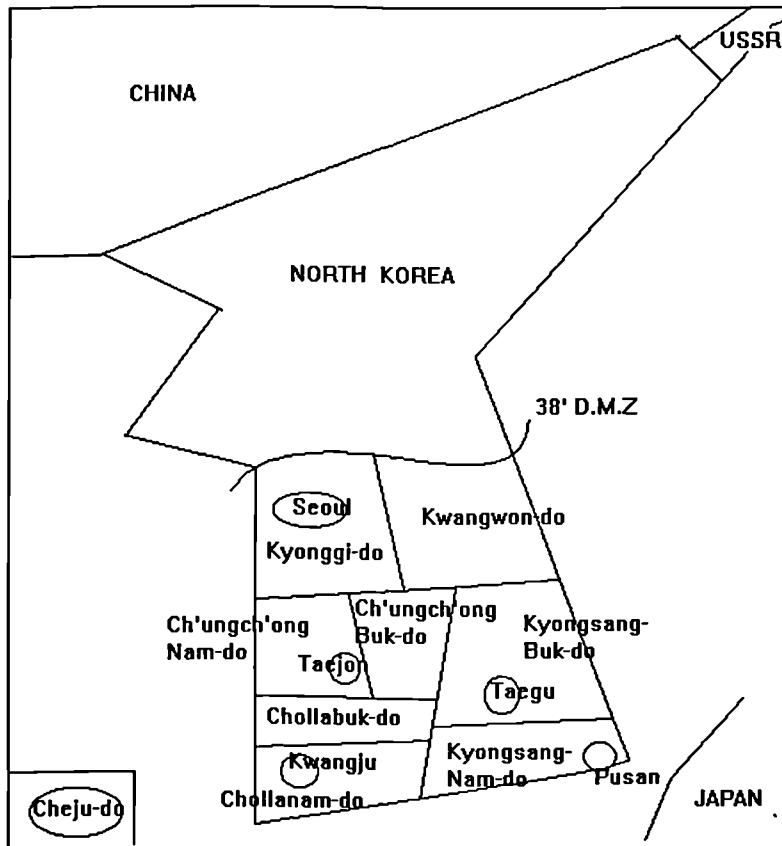
Appendix 1. Chronology of Korea





Source: Andrew C. Nahm, *Korea: Tradition and Transformation* (NJ, 1988).

Appendix 2. Illustrated Map of Korea



Identification Number					
Region		H-hold		Resp'nt	

THE FAMILY LIFE CYCLE IN KOREA

1986

Address :		
Name of H-holder :		Name of Respondent :
Interview		
visit	date & time	result
1st		1. completion 4. refusal 2. gone-out(L) 5. move 3. gone-out(S) 6. etc.
2nd		1. completion 4. refusal 2. gone-out(L) 5. move 3. gone-out(S) 6. etc.
3rd		1. completion 4. refusal 2. gone-out(L) 5. move 3. gone-out(S) 6. etc.
Result of supervision : 1.good 2.revision 3.re-visit		
Name of supervisor :		Name of interviewer :

KOREA INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION AND HEALTH AFFAIRS

I. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

name	relation to h-holder	sex	age	birthday	age six & over		
					education*	years	
01	h-holder						
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							

* 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

	age 14 & +	age 15 and over		tick at target 16-64,F
	occupation*	marriage+	religion&	

* 1. wage/salary 2. self-employed 3. employer 4. family business 5. unemployed 6. student 7. etc (concretely) 8. inapplicable
 + 1. married 2. separation by death 3. divorced 4. separation by consensus 5. unmarried 8. inapplicable
 & 1. no religion 2. Buddhism 3. Protestant 4. Catholic 5. Confucianism 6. etc (concretely)

II. MARRIAGE

1. check by interviewer

- () married at present (go on next question)
 () seperated/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)

	about		ex-marriage		
number of mar'ge	about interviewee		about ex-husband		
	age at M —10—	date of M —11—	age at M —12—	birthday —13—	£ of M —14—
first					
second					
third					

about ex-marriage			
end of the marriage			duration of M life
sd/d/sc	age of you	date	
15	18	17	18

total duration of married life:

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

	place of birth	stayed longest before M	residence just befo marriage	residence just aftr marriage	lived with whom*
	19	20	21	22	23
hus		1.urban 2.rural			1.c'pl 2.p.il 3.etc.
you					
<p>24. How did you come to know each other ?</p> <p>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.()</p>					
<p>25. Who decided this marriage ?</p> <p>1.absolutely parents 2.decided by parents, consented by me 3. decided by me, consented by parents 4. absolutely by me 5. etc.()</p>					

* 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 >

number of children born to interviewee: (if there is no child, go to question 22)	persons
number of children dead :	persons
number of children alive at present :	persons

order	date of birth	your age at the moment	sex	is he/she dead or alive	in case of alive			
					live or not with	age he/she left	education	
							lev'*	years
8	9	10	11	13	14			
1			1.M 2.F	1.aliv 2.dead (Q.20)	1. yes (Q.22) 2. no			
2			1.M 2.F	1.aliv 2.dead (Q.20)	1. yes (Q.22) 2. no			
3			1.M 2.F	1.aliv 2.dead (Q.20)	1. yes (Q.22) 2. no			
4			1.M 2.F	1.aliv 2.dead (Q.20)	1. yes (Q.22) 2. no			
5			1.M 2.F	1.aliv 2.dead (Q.20)	1. yes (Q.22) 2. no			
6			1.M 2.F	1.aliv 2.dead (Q.20)	1. yes (Q.22) 2. no			
7			1.M 2.F	1.aliv 2.dead (Q.20)	1. yes (Q.22) 2. no			
8			1.M 2.F	1.aliv 2.dead (Q.20)	1. yes (Q.22) 2. no			
9			1.M 2.F	1.aliv 2.dead (Q.20)	1. yes (Q.22) 2. no			
0			1.M 2.F	1.aliv 2.dead (Q.20)	1. yes (Q.22) 2. no			

* 1. no schooling 2. primary school 3. middle school
4. high school 5. college 6. university 7. graduate
school and over

29. Please answer on the pregnancies of those in order.

f r e q u e n c y	was your cho- ice	r e s u l t	d a t e o f s u l t	d u p l e t o f	about children born						
					p l e a s e t o r y	h o s p i t a l a s s i s t e d b y	w e r e t h e r b i r t h	b o r n a t s e p a r t	did you u s e	what kind of con- tra- cep- tion	health condi'n of this child
		1		2	3	?	h	?	?	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 ?

name of disease/disability	duration of it

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)

ID £	kind of disease/disability	duration	degree*

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

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 ?

	newspaper	T.V	periodicals
1. everyday			1.() kinds 2.no
2. 3-4 / week			
3. once a week			
4. rarely			

VI. EMPLOYMENT

A. THE EMPLOYED AT PRESENT

< check point by interviewer >

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 ?

role of	does very bad	does bad	so and so	does well	does very well	ina- pli- cabl	do not know
mother							
wife							
daughter-in-law							

< 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 the 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

< check point by interviewer > _____

- | |
|---|
| 1. she had child aged below 6 years old at that moment |
| 2. she had no child aged below 8 years old at that moment (go to question 15) |

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. _____ | |

16. 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:

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She is better not to take a job. 2. It is better to take a job before marriage only. 3. It is better to take job before a child is born. 4. It is better to take a job only after children has grown up. 5. In any case if she wants. 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 ?

audio system	1.yes	2.no
television	1.color	2. b/white 3.no
telephone	1.yes	2.no
refrigerator	1.yes	2.no
washing machine	1.yes	2.no
piano / organ	1.yes	2.no
newspaper	1.yes	2.no
kichen	1.modern	2. tradition 3.no
bathroom	1.hot water	2.cold w. 3.no
toilet	1.modern	2. tradition 3.no
water supply	1.yes	2.no

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
9. d.k.

6. How much do you earn per month ?

ID number of earner	average income per month
rent, interest, pension...	
total	

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

		size of field		
		self own	lent	hired
rice field	1. have 2. no			
ordinary field	1. have 2. no			
fruit garden	1. have 2. no			
stock farm	1. have 2. no			
etc				

Identification Number					
Region		H-hold		Resp't	

THE FAMILY STUDY IN KOREA

1989

Address :		
Name of H-holder :		Name of Respondent :
Interview		
visit	date & time	result
1st		1. completion 4. refusal 2. gone-out(L) 5. move 3. gone-out(S) 6. etc.
2nd		1. completion 4. refusal 2. gone-out(L) 5. move 3. gone-out(S) 6. etc.
3rd		1. completion 4. refusal 2. gone-out(L) 5. move 3. gone-out(S) 6. etc.
Result of supervision : 1.good 2.revision 3.re-visit		
Name of supervisor :		Name of interviewer :

KOREA INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION AND HEALTH AFFAIRS

I. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

(family members)

name 1	sex 2	rela'n to holder 3	age 4	birthday 5	education		mar'ge 8
					level 6	year 7	
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							

(the out-gone family members: long term)

31							
32							
33							
34							
35							

(non-family members)

51							
52							
53							
54							
55							

activity 9	religion 10	alive or not of			
		father 11	mother 12	F of Spo 13	M of Spo 14

(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 ?

22. Where does each person below lives at the moment ?

residential area	husband's		interviewee's	
	father	mother	father	mother
1. same house/flat (move to Q25)				
2. next door				
3. 5-8 min by walk				
4. same village				
5. other village/ neighbouring city				
6. same province				
7. other province				
8. foreign				
9. unapplicable (dead)				
99. don't know				

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. ()

26. How is your relationship with them ?

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. very good | 4. not so good |
| 2. good | 5. very bad |
| 3. average | 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

	age at mar'ge 1	mar'ge date 2	mar'ge career 3
resp'nt	yrs old	yr mon	1. 1st mar'ge 2. 2nd and over
husband	yrs old		1. 1st mar'ge 2. 2nd and over

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

about the situation when divorced/seperated by consent	
7. age at the moment	
8. date at the moment	
9. number of children at the moment	1. no child 2. total: son: daughter:
10. Who managed home economics at the mo'nt	1. parents-in-law 2. interviewee 3. children 4. etc.:
11. duration of married life	() years and () months

residential place of	respond't	husband
12. birth		
13. longest one before marriage		
14. just before marriage		
15. just after marriage		

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 ?

	1	2	3	4	5
characteristics					
affection to resp't					
occupation/income					
habit(alco'l/smoke)					
health condition					

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 men
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 women
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 | 4. frequently |
| 2. rarely | 5. always |
| 3. sometimes | 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 4. frequently
2. rarely 5. always
3. sometimes 6. no response

33. How frequently does your husband talk to you about his occupational life ?

1. never 4. frequently
2. rarely 5. always
3. sometimes 6. no response

34. How frequently do you discuss children or housework with your husband ?

1. never 4. frequently
2. rarely 5. always
3. sometimes 6. no response

35. Do you know about each other's friends ?

1. totally not 4. almost
2. rarely 5. all of them
3. a bit 6. no response

6. Questions about children born in order

name	age	date of birth	sex	age of res'p at birth	Is she/he alive ?	Is she/he living w someone
						7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1			1.M 2.F		1.aliv 2.dead (Q.14)	1.together (to Q.11) 2.apart
2			1.M 2.F		1.aliv 2.dead (Q.14)	1.together (to Q.11) 2.apart
3			1.M 2.F		1.aliv 2.dead (Q.14)	1.together (to Q.11) 2.apart
4			1.M 2.F		1.aliv 2.dead (Q.14)	1.together (to Q.11) 2.apart
5			1.M 2.F		1.aliv 2.dead (Q.14)	1.together (to Q.11) 2.apart
6			1.M 2.F		1.aliv 2.dead (Q.14)	1.together (to Q.11) 2.apart
7			1.M 2.F		1.aliv 2.dead (Q.14)	1.together (to Q.11) 2.apart

in case of child alive

	age of child, apart 8	date of apart 9	reason to have aparted 10	whether or not married 11	date of mar'ge 12
1			1.marriage (to Q.12) 2.job 3.school 4.army 5.etc.	1.married 2.unmar'd (move to Q.7 next p'g	
2			1.marriage (to Q.12) 2.job 3.school 4.army 5.etc.	1.married 2.unmar'd (move to Q.7 next p'g	
3			1.marriage (to Q.12) 2.job 3.school 4.army 5.etc.	1.married 2.unmar'd (move to Q.7 next p'g	
4			1.marriage (to Q.12) 2.job 3.school 4.army 5.etc.	1.married 2.unmar'd (move to Q.7 next p'g	
5			1.marriage (to Q.12) 2.job 3.school 4.army 5.etc.	1.married 2.unmar'd (move to Q.7 next p'g	
6			1.marriage (to Q.12) 2.job 3.school 4.army 5.etc.	1.married 2.unmar'd (move to Q.7 next p'g	
7			1.marriage (to Q.12) 2.job 3.school 4.army 5.etc.	1.married 2.unmar'd (move to Q.7 next p'g	

	in case of death		
	age of respondent at the time	age of child at death	date of death
	13	14	15
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

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 ?

instructor	children		
	primary	middle	high
1. themselves			
2. parents			
3. private tutor			
4. private inst'			
5. etc.			
6. inapplicable			

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

4. What do you think about each sentences below ?

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

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)	
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	99. d.k. / no res'p

activities	who does	expecta'n
------------	----------	-----------

(domestic affairs)

meal preparation		
room cleaning		
house repairs		
laundry		
needlework/sewing		
making soy & bean paste		

(home economics)

saving		
purchas'g consum'n goods		
economic income		
nominal owner of house		

(rearing and education for children)

educational instruction		
habitual instruction		
counselling children		
paying pocket-money		

(activity outside home)

visiting public office		
visiting relatives for conglatula'n & condolences		
visiting school for children		

6. Who makes the final decision about the activities described below ? Choose one from instances.

(instance)

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 01. only the husband | 08. jointly coup' & chil' |
| 02. generally husband | 09. children |
| 03. couples jointly | 10. grand-children |
| 04. generally respondent | 11. etc. |
| 05. only respondent | 88. inapplicable |
| 06. parents | 99. no response |
| 07. jointly coup' & paren' | |

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

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 ?

conditions	1	2	3	4	5
1. wage level 2. working condition 3. aptitude 4. promotion/honour' 5. degree of contribut'n to home economics					

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 ?

name	kind	reason	durat'n	treatment	activity
	1.disease 2.acid'nt 3.by born 4.etc.			1.on cure 2.untreat 3.complet 4.no need	1.lie,bed 2.move 3.housew'k 4.outside
	1.disease 2.acid'nt 3.by born 4.etc.			1.on cure 2.untreat 3.complet 4.no need	1.lie,bed 2.move 3.housew'k 4.outside

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. ()

6. Who nurses or practices folk remedies when someone gets sick among your family members ?

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. no one | 4. respondent |
| 2. parents(-in-law) | 5. children |
| 3. husband | 6. etc. () |

7. Who takes the sick person to hospital ?

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. no one | 4. respondent |
| 2. parents(-in-law) | 5. children |
| 3. husband | 6. etc. () |

8. Do you prepare a first-aid medicine ?

- | | |
|---------------------|----|
| 1. No, we do not. | |
| 2. Yes we do. _____ | 1. |
| | 2. |
| | 3. |

9. How do you drink water ?

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. tap water | 4. buy water |
| 2. after boiling tap water | 5. etc. () |
| 3. use a water purifier | |

* Questions below are applied to respondent herself.

10. How do you judge your health condition to be ?

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. very good | 4. relatively weak |
| 2. relatively good | 5. very weak |
| 3. average | |

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 ?

items	yes	no	items	yes	no
1. telephone			5. television		
2. gas range			6. V.T.R		
3. refrigerator			7. stereophonic		
4. washing mac'			8. car		

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. ()

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 !