

# 해 외 출 장 복 명 서

출 장 자	소 속	가족연구실	직 위	연구위원	성 명	박수미
출장기간	당 초	2007.12.7~12.10	출장지	당 초	일본 동경	
	변 경			변 경		
출장목적	“매크로 데이터 상호이용에 관한 일·중·한 가족비교 실시” 국제학술대회 참가					
경비부담	우리원 부담(기본연구사업비, 연구관련사업비, 수탁연구사업비) ( 0 천원)					
	주최측(일본가족사회학회) 전액 부담					
주최기관	일본 가족사회학회					
방문기관		면담자		협의사항		
일본 동경 메이지대학 오차노미즈 캠퍼스		- 일본 Kunio Ishihara (Seijo University)외 12인 - 중국 Li, Dongshan (Academy of Social Sciences, Sichuan Province: (川省社會科學院) 외 4인		(붙임자료 참조)		

상세한 업무처리 및 세부내용은 별도 붙임

2008. 1. .

출 장 복 명 자 : 박수미 연구위원

## 해외출장 결과 보고서

“매크로 데이터 상호이용에 관한 일·중·한  
가족비교 실시” 국제학술대회 참가

(International Workshop on Family Structure and  
Relations: Collaborative Exploration of Micro-level  
Data Sets in Japan, China and Korea)

보고자 : 박수미 가족연구실 연구위원

# “International Workshop on Family Structure and Relations: Collaborative Exploration of Micro-level Data Sets in Japan, China and Korea”

## □ 국제학술대회 개요

- 일시: 2007년 12월 8일-10일
- 장소: 일본 동경 Meiji University Surugadai Campus
- 주최: Japan Society of Family Sociology, Japan Council on Family Problems
- 참석: 1) 일본 Kunio Ishihara(Seijo University)외 12인  
2) 한국 은기수교수(서울대 국제대학원)외 5인  
3) 중국 Li, Dongshan(Academy of Social Sciences, Sichuan Province: 四川省社會科學院)외 4인

## □ 국제학술대회 내용

- 이 연구는 한국의 2003년 전국가족조사(Korean National Family Survey: KNFS2003)와 일본의 2003년 전국가족조사(National Family Research of Japan: NFRJ03), 중국의 2006년 중국가족조사(Chinese Family Survey) 자료를 비교분석하여 한중일 3국을 중심으로 동아시아 가족의 구조와 변동에 대한 장기적인 비교연구의 출발선에 있는 탐색적인 연구발표회임.
- 12월 8일-9일 이틀 동안 총 24개의 한중일 비교가족연구결과가 발표되었으며 12월 10일 향후 추진계획과 연구회 발전 방향에 대해 논의함.

- 발표내용은 ‘확대가족의 변화 양상’, ‘중국가족구조의 지역적 차이’, ‘결혼만족도에 대한 한국과 일본가족의 비교’, ‘한국과 일본의 기혼여성의 경력단절이 생활만족도에 미치는 영향’, ‘가사노동분담전략과 시장경제’, ‘한국과 일본의 자녀 양육 비교연구’, ‘젊은 세대 기혼여성의 세대관계’, ‘가족내 시가(처가)와 본가와의 관계에 대한 연구’, ‘한중일 결혼 과정에 대한 코호트분석’, ‘중국과 일본의 노인부양에 대한 가족지원 비교’, ‘가족가치의 세대 변화’, ‘사회적 상호작용의 빈도와 관계망의 변화’, ‘한중일 삼국의 형제관계 비교’ 등 다양하며 실제 연구내용과 3개 국가 조사연구의 비교가능성에 대한 탐색이 이 발표회의 주요 개최 목적이었음.

□ 발표문

# **The Effects of Wife's Career Interruption on Marital Satisfaction in Korea and Japan**

**2007. 12. 8.**

**Park, Soomi  
(Korean Women's Development Institute)**

## u Research Purpose & Data

1

### Research Purpose

- Comparing the differences in relationship with the husbands and the overall satisfaction of life between married women who have discontinued the job due to pregnancy, childbirth or child-care and women who are continuing their career .

2

### Data

#### Data :

- The Second National Survey of Families in Japan(2004)
- The National Survey of Family in Korea(2004)
- **Subject of the Analysis :**
- Married women in 30s and 40s living with spouses in Korea and Japan.
- Korean women(1,689), Japanese women(1,178)

<table1> individual characteristic

	Japan	Korea
30s	49.1	52.6
40s	50.9	47.4
below middle school	2.6	11.6
high school(+ vocational school)	56.7	61.8
community college+	40.3	26.6
child 0	7.6	5.5
1	18.2	20.3
2	51.1	60.0
3	20.4	12.0
4+	2.9	2.1
working	59.2	41.4
not working	40.7	58.6
sum	1,178	1,689

<table2> Status of employment : Korea unit: %

paid employee	regular employee	64.6	49.7
	temporary employee	20.8	
	daily employee	14.5	
unemployed worker	employer	5.3	50.3
	self-employed	77.7	
	unpaid family worker	17.0	
sum	678(100.0)		



<table3> Status of employment : Japan

	frequency(person)	percentage(%)
employer	16	2.3
Non-managerial full-time year-round	213	30.6
temporary or part-time employee	345	49.6
dispatched worker	18	2.6
unemployed worker	23	3.3
unpaid family worker	65	9.3
home handicraft worker	16	2.3
sum	696	100.0

〈table4〉 type of job

	Japan	Korea
professional/technical	20.5	6.2
administrative	0.9	0.1
office work/business	37.1	14.9
retail/service	28.4	63.9
skill/physical/manual	11.7	10.1
agriculture/forestry/fishing	1.0	4.9
기타	0.4	—

〈table5〉 Region : Korea

	frequency(person)	percentage(%)
metropolis	856	50.7
middle/small city	622	36.8
rural area	211	12.5
sum	1689	100.0

<table6> Region : Japan

	frequency(person)	percentage(%)
정령지정	256	21.7
city(over 100,000 person)	456	38.7
city(below 100,000 person)	215	18.3
rural area	251	21.3
sum	1178	100.0

<table7> spousal relationship

	Japan	Korea
① very satisfied	19.2	14.4
② somewhat satisfied	57.7	46.0
③ average	—	32.2
④ somewhat dissatisfied	15.5	5.9
⑤ very dissatisfied	7.6	1.5
sum	1686	1178

<table8> status of economic activity by life course(Korea)

	before marriage	marriage-b efore 1st birth	1st birth-before 2nd birth	after 2nd birth
homework/stud ent/ not working	34.1	72.7	76.1	63.9
unpaid family worker	1.7	4.0	4.3	3.6
self-employed/ employer	6.0	8.1	9.5	16.5
full-time worker	54.0	12.9	8.0	9.7
part-time/ temporary worker	4.2	2.4	2.1	6.3

<table9>

	quit the job due to pregnancy, childbirth, child care	child-care leave due to pregnancy, childbirth, child care	neither quit the job nor child-care leave
on	52.3	86.9	57.8
off	47.7	13.1	42.2
sum	1118		

<table10> "When a couple doesn't love each other, they should get divorced."

	Japan	Korea
agree	16.2	8.5
somewhat agree	36.5	28.5
average	—	30.8
somewhat disagree	32.2	22.9
disagree	15.1	9.4



<table1> "Men should earn the living and women should take care of the home."

	Japan	Korea
agree	4.8	32.1
somewhat agree	30.4	44.3
somewhat disagree	29.2	21.4
disagree	35.6	2.2

<table12> "It is all right for an unmarried couple to have sexual relations if they have strong affection for each other."

	Japan	Korea
agree	20.6	7.9
somewhat agree	45.4	59.6
somewhat disagree	18.4	22.7
disagree	14.2	9.8

# Regression analysis result of marital satisfaction : Korea

unit : coefficient(S.E.)

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
age(R.G.=30~34)									
40~44	-.174	(.071)	*	-.227	(.071)	**	-.262	(.072)	***
45~49	-.204	(.083)	*	-.288	(.086)	**	-.332	(.087)	***
education(R.G.=~mid. school)	university+ : +								
region(R.G.=metropolis)									
job(yes=1,no=0)									
income(R.G.=~₩1,500,000)									
no. of household member									
no. of children				.125	(.058)	*			
family income(R.G.=~1,500,000)									
~₩3,000,000				.200	(.097)	*	.218	(.098)	*
₩3,000,000+				.358	(.104)	**	.381	(.105)	***
man earner, woman housekeeper									
divorce, if not loving each other							.072	.022	**
sexual relation before marriage is OK, if loving									
career interruption (yes=1, no=0)	.050	.051		.050	.050		.048	.051	
N	1176			1168			1143		
R <sup>2</sup>	.028			.045			.057		

† p<0.1, \* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.01, \*\*\* p<0.001

# Regression analysis of marital satisfaction : Japan

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
age(R.G.=30~34)									
35~39	1.891	.242	***						
40~44	.010	.070	**	.227	.076	**	.232	.075	*
45~49							.129	.080	*
education(R.G.=~mid. school)									
community college				-.300	.178	+			
university+									
region(R.G.=JungRyung)									
job(yes=1,no=0)									
income(R.G.=~¥1,000,000)									
no. of household member									
no. of children				-.073	.043	*	-.078	.042	*
family income(R.G.=~¥1,000,000)									
~¥5,000,000				-.728	.260	*			
~¥10,000,000				-.895	.258	**			
¥10,000,000+				-1.019	.268	***			
man earner, woman housekeeper							.242	.119	*
divorce, if not loving each other							-.100	.060	*
sexual relation before marriage is OK, if loving							.336	.055	***
career interruption (yes=1, no=0)	-.061	.052		-.062	.054		-.029	.054	
N	1072			1019			1019		
R <sup>2</sup>	.018			.044			.082		

† p<0.1, \* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.01, \*\*\* p<0.001

# Regression analysis of general living satisfaction : Japan

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
age(R.G.=30~34)									
40~44				.142	.060	*	.142	.060	*
45~49				.180	.064	**	.184	.064	**
education(R.G.=~mid. school)									
region(R.G.=JungRyung)									
job(yes=1,no=0)	.119	.050	*	.104	.050	*	.102	.050	*
income(R.G.=~¥1,000,000)									
~¥3,000,000	-.116	.057	*						
~¥6,000,000	-.151	.072	*						
no. of household member									
no. of children									
family income(R.G.=~¥1,000,000)									
~¥5,000,000				-.592	.210		-.586	.209	**
~¥10,000,000				-.903	.209	**	-.894	.208	
¥10,000,000+				-.1073	.216	***	-1.067	.215	***
man earner, woman housekeeper							.000	.000	**
divorce, if not loving each other							-5.2	.000	*
sexual relation before marriage is OK, if loving							-6.3	.000	*
career interruption (yes=1, no=0)	-.140	.043	**	-.123	.043	**	-.119	.043	**
N	1072			1019			1019		
R <sup>2</sup>	.046			.109			.120		

† p<0.1, \* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.01, \*\*\* p<0.001

1. In society where work-family balance is not achieved, there is a contradiction between women's hard work and satisfaction of life. It seems that while married working women's work-family dual burden are worsening, women's satisfaction on life in individual level are increasing through continuing the career.
2. Thus, what we need to do is to socialize domestic work and child-care and to realize gender equity family system for achieving the work-family balance in life.