

2011 Research Paper-28

2010 Korean Longitudinal Survey of Women & Families(KLoWF)

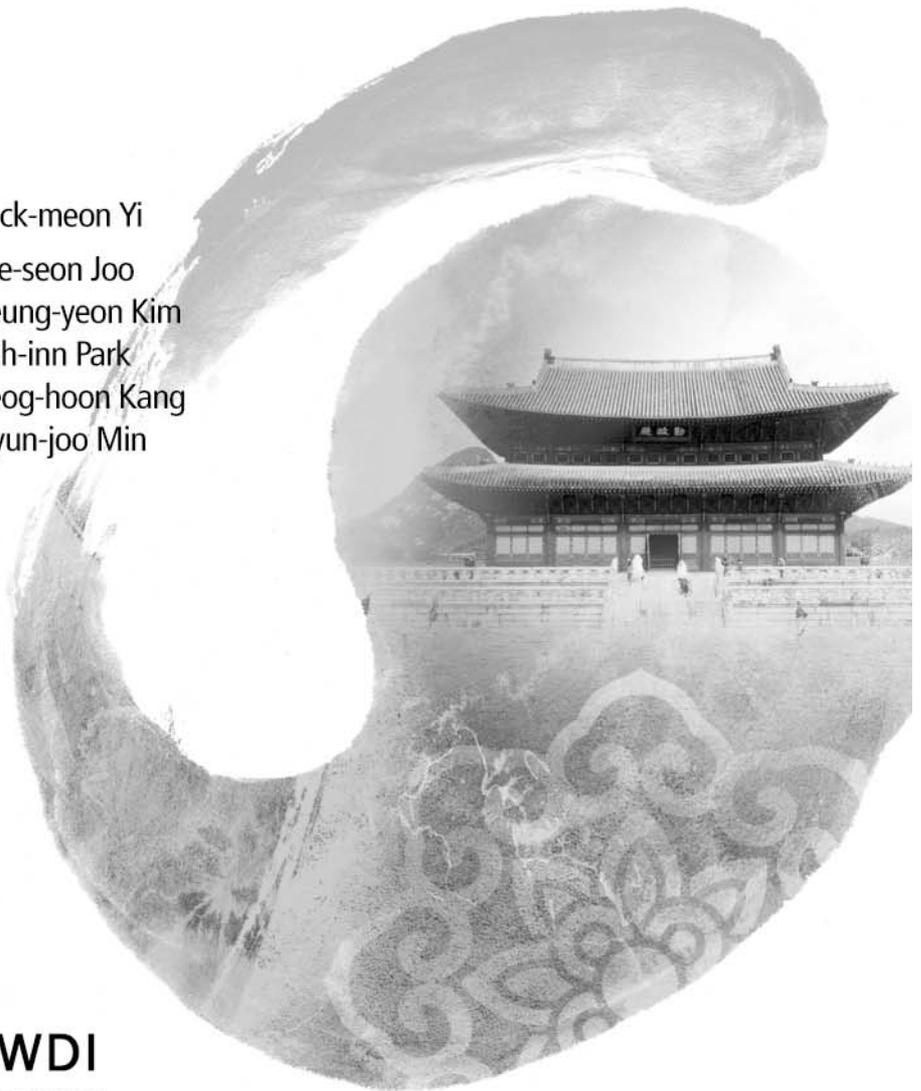


2011 Research Paper-28

2010 Korean Longitudinal Survey of Women & Families(KLoWF)

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An opening remark

Within South Korea's society women faces problems concerning their family, structural changes of economy, politics and other social issues. In their everyday life women experiences these problems and they have to overcome the pressures. In order to find out 'the lives of women and their change patterns' in a longitudinal prospective, Korean Women's Development Institute have conducted a national level panel survey of women from 2006.

As of this year, we are proud to present our 5th panel survey results. To construct a national level of longitudinal data, it is required to visualize the changes within a women's life, such as women's family life, career, work-family balance and ordinary life. After our successful release of 1st and 2nd KLoWF data in 2008 and 2009, we need to release more sophisticated and practical data compared to our previous data.

In order to identify the problems and structural changes within women's life, the existing panel data are diversified by their own policy objectives which makes it unable to proceed researches concerning women-family policy issues. Also many existing panel data are not equivalent to analyze the lives of women and structural changes of family. These old data do not have enough women samples. Futhermore, adequate gender-sensitive research tool is needed to identify the status of women and families.

The KLoWF data was established along with these policy necessity. The KLoWF data is the first women panel data to comprehensively examine the life changes of women and structural changes of families. The KLoWF data has overcome the difficulties of existing data. The KLoWF will be a valuable source to academic researches and policy makings. Since 2nd year data, it is

now feasible to analyze in a longitudinal prospective for KLoWF, and we are proud to announce that we are able to provide extensive research data.

This year's research paper on KLoWF verifies the changes of women's family relationship and economic activities during 2007 and 2008. Also, the KLoWF present further research topics, such as the "The impact of public expenditure to women's economic activities" and "The determinant factor of women's job mobility".

We are doing our best to make KLoWF to hold statistical representative. Also to hold comparativeness with leading overseas panel data and to possess global standard. The KLoWF data will provide women's consciousness and action towards society structural changes. The comprehensively collected data will allow us to analyze and explain the impact of social structural issues concerning women's life by multidisciplinary approach.

The KLoWF will be a base data to establish policies, such as promoting women's economic activity participation, improve women's economical independence and prevent women's poverty. The KLoWF can also be used to identify family structural changes and family objective issues, to establish family related policies.

Also KLoWF will provide sophisticated information about women's decision making or quality of their life to examine the impacts of diversified policies, such as future day nursery policy, work-family coexistence support policy and economic activity promoting policy. These data will make it feasible to establish and evaluate women related policies.

Lastly, thank you to all the researchers and participants for your sincere participation, consultation and evaluation to improve the quality of this research.

President
Korean Women's Development Institute
Keum-Sook Choe

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I

Introduction

1. Purposes of the Research 3



1. Purposes of the Research

1) Significance and Distinctiveness of KLoWF

The Korean Longitudinal Survey of Women and Families ("KLoWF") was conducted in order to build a longitudinal database about the lives of women, between 19 and 64, residing in South Korea. Starting with preparation and planning research in 2006, KLoWF commenced in 2007 and as of 2010, its third annual survey is being conducted. This survey broadly divided the lives of Korean women into the two areas of work and family. The study was designed in a manner which enabled both a longitudinal and a cross-sectional analysis of various relationships and material conditions women might face in each area, as well as women's perceptions and attitudes toward work and family.

KLoWF has clear distinctive features which are unduplicated in other surveys. It is very rare either at home or abroad that a survey gathers longitudinal data on women only at the national level. In addition, this is a general survey which deals comprehensively with almost every aspect of a woman's life. Specifically, the survey has the following distinctive features.

First, KLoWF collects longitudinal data most suitable for supporting policies for women and families as well as related studies. Certainly, it would be possible to carry out analyses, evaluations, and academic research for policies on women and families by using already established panel data. In fact, however, it would be very limiting to conduct precise policy analyses and academic research based on findings of surveys which are designed to treat women as sub-samples of the entire sample, while at the same time taking sub-groups within the category of women as research targets.

Therefore, there has never been a greater need than now for longitudinal survey data with women as the study population. In other words, we urgently need to have general longitudinal survey data which can encompass all the diverse types of lives women may experience throughout their lives, not just in

part of their lives. KLoWF is a product designed to satisfy such needs.

Second, grasping the dynamic aspects of women and families requires a survey tool which reflects a gender-blind perspective. Traditional survey tools have been used to identify the supply and demand structure of the labor market by focusing on the male worker model. Also, surveys on work, families, and leisure using these tools have been carried out in a gender-blind manner. However, the areas of work and family, where a lot of women are engaged, have complexity and ambiguity which cannot be captured within the existing classification framework. Therefore, it is imperative to develop a research tool suitable for the subject of a survey which clearly reveals micro aspects of how women maintain balance between work and family. Against this background, KLoWF has made efforts to develop a classification method and measurement tool which grasps the dynamic aspects of the lives of most women. This was not possible with the traditional criteria for classification and analysis; such as "work and family," "labor and leisure," "market labor and care labor," "economic activity, unemployment, and non-economic activity," and "self-employment and unpaid services for family."

Third, KLoWF has a synergic effect by using the accumulated research capabilities and findings of the Korean Women's Development Institute (KWDI). As Korea's leading institute specializing in policies on women, KWDI has continuously performed research on the role of women as the coordinator for work and family. The institute has conducted surveys on the "conditions of female employment" four times, at regular intervals, and have analyzed correlations between female economic activity and related conditions, (Noh Mi-hae et al., 1986; Noh Mi-hae et al., 1992; Kim Tae-hong et al., 1997; Kim Tae-hong et al., 2002), thus contributing various policy implications. However, as these surveys collected cross-sectional data to show the characteristics of women in different age groups at a certain period of time, they failed to provide dynamic information of transitional processes between different points

in time regarding the behaviors and attitudes women may display as time passes. Most of these surveys also focused on analyzing the actual conditions of women's economic activities and factors for their activities. As such, they were inadequate to show the mutual dynamism of ongoing changes in family structure and perceptions, and accompanying social changes influencing women's economic activities and the formation of their life cycles. Against this background, we needed to examine and build longitudinal data about changes in women and families, in a panel form, through KLoWF. We also needed to provide basic data for the academic community and policy makers by clearly capturing families and women who are in the center of dramatic transformations and the actual conditions of change in female labor and their everyday lives.

2) Purposes and Expected Effects of KLoWF

As mentioned above, The purpose of KLoWF is to provide basic data for the academic community and for policy makers by building longitudinal data about changes in women and families, in a panel form, and clearly capturing families and women who are in the center of dramatic transformations and the actual conditions of change in female labor and their everyday lives.

A long-term tracking study on women as a group will make it possible to identify and analyze a wide range of factors affecting women's perceptions and behaviors within the changing social structure, by providing access to information not only about current conditions for women as individuals but also about their families and social backgrounds. Furthermore, this tracking survey will enable an interdisciplinary approach to the issues of women's lives and gender equality.

More than anything else, a set of panel data will be utilized as rudimentary data for establishing policies, including facilitation of economic activities, support for economic independence, and prevention of poverty for women, which are core elements of policies for women. The data will also be used as

essential data to identify transitional trends in families in order to make policies based on objective information, and to reveal problems related to them. Also, the panel data are expected to contribute to rational policy-making and assessment by providing detailed information about the impact of different policies, such as childcare, reconciliation of work and family, promotion of childbirth, and encouragement of economic activities, on life planning and women's quality of life.

Ultimately, this panel survey is expected to be useful for empirically examining the lives of women and looking into the present and future of families in Korean society by providing information about the increase in women's economic activities and the consequent transition in family-work balance. Korean society faces pressing issues such as low birth rates, aging, childcare, reconciliation of work and family, and other related issues. In this situation, this survey is expected to help members of Korean society harmoniously enjoy the rights of parents and workers by making use of extensive survey findings as core data for establishing comprehensive policies for women and families.

3) Purposes of the 2010 Survey Research

Five years have passed since the first survey began in 2006. The 2010 KLoWF survey had the following purposes, along with the before-mentioned general objectives of the panel survey project.

The primary purpose of the 2010 survey was to provide data to the public, after carefully organizing and compiling the second wave data of 2009. The second purpose was to successfully complete the scheduled third year survey by revising questionnaires and preparing for it by using the accumulated experiences from the second year survey. The third purpose was to ask experts to analyze the findings of the first and second year surveys according to their areas of interest and to hold conferences on KLoWF after collecting analysis

outcomes from experts.

The fourth purpose was to present rudimentary descriptive statistics on longitudinal changes based on the findings from the first and second year surveys; to carry out an in-depth analysis of the quality of the first and second survey data; to present the usability of KLoWF data through empirical analysis of the first and second survey data by specific academic or policy area; and to produce a final report on the findings. The fifth purpose was to explore the possibility of establishing a common data file which will enable a comparison between KLoWF and Women's Health Australia(WHA)-the Australian longitudinal study on women's health-through visit to the Research Centre for Gender, Health, and Aging at Newcastle University in Australia. As this center runs nationwide panel surveys on women, we aim to discuss international exchange and cooperation programs between the two institutions to produce panel data for each country in the future.

By achieving these purposes, the 2010 survey was expected to bring the following effects: The survey will be recognized for its valuable data related to families from experts, policy makers, and academic circles at home; consolidate the position of longitudinal data through the stable establishment of third year survey data; and strengthen its connection with overseas panels, laying a quantitative basis for international exchange in research to achieve gender equality.

II

Research Contents of the 2010 KLoWF

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| 1. Main Research Contents | 11 |
| 2. Progress in main researches | 11 |



1. Main Research Contents

- Completed verification and cleaning of the second wave data
- Assigned weight for the second wave data
- Completed final verification of the second survey data
and announcement of the result to the public (July 2010)
- Posted the first and second wave data on the KLoWF homepage
- Acquired approval from Statistics Korea for the second wave KLoWF data
- Conducted the third year main survey
- Held symposiums
- Held panel forums twice
- Published KLoWFBrief (Vol.7&8)

2. Progress in main researches

1) Verification and cleaning of the second wave data

- Data verification and processing process
 - Verification in the input process
 - Verification through review after data transmission and preparation of supplementary questionnaire
 - Verification in the coding process
 - Coding occupational & industrial question items
 - Data verification through data program

12 ●●● 2010 Korean Longitudinal Survey of Women & Families(KLoWF)

Category	Detailed process	Content
Data input process	First and second confirmation of consistency through KLoWF LINK	Post on the Blaise the basic information(name, sex, date of birth, etc.) of respondents in the last survey, the number of siblings, parents' ages, and job information through the KLoWF LINK system and confirm the consistency of the data with last wave in the input process.
	Confirmation through Blaise checking and warning windows	Confirm the consistency in the input process by activating check and warning windows when different responses from the last wave or from related questions are entered.
Review & Verification process	First Blaise review	Supervisor of the survey and assistant supervisor review 30% of the data transmitted by interviewers on the Blaise input screen to minimize the errors by interviewers
	Second IRP Module review	Review response information in comparison to the number of transmitted data. The response information is turned into a module and put out in the table format so that it is easy to compare major related question items.
	Supplementary questionnaire	Interviewers visit the households with errors or missing information, or the supervisors call the houses to complete revision or supplement.
	Verification by telephone	The verification team selects 30 % of the population by random sampling and re-conform whether they will participate in the survey
Coding process	Coding of open question items	Make codes of open questions needed for coding other than occupational/ industrial questions.
Occupational/industrial coding	Output of occupational/industrial question items	Export occupational/industrial questions only and put out in the Excel Sheet
	Coding of Occupational/industrial question items	Coding experts on occupational/industrial classification enter occupational/industrial codes.
	Input of code values	Put in code values separately and match them with final data before providing them.

II . Research Contents of the 2010 KLoWF ●●● 13

Category	Detailed process	Content
Data cleaning	Confirmation of errors through KLoWF Union	Confirm major errors through KLoWF programming to extract error data.
	Confirmation of data consistency	Confirm consistency between questions unconfirmed by Blaise logic, check questions beyond the scope and inconsistent question items, then revise question items which can be confirmed by logical coherence.
	Confirmation with respondents by phone and revision	Confirm with respondents by phone about error question items found in the data cleaning process

Data verification and processing schedule

Category	Detailed process	Schedule
Data input process	First and second confirmation of consistency through KLoWF	Oct. 8, 2008–Jun. 10, 2009
	Confirmation through Blaise checking and warning windows	Oct. 8, 2008–Jun. 10, 2009
Review and verification process	First Blaise review	Oct. 8, 2008–Jun. 10, 2009
	Second IRP module review	Oct. 8, 2008–Jun. 10, 2009
	Supplementary questionnaire	Oct. 8, 2008–Jun. 10, 2009
	Verification by phone	Oct. 8, 2008–Jun. 10, 2009
coding process	Coding of open question items	Jun. 29, 2009–Jul. 31, 2009
Occupational/industrial coding process	Output of occupational/industrial question items	Jul. 27, 2009–Jul. 31, 2009
	Coding of occupational/industrial question items	Aug. 3, 2008–Aug. 31, 2009
	Input of code values	Sep. 21, 2009–Sep. 23, 2009
Data cleaning	Confirmation of errors through KLoWF UNION	Jun. 29, 2008–Jul. 10, 2009
	Confirmation of data consistency	Jul. 13, 2008–Oct. 9, 2009
	Confirmation with respondents by phone and revision	Oct. 1, 2008–Oct. 13, 2009

Data cleaning

- Data was cleaned by reflecting opinions raised after expert symposium in Dec. 2009 (Dec. 2009-Feb. 2010)

Current job data file

- A separate data file was established by collecting respondents who currently have jobs from existing individual files and then by gathering items related to their current major jobs. This file can be used for longitudinal analysis of the first wave job variables.

Occupational history file

- The occupational history of individuals was provided in the long form according to ID of all individual respondents. It was introduced only to applicants for academic conferences at the end of September but will be officially released to the public by reflecting expert opinions after the conferences.

First year pid	Order of job	Start date	End date	Employment type	Working hours	Pay	...
123499	First job						
123499	Second job						
123500	First job						
123500	Second job						
123500	Third job						

Childbirth history file

- The childbirth history of individuals was provided in the long form according to ID of all individual respondents. It was introduced only to applicants for academic conferences at the end of September but will be officially released to the public by reflecting expert opinions after the conferences.

First year pid	Order of pregnancy	Start date of pregnancy	Result of pregnancy	Date of childbirth	Sex of child	Breast feeding
123499	First pregnancy					
123499	Second pregnancy					
123500	First pregnancy					
123500	Second pregnancy					
123500	Third pregnancy					

2) Weighting of the second wave data

Types of weight

- As KLoWF data are designed to be used for both cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses, there are two types of weights, cross-sectional and longitudinal, which are filled in respectively.
- There are two kinds of analysis units, households and individuals. Again, an individual unit has two categories of enumerated and responding individuals.
- Currently, there are not many cases where Korean researchers use enumerated individuals for analysis rather than responding individuals. However, both types of responding individual and enumerated individual weights are calculated in this research. The reasons for this consideration include the facts that many international panel surveys assign weight to enumerated individuals as well; that demands for analyzing enumerated individuals may increase in the future; and that enumerated individual weights are used as base weights for preparing cross-sectional individual weights after the second wave.

Method of calculating longitudinal weight

- Whether responding or enumerated individuals, longitudinal weight depends on the retention rate of samples and therefore it is necessary to choose methods of calculating the response probability.
- Response probability can be calculated by using the Logit model or by the method of assigning weight to classes. Considering that the Logit model is simple and easy to confirm statistical significance, the response probability was calculated in this research by using the Logit model.¹⁾
- In choosing the unit which determines the response probability, this research used the individual unit to secure consistency of analysis and considering that individuals are the analysis unit in many KLoWFs.

Method of calculating non-sample household members and household cross-sectional weight

- Cross-sectional weight of cross-sectional households can be calculated either by estimating the response probability of non-sample household members as in GSEP and HILDA or by using fair share approach as in PSID and BHPS. Although the method of using the initial-stage response probability of non-sample household members is theoretically superior, it is difficult practically to secure objectivity with the method of selecting important individuals (reference persons) from households. Also, the regression formula of estimating quasi selection probability is never free from errors in setting a model. Given all this, this study uses a fair share approach to calculate the weight of non-sample household members for KLoWF.

1) It is further needed to calculate weight using various models for estimating response probabilities and compare the results of the calculation.

3) Progress in the third KLoWF main survey

- Panel management for the third wave of survey
 - Sent SMS during special holidays (2/8-2/12)
 - Prepared a respondent list for confirmation of addresses (6/3-6/4)
 - Prepared scenarios for contacting respondents whose addresses are confirmed and surveyed (6/7-6/11)

- Preparation of the third wave questionnaire (3/15-6/11)
 - Consulted about the questionnaire
 - Proofread and edited the questionnaire
 - Printed the questionnaire

- CAPI(computer assisted personal interview) system upgrade (6/7-6/18)
 - CAPI interviewer upgrade
 - CAPI manger upgrade
 - Blaise programming

- CAPI system test (6/21-6/25)
 - Carried out office tests
 - Discussed and reflected office test results
 - Checked and confirmed CAPI system

- Delivery of official documents for the third wave (6/9-6/11)

- Training for supervisors and interviewers
 - Selected and trained supervisors (6/14-6/16)

- First questionnaire training
 - Interviewer training (Seoul, 6/29)

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- Interviewer training (Daejeon/Gwangju, 6/30)
- Interviewer training (Busan/Daegu, 7/1)

- Second CAPI training
 - Interviewer training (Seoul, 7/6)
 - Interviewer training (Daejeon/Gwangju, 7/7)
 - Interviewer training (Busan/Daegu, 7/8)

- Third KLoWF main survey (7/5)

- First survey report for the third KLoWF Survey: Aug. 10
 - The survey commenced on July 22 and recorded a success rate of 3.5% as of Aug 10, 2010.

- Second survey report: Sep 7
 - The survey started on July 22 and recorded a success rate of 19.4% as of Sep 7, 2010.
 - The initial weekly target was 20.1% but seasonal factors such as typhoons and scorching heat made it difficult to contact respondents in Seoul and the Gyeonggi region.
 - Succeeded in surveying 1,753 households out of 9,068 original households and 9 households out of 100 second split-offs, and achieved a success rate of 19.4% by surveying 1,762 households out of a total of 9,168 households
 - 440 households refused to respond mainly because of outings, absence, or simple refusals.
 - Encouraged success in survey through continued contact

Survey report: Sep 30

- Recorded a success rate of 29.6% by surveying 2,684 households out of 9,068 original targeted households
- Surveyed 16 households out of 100 second split-off households
- Recorded a success rate of 29.5% by surveying 2,078 households out of a total of 9,168 households.
- Extended holidays on Full Moon Harvest Day made it difficult to contact respondents.
- Failed to survey 755 households mostly because of outings (31%) or simple refusals (29.8%)
- 11.8% of people refused to respond in an almost threatening way, but further attempts will be made to contact these people. We sought measures to deliver materials to increase their understanding of the survey (report, panel brief), and identified problems through analysis of their status and other prepared measures.

Interim report of the third KLoWF interviewers

- responded and checked progress of the survey (Seoul, 10/13)
- responded and checked progress of the survey
(Daejeon/Gwangju, 10/14)
- responded and checked progress of the survey (Busan/Daegu, 10/15)

4) Symposiums

Eligible participants and research theme

- All researchers and graduate students who are interested in KLoWF

Schedule

- Submission deadline for research plan: Jul 31, 2010(Friday)
- Submission deadline for papers: Nov 15, 2010(Monday)

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- Symposium: Dec 16, 2010(Thursday)
- Venue: Hoam Faculty House at Seoul National University

5) Panel Forums

- First panel forum: On May 14, "Statistical Method for Missing Data Analysis", Song Ju-won, Professor of Statistics at Korea University
- Second panel forum: "Panel Data Analysis using STATA" scheduled to be held in Nov 2011

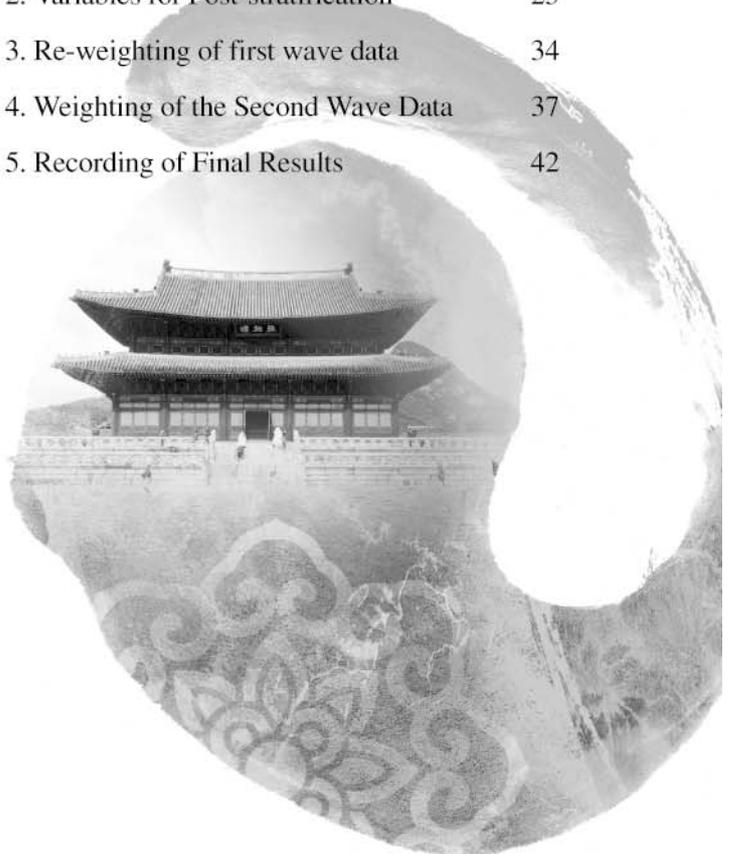
6) Publication of Panel Brief

- KLoWF Brief Vol. 7: June 2010
- KLoWF Brief Vol. 8: Schedule in Nov 2011



Weighting of the First and Second Wave KLoWF Data

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1. Overview of Weighting Process

Assignment of weights for the first and second wave KLoWF data underwent the following processes. First, the enumerated individual weights of the first wave data were prepared by using the household weights of the first wave data. With these weights, post-stratification of enumerated individuals was then carried out, when post-stratum parameters of enumerated individuals were all members of households with women aged from 19 to 64.

Out of the enumerated individual weights of the first wave data, responding individual weights were calculated by using response rates which took into account of non-respondents among eligible responding members in the household (women aged from 19 to 64). Then post-stratification was performed, when post-stratum parameters of responded individuals were all women aged from 19 to 64 across the nation.

To get second year weights, second year longitudinal enumerated individual weights were calculated. By adjusting the response rate of the first and second year enumerated individuals, longitudinal enumerated individual weights were filled in. Then information, such as first year enumerated individual weights, was used for post-stratification.

By adjusting the response rate of the first and second year respondents, longitudinal responding individual weights were prepared. Information, such as first year responding individual weights, was then used for post-stratification.

Second year cross-sectional enumerated individual weights were calculated by dividing the sum of second year longitudinal enumerated individual weights by the number of all members of households which existed in the second year. Population information available for the second wave (2008) was used at this time, when post-stratum parameters meant all members of households with women aged 19 to 65.

By adjusting the response rate of respondents among the second year eligible responding members in the household, second year cross-sectional responding individual weights were prepared. Population information of the second wave was used and post-stratum parameters were women aged 19 to 65.

The same weight as the second year cross-sectional enumerated individual weights were given to the second year cross-sectional households. Using second year household information, post-stratification was carried out when post-stratum parameters were households with female members aged 19 to 65.²⁾

Given that the definition of household is unclear in the longitudinal household surveys, longitudinal household weights were not prepared.

The whole process is summarized in <Table III-1> as below.

<Table III-1> Overview of Weighting Process

	Households	Enumerated individuals	Responding individuals		
First	- Adjusted design & non-response (prehw_1) - Post-stratification(hw_1) : Used first year population household data	- Assigned prehw_1 as basic weight of enumerated individuals (prepew_1) - Post-stratification(pew_1): Used first year population individual data	- Adjusted the response rate of eligible individuals (preprw_1) - Post-stratification (prw_1): Used first year eligible responding women data		
Second	Cross-sectional household	Longitudinal enumerated individual	Longitudinal responding individual	Cross-sectional enumerated individual	Cross-sectional responding individual

2) The survey included women who turned 19 and newly became eligible respondents in the second year and adjusted the age to 19 through 65, considering that among the first year respondents, women aged 64 turned 65 in the second year.

	Households	Enumerated individuals	Responding individuals		
	- Assigned the same weight as cross-sectional enumerated individual weight (cspew_2)	-Adjusted the response rate of the first and second enumerated individuals (prepw_2)	-Adjusted the response rate of the first and second eligible respondents (preprw_2)	-Fair share approach using longitudinal responding individual weight (prepw_2)	-Adjusted the response rate of second eligible respondents in the household
	-Post-stratification (Used second year household information, cshw_2)	-Post-stratification (used first year information, pew_2)	-Post-stratification (used first year information, prw_2)	-Post-stratification (used second year information, cspew_2)	-Post-stratification (used second year information, csprw_2)

2. Variables for Post-stratification

To prepare each weight, we first summarized population information necessary for post-stratification. The summary of the variables necessary for post-stratification suggested in <Table III-1> is shown in <Table III-2> as below.

<Table III-2> Summary of population information necessary for post-stratification

Year	Household or household member	Content	Use
First year	Household (A)	No. of population households by region with women aged 19 to 64 as of 2007	First year cross-sectional household weight
	Individual (B)	No. of all individual household members (including males, females, and non-eligible respondents such as children and seniors) by age and by region who live in the household with women aged 19 to 64 as of 2007	First year enumerated individual weight (Also used for second year longitudinal enumerated individual weight)

Year	Household or household member	Content	Use
	Individual (C)	No. of female individuals by age and by region who are 19 to 64 years old as of 2007	First year responding individual weight(Also used for second year longitudinal responding individual weight)
Second year	Household (D)	No. of population households by region with women aged 19 to 65 as of 2008	Second year cross-sectional household weight
	Individual (E)	No. of all individual household members (including males, females, and non-eligible respondents such as children and seniors) by age and by region who live in the household with women aged 19 to 65 as of 2008	Second year cross-sectional enumerated individual weight
	Individual (F)	No. of female individuals by age and by region who are 19 to 65 years old as of 2008	Second year cross-sectional responding individual weight

1) Estimation of A³⁾

For estimation of A, there are two methods: one is to use the 2,000 EDs which were used for the first sampling (Alternative 1) and the other method is to use household information as of 2007 (Alternative 2). In Alternative 1, the proportion of eligible population households to population households, for each region, is calculated from the 2,000 EDs selected for the first sampling. Then, the number of eligible population households for each region is calculated by the total number of population households for each region multiplied by this proportion. The result of estimating A by this method is recorded in <Table III-3>.

3) In principle, independent population information is needed for post-stratification. To do so, all census data should be used for calculation. Due to a limited time and budget, this study have estimated the population information by using other information. In a strict sense, it is hard to see this estimation as post-stratification for alignment with population information.

〈Table III-3〉 Estimation of A by Alternative 1

(Unit: %, Households)

Region	No. of household	Percentage of square root	Mean no. of population household	No. of estimated data	No. of population household	No. of eligible population household	Proportion of eligible population household to no. of population household	Estimate of eligible population household
Seoul	3,312,858	12.32	61.13	246	15,038	12,340	82.06	2,718,491
Busan	1,186,890	7.38	60.60	148	8,969	7,346	81.90	972,114
Daegu	814,886	6.11	63.82	122	7,786	6,414	82.38	671,292
Incheon	823,579	6.14	59.63	122	7,275	5,937	81.61	672,108
Gwangju	460,300	4.59	63.78	92	5,868	4,830	82.31	378,877
Daejeon	479,318	4.69	61.81	94	5,810	4,836	83.24	398,964
Ulsan	338,991	3.94	61.64	78	4,808	4,062	84.48	286,394
Gyeonggi Province	3,331,792	12.36	63.31	247	15,638	13,033	83.34	2,776,777
Gangwon Province	520,039	4.88	62.77	98	6,151	4,424	71.92	374,029
N. Chungcheong Province	505,722	4.82	61.11	96	5,867	4,228	72.06	364,444
S. Chungcheong Province	660,715	5.50	60.73	111	6,741	4,827	71.61	473,115
N. Jeolla Province	620,104	5.33	60.05	105	6,305	4,472	70.93	439,826
S. Jeolla Province	666,736	5.53	60.48	111	6,713	4,593	68.42	456,177
N. Gyeongsang Province	941,871	6.57	60.50	132	7,986	5,757	72.09	678,982
S. Gyeongsang Province	1,056,589	6.96	60.51	140	8,472	6,352	74.98	792,192
Jeju Province	179,197	2.87	61.31	58	3,556	2,673	75.17	134,700
National total	15,899,587	100.00	61.49	2000	122,983	96,124	78.16	12,427,180

However, it was considered more valid to directly use household EDs of 2007 rather than Alternative 1. The census data of 2005 were outdated and the total number in the 2007 data was more reliable than in the previous data. Therefore, we decided to use the 2007 data directly. This method of Alternative 2 is to calculate A by multiplying the eligible household proportion, which was estimated from 2007 household EDs by region, and by the number of household members. The results of estimation by Alternative 2 is recorded in <Table III-4> as below.

<Table III-4> Estimation of A by Alternative 2

(Unit: %, Persons)

Proportion of eligible population households to no. of population households	Category	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons or more
82.06	Seoul	579,411	579,799	623,468	773,859	203,978	51,610
81.90	Busan	185,540	216,020	226,835	267,914	66,923	17,485
82.38	Daegu	123,615	138,993	150,558	197,842	50,406	12,452
81.61	Incheon	122,185	138,856	157,953	215,914	54,573	14,647
82.31	Gwangju	74,625	79,303	79,012	110,447	37,336	8,634
83.24	Daejeon	86,619	83,426	86,897	115,865	34,078	9,434
84.48	Ulsan	51,850	57,739	66,307	94,332	20,580	4,448
83.34	Gyeonggi Province	503,909	584,041	640,466	914,375	244,589	71,296
71.92	Gangwon Province	90,703	104,059	74,275	79,722	24,979	9,242
72.06	N. Chungcheong Province	85,045	94,428	70,478	85,186	27,499	9,043
71.61	S. Chungcheong Province	111,265	138,972	89,495	102,082	33,976	12,492
70.93	N. Jeolla Province	98,663	119,889	82,749	96,007	35,249	11,532
68.42	S. Jeolla Province	112,395	137,830	75,725	84,535	33,199	10,726
72.09	N. Gyeongsang Province	165,638	195,114	129,308	147,394	41,186	10,543
74.98	S. Gyeongsang Province	174,642	198,638	160,338	205,589	55,269	14,832
75.17	Jeju Province	29,725	31,517	26,781	32,455	13,570	4,003

Note: The proportion of eligible population households to the number of population households was estimated from 2,000 EDs.

2) Estimation of B

B was estimated by multiplying the eligible proportion in the population EDs of 2007 by region and by age. The results of this estimation is recorded in <Table III-5> as below.

<Table III-5> Estimation of B

(Unit: Persons)

Year 2007	Aged 0-19		Aged 20-39		Aged 40-59		Aged 60 or older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Seoul	957,570	874,663	1,560,472	1,526,696	1,198,396	1,249,571	466,414	570,401
Busan	346,923	305,094	468,489	448,939	460,032	484,378	184,460	239,171
Daegu	282,439	237,014	334,886	326,911	312,148	316,749	112,012	152,161
Incheon	293,570	270,954	369,788	348,180	335,427	318,676	101,967	137,942
Gwangju	176,501	161,471	208,297	205,919	162,691	163,417	58,849	78,328
Daejeon	175,221	156,982	220,788	214,780	179,614	177,006	59,862	78,248
Ulsan	141,786	121,244	153,478	142,336	153,106	140,403	36,017	47,074
Gyeonggi Province	1,299,379	1,197,917	1,619,181	1,560,818	1,372,115	1,269,571	441,561	586,760
Gangwon Province	136,368	124,187	164,644	143,632	165,611	157,411	87,187	118,110
N. Chungcheong Province	144,844	129,821	175,237	157,236	162,009	151,781	78,564	108,554
S. Chungcheong Province	181,570	165,490	227,815	194,811	204,773	188,562	117,627	160,259
N. Jeolla Province	170,472	157,219	189,735	167,772	184,277	182,305	108,304	155,295
S. Jeolla Province	163,918	150,908	167,234	140,336	187,289	177,070	125,727	189,134
N. Gyeongsang Province	245,536	211,844	302,729	263,816	288,514	279,175	160,728	232,355
S. Gyeongsang Province	331,929	291,840	378,690	340,447	367,506	346,270	148,613	224,630
Jeju Province	59,971	53,968	64,458	59,994	57,573	54,182	25,268	38,447
National total	6,450,868	5,853,725	6,786,098	6,435,116	4,762,013	4,774,048	1,557,354	2,306,925

3) Estimation of C

C was estimated directly by using national estimated population data of 2007 by region, by age, and by sex⁴⁾. Estimation results of C is recorded in <Table III-6> as below.

<Table III-6> Estimation of C

(Unit: Persons)

Category	Aged 19-24	Aged 25-29	Aged 30-34	Aged 35-39	Aged 40-44	Aged 45-49	Aged 50-54	Aged 55-59	Aged 60-64
Seoul	450,822	527,051	459,759	442,211	400,440	438,482	376,890	274,849	219,336
Busan	149,849	143,515	126,836	140,624	145,742	172,030	149,218	114,303	85,907
Daegu	100,899	98,285	95,569	110,054	109,274	112,538	88,509	66,886	51,120
Incheon	105,770	102,855	105,381	122,101	122,017	121,025	84,502	55,022	45,128
Gwangju	68,982	61,694	59,603	64,563	59,599	58,720	43,049	32,917	25,855
Daejeon	70,966	62,585	61,618	67,438	62,602	64,667	48,280	32,883	25,226
Ulsan	35,863	38,945	43,613	53,328	52,135	50,187	36,358	23,393	15,631
Gyeonggi Province	427,588	439,447	492,099	554,408	498,894	461,133	322,570	216,784	188,442
Gangwon Province	53,232	42,196	49,479	56,429	56,507	63,820	53,022	37,620	37,950
N. Chungcheong Province	59,328	48,621	52,314	59,289	58,284	60,546	48,447	35,920	32,154
S. Chungcheong Province	75,223	57,301	67,217	73,426	69,738	73,616	59,891	50,141	45,560
N. Jeolla Province	63,752	49,581	58,296	65,778	65,019	71,240	58,585	50,566	45,304
S. Jeolla Province	48,501	41,118	53,024	63,422	63,127	69,969	58,024	54,654	52,793
N. Gyeongsang Province	97,888	78,128	89,230	100,227	97,550	105,737	91,038	76,272	64,982
S. Gyeongsang Province	100,578	101,173	118,420	137,030	129,907	132,216	103,061	80,124	66,264
Jeju Province	19,525	18,044	20,360	24,387	21,708	20,936	16,334	12,312	11,932
National total	1,928,766	1,910,539	1,952,818	2,134,715	2,012,543	2,076,862	1,637,778	1,214,646	1,013,584

4) Because the unit data were available by 5 years only at this time, ages from 19 to 24 were calculated by adding a fifth of aged 15-19 to aged 20-24.

4) Estimation of D

D was estimated by multiplying the proportion of eligible households in the number of household EDs of 2008 by region and by the number of household members, which were used in the first year. The results of this estimation is recorded in <Table III-7> as below.

<Table III-7> Estimation of D

(Unit: %, Persons)

Proportion of eligible population households to no. of population house holds	Category	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons or more
82.06	Seoul	589,953	594,175	633,220	782,548	203,825	50,132
81.90	Busan	187,696	220,070	228,972	268,951	66,243	16,690
82.38	Daegu	124,887	141,297	151,615	198,745	50,164	11,994
81.61	Incheon	125,119	143,045	161,131	219,866	55,099	14,517
82.31	Gwangju	75,810	81,063	80,029	111,602	37,454	8,291
83.24	Daejeon	88,580	85,753	88,485	117,685	34,359	9,169
84.48	Ulsan	53,386	59,897	67,630	94,787	20,558	4,415
83.34	Gyeonggi Province	521,118	607,771	660,315	941,649	250,402	71,641
71.92	Gangwon Province	91,497	105,590	74,574	79,546	24,765	8,971
72.06	N. Chungcheong Province	86,239	96,200	71,099	85,621	27,480	8,741
71.61	S. Chungcheong Province	113,390	142,279	90,736	103,021	34,011	12,091
70.93	N. Jeolla Province	98,917	120,878	82,664	95,411	34,808	11,041
68.42	S. Jeolla Province	112,343	138,529	75,336	83,576	32,740	10,290
72.09	N. Gyeongsang Province	166,846	197,675	129,842	147,481	40,942	9,831
74.98	S. Gyeongsang Province	177,500	203,238	162,243	207,008	55,345	14,518
75.17	Jeju Province	30,189	32,313	27,202	32,824	13,684	3,939

5) Estimation of E

E was estimated by multiplying the proportion of eligible individuals in the national population EDs of 2008 by sex, by age, and by region. The results of this estimation is recorded in <Table III-8> as below.

<Table III-8> Estimation of E

(Unit: Persons)

Category	Aged 0-19		Aged 20-39		Aged 40-59		Aged 60 or older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Seoul	942,125	860,337	1,534,070	1,505,479	1,212,315	1,265,689	490,523	598,717
Busan	337,788	297,108	459,329	438,237	463,176	488,787	195,783	251,755
Daegu	274,207	231,694	326,092	315,046	315,745	321,610	117,406	157,843
Incheon	290,412	267,757	369,164	345,487	346,157	331,184	108,741	145,113
Gwangju	173,765	158,976	203,540	200,740	165,802	166,783	61,749	81,691
Daejeon	170,851	153,601	216,585	208,886	181,413	179,951	62,395	80,752
Ulsan	134,384	115,098	146,843	134,040	151,835	141,037	37,801	48,326
Gyeonggi Province	1,285,466	1,183,730	1,606,175	1,542,438	1,417,558	1,319,448	463,846	610,076
Gangwon Province	149,344	135,665	179,132	156,062	189,477	179,432	100,452	135,411
N. Chungcheong Province	159,399	143,018	192,485	171,260	186,436	174,898	90,814	124,108
S. Chungcheong Province	201,455	183,580	253,538	215,599	237,498	217,705	136,378	183,645
N. Jeolla Province	185,116	170,459	207,211	182,346	209,880	206,460	125,018	177,536
S. Jeolla Province	184,283	169,390	187,262	157,033	220,023	206,428	148,906	222,069
N. Gyeongsang Province	264,383	228,351	330,298	285,390	326,216	315,309	183,862	262,813

Category	Aged 0-19		Aged 20-39		Aged 40-59		Aged 60 or older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
S. Gyeongsang Province	351,718	309,199	400,909	359,010	406,059	382,282	167,235	248,496
Jeju Province	65,441	58,757	69,272	64,395	65,281	61,415	29,195	43,493
National total	5,170,137	4,666,720	6,681,906	6,281,447	6,094,872	5,958,419	2,520,106	3,371,842

6) Estimation of F

F was estimated by directly using the female population EDs of 2008 by region and by age (aged 19-65).⁵⁾ The results of this estimation is recorded in <Table III-9> as below.

<Table III-9> Estimation of F

(Unit: Persons)

Category	Aged 19-24	Aged 25-29	Aged 30-34	Aged 35-39	Aged 40-44	Aged 45-49	Aged 50-54	Aged 55-59	Aged 60-65
Seoul	421,790	530,150	453,202	449,861	397,722	434,825	393,154	284,187	263,914
Busan	141,203	141,610	123,007	138,998	141,123	169,322	155,592	117,056	105,122
Daegu	94,537	97,574	91,160	108,421	108,037	113,819	92,494	69,311	62,206
Incheon	103,350	103,955	101,960	121,499	120,492	123,982	92,519	58,089	55,127
Gwangju	65,258	61,927	57,772	64,803	60,030	59,230	46,371	33,331	31,998
Daejeon	67,556	63,647	60,292	67,654	62,853	65,301	52,003	34,513	31,003
Ulsan	35,527	38,156	41,912	52,034	52,293	51,576	39,067	25,312	19,566
Gyeonggi Province	423,307	449,320	479,591	560,920	507,275	481,330	355,596	229,819	231,137

5) Because the unit data were available by 5 years only, ages from 60 to 65 were calculated by adding a fifth of aged 65-69 to aged 60-64. The oldest age was 65 at the time.

Category	Aged 19-24	Aged 25-29	Aged 30-34	Aged 35-39	Aged 40-44	Aged 45-49	Aged 50-54	Aged 55-59	Aged 60-65
Gangwon Province	51,133	40,933	46,781	56,205	55,351	63,330	56,054	39,316	45,397
N. Chungcheong Province	56,430	48,337	50,103	58,690	58,265	60,880	51,821	37,676	39,046
S. Chungcheong Province	71,856	57,351	65,181	74,251	69,929	74,464	63,924	51,392	55,702
N. Jeolla Province	61,995	47,460	54,115	65,465	63,598	70,514	62,297	49,885	55,227
S. Jeolla Province	49,091	37,831	49,328	62,431	61,988	69,696	61,443	53,129	64,490
N. Gyeongsang Province	95,503	76,916	84,118	99,041	96,646	106,488	95,130	77,880	79,901
S. Gyeongsang Province	100,657	98,403	112,246	136,893	129,853	134,637	109,576	81,973	81,737
Jeju Province	19,077	17,953	18,952	24,392	21,939	21,484	17,356	12,485	14,400
National total	1,858,270	1,911,523	1,889,720	2,141,558	2,007,394	2,100,878	1,744,397	1,255,354	1,235,971

3. Re-weighting ⁶⁾ of first wave data

Assignment of weights for the first wave households was the same as the first weighting of 2008.⁷⁾ To prepare enumerated individual weights for the first

6) Since the first year's weight did not provide enumerated individual weight, this was added for explanation.

7) First year household weight was estimated by using selection probability and response rate for calculation of weight, and then by carrying out post-stratification. If both region and the number of household members are used as population information for post-stratification, the number of households with one person in the first year are relatively less sampled from the KLoWF. If the number of these household members are used, households in Seoul and Gyeonggi Province will have greater weight because

year, this study changed the data for households from the wide form to the long form, then, filled in final responding individual weights of the first year by using post-stratum parameter B.⁸⁾

Next, draw up responding individual weights for the first year, the study selected potential respondents from the household files in the long form, found respondents in the individual files of respondents, and then merged the files. Then, the probability of actual response from eligible respondents was calculated, when variables of age, job, marital status, relationship with household head, and region were used for explanatory variables in estimating the response rate. The results of this estimation is recorded in <Table III-10>.

<Table III-10> Estimation of the response probability of responding household members among the first year eligible responding household members

resp1	Variable explanation	Coefficient	Standard error	z-value	p-value
age1	Age	0.041	0.034	1.180	0.236
sage1	Square of age	-0.001	0.000	-1.760	0.078
relhead1	Householder	3.216	0.262	12.280	0.000
relspo1	Spouse	3.358	0.191	17.580	0.000
wedwith1	Married and living together	-0.356	0.221	-1.610	0.108
job1	Job	-0.379	0.117	-3.240	0.001
regd12	Region dummy	1.560	0.285	5.470	0.000

of the square root method used in the sampling process. Also, because of one-person households, weight grows even bigger to bring big fluctuation in weight. To make matter worse, as the estimated value of one person population households does not necessarily mean female households, the use of this value will bring an overly big change in weight. Therefore, this study used a method which does not take into account the number of household members.

8) As the selection and response probabilities of enumerated individuals are the same as those of households, all enumerated individuals are assigned the same enumerated individual weight as that of households.

resp1	Variable explanation	Coefficient	Standard error	z-value	p-value
regd13	Region dummy	1.292	0.305	4.240	0.000
regd14	Region dummy	0.323	0.209	1.550	0.122
regd15	Region dummy	-0.514	0.207	-2.480	0.013
regd16	Region dummy	2.137	0.434	4.920	0.000
regd17	Region dummy	2.680	0.726	3.680	0.000
regd18	Region dummy	-0.004	0.173	-0.020	0.982
regd19	Region dummy	0.101	0.253	0.400	0.691
regd110	Region dummy	3.638	1.012	3.580	0.000
regd111	Region dummy	1.352	0.388	3.480	0.000
regd112	Region dummy	1.155	0.339	3.410	0.001
regd113	Region dummy	0.015	0.242	0.060	0.949
regd114	Region dummy	0.386	0.246	1.570	0.117
regd115	Region dummy	1.722	0.364	4.730	0.000
regd116	Region dummy	2.155	0.603	3.570	0.000
_cons	Constant term	0.606	0.715	0.850	0.397

The first year's enumerated individual weights were multiplied by the inverse number of this estimated response rate, then these weights were post-stratified by using population weight datum C, to prepare the first year final responding individual weights.

4. Weighting of the Second Wave Data

1) Longitudinal enumerated individual weights of the second wave data

Longitudinal enumerated individual weights of the second wave data is the weight of enumerated individuals who are enumerated in the first and second waves. To this end, files for both existing and new household members were changed into the long form, then, combined in the two files. Next, data were processed to estimate the response rate of enumerated individuals of the first and second waves. Using household members who existed in the second year and household member information which existed in the first year, estimations were made by developing a model which determines retention of enumerated individuals as shown in <Table III-11>.

<Table III-11> Estimation of response probability (enumerated probability) of the second year enumerated individuals among the first year enumerated individuals

resp1	Variable explanation	Coefficient	Standard error	z-value	p-value
sage1	Square of age	0.002	0.000	13.460	0.000
age1	Age	-0.164	0.011	-15.580	0.000
rel_10	Householder	2.654	0.151	17.570	0.000
rel_20	Householder's spouse	4.045	0.336	12.020	0.000
sex1	Sex	-0.684	0.107	-6.370	0.000
dreg2	Region dummy	-0.284	0.239	-1.190	0.234
dreg3	Region dummy	-0.410	0.262	-1.560	0.118
dreg4	Region dummy	-0.353	0.253	-1.400	0.163
dreg5	Region dummy	-0.376	0.260	-1.450	0.148

resp1	Variable explanation	Coefficient	Standard error	z-value	p-value
dreg6	Region dummy	-0.794	0.238	-3.330	0.001
dreg7	Region dummy	-0.697	0.264	-2.640	0.008
dreg8	Region dummy	-0.107	0.229	-0.470	0.639
dreg9	Region dummy	-0.794	0.252	-3.150	0.002
dreg10	Region dummy	-0.072	0.307	-0.230	0.815
dreg11	Region dummy	-0.867	0.240	-3.610	0.000
dreg12	Region dummy	-0.739	0.241	-3.070	0.002
dreg13	Region dummy	-0.969	0.230	-4.230	0.000
dreg14	Region dummy	-1.133	0.212	-5.340	0.000
dreg15	Region dummy	-0.803	0.227	-3.540	0.000
dreg16	Region dummy	-0.153	0.375	-0.410	0.683
_cons	Constant term	6.396	0.230	27.830	0.000

The number deceased was adjusted before filling in the second year final enumerated individual weights. They were considered "responding" in calculating the response rate, then, reflected in the population adjustment process. After adjusting the number of deceased post-stratification of second year longitudinal, enumerated individual weights were conducted.

2) Longitudinal responding individual weights for the second wave data

Longitudinal responding individual weights for the second wave data were prepared by calculating the response rates of the second year responding individuals among the first year responding individuals. Specifically, the response rate was calculated by selecting ID of respondents from second year

responding individuals and merging them with first year responding individuals. The result of the estimations using this response probability model are recorded <Table III-12> as below.

<Table III-12> Estimation of the response probability of second year respondents among the first year respondents

resp1	Variable explanation	Coefficient	Standard error	z-value	p-value
age1	Age	0.010	0.022	0.450	0.654
sage1	Square of age	0.000	0.000	-0.540	0.592
dedu1	Education level dummy	0.232	0.232	1.260	0.208
dedu2	Education level dummy	0.006	0.222	0.020	0.980
dedu3	Education level dummy	-0.175	0.201	-0.870	0.383
dedu4	Education level dummy	-0.045	0.209	-0.220	0.830
dedu5	Education level dummy	-0.059	0.202	-0.290	0.771
rel_10	Householder	0.109	0.132	0.820	0.410
rel_20	Householder's spouse	0.377	0.135	2.790	0.005
wed1	Marital status	0.466	0.143	3.250	0.001
job1	Job	0.365	0.061	5.990	0.000
dreg1	Region dummy	-1.521	0.239	-6.370	0.000
dreg2	Region dummy	-0.991	0.250	-3.960	0.000
dreg3	Region dummy	-0.613	0.264	-2.320	0.020
dreg4	Region dummy	-1.549	0.248	-6.230	0.000
dreg5	Region dummy	-0.836	0.268	-3.110	0.002
dreg6	Region dummy	-0.547	0.269	-2.030	0.042
dreg7	Region dummy	-0.304	0.287	-1.060	0.290
dreg8	Region dummy	-1.649	0.239	-6.890	0.000
dreg9	Region dummy	-0.660	0.272	-2.430	0.015
dreg10	Region dummy	-0.715	0.269	-2.660	0.008

resp1	Variable explanation	Coefficient	Standard error	z-value	p-value
dreg11	Region dummy	-0.478	0.277	-1.720	0.085
dreg12	Region dummy	-0.539	0.274	-1.960	0.049
dreg13	Region dummy	-0.353	0.281	-1.250	0.210
dreg14	Region dummy	-0.902	0.259	-3.490	0.000
dreg15	Region dummy	-1.160	0.250	-4.630	0.000
dhten1	Home owner	0.250	0.083	3.020	0.003
dhten2	Tenant	-0.035	0.092	-0.390	0.699
_cons	Constant term	1.588	0.494	3.220	0.001

The weights prior to post-stratification were prepared by first year responding individual weights multiplied by the inverse number of response rates as calculated in <Table III-12>. Then the deceased were adjusted for and post-stratification was done to prepare second year longitudinal responding individual weights.

3) Cross-sectional enumerated individual weights for the second wave data

Second year cross-sectional enumerated individual weights were estimated by the sum of longitudinal responding individual weights in the household, divided by the number of household members who existed in the second year (according to fair share approach). At this time, newly-entered household members had no longitudinal enumerated individual weights and therefore their number was included in the number of household members in the second year to be used for fair share approach. Existing household members who were newly enumerated in the second year were treated the same as newly-entered household members. Finally, post-stratification was carried out to prepare final cross-sectional enumerated individual weights.

4) Cross-sectional responding individual weights for the second wave data

Just as the response rate of responding individuals was calculated among the first year enumerated individuals, this weight was also estimated by calculating the response rate of responding individuals among second year enumerated individuals. First, women aged 19-64 were selected from those existing in the second year files, then, the response rates of respondents were calculated among eligible individuals. Cross-sectional enumerated individual weights were multiplied by the inverse number of the estimate of response probability; post-stratification was conducted; and final weights were filled in. The estimation model for response probability used at this time is as shown in <Table III-13>.

<Table III-13> Estimation of the response probability for second year respondents among the eligible second year respondents

qc_resp1	Variable explanation	Coefficient	Standard error	z-value	p-value
age1	Age	-0.015	0.017	-0.880	0.376
sage1	Square of age	0.000	0.000	1.670	0.094
rel_10	Householder	1.308	0.098	13.290	0.000
rel_20	Householder's spouse	1.713	0.081	21.270	0.000
djob1	Job	0.353	0.062	6.780	0.000
dreg1	Region dummy	-1.550	0.215	-7.210	0.000
dreg2	Region dummy	-1.028	0.224	-4.590	0.000
dreg3	Region dummy	-0.644	0.238	-2.710	0.007
dreg4	Region dummy	-1.542	0.225	-6.850	0.000
dreg5	Region dummy	-1.101	0.234	-4.710	0.000
dreg6	Region dummy	-0.633	0.238	-2.650	0.008
dreg7	Region dummy	-0.503	0.255	-1.970	0.048

qc_resp1	Variable explanation	Coefficient	Standard error	z-value	p-value
dreg8	Region dummy	-1.638	0.216	-7.580	0.000
dreg9	Region dummy	-1.014	0.237	-4.280	0.000
dreg10	Region dummy	-0.934	0.236	-3.960	0.000
dreg11	Region dummy	-0.796	0.238	-3.340	0.001
dreg12	Region dummy	-0.706	0.239	-2.960	0.003
dreg13	Region dummy	-0.986	0.232	-4.260	0.000
dreg14	Region dummy	-1.099	0.229	-4.810	0.000
dreg15	Region dummy	-1.212	0.225	-5.380	0.000
_cons	Constant term	1.051	0.359	2.930	0.003

5) Second year cross-sectional household weights

The cross-sectional responding individual weights prior to second year post-stratification were set as the base weight for each household, then this weight was filled in after post-stratification using post-stratification information of D.

5. Recording of Final Results

As a result of the above-mentioned weighting, second year KLoWF has prepared five types of weight: cross-sectional household weights, cross-sectional enumerated individual weights, longitudinal enumerated individual weights, longitudinal responding individual weights, and cross-sectional responding individual weights. Researchers may use any weight that is suitable for the purposes of their analysis. The following explanation presents the simplest cases for using the weights. Researchers may use the second year cross-sectional household weights to analyze households in narrow circumstances in the second year. They may use the second year longitudinal enumerated individual weights to analyze households in poor conditions for both first and second years.⁹⁾ They

can use the second year cross-sectional enumerated individual weights to analyze households in poor conditions in the second year. They can also use the second year longitudinal responding individual weights to analyze eligible women who had no job in both first and second years. They may use the second year cross-sectional responding individual weights to analyze eligible women who lost their jobs in the second year.

〈Table III-14〉 The Type and Form of Final Weight

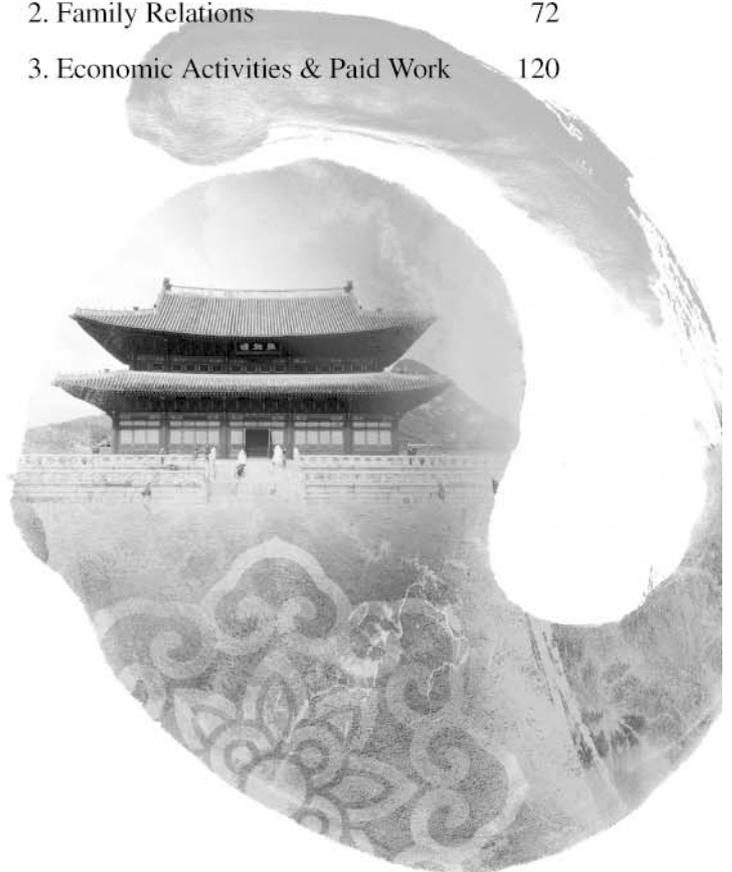
Year	Households or individual	Cross-sectional or longitudinal	Name of final weight
First year	Households	No distinction	
	Enumerated individual	No distinction	
	Responding individual	No distinction	
Second year	Households	Cross-sectional	Cross-sectional household weight
	Enumerated individual	Longitudinal	Longitudinal enumerated individual weight
		Cross-sectional	Cross-sectional enumerated individual weight
	Responding individual	Longitudinal	Longitudinal responding individual weight
		Cross-sectional	Cross-sectional responding individual weight

9) Because the types of households have changed according to the wave in the longitudinal data, there exists no weight that is suitable to analyze the households in poor conditions for both first and second years. If this analysis is required, researchers may consider calculating the weight by using the mean of longitudinal enumerated individual weight.

IV

Descriptive Analysis of Changes in Households and Individuals

1. Households	47
2. Family Relations	72
3. Economic Activities & Paid Work	120



1. Households¹⁰⁾

1) Households and household members

Out of the original households interviewed for the first wave data, a total of 7,704 households (85.0%) responded to the second survey, and the remaining 1,364 households (15.0%) refused to participate in the survey. In the first wave data, one-person households accounted for 5.1%, but rose to 5.7% in the second wave data. This increase is attributable to the fact that a larger number of single-person households dropped out of the second survey than other types of households.

The number of household members in the second wave data averaged 3.43 people. Four-person households took up the largest portion, 40.8% of all households, followed by three-person and two-person households, which accounted for 22.3% and 17.5%, respectively.

10) Unless a particular note is attached, all the tables are displayed in frequency and proportion, excluding two responses: "don't know/no response," and the gap between an aggregation of frequencies or proportions in all categories, and total frequency or proportion (100%) corresponds to frequency and proportion of "don't know/no response." In addition, unless there is a particular note, all the proportions are a result of using cross-sectional weight. However, regarding the questions involving respondents who participated in both first and second survey, weights were not used when change between the two was calculated in proportion, because longitudinal household weight was not available. For an analysis of individual respondents, individual longitudinal weight was used when change was demonstrated in proportion.

〈Table IV-1〉 Distribution of Household Members by Number¹¹⁾

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
1 person	5.1	5.7
2 persons	17.6	17.5
3 persons	24.3	22.3
4 persons	40.2	40.8
5 persons	10.3	10.6
6 persons or more	2.5	2.9
Average number	3.41	3.43
Total	100.0	100.0

The change in the average number of household members over the two-year period since 2007 is illustrated in <Table IV-2>. Among the single-person households in the first wave data, 79.5% of them were still made up of one member. The 2-person, 3-person, 4-person, 5-person, 6-person, and 7-person households which also remained unchanged in the second survey accounted for 73%, 69.1%, 91.4%, 88.2%, 81.9%, and 72.2%, respectively. Among them, 4-person households showed the slightest change while households with 3 persons changed most noticeably due to an increase in the number of their members. The average household members of 1-person to 5-person households were generally on the rise, but the figure fell in the majority of the households with 6 persons or more.

11) The population covered by the Korean Longitudinal Survey of Women and Family was women aged between 19 or older and under 64. Naturally, the survey does not include one-person households formed by men, which is considered to make up a large portion of the households. Besides, realistically it is not easy to contact one-person households in the field of survey. Therefore, it should be noted that the proportion of one-person households in this survey is relatively low compared to the census.

〈Table IV-2〉 Change in the Number of Household Members

(Unit: Households, %)

Category	2008								Total		
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons	8 persons	Frequency	Percent	
2007	1 person	79.5	13.2	5.9	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	440	100.0
	2 persons	1.5	73.0	17.0	7.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	1,651	100.0
	3 persons	0.2	4.5	69.1	23.3	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	1,837	100.0
	4 persons	0.1	0.4	2.4	91.4	5.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2,776	100.0
	5 persons	0.1	0.5	0.4	4.6	88.2	5.5	0.8	0.0	786	100.0
	6 persons	0.0	0.6	1.2	4.8	4.8	81.9	6.6	0.0	166	100.0
	7 persons	0.0	0.0	2.8	5.6	0.0	11.1	72.2	8.3	36	100.0
	8 persons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	12	100.0
Total	Frequency	381	1,360	1,649	3,130	911	212	46	15	7,704	100.0
	Percent	4.9	17.7	21.4	40.6	11.8	2.8	0.6	0.2		

2) Characteristics of household heads

In terms of work force participation, of the household heads who had a job in 2007, 91.5% stayed employed, and 8.5% became unemployed in 2008. Among the household heads who did not have a job in 2007, 22.9% were working in 2008 while 77.1% remained jobless. In short, there were more household heads who lost their jobs than those who found jobs in the second survey.

〈Table IV-3〉 Change in Work Force Participation of Household Heads

(Unit: Persons, %)

Category		2008		Total
		With a job	Without a job	
2007	With a job	5,830	540	6,370
		91.5	8.5	100.0
	Without a job	287	964	1,251
		22.9	77.1	100.0
Total	Frequency	6,117	1,504	7,621
	Percent	80.3	19.7	100.0

A majority of the household heads were working at the same jobs as in the previous year. The household heads working as managers showed the most noticeable change with 5.9% moving to professional and related occupations. Among the household heads who had elementary occupations, 1.6% and 1.8% turned to farming or fishing, and crafts or related trades, respectively. According to an analysis of the household heads who did not change their jobs in 2008, 89.5% of those working as managers and 97.3% of those in professional and related occupations responded that they had the same jobs. As for the household heads who were clerks, service and sales people, 94.1%, 95.1% and 93.7%, respectively did not switch their jobs. The proportion of other household heads who stayed at the same jobs turned out to be 99% for skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 95.4% for craft and related trade workers, 96.2% for plant and machine operators and assemblers, 92.8% for those in elementary occupations, and 95.7% for armed forces.

The household heads who made the slightest change in their careers were the group of skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, followed by two categories: professionals and related workers, and plant and machine operators and assemblers. On the other hand, the household heads in management marked the highest rate of changing jobs, followed by those with elementary occupations.

<Table IV-4> Change in Types of Occupations of Household Heads

(Unit: Persons, %)

Category	2008											Total	
	Managers	Professionals and related occupations	Clerks	Service worker	Sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trade workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Armed forces	Frequency	Percent	
2007	Managers	89.5	5.9	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	153	100.0
	Professionals and related occupations	0.5	97.3	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	953	100.0
	Clerks	0.8	2.4	94.1	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	741	100.0
	Service workers	0.0	0.6	0.3	95.1	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.0	345	100.0
	Sales workers	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.1	93.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.0	559	100.0
	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	930	100.0
	Craft and related trade workers	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	95.4	1.2	0.8	0.0	733	100.0
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.0	96.2	1.6	0.0	730	100.0
	Elementary occupations	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.8	1.0	92.8	0.0	498	100.0
	Armed forces	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.7	46	100.0
Total	Frequency	154	969	728	345	554	935	736	725	498	44	5,688	100.0
	Percent	2.7	17.0	12.8	6.1	9.7	16.4	12.9	12.7	8.8	0.8		

In regard to the marital status of household heads, among household heads who were single in 2007, 14 of them or 6.3% had married, leading to an increase in the number of married household heads from 7,398 people in 2007

to 7,412 people in 2008.

〈Table IV-5〉 Change in Marital Status of Household Heads

(Unit: Persons, %)

Category		2008		Total
		Married	Unmarried	
2007	Married	7,398	0	7,398
		100.0	0.0	100.0
	Unmarried	14	209	223
		6.3	93.7	100.0
Total	Frequency	7,412	209	7,621
	Percent	97.3	2.7	100.0

Out of the household heads who were married and lived with their spouses in 2007, 59 of them (0.9%) responded in 2008 that they no longer live together. On the contrary, 39 of those who were married yet living apart from their spouses (4.6%) responded in 2008 that they were living together.

〈Table IV-6〉 Change in Living Arrangements of Married Household Heads

(Unit: Persons, %)

Category		2008		Total
		Living with spouse	Living apart from spouse	
2007	Living with spouse	6,500	59	6,559
		99.1	0.9	100.0
	Living apart from spouse	39	800	839
		4.6	95.4	100.0
Total	Frequency	6,539	859	7,398
	Percent	88.4	11.6	100.0

The major reasons for household heads who were married but lived apart from their spouses included death of spouse, divorce, job issue, and separation due to family conflict. The reasons cited by widowed or divorced household heads did not change. On the other hand, 14.5% of those who were not living with their spouses was due to job issues that changed their reason for living apart to "family conflict." In short, the household heads living apart from their partners is because of work declined, while those responding as separated from their spouses is due to marital discord increased from 18 to 45 households in 2008.

<Table IV-7> Change in Reasons for Married Household Heads Living Apart from their Spouses

(Unit: Persons, %)

Category	2008									Total		
	Work(Job)	Education (including studying overseas)	Medical care	Child rearing and care	Separation by family discord	Runaway	Divorce	Widowed	Other	Frequency	Percent	
2007	Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.8	0.0	447	100.0
	Divorce	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	233	100.0
	Work (Job)	85.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76	100.0
	Education (including studying overseas)	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0
	Family issues	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.6	72.2	0.0	11.1	0.0	5.6	18	100.0
	Medical care	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	4	100.0
	Separation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20	100.0
Total	Frequency	66	1	2	1	45	1	235	447	1	799	100.0
	Percent	8.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	5.6	0.1	29.4	55.9	0.1		

3) Moving and housing

Since the 2007 survey, 12%, or 1,092 of all households had moved.

〈Table IV-8〉 Moving since the First Survey

(Unit: Households, %)

Category	Frequency	Percent
Moved	1,092	12.0
Not moved	6,612	72.9
Total	7,704	85.0

According to an analysis of changes in types of housing occupancy, the proportion of owner-occupied houses remained almost the same, but there were changes in tenant-occupied households. Out of the households living on a jeonse, or a lease with a lump-sum deposit without monthly rent, 17.8% moved to home ownership, and 17.1% and 11% of those renting on a monthly basis with deposit switched to a jeonse lease or purchased a house, respectively.

When it came to the households holding on to previous occupancy types, 94.6% of owner-occupied households stayed the same, and the proportion stood at 71.4% with households on a jeonse lease, 60.8% with those living on a monthly rent with deposit, 48.7% with other monthly rents, and 61.5% with rent-free and other.

〈Table IV-9〉 Change in Housing by Occupancy Types

(Unit: Households, %)

Category	2008					Total	
	Owned	Lease with a lumpsum deposit	Monthly rent with deposit	Monthly rent with lump sum payment for rental period	Rent free and Other	Frequency	Percent
Owned	94.6	3.2	0.5	0.2	1.4	5,071	100.0
Lease with a lump-sum deposit)	17.8	71.4	7.2	0.8	2.8	1,454	100.0

Category		2008					Total	
		Owned	Lease with a lumpsum deposit	Monthly rent with deposit	Monthly rent with lump sum payment for rental period	Rent free and Other	Frequency	Percent
2007	Monthly rent with deposit	11.0	17.1	60.8	6.6	4.6	655	100.0
	Monthly rent with a lump sum payment for rental period	11.4	14.0	20.7	48.7	5.2	193	100.0
	Rent free and Other	22.0	8.1	5.0	3.4	61.5	322	100.0
Total	Frequency	5,223	1,366	585	171	350	7,695	100.0
	Percent	67.9	17.8	7.6	2.2	4.5		

In terms of housing types, except for other miscellaneous structures such as shanties and greenhouse-cum-housing settlements, households living in apartments and single houses showed the slightest change at only 5.0% and 3.0%, respectively. On the other hand, a relatively large portion of households living in town houses moved, and most of them preferred apartments, followed by single houses.

The proportion of households residing in the same housing structure as in 2007 turned out to be 95.0% for single houses, 97.0% for apartments, 86.5% for town houses, 78.7% for multiplex house, 88.3% for houses in a non-residential building and 86.7% for office-cum-apartments called "Officetel" in Korea. These figures indicate that the rate of changing housing types was highest among households residing in town houses, multiplex houses, and office-cum-apartments.

〈Table IV-10〉 Change in Types of Housing Units

(Unit: Households, %)

Category	2008								Total		
	Single house	Apartments	Town houses	Multi-plex house	Nonresidential buildings	Office-cum-apartments	Shanties, greenhouse-cumhousing settlements, and mudhuts	Other	Frequency	Percent	
2007	Single houses	95.0	3.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,752	100.0
	Apartments	0.8	97.0	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	3,405	100.0
	Town houses	2.6	9.3	86.5	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	799	100.0
	Multiplex house	6.4	7.7	5.7	78.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	404	100.0
	Non-residential buildings	2.9	6.7	0.8	1.3	88.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	240	100.0
	Office-cum-apartments	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.7	0.0	0.0	15	100.0
	Shanties and greenhouse-cum-housing settlements	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4	100.0
	Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1	100.0
Total	Frequency	2,696	3,513	782	356	248	20	4	1	7,620	100.0
	Percent	35.4	46.1	10.3	4.7	3.3	0.3	0.1	0.0		

〈Table IV-11〉 Comparison of Average Housing Price and Cost

(Unit: Million Won)

Category	2007		2008	
	Average	Standard deviation	Average	Standard deviation
Owned : Housing price	131.08	134.87	133.81	132.39
Jeonse lease: Lump-sum deposit	57.54	479.82	62.78	50.98
Monthly rent : Deposit	10.87	14.78	11.59	15.27

A comparison of average housing costs showed that prices for owner-occupied homes increased by 2.73 million won, from 131.08 million won to 133.81 million won in 2007. The average price for a jeonse lease rose to 62.78 million won, which is an increase of 5.24 million won from 57.54 million won. Average deposits for monthly rent were 11.59 million won, a 0.72 million won increase from 10.87 million won in 2007.

4) Household income and expenditures

It was not easy to compare the first and the second wave data in terms of household income and spending because the reference periods covered by the two surveys for calculation¹²⁾ were different. Therefore, out of 7,704 households who participated in the second survey, this analysis focused on those who responded to income and expenditure questions and compared this data with their levels of income and expenditure.

① Income

Earned income is defined as earnings received for work and includes wages and salary earned as an employee or earnings as a self-employed person. Out of households previously responding as income earners, 98.5% continued to earn income in 2008, and 1.5%, or 105 households had no wages or salary income. On the other hand, 27.4% of households without income in 2007 responded that they were making money from work, while a staggering 72.6% of households previously responded as non-earners still had no income in 2008.

12) The reference year for calculating household income and expenditure was the first half of 2007 (from January to June), but it was extended to one year to make a year-to-year comparison. Therefore, the second survey's reference year was one year after the first survey, from July 2007 to June 2008.

〈Table IV-12〉 Change in Earned Income and Business Income

(Unit: Households, %)

Category		2008		Total
		With income	Without income	
2007	With income	7,114	105	7,219
		98.5	1.5	100.0
	Without income	130	344	474
		27.4	72.6	100.0
Total	Frequency	7,244	449	7,693
	Percent	94.2	5.8	100.0

Financial income refers to earnings through financial assets and includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stock holdings and profits from trading stocks and bonds. However, even if the stock price increases, leading to a rise in the value of assets, it is not counted as financial income unless actual selling or buying occurs.

Financial income showed a remarkable change compared to earned income. Out of households who had financial income, those who still had an income in 2008 accounted for 33.9% and those who did not was 66.1%. A mere 7.4% of households without financial income responded as earners in 2008 and the rest still did not make money from financial assets.

〈Table IV-13〉 Change in Financial Income

(Unit: Households, %)

Category		2008		Total
		With income	Without income	
2007	With income	202	393	595
		33.9	66.1	100.0
	Without income	528	6,564	7,092
		7.4	92.6	100.0
Total	Frequency	730	6,957	7,687
	Percent	9.5	90.5	100.0

〈Table IV-14〉 Change in Immovable Property Income

(Unit: Households, %)

Category		2008		Total
		With income	Without income	
2007	With income	155	152	307
		50.5	49.5	100.0
	Without income	206	7,179	7,385
		2.8	97.2	100.0
Total	Frequency	361	7,331	7,692
	Percent	4.7	95.3	100.0

Immovable property income refers to earnings from real estate. It includes income from the rental of a house or other property such as monthly rent (deposit excluded) and profits generated by sales and purchases of real estate. Out of households previously responding as immovable property income earners, only 50.5% still had income in 2008. Households which did not have income in 2007 but earned money from real estate in 2008 accounted for 2.8%. These figures demonstrate that the number of households with immovable property income decreased substantially in 2008.

Social insurance income covered by this survey includes national pension and special occupational pensions, worker's compensation, compensation for patriots and veterans, and unemployment benefits.¹³⁾ The changes in social insurance income were almost the same as in financial income and immovable property

13) Types of social insurance include:

- National pension: old age pension, disability pension, survivor pension, lump-sum death payment, lump-sum refund.
- Pensions for special occupations: private school teachers pension, government employee pension, veteran's pension, lump-sum refund.
- Workers' compensation: compensation for suspension of business, disability compensation, survivor compensation
- Compensations for veterans and patriots
- Unemployment benefits

income. While 29.3% of households previously responded as earners of social insurance income generated income in 2008, those in the opposite case stood only at 6.8%.

〈Table IV-15〉 Change in Social Insurance Income

(Unit: Households, %)

Category		2008		Total
		With income	Without income	
2007	With income	492	204	696
		70.7	29.3	100.0
	Without income	479	6,521	7,000
		6.8	93.2	100.0
Total	Frequency	971	6,725	7,696
	Percent	12.6	87.4	100.0

Transfer income refers to money received from relatives or close friends as support for living expenses or educational costs, or assistance payments received from the government or social organizations. It includes income such as transportation allowances for senior citizens and welfare payments for recipients in livelihood protection programs of the state-run community service center, but the before-mentioned social insurance income is excluded.

Among 911 households previously responding as earners of transfer income, 62.8% or 572 households stayed the same, while the rest ended up with no gains in 2008. Out of 6,781 households who did not have transfer income in 2007, 11.1%, or 751 households, newly joined in the group of transfer income earners in 2008. All combined, among households in the first wave data, those who had transfer income in 2008 totaled 1,323, making up 17.2%.

〈Table IV-16〉 Change in Transfer Income

(Unit: Households, %)

Category		2008		Combined
		With income	Without income	
2007	With income	572	339	911
		62.8	37.2	100.0
	Without income	751	6,030	6,781
		11.1	88.9	100.0
Total	Frequency	1,323	6,369	7,692
	Percent	17.2	82.8	100.0

In terms of basic livelihood security recipients, their number reached a total of 185 households in 2007. In 2008, 75.7% or 140 of them remained on the recipient list, and 24.3% or 45 households were disqualified from the program. Among 7,512 households covered by the program in 2007, 0.5% or 41 households became new recipients of the program.

〈Table IV-17〉 Change in Basic Livelihood Security Recipients

(Unit: Households, %)

Category		2008		Combined
		Recipient	Non-recipient	
2007	Recipient	140	45	185
		75.7	24.3	100.0
	Non-recipient	41	7,471	7,512
		0.5	99.5	100.0
Total	Frequency	181	7,516	7,697
	Percent	2.4	97.6	100.0

② Expenditure

When it came to monthly savings, households saved an average of 680,000 won and 720,000 won per month in 2007 and in 2008, respectively. The number of those saving their money decreased slightly from 4,101 to 4,092 households in

2007. By proportion, those responding as saving their money accounted for 53.4% and those who did not set aside any income stood at 46.6%.

〈Table IV-18〉 Change in Savings

(Unit: Households, %)

Category		2008		Total
		Saved	Not saved	
2007	Saved	2,983	1,118	4,101
		72.7	27.3	100.0
	Not saved	1,109	2,459	3,568
		31.1	68.9	100.0
Total	Frequency	4,092	3,577	7,669
	Percent	53.4	46.6	100.0
Average amount of saving		2007		2008
		68		72

〈Table IV-19〉 Average Amount of Monthly Saving

(Unit: Households, %)

Category	2007		2008	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Less than 100,00 won	96	2.4	69	1.7
100,000 won or more, less than 250,000 won	767	19.3	695	17.1
250,000 won or more, less than 500,000 won	872	21.9	886	21.8
500,000 won or more, less than 750,000 won	1,047	26.3	1,076	26.4
750,000 won or more, less than 1 million won	151	3.8	180	4.4
1 million won or more, less than 1.5 million won	625	15.7	648	15.9
1.5 million won or more	421	10.6	516	12.7
Total	3,979	100.0	4,070	100.0

In regards to the average amount of monthly savings in 2007, 500,000 won or more, yet not exceeding 750,000 won, was cited as the largest portion, by 26.3% of all households, followed by two categories: 250,000 won or more, not exceeding 500,000 won, and 100,000 won or more, not exceeding 200,000 won, quoted by 21.9% and 19.3% of respondents, respectively. In 2008, the distribution was almost the same. The largest percentage of households, 26.4% saved an average of 500,000 won or more, not exceeding 750,000 won per month. Those who answered 250,000 won or more, less than 500,000 won ranked second with 21.8%, followed by those saving 100,000 won or more, but less than 200,000 won, which accounted for 17.1%.

5) Assets and debts

Assets are divided into real estate and financial assets for the purpose of the survey. Real estate property includes not only houses where households are currently residing, but also other properties they own including houses, buildings, forest or land. In case of tenants, rental deposits paid to their landlords also fall into this category. Financial assets refer to bank savings, stocks, bonds, trust, insurance, money deposited to mutual assistance societies for pooling financial resources or socializing, called gyein Korea, and money personally lent to others. All of these combined comprise the total amount of financial assets.

In 2007, the households had an average of 23.91 million won in financial assets, while the figure stood at 20.52 million won in 2008.

〈Table IV-20〉 Comparison of Average Financial Assets

(Unit: Million Won)

Average	2007	2008
	23.91	25.02

The comparison of household financial assets in 2007 and 2008 shows that out of those with less than a total of 10 million won, 52.5% remained unchanged in the amount. On the other hand, 34.3% responded that their financial assets increased to a value between 10 million won or more but less than 25 million won. Out of households with 10 million won or more, not exceeding 25 million won in financial assets, 19.7% moved to the category of 25 million won or more, not exceeding 50 million won, while 27.2% responded that the assets decreased to a value of less than 10 million won. Only 33% households with 25 million won or more, but less than 50 million won stayed the same, and 48.4% experienced a decline in financial assets. Out of households whose financial assets totaled between 50 million won or more but less than 75 million won, 24.7% reported no change in the amount, while 57.6% saw a decrease. The households who reported the amount as 75 million won or more, but not exceeding 1 billion won showed the same pattern; 80.7% of them experienced a decline in financial assets. Out of those with 100 million won or more in 2007, 39.2% reported growth while the rest experienced a decline.

〈Table IV-21〉 Comparison in Distribution of Total Amount of Financial Assets
(Unit: Households, %)

Category		2008						Total	
		Less than 10 million won	10 million won or more, less than 25 million won	25 million won or more, less than 50 million won	50 million won or more, less than 75 million won	75 million won or more, less than 1 billion won	100 million won or more	Frequency	Percent
2007	Less than 10 million won	52.5	34.3	9.1	2.8	0.3	0.9	1,312	100.0
	10 million won or more, less than 25 million won	27.2	42.2	19.7	8.0	0.9	2.0	1,406	100.0
	25 million won or more, less than 50 million won	17.3	31.0	33.0	12.9	2.7	3.1	672	100.0
	50 million won or more, less than 75 million won	10.3	22.6	24.7	24.7	7.6	10.1	368	100.0

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Category		2008						Total	
		Less than 10 million won	10 million won or more, less than 25 million won	25 million won or more, less than 50 million won	50 million won or more, less than 75 million won	75 million won or more, less than 1 billion won	100 million won or more	Frequency	Percent
	75 million won or more, less than 1 billion won	8.4	16.9	36.1	19.3	6.0	13.3	83	100.0
	100 million won or more	6.6	15.5	14.9	19.3	4.4	39.2	181	100.0
Total	Frequency	1,245	1,376	767	379	75	180	4,022	100.0
	Percent	31.0	34.2	19.1	9.4	1.9	4.5		

When asked whether or not their households owned any real estate other than their current residence, those who answered in the affirmative, in both surveys, amounted to 1,551 or 71.8%, and the remaining 28.2% or 608 households responded that they did own in 2007, but did not in 2008. On the other hand, those who answered in the negative in 2007, but in the affirmative in 2008 totaled 570 households, making up 10.3%, while 89.7% still did not own other immovable properties.

〈Table IV-22〉 Possession of Real Estate Except for Current Residence
(Unit: %, Households)

Category		2008		Total
		Yes	No	
2007	Yes	1,551	608	2,159
		71.8	28.2	100.0
	No	570	4962	5,532
		10.3	89.7	100.0
Total	Frequency	2,121	5,570	7,691
	Percent	27.6	72.4	100.0
Average amount of saving		2007		2008
		14,566		16,393

The cross examination of data on the distribution of real estate properties from the two surveys are outlined in <Table IV-23>. Among households possessing other real estate, except for their current residence, valued at less than 10 million won, 54.1% saw an increase to 10 million won or more, not exceeding 50 million won. Out of those falling into the category of 10 million won or more, not exceeding 50 million won in 2007, a significant 55.3% did not change. In other categories, the proportion of those who experienced no change in the value of their real estate was 43.7% for 50 million won or more, not exceeding 100 million won, 60% for 100 million won or more, less than 300 million won, 38.1% for 300 million won or more, less than 500 million won, 51.6% for 500 million won or more, not exceeding 1 billion won, and 38.5% for 1 billion won or more.

<Table IV-23> Change in Distribution of Real Estate Except for Current Residence

(Unit: %)

Category	2008							Total		
	Less than 10 million won	10 million won or more, less than 50 million won	50 million won or more, less than 100 million won	100 million won or more, less than 300 million won	300 million won or more, less than 500 million won	500 million won or more, less than 1 billion won	1 billion won or more	Frequency	Percent	
2007	Less than 10 million won	10.8	54.1	18.9	13.5	0.0	2.7	0.0	37	100.0
	10 million won or more, less than 50 million won	2.4	55.3	27.1	13.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	380	100.0
	50 million won or more, less than 100 million won	0.6	18.8	43.7	32.0	3.5	1.2	0.3	341	100.0
	100 million won or more, less than 300 million won	0.2	7.0	15.3	60.0	11.6	4.8	1.1	458	100.0
	300 million won or more, less than 500 million won	0.0	4.2	5.1	31.4	38.1	16.9	4.2	118	100.0

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Category		2008							Total	
		Less than 10 million won	10 million won or more, less than 50 million won	50 million won or more, less than 100 million won	100 million won or more, less than 300 million won	300 million won or more, less than 500 million won	500 million won or more, less than 1 billion won	1 billion won or more	Frequency	Percent
	500 million won or more, less than 1 billion won	0.0	1.6	4.8	27.4	4.8	51.6	9.7	62	100.0
	1 billion won or more	0.0	3.8	0.0	11.5	15.4	30.8	38.5	26	100.0
Total	Frequency	16	333	338	498	120	88	29	1,422	100.0
	Percent	1.1	23.4	23.8	35.0	8.4	6.2	2.0		

Bank savings of households increased to 19.17 million won from 11.84 million won. Out of those answering that they were saving their money in a bank in 2007, 77.7% continued to put their money into savings accounts, while 22.3% no longer did. On the contrary, 46% of households previously without bank savings were saving money in a bank, while 54% did not change.

〈Table IV-24〉 Bank Savings

(Unit: Households, %)

Category		2008		Total
		Have	Don't have	
2007	Have	3,639	1,046	4,685
		77.7	22.3	100.0
	Don't have	1,363	1,601	2,964
		46.0	54.0	100.0
Total	Frequency	5,002	2,647	7,649
	Percent	65.4	34.6	100.0
Average (Unit: Million Won)		2007		2008
		18.40		19.17

When it came to stocks, bonds and trusts, 50.8% of respondents who answered as holders of those assets in the first survey, continued to invest in

the assets while the rest no longer owned the assets. On the other hand, 9.6% of households without investments in stocks, bonds, or trusts in first wave data newly responded as holders of financial assets, while the remaining 90.4% said they still did not have any assets.

〈Table IV-25〉 Stocks, Bonds and Trusts

(Unit: Households, %)

Category		2008		Total
		Have	Don't have	
2007	Have	465	450	915
		50.8	49.2	100.0
	Don't have	649	6,110	6,759
		9.6	90.4	100.0
Total	Frequency	1,114	6,560	7,674
	Percent	14.5	85.5	100.0
Average (Unit: Million Won)		2007		2008
		17.78		17.19

As for saving insurance, the number of households with saving insurance in 2007 totaled 2,611. Among them, 53.4% or 1,395 households retained the asset while the remaining 46.6% said they no longer had it in 2008. The number of households previously responded as not using saving insurance, yet who turned out to be in possession of saving insurance in 2008 amounted to 1,010 of 5,057 or 20% of total households. The remaining 80% still had no saving insurance.

〈Table IV-26〉 Saving Insurance

(Unit: Households, %)

Category		2008		Combined
		Have	Don't have	
2007	Have	1,395	1,216	2,611
		53.4	46.6	100.0
	Don't have	1,010	4,047	5,057
		20.0	80.0	100.0

Category		2008		Combined
		Have	Don't have	
Total	Frequency	2,405	5,263	7,668
	Percent	31.4	68.6	100.0
Average (Unit: Million Won)		2007		2008
		10.58		10.35

<Table IV-27> Debts from Financial Institutions

(Unit: Households, %)

Category		2008		Combined
		Have	Don't have	
2007	Have	2,372	898	3,270
		72.5	27.5	100.0
	Don't have	952	3,397	4,349
		21.9	78.1	100.0
Total	Frequency	3,324	4,295	7,619
	Percent	43.6	56.4	100.0
Average amount of monthly principal and interest paid back (Unit: Million Won)		2007		2008
		34		43
Average amount of remaining debt (Unit: Million Won)		2007		2008
		43.81		43.58

In 2007, a total of 3,270 households had debts from financial institutions, and the number rose slightly, to 3,324 households in 2008. Out of those, the households still in debt to banks in 2008 accounted for 72.5% while 27.5% were no longer in debt. On the other hand, those who previously responded as not owing money to banks, but borrowed money in 2008 amounted to 952 or 21.9% of the total 4,349 households. The amount of money households repaid averaged 340,000 won and 430,000 won per month in 2007 and in 2008, respectively. The amount of debt yet to be paid back averaged 43.81 million won in 2007 and increased slightly to 43.58 million won in 2008.

6) Current economic conditions

According to an analysis of current economic conditions of households, those who responded "Average" totaled 3,966 households in 2008, up from 3,861 in 2007. Out of those households which rated their economic conditions as "Average" in the first wave data, 23.8% and 2.8% responded as "slightly bad" and "very bad," respectively. This indicates that there has been a change in household economy. Those who answered "fairly bad" to describe their financial status in 2007 reached 2,173 households, and 49% of them gave the same responses, and 35.3% responded "Average" in 2008. In 2007, a total of 791 households responded as "very bad" in their economic conditions, and 44.4% of them responded that the conditions remained the same in 2008.

〈Table IV-28〉 Comparison of Economic Conditions

(Unit: Households, %)

Category		2008					Total	
		Very good	Fairly good	Average	Slightly bad	Very bad	Frequency	Percent
2007	Very good	21.3	34.0	34.0	6.4	4.3	47	100.0
	Fairly good	1.0	31.0	56.0	10.1	1.8	819	100.0
	Average	0.2	6.4	66.7	23.8	2.8	3,861	100.0
	Slightly bad	0.0	1.9	35.3	49.0	13.7	2,173	100.0
	Very bad	0.0	0.6	18.5	36.5	44.4	791	100.0
Total	Frequency	26	565	3,966	2,360	774	7,691	100.0
	Percent	0.3	7.3	51.6	30.7	10.1		

In terms of spending, 30.1% of respondents in 2007 pointed out that education comprised the biggest burden to their family budgets, followed by loans and debts which were identified as a major burden by 13.5% of households, followed by food (13.1%) and housing expenses (11.7%). In 2008, the largest portion of households or 31.9% also considered education as the biggest strain on their budget. Loans and debts were cited as the next heaviest

burden, followed by three items: Transportation and communications, food and housing expenses.

〈Table IV-29〉 The Most Burdensome Spending Item in the Household Economy
(Unit: Households, %)

Category	2007		2008	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Food	1,011	13.1	901	11.7
Medical costs	336	4.4	320	4.2
Education	2,321	30.1	2,456	31.9
Housing (strata fee, monthly rent and Other)	905	11.7	886	11.5
Repayment of the principal and interest for loans or debts	1,040	13.5	1,030	13.4
Savings for buying a home	223	2.9	104	1.3
Family occasions	334	4.3	342	4.4
Transportation and communications	810	10.5	906	11.8
Other	93	1.2	304	3.9
None	624	8.1	454	5.9
Total	7,697	99.9	7,703	100.0

〈Table IV-30〉 Change in Burdensome Spending Items in the Household Economy
(Unit: Households, %)

Category	2008										Total	
	Food	Medical cost	Education	Housing	Loans and debt	Savings for a home	Family occasions	Transportation and communications	Other	None	Frequency	Percent
Food	30.4	4.5	19.7	11.5	10.2	1.7	2.6	11.2	3.6	4.8	1,011	100.0
Medical costs	15.8	24.4	9.5	15.8	7.7	0.9	6.8	9.8	3.3	6.0	336	100.0
Education	6.6	0.9	66.0	3.4	8.8	0.7	1.5	6.5	3.4	2.2	2,321	100.0
Housing (strata fee, monthly rent and Other)	10.3	6.5	11.6	31.4	9.9	1.4	6.7	13.3	4.2	4.6	905	100.0

Category		2008										Total	
		Food	Medical cost	Education	Housing	Loans and debt	Savings for a home	Family occasions	Transportation and communications	Other	None	Frequency	Percent
2007	Repayment of the principal and interest for loans or debt	7.2	2.0	21.2	9.6	40.6	0.7	2.3	10.7	2.9	2.9	1,040	100.0
	Savings for buying a home	14.8	1.8	21.5	11.2	12.6	10.8	1.8	14.3	6.3	4.9	223	100.0
	Family occasions	9.3	6.6	11.4	12.6	8.7	0.9	24.3	15.0	3.9	7.5	334	100.0
	Transportation and communications	12.5	4.4	18.5	10.3	7.9	1.7	6.4	27.3	5.2	5.7	809	100.0
	Other	6.5	1.1	17.2	14.0	8.6	2.2	5.4	12.9	20.4	11.8	98	100.0
	None	7.4	4.5	18.6	14.4	8.8	.6	5.1	10.3	3.4	26.9	624	100.0
Total	Frequency	898	319	2,455	886	1,030	103	342	906	303	454	7,696	100.0
	Percent	11.7	4.1	31.9	11.5	13.4	1.3	4.4	11.8	3.9	5.9		

A comparison of data on expenses that burden the household economy shows that 66% of respondents who had placed education at the top in the first survey continued to consider it as the biggest burden. Education was the only spending item cited by more than 50% of households for two consecutive years. The number of households which considered education as the heaviest burden on their economy was 2,321 in 2007 and 2,455 in 2008. Loans and debts also remained a major concern, as demonstrated by the fact that 40.6% of those who chose loans and debts in 2007 gave the same response in 2008.

2. Family Relations

This part is dedicated to examine the changes and characteristics of female individual respondents in the first and second wave data¹⁴⁾ of the Korean

Longitudinal Survey of Women and Family (KLoWF). This analysis excluded data that remained unchanged between the first and second wave data or proved insignificant. Instead, it focused on what was considered to be significant in terms of changes in individual female responses to the questions both surveys had in common. All the statistics involved cross-sectional responding individual weights and excluded non-responses and "don't know."

1) Marriage experience and intention to marry

① Married women

The number of women who had ever been married, including common-law marriage, stood at 80.2% in the first wave data. In the second survey, the figure rose to 81.0%, a marginal increase of 0.8%p.

〈Table IV-31〉 Change in Women's Marital Status

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Ever married	80.2	81.0
Never married	19.8	19.0

② Intention to marry

Over the two year period, the number of women who had ever married increased, but the proportion of single women intending to marry declined. While 77.3% of single female respondents in the first year said they intended to

14) The periods covered by the first and the second survey were from September 2007 to February 2008, and from October 2008 to June 2009, respectively. In other words, the surveys were conducted over two years, so it is not necessary to make a strict distinction between the years of the first and second surveys. But for the purpose of this chapter, the first year and the second year will be described as 2007 and 2008, respectively, based on the time when the two surveys began.

marry, the figure decreased to 70.0% in the second year. On the other hand, the negative responses to marriage increased. Specifically, female respondents who expressed their intention to marry increased to 14.9% from 13.3% in 2007, and those who said "never thought of marriage" accounted for 15.1%, a jump from 9.4% in 2007.

〈Table IV-32〉 Change in Intention to Marry

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Intend to marry	77.3	70.0
Not intend to marry	13.3	14.9
Never thought of marriage	9.4	15.1

Both in the first and second surveys, the largest portion of female respondents said they were not intending to marry because "enjoy a single life." But their proportion stood at 49.8%, lower than in the first wave data. The reasons cited by the second largest portion of the respondents varied in 2007 and 2008. In the first wave data, 11.0% of them cited the "burden of household chores or child-rearing" for their reluctance to marry while in the second wave data, 14.5% of them pointed out "pursuing a degree" as the reason. Other factors did not change considerably over the two-year period, but the number of respondents who considered marriage as "affecting their career" declined slightly.

〈Table IV-33〉 Change in Reasons for Reluctance to Marry

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Enjoy a single life	53.0	49.8
Pursue a degree	10.9	14.5
Career can be affected	4.4	3.0
Poor health or disabilities	7.4	13.5

Category	2007	2008
Burdened by housework or child-rearing	11.0	6.8
Other	13.4	12.4
Total	100.0	100.0

③ Ideal age for marriage

The ideal age for marriage varied slightly in the two surveys. The single women in the first wave data regarded a woman's optimal age for marriage as 29.00 years old, but the figure was up by 0.29, standing at 29.29 years old in the second wave data. In 2008, they responded 31.37 as a man's ideal age to marry, which was up by 0.12 from 31.25 in 2007. Therefore, the gap between men's and women's ideal age for marriage was 2.25 years in the first wave data, but it was reduced to 2.08, down 0.17 in the second wave data.

〈Table IV-34〉 Ideal Age for Marriage by Sex

(Unit: Age)

Sex	2007	2008	Change
Female	29.00	29.29	0.29
Male	31.25	31.37	0.12
Age gap (Male's age minus female's)	2.25	2.08	-0.17

④ Views of marriage

When it came to how marriage was perceived by single women in the two surveys, the proportion of those who responded that "marriage makes people mature adults" went up slightly from 32.1% to 35.4%. In the meantime, those who said "marriage puts restraints on one's life," and "marriage is not as important as self-realization" also increased from 69.0% to 72.0%, and from 66.4% to 67.2%, respectively. In short, more women have attached importance

to marriage, but at the same time an increasing number of single women have demonstrated negative views of marriage and placed higher value on their personal achievements. In addition, a slightly increasing number of single women expressed their opinion that it is acceptable to sleep or cohabit with their partners without a sure promise of marriage. Specifically, those who thought that "it is possible to have sexual relationships without the commitment of marriage" rose to 40.5% in 2008, up by 0.9% from 39.6% in 2007. The respondents in favor of the view that "cohabitation is possible without the commitment of marriage" also rose to 29.3%, up by 5.2 % from the first year.

〈Table IV-35〉 Attitude toward Marriage by Unmarried Women

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Marriage makes people mature adults	32.1	35.4
Getting married and creating a family is very important to me.	51.4	50.0
It is possible to have sexual relationships without commitment to marriage	39.6	40.5
Cohabitation is possible without commitment to marriage	24.1	29.3
It is good to take one's time before having a baby.	59.2	59.4
It is best to have at least two children.	60.4	58.7
My personal accomplishments are more important than marriage	66.4	67.2
Marriage restricts my personal life.	69.0	72.0
I want to marry and become independent of my parents.	52.4	47.2

Note: Positive responses

⑤ Amount of time spent on housework by single women

The number of hours that single women spent on household chores declined slightly in the second year. In the first wave data, the total time for housework by single women stood at 40.52 minutes during weekdays, 47.22 minutes during Saturdays and 54.09 minutes during Sundays. On the other hand, the amount was reduced in the second wave data to 32.87 minutes, 37.72 minutes and

50.17 minutes, respectively. The biggest drop came from Saturday's housework, which was decreased by 9.50 minutes, followed by weekdays and Sundays.

〈Table IV-36〉 Amount of Time Spent on Housework by Single Women
(Unit: Minute)

Category	2007	2008	Change
Weekdays	40.52	32.87	-7.65
Saturdays	47.22	37.72	-9.50
Sundays	54.09	50.17	-3.92

Note: 1) The responses of "strongly agree" and "slightly agree" are added together.
2) Marriage and the Marital Relationship

2) Marriage and marital relationships

① Married life

The level of happiness that married women feel in their marriage decreased slightly in the second wave data. In the first year, they rated their happiness with marriage as 5.19, but it was down by 0.28, scoring 4.91 points in the second year.

〈Table IV-37〉 Change in the Level of Happiness with Marriage
(Unit: Point)

Category	2007	2008	Change
Average	5.19	4.91	-0.28

Note: 1) This is based on a scale of 1 to 7, from very unhappy to very happy.

Overall, happiness within marriage fell while their relationship with their husbands improved slightly. In the first year, married women who said yes to "I trust my husband" accounted for 88.0%, but rose by 3.5% to 91.5%. Positive responses also increased slightly in other statements including "I spend a lot of

time talking with my husband" from 76.4% to 78.0%, "My husband and I share the same opinion" from 69.7% to 71.1%, and "I am happy with my marital relationship including sex life" from 80.1% to 81.4%.

〈Table IV-38〉 Change in Perceptions of Husbands

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
I spend much time talking with my husband	76.4	78.0
My husband and I share the same opinion	69.7	71.1
I am happy with my marital relationship including sex life	80.1	81.4
I trust my husband	88.0	91.5

Note: The responses of "almost always" and "often" are combined.

When it came to making a decision, a large portion of respondents said that they talk with their husbands on family matters like "children's education" "investments and asset management" and "family leisure activities". The respondents' husbands usually had the power to make a choice regarding their own job problems including "my employment" and "my changes of jobs". On the other hand, women on average took care of "managing living expenses" and their personal problems including whether or not to take a job offer or to change jobs. Such a decision-making structure was basically about the same in both first and second years. The only difference was that the number of married women who made a decision on their own increased, while the proportion of their husbands' acting as a main decision-maker decreased—except when their personal problems were involved. There was an increase in the portion of those responding to make decisions together as a couple in the areas of "investments and asset management" and "family leisure activities" but the other categories mostly saw a decrease.

〈Table IV-39〉 Main Decision-Maker in Family

(Unit: %)

Category	2007					2008				
	Myself	Husband	Husband and myself	With other family members	Not applicable	Myself	Husband	Husband and myself	With other family members	Not applicable
Children's education	33.4	4.4	47.2	0.7	14.3	33.9	2.9	43.5	1.0	18.6
My employment	38.6	4.0	33.6	0.7	23.1	46.0	3.1	30.6	0.5	19.8
Husband's employment	2.8	50.9	34.0	0.2	12.1	2.1	56.6	32.7	0.2	8.4
My change of jobs	32.0	5.6	31.5	0.4	30.6	39.0	3.9	30.0	0.2	27.0
Husband's change of jobs	2.6	46.9	37.1	0.3	13.2	2.0	54.1	35.0	0.3	8.5
Investment and asset management	24.6	19.3	55.2	0.9	-	25.2	14.5	59.4	0.9	-
Managing living expenses	69.3	7.2	22.7	0.7	-	72.7	5.7	20.7	0.8	-
Family leisure activities	20.8	5.8	68.4	5.0	-	21.1	4.8	69.8	4.3	-

② Marital relationship

When asked about whether or not the couples do things together with their spouses, and how often they did them in the last month, the proportion of couples who did "not spend time together even once a month", "going out for a movie, concert or a sports game" rose to 69.2% from 64.2% in 2007. Married women who answered the frequency as "not even once a month", "taking a walk, jogging, hiking, and doing exercises", also increased from 50.3% to 51.8%. Those who did not visit their parents or siblings, with their husbands, even once a month rose from 48.4% to 48.6%. On the other hand, married women who cited "not even once a month as the frequency for visiting their parents-in-law or sister- or brother-in-laws with their husbands fell slightly from 42.1% to 41.9%. Overall, the number of times when the husband and wife did things together declined. Specifically, the frequency of couples accompanying

each other "once every two weeks" fell in most activities and those who answered "once a month" was the only category that saw a rise. Other categories of frequency experienced a slight fall in all activities, such as watching movies, going to concerts or sports games, visiting parents and siblings, and visiting parents-in-law.

〈Table IV-40〉 Amount of Time Husband and Wife Spent Together

(Unit: %)

Category	2007						2008					
	More than twice a week	Once a week	Once every two weeks	Once a month	Less than once a month	Not applicable	More than twice a week	Once a week	Once every two weeks	Once a month	Less than once a month	Not applicable
Going out for a movie, concert or a sports game	1.5	4.8	6.4	23.1	64.2	-	0.8	3.3	5.6	21.2	69.2	-
Taking a walk, jogging, hiking or doing exercise	5.9	12.9	10.4	20.5	50.3	-	6.1	11.3	10.6	20.2	51.8	-
Visiting parents-in-law, or sister- or brother-in-laws	5.3	7.0	9.6	31.1	42.1	4.9	5.0	5.2	9.0	33.6	41.9	5.4
Visiting parents or siblings	4.3	5.9	8.2	30.0	48.4	3.2	3.8	4.3	7.5	32.7	48.6	3.1

One of the major factors behind deteriorating marital relationships, which caused married women to have an argument with their husbands or not talk to them for at least one day in the last month, turned out to be "husband or my habits" including drinking, smoking and coming home late. This category was cited by the largest portion of respondents in both first and second surveys, 16.6% and 16.3%, respectively, followed by "financial problems" chosen by 16.4% and 14.8% each year. The proportion of married women who responded as experiencing a marital conflict due to diverse factors went up in the second year, but for individual reasons, the figure fell slightly. This analysis can be explained by the fact that the proportion of households who cited marital

discord increased while the number of conflicts within a single household became fewer in the second year. The respondents identifying children's education as a major contributor to domestic conflict decreased by 2.1%p from 10.0% to 12.1%. Albeit marginally, those who blamed the split of housework for their marital trouble also fell by 0.7%p from 3.3% to 4.0%.

<Table IV-41> Causes of Marital Conflict

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Financial problem	16.4	14.8
Children's education	12.1	10.0
Child-rearing	-	3.7
Relationship with parents-in-law	6.6	4.5
Relationship with my parents	0.8	0.4
Husband's or my career	3.0	2.0
Husband's or my problems with friends	1.6	1.3
Split of household chores	4.0	3.3
Husband or my habits (including drinking, smoking and coming home late)	16.6	16.3
None for the last month	88.1	70.6

Note: Based on multiple responses.

This survey focused on five forms or consequences of marital arguments, and in the second year, marital conflict showed a decrease ranging from 1%p to 7.6%p depending on the category. The respondents who "taking anger out at children instead of husbands" when having an argument made up the largest portion both in the first and second years, 19.6% and 12.0%, respectively. "Not talking to each other for over a week" ranked second (16.2% and 11.2%, each), followed by "exchanging harsh words including insults and curses (15.3% and 11.3%). Albeit small in portion, a violent form of marital dispute such as "physical violence" was also on the list, 4.5% in the first year decreasing to 3.2% in the second year.

〈Table IV-42〉 Forms of Marital Dispute

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Not talking with each other for over a week	16.2	11.2
Exchanging harsh words including insults and curses	15.3	11.3
Physical violence	4.5	3.2
Asking for help to calm down partners	3.7	2.7
Taking anger out at children instead of partners	19.6	12.0

3) Housework

① Sharing Housework between wife and husband

In terms of the number of days spent on housework by married women, those who answered as "almost everyday" and "very rarely (less than one day a week)" for fixing meals or cooking and washing dishes increased slightly in the second survey. However, those who chose "4-5 days a week," "2-3 days a week," and "oneday a week" fell slightly. On the other hand, those who chose "almost everyday" for doing laundry and shopping including going to a grocery store, decreased noticeably from 65.3% to 47.5%, and from 44.9% to 26.5%, respectively, while proportions of "2-3 days a week," and "ond day a week," and "very rarely" increased.

〈Table IV-43〉 Number of Days Married Women Spent on Housework

(Unit: %)

Category	2007					2008				
	Almost everyday	4-5 days a week	2-3 days a week	One day a week	Very rarely	Almost everyday	4-5 days a week	2-3 days a week	One day a week	Very rarely
Fixing meals or cooking	91.8	4.0	2.2	1.0	1.0	93.8	2.4	2.0	0.5	1.4
Washing dishes	91.2	4.5	2.5	0.8	1.1	93.7	2.6	1.9	0.5	1.2

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Category	2007					2008				
	Almost everyday	4-5 days a week	2-3 days a week	One day a week	Very rarely	Almost everyday	4-5 days a week	2-3 days a week	One day a week	Very rarely
Doing laundry	65.3	11.6	17.4	4.2	1.5	47.5	14.8	30.9	5.0	1.7
Shopping including groceries	44.9	7.3	21.1	20.4	6.3	26.5	7.0	33.6	25.3	7.6
Cleaning the house	79.9	8.2	7.2	2.8	2.0	75.6	11.2	8.6	2.6	2.1

On the other hand, two-thirds of respondents said that their husbands spent less than 1 day a week on domestic chores. Husbands who did not do housework even one day a week ("very rarely") amounted to 63.2% and 57.9% in the first and second surveys, respectively. On the other hand, the number of husbands who spent "almost every day" and "1 day a week" on fixing meals or cooking, washing dishes, doing laundry, shopping including grocery and cleaning the house increased, while the figure decreased marginally in other categories. In particular, the proportion of the response, "very rarely" fell slightly in all categories of housework, except for fixing meals or cooking.

〈Table IV-44〉 Number of Days Husbands Spent on Household Chores
(Unit: %)

Category	2007					2008				
	Almost everyday	4-5 days a week	2-3 days a week	1 day a week	Very rarely	Almost everyday	4-5 days a week	2-3 days a week	1 day a week	Very rarely
Fixing meals or cooking	3.7	2.8	7.7	10.5	75.2	5.5	2.2	5.9	10.4	76.0
Washing dishes	3.7	3.3	9.4	11.7	71.9	5.5	2.9	9.4	13.2	69.0
Doing laundry	2.5	1.6	5.6	9.4	80.9	3.7	0.9	5.4	10.5	79.5
Shopping including groceries	3.1	1.9	8.1	25.6	61.3	3.5	0.7	7.5	30.1	58.2
Cleaning the house	4.5	3.5	11.1	17.7	63.2	6.3	2.5	11.5	21.7	57.9

The time spent on housework by respondents and their husbands went down in all categories in the second wave data. As for married women, the amount of time for domestic chores averaged 239 minutes during weekdays, down by 25 minutes compared to the first wave data. The average time spent on housework on Saturdays and Sundays also decreased by 18 minutes and 17 minutes, standing at 227 minutes and 225 minutes, respectively, in the second year. In the meantime, husbands spent an average of 19 minutes, 36 minutes, and 50 minutes during weekdays, Saturdays and Sundays, respectively, and the time was reduced by 3 minutes, 0 minute (no change) and 2 minutes, respectively.

〈Table IV-45〉 The Amount of Time Spent on Housework
(Unit: Minute)

Category		2007	2008	Change
Weekdays	Wife(=Respondent)	264	239	-25
	Husband	22	19	-3
Saturdays	Wife	245	227	-18
	Husband	36	36	0
Sundays	Wife	242	225	-17
	Husband	52	50	-2

② Satisfaction with husbands sharing of housework and marital discord

Despite the small amount of time spent on chores by husbands, the satisfaction that respondents had with the sharing of housework by their husbands exceeded 40%. Their satisfaction level increased slightly in the second year. Specifically, the figure resulting from the combination of these two responses of "very satisfied" and "moderately satisfied" reached 43.0%, up from 40.3% in the first year. On the other hand, the level of dissatisfaction

("moderately dissatisfied" and "very dissatisfied") went down slightly to 20.2% from 27.2%.

〈Table IV-46〉 Satisfaction with Sharing of Housework by Husbands
(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Very satisfied	6.8	6.7
Moderately satisfied	33.5	36.3
Average	32.4	36.9
Moderately dissatisfied	18.4	15.3
Very dissatisfied	8.8	4.9

Married women's reduced level of dissatisfaction with the split of household chores contributed to a decrease in marital quarrels and discord over housework (washing dishes, cleaning the house or taking care of children). Particularly, although those citing "never" as the frequency of marital disagreements decreased by 4.8% in the second year, when "seldom" was included, the figure rose by 2.6% from 82.8% in the first year to 85.4%. "Sometimes" and "often" were cited by a small portion of respondents in the first survey, and saw a decrease of 2.4% and 0.13%, respectively.

〈Table IV-47〉 Marital Discord from Split of Housework
(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Never	39.8	35.0
Seldom	43.0	50.4
Sometimes	15.1	12.7
Often	2.2	1.9

③ Child care

For children aged 2 to 12, their mothers took care of them most of the time, and except for when playing with them, over 80% of child care was covered by their mothers. The second largest sharing of child care was handled by "both parents," which ranged from 14.5% to 17.0% depending on the categories. Compared to the first year, the larger portion of child care was undertaken by mothers in the second year. Specifically, mothers who were responsible for playing with their children increased by 4.9%, from 69.1% to 74.0%, and other categories also showed an increase of more than 1%. On the contrary, the proportion of child care by co-parenting fell slightly over the two years.

〈Table IV-48〉 Main Child Caregiver

(Unit: %)

Category	2007								
	Mother	Father	Both parents	Paternal grand parents	Maternal parents	Other relatives	Fulltime or parttime house keeper	Other	Not applicable
Helping children with eating meals and wearing clothes	84.1	0.8	5.6	2.5	2.9	0.2	0.1	3.8	-
Playing with children	69.1	4.1	17.0	2.5	2.7	0.5	0.1	4.0	-
Taking care of children when they are sick	81.6	1.0	11.6	2.3	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	-
Helping children with their assignments or study	83.9	1.5	8.8	1.4	1.3	0.4	-	2.7	-
Participating in the events of their kindergartens or schools	83.3	0.4	10.5	1.8	1.3	0.2	-	2.4	-
Taking children to private academies or hospitals	81.5	1.8	10.3	2.1	2.3	0.3	0.1	1.7	-
Category	2008								
Helping children with eating meals and wearing clothes	87.2	0.5	4.4	2.4	2.6	0.1	0.1	2.7	-
Playing with children	74.0	4.2	14.5	2.2	2.4	0.2	0.1	2.4	-

Category	2007								
	Mother	Father	Both parents	Paternal grand parents	Maternal parents	Other relatives	Fulltime or parttime house keeper	Other	Not applicable
Taking care of children when they are sick	83.8	0.8	9.7	2.4	2.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	-
Helping children with their assignments or study	85.4	1.9	7.0	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	1.8
Participating in the events of their kindergarten or school	86.1	0.9	6.7	1.1	1.0	0.0	-	1.0	3.3
Taking children to private academies or hospitals	83.0	2.3	9.0	1.7	2.3	0.2	0.1	1.4	-

④ Housekeeper

Both the number of households hiring a helper for housework, or housekeeper, and the amount of monthly pay to the housekeeper decreased slightly. This decrease is attributable to the fact that the economy was in trouble in 2008 at the time of the second survey and this affected family budgets. Those responding as using a housekeeper fell 0.4%p from 8.3% in 2007 to 7.9% in 2008. The average monthly wage offered to helpers was down by 6.23 million won over this period.

〈Table IV-49〉 Changes in Using a Housekeeper and Average Monthly Payment

(Unit: %, %p, Million Won)

Category	2007	2008	Change
With a housekeeper	8.3	7.9	-0.4
Average monthly wage	48.86	42.63	-6.23

4) Separation and divorce

① Temporarily living apart

Couples responding as living apart because of work or children's education fell by 0.6%p to 1.6% from 2.2% in the first year.

〈Table IV-50〉 Experience of Temporarily Living Apart From Spouse

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Ever experienced	2.2	1.6
Never experienced	97.8	98.4

A majority of women counted the "husband's work" as the major reason for temporarily living apart. Responses for other reasons turned out to be low including "children's education or child-rearing," "to look after parents or other families," and "health problems including medical treatment or taking a rest for recovery." The noticeable change in the second year was that those living apart because of "husband's work" increased, but the other categories all had fewer responses compared to the first survey.

〈Table IV-51〉 Reasons for Living Apart Temporarily

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Husband's work	81.3	92.0
Children's education or child-rearing	1.5	0.4
To look after parents or other families	3.5	2.3
Health problems including medical treatment or taking a rest for recovery	4.2	2.5
Other	9.5	2.8

In regards to what married women think is the greatest difficulty resulting from the temporary absence of their spouses, the largest portion pointed out "children's education," followed by "lack of dialogue between family members." Those who answered "no difficulty" decreased by 1.0%p, but there were 4.3%p and 2.5%p increases in two categories: "children feeling unloved by the absent parent," and "a lack of dialogue family members," respectively. On the other hand, other challenges such as "financial problems" and "feeling increasingly distant in a relationship with husband" were reported by a smaller portion of respondents in the second survey.

〈Table IV-52〉 Difficulties of Living Apart Temporarily

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Financial problems	12.1	9.3
Children's education	18.1	18.9
Children feeling unloved by one of the absent parent	7.7	12.0
Feeling increasingly distant in a relationship with husband	5.8	3.4
Lack of dialogue between family members	15.0	17.5
Serving husband in daily routines (such as fixing meals or doing laundry)	4.5	6.9
None	31.2	30.2
Other (loneliness)	5.5	1.9

② Separation

There was a considerable change between the two surveys in terms of reasons behind married women's separations from their spouses. In the first wave data, "financial problems" and "differences in personality" were the main reasons for separation, accounting for 37.9% and 28.1%, respectively, while personality issues emerged as the biggest reason at 38.5%, and money issues ranked second at 25.8%, in the second wave data.

〈Table IV-53〉 Main Reasons for Separation

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Differences in personality	28.1	38.5
Financial problems	37.9	25.8
Other	34.1	35.8

At the time of the survey, women who were living apart or had separated from their husbands, those with minor children, aged 19 or younger, dropped by 7.8%p to 40.3% from 48.1% in the first year.

〈Table IV-54〉 Minor Children from Separated Husband

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Yes	48.1	40.3
No	51.9	59.7

In terms of the number of minor children respondents had with their estranged husbands; one child was cited by the largest portion (45.9%) in the first survey, followed by 2 children (45.4%) and 3 children or more (8.7%). In the second year, which included newly separated respondents, the figures stood at 64.5%, 34.5% and 1.0%, respectively. This indicates that the number of women who had one child with their separated husband had jumped.

〈Table IV-55〉 Number of Minor Children with Separated Husband

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
1 child	45.9	64.5
2 children	45.4	34.5
3 children or more	8.7	1.0

③ Divorce

Out of the women who responded as being divorced in the first wave data, 35.8% said that they had a period of separation prior to divorce, but the proportion decreased considerably to 27.8% in the second wave data. The duration of separation also significantly fell from 34.9 months to 13.4 months. The shortened duration of separation can be explained by the fact that those who were divorced at the time of the survey were included in the first year, which covered all the data from both previous and the current separation, while in the second year, the same question was limited to those who had divorced only in the last two years.

〈Table IV-56〉 Separation before Divorce and Duration of Separation
(Unit: %, %p, Month)

Category	2007	2008	Change
Proportion of separation	35.8	27.8	-8.0
Duration of separation	34.9	13.4	21.5

When it came to the main reasons for divorce, personality issues and financial problems were among the most cited reasons given by respondents. On the other hand, the proportion of those who identified their husband's abusive words or violence, and conflicts with in-laws as the main causes were relatively low. However, there was a remarkable difference between divorced women in the first and second surveys. To be specific, in the first wave data, differences in personality and money issues were the main factors, quoted by 39.8% and 24.7%, respectively, and the husband's abusive language or assaults came second, accounting for 11.8%. On the other hand, the second survey found that the proportion of those two main reasons soared to 45.7% and 46.8%, respectively, while the husband's verbal or physical abuse was relatively rare, cited by only 2.0%, a significant decrease from the first wave data.

〈Table IV-57〉 Main Reasons for Divorce

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Difference in personality	39.8	45.7
Financial problems	24.7	46.8
Husband's use of abusive languages or violence	11.8	4.6
Conflicts with in-laws	3.1	2.0
Other	20.6	-

In general, the proportion of respondents who received consolation money or a fair share of property from their husband when divorced was low, but the increase in the second year was substantial. Specifically, those who were offered a split of property or consolation money accounted for 25.5% in 2008, up by 11.1%p from 14.4% in 2007.

〈Table IV-58〉 Split of Property or Consolation Money from Husband upon Divorce

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Yes	14.4	25.5
No	85.6	74.5

The respondents who had children with their ex-husbands dropped by 11.1%p to 77.2% from 88.3% in the first year.

〈Table IV-59〉 Children with Divorced Husband

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Yes	88.3	77.2
No	11.7	22.8

④ Loss of a spouse

The number of widowed or ever-widowed respondents since the first survey fell by 0.7%p to 16.1% in 2008 from 17.4%. Out of those, 48.8% had one child with their late husband, and 32.9% and 18.3% responded as having 2, 3, or more children, respectively. The figure did not change considerably in the second year with each accounting for 51.5%, 34.9% and 13.6%.

〈Table IV-60〉 Minor Children with Deceased Husband

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Yes	17.4	16.1
1 child	48.8	51.5
2 children	32.9	34.9
3 children or more	18.3	13.6

Most widowed respondents in the second year did not intend to remarry. In addition, the number of divorced women who responded as intending to remarry also decreased from 6.1% to 3.0% in the first year.

〈Table IV-61〉 Intention to Remarry

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Yes	6.1	3.0
No	85.5	91.0
Don't know	8.4	6.0

5) Childbirth, Family Planning and Child Education

In terms of family planning, there was not much difference between the first and second wave data. In 2007, 13.4% of respondents replied that they planned

to have a baby while 81.0% did not. In 2008, those without such a plan accounted for 77.2% and those considering having a baby fell by 1.0%p to 12.4%. This decrease in the number of women planning to have a child is attributable to the rise in the proportion of the "don't know when" response.

〈Table IV-62〉 Plan to Have a Baby

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Yes	13.4	12.4
No	81.0	77.2
Don't know	5.6	10.4

Out of those considering having a baby, 77.1% set the time for a baby within a year or within 1 or 2 years, in the first survey. However, in the second survey, those considering childbirth during those periods stood at 33.5%, and those who answered as undecided accounted for a fairly large portion, 53.0%. Albeit only slightly, respondents who wanted to have a baby 5 years later also increased from 2.5% to 3.6%.

〈Table IV-63〉 When to Have a Baby

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Within a year	42.9	16.8
Within 1 or 2 years	34.2	16.7
Within 2 or 3 years	15.3	5.9
Within 3 or 4 years	5.0	4.0
After 5 years	2.5	3.6
Don't know when	-	53.0

When it came to the number of children they planned to have, including current sons or daughters, 2 was cited by the largest portion of women, and its

proportion changed noticeably. In the first year, women planning to have less than 2 children accounted for 71.5% and those preferring to have 3, 4, and 5 children stood at 24.3%, 3.6% and 0.6%, respectively. However, in the second year, those who set it at less than 2 children increased to 88.1% and those choosing to have 3 and 4 children went down to 10.9% and 0.7%, respectively. In short, despite a nationwide ongoing initiative to encourage childbirth, a majority of women gave preference to 2 children or less.

〈Table IV-64〉 How Many Children Women Plan to Have Including Current Ones

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
2 children or less	71.5	88.1
3 children	24.3	10.9
4 children	3.6	0.7
5 children	0.6	0.4

Note: 1) The first survey asked the women to choose from 2 to 5 children.

When asked about the reasons for not planning to have a child, the proportion of women who thought "current children are enough" was the largest, accounting for 47.9% in the first wave data. "Economic reasons" and "too old to have a baby" were the next largest responses, cited by 30.1% and 11.3%, respectively. However, in the second wave data, the proportions of the three major reasons changed to 36.5%, 11.3%, and 40.5%, respectively. In other words, there was a decline in two of them, "current children are enough" and "economic reasons" while those pointing out "too old to have a baby" rose sharply.

〈Table IV-65〉 Reasons for Not Planning to Have a Child

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Economic reasons	30.1	11.3
Health reasons	2.6	2.0
Too old to have a baby	11.3	40.5
Current children are enough	47.9	36.5
Career is affected	0.6	0.5
Lack of confidence in child-rearing	4.3	2.4
Other	3.2	6.8

Lastly, when asked about adoption of a child, 0.05% of respondents, albeit small in portion, had experienced adopting a child, but the figure decreased to a mere 0.01%. What's more, those who responded as intending to adopt a child accounted for 3.0% and 2.5% in 2007 and 2008, respectively. In other words, those who had ever adopted a child, or had intended to adopt a child declined in the second year.

〈Table IV-66〉 Adoption Experience and Intention to Adopt a Child

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Have adopted a child	0.05	0.01
Intend to adopt a child	3.0	2.5

① Preschool age children

According to <Table V-67>, the number of preschool age children with whom respondents lived averaged 1.45%, up 0.04% from the first year.

〈Table IV-67〉 Number of Preschoolers Aged 6 or Younger Currently Living Together

(Unit: Persons)

Category	2007	2008	Change
Average	1.41	1.45	0.04

The number of women who responded that they sent their preschool children, aged 6 or younger to a child care center or private institute, increased in the second year. Specifically, in the first year, 42.7% of those children went to child care facilities or institutes for private tutoring while the number fell sharply to 27.4% in the second year. Out of those facilities, kindergartens, preschools or daycare centers were the most dominant responses, and their proportions went up in the second year. Children taken care of by kindergartens and preschools or daycare centers accounted for 23.8% and 26.7%, respectively, in the first year, while their proportions jumped to 32.2% and 34.2% in the second year. Other forms of child care cited by even more respondents than in the first survey were private lessons at home (including home schooling or private tutoring), up by 6.0%p from 6.0% to 12.0%.

〈Table IV-68〉 Use of Public or Private Preschool Childcare Services

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Kindergarten	23.8	32.2
Preschool or daycare center	26.7	34.2
Private institutes (specializing in English or math)	1.8	3.3
Private institutes (for arts or physical education such as piano or Korean martial art)	4.9	9.9
Child care center in workplace	0.1	0.0
Private lessons (home schooling or private tutoring)	6.0	12.0

Category	2007	2008
Private lessons for arts and physical education	1.0	1.0
Other	1.1	1.0
None	42.7	27.4

Note: Based on multiple responses.

② Primary and secondary school children

A women's common topics of conversation with their primary or secondary school children, aged between 7 and 18, included children's school life, their grades and college entrance, relationships with same-sex friends, and dreams for the future. In the first year, children's school life was cited by the largest number of respondents, 71.4% stated that was a main topic for their daily conversation, although the number fell to 65.0% in the second year. The proportion of children's academic performance and college entrance, which turned out to be the next most popular topic, also decreased slightly from 55.8% to 52.8%. In addition, there was a decline in discussions about children's same-sex friends (16.3%), their future dreams (8.8%), and extracurricular activities, including hobbies or religion (5.2%). These topics accounted for higher proportions, 19.7%, 15.8% and 12.5%, respectively, in the first year. On the other hand, children's habits in daily life, which was not included in the first survey, were cited by a fairly large portion of respondents, 33.0%.

〈Table IV-69〉 Common Topics of Conversation with Primary or Secondary School Children

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Children's job and career	10.9	11.2
Children's academic performances and entrance to college	55.8	52.8
Children's school life	71.4	65.0

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Category	2007	2008
Children's habits in daily life	-	33.0
Children's same-sex friends	19.7	16.3
Children's opposite-sex friends or plan for marriage	1.4	0.9
Children's extracurricular activities (including hobbies and religions)	12.5	5.2
Parents, relatives or close friends	0.7	0.2
Children's future dreams	15.8	8.8
My problems or concerns	0.8	0.5
Family's economic conditions	1.1	0.7
Rarely have a conversation	7.0	1.3
Other	0.8	2.8

Note: Based on multiple responses

One of the biggest worries about primary or secondary school children was their academic performance and college entrance. Those who had expressed their concerns (combination of "very worried" and "slightly worried") about the problem accounted for 75.1% in the first year. This made up a relatively higher portion than other concerns. In the second year, the problem still remained the biggest concern, cited by 77.4% of women who had primary or secondary school students. The other categories also saw an increase in their portions. Those worrying about their children's relationships with their same-sex friends, and opposite-sex friends rose from 36.9% to 41.8% and from 23.2% to 24.5%, respectively. Personality or emotional issues accounted for 49.8%, up from 46.8%, and concerns about children's habits or way of living increased from 53.1% to 61.5%. Lastly, children's health issues were considered as a major worry by 57.9% of women in 2008, up from 46.5% in 2007.

〈Table IV-70〉 Major Worries about Primary or Secondary School Children

(Unit: %)

Category	2007				2008			
	Very worried	Slightly worried	Rarely worried	Never worried	Very worried	Slightly worried	Rarely worried	Never worried
School performances and college entrance	29.3	45.8	21.1	3.8	27.4	50.0	19.5	3.0
Relationship with same-sex friends	8.1	28.8	50.8	12.3	8.8	33.0	48.7	9.5
Relationship with opposite-sex friends	5.3	17.9	54.0	22.9	4.7	19.8	57.3	18.3
Personality or emotional problems	11.2	35.6	44.5	8.7	9.8	40.0	43.0	7.1
Habits in daily life	12.1	41.0	41.1	5.8	11.9	49.6	34.1	4.4
Health problems	10.9	35.6	45.2	8.3	12.2	45.7	35.9	6.2

In the meantime, the time their husbands spent talking with their children increased marginally. In the second survey, 45.2% of the women responded that their husband frequently talked with their children, up by 1.5%p from 43.7% in the first survey. Those answering the frequency as "sometimes" increased by 3.7%p from 41.6% to 45.3%.

〈Table IV-71〉 How Often Husbands Talk with Primary or Secondary School Children

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Often	43.7	45.2
Sometimes	41.6	45.3
Seldom	9.0	5.7
Rarely	1.7	1.1
Don't know	1.9	1.2
Not applicable (Children in father-absent homes)	2.1	1.4

6) Relationship with Adult Children

① Conversation with Unmarried Adult Children

The subjects usually covered in women's conversation with their unmarried children, aged 19 or older, included children's jobs or career, relationships with their opposite-sex friends or marriage plans, and dreams for the future. The number of women talking with their children about such topics generally increased in the second year. Specifically, the proportion of those who had never spent time talking with their unmarried children was considerably high, amounting to 23.9% in the first survey, but it plummeted to 8.0% in the second survey. By individual topics of conversation, "children's life in workplace" showed the biggest increase from 0.7% to 27.6%, and other subjects such as children's employment or career, academic performance, college entrance and school life were cited by a larger portion of women in the second survey.

〈Table IV-72〉 Topics of Conversation with Unmarried Adult Children

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Children's jobs and career	38.6	41.2
Children's life in workplace	0.7	27.6
Children's academic performances and plan to going to college	8.5	12.3
Children's school life	9.0	12.2
Children's habits in daily life	3.8	2.7
Children's same-sex friends	31.7	33.7
Children's opposite-sex friends or plan for marriage	4.0	2.7
Children's extracurricular activities (including hobbies and religions)	8.4	2.2
Parents, relatives or close friends	4.7	2.8
Children's future dreams	30.2	23.1

Category	2007	2008
My problems or concerns	16.2	14.6
Family's economic conditions	0.8	0.4
Rarely have a conversation	23.9	8.0

Note: Based on multiple responses.

Women's major concerns about their unmarried adult children were found to be their relationships with opposite sex-friends or marriage, and jobs or career issues. Those who said they were worried (combined "very worried" and "slightly worried) about their unmarried children's girlfriends or boyfriends, or marriage, stood at 61.9% in the first survey, and it moved up further to 66.0% in the second survey. Their children's ability to find a job or career was also pointed out as a concern by more women, accounting for 65.3%, up from 59.0% in the first survey. Most of the other worries also saw an increase in their portions.

〈Table IV-73〉 Opinion on Issues Involving Unmarried Adult Children

(Unit: %)

Category	2007				2008			
	Very worried	Slightly worried	Rarely worried	Never worried	Very worried	Slightly worried	Rarely worried	Never worried
Jobs or career	14.2	26.9	37.1	21.9	9.6	25.1	41.1	24.2
School life or pursuing a degree	33.3	35.2	22.1	9.4	37.0	30.8	23.8	8.4
Opposite-sex friends or marriage	9.0	29.1	42.1	19.8	6.5	27.5	45.4	20.6
Health problems	10.2	43.4	35.8	10.6	7.6	39.9	44.2	8.2
Personality or emotional issues	15.6	53.8	24.7	5.9	10.9	55.1	28.7	5.3
Time for coming home	19.0	50.2	24.5	6.2	14.6	51.0	28.3	6.1

② Unmarried adult children and financial assistance

In the second survey, parents providing financial help for their unmarried adult children increased. Specifically, their portion rose by 5.9%p from 33.0% to 38.9%. The amount of money given to their children also went up. The monthly allowance for unmarried children averaged 49.5 million won in the first year and increased by 8.3 million won to 57.8 million won.

〈Table IV-74〉 Proportion of Women Providing Financial Assistance for Unmarried Children and the Amount of Monthly Assistance

(Unit: %, Million Won, %p)

Category	2007	2008	Change
Proportion of women providing financial assistance for unmarried children	33.0	38.9	5.9
Monthly average amount of financial assistance for unmarried children	49.5	57.8	8.3

On the other hand, parents who responded that they received financial support from their unmarried adult children increased to 17.8%, up by 2.6%p from 15.2% in the first survey. The amount of money also rose to 50.8 million won, up by 5.0 million won.

〈Table IV-75〉 Parents Receiving Financial Assistance from Unmarried Children and the Amount of Money

(Unit: %, Million Won, %p)

Category	2007	2008	Change
Proportion of parents receiving financial assistance from their unmarried children	15.2	17.8	2.6
Monthly average amount of money sent from their unmarried children	45.8	50.8	5.0

③ Married children and financial assistance

Parents who financially supported their ever-married adult children aged 19 or older increased slightly at the time of second survey. They accounted for 6.9% in the first survey, but rose by 4.4%p to 11.3%. However, the monthly amount of money they gave to their married children fell slightly, averaging 21.4 million won, down by 11.7 million won, from the first survey.

〈Table IV-76〉 Parents Providing Financial Assistance to Married Children and the Amount of Money

(Unit: %, Million Won, %p)

Category	2007	2008	Change
Proportion of parents providing financial assistance for their married children	6.9	11.3	4.4
Monthly average amount of money given to their married children	33.1	21.4	-11.7

In the meantime, parents financially supported by their married adult children soared, and the monthly average amount of money sent from them also increased compared to the first survey. Married children providing financial help for their parents accounted for 20.7% in the first year, while it totaled 32.4%, up by 11.7%p in the second year. The monthly amount of money given to parents also rose to 35 million won, up by 8.5 million won from 26.5 million won in the first year.

〈Table IV-77〉 Parents Receiving Financial Assistance from Married Children and the Amount of Money

(Unit: %, Million Won, %p)

Category	2007	2008	Change
Proportion of parents receiving financial assistance from their married children	20.7	32.4	11.7
Monthly average amount of money sent from their married children	26.5	35.0	8.5

④ Care for preschool age grandchildren

The respondents who had preschool age grandchildren born to their married adult children accounted for 55.0%, up by 2.5%p from the first survey. These respondents said they spent an average of 7.1 hours a day taking care of their preschool age grandchildren, which was a decrease of 0.3 hour from 7.4 hours in the first year.

〈Table IV-78〉 Presence of Preschool Age Grandchildren and Amount of Time Spent on Taking Care of Them

(Unit: %, Hour, %p)

Category	2007	2008	Change
Yes	49.9	55.0	2.5
Time spent on taking care of grandchildren during weekdays	7.4	7.1	-0.3

Women responded as being paid for taking care of their grandchildren and the amount of money increased marginally, compared to the first survey. Those looking after their grandchildren rose by 6.6%p to 41.6% from 35.0%, and the monthly amount of money in return for this work averaged 56.1 million won, up by 6.7 million won from 49.4 million won.

〈Table IV-79〉 Being Paid for Taking Care of Preschool Age Grandchildren

(Unit: %, Million Won, %p)

Category	2007	2008	Change
Yes	35.0	41.6	6.6
Amount of money in return for taking care of grandchildren	49.4	56.1	6.7

7) Relationship with parents

① Living with parents

In the second survey, 23.3% of women were living with their own parents, while 27.7% responded that their parents were living with their siblings and 49.0% said that their parents were living by themselves. Compared to the first survey, women whose parents were living with their brothers or sisters fell by 0.8%p, and those who responded that their parents lived by themselves rose by 0.8%p.

〈Table IV-80〉 Whether Respondent Lives with Parents or not
(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Living with parents	23.3	23.3
Parents living with other siblings	28.5	27.7
Parents living by themselves (including hospitals and nursing homes)	48.2	49.0

In terms of reasons for living with parents, "I am unmarried" was cited by the largest portion of respondents, and "it helps me financially" ranked second, followed by "parents are old." Out of those statements, reasons quoted by more respondents in the second survey than in the first survey included "parents are old (from 6.3% to 8.5%)," "parents are not physically well (from 1.3% to 1.5%)," "it helps me financially (from 11.8% to 12.4%)," and "to get help with child care (from 2.0% to 2.3%)." On the other hand, the proportions of the other reasons all decreased.

〈Table IV-81〉 Reasons for Living with Parents

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Parents are old.	6.3	8.5
One of parents passed away.	2.2	0.8
Parents are not physically well.	1.3	1.5
I am the eldest child.	1.3	0.3
I am the only child.	0.8	0.1
It helps me financially.	11.8	12.4
Parents' financial problems.	2.4	1.5
It helps me with child care	2.0	2.3
It helps me with housework	1.8	1.0
I am unmarried	74.8	74.2
Other	1.1	0.0

Note: Based on multiple responses.

② Share of financial responsibilities for supporting parents

Among women living with their parents, those who answered that their siblings shared the cost of living expenses rose by 1.1%p, standing at 16.3%. On the contrary, out of respondents who answered that their parents lived with their siblings or lived alone, those who financially contributed to the household decreased. Specifically, they accounted for 14.7% and 20.3%, down by 0.6%p and 2.7%p, respectively from the first survey.

〈Table IV-82〉 Share of Financial Responsibilities for Supporting Parents

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
I am living with parents, and siblings share the financial responsibility of caring for parents	15.2	16.3
Parents live with siblings, and I share the financial responsibility of caring for parents	15.3	14.7
Parents live on their own and I share the financial responsibility of caring for parents	23.0	20.3

③ Conflicts with parents

Out of respondents who lived with their parents, children who encountered any form of conflict including arguments turned out to be low. By categories, in the second survey, the largest portion of women who experienced disharmony with their parents (combined "often" and "sometimes") cited habits in daily life as a major cause, followed by financial problems. Specifically, those identifying habits in daily life as a reason for conflict accounted for 6.3%, down by 1.4%p from the first survey. Those who responded that their parent-child conflict occurred due to financial problems stood at 5.3%, down by 0.9%p. The reasons cited by more respondents in the second survey than in the first survey included relationships with husband (from 1.9% to 2.0%), marriage or relationships with opposite-sex friends (from 3.2% to 4.1%), and jobs or job-related problems (from 4.1% to 4.3%). The remaining reasons all saw a decrease in their portions.

〈Table IV-83〉 Frequency of Conflicts with Parents

(Unit: %)

Category	2007					2008				
	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Never	Not applicable	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Never	Not applicable
Economic problems	1.0	5.2	19.8	74.0	-	0.6	4.7	23.4	71.2	-
Marital relationships	0.2	1.7	14.4	61.9	21.8	0.1	1.9	17.9	63.3	16.9
Marriage or relationship with opposite-sex friends	0.5	2.7	14.5	58.7	23.6	0.5	3.6	16.8	61.7	17.4
Concerns about families, relatives or close friends	0.4	3.7	17.6	78.3	-	0.2	3.8	22.0	73.9	-
Children's education or child care	0.5	2.5	12.6	59.6	24.8	0.2	2.8	16.3	61.0	19.7
Child birth	0.2	1.2	10.9	54.0	33.7	0.1	1.1	12.8	54.1	31.9
Job or employment issues	1.0	3.1	15.9	67.3	12.6	0.7	3.6	19.1	68.1	8.5
Habits in daily life	1.7	6.0	18.1	74.2	-	1.0	5.3	21.6	72.1	-

④ Caregiver of aging or sick parents

In the second survey, women who answered that their parents were old or ill accounted for 5.9%, up by 0.4%p. The largest portion of them responded that their sick parents were taken care of by their siblings. The second largest portion of respondents said the spouse of the sick person was the main caregiver. The proportion of those who responded "other siblings" as a caregiver increased to 50.9%, up by 6.8%p, while those who chose "the spouse of the sick" dropped by 9.0%p to 13.9%. The other response options cited by more women in the second survey than in the first survey included "myself (from 11.5% to 14.5%)," "other people such as a helper (from 1.5% to 4.2%)," and "currently in a hospital or nursing home (from 7.3% to 10.6%)." The other responses all showed a decrease.

〈Table IV-84〉 Availability of Caregiver for Sick Parents

(Unit: %)

Category		2007	2008
There is a caregiver for parents		5.5	5.9
Primary caregiver of sick parents	Spouse of the sick	22.9	13.9
	Myself	11.5	14.5
	My husband	0.1	-
	Grandchildren	1.1	0.6
	My siblings	44.1	50.9
	Spouses of my siblings	11.4	5.1
	Other people (helper)	1.5	4.2
	Currently in a hospital or a nursing home	7.3	10.6
	Other	0.1	-

⑤ Living with parents-in-law

Women who responded as living with their parents-in-law increased to 13.8%,

up by 2.5%p from the first survey. On the other hand, their parents-in-laws living with other children accounted for 25.0%, down by 0.6%p from 25.6% in the first survey.

〈Table IV-85〉 Living Together with Parents-in-Law

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2208
Yes, I live with parents-in-law	11.3	13.8
Parents-in-law living with other children	25.6	25.0
Other (neither respondent nor other children)	63.2	61.1

As for the reasons for living with parents-in-law, "parents-in-law are old" was cited the most by respondents, followed by "my husband is the eldest child." Other reasons such as "one of parents-in-law passed away" and "it helps me financially" also made up a relatively higher portion. In addition, the categories that gained higher portions compared to the first survey included "parents-in-law are old" and "it helps me financially," increasing to 51.3% and 8.9% from 48.8% and 8.0%, respectively. The other reasons all turned out to be cited by fewer respondents in the second survey.

〈Table IV-86〉 Reasons for Living with Parents-in-Law

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Parents-in-law are old.	48.8	51.3
One of parents-in-law passed away.	13.7	11.9
Parents-in-law are not physically well.	6.8	6.0
My husband is the eldest child.	22.8	20.8
My husband is the only child.	2.3	1.7
It helps me financially.	8.0	8.9
Parents-in-law's financial problems.	5.3	3.3
It helps me with child care	4.4	4.1
It helps me with housework	3.0	2.6

⑥ Conflicts with parents-in-law

The survey found that not many women had experienced conflicts with their parents-in-law and the change in their number over the two years was minor. However, in each category, the proportion of those who answered that there had never or rarely had been discord between themselves and their parents-in-law changed slightly in the second survey. Specifically, women who chose "never" as an answer decreased, ranging from 3.6% to 7.0%p depending on the causes of their conflict, while those who answered "seldom" showed an increase of 4.3% up to 7.2%p. In terms of reasons for conflicts, financial problems were the most common. Women who answered that they experienced conflicts with their parents-in-law (combined "often" and "sometimes") caused by financial issues accounted for 4.4% and 4.3% in the first and second wave data, respectively.

〈Table IV-87〉 Reasons for Conflicts with Parents-In-Law (Unit: %)

Category	2007					2008				
	Often	Some times	Seldom	Never	Not applicable	Often	Some times	Seldom	Never	Not applicable
Economic problems	0.8	3.6	18.1	77.5	-	0.6	3.7	25.0	70.7	-
Marital relationship	0.5	3.0	18.5	78.0	-	0.3	3.7	24.3	71.7	-
Concerns about families, relatives or close friends	0.3	3.4	17.7	74.4	4.2	0.3	2.9	24.9	70.7	1.2
Children's education or child care	0.5	2.6	16.0	71.5	9.4	0.2	2.5	23.1	67.9	6.3
Child birth	0.2	1.3	13.9	66.5	18.2	0.1	1.2	18.2	61.0	19.6
Job or employment issues	0.1	1.1	14.9	73.4	10.6	0.1	1.1	21.6	69.2	8.0
Habits in daily life	0.6	2.7	16.8	79.9	-	0.4	3.5	23.2	72.9	-
Care giving of parents-in-law	0.4	2.0	16.3	76.8	4.5	0.3	2.3	22.6	73.1	1.7

⑦ Caregiver of sick parents-in-law

Women who answered that their parents-in-law were old or ill turned out to reach 7.9%, a marginal increase from the first survey. When they were asked who was the primary caregiver of their sick parents-in-law, "husband's siblings" ranked first, accounting for 35.8%, followed by "myself", which was 26.9%. "Currently in a hospital or nursing home (10.0%)" and "Spouse of the sick (11.6%)" were also cited by a relatively large portion of respondents. The response options which saw an increase in their portions in the second survey included "myself (from 24.7% to 26.9%)," "my husband (from 2.7% to 4.3%)," "husband's siblings (from 29.3% to 35.8%)," and other people such as a helper (from 1.8% to 4.7%)." The other categories all saw a decline in their portions.

〈Table IV-88〉 Availability of Caregivers for Sick Parents-In-Law

(Unit: %)

Category		2007	2008
There is a caregiver for parents-in-law		7.6	7.9
Primary caregiver of sick parents-in-law	Spouse of the sick	16.9	11.6
	Myself	24.7	26.9
	My husband	2.7	4.3
	Grandchildren	0.2	-
	Husband's siblings	29.3	35.8
	Spouses of husband's siblings	9.9	6.8
	Other people (helper)	1.8	4.7
	Currently in a hospital or a nursing home	13.9	10.0
	Other	0.6	-

8) Attitudes toward family issues

① Views of marriage and children

In the second survey, views of marriage changed slightly, albeit not considerably. Women who had "strongly agreed" with the notion that everyone should marry decreased while those who had "somewhat agreed" rose substantially, which led to an increase in total positive responses. In regards to the two statements "it is good to marry someone with similar family backgrounds," and "children does not act as a barrier to divorce," the proportion of those who expressed strong agreement decreased, but were surpassed by an increase in those who somewhat agreed. In terms of views of children-related issues, respondents were strongly supportive of the idea that "when children marry, it's better for them to have a baby sooner," fell slightly, while an increased number of women were passively supportive of the idea. On the other hand, the notion that "when children marry, it is good to let them move out" saw an increase in portion of both strong and weak agreement.

〈Table IV-89〉 Views of Marriage and Children-related Issues

(Unit: %)

Category	2007				2008			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Everyone must marry	18.0	32.7	38.2	11.1	17.9	37.2	37.5	7.4
It is good to marry someone with similar family backgrounds.	25.3	54.0	17.6	3.1	22.8	59.9	14.4	2.9
The earlier you marry, the better it is.	7.9	26.3	52.9	12.9	7.9	27.8	52.9	11.5
When children marry, it's better for them to have a baby sooner	21.2	44.6	28.5	5.7	20.0	50.0	25.6	4.4
Once children marry, it is good to let them move out.	46.3	42.9	9.2	1.6	46.6	43.9	7.5	2.0
Child does not act as a barrier to divorce	9.8	40.5	32.7	17.0	7.8	43.2	35.2	13.8

② Perceptions of a woman's roles within a family

When it came to how respondents perceived women's roles within a family, the idea that "a working couple should split the housework equally" was supported by the largest percentage of them, followed by the statement that "a residence where a couple live together should be registered in both husband and wife's names". The two ideas that "a housewife should work to make the marital relationship equal" and "a couple should manage their own income separately" received a slightly larger number of negative responses compared to the first survey. In other words, those who had "strongly" and "somewhat" agreed with the idea that "marital relationships become equal when a housewife has a job" accounted for 9.6% and 41.3%, down from 12.4% and 42.2%, respectively. The perception that a couple should manage their own income separately also saw a decrease in the categories of "strongly agree" and "somewhat agree", standing at 5.6% and 24.3%, down from 6.9% and 25.5%, respectively.

〈Table IV-90〉 Perceptions of a Woman's Roles Within a Family

(Unit: %)

Category	2007				2008			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
It is ideal that a husband has a job while a wife takes care of home.	14.7	32.0	42.3	11.1	12.4	36.3	42.8	8.5
Marital relationships become equal when a housewife has a job	12.4	42.2	39.7	5.7	9.6	41.3	44.4	4.8
A working mom who has a preschool age child affects her son or daughter negatively.	12.2	47.7	34.1	6.0	9.5	53.6	32.8	4.2
A working couple should split the housework equally.	39.5	46.6	12.4	1.5	33.7	52.8	12.2	1.3
A couple should manage their own income separately.	6.9	25.5	50.7	16.9	5.6	24.3	54.6	15.5
A residence a couple live together should be registered in both husband and wife's names.	29.0	40.3	26.3	4.4	24.9	46.0	25.3	3.9

9) Views of marriage and marital relationships

In terms of perceptions of marriage and marital relationships, 30.4% of respondents in the first survey agreed (combined "strongly" and "somewhat," which accounted for 25.3% and 5.1%, respectively) with the idea that "satisfaction with sex life is important in marital relationships," and the figure soared to 86.8% (combined 20.9% and 65.9%, respectively) in the second year. The statement that "a couple can cohabitate as long as they commit to marrying someday" also showed the same pattern, with a decrease in those strongly supportive, yet an increase in those passively supportive, which led to an overall rise in positive responses. On the other hand, women grew slightly negative in the second survey toward the notions that "other than husband, another opposite-sex friend is necessary" and "when husband cheats, divorce is inevitable." Specifically, women who were positive (combined "strongly" and "somewhat") toward the two ideas accounted for 59.7% and 25.2%, respectively in the first survey, but respondents who had strongly agreed plummeted to 17.4% while those who had somewhat agreed jumped to 47.3% in the second survey.

〈Table IV-91〉 Perceptions of Marriage and Marital Relationships

(Unit: %)

Category	2007				2008			
	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Satisfaction with sex life is important in marital relationship.	25.3	5.1	2.1	17.8	20.9	65.9	11.8	1.3
A couple can cohabitate as long as they commit to marrying someday.	58.1	26.6	15.9	33.9	4.4	28.5	48.0	19.1
Other than husband, another opposite-sex friend is necessary.	15.2	44.5	46.5	37.8	1.8	15.6	55.8	26.8
When husband cheats, divorce is inevitable.	1.4	23.8	35.5	10.6	10.7	36.6	43.4	9.3

10) Personal concerns, health and leisure

① Personal worries

Among all the problems women were concerned about, "family's health" was cited by the largest portion of respondents, accounting for 49.9% in the first survey, and increasing by 6.1%p to 56.0% in the second survey. Other major worries included "financial difficulties (from 28.4% to 32.6%)," "retirement plan (from 24.6% to 26.9%)," "health (from 24.2% to 20.6%)," and "children's education (from 23.6% to 23.0%)." Compared to the first survey, there was an increase in the number of those who were worried about "financial difficulties," "retirement plan," "marriage," "husband's job," "children's employment," and "children's marriage," while the proportion of other problems fell slightly.

〈Table IV-92〉 Personal Problems Women are Concerned About

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Health	24.2	20.6
Pursuing a degree	5.6	3.8
Getting a job	10.6	8.4
Career path	9.4	6.7
Marriage	7.1	7.4
Family's health	49.9	56.0
Care giving of elderly, sick families	2.3	2.1
Husband's job	8.1	8.4
Children's education	23.6	23.0
Children's employment	7.1	7.3
Children's career	13.6	11.2
Children's marriage	10.2	11.2
Discord with parents and siblings	0.7	0.4
Conflicts with husband	1.3	0.9
Conflicts with parents-in-law	1.3	1.2

Category	2007	2008
Life in workplace	3.2	2.7
Disagreement with children	0.9	0.6
Problems involving physical appearance	1.8	0.9
Sex life in marital relationships	0.4	0.2
Child birth and rearing	8.6	7.1
Independence from parents or siblings	0.9	0.8
Buying a home	9.6	8.9
Financial difficulties	28.4	32.6
Retirement plan	24.6	26.9

Note: Based on multiple responses.

② Personal health

The majority of women in the second survey evaluated their health as "fairly healthy." More specifically, the proportion of those choosing "very healthy" to describe their health decreased to 11.8%, down by 11.0%p from 22.8% in the first survey, while those who answered their health was "fairly healthy" rose noticeably from 47.8% to 57.1%. On the other hand, those who considered their health as "fairly unhealthy" showed a 0.6%p decrease, but the proportion of "very unhealthy" increased slightly.

〈Table IV-93〉 Evaluation of Personal Health

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Very healthy	22.8	11.8
Fairly healthy	47.8	57.1
Average	16.0	18.0
Fairly unhealthy	11.6	11.0
very unhealthy	1.8	2.1

③ Leisure activities

According to an analysis of how often women were involved in leisure activities, the proportion of those who answered "almost everyday" increased only in the category of "learning or self-development," accounting for 5.7%, up by 4.0%p from 1.7%. On the other hand, there was a fall in the number of those participating "almost everyday", in activities such as hobbies or other forms of amusement (sports or cultural entertainment including watching a concert), socializing with friends, relatives, colleagues, or neighbors, and "volunteer work or social participation." According to an analysis of respondents who answered as "not engaged in any form of free time activities," "volunteer work or social participation" was cited by the largest portion, 84.5% in both surveys, followed by learning or self-development, 83.4% and 65.7% in the first and second wave data, respectively.

〈Table IV-94〉 Frequency of Leisure Activities

(Unit: %)

Category	2007						2008					
	Almost every-day	2 or 3 times a week	Once a week	2 or 3 times a month	Once a month	never	Almost everyday	2 or 3 times a week	Once a week	2 or 3 times a month	Once a month	never
Hobbies or other forms of amusements (doing sports or enjoying cultural entertainments such as a concert)	6.4	9.0	8.4	6.6	12.3	57.2	5.3	8.7	7.4	9.8	16.5	52.3
Learning or self-development	1.7	4.6	3.8	1.9	4.6	83.4	5.7	7.6	6.5	4.9	9.6	65.7
Socializing with friends, relatives, colleagues or neighbors	15.2	23.7	17.2	15.8	14.9	13.2	11.4	22.1	21.7	19.0	15.3	10.5
Volunteer work or social participation	0.7	1.9	2.9	2.4	7.5	84.5	0.5	1.2	3.1	3.0	7.7	84.5

11) Retirement Plan

The number of women who prepared financially for life after age 65 was 40.1%, a 2.5%p decline from the first survey. Among the types of retirement plans, "private pensions and insurance" were cited by the largest number of respondents, followed by "saving, stocks, etc" and "national pension or government employee pension." In the second survey, there was a hike in the number of those who chose "savings or stocks (from 44.7% to 46.8%)," "investment in real estate (from 6.9% to 8.8%)," and "leasing a building (from 1.9% to 2.3%)," while the proportion of other forms of retirement plans all shrank.

〈Table IV-95〉 Financial Preparation for Retirement

(Unit: %)

Category		2007	2008
Preparing financially for retirement		42.6	40.1
Types of retirement plan	National pension or government employee pension	47.7	43.8
	Private pension or insurance	60.1	58.4
	Savings, stocks, etc	44.7	46.8
	Investment in real estate	6.9	8.8
	Leasing a building	1.9	2.3
	Other	0.4	-

In the second survey, women who responded as intending to work said that they could afford to work until age 58.8 on average, which was a 0.2 decrease from the average age of 59.0 in the first survey.

〈Table IV-96〉 Maximum Age for Working

(Unit: Age)

Category	2007	2008	Change
Average	59.0	58.8	-0.2

Lastly, women who wanted to live with their children after they turned 65 accounted for 6.1%, a 2.5%p decrease from the first wave data.

〈Table IV-97〉 Living With Children After Turning 65

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Want to live together	8.6	6.1
Want to live apart	84.1	87.4
Have no children	7.3	6.5

3. Economic Activities & Paid Work

1) Current Economic Activities

〈Table IV-98〉 is a summary classifying respondents to their economic activities for the most recent month, into employed, unemployed and economically inactive. The table shows how their responses changed between the first and second surveys.

〈Table IV-98〉 Change in Economic Activities for Last One Month

(Unit: %, %p)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Employed	4,285	42.9	3,873	46.3	3.4
Unemployed	423	3.2	199	2.4	-0.8
Economically inactive	5,384	53.9	4,291	51.3	-2.6
Total	10,092	100.0	8,363	100.0	

〈Table IV-99〉 Change in Economic Activities for the Most Recent Month
(Without Weight Assigned)

(Unit: %, Persons)

Category		2008				
		Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Total	
2007	Employed	3,300	45	374	3,719	100.0
		88.1	1.2	10.1		
	Unemployed	94.0	24	143	261	100.0
		36.0	9.2	54.8		
	Economically inactive	478	130	3,371	4,379	100.0
		10.9	3.0	86.1		
	Total	3,872	199	4,288	8,359	100.0
		46.3	2.4	51.3		

According to the first survey, out of all respondents, 4,285 or 42.9% responded that they were employed while 423 or 3.2% said they had lost their jobs. Those defined as economically inactive accounted for 5,384 or 53.9%. In the second survey, women who described their status of economic participation as employed decreased to 3,873, but their proportion increased by 3.4%p to 46.3%. Those identified as jobless and economically inactive accounted for 2.4% and 51.3%, down by 0.8%p and 2.6%p, respectively from the first survey. Overall, women with a job increased while both unemployed and economically inactive women were on the decline.

2) Current Jobs

<Table IV-100> Changes in Types of Employment(Wage/Non-Wage/Special Employment)
(Unit: %, %p, Persons)

	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Wage worker	1,996	54.4	1,838	59.0	4.6
Non-wage worker	2,166	42.6	2,003	37.9	-4.6
Special employment	123	3.1	117	3.1	-
Total	4,285	100.0	3,873	100.0	

<Table IV-100> demonstrates a distribution of working women by types of employment such as wage workers, non-wage workers and those in special employment. In the first survey, out of those responding as employed, wage workers amounted to 1,996 or 54.4% while non-wage workers totaled 2,166 or 42.6%. Workers in special employment accounted for 3.1%, or 123 of total employed women. On the other hand, wage workers saw a decrease in their number in the second survey, but an increase in their portion to 59.0%, up by 4.6%p. Non-wage workers declined to 37.9%, down by 4.6%p and those in special employment remained the same, accounting for 3.1%. Overall, the proportion of wage workers grew while that of non-wage workers fell.

① Wage workers

Out of respondents who answered as wage workers, those in regular and non-regular employment accounted for 62.3% and 37.7%, respectively, in the first survey. On the other hand, the proportion of regular workers stood at 58.2% in the second survey while non-regular employees increased by 4.1%p to 41.8%.

<Table IV-101> Comparison in the Proportion of Regular and Non-regular Workers
(Unit: %, %p, Persons)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Regular	1,097	62.3	962	58.2	-4.1
Irregular	888	37.7	873	41.8	4.1
Total	1,996	100	1,838	100	

<Table IV-102> Change in Types of the Employment of the First Survey Respondents (Regular versus Non-regular)
(Unit: %, Persons)

Category		2008			
		Regular	Irregular	Total	
2007	Regular	745	29	774	100.0
		96.0	4.0		
	Irregular	34	550	584	100.0
		6.7	93.3		
	Total	779	579	1358	100.0
		62.3	37.7		

The change in types of employment of first survey respondents is illustrated in <Table IV-102>. Out of respondents who worked as regular employees, 96.0% continued to hold their regular positions, while 4.0% became irregular workers in the second survey. Of the irregular workers, 6.7% moved to regular positions while 93.3% were still in irregular employment.

<Table IV-103> indicates that the proportion of respondents working in indirect employment decreased slightly. In the first survey, 10% of respondents were hired indirectly and 90% were hired directly by companies. On the other hand, those in indirect employment fell by 2.6%p to 7.4%, and 92.6% responded that they were directly employed in the second survey.

〈Table IV-103〉 Change in the Proportion of Indirect Employment

(Unit: %, %p, Persons)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Indirect employment	238	10	154	7.4	-2.6
Direct employment	1,745	90	1684	92.6	2.6

〈Table IV-104〉 Change in Types of the Employment of First Survey Respondents (Direct versus Indirect)

(Unit: %, Persons)

Category		2008			
		Indirect employment	Direct employment	Total	
2007	Indirect employment	56	93	149	100.0
		30.3	69.7		
	Direct employment	54	1,155	1,209	100.0
		4.7	95.3		
	Total	110	1,248	1,358	100.0
		7.3	92.7		

<Table IV-104> is a demonstration of how the types of employment of first survey respondents changed. Among those identified as indirectly employed, 30.3% remained unchanged while more than two-thirds or 69.7% had switched to direct-hire positions in the second wave data. On the other hand, the status of a majority of the first survey respondents (95.3%), who answered as direct-hire employees, did not change.

<Table IV-105> Change in Length of Employment

(Unit: %, %p, Persons)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
No fixed term or more than a year	1,660	87.7	1,651	92.5	4.8
More than a month, not exceeding a year	240	10.3	114	5.1	-5.2
Fewer than a month	79	2.0	73	2.5	0.5

According to an analysis of changes in the length of employment outlined in <Table IV-105>, those who chose "no fixed term or more than a year" to describe their duration of employment (classified as regular employees) stood at 92.5%, up by 4.8%p from 87.7% in the first year. On the other hand, those who worked "more than a month, not exceeding a year, or less than a year until a specific project was over" (classified as temporary employees) decreased by 5.2%p from 10.3% to 5.1%. Lastly, the proportion of respondents who answered that the duration of their labor contract was "fewer than a month" (classified as daily workers) showed a minor change, increasing from 2.0% to 2.5%. Overall, regular employees went up while temporary workers went down.

<Table IV-106> Change in Distribution of Average Working Hours a Week

(Unit: %, %p, Persons)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Fewer than 40 hours	383	15.9	352	17.2	1.3
More than 40 hours, not exceeding 50 hours	1,125	61.1	1,107	62.1	-1.0
More than 50 hours, not exceeding 60 hours	240	10.6	219	12.4	1.8
More than 60 hours	233	12.4	158	8.4	-4.0
Average working hours	43.92		41.98		-1.94

〈Table IV-107〉 Change in Average Overtime per Week

(Unit: Hour)

Category	2007	2008	Change
Average weekly overtime	2.3	1.4	-0.9

When it came to changes in average weekly hours of work, wage workers worked an average of 43.92 hours a week in the first survey, but the time was reduced to 41.98 hours, down by 1.94 hours in the second survey. According to the distribution of respondents by working hours, those working 40 hours a week on average accounted for 15.9% in the first survey, and increased by 1.3%p to 17.2%. The proportion of respondents whose average working hours per week were more than 40 hours but not exceeding 50 hours stood at 62.1%, down by 1%p from 61.1% in the first survey. Those who worked more than 50 hours but not exceeding 60 hours rose to 12.4%, up by 1.8%p from 10.6%, while those who answered that their average working hours per week were more than 60 hours showed the most noticeable change, falling by 4%p from 12.4% to 8.4%.

According to <Table IV-107> which summarizes the changes occurring in average weekly overtime, respondents' hours of overtime work per week were also reduced. Those working overtime for an average of 2.3 hours a week in the first survey responded that their average weekly overtime was 1.4 hours in the second survey.

〈Table IV-108〉 Changes in Distribution of Average Monthly Wage

(Unit: %, %p, Million Won)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
1 million or less	964	41.5	953	45.8	4.3
Exceeding 1 million, 2 million or less	694	40.5	622	39.9	-0.6
Exceeding 2 million, 3 million or less	129	7.0	133	7.3	0.3
Exceeding 3 million	161	11.1	108	7.0	-4.1
Average monthly amount	370.2		243.6		-126.6

<Table IV-108> shows that there was a drastic change in average amount of monthly wages. Respondents who were paid on average 370.2 million won per month in the first survey responded as 243.6 million won, a staggering decrease of 126.6 million won.

A close look at such decreases reveals that those receiving an average of less than 1 million won a month accounted for 41.5% in the first survey, but this increase 4.3% and amounted to 45.8% in the second survey. On the contrary, respondents in the high-income bracket, those paid more than 3 million won a month, declined to 7.0%, down by 4.1%p from 11.1% in the first wave data. On the other hand, those who answered that their monthly wage was between 1 million and 2 million won, and between 2 million and 3 million won, respectively fell by 0.6%p and 0.3%p, which were relatively minor changes. In short, a fall in high-income earners and a rise in low-income earners worked together to bring down the average amount of monthly wages.

<Table IV-109> Change in Availability of Menstrual Leave

(Unit: %, %p, Persons)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Available	549	29.4	424	24.1	-5.3
Not available	1,298	63.7	1,350	71.7	8.0
Don't know	131	6.9	63	4.2	-2.7

<Table IV-110> Change in Women Receiving Menstrual Leave

(Unit: %, %p, Persons)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Received	479	90.4	352	82.4	-8.0
Not received	66	9.1	69	17.1	8.0
Don't know	4	0.5	3	0.4	-0.1

〈Table IV-111〉 Change in Availability of Maternity Leave

(Unit: %, %p, Persons)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Available	646	37.2	535	31.4	-5.8
Not available	1,145	53.9	1,191	61.6	7.7
Don't know	148	8.9	111	6.9	-2.0

〈Table IV-112〉 Change in Women Receiving Maternity Leave

(Unit: %, %p, Persons)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Received	561	84.2	435	81.2	-3.0
Not received	117	14.4	93	17.9	3.5
Don't know	8	1.4	7	1.0	-0.4

As for the availability and actual use of benefits involving women or families, the proportions in both categories all declined in the second survey.

First, when asked whether or not menstrual leave is provided by employers, 29.4% of respondents in the first survey said that the leave was available at their workplace, but their proportion in the second survey fell by 5.3%p to 24.1%. Those who actually received menstrual leave from their employers accounted for 90.4% in the first survey, but decreased by 8%p to 82.4%.

Second, those who answered maternity leave was available at their workplace stood at 37.2% in the first survey, but turned out to be 31.4%, down by 5.8%p in the second survey. Out of women who responded that there was a company policy on maternity leave, those who actually received the benefit accounted for 84.2% in the first survey, and 81.2%, down by 3%p in the second survey.

〈Table IV-113〉 Change in Availability of Parental Leave

(Unit: %, %p, Persons)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Available	586	31.3	474	27.8	-3.5
Not available	1,188	56.2	1,221	63.5	7.3
Don't know	204	12.6	142	8.7	-3.9

〈Table IV-114〉 Change in Women Receiving Parental Leave

(Unit: %, %p, Persons)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Received	472	82.5	375	76.0	-6.5
Not received	106	15.8	97	23.7	7.9
Don't know	8	1.7	2	0.4	-1.3

〈Table IV-115〉 Change in Availability of Family Allowance

(Unit: %, %p, Persons)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Available	422	22.6	309	17.1	-5.5
Not available	1,411	68.0	1,461	79.4	11.4
Don't know	146	9.4	67	3.4	-6.0

〈Table IV-116〉 Change in Women Receiving Family Allowance

(Unit: %, %p, Persons)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Received	352	86.0	242	76.8	-9.8
Not received	67	13.5	64	22.5	9.0
Don't know	3	0.4	3	0.7	0.3

Third, parental leave was available at work places for 31.3% of respondents in the first survey, and for 27.8%, down by 3.5%p in the second survey. Out of those who responded that there was a policy on parental leave at their companies, 82.5% actually received the leave in the first survey and the proportion accounted for 76.0%, a 6.5%p decrease in the second survey.

Fourth, the survey on family allowances produced the same results, with a decrease in both its availability and actual usage. In the first survey, 22.6% said a policy on family allowances was available at their workplace, but the proportion fell to 17.1%, down by 5.5%p in the second survey. The number claiming the benefit also declined by 9.8%p from 86.0% to 76.8%.

〈Table IV-117〉 Change in Availability of Workplace Child Care Facility

(Unit: %, %p, Persons)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Available	160	9.1	141	8.1	-1.0
Not available	1,661	80.8	1,604	86.7	5.9
Don't know	158	10.2	92	5.2	-5.0

〈Table IV-118〉 Change in Women Receiving Workplace Child Care Benefit

(Unit: %)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Received	129	78.2	103	60.7	-17.5
Not received	30	20.6	36	37.9	17.3
Don't know	1	1.1	2	1.4	0.3

〈Table IV-119〉 Change in Number of Annual Holidays

(Unit: Day)

Category	2007	2008	Change
Average number of holidays a year	7.36	6.69	-0.67

Respondents who answered that child care was provided by their employers stood at 9.1% and 8.1%, respectively, in the first and second survey. Out of those with a child care facility in their workplace, 78.2% enjoyed the benefit in the first survey, while it fell sharply to 60.7%, down by 17.5%p in the second survey. All together, the conditions of welfare and benefits for women and families in the second survey deteriorated compared to the first survey.

Lastly, as for the number of vacation days a year, wage workers in the first survey enjoyed an average of 7.36 days while the number declined by 0.67 day to 6.69 days in the second survey.

<Table IV-120> Change in Proportion of Women Employees

(Unit: %, %p)

Category	2007	2008	Change
Average percentage of women out of total employees	64.24	70.83	6.59

<Table IV-120> shows change in the ratio of women among total employees within a workplace. The proportion of female employees in the first survey stood at 64.24% while in the second survey it went up by 6.59%p, making up 70.83% of the total workforce.

<Table IV-121> Intention to Change Jobs (Wage Workers)

(Unit: %, %p, Persons)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Yes	492	27.4	209	13.7	-13.7
No	1,492	72.6	1,628	86.3	13.7

〈Table IV-122〉 First Survey Respondents' Intention to Change Jobs (Wage Workers)
(Unit: Persons, %)

Category		2008			
		Yes	No	Total	
2007	Yes	62	226	288	100.0
		24.7	75.3		
	No	66	1,007	1,073	100.0
		6.8	93.2		
	Total	128	1,233	1,361	100.0
		11.7	88.3		

〈Table IV-121〉 outlines how much wage workers' intentions to move to another company have changed. In the first survey, more than one-fourth of respondents or 27.4% said they were intending to leave their current workplace and work in another company, but in the second survey, the proportion fell to 13.7%. 〈Table V-122〉 shows year-to-year changes in the first survey respondents' intention to change jobs. Out of those expressing their intention to move to another company in the first survey, 24.7% remained unchanged in their intention while 6.8% of those responded as having no intention of leaving their current job in the first survey, turned out to have changed their mind, and 93.2% wanted to stay in the same workplace. In short, a considerable portion of the first survey respondents who intended to change jobs changed their minds, contributing to a decrease in overall intention to look for another job.

② Non-wage workers

〈Table IV-123〉 Change in the Number of Employees Including Owner
(Unit: Persons)

Category	2007	2008	Change
Average number of total employees	2.16	2.01	-0.15
Average number of paid workers	0.8	0.64	-0.16

<Table IV-123> illustrates an average number of total employees in a workplace where non-wage earners are working. In the first survey, the number of workers in the workplace averaged 2.16 while it fell by 0.15 to 2.01 people in the second survey. On the other hand, an average number of paid workers who belonged to a company managed by non-wage workers or employing them amounted to 0.8 people in the first survey, and it moved down by 0.16 to 0.64 people.

<Table IV-124> Change in Average Workdays a Week
(Unit: %, %p, Day)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Less than 5 days	603	29.1	577	35.0	5.9
6 days	672	32.7	565	26.8	-5.9
7 days	854	38.2	830	38.2	-
Average workdays a week	5.91		5.43		-0.48

<Table IV-124> is a summary of the distribution and change in non-wage earners' average workdays per week. In the first survey, respondents said they worked 5.91 days a week on average and this decreased to 5.43 days, down by 0.48. In terms of workdays by respondents, those working less than 5 days accounted for 35.0%, up by 5.9%p from 29.1% in the first survey. Those who answered that their workdays averaged 6 days fell to 26.8% from 32.7% in the first survey. Lastly, those working 7 days a week accounted for 38.2% in both surveys.

〈Table IV-125〉 Change in Average Working Hours a Day (Weekdays)

(Unit: %, %p, Hour)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Less than 8 hours	1,243	52.9	1,176	54.0	1.1
Exceeding 8 hours, less than 12 hours	789	41.9	733	40.5	-1.4
Exceeding 12 hours, less than 16 hours	81	3.8	81	5.1	1.3
Exceeding 16 hours	20	1.4	4	0.4	-1.0
Average working hours a day	8.45		8.40		-0.05

〈Table IV-126〉 Change in Average Working Hours a Day (Weekend)

(Unit: %, %p, Hour)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Less than 6 hours	917	43.9	758	43.2	-0.7
Exceeding 6 hours, less than 10 hours	932	40.4	1020	43.4	3.0
Exceeding 10 hours, less than 14 hours	220	12.3	195	11.8	-0.5
Exceeding 14 hours	64	3.3	25	1.6	-1.7
Average working hours a day	6.71		6.59		-0.12

The number of working hours of non-wage earners also declined. <Table IV-125> illustrates how many hours a day they worked during weekdays. Their average working hours per day during weekdays were 8.45 and 8.40, respectively in the first and second surveys. According to the distribution of respondents, those working less than 8 hours a day increased to 54.0% from 52.9%, while those working between 8 and 12 hours declined to 40.5% from 41.9%. Respondents who answered that their average working hours per day exceeded 12 hours, but less than 16 hours, rose from 3.8% to 5.1%, and those

working more than 16 hours fell from 1.4% to 0.4%.

<Table IV-126> outlines how many hours a day non-wage earners spend working on weekends. The average working hours decreased as well, standing at 6.71 and 6.59 hours, respectively, in the first and second surveys. Specifically, respondents working less than 6 hours a day, between 10 and 14 hours, and more than 14 hours decreased from 43.9% to 43.2%, 12.3% to 11.8%, and 3.3% to 1.6%, respectively. On the contrary, those who chose "between 6 and 10 hours" as their average daily working hours on weekends increased from 40.4% to 43.4%.

<Table IV-127> Change in the Proportion of Those Who Have Time Off on fixed Days

(Unit: %, %p)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Yes	592	34.8	520	35.1	0.3
No	1,546	65.2	1,475	64.9	-0.3

<Table IV-128> Change in the Responses of the First Survey Respondents regarding Having Time Off on Fixed Days

(Unit: %)

Category		2008			
		Yes	No	Total	
2007	Yes	329	135	464	100.0
		71.5	21.5		
	No	113	1253	1,366	100.0
		12.9	87.1		
	Total	442	1388	1,830	100.0
		32.9	67.1		

When non-wage workers were asked whether or not they had time off from their workplaces on fixed days, 34.8% of them said yes and 65.2% said no in the first survey. In the second survey, 35.1%, up by 0.3%p, responded they had time off on fixed days, and 64.9% said they did not. This led to a slight increase in the proportion of those who had days off from their workplace.

<Table IV-128> shows changes in the responses of first survey respondents regarding whether or not they had time off from their workplace on fixed days. The table shows that 71.5% of those who said yes in the first survey said they still had time off on fixed days, while 21.5% said they did not in the second survey. On the other hand, 12.9% of those who said they did not in the first survey answered they had time off on fixed days in the second survey, while 87.1% of them said they still did not have time off on fixed days.

(Table IV-129) Change in Monthly Income of Non-Wage Workers
(Self-Employed People)

(Unit: %, %p, Million Won)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
1 million or less	581	45.8	491	51.4	5.6
Exceeding 1 million, 2 million or less	343	31.5	238	30.6	-0.9
Exceeding 2 million, 3 million or less	128	14.0	80	11.6	-2.4
Exceeding 3 million	73	8.6	39	6.4	-2.2
Average monthly amount	173.9		155.22		-17.68

<Table IV-129> shows how non-wage workers average monthly income changed between the first and second surveys. In the first survey, self-employed respondents earned an average of 173.9 million won per month, but the amount decreased by 17.68 million won to 155.22 million won in the second survey.

On the other hand, as for the change in distribution of respondents based on

their monthly average income, those earning less than 1 million won per month in the first survey accounted for 45.8%, those between 1 and 2 million won stood at 31.5%, and those making more than 3 million won was 8.6%. According to the second survey, the proportion of respondents with an average of less than 1 million won per month increased and those in higher income brackets decreased. More specifically, those whose average monthly earnings were less than 1 million won showed a 5.6%p increase, making up 51.4%, but those whose monthly income exceeded 1 million, yet less than 2 million won, and over 2 million won yet less than 3 million won, stood at 30.6% and 11.6%, respectively. In addition, respondents making more than 3 million won fell noticeably, accounting for 6.4%.

〈Table IV-130〉 Intention to Continue to Run Current Business (Self-Employed People)
(Unit: %, %p, Persons)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Yes	1,126	90.9	854	94.2	3.3
No	101	9.1	47	5.8	-3.3

〈Table IV-131〉 Change in the First Survey Respondents' Intention to Continue to Run Current Business (Self-Employed People)
(Unit: %, Persons)

Category		2008			
		Yes	No	Total	
2007	Yes	644	29	673	100.0
		94.7	5.3		
	No	48	7	55	100.0
		90.2	9.8		
	Total	692	36	728	100.0
		94.2	5.8		

When self-employed people were asked about their intention to continue to run their current business, 90.9% of them responded positively but 9.1% answered negatively in the first survey. Those who expressed their intention to continue in the second survey increased by 3.3%p, accounting for 94.2%, while 5.8% responded negatively.

<Table IV-131> summarizes the analysis of the changes in the first survey responses regarding intentions to maintain current business. The table shows that out of those who intended to continue their business, 94.7% remained positive, but 5.3% turned negative. On the contrary, among the respondents who answered they did not intend to continue their business in the first survey, a large portion of them changed their minds with 90.2% expressing their intention to continue their current business.

<Table IV-132> Intention to Move to Another Workplace (Unpaid Employees)
(Unit: %, %p, Persons)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Yes	106	10.1	60	7.0	-3.1
No	815	89.9	1034	93.0	3.1

<Table IV-133> Change in First Survey Respondents' Intention to Move to Another Workplace (Unpaid Employees)
(Unit: %, %p, Persons)

Category		2008			
		Yes	No	Total	
2007	Yes	10	63	73	100.0
		15.7	84.3		
	No	30	638	668	100.0
		5.3	94.7		
	Total	40	701	741	100.0
		6.2	93.8		

When asked whether they had an intention to move to another company, 10.1% of unpaid employees said yes in the first survey, but 89.9% said no. On the other hand, 7.0%, a 3.1%p decrease, said yes in the second survey while 93% said no. This led to an overall decline in the portion of those who intended to change jobs.

A close look at unpaid workers in the first survey shows that out of those intending to move to another workplace in <Table IV-133>, 15.7% said they still intended to move while 84.3% did not. Out of those who said they did not intend to move in the first survey, 94.7% said they still did not intend to move. This indicates that a considerable portion of the respondents who intended to change their workplace changed their minds.

<Table IV-134> Intention to Start Own Business (Unpaid Employees)

(Unit: %, %p, Persons)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Proportion	Frequency	Proportion	
Yes	22	4.0	2.0	0.3	-3.7
No	899	96.0	1032	99.7	3.7

<Table IV-135> Change in the Intention of the First Survey Respondents to Start Own Business (Unpaid Employees)

(Unit: %, %p, Persons)

Category		2008			
		Yes	No	Total	
2007	Yes	0.0	6	6	100.0
		0.0	100.0		
	No	1	694	695	100.0
		0.3	99.7		
	Total	1	700	701	100.0
		0.3	99.7		

Next, unpaid workers were asked whether they intended to start their own business. In the first survey, 4.0% of respondents said yes, but 96% said no to this question. In the second survey, those who said yes fell by 3.7%p, accounting for 0.3%, and 99.7% said no. This shows that a majority of the respondents did not have any plan to start their own business.

<Table IV-135> shows whether or not the first survey respondents changed their minds. All the respondents who said yes in the first survey changed their minds in the second survey, while 99.7% of those who said no still had no intention to operate a new company.

<Table IV-136> Change in Desired Monthly Wage (Unpaid Employees)

(Unit: Million Won)

Category	2007	2008	Change
Average desired monthly wage	153.45	161.22	7.77

<Table IV-136> summarizes changes in the average amount of desired monthly wages if unpaid workers move to another company. They wanted to be paid on average 153.45 million won in the first survey, while the amount increased by 7.77 million won to 161.22 million won in the second survey.

③ Workers in special employment

<Table IV-137> Change in Average Working Hours a Week

(Unit: %, %p, Hour)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Fewer than 40 hours	46	36.2	36	32.8	-3.4
More than 40 hours, not exceeding 50 hours	55	46.6	58	47.4	0.8

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Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
More than 50 hours, not exceeding 60 hours	11	9.5	13	11.4	1.9
More than 60 hours	10	7.7	10	8.3	0.6
Average working hours	39.68		39.92		0.24

Regarding workers in special employment's average working hours per week, they worked 39.68 hours a week in the first survey, but worked 0.24 hour longer in the second survey with an average of 39.92 hours.

In terms of the distribution of working hours, respondents in special employment who worked fewer than 40 hours in the second survey accounted for 32.8%, down by 3.4%p from 36.2% in the first wave data. On the other hand, there was an increase in the number of those in two categories: those who worked between 40 and 50 hours, and more than 50 hours but not exceeding 60 hours. The first response stood at 47.4%, up by 0.8%p from 46.6%, and the latter increased by 1.9%p from 9.5% to 11.4%. Workers spending more than 60 hours at their work also showed a 0.6%p increase from 7.7% to 8.3%.

〈Table IV-138〉 Change in Monthly Income Receiving From Company
(Unit: %, %p, Million Won)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
1 million or less	36	30.5	42	36.3	5.8
Exceeding 1 million, 2 million or less	60	49.3	51	48.4	-0.9
Exceeding 2 million, 3 million or less	15	11.1	15	11.4	0.3
Exceeding 3 million	7	9.1	5	3.8	-5.3
Average monthly amount	178.5		165.79		-12.71

<Table IV-138> demonstrates changes in the average amount of monthly income from the companies with the respondents classified as workers in special employment had an independent contract agreement. The respondents were paid 178.5 million won a month in the first survey, but the amount fell by 12.71 million won to 165.79 million won. In terms of distribution of respondents by their monthly income, those earning 1 million won or less accounted for 36.3%, up by 5.8%p from 30.5%, and those with an average of more than 3 million won in their monthly income sharply decreased to 3.8% from 9.1%. The proportion of those who answered that their monthly earnings exceeded 1 million won but less than 2 million won fell by 0.9%p, and those between 2 million and 3 million won rose 0.3%. The changes in the proportion of those in middle-income brackets turned out to be relatively minor and the overall decrease in the monthly income of workers in special employment is largely attributable to a decline in high-income earners and a rise in low-income earners.

<Table IV-139> Change in the Renewal of Contract

(Unit: %, %p)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Always	46	54.5	32	34.3	-20.2
Usually	15	34.3	44	46.2	11.9
About half the time	2	2.4	6	4.7	2.3
Rarely	5	1.1	9	10.4	9.3
Never	3	6.6	5	4.4	-2.2

<Table IV-139> illustrates workers in special employment responses to whether or not their independent contract agreement was renewed as long as there were no particular problems between their company and themselves. Those who responded as "always" accounted for 54.5% in the first survey, but sharply

fell to 34.3% in the second survey. On the contrary, those who chose "usually" as their response stood at 34.3% in the first survey, but increased by 11.9%p to 46.2%. "About half the time" was cited by 4.7%, up from 2.4%, while "rarely" was cited by 10.4%, a substantial increase from 1.1%. Those who said their contract was "never" renewed accounted for 4.4%, down from 6.6%.

The proportion of relatively positive responses of "always" combined with "usually" decreased to 80.5% from 88.8%, while negative answers of "rarely" plus "never" increased to 14.8% from 7.7%. This result indicates that the conditions for renewal of contracts of workers in special employment deteriorated all the more at the time of the second survey.

〈Table IV-140〉 Intention to Continue to Work at Current Occupation
(Unit: %, %p)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Yes	105	92.3	110	93.0	0.7
No	12	7.7	7	7.0	-0.7

〈Table IV-141〉 Change in the First Survey Respondents' Intention to Continue to Work at Current Occupation
(Unit: %)

Category		2008			
		Yes	No	Total	
2007	Yes	73	5	78	100.0
		91.7	8.3		
	No	5	0.0	5	100.0
		100	0.0		
	Total	78	5	83	100.0
		92.1	7.9		

<Table IV-140> is a summary of whether or not those respondents in special types of employment intend to continue to work at their current occupations. In the first survey, 92.3% gave a positive response while 7.7% intended to quit their job or leave their current workplace. The result did not change considerably. Out of those workers, 93% intended to remain in their job while 7.0% did not.

As for the change in their intention in <Table IV-141>, 91.7% of the first survey respondents did not change their mind, but 8.3% said they would quit their job. On the other hand, all of those who intended to leave their job in the first survey changed their minds, saying that they would continue to have the same job.

3) Job Satisfaction

<Table IV-142> shows the proportion of workers who were satisfied (combined "very" and "slightly") with their current jobs. In 2008, there were increases in overall satisfaction and the levels of satisfaction in terms of security of employment, roles and responsibilities, working conditions including working hours, potential for personal development, human relationships in workplace, and benefits and compensation. The only category where job satisfaction decreased was in income level, accounting for 8.3%, down from 9.4%.

<Table IV-142> Change in Job Satisfaction

(Unit: %)

Category	2007	2008
Income	9.4	8.3
Security of employment	14.2	15.6
Roles and responsibilities	15.6	16.5
Working conditions	14.0	15.1

Category	2007	2008
Working hours	13.8	15.1
Potential for personal development	11.3	12.4
Human relationships in workplace	16.5	16.8
Benefits and compensation	7.4	8.7
Overall satisfaction	11.2	12.4

Note: 1) The responses of "very satisfied" and "slightly satisfied" are combined.

<Table IV-143> shows monthly pay for decent jobs when respondents were asked how much they should be paid for a decent job. In the first survey, the amount of monthly pay averaged 264.5 million won, but in the second survey, it decreased to 232.0 million won and its dispersion also became larger. This change can be interpreted as a sign that respondents expectations for good jobs are downward standardized.

<Table IV-143> Monthly Pay for Decent Jobs

(Unit: Million Won)

Category	2007	2008
Average	264.5	232.0
Standard deviation	645.6	128.0

<Table IV-144> shows responses to the question of whether respondents think their jobs match their educational levels.

〈Table IV-144〉 Matching Levels between Jobs and Educational Levels

(Unit: %, %p)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Very low	195	6.2	92	2.3	-3.9
Slightly low	689	19.8	619	15.6	-4.2
Proper	2,771	71.6	3,195	79.7	8.1
Slightly high	54	2.0	37	1.7	-0.3
Very high	9	0.3	12	0.5	0.2
Total	3,720	100.0	3,958	100.0	-

The proportion of those who responded that their jobs were matched lower than their educational levels decreased while those who said their jobs matched their educational levels increased by 8.1%p.

4) Job Seeker's Preferences

When the unemployed were asked about their desired types of employment and working hours, an overwhelming majority of respondents preferred wage workers, and more than half wanted to work full-time, as demonstrated in <Table IV-145>. As "nothing particular in mind" was added to a list of options in the second survey, it will be meaningless to compare the proportion of responses between the two wave data. Although another option was given, however, the proportions of those who wanted to work as wage earners and as full-time employees did not noticeably change. This suggests that job seekers' preferences toward salaried and full-time workers are considerably clear and solid.

〈Table IV-145〉 Types Employment Wanted by the Unemployed
(Without Weights Assigned)

(Unit: %, %p)

Category		2007		2008 ¹⁵⁾		Change
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Desired type of employment	Wage worker	310	92.3	212	93.0	0.7
	Employer	2	0.6	1	0.4	-0.2
Desired working hours	Self-employed	22	6.5	8	3.5	-3
	Full-time	197	58.6	139	61.0	12.4
	Part-time	137	40.8	70	30.7	-10.1

The unemployed's desired wage is illustrated in <Table IV-146> below. In the first year, their expected wage was 130.1 million won, but it fell to 122.0 million won in the second year. Its dispersion also sharply decreased. This indicates that job seekers' expectations for wages are downward standardized.

〈Table IV-146〉 Desired Wages of the Unemployed (Without Weights Assigned)

(Unit: Million Won)

Category	2007	2008
Average	130.1	122.0
Standard deviation	118.7	48.1

① Educational training and social insurance

Respondents who received educational training for the last year decreased from 9.1% in the first survey to 7.6% in the second survey, as shown in <Table IV-147>. As there is an extremely low number of cells, it is difficult to

15) In the questionnaire of the second survey, "nothing particular in mind" was added to a list of response options in regard to questions of desired employment type and working hours. The frequency and proportion in this table resulted from excluding the frequency and proportion of the new response option.

conclude that the weighted proportion accurately reflects the population. However, it would be fair to say that the proportion of respondents who received educational training went down.

<Table IV-147> Experience of Educational Training

(Unit: %)

Category	2007		2008	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	741	9.1	596	7.6
No	7,618	90.7	7,768	92.4
Total	8,364	100.0	8,364	100.0

According to a multiple response survey question that asked respondents where they received educational training, 24.4% of them responded in the first survey "from public training institutions" including the Human Resources Development Services of Korea and local government-funded training institutes, and 21.1% responded that they had training at vocational education institutes for women, such as the Woman's Resources Development Center. In the second survey, respondents who used government-funded training institutions increased to 27.7% while trainees from women's education institutes declined to 11.7%, as shown in <Table IV-148>.

<Table IV-148> Places of Educational Training (Without Weights Assigned)

(Unit: %)

Category	2007		2008	
	Frequency	Proportion	Frequency	Proportion
Public training centers	181	24.4	165	27.7
Educational training centers for women	158	21.1	70	11.7

When respondents were asked what types of educational training they received, the largest portion of them cited vocational training, and the proportion increased from 78.9% to 83.7%, based on multiple responses. On the other hand, those who attended non-vocational learning courses fell to 22.0% in the second survey from 25.0% in the first survey.

〈Table IV-149〉 Types of Educational Training (Without Weights Assigned)
(Unit: %)

Category	2007		2008	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Vocational training	585	78.9	499	83.7
Hobby Courses	185	25.0	131	22.0

When asked about the purpose for receiving vocational training, those who received vocational training "to find a job" accounted for the largest portion in both first and second survey. The same response increased by 1.6%p in the second survey, but it's not certain whether it was a practical increase.

〈Table IV-150〉 Purposes of Educational Training (Without Weights Assigned)
(Unit: %)

Category	2007		2008	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
To find a job	595	80.3	488	81.9
To start a business	30	4.0	21	3.5
To improve job competencies	402	54.3	338	56.7
To obtain a certificate	66	8.9	62	10.4

To the question whether the respondents wanted to receive educational training in the future, 33.9% of them said yes in the first year, while 27.1 % said yes in the second year. This decline leads us to think that demand for educational training may be on the decrease.

〈Table IV-151〉 Desire to Receive Future Educational Training
(Without Weights Assigned)

(Unit: %)

Category	2007		2008	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	2,839	33.9	2,265	27.1
No	5,506	65.8	6,099	72.9
Total	8,364	100.0	596	

〈Table IV-152〉 shows the changes in the proportion of respondents covered by social insurance including national pension. This analysis excluded those responses such as "don't know," no response, and refusal to answer.

〈Table IV-152〉 Coverage by Social Insurance

(Unit: %)

Category	2007		2008	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
National pension	1,688/8,298	21.7	1,830/8,364	24.0
Employment insurance	826/8,293	12.2	1,021/8,363	14.9
Workers' compensation	754/8,291	11.2	945/8,363	13.9

Respondents who had national pensions in their own name accounted for 24.0%, up from 21.7%. Those covered by employment insurance and workers' compensation also increased to 11.2% and 13.9% from 12.2% and 14.9%, respectively. In short, the proportion of those covered by the three insurances all went up over the two years.

5) Work and Family Balance, and Workplace Discrimination

The survey asked married respondents what attitude their husbands took toward their employment, and the results are shown in <Table IV-153> as below. Women who responded that their husbands supported their employment ("strongly support" and "moderately support" combined) decreased to 45.5% from 46.9%, and those whose husbands opposed their employment also declined to 23.0% from 24.1%.

<Table IV-153> Husband's Attitude toward Wife's Employment (Unit: %)

Category	2007		2008		Change
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Strongly oppose	302	5.0	313	5.4	0.4
Moderately oppose	1,119	19.1	1,073	17.6	-1.5
Neutral	1,975	29.1	2,089	31.5	2.4
Moderately support	2,267	31.8	2,517	36.2	4.4
Strongly support	1,075	15.1	785	9.3	-5.8
Total	6,738	100.0	6,777	100.0	

<Table IV-154> shows how difficult it is for respondents to strike a balance between work and family. According to the table, it is difficult to find a clear change in the responses between the two surveys. Respondents who agreed (strongly agree and moderately agree combined) to the idea that "long working hours affect family life" accounted for 37.1% and 37.3% in 2007 and 2008, respectively. The same went for the statement that "irregular working hours disrupt family life," supported by 29.8% and 29.2% of respondents, respectively. In both responses, it is hard to say that there were practical increases.

〈Table IV-154〉 Work and Family Balance

(Unit: %, Persons)

Category	Strongly agree		Moderately agree		Moderately disagree		Strongly disagree	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Long working hours affect family life	218	194	1,233	1,381	1,793	1,764	469	614
	6.5	5.5	30.6	31.8	47.9	45.1	14.8	17.5
Irregular working hours disrupt family life	169	150	1,010	1,072	1,933	2,019	602	712
	5.2	4.5	24.6	24.7	51.5	50.7	18.5	19.9

〈Table IV-155〉 shows the result of asking respondents, including wage workers and employers on the survey, about whether there was discrimination in their workplace. The proportion of those who said no to the statement that discrimination occurred in all areas, increased considerably over the two years. While 26.3% agreed to the statement that there was discrimination in recruitment in 2007, the figure decreased to 20.3% in 2008. On the other hand, those who did not agree to the statement that there was discrimination in wage rose to 77.0% from 64.6%. These figures suggest that both female wage workers and employers perceive gender discrimination in the workplace as declining.

〈Table IV-155〉 Gender Discrimination in the Workplace

(Unit: %, Persons)

Category	Strongly agree		Moderately agree		Moderately disagree		Strongly disagree	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
There is discrimination in recruitment.	117	63	585	477	1,126	1,243	784	936
	5.0	2.6	21.3	17.7	43.4	50.3	27.4	29.2
There is discrimination in promotion.	146	71	662	524	1,045	1,197	758	927
	6.8	2.8	24.3	19.9	40.4	48.8	25.6	28.2
There is discrimination in wage.	161	77	654	517	1,039	1,196	756	929
	7.3	3.0	25.2	19.7	39.0	48.6	25.6	28.4

Category	Strongly agree		Moderately agree		Moderately disagree		Strongly disagree	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
There is discrimination in opportunity of career training.	106	55	579	436	1,153	1,284	772	944
	5.5	2.4	21.1	16.0	43.7	53.0	26.8	28.4
There is discrimination in lay-off or retirement	149	72	582	488	1,102	1,217	777	942
	6.5	3.0	21.3	17.9	42.0	50.5	27.3	28.3

The questions involving maternity protection were excluded from the analysis because differences in the reference period between the first and second wave data¹⁶⁾ made it difficult to compare.

16) The first survey asked respondents to limit their experience to the past year, but the second survey allowed them to extend the period from the year of the first survey up to the present.

V

Characteristics of Non-Responding Households in the Second Wave KLoWF Data

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1. Introduction

It cannot be overemphasized that one of the most important purposes of a panel survey is to keep the panel attrition rate as low as possible. To do so, it is necessary to identify characteristics of households that failed to respond to the second year survey and examine the characteristics that contributed to their dropping out of the survey. The panel retention rate of the second wave KLoWF data based on households stood at 85.1%, a high rate compared to that of other panel surveys of households. The risks of drop-out are bound to increase over the next surveys. Therefore, to prevent rates from constantly falling, it is necessary to estimate which types of households are most likely to walk out of the survey and, based on this information, to have special management for households with high risk of dropout. To statistically identify the characteristics of possible households who will walk out, we can use the method of comparing averages or means. This method is to examine if there are any systematic differences between remaining and dropout households according to major variables. This method, however, has a drawback. Although it enables us to compare the mean value of specific variables between groups, it does not show what impact the specific variable has on dropout households when the effects of other variables are controlled. As such, a logistic model is needed to estimate the partial effect of a variable, with other variables controlled. In this model, a dependent variable is the probability of a household dropping out of the survey while independent variables are other related variables. In this regard, this chapter used both methods of comparison of means between groups and estimation by a logistic model to capture the major characteristics of households which walked out of the second year survey.

2. Panel Retention Rate of the Second Wave KLoFW Data (based on households)

The second year survey was conducted from Oct 8, 2008 to Jun 10, 2009 with a total of 121 interviewers involved.

The second year KLoFW survey recorded an 85.0% panel retention rate based on original households in the first year survey, with a total 7,704 households out of 9,068 original households in the first year survey responding to the second year survey. The 9,068 original households included families who strongly complained about the survey and demanded to walk out and families who were unable to respond to the survey due to death, emigration, health problems and other reasons.

Meanwhile, from the original families of the first year survey, a total of 100 households were split off in the second year survey and 46 split-offs among them were interviewed. Accordingly, the second year study had an 84.5% interview completion rate, finishing interviews of 7,750 families out of 9,168 families in total, including both original families and split-offs.

〈Table V-1〉 Panel Retention Rate of the Second Wave KLoFW Data
(based on households)

(Unit: Households, %)

Category	Original Households	Split-Off Households	Total
Total households for survey	9,068	100	9,168
Households surveyed	7,704	46	7,750
Percent	85.0	46.0	84.5

This study is to analyze whether or not 9,049 households responded to the second year study. As mentioned earlier, 19 households were excluded from the 9,068 original families of the first year survey as they were unable to

participate in the second year survey due to emigration, death, and other reasons.

3. Differences between Responding and Non-Responding Households

This report examined whether there was a statistically significant difference in the major characteristics between responding and non-responding households. The results of this examination whether there was a significant difference between the two groups in terms of their areas of residence are as shown in <Table V-2>.

<Table V-2> Non-Responding Households by Area
(Unit: Persons, %)

Category		Success or failure in responding to the second year survey		Total
		Success	Failure	
Areas	Seoul metropolitan area	2,007	676	2,683
		74.8	25.2	100.0
	Local metropolitan cities	2,107	269	2,376
		88.7	11.3	100.0
	Local cities	3,590	400	3,990
		90.0	10.0	100.0
Total		7,704	1,345	9,049
		85.1	14.9	100.0

Note: 1) $\chi^2=323.7$ p=0.000

Non-responding families accounted for 25.2% of the families living in the Seoul metropolitan areas, whereas their counterparts in local metropolitan cities

and local cities accounted for 11.3% and 10.0%, respectively. It is found that the panel retention rate was notably lower for families living in the Seoul metropolitan areas.

There was a significant difference in the proportion of non-responding households according to the number of eligible household members (women aged 19 to 64) in the households for the survey. As shown in <Table V-3>, the non-response rate in the second year survey among households with only one eligible member stood at a mere 14.2%, whereas the rate among households with more than two eligible members reached 19.2%. This significant difference suggests that the more eligible household members showed a higher rate than the households who did not respond to the survey.

<Table V-3> Non-Responding Households by the Number of Eligible Household Members

(Unit: Persons, %)

Category		Success or failure of responding to the second year survey		Total
		Success	Failure	
Eligible household members	one person	6,748	1,118	7,866
		85.8	14.2	100.0
	more than two persons	956	227	1,183
		80.8	19.2	100.0
Total		7,704	1,345	9,049
		85.1	14.9	100.0

Note: 1) $\chi^2=20.1$ $p=0.000$

However, it turned out that the number of household members did not have a significant impact on non-responses in the second year survey. According to ANOVA, there was no significant difference in the average number of household members between respondents and non-respondents in the second year study ($F=0.790$, $p=0.374$). Consequently, it can be said that the number of

eligible household members, not the sheer size of a household, determines whether they respond to the survey or not.

To examine whether the gender of the household head affects the households response to the survey, the household head's gender and survey responses were subjected to cross tabulation analysis. The results obtained from the analysis are as follows. As shown in <Table V-4>, 14.1% of the households with male household heads declined to respond, whereas 19% of the households with female household heads did. The results indicate that households with female family heads are highly likely not to respond to a survey.

<Table V-4> Non-Responding Household by Gender of Household Heads
(Unit: Persons, %)

Category		Success or failure of responding to the second year survey		Total
		Success	Failure	
Gender of householders	Male	6,590	1,085	7,675
		85.9	14.1	100.0
	Female	1,114	260	1,374
		81.1	18.9	100.0
Total		7,704	1,345	9,049
		85.1	14.9	100.0

Note: 1) $\chi^2=21.095$ $p=0.000$

The household head's age turned out to have a correlation with non-responses to the survey. As shown in <Table V-5>, the average age of household heads who participated in the second year survey was 47 years old, whereas that of household heads not responding was 44.8 years old. This suggests that the older household heads were, the higher the probability of responding became.

〈Table V-5〉 Comparison of the Average Age Between Responding and Non-Responding Households

(Unit: Age)

Category	N	Average Age	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval For the Median	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Success in the second survey	7,704	46.97	11.429	0.130	46.71	47.22
Failure in the second survey	1,345	44.79	11.076	0.302	44.20	45.38
Total	9,049	46.65	11.403	0.120	46.41	46.88

Note: 1) $F=41.939$ $p=0.000$

Meanwhile, educational levels of household heads had a great impact on the probability of non-response as well. While the non-response rate of household heads who received a junior high school education or lower stood at 10.3%, that of household heads holding university degree or higher was 17% as shown in <Table V-6>.

〈Table V-6〉 Non-Responding Households by Educational Levels

(Unit: Persons, %)

Category		Success or failure of responding to the second year survey		Total
		Success	Failure	
Householder's educational levels	Junior high school or lower	2,095	241	2,336
		89.7	10.3	100.0
	High school	2,706	521	3,227
		83.9	16.2	100.0
	College	709	134	843
		84.1	15.9	100.0
	University or higher	2,178	445	2,623
		83.0	17.0	100.0
Total		7,688	1,341	9,029
		85.2	14.9	100.0

Note: 1) $\chi^2=52.249$ $p=0.000$

As shown in <Table V-7>, the employment status of household heads influenced the probability of a households' responding to the survey. According to the obtained data, the households with unemployed household heads are more likely not to respond to the survey than those with employed family heads. 14% of households with employed household heads did not respond and 19% of households with unemployed household heads did not either.

<Table V-7> Non-Responding Households by Employment Status of Household Heads

(Unit: Persons, %)

Category		Success or failure of responding to the second year survey		Total
		Success	Failure	
Employment status of householders	Employed	6,417	1,043	7,460
		86.0	14.0	100.0
	Unemployed	1,287	302	1,589
		81.0	19.0	100.0
Total		7,704	1,345	9,049
		85.1	14.9	100.0

Note: 1) $\chi^2=26.134$ $p=0.000$

Meanwhile, the distribution of non-response rates of households with employed household heads was analyzed by type of work. As shown in <Table V-8>, households with family heads occupying managerial positions, professional jobs, and clerical work were found to have higher rates of non-response. On the other hand, households with family heads in skilled agricultural, fishery, and forestry work or in elementary occupations showed relatively much lower rates of non-response.

〈Table V-8〉 Non-Responding Households by Type of Household Head's Occupation

(Unit: Persons, %)

Category		Success or failure of responding to the second year survey		Total	
		Success	Failure		
Type of work	Managerial and professional work	1,202	231	1,433	
		83.9	16.1	100.0	
	Clerical work	821	156	977	
		84.0	16.0	100.0	
	Services and sales	1,014	208	1,222	
		83.0	17.0	100.0	
	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work	986	38	1,024	
		96.3	3.7	100.0	
	Craft and mechanical work	1,636	265	1,901	
		86.1	13.9	100.0	
	Elementary occupations	564	81	645	
		87.4	12.6	100.0	
	Total		6,223	979	7202
			86.4	13.6	100.0

Note: 1) $\chi^2=110.628$ $p=0.000$

Furthermore, it was examined whether there were any differences in the distribution of non-responses by type of housing. As shown in <Table V-9>, the success rate in responding for families living in single houses stood at a whopping 91.5%, whereas that of households in apartment buildings was 82.4%. In particular, families residing in town houses and multiplex houses were found to occupy a greater portion of the total non-response rate, with 19.6% and 20.5%, respectively. It was also found that more than half of the households (53.3%) living in office-cum- apartments (mostly single person households) did not respond.

<Table V-9> Non-Responding Households by Type of Housing
(Unit: persons, %)

Category		Success or failure of responding to the second year survey		Total	
		Success	Failure		
Type of Housing Units	Detached house	2,765	257	3,022	
		91.5	8.5	100.0	
	Apartment	3,451	735	4,186	
		82.4	17.6	100.0	
	Town house	771	188	959	
		80.4	19.6	100.0	
	Multiplex house	455	117	572	
		79.6	20.5	100.0	
	Non-residential buildings	238	30	268	
		88.8	11.2	100.0	
	office-cum-Apartment	14	16	30	
		46.7	53.3	100.0	
	Shacks, greenhouses, mud huts	6	0	6	
		100.0	0	100.0	
	Other	1	1	2	
		50.0	50.0	100.0	
	Total		7,701	1,344	9,045
			85.1	14.9	100.0

Note: 1) As there are an extremely low number of cells whose frequency is very low, the results of Chi-Square Test are not given. Even when this cell was eliminated, the analytic results were found to have a statistically significant difference.

As shown in <Table V-10>, it was found that the non-response rate of households, which owned their houses, was at a relatively low level of 12.6%, while the non-response rates of families that had to move frequently were very high. According to the type of their moving due to jeonse or lease with lump-sum deposit without monthly rent, a monthly rent with deposit, and a

regular monthly rent, the non-response rates were 20.2%, 18.8%, and 19.1%, respectively.

〈Table V-10〉 Non-Responding Households by Type of Housing Occupation
(Unit: Persons, %)

Category		Success or failure of responding to the second year survey		Total	
		Success	Failure		
Type of Housing Occupation	Own house	5,071	732	5,803	
		87.4	12.6	100.0	
	Joense or lease with lump-sum deposit	1,456	365	1,821	
		80.0	20.0	100.0	
	Monthly rent with deposit	653	151	804	
		81.2	18.8	100.0	
	Monthly rent	195	46	241	
		80.9	19.1	100.0	
	Free and Other	322	50	372	
		86.6	13.4	100.0	
	Total		7,697	1,344	9,041
			85.1	14.9	100.0

To figure out whether the size of family incomes affected the probability of non-response, ANOVA was carried out to identify whether there were income differences between responding and non-responding households. As shown in <Table V-11>, it turned out that there was no significant difference in the average household incomes between groups. The average income for non-responding households in the second year survey was 4.02 million won, about 300,000 won more than that of responding households. This income difference between groups was not statistically significant.

〈Table V-11〉 Average Income Difference between Responding and Non-Responding Households

(Unit: Million Won)

Category	N	Average Household Income	Standard Deviation	95% Confidence Interval For the Median	
Success	7437	371.2192	1203.951	343.85207	398.5863
Failure	1248	401.6779	710.2968	362.23194	441.1238
Total	8685	375.596	1146.189	351.48692	399.705

Note: 1) $f=0.755$ $p=0.385$

The above-mentioned examinations can be concluded as in the following summary: Households in the Seoul Metropolitan Areas at the time of the first year survey were more likely not to respond to the second survey than their counterparts living in other areas; households with more than two eligible household members, than households with a single eligible member; households with female or younger household heads, than those with male or older household heads; households with highly educated, than low educated household heads; households with unemployed, than employed household heads; households with white-collar household heads, than blue-collar household heads; households in types of housing units such as apartments, town houses, multiplex houses, office-cum- apartments, than single houses; and households owning their houses, than those living in lease or monthly rental houses.

However, these survey findings are the result of taking into account only two variable relations between response or non-response to the second survey and relevant variables without controlling other independent variables. For this reason, using a binary logistic regression analysis-in which response or non-response is used as a dependent variable, this study is to estimate which variables could influence the non-response probability in households when the influences of other independent variables are controlled.

4. Estimation of Non-Response Probability Using a Binary Logistic Model

<Table V-12> below shows the estimation results from a binary logistic model. In this model, the probability of response or non-response to the second survey was used as a dependent variable to exactly identify partial effects while diverse independent variables were controlled.

<Table V-12> Estimation Results from a Binary Logistic Model

Category		B	S.E.	Exp(B)
Region dummy (based on Seoul)	Busan	-0.438***	0.134974428	0.645223745
	Daegu	-0.955***	0.172125509	0.384712615
	Incheon	0.025	0.136975969	1.025968871
	Kwangju	-0.783***	0.17696576	0.456788516
	Daejeon	-0.977***	0.180021619	0.376067145
	Ulsan	-1.310***	0.217205984	0.269719919
	Gyeonggi	0.118	0.108871528	1.125280459
	Gangwon	-0.777***	0.180892743	0.45967209
	North Chungcheong	-0.645***	0.176443276	0.52463689
	South Chungcheong	-0.857***	0.188172343	0.424391295
	North Jeolla	-0.833***	0.186820709	0.434509563
	South Jeolla	-1.139***	0.20828178	0.320030271
	North Gyeongsang	-0.542***	0.158041986	0.581009156
	South Gyeongsang	-0.245*	0.138226301	0.782071849
Jeju	-1.286***	0.260979398	0.27621043	
Eligible household member dummy (more than two=0)	d_elig	-0.339***	0.091352538	0.711867702
Dummy for gender of householder (female=0)	Male householder	-0.054	0.094347315	0.946676831
Age of householder	H0124D_A1	-0.001	0.00391872	0.998934601

V. Characteristics of Non-Responding Households in the Second Wave KLoWF Data ••• 169

Category		B	S.E.	Exp(B)
Educational levels of householder (based on junior high school and lower)	High school	0.164	0.10243807	1.178286997
	College	0.150	0.145321229	1.162884804
	University	0.099	0.124618306	1.104979389
Types of work for Householder's job (based on unemployed householder)	Managerial work	-0.425*	0.227076534	0.653689125
	Professionals	-0.342***	0.121313915	0.71010538
	Clerical work	-0.278**	0.123590593	0.75707246
	Services	-0.200	0.153702505	0.818486489
	Sales	-0.132	0.126894693	0.875835397
	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	-1.042***	0.198089706	0.352518682
	Craft and mechanical work	-0.341***	0.127124508	0.710486709
	Equipment, machine operating and assembling workers	-0.382***	0.129300723	0.682018432
	Elementary occupations	-0.403***	0.144913615	0.668042304
	Military services	-0.233	0.394068375	0.791788543
Type of housing units(based on single house)	Apartments	0.550***	0.091275871	1.734805996
	Town houses	0.454***	0.118699193	1.57518651
	Multiplex houses	0.425***	0.138301496	1.530310909
	Non-residential buildings	0.145	0.212880307	1.156889664
	Office-cum-apartments	1.638***	0.396063559	5.147295507
Type of housing occupation(based on owning house)	<i>Jeonse</i> lease	0.304***	0.081697214	1.355790807
	Monthly rent	0.429***	0.104531607	1.536460911
	Free and Other	0.053	0.177913969	1.054862759
Household gross income (common logarithms)	logincome	-0.112**	0.056866324	0.893373036
Constant	Constant	-0.996***	0.312820586	0.369274487

Notable features among analytic findings are that, in estimating the probability of non-response in households, the gender, age, and educational levels of household heads were not significant variables any longer when the influence of other variables were controlled. On the other hand, household incomes were found to have a significantly negative effect on the probability of non-response. To put it differently, the higher household incomes were, the lower the probability of non-response became.

As far as the variable of areas of residence was concerned, it was found that the Seoul Metropolitan Areas, such as Seoul, Incheon, and Gyeonggi, showed the highest probability of non-response as shown in the 2-variable analysis. Meanwhile, households with a single eligible member showed a lower probability of non-response than those with more than two eligible members. Households with employed household head, regardless of type of jobs with some exceptions, tended to have a lower probability of non-response than those with unemployed family heads. However, households with household heads working in the areas of services, sales, and military showed probabilities of non-response as high as those with unemployed family heads. With respect to types of housing units, families living in apartments, town houses, and office-cum-apartments were more likely not to respond than households in single houses, while households with leases with lump-sum deposit had a higher probability of non-response than households owning their houses.

5. Concluding Remarks

As shown in the comparison of means between groups and the estimation results from the logistic model, households which responded to the first year panel survey but not to the second year survey were found to be systematically different from those households which responded to both surveys in various

ways. When other variables were controlled, households with lower incomes, families living in the Seoul Metropolitan Areas, households with more eligible members, and households with unemployed family heads were found to have greater possibilities of not responding to the second year survey compared to households with higher incomes, households residing in non-metropolitan areas, households with fewer eligible members, and households with employed family heads, respectively.

Based on these analytic findings, this report is expected to contribute to minimizing panel dropout rates, thus stabilizing changes in panel composition by identifying groups with the highest risk of non-responses in the coming third-year survey and running special programs designed to keep panel members from walking out of the survey.

VI

Plans for Future Research

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1. Research Plan for 2011

- Announce to the public the third wave main survey data
 - Create machining variables and prepare a code book and user manual
- Maintain the panel for the fourth wave main survey
 - Send reminders, trace contact of those who moved, and offer prize-draws
- Prepare the fourth main survey
 - Finalize the content of the survey; decide whether to conduct a supplementary survey
 - Finalize question items for individual events (event history calendar: EHC) survey questionnaire.
 - Complete integration of individual EHC survey questionnaires and CAPI.
 - Check the completed level of integration of EHC and CAPI.
- Renew license of CAPI program “Blaise”
- Make and complement English KLoWF homepage
 - Make English homepage
 - Make download data longitudinal
 - Add functions for searching published papers and downloading original texts using KLoWF data.
- Hold the 3rd KLoWF symposium on the first, second, and third wave data.
- Lay the ground for international comparative studies in connection with overseas panel surveys
 - Translate questionnaires and survey overviews into English
 - Review memorandum of understanding (MOU) with overseas panel survey institutions of the like, including Australia's WHA and Britain's BHPS

- Prepare in-depth analysis and 2010 project report using the finally released first, second, and third wave data
- Hold panel forum: Learn panel analysis methods and identify themes for supplementary survey
- Publish KLoWFBrief periodically(spring/fall, bi-annual)
- Check survey to increase the response rate of the panel survey
 - Manage non-respondents customized through the analysis of their characteristics
 - Produce and distribute publicity materials, including news letter, for panel management
 - Interim check, including confirmation of moving out.
 - Prepare plans for raising response rate and stable panel surveys

2. Research Plan for Post-2011

- Plan for performing tasks for 2012
 - Announce to the public the third wave data of the main survey
 - Create machining variables and prepare a code book and user manual
 - Maintain the panel for the fourth wave main survey
 - Send reminders, trace contact of those who moved, and offer prize-draws
 - Complete questionnaire for the fourth wave main survey and conduct a preliminary survey
 - Renew license for CAPI program “Blaise”
 - Train interviewers for the fourth wave main survey
 - Carry out the fourth wave main survey

- Hold symposium on longitudinal in-depth analysis of the first, second, and third wave data
- Plan international comparative studies in connection with overseas panel survey
 - Prepare for holding international academic conferences for KLoWF Surveys

- Plan for performing tasks for 2013
 - Complete the fourth wave main survey. Data cleaning and verification, and weighting
 - Announce to domestic and overseas experts the first, second, third, and fourth wave main survey data for international academic conferences.
 - Conduct public relations for presenters at domestic and overseas academic conferences.
 - Hold the 1st KLoWF international academic conference and publish a collection of papers from the international academic conferences
 - Prepare for the fifth wave main survey through examination of fourth wave survey
 - Publish a basic analysis report (Basic analysis report of the fourth wave main survey of 2012)

- Plan for performing tasks for 2014
 - Announce to the public the fourth wave main survey data
 - Create machining variables and prepare a code book and user manual
 - Maintain the panel for the fifth wave main survey
 - Award exemplary panels by draw, deliver plaques of merit, and publicize

accumulated research performances and outcomes

- Complete questionnaire for the fifth wave main survey and conduct a preliminary survey
- Renew license of CAPI program “Blaise”
- Train interviewers for the fifth wave main survey
- Perform the fifth wave main survey

- Plan for performing tasks for 2015
 - Complete the fifth wave main survey. Data cleaning and verification, and weighting
 - Announce to experts the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth wave main survey data.
 - Hold 5th KLoWF academic conference
 - Proceed in two parts of academic papers and policy analysis
 - Publish a basic analysis report(basic analysis report of the fifth wave main survey of 2014).
 - Publish a proposal for the use of data in policy
 - To show how KLoWF data can be used in policy making and evaluation, this report presents cases for using the data according to major policy sectors.
 - Announce to the public the fifth wave main survey data.

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