

HOUSEHOLD OF KOREA : 1960—1966*

— Interim Report —

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I. Major Sources of Household Data

Korea has a long history of “hojuck” (household registry) system for the purpose of military draft, tax, and labor services. During Yi Dynasty, last kingdom of Korea, “hojuck” system was quite effectively utilized and the number of households and population for the entire country were made available by this system. From its inception the Yi Dynasty carried out a compulsory household registration every three years. A copy of the registration was stored at the central government office at Hansung (Seoul) and other copies at provincial offices respectively.

The record sheet of the registration system included householdheads' address, occupation, name, date of birth, place of ancestor's origin, and names of four immediate ancestors (father, grand father, great grand father and mother's father). The registration also contains information on wife's maiden family name, year of birth, place of ancestor's origin, and names of wife's four immediate ancestors. It further asked children's years of birth, names of sons-in-law, and places of their ancestor's origin, and years of birth for servants and household employees. A substantial volume of record sheets of the registration are still preserved and these can be used as valuable sources of data for demographic and stratification study for the Yi-Dynasty. Of course there are many problems in the data and an extensive evaluation study is needed to reveal types and extent of errors in the data. Nevertheless, when the data are used with a special care, these could provide useful information on household and population of the Yi-Dynasty. One

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study that made an extensive use of “hojuck” statistics estimates that the average size of household was 4.4 in Taegu area for the later part of the 16th century and 4.6 for the earlier part of the 18th century of Yi Dynasty.¹⁾

Since the beginning of the colonial period in 1910, the Government-General of Chosun had conducted the year-end household survey. Table 1 shows average number of persons in each household for the period of 1910—1940 based on the household survey. As shown in the table, the average size of household increased from 4.8 in 1910 to 5.4 in 1940.

Table 1. Average Size of Korean Households, 1910—1940

Year	Size	Year	Size
1910	4.77	1926	5.34
1911	4.92	1927	5.35
1912	5.05	1928	5.35
1913	5.12	1929	5.34
1914	5.15	1930	5.35
1915	5.27	1931	5.34
1916	5.31	1932	5.31
1917	5.35	1933	5.31
1918	5.32	1934	5.32
1919	5.32	1935	5.33
1920	5.30	1936	5.33
1921	5.33	1937	5.34
1922	5.31	1938	5.35
1923	5.31	1939	5.36
1924	5.32	1940	5.42
1925	5.32		

Source: Kim, Yun, *The Population of Korea, 1910—1945*, Unpublished Ph. D. Thesis at Australian National University, 1966, p. 288

The Government-General of Chosun originally planned to conduct the first census of Korea in 1920. However, the nationwide Sam-il Independent Movement of Korea on March 1, 1919 prevented the scheduled census. The first census was finally taken place in 1925. A total of five censuses were carried out until the end of the colonial period in 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940 and 1944. After the end of World War II, five censuses were carried out in 1949, 1955, 1960, 1966 and 1970. Only an advanced report was published

1) Shikata Hiroshi, “Richo Jinko ni kansuru Ichi Kyenkyu”(A Study on Population of Yi Dynasty) in *Chosen Shiyakai Hosei Shi Kenkyu (Study on Korean Social and Legal History)* edited by Jurisprudience Association of Keijo(Seoul) Imperial University, Iwananai Shoten, Tokyo, 1938, p. 310

from the 1949 Census while the remaining 1949 Census data were completely destroyed during the Korean War. The 1955 Census was conducted in the period when the chaotic effects of the Korean War were still felt and accordingly the data contain many problems to be properly utilized for research and planning purposes. It was from the 1960 that the Korean census began to show substantial improvement both in quantity and quality.

II. Definition of Household

1. Definition: 1925—1944

In the censuses of 1925 through 1944, two types of households, ordinary household and quasi-household, were used without details of the definitions being substantially changed. According to the 1925 Census, household was defined as follows:

“Household is defined as a group of persons sharing living quarters and expenditures. Persons sharing living quarters but maintaining separate expenditures and those sharing living expenditures but maintaining separate living quarters are included in the household where they share one of the two items. A person maintaining an independent living quarter and living expenditures is also constituted a household. Places or institutions such as dormitories, hospitals, hotels, boarding houses, or ships where people are sharing living quarters but maintaining separate household expenditures are treated as ‘quasi-households’ respectively.”²⁾

2. The 1960 Census definition³⁾

(A) Household

Household is defined as a group of two or more persons sharing living quarters and living expenses, or a person who lives by himself and occupies a dwelling unit.

Households are classified as follows:

1. *Private Household*: A Private household is defined as a group of persons sharing living quarters and living expenses and includes lodgers and employees as in an ordinary home. Persons who are usually living in hotels, boarding houses and kindred are included in the private household when number of customers staying is less than five. One person living alone also constituted a private household.

2) Government-General of Korea, 1930 *Korean Census Report*, Vol. 1.

3) Economic Planning Board, 1960 *Population and Housing Census of Korea*, Vol. 1.

2. *Collective Household*: Collective household is a group of individuals, generally unrelated to each other kinshipwise and collectively sharing living quarters and living expenses. Dormitories, boarding houses, asylums, camps, monasteries, temples, etc. are included, irrespective of the number of persons accommodating. In hotels, lodging houses, inns, etc. persons who temporarily stay are excluded. In the case of persons who usually reside there, it is counted as a collective household, if there are 5 or more such persons.

Collective households were classified as follows:

- i) Hotels, boarding houses, inns, etc. where guests, temporary boarders etc. are accommodated.
- ii) Institutions: such public buildings as hospitals, dormitories, orphanages, asylums, temples, etc. built for public use.
- iii) Others: camps or tents built temporarily for living quarters.

3. *Farm Household*: Farm households are defined as those whose members cultivate directly by themselves farm lands such as fields, paddy fields, orchards, etc., amounting 300 pyeongs or more, regardless of its ownership status.

4. *Non-farm Household*: Non-farm households are defined as those other than farm households.

(B) Generations in Household

Generation refers to each lineage order among the direct line families or collateral families who are related to the head of household in a private household. For instance, if there are grand parent, parent and sons in one household, it corresponds to three generations.

3. The 1966 Census definition.⁴⁾

Household in the 1966 Census is defined as a person or a group of persons sharing living quarters and household expenditures. Two types of household are used for the census.

1. *Ordinary household*

An ordinary household is defined as a single person who is living by himself occupying a dwelling unit or a group of persons sharing living quarters and expenditures. Three types of ordinary household are used.

4) Economic Planning Board, 1966 *Population Census Report of Korea*, Vol. 1.

- a) household head and his family occupying a dwelling unit
- b) household head, his family, and others such as servants, boarders, employees and housemaids, sharing a common dwelling unit
- c) single person household with a separate kitchen facility.

2. *Quasi household*

A quasi household is defined as a person or a group of persons who are not related to each other kinshipwise but sharing living quarters.

- a) single person quasi household: a person sharing a living quarter with an ordinary household but maintaining a separate living expenditure.
- b) other quasi household: a group of six employees or more living with an ordinary household, persons staying in cooperatives, dormitories, hospitals, sanitariums, and beggars with no fixed residence. In-patients with less than three months of residence in hospital or sanitarium are not included in the quasi household.

The ordinary household is further classified as:

(i) Classes of ordinary household

A. Relatives household: a household principally composed of family members and relatives.

- a) relatives only-household composed of the head of household and his relatives.
- b) household with home service workers: household consisting of household head, his(or her) family and relatives, and home-service workers.
- c) household with business employees: household consisting of household head, his (or her) family and relatives, and business employees.
- d) household consisting of the head, his(or her)family and relatives, house servants, and business employees.

B. Non-relatives household: household head and persons having no kinship relationship but living with the head such as house servants and business employees.

C. Single person household: household consisting of the head only.

(ii) Family composition of the relatives household.

Relatives households are sub-classified according to the kinship relationship of the household members to the head of household.

A. One generation household:

- 1) household consisting of husband and wife only.
- 2) household consisting of husband and wife and his or her siblings.

3) household consisting of husband, wife, his or her cousins. This type may include husband's(or wife's) siblings.

B. Two generation household:

Household consisting of the head and his(or her) immediate children or nephews and nieces:

- 4) household consisting of husband, wife and their sons and/or daughters.
- 5) household consisting of husband, wife, their children and husband's(and/or wife's) siblings.
- 6) household consisting of father and his children.
- 7) household consisting of mother and her children.
- 8) household consisting of husband and wife and his(or her) parents. This type may include the husband's and/or wife's siblings.
- 9) household consisting of husband and wife and his(or her) father or mother.
- 10) household consisting of husband and wife and their nephews and nieces or their uncles.

C. Three generation household: Household consisting of three generations.

- 11) household consisting of husband, wife, their children and parents. This class may include husband and wife's siblings.
- 12) household consisting of husband, wife, their children and one of their parents. This class may include the couple's siblings.
- 13) household consisting of husband, wife, one of their parents, children, grand-children. Households consisting of non-immediate three generation family members are included in this class.

D. Other types of relatives-household:

Four or more generation households: This type may include incomplete four generation households in which one or two intermediate generations are missing. Classification of the relatives household is based on generational composition of the family regardless the existence of other residents such as house servants, business employees, and other non-relative co-residents.

(iii) Economic composition of ordinary household:

The ordinary household is classified according to the working status and industry of the relatives as follows:

- A. Household in which all the employed are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishery.

- 1) Household with the holder working for his own account in agriculture, forestry and fishery.
 - 2) Household with the holder employed in agriculture, forestry and fishery.
- B. Household mixed with agricultural and non-agricultural workers: Household being consisted of both agricultural and non-agricultural workers.
- 3) Household mixed with the holder working for his own account in agriculture, forestry and fishery.
 - 4) Household mixed with household members employed in agriculture, forestry and fishery.
 - 5) Household mixed with the holder working for his own account in non-agriculture.
 - 6) Household mixed with household members employed in non-agriculture.
- C. Non-agricultural workers' household: Household in which all of the employed are engaged in non-agricultural industry.
- 7) Household with the holder working for his own account in non-agricultural industry.
 - 8) Household with the holder employed in non-agricultural industry.
 - 9) Household mixed with the holder working for his own account and household members employed in non-agricultural industry.
 - 10) Household mixed with the holder employed and household members working for their own accounts in non-agricultural industry.
- D. Household without workers.

As shown in the household concepts described above, a household has been basically defined as "a group of persons sharing living quarters and expenditures or a person maintaining an independent living quarter and living expenditure" and classified into two types, ordinary household and quasi household, throughout the censuses of the Korea since 1925 except for the 1960 Census in which the household was classified as private household and collective household, which are generally equivalent to the ordinary and quasi household in other censuses. However, there are some differences in the details of classification of household from census to census especially between the 1960 and 1966 Censuses. The main differences are described below.

- 1) In the 1960 Census, as in the previous censuses, a person living in a private household and maintaining an independent living expenditure was treated as an ordinary household. In the 1966 Census, however, an additional category of one-person household was used; that is, a person sharing a living quarter with an ordinary household

but maintaining a separate living expenditure was treated as a single person quasi-household and included in the "quasi household".

2) In the 1960 Census, live-in employees and lodgers in an individual household were treated as members of ordinary households which they are residing with regardless of their size. On the other hand, the 1966 Census defined a group of 6 live-in employees (or lodgers) or more residing in an ordinary household as "other quasi-household".

3) For the first time in the 1966 Census, ordinary household was sub-classified into "relatives household", "non-relatives household", and "single person household", and they were tabulated in such a manner that the average number of household members for each type was identified.

III. Household Size

Partition of the country into two parts, North and South Korea, at the end of World War II made it difficult to compare the population statistics compiled during the colonial period with those collected after the War due to changes in boundaries and in definitions used for the censuses. Since the War, compilation of population statistics has been confined to the southern half of the country and statistics for the North Korea have not been available. Therefore, the present analysis will be focused upon the data from the 1960 and 1966 censuses covering the South Korea only.

As shown in Table 2, the total number of households increased 18 percent from 4,378,000 in 1960 to 5,133,000 in 1966. In both censuses, the proportion of quasi-households was less than one percent even though the proportion has increased slightly in urban areas during the 1960—1966 intercensal period. For this reason, this study is confined to the analysis of ordinary households only.

One distinct feature of the Korean household scene during the 1960—1966 intercensal period is a complete reversal of the proportion of farm and non-farm household. Table 3 shows that the proportion of farm household decreased from 54 percent to 45 percent and that of non-farm household increased from 46 percent to 55 percent during the period. This means that more than half of the total ordinary households were non-farm households by 1966. It would appear that the large magnitude of migration from rural farm areas to rural non-farm and urban areas accounts for this change. The proportion of farm households in urban areas did not change significantly during the 1960—1966

Table 2. Percent Distribution of Households by Household type

	Total Household		Ordinary Household ¹⁾ (Private Household)		Quasi Household (Collective Household)		Unknown	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<u>1960</u>								
Whole Country	4,377,973	100.00	4,361,424	99.62	15,015	0.34	1,534	0.04
Urban	1,260,782	100.00	1,251,927	99.30	8,124	0.64	731	0.06
Rural	3,117,191	100.00	3,109,497	99.75	6,891	0.22	803	0.03
<u>1966</u>								
Whole Country	5,132,910	100.00	5,057,030	98.52	75,880	1.48		
Urban	1,858,660	100.00	1,812,890	97.54	45,770	2.46		
Rural	3,274,250	100.00	3,244,140	99.08	30,110	0.92		

Source:

1960: 1960 *Population and Housing Census of Korea*, 11-1 *Whole Country*, Vol. I, Economic Planning Board, Seoul, Korea, 1963, Table 2

(1) The total number of ordinary households here is based on 100 percent count and slightly different from that in other tables based on a 20 percent sample estimate.

1966: 1966 *Population Census Report of Korea*, 12-1 *Whole Country*, Economic Planning Board, Seoul, Korea, 1969, Table 14

period. However, the proportion of farm household in rural areas changed substantially from 72 percent in 1960 to 65 percent in 1966. It may be hypothesized that the process of industrial development and an increasing income gap between farm and non-farm sectors during the period may have affected the substantial decrease in the proportion of farm-household in rural Korea. The decrease in the proportion of farm household in rural areas also may be accounted for by a substantial number of migrants from rural farm areas to small towns and middle towns which are classified as rural areas in the census. Rural areas as defined in the censuses include administrative centers of Eups and Myuns, that are often closer to urban areas in nature. Re-examination of urban definition used in the censuses is needed for a sound analysis of rural-urban transition in Korea.

As indicated previously, average number of household members has continuously increased in Korea. The number of household members averaged about 4.6 persons in the early part of the 17th century and 4.8 in 1910. According to data from the censuses, the average size of household was 5.25 persons in 1925, 5.26 in 1930. The increasing trend of household size continued until 1960, by which the average size reached 5.55 persons. This trend has been reversed slightly during the 1960-1966

period, and the average size declined to 5.49 persons by 1966 as shown in Table 4.

Table 3. Percent Distribution of Households by Farm and Non-Farm Category for Whole Country, Urban and Rural Areas, 1960-1966

	1960 ¹⁾			1966 ²⁾		
	Farm Households (%)	Non-Farm Households (%)	Total	Farm Households (%)	Non-Farm Households (%)	Total
Urban Areas	8.41	91.59	100.00 (n=1,254,335)	8.86	91.14	100.00 (n=1,812,890)
Rural Areas	71.92	28.08	100.00 (n=3,100,880)	65.25	34.75	100.00 (n=3,244,140)
Total	53.63	46.37	100.00 (n=4,355,215)	45.04	54.96	100.00 (n=5,057,030)

Source (1): 1960 *Population and Housing Census of Korea*, Vol. 2, 20% Sample Tabulation Report, 11-1 Whole Country, Economic Planning Board, Seoul, Korea, 1963, Table 7

(2): 1966 *Population Census Report of Korea*, 12-1 Whole Country, Economic Planning Board, Seoul, Korea, 1969, Table 16

Table 4. Average Number of Ordinary Household Members, Whole Country, Urban and Rural Areas, 1930, 1960 and 1966

	Households	Persons	Average
1930			
Whole Country	3,957,111	20,814,103	5.26
Urban	238,361	1,121,990	4.71
Rural	3,718,750	19,692,113	5.30
1960			
Whole Country	4,357,600	24,188,800	5.55
Urban	1,255,275	6,712,730	5.35
Rural	3,102,325	17,476,070	5.63
1966			
Whole Country	5,057,030	27,765,620	5.49
Urban	1,812,890	9,267,560	5.11
Rural	3,244,140	18,498,060	5.70

In Table 5, we find that the decline was experienced both in the farm and non-farm households except in rural non-farm households. The decline in the household size may be due to the decline in the fertility rate of the Korean population and heavy rural to urban migration during the period. When the 1970 Census results are published, more detailed analysis on the factors relating to the decline in the household size will be possible.

Table 5. Average Number of Household Members by Farm and Non-Farm Households, Whole Country, Urban and Rural Areas, 1960 and 1966

	Households	1960 ¹⁾		Households	1966 ²⁾	
		Persons	Average		Persons	Average
Farm						
Whole Country	2,335,655	14,132,890	6.05	2,277,480	13,685,100	6.01
Urban	105,460	656,685	6.23	160,690	955,800	5.95
Rural	2,230,195	13,476,205	6.04	2,116,790	12,729,300	6.01
Non-Farm						
Whole Country	2,019,560	10,043,120	4.97	2,779,520	14,080,340	5.07
Urban	1,148,875	6,051,375	5.27	1,652,180	8,311,640	5.03
Rural	870,685	3,991,745	4.58	1,127,340	5,768,700	5.12

Source (1): 1960 *Population and Housing Census of Korea*, Vol. 2, 20% Sample Tabulation Report 11-1 Whole Country, Economic Planning Board, Seoul, Korea, 1963, Table 9

(2): 1966 *Population Census Report of Korea*, 12-1 Whole Country, Economic Planning Board, Seoul, Korea, 1969, Table 19

Table 6 shows the percentage distribution of household by size for the entire country, urban and rural areas respectively in 1960 and 1966. The corresponding figure for 1930 is also presented as a reference. During the 1960-1966 period the proportions of 1 to 2 person households and 6 to 9 person households showed an increase and those of 3 to 5 person households and 10 or more person households revealed a decline for the country as a whole. For urban areas the proportions of 1 to 3 person households, especially those of 1 to 2 person households increased significantly during 1960-1966. Households with 4 to 5 persons maintained more or less same proportion and a sharp decline was experienced for households with 7 persons or more. In other words, urban households underwent a generally declining trend toward those with less than five members during the period. On the other hand, the size of rural households in general expanded during the period. In rural areas, the proportion of household with 1 or 2 persons increased slightly as in urban areas and those with 3 to 5 persons declined substantially for the same period. However, the proportion of households with 6 to 9 persons sharply increased in rural areas. As in urban areas, households with 10 or more persons experienced a loss in the proportionate share in rural areas.

In table 7, the household size is classified into 1 to 2 person, 3 to 5 person, 6 to 9 person and 10 or more person households. The table clearly illustrates that in urban areas, small size households with 1 to 2 persons and 3 to 5 persons increased substantially while those with 6 to 9 persons declined during the intercensal period. In rural

Table 6. Percent Distribution of Ordinary Households by Household Size, Whole Country, Urban and Rural Areas, 1930, 1960 and 1966

Size	Total	Whole Country			1930	Urban		1930	Rural	
		1930	1960	1966		1960	1966		1960	1966
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1	2.61	2.30	2.79	4.21	2.39	3.42	2.50	2.26	2.45	
2	8.65	7.05	7.67	13.53	8.08	9.68	8.34	6.64	6.55	
3	13.99	11.85	11.61	17.96	13.41	13.82	13.83	11.22	10.37	
4	17.18	14.62	13.98	18.03	15.56	15.34	17.13	14.24	13.22	
5	17.05	15.97	15.45	15.54	15.95	15.97	17.15	15.97	15.15	
6	14.00	15.29	15.57	11.60	14.58	14.97	14.15	15.57	15.91	
7	9.90	12.72	13.19	7.58	11.85	11.79	10.05	13.07	13.97	
8	6.45	8.92	9.17	4.56	8.22	7.48	6.57	9.21	10.11	
9	4.07	5.32	5.92	2.66	4.75	4.37	4.16	5.56	6.79	
10	2.73	2.97	2.34	1.80	2.61	1.62	2.79	3.11	2.74	
11+	3.28	2.99	2.31	2.53	2.60	1.54	3.33	3.15	2.74	

Source (1): 1960 *Population and Housing Census of Korea, Vol. 2, 20% Sample Tabulation Report*, 11-1 Whole Country, Economic Planning Board, Seoul, Korea, 1963, Table 7
 (2): 1966 *Population Census Report of Korea, 12-1 Whole Country*, Economic Planning Board, Seoul, Korea, 1969, Table 15

Table 7. Percent Distribution of Households by Size, Whole Country, Urban and Rural Areas

	Whole Country		1960	Urban		1960	Rural	
	1960	1966		1966	1966		1966	1966
1-2	9.35	10.46	10.47	14.10	8.90	9.00		
3-5	42.44	33.26	44.92	45.13	41.43	38.74		
6-9	42.25	43.75	39.40	38.61	43.41	46.78		
10+	5.96	4.65	5.21	3.16	6.26	5.48		
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		

areas, on the other hand, households with 3 to 5 persons declined proportionally while those with 6 to 9 persons increased. As a result, almost 60 percent of the urban households were those 5 persons or less and more than 50 percent of the rural households were those with 6 persons or more in 1966. It would appear that the changing value-system of the urban population towards a smaller family size and the large number of relatively young migrants towards urban areas probably caused this decreasing trend of urban household size.

IV. Family Size and Composition

In the 1960 Census report, ordinary households were tabulated according to the generation type. In the 1966 census report, relatives households were separately tabulated under the ordinary household for the first time in Korea and it became possible to study the family composition and size from the census data.

Table 8 compares the composition of ordinary households by generation type between 1960 and 1966 censuses. In 1960, the proportion of two generation family was 64 percent and that of the three generation family was 27 percent. In 1966, the proportion of the two generation family increased to 68 percent and that of the three generation family declined to 24 percent respectively. Even though the two and three generation families constitute the majority for both censuses, the two generation family tended to increase while the three generation family tended to decline during the 1960—1966 period.

Table 8. Percent Distribution of Relatives Households by Household Type, 1960—1966

Household Type	1960 ¹⁾	1966 ²⁾
One-Generation Households	7.48	5.67
Two-Generation Households	63.88	67.68
Three-Generation Households	26.99	24.05
Other Relatives Households	1.59	2.60
Unknown	0.06	—
Total	100.00 (n=4,357,600)	100.00 (n=4,900,650)

Source (1): 1960 *Population and Housing Census of Korea*, Vol. 2, 20% Sample Tabulation Report, 11—1 Whole Country, Economic Planning Board, Seoul, Korea, 1963, Table 7

(2): 1966 *Population Census Report of Korea*, 12—1, Whole Country, Economic Planning Board, Seoul, Korea, 1969, Table 16

Table 9 shows the family composition by generation for urban and rural areas in 1960 and 1966. In both censuses, the proportions of the two generation family were higher for urban areas and those of the three generation family were higher for rural areas. In urban areas the proportion of the two generation family increased from 71 percent in 1960 to 74 percent in 1966 and that of the three generation family declined from 19 percent to 16 percent for the same period. In rural areas, the proportion of the two-

generation family increased from 61 percent in 1960 to 64 percent in 1966 and that of the three generation family declined from 30 percent to 29 percent during the period. This means that even if in both urban and rural areas the two generation household is gaining its proportional share and three generation household is losing, one third of the total families in rural areas are still composed of three generation in Korea as of 1966.

Table 9. Percent Distribution of Relatives Households by Household Type, Urban and Rural areas, 1960—1966

Household Type	Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
	1960 ¹⁾	1966 ²⁾	1960 ³⁾	1966 ⁴⁾
One-Generation Households	9.29	8.09	6.75	4.34
Two-Generation Households	71.43	74.28	60.82	64.06
Three-Generation Households	18.53	15.92	30.41	28.51
Other Relatives Households	0.55	1.71	2.02	3.09
Unknown	0.20	—	0.00	—
Total	100.00 (n=1,255,275)	100.00 (n=1,735,430)	100.00 (n=3,102,325)	100.00 (n=3,165,220)

Source (1), (3): 1960 *Population and Housing Census of Korea*, Vol. 2, 20% Sample Tabulation Report, 11-1 Whole Country, Economic Planning Board, Seoul, Korea, 1963, Table 7

(2), (4): 1966 *Population Census Report of Korea*, 12-1 Whole Country, Economic Planning Board, Seoul, Korea, 1969, Table 16

According to the 1966 Census, the proportion of relatives households in the ordinary households was 95 percent for the entire country, 95 percent for urban areas, and 97 percent for rural areas. The 1966 Census report classified the relatives households into the following 14 categories: (A) One generation household: (1) married-couple only, (2) married couple and brother(s) and/or sister(s), (3) other one-generation household. (B) Two generation household: (1) married couple with child(-ren), (2) married couple with children and brother(s) and/or sister(s), (3) husband and child(ren), (4) wife and child(ren), (5) married couple without child(ren) and their parents, (6) married couple without child(ren) and a parent, (7) other two generation household. (C) Three generation household: (1) married couple with child(ren) and parents, (2) married couple with child(ren) and a parent, (3) other three generation household. (D) Other relatives household such as four generation or more household or grand parents with grand sons etc..

In Table 10 "husband and child(ren)" and "wife and child(ren)" are presented into one category and "married couple with child(ren) and parents" and "married couple with child(ren) and a parent" are put together. In this table we can see that, in 1966,

nuclear families consisting of a couple and their children constituted 54 percent of the relatives households. Three generation households consisting of a couple, their children, and their parents(or one of their parents) constituted another 24 percent of the total relatives households.

Table 10. Relatives Households by Household Type, 1966

(number in 1,000)

Household Type	Number	%
1) One-Generation Households	277	5.67
Married Couple Only	224	4.57
Married Couple and Brothers or Sisters	13	0.28
Other One-Generation Households	40	0.82
2) Two-Generation Households	3,316	67.68
Married Couple with Children	2,655	54.18
Couple with Children and Brothers and/or Sisters	101	2.08
Husband and Children or Wife and Children	394	8.05
Married Couple without Children and Their Parents or a Parent	69	1.42
Other Two-Generation Households	95	1.95
3) Three-Generation Households	1,178	24.05
Married Couple with Children and Their Parents or a Parent	971	19.83
Other Three-Generation Households	207	4.22
4) Other Relatives Households	127	2.60
Total	4,900	100:00

Source: 1966 *Population Census Report of Korea, 12-1 Whole Country*, Economic Planning Board, Seoul, Korea, 1969, Table 16

The contrast in family composition between urban and rural areas is clearly shown in table 11.

The nuclear family constituted 57 percent of the total urban relatives households and 53 percent of the total rural relatives households. While 13 percent of the urban relatives households were three generation families of couple with children and their parents or one of parents, 24 percent of the rural relatives households belonged to this category.

Table 12 shows a cumulative percent distribution of the two and three generation households by the number of persons. A slightly more than half of the two generation households are composed of 5 percents or less. In urban areas two generation households with 5 or less persons constitute 56 percent while the rural counterparts constitute 51 percent. It is also shown in the table that the three generation households tend to be smaller in size in urban areas than in rural areas.

Table 11. Relatives Households by Household Type, Urban and Rural Areas, 1966
(number in 1,000)

Household Type	Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
	Number	%	Number	%
1) One-Generation Households	140	8.09	137	4.34
Married Couple Only	99	5.72	124	3.94
Married Couple and Brother(s) or Sister(s)	9	0.53	4	0.14
Other One-Generation Households	32	1.84	8	0.26
2) Two-Generation Households	1,289	74.28	2,027	64.06
Married Couple with Children	993	57.24	1,661	52.50
Married Couple with Child(ren) and Brother(s) and/or Sister(s)	60	3.49	41	1.31
Husband and Children or Wife and Children	164	9.45	230	7.28
Married Couple without Children and Their Parents or a Parent	20	1.16	49	1.57
Other Two-Generation Households	51	2.94	44	1.40
3) Three-Generation Households	276	15.92	902	28.51
Married Couple with Children and Their Parents or a Parent	226	13.03	745	23.55
Other Three-Generation Households	50	2.89	156	4.96
4) Other Relatives Households	29	1.71	97	3.09
Total	1,735	100.00	3,165	100.00

Source: 1966 *Population Census Report of Korea, 12-1 Whole Country*, Economic Planning Board, Seoul, Korea, 1969, Table 16

Table 12. Cumulative Percent Distribution of Ordinary Households by Family Type of Relatives Household and Number of Household Members, 1966

Number of Household Members	Married Couple with Child(ren)			Married Couple with Child(ren) and their Parents or a Parent		
	Persons	Whole Country	Urban	Rural	Whole Country	Urban
3 or less	15.05	17.13	13.80	0.53	0.66	0.50
4 or less	32.87	35.75	31.14	5.84	6.76	5.56
5 or less	52.92	56.05	51.04	16.39	18.66	15.70
6 or less	72.39	74.65	71.03	32.18	35.66	31.13
7 or less	87.14	88.23	86.49	51.16	54.69	50.09
8 or less	95.24	95.46	95.11	69.94	72.68	69.11
9 or less	98.79	98.69	98.85	85.75	86.86	85.41
Total including 10 or more	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: 1966 *Population Census Report of Korea, 12-1 Whole Country*, Economic Planning Board, Seoul, Korea, 1969, Table 16

V. Summary

Following tentative conclusions may be derived from the present analysis.

(1) The average size of Korean household had been gradually growing for the past several centuries. During the 1960—1966 period, this increasing trend changed its course and the family size revealed a decline.

(2) During the 1960—1966 period, the proportion of non-farm households increased and surpassed that of farm households.

(3) Even though two generation households (including nuclear family) constitute a majority both in rural and urban area, the proportion of the three generation households is still quite substantial in rural areas.

(4) A large proportion of the two generation households is still composed of large families in its size. The two generation households are, however, distributed widely between 3 to 7 member households, which may be viewed as a transitional phenomenon in the modernization process of the Korean family.

韓國 家口에 關한 一研究: 1969—1966

李 海 英

I. 家口統計의 主要 源泉

韓國에서는 徵兵, 課稅, 賦役의 目的으로 오랜 戶籍의 歷史를 지녀 왔다. 李朝에서 戶籍은 매우 効率的으로 利用되었고 全國의 家口와 人口數는 이러한 方法으로서 알 수 있었다. 李朝는 建國初期부터 三年마다 強制的으로 家口の 登籍을 行하였고, 이 登籍의 寫本은 漢城의 中央官廳과 各 地方官廳에 保存되었다.

이 戶籍臺帳에는 家口主의 住所, 職業, 姓名, 出生日字, 本貫, 四名의 直系先祖(父, 祖父, 曾祖父, 外祖父)의 이름과 妻의 未婚時 姓, 出生年度, 本貫, 四名의 直系先祖의 이름이 記錄되어 있었으며 나아가 子女들의 出生年度, 사위의 이름과 本貫, 下人들과 家內雇傭人들의 出生年度가 記錄되어 있었다. 이 戶籍臺帳의 거의 大部分은 여전히 保存되고 있고 李朝의 人口와 階層研究의 重要한 資料로서 使用될 수 있다. 물론 이 統計資料 속에는 많은 問題點이 있고 이 問題點을 파헤치는 廣汎한 評價研究가 要請되지만 그럼에도 불구하고 이 資料가 注意를 기울여 使用되기만 한다면 李朝의 家口와 人口構成을 把握하는 데 많은 도움을 줄 것이다. 戶籍 資料를 利用한 한 研究는 大邱地域에 있어서 16世紀 後半의 한 家口の 平均規模가 4.4名, 18世紀 初半에는 4.6名이라고 推定하고 있다.

1910年 日本에의 併합이래 朝鮮總督府에서는 每年 年末 戶口調査를 實施했는데 여기에 따르면 우리 나라의 한 家口の 平均規模는 1910年の 4.8名에서 1940년에는 5.4名으로 增加했음을 보여 준다.

한편 朝鮮總督部에서는 1920年 우리나라 最初의 센서스를 實施하려 했으나 1919年 3月 1日의 全國的인 三·一獨立運動으로 施行하지 못하고 1925년에야 施行하게 되었다. 以後 植民地時代의 終了까지 1925年, 1930年, 1935年, 1940年, 1944年 그리고 獨立後 1949年, 1955年, 1960年, 1966年, 1970年 5回의 센서스가 實施되었다. 그러나 1949年 센서스

* 本稿는 앞의 英文論文을 우리말로 要約번역한 것임.

資料自體는 韓國戰爭時 完全히 燒失당하고 겨우 그 速報만이 발간되었다. 1955年 센서스는 韓國戰爭의 無秩序한 餘波가 여전히 殘存하던 時期에 행해 졌으므로 따라서 研究와 計劃 目的에 使用되기에는 많은 問題點을 갖고 있었다. 質的으로나 量的으로나 共히 韓國의 센서스가 實質的으로 發展하기 시작한 것은 1966年에 이르러서였다.

II. 家口의 定義

1. 1925—1944年 센서스의 定義

1925年 以來 1944年까지 家口(世帶)는 ‘普通家口(世帶)’와 ‘準家口(世帶)’로 區分되어 그 定義에는 別로 變動이 없이 사용되어 왔다. 1925年 國勢調査의 定義에 따르면 “本令에서 家口(世帶)라 稱함은 住居와 家計를 같이 하는 者를 말함. 一人으로서 住居를 所有하고 家計를 營爲하는 者도 또한 家口(世帶)로 친다. 家計를 같이 하더라도 따로이 住居를 所有하는 者 또는 住居를 같이 하더라도 따로이 家計를 營爲하는 者는 한 家口(世帶)로 친다. 一人인 경우도 또한 같다. 寄宿舍, 病院, 旅館, 下宿, 其他 家計를 같이 하지 않는 사람이 集合하는 곳 또는 船舶에 타고 있는 사람으로 家計를 같이 하지 않는 者는 한 場所 한 船舶 마다 한 家口(世帶)에 準한다.”

2. 1960年 센서스의 定義

(A) 家口

1960年 센서스에 의하면, 家口는 1人(單身者) 또는 數人이 獨立的인 居住와 生計를 같이 하는 모임을 말하며 이는 다음과 같이 區分된다고 나타내고 있다.

- i) 個人家口
- ii) 集團家口
- iii) 營農家口
- iv) 非農家口

(B) 世代

個人家口에 있어 家口主와의 關係中 家口主와 그의 親戚과의 關係에 의한 直系 또는 傍系の 家口構成代數(行列數)이다.

3. 1966年 센서스 定義

家口라 함은 1人(單身者) 또는 數人이 居住와 生計를 같이 하는 獨立的인 모임을 말하며 이를 다음 2種으로 區分하였다.

1. 普通家口

家口主를 中心으로 겨레붙이가 한데 모여 살거나 또는 1家口를 形成하여 살고 있는 單身者家口를 말한다. 卽

- 1) 家口主와 그 家族만이 살고 있는 「집」
- 2) 家口主 및 그 家族과 그밖의 사람(下宿生, 同居人, 食母, 머슴, 店員 等)과 같이 살고 있는 「집」
- 3) 혼자 살림하는 單獨家口, 但 獨立된 부엌施設을 갖춘 살림 「집」

普通家口는 그 家口員의 家口主와의 關係에 따라 親族家口, 非親族家口, 單獨家口로 區分되고 親族家口는 家口主와 그 親族의 親族關係에 따라 一世代家口, 二世代家口, 三世代家口, 其他의 親族家口로 區分되고 있다.

2. 準家口

普通家口以外에 全然 血緣關係(겨레붙이)가 없는 사람끼리 모여 살고 있는 家口.

- 1) 一人準家口
- 2) 其他準家口

以上 세 센서스에서 使用되었던 家口의 概念을 통해 알 수 있듯이 1925年 센서스以來 現在에 이르기까지 家口는 ‘住居와 家計를 같이하는 사람(들)’이라는 基本概念과 家口를 ‘普通家口’와 ‘準家口’(但, 1960년에는 個人家口와 集團家口)로 兩分하는 데는 變化가 없었지만 그 詳細한 分類에 있어서는 年代에 따라 얼마간에 差異가 있다. 특히 1960年과 1966年 센서스를 中心으로 그 主要한 것을 要約하면 다음과 같다.

- 1) 個人家口에 혼자 사는 사람은 1960년까지는 普通家口로 計算되었으나 1966年 센서스에서는 이 單獨家口를 둘로 나누어 普通家口에 ‘居住를 같이하나 生計를 달리는 사람’은 ‘一人準家口’로 計算해 準家口에 包含시켰다.
- 2) 1960年 센서스에는 個人家口에 同居하는 雇傭人 寄宿人은 그 數에 關係없이 그 居住하는 普通家口의 構成員으로 看做되었지만 1966年 센서스에서는 6人以上이 普通家口에 居住할 경우 그것은 其他 準家口로 計算되었다.
- 3) 1966年 센서스에서 처음으로 普通家口를 親族家口, 非親族家口 및 單獨家口로 區分해서 集計함으로써 家族構成員數를 어느 程度 握把할 수 있게 되었다.

Ⅲ. 家口의 規模

1945年 第二次 世界大戰의 終結과 더불어 38度線의 分斷, 韓國戰과 休戰으로 成立된 새로운 休戰線에 의한 分斷의 連續은 그 以後의 人口統計의 比較에 難點을 낳고 있는 實情

에 있다. 따라서 以下 韓國家口의 크기를 分析하는 데 있어서도 주로 1960年과 1966年의 센서스를 對象으로 그 期間사이의 變化에 焦點을 두기로 한다.

1960年과 1966年의 全國總家口數는 各各 4,378,000과 5,133,000으로 755,000家口가 增加하여 約 18%의 增加率을 보이고 있다. 同期間에 都市에 있어 準家口의 比率이 약간 增加했으나 전체적으로 볼 때 準家口가 全體家口中 차지하는 比率이 극히 적기 때문에 本研究에서는 보통 家口만을 중심으로 分析하기로 한다.

이 6年 사이에 가장 顯著한 變化의 하나는 營農家口와 非農家口의 比率이 54%對 46%에서 45%對 55%로 완전히 逆轉되었다는 사실인데 이것은 農村地域의 많은 營農家口가 非農家口로 轉換했다는데서 起因한다. 이 根本 要因의 檢討에는 많은 注意가 필요하지만 同期間의 工業化政策의 進展, 韓國 센서스의 地域區分의 缺陷등을 假說로서 생각할 수 있겠다.

韓國家口의 平均 크기는 一貫된 增加趨勢를 보이고 있다. 즉 不充分한 資料이기는 하지만 李朝時代의 戶籍分析을 통해 17世紀 前半期의 4.6人이, 1910年에 約 4.8人, 1925年에 5.25人, 1930年에는 5.26人으로 나타나고 있으며 이러한 增加趨勢는 그 以後에도 계속되어 1960년에는 5.55人으로 1910年과 比較해볼때 約 1人의 增加를 보이고 있다. 그러나 이러한 增加趨勢는 1966년에 이르러면 비로소 약간의 下落을 보여 5.49人으로 나타나고 있는데 이 停止狀態의 主要原因는 말할 것도 없이 1960年부터 實施된 國家政策으로서의 強力한 家族計劃의 結果와 농촌의 많은 젊은이들이 대도시로 이주하여 작은 규모의 가구를 형성하고 있는 데 기인하는 것이다. 이 추세는 1970年 센서스 결과의 發表에 따라 보다 明白해질 것이다.

家口規模를 다시 都市, 農村, 地域別로 살펴 보면, 1960年과 1966年 사이 都市의 경우 1人, 2人, 3人家口 특히 1人, 2人家口의 比率은 상당히 上昇했고 4, 5, 6人 家口의 比率은 現狀維持내지 약간의 上昇을, 7人 以上 家口는 下落을 나타내주고 있다. 反面, 農村家口는 이와 對照적으로 1人, 2人家口는 약간의 增加傾向을, 3, 4, 5人家口는 상당히 下落을, 6人에서 9人家口는 뚜렷한 上昇傾向을, 10人이상 家口는 都市처럼 下落을 나타내고 있다.

都市家口規模가 이와 같이 줄어드는 현상은 보다 적은 家族規模로 志向하는 都市民의 價値體系의 變化와 젊은 層의 都市移住로 인한 결과인 것 같다.

IV. 家族의 크기와 構成

1960年 센서스 報告書에는 普通家口의 世代에 의한 家口數만이 製表되었으나 1966年 센서스 報告書에서는 普通家口中에서 따로이 親族家口를 分離해 製表가 이루어짐으로써 韓國에서 처음으로 센서스를 가지고 家族의 構成과 크기를 分析할 수 있게 되었다.

世代別 家口類型을 1960年과 1966年에 걸쳐 比較해 보면 2世代家族은 增加를, 3世代家族은 減少傾向을 엿볼 수 있다. 이 世代別 家族構成을 都市, 農村別로 다시 나누어 分析해 보면, 1960年과 1966年에 걸쳐 똑같이 全體家族中 都市에서는 2世代家族의 比率이 보다 높으며 農村에서는 3世代家族의 比率이 相對的으로 높다는 特徵이 나타나고 있다. 즉 都市에서는 夫婦와 그 子女로 構成되는 核家族이 支配的인데 反해 農村에서는 3世代家族이 아직도 30%前後를 차지하고 있음을 알 수 있다.

親族家口中 絶對多數를 차지하는 夫婦 및 子女로 構成된 2世代家口와 夫婦, 子女 및 그 兩親(片親)으로 構成된 3世代家口를 그 家口員數에 따라 分類해 보면, 夫婦 및 子女로 구성된 가족의 경우 全國이 평균 5人, 都市경우 역시 5人, 農村의 경우 5人과 6人임이 나타나고 있다. 그러나 그 分布는 어느 地域을 莫論하고 대부분 3人에서 7人家口에 걸쳐 각각 10% 이상 20% 미만으로 골고루 분포되어 있어서 過渡期的 段階에 있음을 알 수 있다. 이러한 現象은 夫婦, 子女와 그 兩親으로 構成되는 3世代家口에 있어서도 마찬가지로 그 형태는 全國, 都市, 農村別로 각각 그 평균치가 7人과 8人家口사이에 있으나 5人家口에서 9人家口사이에 그 대부분이 分布하고 있다.