

Migration in Relation to Korean Family, Demography, and Citizenship

Social Change in East Asia

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Population Movements in Asia

- Urbanization
 - Japan 50% 1965, 2015 93%
 - South Korea 50% 1975, 2015 83%
 - Taiwan 50% 1980, 2015 75%
 - PRC 2005 50%, 2015 55%
 - Vietnam, 2015 34%
- Urban agglomerations
 - Japan—Tokyo-Yokohama 35 mil, Osaka 19 mil, Nagoya 10 mil
 - South Korea—Seoul-Inch'ŏn 25 mil, Pusan-Yŏngnam 7.5 mil
 - Taiwan—Taibei 8 mil
 - PRC—Beijing 25 mil, Shanghai 24 mil, Pearl River Delta 57 mil
 - Vietnam—Ho Chi Minh 8 mil, Hanoi 5 mil

China

- Before 1979 the hukou registration system combined with the rationing of food kept the rural population in the countryside
- In 1980 the PRC was only 20% urban
- Decollectivization and marketization allowed rural to urban migration, and China rapidly began to urbanize
 - 50% in 2010, 56% in 2015
 - This was combined with the large-scale migration of inland populations to coastal cities — above all the Pearl River Delta (first developed city), then Shanghai and Beijing
 - Result has been a “floating population” 流动人口 of unregistered peasants living in the cities

China's Internal Migration



China's Pearl River Model

- Pun Ngai wrote about *dagongmei* (打工妹) – contract factory workers in the Pearl River Delta in Guangdong
 - Model of development – foreign direct investment (FDI)
 - Local authorities lease land to factories, and get a head tax from migrant workers
 - Ethnic stratification
 - Hong Kong Cantonese speakers get management positions
 - Other Cantonese speakers get other good jobs
 - Chaozhou people considered good for accounting and similar jobs
 - Mandarin speakers from north China with a college education become technicians with hukou permission and contracts
 - Uneducated non-Cantonese speakers (Mandarin, Hakka, etc.) become manual laborers
 - Rural migrants have little cultural capital and have little choice but to accept *temporary* factory employment
 - Can't stay in town permanently because of hukou system (户口本), lack of access to non-factory jobs or housing, and low cultural capital

Pearl River Delta



Ways to Acquire Urban Hukou

- Hukou is administered at the provincial level, so there is some geographic variation
 - More difficult in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou than other places
- Since 1998 it has been possible for rural persons marrying someone with an urban hukou to obtain an urban hukou
 - Inter-hukou marriage not common (5% or so)
 - Beijing, Shanghai – 10 year wait, Shenzhen 3 year wait
 - Harder for rural men than rural women, and the rural person has to have substantial more education and/or wealth than urban-born urbanites
- Educational attainment – college, for example
- High level work – manager or technician
- Land confiscation – all land is owned by the state, so individuals have only a contingent use-right, not ownership

China's Wenzhou Model

- Small scale entrepreneur model of development
- Many Wenzhou residents (who speak a Wu dialect) moved to Beijing
- Eventually dominated the family workshop garment industry (leather jackets)
- As they prospered, locals bought into these businesses legalizing them
- Zhejiangcun is one of the few migrant areas to survive and thrive in Beijing and go large-scale



East Asia International Migration

- Japan
 - Trainees, students, marriage migration
 - Chinese c. 700,000, South Koreans c. 450,000, Filipinos c. 250,000, Vietnamese c. 200,000
- South Korea
 - Trainees, students, marriage migration
 - Chinese c. 550,000 (75% Chosŏnjok), Vietnamese 85,000, Japanese 50,000, Filipinos 50,000
- Taiwan
 - Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam
- PRC
 - Taiwanese 1 million, South Korean 125,000
- Vietnam
 - Taiwanese 100,000 South Korean 88,000 Japanese 20,000, Malaysia 10,000

Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture



Chaoxianzu (Chosŏnjok)

- Ethnic Korean Chinese have begun a different model
 - High education levels allows some of them to thrive in cities with or without urban hukou (if rich they can purchase schooling, etc.)
 - Within China Chosŏnjok can provide independent middleman services for South Korean businesses operating in China
 - Beijing – 80,000 South Korean expats, 200,000 Chosŏnjok in Wangjing (out of 21 million – maybe 1%)
 - Qingdao – 48,000 expats, 182,000 Chosŏnjok (out of 9 million – maybe 2%)
 - Shenyang – 30,000 both North and South Koreans (out of 6 mil)
 - Shanghai – 21,000 expats, 86,000 Chosŏnjok (out of 24 mil)
 - Those without education or entrepreneurial skills consider migrating to South Korea to make money
 - Send remittances back to family in China
 - Make enough money to move to a city within China
 - Stay in Korea (making and faking kinship)

Beijing Wangjing



Foreigners in Korea

- Labor migrants
 - Koreans no longer want to do the 3 Ds (dirty, dangerous, and difficult jobs)
 - Concept from Japan (3-K kitanai, kiken, kitsui 汚い、危険、きつい) Korean doesn't alliterate – töröun, wihömhān, öryöun
 - Migrants from poorer (mostly Asian) countries provide temporary 3-D labor
 - Vietnam, Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Nepal
 - Migrants from developed countries
 - US, Japan, Europe for service industries, language teaching, expat businessmen
 - Marriage migrants – females to meet the demographic shortage of rural women – China, Vietnam, Philippines, Indonesia, etc.

Traditional Korean Family

- Patrilineal stem family system
 - Nuclear (elementary) family of husband and wife
 - When children marry,
 - Daughters marry out
 - Sons bring in bride — but second and subsequent sons partition from the main family after marriage to form “little house”
 - Big house and little house separate economically, but cooperate in ancestor worship and lineage affairs
- Over time as brothers move out and settle nearby, villages of patrilineal cousins (clan villages) develop

Difference from traditional Chinese family

- In Korea each son partitions shortly after marriage, so stem families form regularly, but joint families are rare
- In China partition is a legal process by which all the married brothers separate from one another at a single point in time, while in Korea partition took place gradually when each brother was individually ready
- In China inheritance was equal among all brothers, whereas in Korea the oldest brother succeeded to the house headship and inherited the most property even though inheritance was partible
- In Korea only the eldest son did ancestor worship, whereas in China all sons could do it
- In Korean uxori-local marriage there were no implications for name or for property, whereas in China name and property inheritance specified by contract in most cases

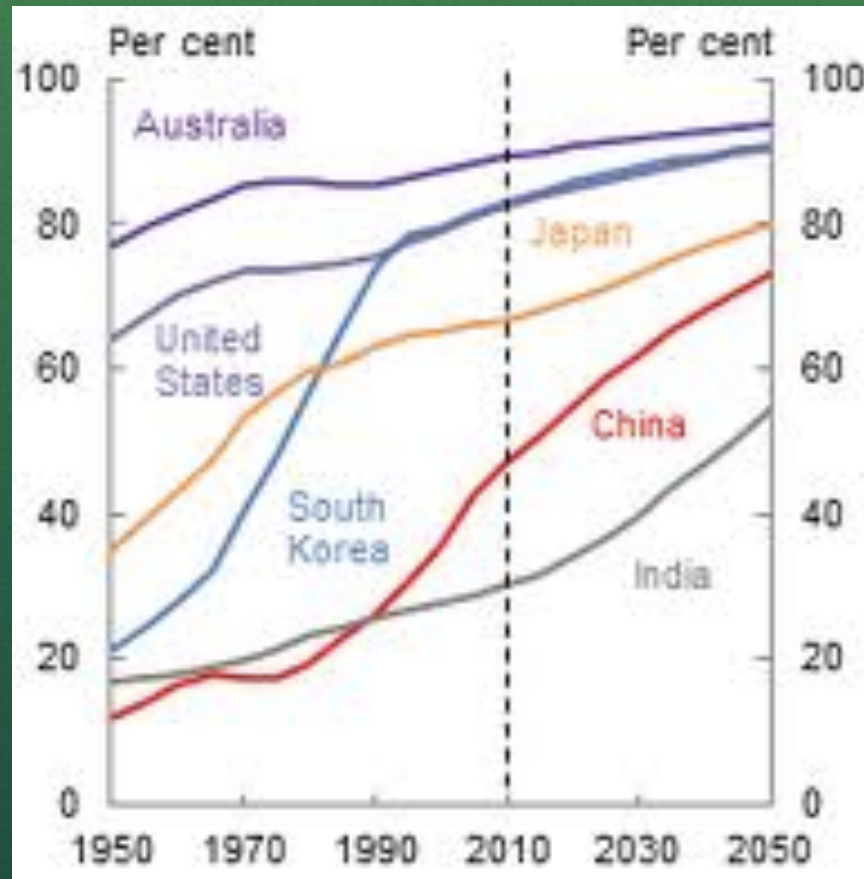
Difference from traditional Japanese Family

- All sons can bring in a bride and form a “little house” in Korea, whereas a branch house can be established in Japan only if the main house is willing
- Inheritance was partible but unequal in Korea (eldest son got twice what other sons got), whereas it was impartible in Japan (successor got it all)
 - N.B. “primogeniture” means the house headship AND the house estate pass undivided to the eldest son – this term applied to prewar Japan, but not Korea with its partible inheritance even though eldest sons got house head succession
- In-marrying spouse in Korea does not take a house name (Korean name is a blood patriline, not a house line as in Japan)
- Uxorilocal marriage known in Korea, but this did not change inheritance of surname or property, while in Japan a woman could inherit the house headship if necessary, or a son-in-law could be adopted as house head and take the house name
- Japanese house heads could retire and formally relinquish the house headship while still alive, while in Korea he held it (formally at least) until death

Modernization of Korean Family

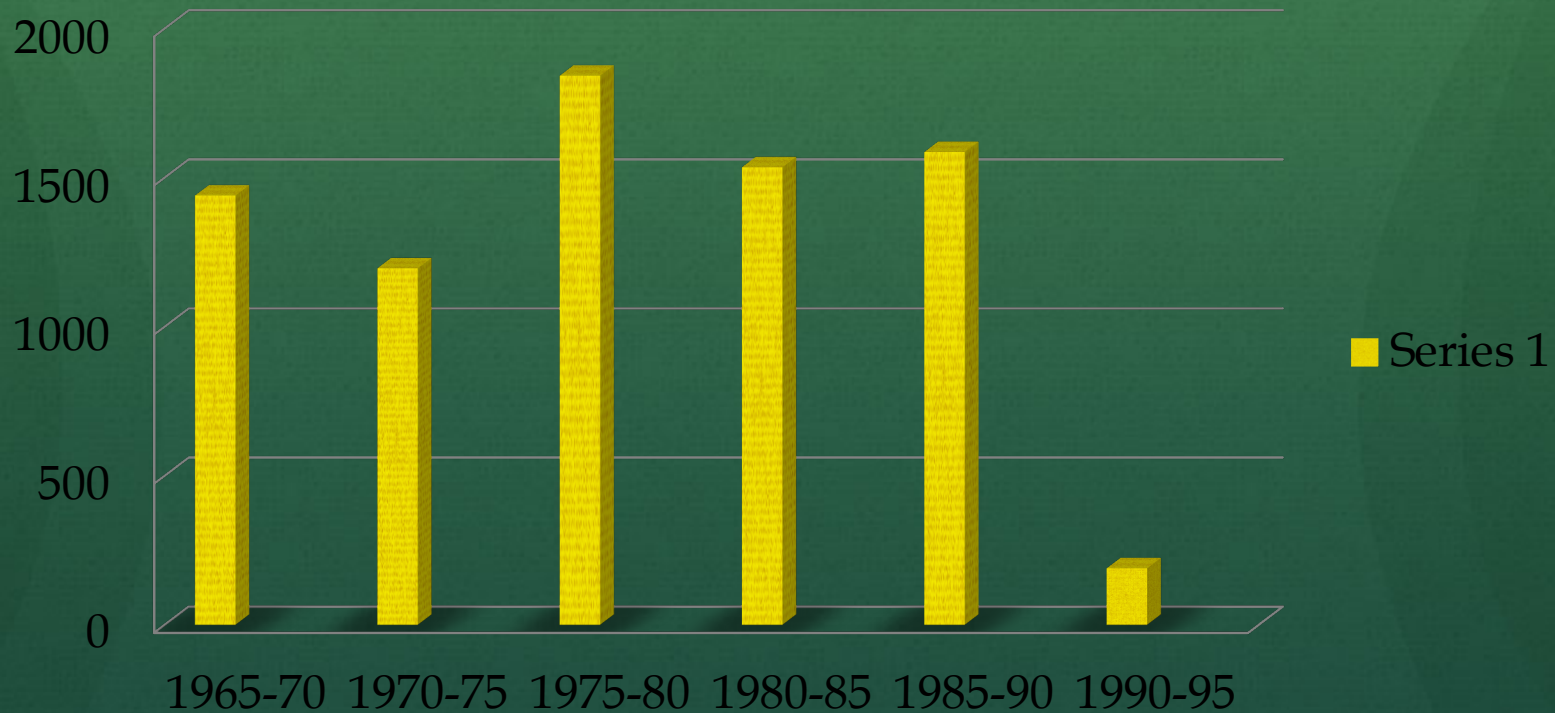
- In 1990s big changes in Korean family law
 - Marriage among people with the same name and clan origin allowed
 - Patriarchal house head system abolished
 - Eldest sons allowed to partition from parents' family
 - Inheritance equalized for all children
 - Household registration system abolished in principle, though not given up entirely
- However, sense of family line, and children's responsibility to care for parents still strong — especially in rural Korea where co-residential stem families and eldest son succession are still preferred

Urbanization

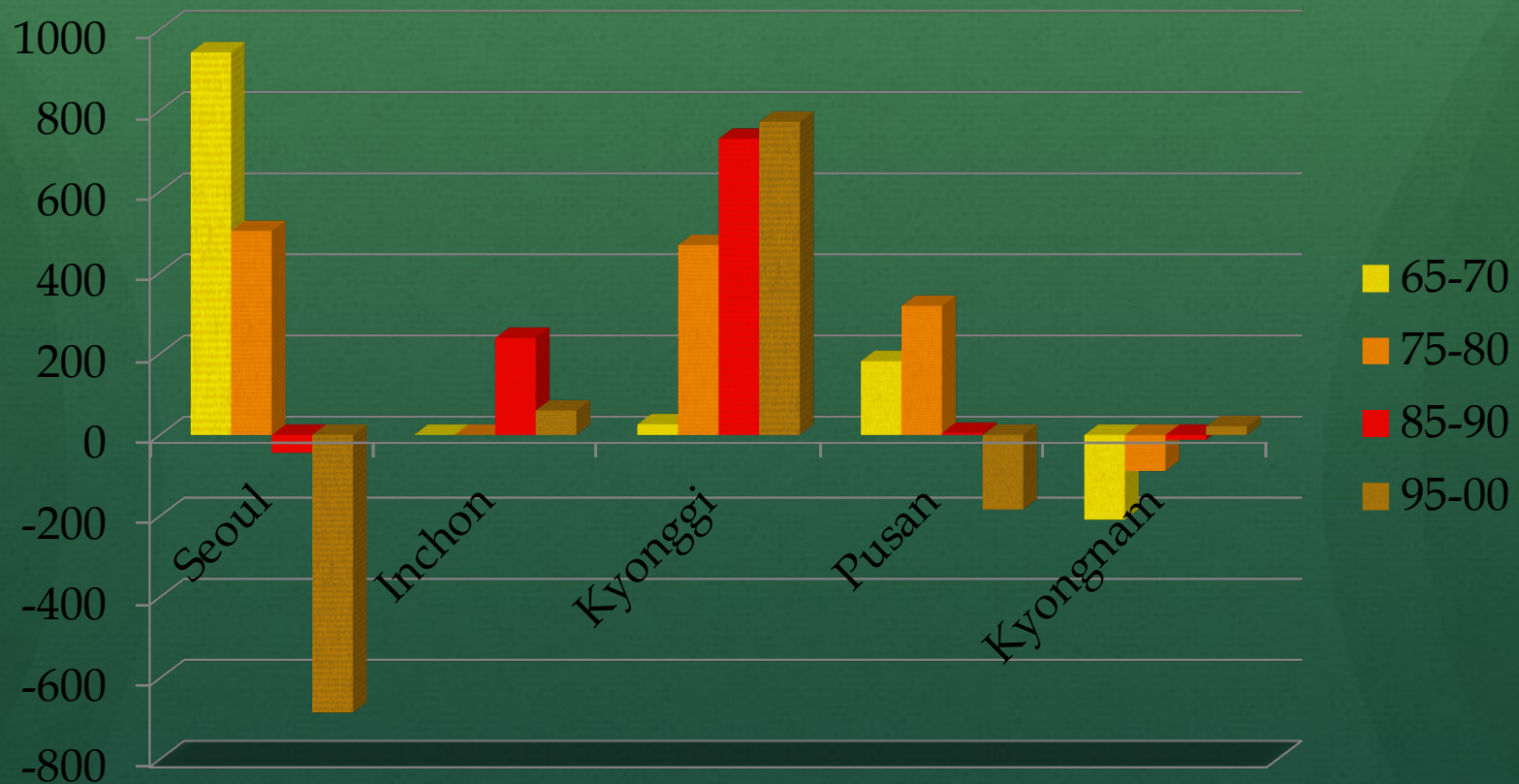


Rural to Urban Migration in South Korea

Chart Title

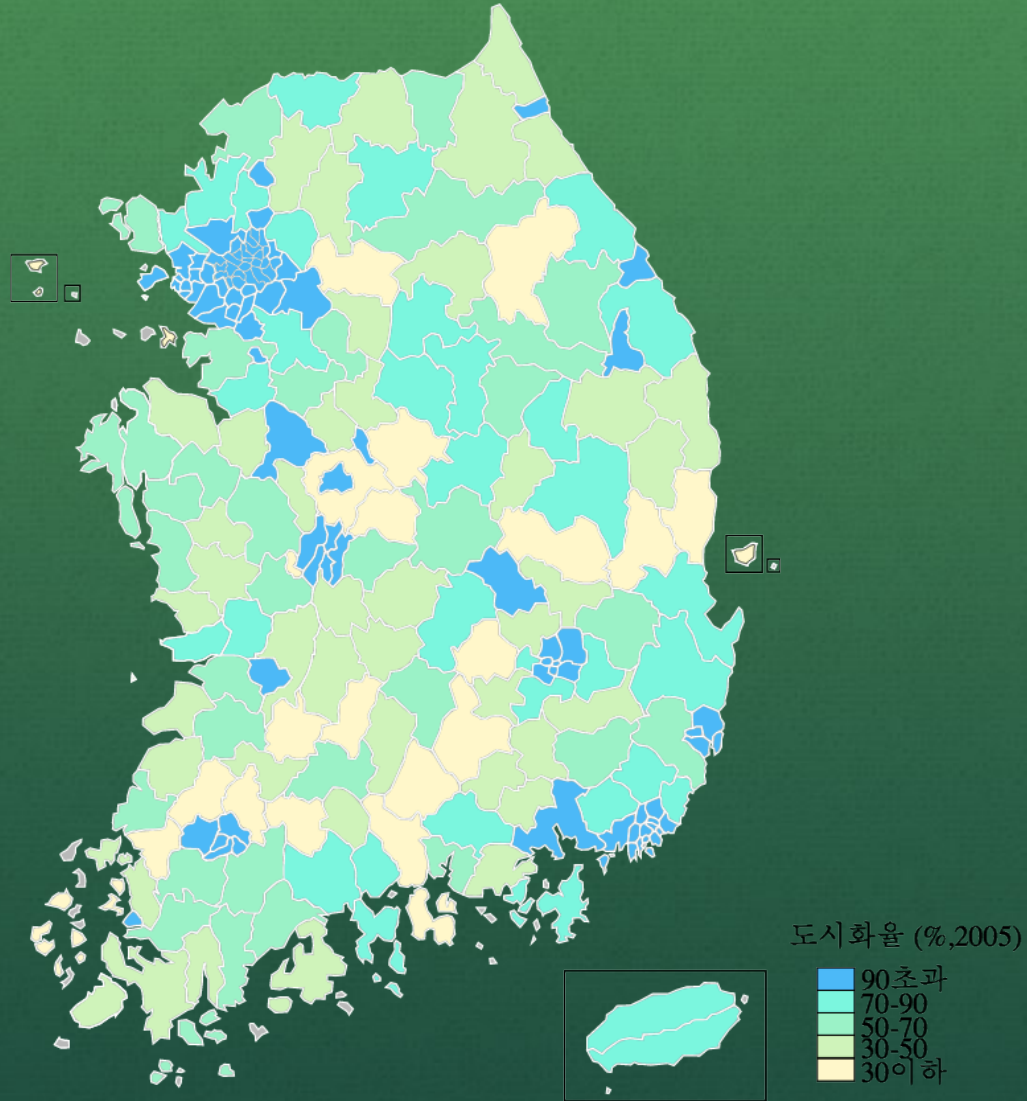


Urban Concentration

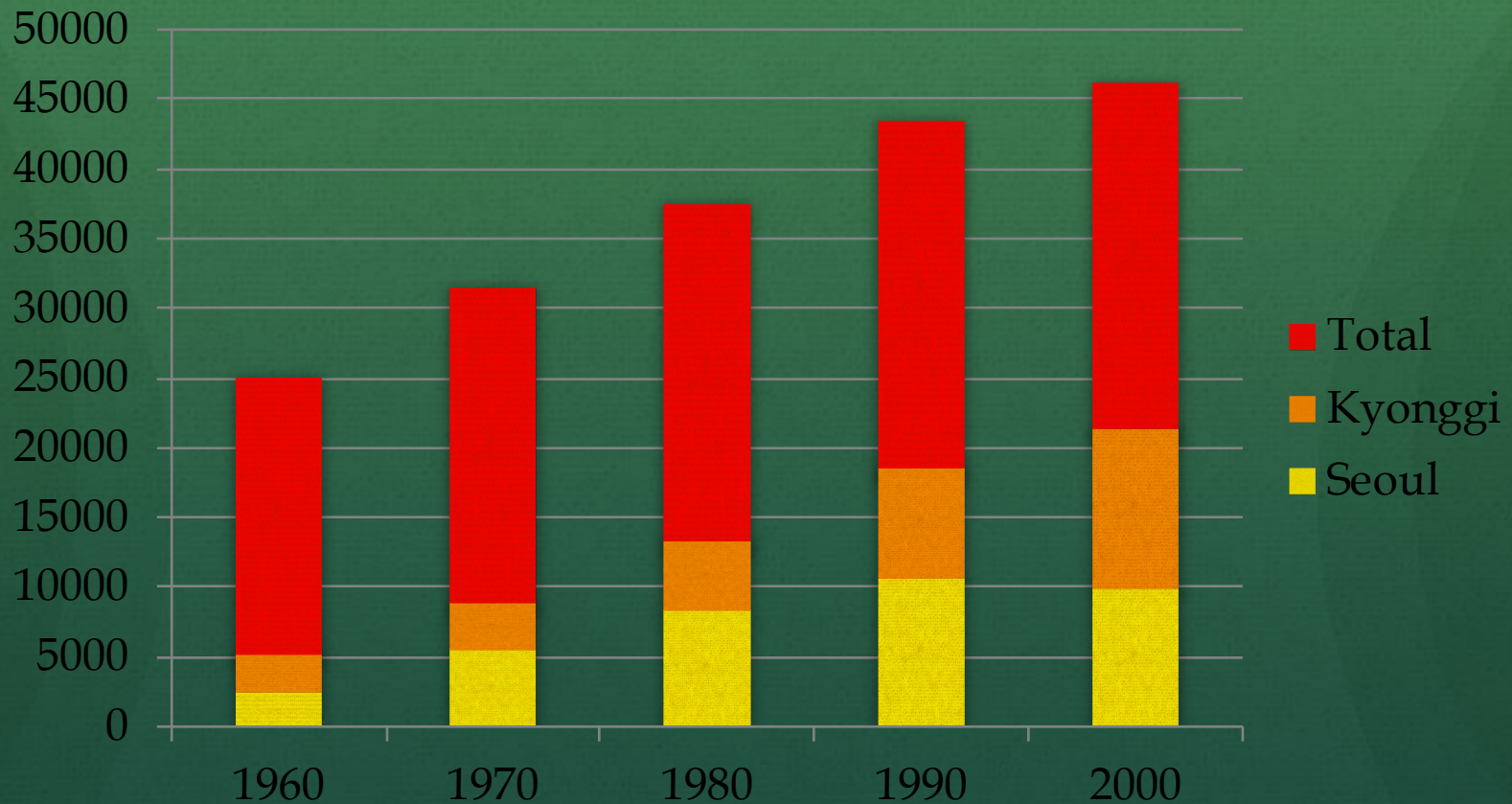


대한민국의 도시화율

국가지도집, 2005년



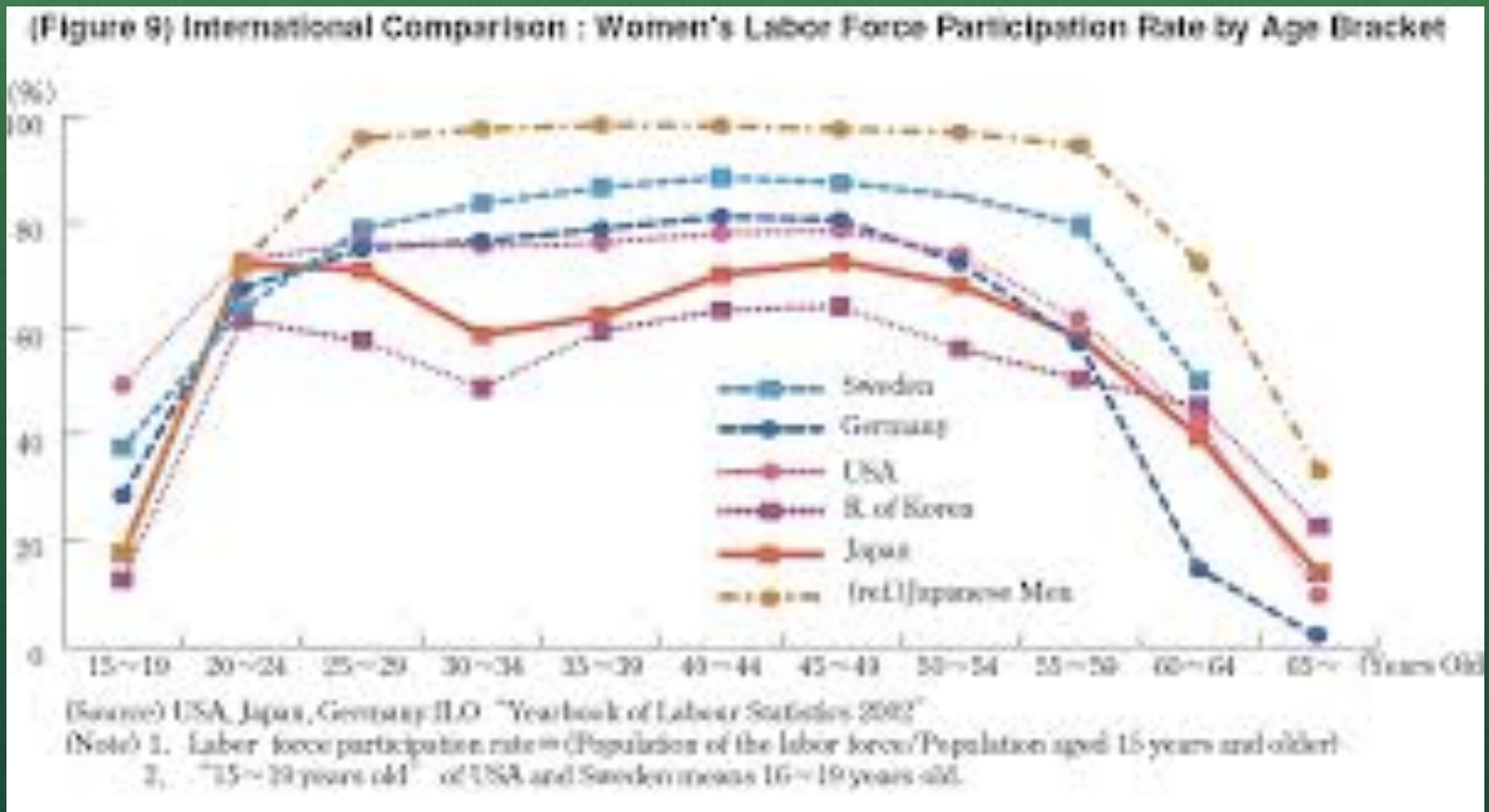
Capital Region as Proportion of Population



Gender Norms

- Strong commitment to the man as “family breadwinner”
- Continued idealization of the “stay-at-home mother” pattern, with women responsible for family consumption
- Modernization = later marriage
 - Women marry in late twenties, men in late twenties/early thirties
 - Young women work, and some older women reenter the work force as their children get older, but many leave the work force in early marriage (M-shaped curve)
 - Rural women work in informal sector all their life

Female Labor Force Participation 2002



South Korean TFR



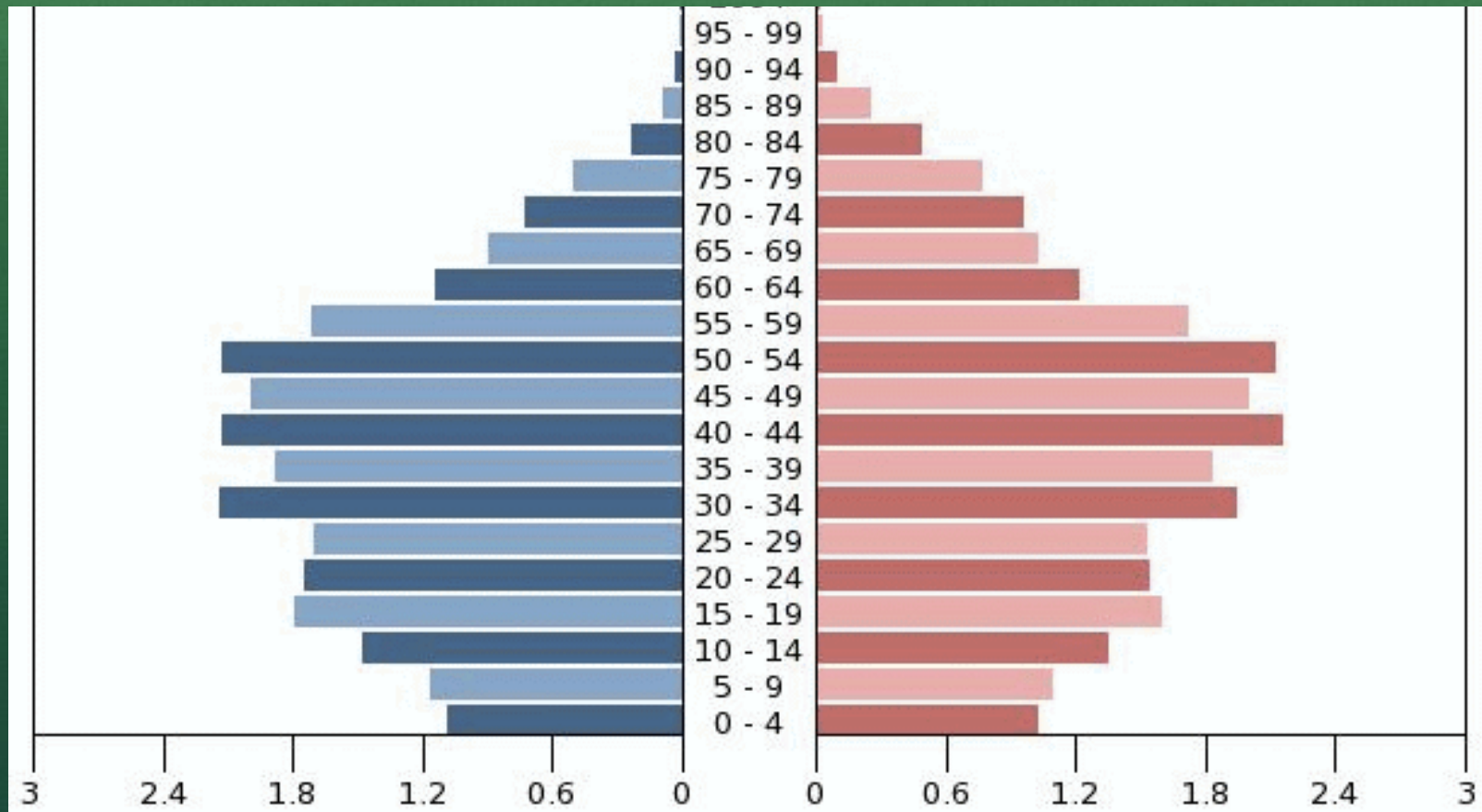
Sex Selective Abortion

Table 3.5 Parity-Specific Sex Ratios at Birth, 1985-2000

Year	SRBs	1st Birth	2nd Birth	3rd Birth	4th or higher
1985	109.5	106.0	107.8	129.0	146.8
1986	111.7	107.3	111.2	129.0	149.8
1987	108.8	104.1	109.1	138.5	148.0
1988	113.3	107.2	113.2	134.7	182.0
1989	111.7	104.1	112.5	164.5	198.0
1990	116.5	108.5	117.0	188.9	209.3
1991	112.4	105.7	112.5	179.8	194.6
1992	113.6	106.2	112.5	192.0	213.1
1993	115.3	108.5	117.0	189.2	235.8
1994	115.2	106.5	114.7	202.6	224.9
1995	113.2	105.8	111.7	177.5	204.3
1996	111.6	105.3	109.8	164.2	185.1
1997	108.2	105.1	106.3	133.6	153.9
1998	110.1	106.0	108.1	145.0	153.5
1999	109.6	105.6	107.6	142.1	154.7
2000	110.2	106.2	107.4	141.7	154.9

Source: KNSO (*Vital Statistics Report* (2003a, KOSIS), various years).

2013 South Korean Age Pyramid



Foreign Spouses Mostly Female

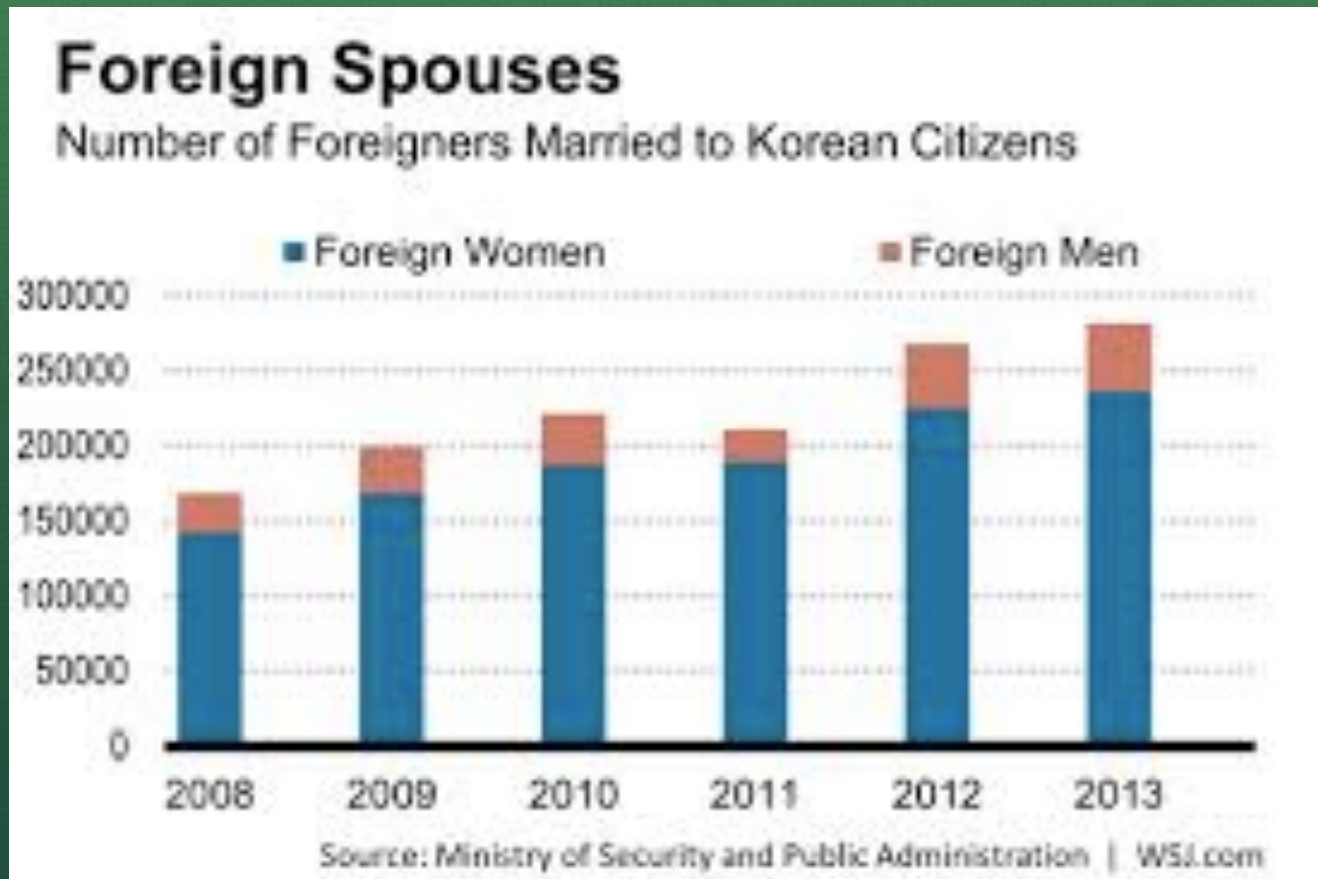


Table 2. Foreign Residents by Country (Top 15), 2008

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
China (total)	280,829	275,688	556,517	48.0
<i>Korean-Chinese *</i>	<i>188,649*</i>	<i>187,914*</i>	<i>376,563*</i>	<i>32.5*</i>
Vietnam	48,322	36,441	84,763	7.3
Japan	21,080	30,683	51,763	4.5
Philippines	27,872	19,022	46,894	4.0
Thailand	31,088	14,110	45,198	3.9
Mongolia	18,726	13,480	32,206	2.8
Indonesia	26,312	3,601	29,913	2.6
Taiwan	13,714	13,263	26,977	2.3
Uzbekistan	17,102	4,467	21,569	1.9
Sri Lanka	14,914	803	15,717	1.4
Bangladesh	11,643	522	12,165	1.0
Pakistan	9,577	491	10,068	0.9
Cambodia	4,147	3,431	7,578	0.7
Nepal	5,700	1,037	6,737	0.6
India	5,373	1,359	6,732	0.6
Total (Top 15)	536,399	418,398	954,797	82.4
Other Countries	123,622	80,447	204,069	17.6
Grand Total	660,021	498,845	1,158,856	100.0

* These figures include in total for China

Source: *KIS Statistics 2008*, "Short-term Illegal Residents Citizenship and Residence of Foreigners by Period and Status." Available online <http://www.immigration.go.kr/HP/COM/bbs_03/ListShowData.do>

South Korean Nationality Law

- 1997 — Nationality Law amended to allow citizenship based on mother or father
 - Under old law citizenship followed father
- 1999 — Overseas Koreans Act 재외교포 (在外僑胞)
 - Allows dual citizenships for emigrants who left after 1948
 - Excludes ethnic Koreans in China and Soviet Union (because most left Korea before 1948)
 - Ethnic Koreans born in China after 1949 considered Chinese citizens with no special rights in South Korea
- 2010 Law
 - Excludes overseas Chinese residents, but includes foreign-born spouses

Visa Practices

- Overseas Koreans from wealthy countries (Japan, USA) can get work visas that are easily renewable
- Overseas Koreans from China can only get 5-year non-renewable visas (like guest workers from countries like the Philippines or Nepal)
- As a result, much labor migration among Chosŏnjok involves “making and faking kinship” and otherwise skirting the regulations
- Seoul has Chosŏnjok residential areas (Kurodong)

Karibongdong
Noraebang

紫禁城

Zijincheng

“Purple
Forbidden

City”

2009



South Korean Sources of International Brides

