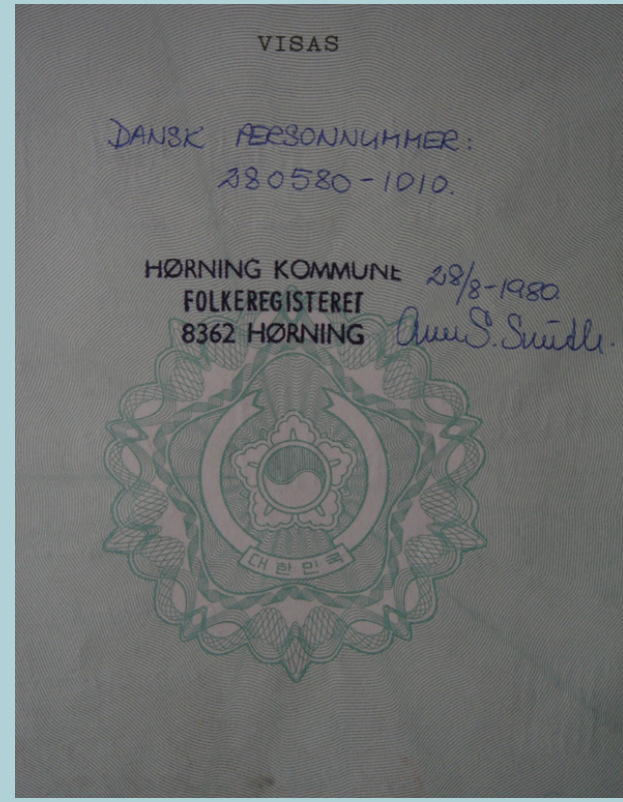


# A PARANTHESIS IN HISTORY

## STATISTICS

According to statistics they were sometimes included in our registers as immigrants since they were born in another country. At other times, they were filed as "Danish" or "Swedish" as they obtained citizenships upon arrival. This has confused researchers ever since. In Denmark and Sweden they were marked with a special social security number (1010, 9XXX OR 6XXX) in the end to indicate that they were international adoptees, but this law was changed in the 1980s on objections from adoptive parents.



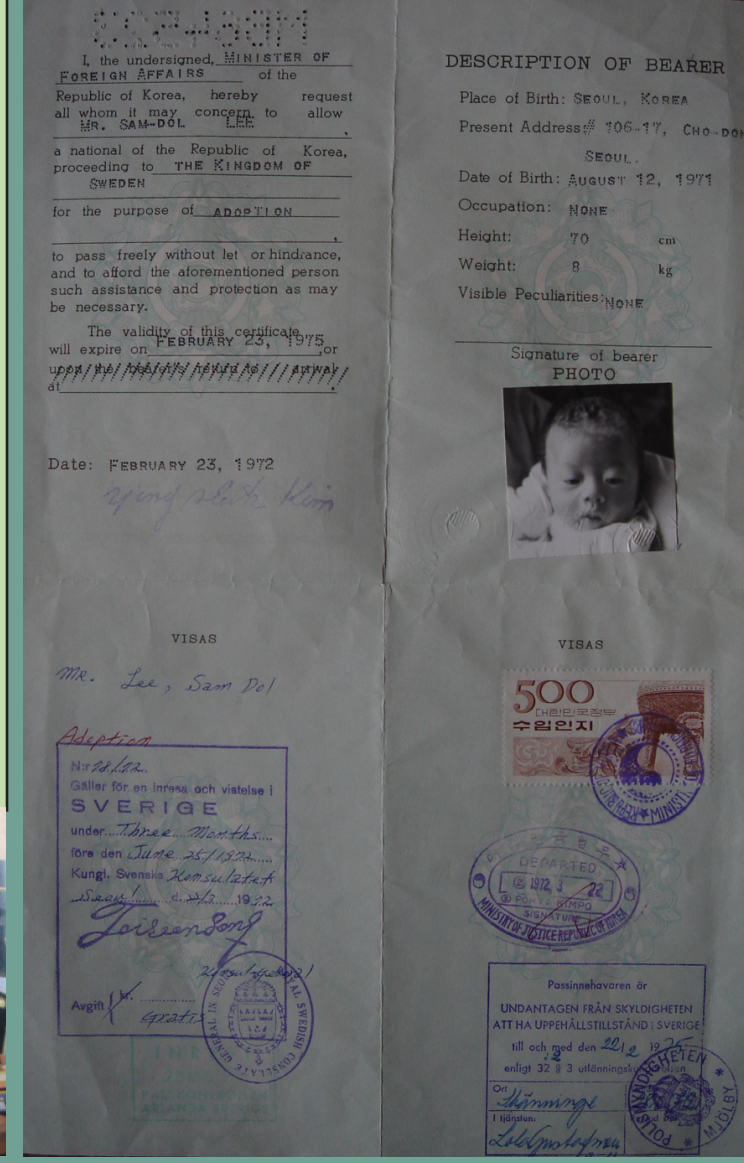
## Family background of adopted Koreans 1958-2004.

Years	Abandoned	Family problem	Unwed mother	Total
1958-60	1,675	630	227	2,532
1961-70	4,013	1,958	1,304	7,275
1971-80	17,260	13,360	17,627	48,247
1981-90	6,769	11,399	47,153	65,321
1991-2000	225	1,444	20,460	22,129
2001	1	1	2,434	2,436
2002	1	-	2,364	2,365
2003	2	2	2,283	2,287
2004	-	1	2,257	2,258
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,946</b>	<b>28,795</b>	<b>96,109</b>	<b>154,850</b>

Source: South Korean Ministry of Health and Welfare

## "Immigration" from South Korea to the United States 1950-2001

Year	Total Number	Adoptees	Korean wives to U.S. Men
1950-59	5528	2,997 =54%	1987= 36%
1960-69	34,513	4,989 =14%	11 641= 34%
1970-79	242,063	24,678 =10%	42 044= 17%
1980-89	338,891	44,228 =13%	40 278= 12%
1990-99	187,609	18,521 =10%	17 748= 9%
2000	5,244	1,794 =34%	1095= 21%



## ...And why did they come here?

Also, this question proves difficult to answer as conventions demanded that they were labeled "orphaned" in order to be adopted. Also, many biological parents, if they wished to divorce, put their children temporarily in orphanages as "abandoned" to make the procedure of divorce move faster. In the mean time, the adoption agencies could adopt the children overseas as the parents had signed papers officially abandoning the child, although many did this in the belief that they could get their child back after the divorce.

## Number of international adoptions from Korea 1953-2004.

Year	No.	Year	No.	Year	No.	Year	No.	Year	No.	Year	No.
-	-	1960	638	1970	1,932	1980	4,144	1990	2,962	2000	2,360
-	-	1961	660	1971	2,725	1981	4,628	1991	2,197	2001	2,436
-	-	1962	254	1972	3,490	1982	6,434	1992	2,045	2002	2,365
1953	4	1963	442	1973	4,688	1983	7,263	1993	2,290	2003	2,287
1954	8	1964	462	1974	5,302	1984	7,924	1994	2,262	2004	2,258
1955	59	1965	451	1975	5,077	1985	8,837	1995	2,180	-	-
1956	671	1966	494	1976	6,597	1986	8,680	1996	2,080	-	-
1957	486	1967	626	1977	6,159	1987	7,947	1997	2,057	-	-
1958	930	1968	949	1978	5,917	1988	6,463	1998	2,443	-	-
1959	741	1969	1,190	1979	4,148	1989	4,191	1999	2,409	-	-
<b>Total pr. decade</b>	<b>2,899</b>	<b>6,166</b>	<b>46,035</b>	<b>66,511</b>	<b>22,925</b>						
<b>Total 1960-2004</b>											<b>156,242</b>

Source: South Korean Ministry of Health and Welfare



## 5) Surprises in History

Nazism and adoption. How Nazism is part of their history and how the Nazis viewed them and why some Adoptees voted for extreme right wing parties.

## 6) Their relationship to their agencies

Short recording about their relationship to their agency and the adoption process.

## Reason for abandonment 1965

Poverty	53,4%
Handicap	18,5%
Family problem	11,4%
Neglect	6,7%
Illegitimacy	5,5%
Prostitution	4,5%

Source: South Korean Ministry of Health and Welfare

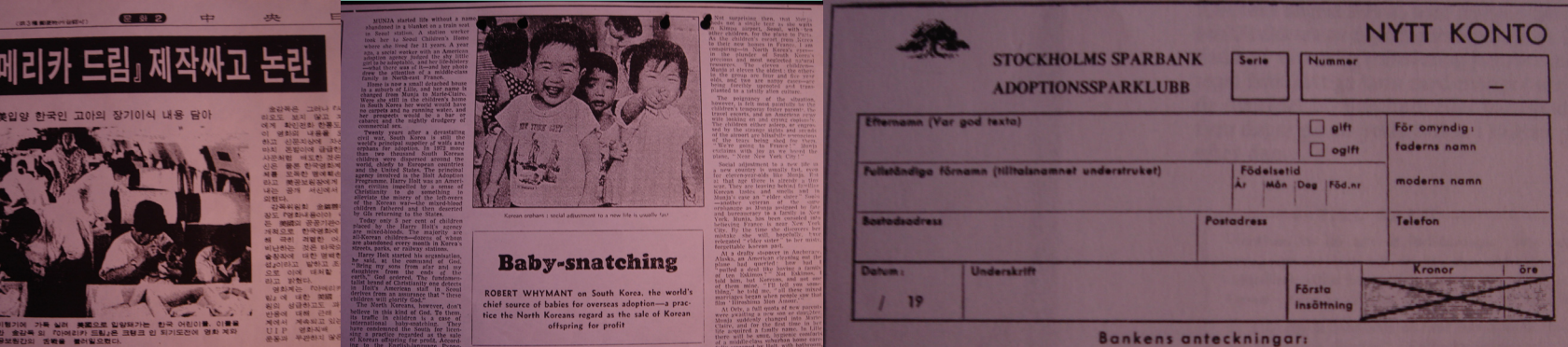


## 3) Statistics I: The missing link

In their own words, about how they confused statistics, helping us understanding why they were so difficult to categorize. Also this recording reveals some discouraging surveys on their socio- economic status and the high suicide rate among them.

## 4) Statistics II: A dying population

Recording explaining how statistic about suicide incidences among Swedish Korean Adoptees was concluded.



## Marital status and age of biological mother

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Unmarried Mother	80,1%	80,1%	87,9%	93 %	87,2 %	97,2 %
Teenager	59,6%	61,6	60,5 %	63,8%	61,2%	64,9 %

## Educational level of biological mother

Year	Middle school	High school	College
1975-79	65,3%	22,1%	2,5%
1980-84	64 %	27,8%	2,4%
1985-89	57,1%	34,6%	3,2%
1990-94	43,3%	50 %	4,2%
1995-97	42,6%	50,5%	5,2%

## Profession of biological mother

Year	Unemployed	Student	Service	Other
1975-79	40,4%	2,6%	10,2%	40,3%
1980-84	44,7%	3,3%	10,8%	37,6%
1995-97	40,7%	17,6%	9,9 %	30 %

Status of biological mother 1996-2001  
Source: Holt 2002

## Age at admission

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1d-1m	59,2%	69,9%	66,1%	68,8%	71%	76,7%
2m-6 m	13%	5,8%	12,9%	11,1%	9,1%	3,8%
7 m-1 y	1,5%	3,3%	3,3%	2,6%	1,6%	1,7%
2 y-3 y	13,4%	11,1%	7,8%	6,8%	7,5%	7,3%
4 y-6 y	10,6%	8,2%	8,5%	10,2%	8,2%	9,6%
6 y-	2,2%	1,7%	1,3%	0,4%	0,4%	0,9%

## Status of biological mother 1975-97

Age	-20 y	21-25 y	26-30 y	31 y-
1975-79	11,9%	30,3%	21,4%	30 %
1980-84	18,7%	39,8%	21,4%	17,6%
1990-94	37 %	33,2%	15,6%	13 %
1995-97	46,9%	27,7%	11,1%	12,7%

## Family background

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Unmarried mother	37,7%	47,8%	46%	55,6%	44,3%	51,8%
Unmarried father	1,7%	-	0,5%	0,4%	1,8%	0,9%
Foundling	5,2%	5,1%	7,5%	9,4%	8,9%	5%
Other	15,2%	8,7%	9%	11,5%	20,8%	5,2%