

Online Appendices

(Materials Not for Publication)

For

Do Institutions Affect Social Preferences?

Evidence from Divided Korea

October 2015

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Online Appendix I

Recruitment and Experimental Procedures

We recruited North Korean refugees for Studies 1 and 2 by initially contacting some key members of the community of North Korean refugees and sending out invitation letters on university letterhead to refugees. It was intended to ensure the credibility of our research and to encourage their voluntary participation into the studies. The number of North Korean participants is 133 in Study 1 and 72 in Study 2. For Study 3, we contacted NK participants in Study 1 about two years later and were able to follow up 66 NK refugees (about 50% of the original sample). For the group of SK subjects, we recruited undergraduate students at SNU and Sogang University by sending out mass invitation emails through the university IT system, inviting those who were born in South Korea to take part in the experiment.¹ The total number of SK subjects is 403 – 166 in Study 1, 80 in Study 2 and 157 in Study 3.

There were six sessions in Study 1 and three sessions in Studies 2 and 3 for each group of NK and SK participants.² The number of participants in a session varied between 8 and 47 for North Korean subjects, and between 19 and 34 for SK subjects. Each session consisted of three stages: (i) registration (and priming on inter-Korean historical events only for Studies 1 and 2); (ii) experiment; and (iii) post-experiment survey. Upon arrival of all subjects in a university lecture room, each session started with subjects being asked to read and sign the consent form of the experiment if they wished to participate in the experiment. Once the consent form had been collected, each subject was asked to randomly draw an ID card from a box, on which his or her unique ID number was written. It was emphasized and reiterated throughout the session that subjects should use their unique ID numbers on the registration form, decision sheets in the experiment, and survey questionnaires.

After the random assignment of IDs in Studies 1 and 2, subjects were randomly assigned into one of three priming on inter-Korean historical events. The first group was given no questions. The second group, called the *confrontation priming* group, were asked to answer three questions related to historical confrontation between South Korea and North Korea. The third group, termed the *peace-making priming* group, were given three questions related to peace-making events between South Korea and North Korea. We introduced the random assignment of such priming to see if reminding such historical inter-Korean events can affect individuals' behavior. As a summary, we do not find any significant effect of priming on subjects' behavior. While we control for this random assignment in regression analysis later, we relegate the detail of this priming into Online Appendix for the interested reader. We did not implement the priming in Study 3. After registration and priming on inter-Korean

¹Specifically, we recruited SNU students for Studies 1 and 3 and Sogang University students for Study 2. As a result, most of the NK and SK subjects in Study 2 are from the same university.

²In Study 3, 14 NK participants were followed up individually rather than by participating into a session. Correspondingly, 15 SK participants were instructed individually. We kept the same experimental and survey procedure in such individual instructions as in group session. We control session effects in regression analysis later.

historical events, all subjects gathered in a large lecture room for the experiment and survey. Subjects were seated with enough distance between them in Study 1 and within cubicles in Studies 2 and 3 to ensure that there was no communication among them during the experiment and survey.

Subjects were then asked to take part in the three experimental games in sequence. After the completion of the experiment, subjects were asked to fill out post-experiment survey questions. Payments in the experiment were the sum of earnings in each of the three games. NK subjects earned on average in the range between 24,700 and 26,000 KRW across studies, while average earnings for SK subjects are in the range between 23,000 KRW and 24,600 KRW across studies. In addition, as a participation fee, NK subjects received 50,000 KRW in Studies 1 and 3, and 30,000 KRW in Study 2. SK subjects received 10,000 KRW in all three studies.³ Approximately, two weeks after the completion of the study, we transferred payments to the bank accounts for which subjects had given us the details. The subjects were informed of this payment schedule at the very beginning of the experiment.⁴

³Participation fees were given differently across groups and studies, because of differences in transportation costs and in the length of survey questionnaires.

⁴In order to mitigate any concerns about the credibility of payment methods, subjects were given information about the financial support of this project and contact information for the project director in each study. They were told that if they had any concern about payments, they were free to contact the project director. All payments were made as announced without any problem.

Experimental Instructions

(Study 1)

Hello. Thank you for participating to an experiment in the economics of decision-making and survey. This research has been financially supported by the World Class University team in the Department of Economics at Seoul National University. This will continue until mid September 2011 with North Korean refugees who have arrived in South Korea since 2010 and South Korean who were born in South Korea and are currently enrolled at a university in Seoul.

This study consists largely of three parts of the experiment and the survey. You will be asked to make decisions in each of three parts of the experiment. Your earnings will depend on your decisions, on the decisions of the other participants in this study, and partly on chance. Your earnings will be the sum of earnings from three parts of the experiment, in addition to the 50,000 KRW show-up fee. The determination of your earnings will be made at the end of this study, mid September. Soon after, you will be informed of the earnings via mail or phone call. The amount of your earnings will then be transferred to a bank account you have provided to us.

Your participation in the experiment and any information about your earnings will be kept strictly confidential. Please do not talk with anyone during the experiment. If you have any questions regarding the experiment, please raise your hand. We will approach you to answer your questions.

In order to guarantee your anonymity and privacy, please write the ID number you have assigned to each decision sheet you will receive. You should make sure that your ID number has been recorded correctly because we will later match your ID number and your decisions to pay your earnings.

Part 1

Let us begin Part 1 of the experiment. Please write your ID number at the top of the decision sheets you have received.

The decision sheets consist of three different situations of decision-making. In each situation you will be asked to allocate 10,000 KRW between two anonymous participants in this study who will be randomly selected. Note that you will not be any of two anonymous participants for your decision and it is likely that they will not be participants in this room.

Three decision-making situations are as follows:

- Both anonymous participants are North Korean refugees who have arrived in South Korea since 2010;
- Both anonymous participants are South Korean who were born in South Korea and are currently enrolled in a university in Seoul;
- One participant is a North Korean refugee who has arrived in South Korea since 2010 and a South Korean who was born in South Korea and is currently enrolled in a university in Seoul.

You will be asked to allocate 10,000 KRW between two anonymous participants in each of these situations. In order to facilitate your decisions, you will need to choose one out of 11 options as can be seen below.

Participant 1	10,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	0
Participant 2	0	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000
Your choice											

Let us illustrate this table. For example, the first column from the left means such an allocation that Participant 1 will receive 10,000 KRW and Participant 2 receives nothing. Similarly, the sixth column represents the allocation in which each participant receives 5,000 KRW. The last column

means the allocation in which Participant 1 receives nothing, while Participant 2 gets 10,000 KRW. Other columns can be explained accordingly.

You will simply need to make a tick (\checkmark) in the column of the allocation you wish to choose. Please bear in mind that there are 11 options in each decision-making situation and you can choose only one of 11 options in each of the three situations: (i) North Korean refugee vs. North Korean refugee, (ii) South Korean student vs. South Korean student, and (iii) North Korean refugee vs. South Korean student.

After making all decisions, please fold decision sheets in half and put them in an envelope that we will carry around.

Aforementioned, your decisions in this part will determine earnings of two randomly chosen anonymous participants at the end of this study. Similarly, your earnings in this part will be determined by the decisions of some participant in this study.

In this decision problem you receive 10,000 KRW. You will be asked to decide how to allocate 10,000 KRW between yourself and your partner. Eleven choice options are presented in column.

For instance, the second column from the left (allocation percentage: 10%) represents such a choice that you allocate 9,000 KRW to your self and 1,000 KRW (10% of 10,000 KRW) to your partner. Please bear in mind the information “**Each 100 KRW allocated to your partner will be tripled.**” Hence, 1,000 KRW allocated to your partner will be tripled to become 3,000 KRW. This amount of 3,000 KRW will be delivered to your partner.

As another example, the eighth column from the left (allocation percentage: 70%) presents the decision that you allocate 3,000 KRW to your self and 7,000 KRW (70% of 10,000 KRW) to your partner. Bear in mind again that 7,000 KRW allocated to your partner will be tripled to become 21,000 KRW. This amount of 21,000 KRW will be delivered to your partner.

In order to facilitate your decision, the table presents the final amounts of money you and your partner will receive as a result of each allocation decision. You will need to select one allocation you wish to choose, using the information of the table. Let us emphasize again that you can choose only one allocation (that is, one column) in each decision problem.

Let us take another decision problem.

Decision problem: You receive 30,000 KRW. Each 100 KRW allocated to your partner will be reduced by half.

Allocation percentage	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
Money for yourself	30,000	27,000	24,000	21,000	18,000	15,000	12,000	9,000	6,000	3,000	0
Money for your partner	0	1,500	3,000	4,500	6,000	7,500	9,000	10,500	12,000	13,500	15,000
Your choice											

In this decision problem you receive 30,000 KRW. You will be asked to decide how to allocate 30,000 KRW between yourself and your partner. Eleven choice options are again presented in column.

For instance, the second column from the left (allocation percentage: 10%) represents such a choice that you allocate 27,000 KRW to your self and 3,000 KRW (10% of 30,000 KRW) to your partner. Please bear in mind the information “**Each 100 KRW allocated to your partner will be reduced by half.**” Hence, 3,000 KRW allocated to your partner will be reduced by half to become 1,500

KRW. This amount of 1,500 KRW will be delivered to your partner.

As another example, the eighth column from the left (allocation percentage: 70%) presents the decision that you allocate 9,000 KRW to your self and 21,000 KRW (70% of 30,000 KRW) to your partner. Bear in mind again that 21,000 KRW allocated to your partner will be reduced by half to become 10,500 KRW. This amount of 10,500 KRW will be delivered to your partner.

If you do not have any further questions, please make choices in 8 decision problems in each decision sheet when your partner is an NK refugee and when your partner is an SK student.

After making all decisions, please fold decision sheets in half and put them in an envelope that we will carry around.

Finally, your earnings in this part will be determined as follows. First, we randomly determine whether your partner is an NK refugee or an SK student, and then determine with equal probability whether you or your partner is a decision-maker. If you are selected as the decision-maker, we will select the decision sheet you submitted, corresponding to the identity of your partner. We will then draw randomly one out of 8 decision problems in the selected decision sheet with equal probability. The earnings for you and your partner will then be determined by the decision you made in the selected decision problem. If your partner is selected as the decision-maker, the earnings for you and your partner will be determined analogously by your partner's decision in a selected decision problem from his decision sheet.

Part 3

We start Part 3 of the experiment. Please write your ID number at the top of the decision sheets you have received.

Like in Part 2, you will make decisions against a randomly selected, anonymous opponent. Again, you will need to make decisions in each of the following matching situations:

- Your partner is a North Korean refugee who has arrived in South Korea since 2010;
- Your partner is a South Korean who was born in South Korea and is currently enrolled in a university in Seoul.

Both you and your partner will participate in this part as a decision maker: one person will take the role of Participant A and the other will take the role of Participant B.

When the earnings are determined, we will randomly select with equal probability that either you are Participant A and your partner is Participant B, or your partner is Participant A and you are Participant B.

We now illustrate the decision-making of Participant A and B. First, Participant A will receive 10,000 KRW and decide how much to transfer to Participant B from 10,000 KRW. The amount transferred to Participant B will then be tripled and be delivered to Participant B. Next, Participant B will decide how much to return to Participant A from the tripled amount he or she received from Participant A. The amount Participant B returns will be delivered to Participant A as it is.

We shall explain the earnings Participant A and B receive after they made decisions. The earnings for Participant B are the amount of money left to him-/herself, following his or her decision of how much to return to Participant A. The earnings for Participant A are the amount of money Participant B returns *plus* the amount of money Participant A has kept from the initial amount of 10,000 KRW.

Because you can be selected as Participant A or Participant B with equal probability, you will need to make decisions by assuming the role of each Participant. For instance, if you are selected as Participant A and your partner as Participant B, you will make the following decision.

Decision problem 1: Your role is Participant A and your partner's role is Participant B

Transfer percentage	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
Money you keep	10,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	0
Money your partner receive	0	3,000	6,000	9,000	12,000	15,000	18,000	21,000	24,000	27,000	30,000
Your choice											

You, as Participant A, will be asked to choose how much of 10,000 KRW to transfer to your partner taking the role of Participant B. You will need to choose one out of 11 options.

In case you are selected as Participant B and your partner as Participant A, you will need to consider all possible situations of your partner's decision and make a choice of how much to return in each of these possible situations of your partner's decision. This is presented below.

Decision problem 2: Your role is Participant B and your partner's role is Participant A.

- Please write down the amount you want to return in each column. You need to make a choice in each of 10 columns. In each column the amount you choose to return should lie between 0 and the amount you received, and cannot exceed the amount you received.

Transfer percentage by your partner as Participant A	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
Money your partner currently keeps	10,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	0
Money you received	0	3,000	6,000	9,000	12,000	15,000	18,000	21,000	24,000	27,000	30,000
Your choice	0										

The first column from the left (after the far left-hand column) represents a situation that your partner as Participant A kept 10,000 KRW for him-/herself and transferred nothing to you. In this case, you have no money available for the decision of how much to return. (Therefore, your choice is set to be zero.)

The second column (Transfer percentage by your partner: 10%) presents a situation that your partner transferred 1,000 KRW (10% of 10,000 KRW) to you. As mentioned before, this transferred amount is tripled and thus 3,000 KRW is delivered to you. Therefore, you receive 3,000 KRW as Participant B. In this case, you will be asked to choose how much to return to your partner out of 3,000 KRW. You will need to write down the exact amount of money you want to return at the bottom of this column. In order to illustrate the determination of final earnings, let us consider an example in which you return to your partner 1,000 KRW out of 3,000 KRW. The final earnings you will receive are 2,000 KRW and your partner will receive 10,000 KRW as the sum of 1,000 KRW (you returned) and 9,000 KRW (your partner has kept).

Let us consider the eighth column (Transfer percentage by your partner: 70%) as another example. In this case, your partner decided to keep 3,000 KRW for him-/herself and transfer 7,000 KRW (70% of 10,000 KRW) to you. Again, you receive 21,000 KRW because this transferred amount of 7,000 KRW is tripled. You will be asked to decide how much to return to your partner out of 21,000 KRW. To illustrate the determination of final earnings, suppose that you decide to return 6,000 KRW out of 21,000 KRW. In this case, the final earnings for you are 15,000 KRW (21,000 KRW minus 6,000 KRW). Your partner will receive 9,000 KRW as the sum of 6,000 KRW (you returned) and 3,000 KRW (your partner has kept).

As Participant B, you will need to fill in the amount of money you want to return in each of all available columns.

If you do not have any question, please make decisions in each decision sheet when your partner is an NK refugee or an SK student. You will need to make decisions in each case of yourself being Participant A and Participant B.

After making all decisions, please fold decision sheets in half and put them in an envelope that we will carry around.

Finally, your earnings in this part will be determined as follows. First, we randomly determine whether your partner is an NK refugee or an SK student, and then determine with equal probability whether you or your partner is Participant A (and the other one is Participant B). After the roles of you and your partner have been selected, the final earnings are determined according to the decisions made by you and your partner in each selected role.

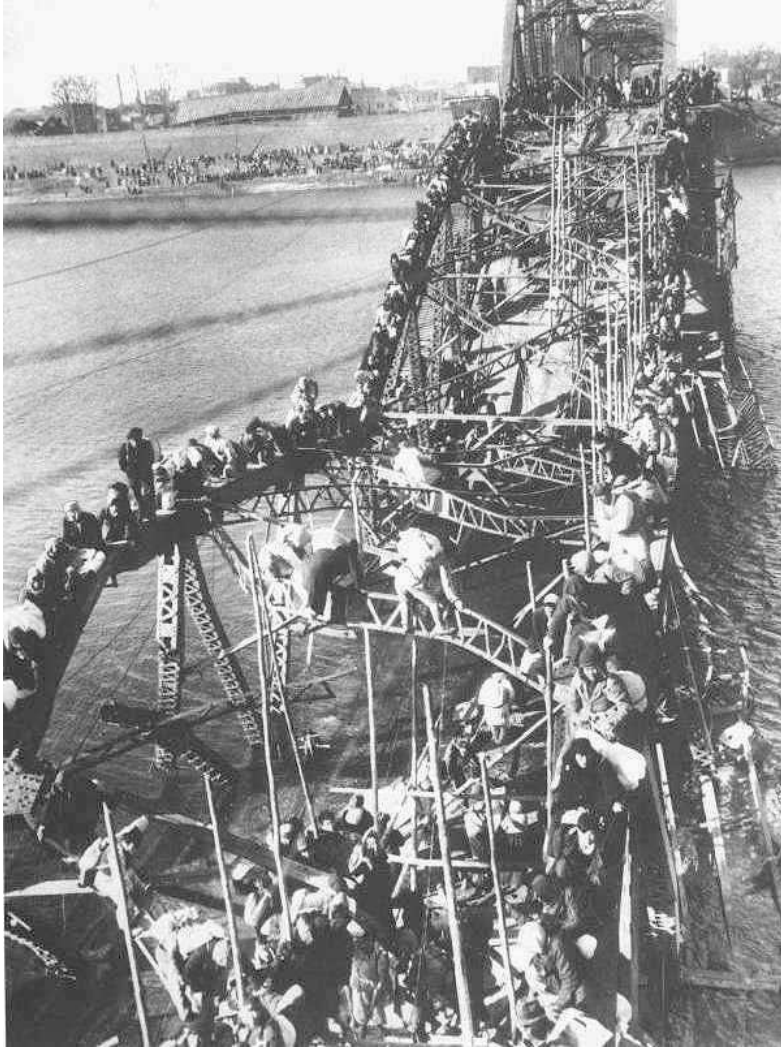
Confrontation priming questionnaire

Following are the descriptions and the photos of inter-Korean historical events. We would like to know your general knowledge about historical relations between North Korea and South Korea. Please write down the historical event in the blank in case you know the event.

- A. _____ is an event that the forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) fired around 170 artillery shells and rockets at Yeonpyeong Island belonging to the Republic of Korea (South Korea). South Korean forces fired 80 shells in response to the attack. This event caused tens of casualties of South Korean soldiers. The number of casualties of North Koreans has not been precisely known.



B. _____ is a full-scale war between South Korea and North Korea, lasting for about 3 years and 1 month. This war caused millions of casualties and destroyed the entire peninsula of Korea. In addition, it damaged industries heavily and resulted in the subsequent dark ages of economy and society.



- C. _____ is a joint military training exercise of the military of South Korea and United States Forces Korea that took place annually in order to prepare for an unexpected military situation in the Korean peninsula. It started first in 1969 in response to the possibility that North Korea attacks South Korea due to the withdrawal of United States Forces Korea. North Korea denounced the joint military exercise as a war game aimed at a northward invasion and requested persistently South Korea and USA to stop the military exercise.



Peace-making priming questionnaire

Following are the descriptions and the photos of inter-Korean historical events. We would like to know your general knowledge about historical relations between North Korea and South Korea. Please write down the historical event in the blank in case you know the event.

- A. _____ is an inter-Korean summit that South Korean president Kim Dae-jung and North Korean leader Kim Jung-il held in Pyongyang. This summit was the first one held between two Korean leaders after the division of Korea. As a result of the summit, the June 15 Joint Declaration was announced. After the summit, non-government exchange and cooperation projects between South Korea and North Korea, including the reunions of separated families, Mount Keumgang Tourism, North Koreans' participation in sporting events in South Korea, were implemented in earnest.



B. _____ is a special administrative industrial region of North Korea, located in the city of Gaesung, that has been built and operated in cooperation of North Korea and South Korea. Tens of thousands of North Korean workers have been working in this region. Since dishware and apparel companies started operations, tens of thousands of North Korean workers have been working in this region.



C. _____ is referred to a unified team of South Korea and North Korea to compete in international sporting events. It represents all of Korea and uses the Korean Unification Flag. Both Koreas collaborated for the first time to make a unified team in 1991 in the 41st World Table Tennis Championships in Chiba, Japan. The two countries' teams marched together with the Korean Unification Flag under the name of 'Korea' in the opening ceremonies of the 2000 Summer Olympics in Sydney, Australia.



Invitation letter to NK refugees

Hello. This is Professor Byung-Yeon Kim. I am the director of World Class University (WCU) project team in the Department of Economics at Seoul National University. As one assistant in the WCU team contacted and informed you, the WCU team will conduct with North Korean refugees and South Korean residents a survey and an economics experiment that intend to enhance our understanding of political, economic, and cultural differences between South Korea and North Korea, and to investigate policies for social integration.

We thank you for expressing your willingness to take part in this study on a specified date. This will be conducted in the Department of Economics at Seoul National University. Please refer to the address and how to arrive at this building in the enclosed document.

You will earn 50,000 KRW as a participation fee (simply for showing up on time). In addition, you will earn extra money (the minimum is zero, the maximum is around 60,000 KRW, and the average amount around 30,000 KRW), depending on the results of the economics experiment. The exact amount you will earn will depend on the decisions of you and other participants in this study. 50,000 KRW will be first transferred to your bank account within a week after the completion of your participation into the study. The amount of money you earn in the experiment will be transferred to your bank account after the end of this entire study (about 2 or 3 weeks after the completion of your participation).

Your participation in this study is voluntary. If you decide to participate, all your responses will be anonymized, be used only for academic purpose, and never be used for any other purposes. Your private information will be kept strictly confidential.

If you have any question about this study, please feel free to contact the assistant in the WCU team (email information) or use the contact information of the WCU team (phone number: 02-880-6393; email: sajeon@snu.ac.kr).

Please bring your personal ID – the residence card or the driving license – with the information about your bank account for money transfer.

We look forward to your participation.

Professor Byeon-Yeon Kim
Director of World Class University team
Phone) 02-880-6370
Seoul Gwan-Ak Gu Gwan-Ak Ro 1
Seoul National University
School of Social Sciences
Department of Economics
16 Dong 457 Ho WCU Admin Team

Sample Invitation letter to SK students

Hello. This is Professor Byung-Yeon Kim. I am the director of World Class University (WCU) project team in the Department of Economics at Seoul National University (SNU). The WCU team will conduct with undergraduate students at SNU a survey and an economics experiment. Each session of the study is expected to last for about 2 hours. Below is the information about sessions.

Place: 16 Dong (Division of Social Sciences) 107 Ho

1. Session 1: between 9 am and 11 am on August 31, 2009
2. Session 2: between 12 pm and 2 pm on August 31, 2009
3. Session 3: between 9 am and 11 am on September 1, 2009
4. Session 4: between 12 pm and 2 pm on September 1, 2009
5. Session 5: between 9 am and 11 am on September 2, 2009
6. Session 6: between 12 pm and 2 pm on September 2, 2009

If you want to participate in one of the sessions, please sign up for the session you wish to participate by sending an email at snusurvey@gmail.com with the information about your full name, student registration number, birth place, and school of study. (We plan to recruit around 150 participants on a first-come first-served basis. In case we already had enough participants, we would notify this by email.)

You will earn 10,000 KRW as a participation fee (simply for showing up on time). In addition, you will earn extra money (the minimum is zero, the maximum is around 60,000 KRW, and the average amount around 30,000 KRW), depending on the results of the economics experiment. The exact amount you will earn will depend on the decisions of you and other participants in this study. The amount of money you earn in the experiment will be transferred to your bank account after the end of this entire study (about 2 or 3 weeks after the completion of your participation).

Your participation in this study is voluntary. If you decide to participate, all your responses will be anonymized, be used only for academic purpose, and never be used for any other purposes. Your private information will be kept strictly confidential.

If you have any question about this study, please feel free to contact the assistant in the WCU team (email information) or use the contact information of the WCU team (phone number: 02-880-6393; email: sajeon@snu.ac.kr).

Please bring **your student ID with the information about your bank account for money transfer**.

We look forward to your participation.

Professor Byeon-Yeon Kim
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Phone) 02-880-6370
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Survey Questionnaire for North Korean Refugees (Study 1)

August 2011

Dear Sir/Madam,

This survey is conducted by World Class University (WCU) Project in the Department of Economics at Seoul National University.

All of your responses will be anonymously processed and will be used only for statistical analyses. Your answers will not be used for any other purposes. Please answer honestly as you read through each question.

Your participation in this survey will not produce any disadvantages or adverse consequences, and your private information will be kept strictly confidential. Therefore, please answer according to your experiences and thoughts.

Thank you very much for taking time despite your busy schedule.

Kim Byung-Yeon,

Project Director of WCU in the Department of Economics at Seoul National University

I. Economics Activities while in North Korea

- Please provide your answer as of **one year before your defection** from North Korea. (Example: If you defected in July 2010, then please answer as of July 2009. If the questions require answers on an annual basis, please provide your answers based on the period from August 2008 to July 2009.)
- For currency answers in North Korean Won, please write the value before the Currency Reform.

A1) Did you have an official job?

1. Yes → Please go to A2)

2. No → Please go to A17)

A2) What was the name of your work place?

Name: _____

A3) Which industry did your workplace belong to?

Industries

1. Agriculture & Forestry	11. Finance & Insurance
2. Fishing	12. Real Estate & Leasing
3. Mining	13. Business Services
4. Manufacturing	14. Public Administration, National Defense & Social Security Administration
5. Electricity, Gas, and Water Services	15. Educational Services
6. Construction	16. Public Health & Social Welfare
7. Wholesale & Retail	17. Entertainment, Culture & Sports Services
8. Hotels & Restaurants	18. Other Public, Repair, & Private Services
9. Freight	19. Home Care
10. Communications	20. International/Foreign Organizations

A4) What was your main task at your workplace? Please specify and circle the best response from the table below.

Your task (please specify): _____

International Standard Classification of Occupations	
1. Chief executives, senior officials, and legislators	6. Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers
2. Professionals	7. Craft and related trades workers
3. Technicians and associate professionals	8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers
4. Clerical support workers	9. Elementary occupations
5. Service and sales workers	0. Armed forces occupations

A5) What was your position at the workplace?

1. Chief executive
2. High-level manager
3. Middle hierarchy
4. Lower-level manager
5. Low-level employee

A6) How many employees belonged to your workplace?

Approximately _____

A7) How many employees did you supervise?

1. I was not at the managing level.
2. 1-5 employee(s)
3. 6-10 employees
4. 10-50 employees
5. Over 50 employees

A8) What were the official number of working hours per week at your workplace?

1. 60 hours or more
2. 50-59 hours
3. 40-49 hours
4. 30-39 hours
5. Less than 30 hours

A9) Then, how many hours did you actually work per week at your workplace?

1. 60 hours or more
2. 50-59 hours
3. 40-49 hours
4. 30-39 hours
5. Less than 30 hours

A10) What was the reason that your actual working hours were less than the official working hours?

1. I did not have enough work to do although I worked according to the hours specified.
2. I did other work after finishing early.
3. I did other work by offering 8.3 money
4. I did not go to work nor offer 8.3 money
5. I used sick leave or vacation
6. My actual working hours were not less than the official hours.
7. Other (Specify: _____)

A11) What was the reason that your actual working hours exceeded the official working hours?

1. I worked more voluntarily because I had a lot of work.
2. I had to work more because of the command from higher positions.
3. I additionally managed tasks of other employees.
4. My actual hours did not exceed my official hours.
5. Other (Specify: _____)

A12) What was your monthly wage at the workplace?

_____ North Korean Won

A13) Did you receive anything other than wage or bonuses? Please circle all that apply.

1. Grains
2. Food excluding grains
3. Consumer goods other than food
4. Other (Specify: _____)
5. None

A14) Did your workplace employ 8.3 workers?

- 1. Yes → Please go to A15)
- 2. No → Please go to A17)
- 3. Don't know → Please go to A17)

A15) (Please answer only if you answered "1. Yes" in A14)

If yes, what was the ratio of 8.3 workers to the entire work force?

- 1. Almost none or less than 5%
- 2. 5-10%
- 3. 10-20%
- 4. 20-30%
- 5. 30-40%
- 6. 40-50%
- 7. 50-60%
- 8. 60% or more

A16) Approximately how much money did a 8.3 worker pay at your workplace?

_____ % of monthly salary

A17) Did you do other work as your second job?

- 1. Yes → Please go to A18) A32)
- 2. No → Please go to

A18) Then, what did you do for your second job? Please circle all that apply.

	Small-patch farming	Livestock farming	Sale	Home/hand-made products	Smuggling	Repair	Other
Second job							

A19) How much did you make per month on average?

_____ North Korean Won

A20) What was the most important reason that you had a second job?

1. It was difficult to live with the money only from my first job.
2. In order to start a business
3. In order to help family/relatives
4. In order to purchase necessary goods
5. In order to save for the future
6. Other (Specify: _____)

A21) How long did you have your second job?

_____ years

A22) How many hours per week did you spend for your second job?

1. 60 hours or more
2. 50-59 hours
3. 40-49 hours
4. 30-39 hours
5. less than 30 hours

A23) How many second jobs did you have, excluding small-patch farming and livestock farming, during the 1-year period before your defection?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four or more

A24) (Please answer A24 only if you answered that you have a second job other than small-patch farming and livestock farming in A18. Otherwise, please go to A32.)

What did you do as your most important second job? What kind of products did you sell, and what kind of tasks did you do? Please answer as specifically as possible. (Example: Doe-gu-ri (되거리) selling, smuggling, three-wheel taxi, usury, selling food, TV repair, etc.)

A25) (Please answer only if you indicated that you did home production as your second job in A18. Otherwise, please go to A32.)

What kind of products did you produce by yourself? Please circle all that apply.

Products	
1. Food and/or processing food	8. Medicines
2. Clothes	9. Cigarettes
3. Shoes	10. Drugs
4. Soap	11. Frozen sweets (icecream)
5. Toothpaste	12. Candies
6. Pencils	13. Other (Specify: _____)
7. Alcoholic beverages	

A26) (Please answer only if you answered that you did sales as your second job in A18. Otherwise, please go to A32.)

How many people did you work together if you did sales as your second job?

1. By myself
2. 1-2 people
3. 3-4 people
4. 5 or more

A27) Did you pay taxes (market tax, etc.) to the government if you did sales as your second job?

1. Yes → **Go to A29)** 2. No → **Go to A28)**

A28) What was your reason for not paying taxes to the government?

1. Because it was difficult for get permission for sales
2. Because I did not know how to get permission for sales
3. Because selling was illegal
4. Because I intentionally avoided taxes in order to save money
5. Other (specify: _____)

A29) Did you offer bribes when you engaged in sales?

1. Yes, regularly → **Go to A31)**
2. Yes, irregularly → **Go to A31)**
3. Yes, once → **Go to A31)**

4. No, never. → **Go to A32)**

A30) If you offered bribes when you engaged in sales, to whom did you offer bribes?
Please circle all that apply.

- 1. Manager of factory or cooperative farm
- 2. Security agency officers
- 3. Policemen
- 4. Chief of Iminban
- 5. High government officials
- 6. Other (specify: _____)

A31) To whom did you pay the biggest amount of bribe when you did sales?

- 1. Manager of factory or cooperative farm
- 2. Security agency officers
- 3. Policemen
- 4. Chief of Iminban
- 5. High government officials
- 6. Other (specify: _____)

A32) **(Starting from this question, all respondents have to answer.)** How much bribe did your household pay? Please convert to monetary value if in-kind bribery.

Annually _____ (North Korean Won)

A33) Did you think that bribery was wide-spread at the time of your defection?

- 1. Strongly disagree
- 2. Disagree
- 3. Agree
- 4. Strongly agree
- 5. I don't know

A34) Who were the main recipients of bribes? Please choose two who received the most.

First		Second	
-------	--	--------	--

- 1. Manager of factory or cooperative farm
- 2. Security agency officers
- 3. Policemen
- 4. Chief of Iminban
- 5. High government officials
- 6. Other (specify: _____)

A35) Then, who was the most frequent bribe payer?

1. Factory worker or cooperative farmer
2. Domestic seller
3. Foreign trader
4. Home production seller
5. Other (specify: _____)

A36) What do you think is the best reason for people's offering bribes?

1. To get promoted
2. To continue illegal business/sales
3. To start new business/sales
4. Not to get punished
5. Not to go to work
6. Other (Specify: _____)

A37) What was your monthly average salary at your workplace?

Please indicate the actual amount that you received, not the official salary if different.

_____ North Korean Won 9. I did not work

A38) What was your/your household's monthly average government subsidy or pensions?

(Example: merit pensions, disability pensions, maternity subsidies, Inmin veterans subsidies, temporary subsidies, etc.)

_____ North Korean Won 9. Never received anything

A39) Have you ever been financially supported by other people for the purpose of living or starting sales business?

1. Yes → **Please go to A40)** 2. No → **Please go to A41)**

A40) Then how much did you receive annually? Please answer in North Korean currency.

_____ North Korean Won

A41) What was the total amount of your household income during the 1-year period prior to your defection?

Income Source			Amount
1. Income from workplace	1. Yes	2. No	(NKW)/year
2. Income from secondary source	1. Yes	2. No	(NKW)/year
3. Government subsidy	1. Yes	2. No	(NKW)/year
4. Financial support	1. Yes	2. No	(NKW)/year
5. Other household members' income	1. Yes	2. No	(NKW)/year
6. Other income	1. Yes	2. No	(NKW)/year
7. Total income	1. Yes	2. No	(NKW)/year

A42) What was your household's monthly average expense for basic living (clothing, eating, housing)?

_____ North Korean Won per month

A43) What was your household's income level (or quality of life level) in your city (town) **one year prior to defection**?

1. Very poor (below 80%)
2. Fairly poor (60-80%)
3. Average (40-60%)
4. Fairly rich (20-40%)

5. Very rich (top 20%)

A44) How was your household's balance when you compare income and expenditure during the **1-year period before your defection**?

1. We had more income than expenditure (Income > Expenditure)
2. We broke even (income = expenditure)
3. We had less income than expenditure (income < expenditure)

A45) **One year before your defection**, how much monthly income did you think was enough to cover basic living expenses for households in North Korea?

_____ North Korean Won

A46) Below are the questions about North Korea's currency reform (the act of exchanging 100 old Won with 1 new Won) in December 2009. Please circle one for each question by recalling **the situations right before your defection**.

Perception on the currency reform	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. Currency reform is a failed policy	1	2	3	4	5
2. People's dissatisfaction on the government increased because of the reform	1	2	3	4	5
3. North Korean government will have more difficulties in maintaining power because of the reform.	1	2	3	4	5
4. The number of markets decreased because of the reform.	1	2	3	4	5
5. The economy worsened because of the reform.	1	2	3	4	5
6. The reform was the main reason for my defection	1	2	3	4	5

A47) How did your income change after the currency reform?

1. My income decreased by more than 50%
2. My income decreased by more than 25%
3. My income decreased by 0-25%
4. No influence
5. My income increased by 0-25%
6. My income increased by over 25%
7. My income increased by over 50%

A48) Did you lose money because you had not been able to exchange all of your money during the currency reform?

1. Yes → Please go to A49)
2. No → Please go to B1)

A49) How much money did you lose because you had not been able to exchange all of your money during the currency reform?

_____ North Korean Won (old currency)

II. Perspectives while in North Korea

Please answer as if this is the time before your defection, that is, when you lived in North Korea.

B1) How necessary did you think reunification was at the time you lived in North Korea?

1. Extremely necessary
2. Somewhat necessary
3. Half-half/So-so
4. Somewhat not necessary
5. Not at all necessary

B2) How much do you think that North Koreans want reunification between North and South Korea?

1. Extremely
2. Somewhat
3. Not so much
4. Not at all

B3) When did you think that reunification was possible at the time you lived in North Korea?

1. Within 5 years
2. Within 10 years
3. Within 20 years
4. Within 30 years
5. 30 +years later
6. Impossible

B4) How much did you think that reunification would benefit North Korea?

1. Extremely
2. Somewhat
3. Not so much
4. Not at all

B5) Then how much did you think that reunification would benefit yourself?

1. Extremely

3. Somewhat
4. Not so much
5. Not at all

B6) How did you think that North and South Koreans would get along after reunification?

1. Very well
2. Somewhat well
3. Somewhat awkwardly
4. Not at all

B7) From North Korea's perspective, what did you think of South Korea when you lived in North Korea?

1. A country in need of North Korea's help.
2. A country to cooperate with.
3. A good competitor
4. Suspicious
5. An adversary that threatens security

B8) Have you been exposed to South Korean broadcasting, movies, dramas, songs(music), etc. while you lived in North Korea?

1. Occasionally → Please go to B9)
2. Once or twice → Please go to B9)
3. Not at all → Please go to B10)

B9) What was your impression when you were exposed to South Korean broadcasting, movies, dramas, songs(music), etc.?

1. Very familiar
2. A little familiar
3. Somewhat not familiar
4. Not at all familiar

B10) How much do you think that North Koreans are proud of Jucheism?

1. Extremely

2. A little
3. Not very much
4. Not at all

B11) At present, how much do you think is North Koreans' support rate for Kim Jong-il?

1. below 10%
2. 20%
3. 30%
4. 40%
5. 50%
6. 60%
7. 70%
8. 80%
9. 90%+

B12) At present, how much do you think is North Koreans' support rate for Kim Jong-un, Kim Jong-il's son?

1. below 10%
2. 20%
3. 30%
4. 40%
5. 50%
6. 60%
7. 70%
8. 80%
9. 90%+

B13) How many hours per week did you participate in ideological education (Labor organization, Iminban)?

1. I did not participate
2. 1-2 hours
3. 3-4 hours
4. 5-6 hours
5. 7-8 hours
6. 9+ hours

B14) How do you think of North Koreans' attitude on ideological education?

1. Extremely negative
2. Somewhat negative
3. So-so (neither negative nor positive)
4. Somewhat positive
5. Extremely positive

III. Current Economic Activities (in South Korea)

The following are the questions on your current life in South Korea. Please answer based on your present life in South Korea.

C1) How was your working capability during the past week? Regardless of your current economic activities or conditions, please indicate your level of capacity.

1. Able to work → Please go to C3)
2. Able to do simple tasks (second job at home) → Please go to C3)
3. Not able to work due to serious illness/disability/old-age → Please go to C2)

C2) Why are you unable to work?

If not applicable, ask C1) again and indicate '1' or '2'

1. Serious disability
 2. Disease/injury
 3. No motivation due to old age
- Please go to C11) after answering

C3) What was your main economic activity for the past week?

1. Regular worker (permanent job) : Contract period 1+ years, or permanent. → Please go to C4)
2. Temporary worker (contract job) : Contract period 1 month – 1year
→ Please go to C4)
3. One day temporary worker (one day job) : Contract period less than 1 month, frequently changing workplace
→ Please go to C4)
4. Self-reliance (job for low-income individuals) : Temporary work offered for low-income individuals at district office, etc.
→ Please go to C4)
5. Employer : Business person that employs paid workers
→ Please go to C4)
6. Self-employed : Business person that employs oneself or family members
→ Please go to C4)
7. Helping out family business : Unpaid work at family business

8. Unemployed (looking for job) : Actively sought for jobs for the past 4 weeks
9. Inactive : Domestic chores, Raising children, Student, Military duty, Gave up employment, no desire for employment, etc.

C3-1) What is your reason for not working?

If not applicable, go back to C3)

1. Domestic chores
2. Raising children
3. Student
4. Military duty
5. Gave up employment
6. No desire for employment
7. Temporary health problems
8. Other (specify:)

→ Please go to C15) after answering

[Economic Activities]

C4) What kind of job do you have now? Please tell us your occupation and choose the appropriate job classification.

Occupation: (), Position: ()

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Chief executives, senior officials, and legislators | 6. Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers |
| 2. Professionals | 7. Craft and related trades workers |
| 3. Technicians and associate professionals | 8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers |
| 4. Clerical support workers | 9. Elementary occupations |
| 5. Service and sales workers | |

C5) How many employees belong to your company?

1. 1-4
2. 5-9
3. 10-29

4. 30-99
5. 100-299
6. 300+

C6) What is your monthly average wage? Please indicate your average monthly income from work. If irregular, you can divide the annual income by 12.

_____ (in 10 thousand Korean Won)

C7) Please indicate your monthly average working days and weekly average working hours.

C7-1) Monthly average working days ()

C7-2) Weekly average working hours ()

C8) How did you find out about the vacancy for your current job?

1. Through local community paper/notice (벼룩시장)
2. Recommendation from other North Korean defector
3. Recommendation from a South Korean
4. Through public employment service center
5. From online employment bulletin
6. Recommendation from church or private organization
7. Through personal protection officer
8. Other (specify:)

C9) When did you start your current job?

Year () month ()

C10) Did you previously have a job?

1. Yes → **Please go to C10-1** 2. No → **Please go to**
C11

C10-1) Why did you quit your previous job?

1. Health problems
2. To receive a higher salary
3. To learn new things
4. Closing down/employment squeeze of the company
5. Child delivery/raising
6. Bad relationships with coworkers or bosses
7. Long-term visit abroad due to personal affairs
8. To be guaranteed a higher position
9. For better working conditions
10. End of the contract period
11. Fired
12. Other (Specify: _____)

C11) What is **your household's** monthly income as of May 2011? Please divide the annual income by 12. If not applicable, please indicate "0." **7.** The total monthly income has to equal the sum of each income source (from 1 to 6).

Category	Details	Amount							Won
		tens of bil.	bil.	hundreds of mil.	tens of mil.	mil.	hundreds of thousand	tens of thousand	
From labor	1. Monthly Salary (Permanent job, temporary job, second job, etc.) (→ has to be bigger than C6)	tens of bil.	bil.	hundreds of mil.	tens of mil.	mil.	hundreds of thousand	tens of thousand	Won
From assets	2. Income from assets (interests, monthly rent, etc.)	tens of bil.	bil.	hundreds of mil.	tens of mil.	mil.	hundreds of thousand	tens of thousand	Won
From the government	3. Income Support	tens of bil.	bil.	hundreds of mil.	tens of mil.	mil.	hundreds of thousand	tens of thousand	Won
	4. Subsidies (housing, employment, etc.)	tens of bil.	bil.	hundreds of mil.	tens of mil.	mil.	hundreds of thousand	tens of thousand	Won
From private sector	5. Relatives, church, NGO, company, etc.	tens of bil.	bil.	hundreds of mil.	tens of mil.	mil.	hundreds of thousand	tens of thousand	Won
Other	6. Other (specify: _____)	tens of bil.	bil.	hundreds of mil.	tens of mil.	mil.	hundreds of thousand	tens of thousand	Won

7. Total monthly income	tens of bil.	bil.	hundred s of mil.	tens of mil.	mil .	hundre ds of thousan d	tens of thousa nd	Won
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C12) What is **your household's** monthly expenditure as of May 2011?
Please divide the annual expenditure by 12 and indicate "0" if not applicable.

Category	Details	Amount							Won
		tens of bil.	bil.	hundred s of mil.	tens of mil.	mil .	hundre ds of thousan d	tens of thousa nd	
Housing	1. Rent and utility costs	tens of bil.	bil.	hundred s of mil.	tens of mil.	mil .	hundre ds of thousan d	tens of thousa nd	Won
Basic living	2. Food & transportation costs, internet & phone bills, allowances, taxes, etc.	tens of bil.	bil.	hundred s of mil.	tens of mil.	mil .	hundre ds of thousan d	tens of thousa nd	Won
Education	3. Education costs for yourself or your children	tens of bil.	bil.	hundred s of mil.	tens of mil.	mil .	hundre ds of thousan d	tens of thousa nd	Won
Leisure	4. Movies, travel, gym, hobbies, etc.	tens of bil.	bil.	hundred s of mil.	tens of mil.	mil .	hundre ds of thousan d	tens of thousa nd	Won
Family not living together	5. Transfers to family living in Korea	tens of bil.	bil.	hundred s of mil.	tens of mil.	mil .	hundre ds of thousan d	tens of thousa nd	Won
Family not living together	6. Transfers to family living abroad (in North Korea)	tens of bil.	bil.	hundred s of mil.	tens of mil.	mil .	hundre ds of thousan d	tens of thousa nd	Won
Other	7. Other (specify: _____)	tens of bil.	bil.	hundred s of mil.	tens of mil.	mil .	hundre ds of thousan d	tens of thousa nd	Won
8. Total monthly expenditure		tens of bil.	bil.	hundred s of mil.	tens of mil.	mil .	hundre ds of thousan d	tens of thousa nd	Won

C13) Are you satisfied with your current job?

1. Extremely satisfied
2. Somewhat satisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Somewhat dissatisfied
5. Extremely dissatisfied

C14) What is **your household's** total asset as of May 31st, 2011? If not applicable, please indicate "0" and write in the amount of housing deposits (jeonse) in "2. Occupied real estate."

Category	Details	Amount							Won
		tens of bil.	bil.	hundreds of mil.	tens of mil.	mil.	hundreds of thousand	tens of thousand	
Possessed real estate	1. Market price of owned apartments, land, buildings, etc.								
Occupied real estate	2. Security deposits, key money paid in exchange for using the real estate possessed by others								
Financial asset	3. Returnable money (savings, insurance, stocks, etc.)								
Other asset	4. Cars, jewelry, etc.								

[Subjective Economic level]

C15) What do you think is the appropriate amount of money to cover basic living expenses for your household to live in South Korea?

_____ (ten thousand Won)

C16) What do you think is your standard of living in South Korea?

1. High
2. Middle high
3. Middle
4. Middle low
5. Low

C17) What was your standard of living in North Korea?

1. High
2. Middle high

- 3. Middle
- 4. Middle low
- 5. Low

C18) Do you think that you can improve your living standards by working hard in South Korea?

- 1. Strongly agree
- 2. Agree
- 3. Disagree
- 4. Strongly disagree

C19) How you faced discrimination at your workplace because you are a defector from North Korea?

Reasons	1. Very	2. A little	3. Not so much	4. Not at all
1. Being rejected for job	1	2	3	4
2. Discrimination in wages and salaries	1	2	3	4
3. Discrimination in promotion and positions	1	2	3	4
4. Discrimination in work assignment (assignment to difficult tasks, etc.)	1	2	3	4
5. Being shunned by coworkers	1	2	3	4
6. Being forced to resign or fired	1	2	3	4

IV. Current Perspectives (in South Korea)

The following questions concern your present life in South Korea. Please answer based on your current life in South Korea.

D1) Have you enrolled in general education institutions (elementary, middle, high schools, university, online university, etc.) or taken General Equivalency Diploma (GED)?

1. Yes → Go to D1-1) 2. No

D1-1) Please indicate all schools or GED levels that you have enrolled or taken.

1. Elementary school
2. Middle school
3. High school
4. Elementary school equivalent diploma
5. Middle school equivalent diploma
6. High school equivalent diploma
7. College (2 or 4 year)
8. Online University
9. Graduate School

D2) What is your religion?

1. Protestant → Answer D2-1) and D2-2)
2. Catholic → Answer D2-1) and D2-2)
3. Buddhist → Answer D2-1) and D2-2)
4. Other religion (specify: _____) → Answer D2-1) and D2-2)
5. None

D2-1) (**If religious**) When did you start believing your religion?

1. While in North Korea
2. After defection, before entering South Korea
3. After entering South Korea

D2-2) (**If religious**) Please indicate two main reasons for continuing your religious life.

Reason 1: () Reason 2: ()

1. To have peace of mind

2. To gain faith
3. Religion is helpful for me to live an ethical life
4. To get to know more people
5. To get information about South Korean life
6. Recommended by family or friends
7. To receive financial support
8. Other (specify: _____)

[Experience of being discriminated]

D3) How much of the following discrimination from South Koreans have you experienced in your daily life over the past year?

	1. Very	2. Somewhat	3. Not so much	4. Not at all
1. Treat me as if I'm inferior	1	2	3	4
2. Act as if I'm scary	1	2	3	4
3. Treat me disrespectfully unlike treating others	1	2	3	4
4. Have been treated disrespectfully at restaurant or store	1	2	3	4
5. Insult or curse me	1	2	3	4

D4) The following questions ask about your thoughts and opinions. There are no right or wrong answers, so please answer comfortably and honestly.

	1. Strongly Agree	2. Somewhat Agree	3. Neutral	4. Somewhat Disagree	5. Strongly Disagree
National and ethnic identity					
1. I'm proud of being a part of Korea (both South and North)	1	2	3	4	5
2. I'm proud of having Korean nationality	1	2	3	4	5
3. I want to contribute to Korea's development	1	2	3	4	5
4. I want to live abroad if I have a chance to immigrate	1	2	3	4	5
Market Economy					
5. I will borrow from bank if I want to start a business	1	2	3	4	5

but do not have money					
6. I will save more for the future even if I don't have enough for basic living	1	2	3	4	5
7. Studying is more important for the future than making money now	1	2	3	4	5
8. People need to be paid more if they perform well even if they work at the same place and position, and even if they are of the same age.	1	2	3	4	5
9. Capitalism is a ruthless system that does whatever it takes to make money.	1	2	3	4	5
10. It is better for the government than individuals to possess enterprises, land, residences, etc.	1	2	3	4	5
11. It is more comfortable to live in collectivist society without competition.	1	2	3	4	5
12. Competitions between individuals are necessary for economic development.	1	2	3	4	5
13. One's income should be rewarded for one's work.	1	2	3	4	5
Democracy					
14. A strong leader is necessary for national development.	1	2	3	4	5
15. A nation's leader should be chosen among several candidates by people's free will.	1	2	3	4	5
16. Multiparty system is necessary for collecting various opinions.	1	2	3	4	5
17. I make my own voting decision rather than relying on others' opinion.	1	2	3	4	5
18. One's liberty can be sacrificed for the benefit of	1	2	3	4	5

the whole.					
19. Human beings should be treated equally regardless of income, region, education, ethnicity, nationality, etc.	1	2	3	4	5

D5) The following questions ask about your opinion and thoughts. Please answer honestly and comfortably.

	1. Strongly Agree	2. Somewhat Agree	3. Neutral	4. Somewhat Disagree	5. Strongly Disagree
Perception on South Korean society					
19. South Korean society is a society in which one can succeed by trying	1	2	3	4	5
20. South Korean society is a society where law and order are respected.	1	2	3	4	5
21. South Korean society is a society that values diverse cultures.	1	2	3	4	5
22. South Korean society is a society where people can lead humane lives.	1	2	3	4	5
23. Human rights are respected in South Korean society.	1	2	3	4	5
24. South Korean society is a society where money is everything.	1	2	3	4	5
25. Social background (status, personal connections) is more important than efforts to succeed in South Korean society.	1	2	3	4	5
26. South Korean society is crime-racked.	1	2	3	4	5
Perception on acculturation					
27. I have a good understanding of the language used by South	1	2	3	4	5

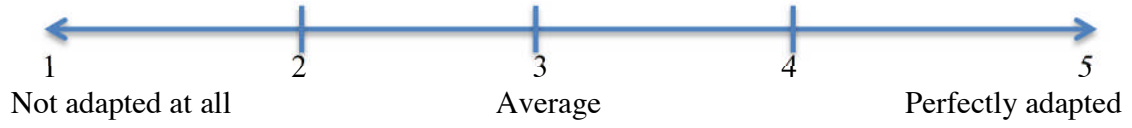
Koreans.					
28. Now South Korean life is more convenient for me.	1	2	3	4	5
29. I trust a South Korean at first encounter.	1	2	3	4	5
30. I want to build relationships with more South Koreans.	1	2	3	4	5
31. I will be financially better-off 5 years later than now.	1	2	3	4	5
32. I'm satisfied with my present economic status.	1	2	3	4	5
33. When South Koreans treat me, they are overly conscious that I'm from North Korea.	1	2	3	4	5
34. South Koreans discriminate against me because I'm from North Korea.	1	2	3	4	5
35. I publically reveal that I'm from North Korea.	1	2	3	4	5
Identity as North Korean					
36. I want my child to marry someone from North Korea.	1	2	3	4	5
37. I want to return to North Korea after reunification.	1	2	3	4	5

D6) The following questions ask about your thoughts and opinions. There are no right or wrong answers, so please answer comfortably and honestly.

	1. Strongly Agree	2. Somewhat Agree	3. Neutral	4. Somewhat Disagree	5. Strongly Disagree
Perception on North Korean defectors					
41. I trust a defector from North Korea at first encounter.	1	2	3	4	5
42. I want to build relationships with more North Korean defectors	1	2	3	4	5

even if I don't know them well.					
43. Generally speaking, North Korean defectors lack motivation to become independent.	1	2	3	4	5
44. I want to participate in helping new North Korean defectors adapt in South Korea.	1	2	3	4	5
Perception on reunification					
52. Reunification is definitely needed for our people.	1	2	3	4	5
53. It is better for South and North to live separately in peace than reunification.	1	2	3	4	5
54. South and North Koreans will get along well once reunited.	1	2	3	4	5
Perception and behavior					
46. Most people can be trusted.	1	2	3	4	5
47. Most people treat me fairly.	1	2	3	4	5
48. Most people try to be helpful.	1	2	3	4	5
49. I often lend money to friends.	1	2	3	4	5
50. I often lend personal possessions (other than money) to friends.	1	2	3	4	5
51. I easily trust what strangers say.	1	2	3	4	5
52. I am trustworthy.	1	2	3	4	5
Perception on neighboring countries					
60. I have good feelings to U.S.	1	2	3	4	5
61. I have good feelings to China.	1	2	3	4	5
62. I have good feelings to Japan.	1	2	3	4	5
63. I have good feelings to Russia.	1	2	3	4	5

D7) How much do you think that you are adapted to South Korean life? Please indicate your level of adaptation where '1' is "not adapted at all" and '5' is "perfectly adapted."



Questions about Demographic Information

Lastly, we will ask several questions for the purpose of data analysis. Your answers will be used only for statistical analysis and will not be used for any other purposes.

J1) Sex

1. Male 2. Female

J2) Age: ()

J3) Number of family members living together : total ()

Spouse	Children	Parents, grandparents	Grandchildren	Other household members
1. Yes 2. No				

J4) Birthplace in North Korea

1. North Hamgyong
2. South Hamgyong
3. North Pyongan
4. South Pyongan
5. North Hwanghae
6. South Hwanghae
7. Ryanggang
8. Chagang
9. Pyongyang
10. Kaesong
11. Kangwon

J5) Education in North Korea

1. None
2. Inmin dropout
3. Inmin graduate
4. High school dropout
5. High school graduate
6. Technical college dropout
7. Technical college graduate
8. University dropout

9. University graduate
10. Post graduate or higher

J6) Dates of defection and entry to South Korea

- J5-1. First defection: () year , () month
J5-2. Entry to South Korea: () year, () month
J5-3. Duration of stay in the third country: () years () months
 ➔It has to equal the difference between J5-2 and J5-1
J5-4. Final defection from North Korea: ()year, () month

J7) What were your two biggest reasons to leave North Korea?

First reason: () Second reason: ()

1. Lack of food and economic trials
2. Threat to personal security
3. Recommendations from neighbors
4. Recommendations from North Korean defectors
5. Following defecting family members
6. To find already defected family members.
7. To make more money
8. To search for political/social freedom
9. Hatred towards North Korean system
10. To give better future for my children
11. Other (specify:)

J8) What was your main/longest-held job in North Korea? Please choose one.

1. laborer
2. farmer
3. soldier
4. waiter/waitress (봉사원)
5. fisher
6. office worker
7. manger
8. professional (teacher, doctor, etc.)
9. artist/sportsman
10. foreign currency dealer
11. housewife
12. student
13. other (specify:)
14. no job

J9) What was your main income source during the 1-year period before your defection?

1. Salary
2. Sales
3. Small-patch farming
4. Livestock farming
5. Bribery
6. Support from neighbors/relatives

J10) Then, do you have military experience?

1. Yes → Go to J10-1) 2. No → Go to J11)

J10-1) How long was your military service period?
() years

J11) Where you a Labor Party member when you lived in North Korea?

1. Yes 2. No

Online Appendix II

Group favoritism, trust, and trustworthiness

1 Group favoritism

In the other-other allocation game, the decision-maker does not receive any direct material compensation from his or her own decision. Table OA_III presents a summary of the percentage of money allocated to the first other opponent in each matching case in the other-other allocation game – NK vs. NK, SK vs. SK, and NK vs. SK. In the asymmetric matching case of NK vs. SK, the first other opponent is an anonymous NK subject. We report the frequencies of allocation decisions to one of three situations: (i) equal division (= 50%); (ii) favoritism to the first other opponent (> 50%); and (iii) favoritism to the second other opponent (< 50%). In addition, we report the p -value for the Wilcoxon rank-sum test to compare the distributions of money allocation by the NK and the SK group in each matching case.

- Table OA_III here -

As evident in the table, the equal division of the money is the behavioral norm in the symmetric matching cases for both groups. Across studies and symmetric matching cases, the vast majority (around or more than 70%) of subjects allocated equally between two anonymous others. The Wilcoxon rank-sum tests suggest that for each symmetric matching case, the distributions of allocation by the NK and the SK group are not statistically different at the 5% significance level. On the other hand, the tendency for equal allocation becomes much weaker in the asymmetric matching case, NK vs. SK: only 29% (Study 1), 45% (Study 2), and 31% (Study 3) of the SK subjects chose the equal division between an anonymous NK other and an anonymous SK other, while 53% (Study 1), 67% (Study 2), and 40% (Study 3) of the NK subjects selected the equal split. A more striking feature is that both NK and SK groups appear to exhibit favoritism toward an anonymous NK opponent rather than an SK opponent. The extent of that favoritism seems stronger in the NK group than in the SK group.

2 Trust

We use the fraction of money given by the first mover to the second mover (relative to the total endowment) as the dependent variable in analyzing the trust behavior of the first mover. The first mover's decision problem in the trust game is the same as the first problem in the dictator game, except that the second mover will make a decision in response to the

first mover’s choice. We thus utilize the fraction of money given to *other* in the corresponding problem of the dictator game as a control for preferences for giving. Table OA_II2 presents regression analysis of trust behavior. We do so with and without a variety of controls and across different NK samples as well as the whole NK group. Experimental controls include study dummies, priming dummies, and session size.

- Table OA_II2 here -

We start with the regression analysis only with the group-matching dummies in column (1). We find that without any controls, the NK subjects sent 11% (resp. 12%) more to an SK opponent (resp. an NK opponent) than the SK subjects face an SK opponent. The SK subjects also sent around 8% more to an NK opponent than to an SK opponent. All these group-matching differences are statistically significant at an usual significance level. However, in column (2) where we add the control for preferences for giving, we observe that these group-matching differences are a mere reflection of those in giving behavior in the dictator game. Giving behavior is highly correlated with trust behavior. After controlling for this, the NK subjects appear to trust less than the SK subjects. However, it is not significant. We do still observe that the SK subjects show slightly more trust to an NK opponent than to an SK opponent. When we add the experimental and demographic controls in column (3), this association remain unchanged in the whole samples of NK and SK subjects. In terms of demographics, males show more trust than females. There is little association with age and trust behavior.

3 Trustworthiness

We next move to the reciprocal behavior of the second mover in the trust game. To control for preferences for giving in comparable situations, we focus on two decision situations of the second mover in the trust game where the second mover received 18,000 KRW (while the first mover kept 4,000 KRW) and 27,000 KRW (while the first mover held 1,000 KRW). These two situations are somewhat comparable to those in the dictator game where the amount of endowment is either 15,000 KRW or 25,000 KRW, while the relative price of giving is 1.¹ We use fractions of money

¹For the discussion on the measurement of reciprocity from the second mover’s behavior, let us denote by (m_s, m_o) the distribution of money given in the first mover’s decision, from the second mover’s perspective. Let (π_s, π_o) denote the receiver’s choice satisfying the budget constraint $\pi_s + \pi_o = m_s$. The second mover’s preferences can be represented by a utility function, $u((\pi_s, \pi_o), (m_s, m_o), I_{TG})$, where I_{TG} is an indicator of the trust game, summarizing all other relevant information such as the fact that (m_s, m_o) is given by the sender’s decision. For the purpose of comparison,

given to *other* in these two situations of the dictator game as a control for preferences for giving. Table OA_II3 reports regression analysis of the fraction of money returned on various controls.

- Table OA_II3 here -

Column (1) reports the analysis of regressing the second mover's behavior only on the group-matching dummies. We again find that without any controls, the NK subjects returned 13% (resp. 14%) more to an SK first mover (resp. an NK first mover) than the SK subjects face an SK opponent. The SK subjects sent 5% more to an NK first mover than to an SK first mover. All these group-matching differences are again significant. We add the control for preferences for giving in corresponding decisions in column (2). Giving behavior explains a great deal of the second mover's behavior in the trust game. By adding this giving, the NK and SK differences in reciprocity are within the range of 3%: the NK subjects returned only 3% (resp. 2%) more to an SK opponent (resp. an NK opponent) than the SK subjects face an SK opponent. Magnitudes of these coefficients are greatly reduced but still significant. There is no more difference when the SK subjects faced an NK opponent or an SK opponent. In column (3), we further add experimental controls as well as demographic characteristics. The remaining NK and SK differences in column (2) disappears.

$I_{TG} = 0$ means that (m_s, m_o) is exogenously given (by an experimenter), representing the situation of the dictator game. We assume that subjects choose $(\pi_s^{I_{TG}}, \pi_o^{I_{TG}})$ to maximize such underlying preferences. Unfortunately, we do not have exactly matched (m_s, m_o) from both dictator and trust games in our data. Nevertheless, our design generates comparable cases under the following restriction on the utility function: $u((\pi_s, \pi_o), m_s - m_o, I_{TG})$. This implies that the individual is concerned only about the *difference* in money distribution between self and other, $m_s - m_o$, rather than the distribution itself, (m_s, m_o) . The dictator game has $m_s - m_o = 15,000$ and $25,000$ when the relative price of giving is 1. Among the situations faced by the receiver in the trust game, the closest to $m_s - m_o = 15,000$ and $25,000$ (within $10,000$) are $(m_s, m_o) = (18,000, 4,000)$ and $(27,000, 1,000)$, respectively.

Table OA_II1. Fraction of subject by percentage of money allocated to the first *other* in the other-other allocation game

	Matching	Subject	Percentage of money allocation		
			< 50%	= 50%	> 50%
Study 1	NK vs. NK	NK	0.01	0.89	0.11
		SK	0.04	0.86	0.10
	SK vs. SK	NK	0.03	0.83	0.14
		SK	0.10	0.77	0.13
	NK vs. SK	NK	0.07	0.53	0.40
		SK	0.22	0.29	0.49
Study 2	NK vs. NK	NK	0.04	0.79	0.17
		SK	0.05	0.84	0.11
	SK vs. SK	NK	0.10	0.74	0.17
		SK	0.08	0.78	0.15
	NK vs. SK	NK	0.06	0.67	0.28
		SK	0.23	0.45	0.33
Study 3	NK vs. NK	NK	0.14	0.82	0.04
		SK	0.06	0.77	0.17
	SK vs. SK	NK	0.03	0.87	0.10
		SK	0.12	0.70	0.18
	NK vs. SK	NK	0.12	0.40	0.48
		SK	0.23	0.31	0.46

Note: The first *other* in the asymmetric matching of NK vs. SK is a subject being North Korean.

Table OA_II2. Trust behavior: the first mover in the trust game

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)
Money fraction to <i>other</i> in the dictator gar		0.723*** (0.034)	0.721*** (0.034)
NK→SK	0.107*** (0.025)	-0.006 (0.020)	-0.014 (0.027)
NK→NK	0.117*** (0.025)	-0.009 (0.021)	-0.018 (0.027)
SK→NK	0.083*** (0.013)	0.027** (0.013)	0.027** (0.013)
Male			0.033* (0.018)
Age			0.001 (0.005)
Age Squared			0.000 (0.000)
Constant	0.294*** (0.017)	0.147*** (0.015)	0.150* (0.087)
Experimental controls	No	No	Yes
Observations	1,347	1,347	1,341
NK subjects	270	270	269
SK subjects	403	403	401
R-squared	0.020	0.393	0.398

Notes. Robust standard errors, clustered by individual subject, are reported in parentheses. *, **, and *** represent significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively. A matching dummy $X \rightarrow Y$ indicates that a subject X faces an opponent Y . The baseline matching, $SK \rightarrow SK$, is omitted. Experimental controls contain the study dummy, priming treatments, and the size of the session.

Table OA_II3. Reciprocal behavior: the second mover in the trust game

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)
Money fraction to <i>other</i> in the dictator game		0.516*** (0.031)	0.498*** (0.030)
NK→SK	0.134*** (0.018)	0.028* (0.015)	0.000 (0.018)
NK→NK	0.136*** (0.016)	0.023* (0.013)	-0.004 (0.019)
SK→NK	0.052*** (0.006)	0.008 (0.006)	0.009 (0.006)
Male			-0.009 (0.013)
Age			0.003 (0.004)
Age Squared			-0.000 (0.000)
Constant	0.228*** (0.009)	0.125*** (0.010)	0.102 (0.076)
Experimental controls	No	No	Yes
Observations	2,694	2,693	2,681
NK subjects	270	269	268
SK subjects	403	403	401
R-squared	0.068	0.367	0.391

Notes. Robust standard errors, clustered by individual subject, are reported in parentheses. *, **, and *** represent significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively. A matching dummy $X \rightarrow Y$ indicates that a subject X faces an opponent Y . The baseline matching, $SK \rightarrow SK$, is omitted. Experimental controls contain the study dummy, priming treatments, and the size of the session.