

Socio-Economic and Environmental Living Conditions Among Fishermen's Families

—Akune and Nomaïke Fisheries Cooperative Associations—

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Abstract

This is a summarized survey to compare socio-economic and environmental living conditions among two groups of Japanese fishermen, living in places classified as urban and rural, respectively.

Also considered are some typical aspects of family education and mothers' interest in studies.

Introduction

The purpose of this survey is to compare the socio-economic and environmental living conditions in two groups of fishermen's families belonging to the Akune Fisheries Cooperative Association and the Nomaïke Fisheries Association. It includes results about family education and mothers' interest in studies.

The work is presented as follows: socio-economic conditions; environmental living conditions; family education; and mother's interest in studies. The data were collected by written questionnaire among fishermen's wives in June, 1980.

Before proceeding to the results, we should briefly note some concepts used in this paper. The socio-economic conditions of fishermen's families take into account the composition of family members and their job status, related to economic classifications (other jobs, part time jobs, number of sources of income, boat size, etc.) and the monthly income. Also taken into account were the number of rooms at home, home ownership, the management of husbands income by wives, the house keeping account book, savings, purpose of savings, etc. The environmental living conditions take into account the home facilities and sanitary conditions that fishermen have, related to the classification of rural or urban area where fishermen live. Family education was considered, according to mothers' cultural levels determined by interview with questions such as who is the teacher at home? what do you think family education is? etc. The mothers' interest in studies and in other things was also considered.

Results

Socio-Economic Conditions:

Table 1 shows the number of family members, family working members, boat size

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in tons, jobs other than fishery, jobs of working wives, and total monthly income from the Akune and Nomaïke samples.

We could say that the number of family members in Akune (126 total in 24 families) as well as the number of family working members (36% with working wives) is higher than in Nomaïke (99 in 25 families).

Akune fishermen can engage in "other jobs" themselves, at the same time as in fishing (for example, agricultural jobs were pursued by 21% of the Akune sample, and part time work or family business in 2 cases. The size of boats is varied, though middle size boats abound in both places. There is no direct relation between monthly income and size of boat, even when the general tendency is a major size of boat leading to major income.

In detail, Nomaïke's incomes are higher, even though Akune has a greater number of working wives. The Nomaïke Fisheries Cooperative Association specializes expen-

Table 1. Socio-Economic Conditions of Fishermen's Families at Akune and Nomaïke, 1980 I.
AKUNE

Question- naire number	Number of family members	Family working members	Boat size in tons	Jobs other than fishery	Jobs of working wives	Total monthly income in yen
1	5	2	More than 10	—	Fishery	150,000
2	4	1	More than 10	—	—	More than 300,000
3	7	1	More than 10	—	—	200,000
4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	6	2	—	—	Part time	150,000
6	3	1	1-3	—	—	150,000
7	4	1	3-5	—	—	150,000
8	6	2	3-5	—	Beauty salon	200,000
9	4	1	—	—	—	—
10	4	1	3-5	Service	—	200,000
11	5	2	3-5	—	Fishery	200,000
12	9	2	3-5	Agriculture	Agriculture	200,000
13	7	1	3-5	—	Agriculture	—
14	6	2	3-5	Agriculture	Agriculture	100,000
15	—	—	—	Agriculture	—	—
16	6	1	More than 10	—	—	More than 300,000
17	6	1	3-5	—	—	200,000
18	4	1	3-5	—	—	200,000
19	4	—	1-3	Trade	—	150,000
20	7	1	3-5	—	—	More than 300,000
21	6	2	1-3	—	Service	More than 300,000
22	4	2	5-10	—	Beauty salon	More than 300,000
23	7	2	3-5	—	Agriculture	200,000
24	6	1	More than 10	Agriculture	—	250,000
25	5	1	1-3	—	—	200,000

Table 1. Continued.

NOMAIKE

Question- naire number	Number of family members	Family working members	Boat size in tons	Jobs other than fishery	Jobs of working wives	Total monthly income in yen
26	4	1	5-10	—	—	250,000
27	6	1	More than 10	—	—	More than 300,000
28	2	1	1-3	—	—	250,000
29	5	1	3-5	—	—	250,000
30	4	1	—	—	—	150,000
31	5	1	3-5	—	—	More than 300,000
32	6	1	3-5	—	—	250,000
33	5	2	3-5	—	—	300,000
34	3	1	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	More than 10	—	—	—
36	4	1	3-5	—	—	250,000
37	4	3	5-10	—	Fishery	150,000
38	5	1	3-5	—	—	More than 300,000
39	3	1	—	—	—	150,000
40	2	1	1-3	—	—	100,000
41	—	—	—	—	—	100,000
42	5	1	1-3	—	—	200,000
43	4	4	1-3	—	—	More than 300,000
44	3	1	3-5	—	—	150,000
45	7	2	More than 10	—	—	200,000
46	6	1	3-5	—	—	250,000
47	1	1	1-3	—	—	150,000
48	3	1	3-5	—	—	250,000
49	5	1	1-3	—	—	—
50	7	2	3-5	—	—	250,000

sive fish which are appreciated in the consumer market, so the income level is quite high compared to their colleagues.

The large size of Akune's families (average of 5 persons per family sampled) includes grandparents. Due to a higher cost of living and extended family composition, Akune wives are obliged to supply monthly income. Moreover, Akune city offers more opportunity for women labour.

Fishermen's wives were trained in an improved and orderly management of their husbands' wages, through the so-called "house keeping account book" ("Kakeibo"). In this book is registered all information about household money management, allowing the wives to improve the living conditions of their respective families and to increase their savings.

Saving have become increasingly important to the fishermen's wives because to settle savings in the Fisheries Cooperative Association means access to loans at low

Table 2. Socio-Economic Conditions of Fishermen's Families at Akune and Nomaik, 1980 II.

AKUNE

Questionnaire number	Number of family members	Monthly income (Yen)	House keeping account book (Kakeibo)	Positive reason for using kakeibo	Negative reason for not using kakeibo	Savings	Savings settled	Purpose of savings	Monthly loan payments (Yen)
1	5	150,000*	No		—	Yes	Bank	House	40,000
2	4	300,000	Yes	Planning	—	No	—	—	—
3	7	200,000	Yes	Custom	—	Yes	Coop.	Not spec.	20,000
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	6	150,000	No	—	—	Yes	Bank	Not spec.	80,000
6	3	150,000	No	—	Complicated	Yes	Coop.	Boat	20,000
7	4	150,000	Yes	Custom	—	Yes	Coop.	House	40,000
8	6	200,000	—	—	—	Yes	Coop.	Boat	60,000
9	4	Not spec.	No	—	No time for it	Yes	Coop.	Boat	20,000
10	5	200,000	No	—	Complicated	Yes	Coop.	Boat	100,000*
11	5	200,000	Yes	Planning	—	Yes	Coop.	Boat	80,000
12	9	200,000	No	—	Complicated	Yes	Coop.	Boat	20,000
13	7	Other	No	—	—	Yes	Coop.	Boat	100,000*
14	6	100,000	No	—	Complicated	Yes	Coop.	Boat	—
15	—	—*	—	—	—	Yes	Coop.	Boat	100,000*
16	6	300,000	No	—	Complicated	Yes	Coop.	Boat	100,000
17	6	200,000	No	—	Complicated	Yes	Coop.	Boat	70,000
18	4	200,000	Yes	Custom	—	Yes	Coop.	Boat	40,000
19	4	150,000	Yes	Custom	—	Yes	Coop.	House	20,000
20	7	300,000*	No	—	Complicated	Yes	Coop.	Boat	60,000
21	6	300,000*	No	—	Complicated	No	—	—	—
22	4	300,000*	Yes	Planning	—	Yes	Coop.	House	100,000
23	7	200,000	No	—	—	Yes	Coop.	Boat	40,000
24	6	250,000	No	—	Complicated	Yes	Coop.	Boat	100,000*
25	5	200,000	No	—	Complicated	Yes	Coop.	Boat	20,000

Table 2. Continued.
NOMAJKE

Questionnaire number	Number of family members	Monthly income (Yen)	House keeping account book (Kakeibo)	Positive reason for using kakeibo	Negative reason for not using kakeibo	Savings	Savings settled	Purpose of savings	Monthly loan payments (Yen)
26	4	250,000	No	—	Complicated	Yes	Fisheries Coop.	House	—
27	6	300,000*	Yes	Planning	—	Yes	Coop.	Boat	100,000**
28	Not spec.	250,000	Yes	Planning	—	Yes	Coop.	Boat	—
29	5	250,000	Yes	Planning	—	Yes	Coop.	House	40,000
30	4	150,000	No	—	—	Yes	Not spec.	Boat	20,000
31	5	300,000*	Yes	Planning	—	Yes	Coop.	Boat	100,000**
32	6	250,000	Yes	Planning	—	Yes	Bank-Coop.	Boat	100,000**
33	5	300,000	Yes	Other	—	Yes	Coop.	Boat	100,000**
34	3	Not spec.	Yes	Planning	—	Yes	Bank-Coop.	Boat	100,000**
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	4	250,000	No	—	Complicated	Yes	Coop.	Boat	100,000**
37	4	150,000	No	—	Not needed	Yes	Coop.	Boat	100,000**
38	5	300,000*	Yes	Planning	—	Yes	Coop.	Boat	60,000
39	3	150,000	No	—	Complicated	No	—	—	—
40	2	100,000	No	—	Complicated	Yes	Coop.	Boat	20,000
41	—	100,000	No	—	Complicated	No	—	—	—
42	5	200,000	No	—	—	No	—	—	—
43	4	300,000*	No	—	No time	Yes	Coop.	Boat	80,000
44	3	150,000	No	—	Complicated	Yes	Coop. families	Boat, education	—
45	7	200,000	No	—	Complicated	Yes	Coop.	Boat	—
46	6	250,000	No	—	Complicated	Yes	Coop.	Boat	40,000
47	1	150,000	No	—	Complicated	Yes	Not spec.	—	—
48	3	250,000	No	—	—	Yes	Coop.	Boat	60,000
49	5	Not spec.	Yes	—	—	Yes	Bank-Coop.	Boat	100,000**
50	7	200,000	Yes	Custom	—	Yes	Coop.	Boat	20,000

* over 300,000 yen

**over 100,000 yen

interest rates. Also, savings may be used for purchase of a new boat. The majority of families in this sample have savings in the Fisheries Cooperative Association mostly for the purpose of boat repairing and maintenance. There are also a few who save to obtain their own house. Related to monthly loan payments, families with high income have a tendency to have the highest monthly payments. The lowest rate is 20,000 yen (6 cases), while the highest is more than 100,000 yen. The "Kakeibo" form has been changed for easy management. But as we can observe in **Table 2**, its use is tending to disappear from fishing households. The only reason specified by wives is "it is complicated".

At Nomaike, there are 3 families who are paying 20,000 yen per month on loans and 7 who are paying more than 100,000 yen, though only one is paying more than 50% of monthly income. The reason for indebtiness could be owing to the lack of high

Table 3. Socio-Economic Conditions of Fishermen's Families at Akune and Nomaike, 1980 III.

AKUNE

Questionnaire number	Number of family members	Income in yen	House owner	Rent (Yen)	Number of rooms
1	5	150,000	Yes	—	More than 4
2	4	300,000*	No	10,000-30,000	2-3
3	7	200,000	No	30,000-50,000	More than 4
4	—	—	—	—	—
5	6	150,000	Yes	—	More than 4
6	3	150,000	Yes	—	2-3
7	4	150,000	Yes	—	More than 4
8	6	200,000	Yes	—	More than 4
9	4	—	Yes	—	3-4
10	5	200,000	Yes	—	More than 4
11	5	250,000	Yes	—	More than 4
12	9	200,000	Relatives	—	—
13	7	Not spec.	Yes	—	—
14	6	100,000	Yes	—	3-4
15	—	—	—	—	More than 4
16	6	300,000*	Yes	—	More than 4
17	6	200,000	Yes	—	3-4
18	4	200,000	Yes	—	More than 4
19	4	150,000	Yes	—	More than 4
20	7	300,000*	Yes	—	More than 4
21	6	300,000*	Yes	—	More than 4
22	4	300,000*	Yes	—	More than 4
23	7	200,000	Yes	—	More than 4
24	6	250,000	Yes	—	More than 4
25	5	200,000	Yes	—	More than 4

Table 3. Continued.

NOMAIKE

Questionnaire number	Number of family members	Income in yen	House owner	Rent (Yen)	Number of rooms
26	4	250,000	Yes	—	More than 4
27	6	300,000*	Yes	—	More than 4
28	—	250,000	Yes	—	3-4
29	5	250,000	Yes	—	More than 4
30	4	150,000	Yes	—	More than 4
31	5	300,000*	Yes	—	2-3
32	6	250,000	Yes	—	2-3
33	5	300,000	Yes	—	More than 4
34	3	—	Yes	—	More than 4
35	—	—	Yes	—	—
36	4	250,000	Yes	—	More than 4
37	4	150,000	Yes	—	3-4
38	5	300,000*	Yes	—	More than 4
39	3	150,000	Yes	—	More than 4
40	2	100,000	Yes	—	More than 4
41	—	100,000	Yes	—	3-4
42	5	200,000	Yes	—	2-3
43	4	300,000*	Yes	—	3-4
44	3	150,000	Relatives	—	More than 4
45	7	200,000	Yes	—	More than 4
46	6	250,000	Yes	—	More than 4
47	1	150,000	Yes	—	3-4
48	3	250,000	Yes	—	2-3
49	5	Not spec.	Yes	—	3-4
50	7	200,000	Relatives	—	More than 4

* over 300,000 yen

schools in the community, so children are obliged to attend Kagoshima's high schools, which are expensive for fishermen's families (**Table 2**).

Almost all fishermen sampled own houses. A few live with relatives (1 at Akune and 2 at Nomaïke) or rent the house (2 at Akune). Some of them are likely paying a house dividend. In detail, Akune fishermen with incomes between 100,000 and 200,000 yen are living in houses no larger than 3-4 rooms in 3 cases, while those who are living in bigger houses (more than 4 rooms) number 17 out of the total 24 cases. Nomaïke fishermen with 5-6 family members live in houses with 2-3 rooms. But there are a larger number of small houses in Nomaïke than in Akune.

A majority of households, even those with low income, are provided with T.V.'s, refrigerators, cars, and other technological electric goods and machines which make work easier at home (**Table 3**).

Environmental Living Conditions:

At Akune, half of the families are using propane gas. The majority of the sampled houses are equipped with gas stoves, placed in the kitchen. A few families have a centralized water heater, and gas is utilized as the principal fuel.

At Nomaike, propane is generally used in the kitchen stoves, but the use of firewood for the bath tubs is far more common than Akune (**Table 4**).

Sanitary conditions for both groups are shown in **Table 5**. It is important to note that Nomaike as a rural group lacks a sewage system, but at Akune the conditions are just the same.

Family Education:

To evaluate the mothers' educational level some data about family education was contained. For example, question 1 was, what is family education for you?" The

Table 4 Socio-Economic Conditions of Fishermen's Families Akune and Nomaike, 1980 IV.

AKUNE					
Questionnaire number	Income (Yen)	Kitchen fuel	Stove	Hot water placed	Ofuro fuel
1	150,000	Propane gas	Yes	Bathroom ("Ofuro")	Stove
2	300,000*	City gas	Yes	Kitchen	Stove
3	200,000	City gas	No	Kitchen	None
4	—	—	—	—	—
5	150,000	City gas	—	—	Gas
6	150,000	City gas	Yes	Kitchen	None
7	150,000	City gas	Yes	Kitchen	Gas
8	200,000	Propane gas	No	Bathroom ("Ofuro")	Gas
9	—	City gas	—	Kitchen-"Ofuro"	Gas
10	200,000	City gas	Yes	Kitchen-"Ofuro" Toilett.	Gas
11	200,000	Propane gas	Yes	Kitchen	Gas
12	200,000	Propane gas	Yes	Kitchen	Gas
13	Not spec.	Propane gas	Yes	Kitchen	Firewood
14	100,000	Propane gas	No	—	Firewood
15	—	Propane gas	Yes	Kitchen-"Ofuro"	Firewood
16	300,000*	City gas	Yes	Kitchen	Gas
17	200,000	City gas	Yes	Kitchen	Gas
18	200,000	City gas	Yes	Kitchen-"Ofuro"	Gas
19	150,000	Propane gas	No	"Ofuro"	Gas
20	300,000*	Propane gas	Yes	Kitchen	Firewood
21	300,000*	City gas	—	Kitchen	Gas
22	300,000*	Propane gas	Yes	Kitchen-"Ofuro"	Gas
23	200,000	Propane gas	Yes	Kitchen	Firewood
24	250,000	Propane gas	Yes	Kitchen	Gas
25	200,000	City gas	Yes	Kitchen	Gas

Table 4. Continued.

NOMAIKE

Questionnaire number	Income (Yen)	Kitchen fuel	Stove	Hot water placed	Ofuro fuel
26	250,000	Propane gas	Yes	Bathroom	Gas
27	300,000*	Propane gas	Yes	Kitchen	Firewood
28	250,000	Propane gas	Yes	Kitchen-bathroom	Gas
29	250,000	Propane gas	Yes	Kitchen-bathroom	Gas
30	150,000	Propane gas	No	—	Firewood
31	300,000	Propane gas	Yes	Kitchen	Firewood
32	250,000	Propane gas	No	—	Firewood
33	300,000	Propane gas	No	Kitchen-bathroom	Sun heater
34	—	Propane gas	Yes	Kitchen	Firewood
35	—	—	—	—	—
36	250,000	Propane gas	Yes	Kitchen-bathroom	Gas
37	150,000	Propane gas	Yes	Kitchen	Firewood
38	300,000*	Propane gas	Yes	Kitchen-bathroom	Gas
39	150,000	Propane gas	Yes	Kitchen	Firewood
40	100,000	Propane gas	Yes	Kitchen	Firewood
41	100,000	Propane gas	Yes	Kitchen-bathroom	Gas
42	200,000	Propane gas	—	—	Gas
43	300,000*	Propane gas	Yes	Kitchen	Firewood
44	150,000	Propane gas	Yes	—	Gas
45	200,000	Propane gas	Yes	Kitchen-bathroom	Gas
46	250,000	Propane gas	—	Kitchen	Firewood
47	150,000	Propane gas	—	—	Gas
48	250,000	Propane gas	Yes	Kitchen-bathroom	Gas
49	Not spec.	Propane gas	Yes	—	Firewood
50	200,000	Propane gas	No	Bathroom	Firewood

* over 300,000 yen

most frequent answer was “talking about life’s daily problems”. When the mothers had young children, the most frequent answer was “playing together.”

Question 2, about the necessity of family education, elicited general agreement on “family education is necessary”; but many also said “it is the task of both parents and schools”.

The majority answered question 3, “who is actually doing it at home?”, by saying “both parents”, but among those at Akune the number answering “mother only” was also high because of the high incidence of heads of households being busy earning a livelihood.

Question 4 was about the matters most usually consulted on by children, and it was directly related to the children’s ages; thus elementary and middle school children most frequently consulted about “human relations”.

Table 5. Environmental Living Conditions of Fishermen's Families at Akune and Nomaïke, 1980.

AKUNE					
Questionnaire number	Sewage system	Take out frequency	Garbage	Garbage take out	Sewage take out
1	Take out	Once a month	Burn at home	Unburned	All
2	Running-water	—	—	All	—
3	Take out	Once a month	—	All	All
4	Take out	Once a month	—	All	All
5	Take out	Once a month	—	All	All
6	Take out	Once a month	—	All	All
7	Take out	Twice a month	—	All	All
8	Take out	Twice a month	—	All	All
9	Take out	Once a month	—	All	All
10	Take out	Once a month	—	All	All
11	Take out	Twice a month	Burn at home	Unburned	No (fertilizer)
12	Take out	Once every 2 months	Burn at home	Unburned	No (fertilizer, once a year)
13	Take out	Once a month	Burn at home	Unburned	No (fertilizer)
14	Not spec.	—	Burn at home	Unburned	All
15	Take out	Once a month	No	All	All
16	Take out	Once a month	No	All	All
17	Take out	Once a month	No	All	All
18	Take out	Once a month	Burn at home	Unburned	All
19	Take out	Once every 2 months	Burn	Unburned	Fertilizer
20	Take out	Once a month	No	All	All
21	Take out	Once a month	No	All	All
22	Take out	Once every 2 months	No	All	All
23	Take out	Once every 2 months	—	All	All
24	Take out	Once every 2 months	No	All	All

Question 5 utilized two categories to evaluate the relationship between children's questions and mothers' understanding. "Usually" was given in case of mothers' always understanding and "generally" in case of mothers' not always understanding. Mothers most frequently answered "usually", though mothers with middle school formal education answered "generally" more often than mothers who had a high school formal education.

Question 6 was about the interest they have in study in helping children, and in what matters are most necessary for it. It is important to note that mothers feel the necessity of raising their general culture, but many, especially at Akune, want to study enough to help children in their daily tasks and school examinations. One

Table 5. Continued.

NOMAIKE

Questionnaire number	Sewage system	Ttake out frequency	Gabarage	Gabarage take out	Sewage take out
25	Running-water	—	Burn at home	Unburned	All
26	Take out	Once every 2 months	Burn at home	Unburned	All
27	Take out	Once every month	Burn at home	Unburned	All
28	Take out	Twice a month	Burn at home	Unburned	All
29	Take out	Once every 2 months	Burn at home	Unburned	All
30	Take out	Once every 2 months	Burn at home	Unburned	All
31	Take out	Once every 2 months	Burn at home	Unburned	All
32	Running-water	—	—	—	—
33	Take out	Once a month	Burn at home	Unburned	All
34	—	—	—	—	—
35	Take out	Once every 2 months	Burn at home	Unburned	All
36	Take out	Once every 2 months	Burn at home	Unburned	All
37	Take out	Once a month	Burn at home	Unburned	All
38	Take out	Once every 2 months	Burn at home	Unburned	All
39	Take out	Once every 2 months	Burn at home	Unburned	All
40	Take out	Once a month	Burn at home	Unburned	All
41	Take out	Once every 2 months	Burn at home	Unburned	All
42	Take out	Once every 2 months	Burn at home	Unburned	All
43	Take out	Once every 2 months	Burn at home	Unburned	All
44	Take out	Twice a month	Burn at home	Unburned	All
45	Take out	Once every 2 months	Burn at home	Unburned	All
46	Take out	—	Burn at home	Unburned	All
47	Take out	Once every 2 months	Burn at home	Unburned	All
48	Take out	Once a month	Burn at home	Unburned	All
49	Take out	Once every 2 months	Burn at home	Unburned	All

of the reasons is that Japanese school compulsory studies are very hard and there is an emphasis on being able to enter later in good and prestigious schools. The mothers interviewed were divided between having had middle school and high school education (Tables 6 and 7).

Mothers' Interest in Studies:

As Table 8 shows, those mothers who live in the most rural zone usually are studying general culture or cooking. Also noticeable at Nomaïke is more interest in almost all the proposed matters. One of the important reasons given for “no study” and “even interested, don’t do so” is due to lack of time for it. This was most frequently answered by Akune mothers.

It is also important to note that mothers are interested in learning about their husbands’ work, since they have an important role in helping husbands in fisheries work.

Table 6. Family Education of Fishermen's Families at Akune and Nomaiké, 1980.

AKUNE

Questionnaire number	Children's ages	Subjects of family education	Necessity	Teacher at home	Subjects of Consultation by children	Mothers' understanding
1	7, 2, 6	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Tasks and school	Usually understands
2	7, 2	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Tasks and school	Usually understands
3	17, 15, 13, 12	Talk about life	Necessary	Mother	Social and general culture	Generally understands
4			—	—	—	—
5	16, 12, 15, 10	Talk about life	Necessary*	Both parents	Human relations	Usually understands
6	16	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Tasks and school	Generally understands
7	15, 13	Talk about life	Necessary	Mother	Tasks and school	Generally understands
8	11, 9	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Tasks and school	Generally understands
9	17	Talk about life	Necessary*	Both parents	No consulting	No understanding
10	24, 22, 14	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Tasks and school	Usually understands
11	21, 17, 14	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Tasks and school	Usually understands
12	15, 13, 12, 10, 9	Talk about life	Necessary	Mother	Tasks and school	Usually understands
13	14, 13, 9, 11	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Tasks and school	No understanding
14	11, 9, 7	Talk about life	Necessary	Mother	Tasks and school	Usually understands
15	—	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Tasks and school	Usually understands
16	20, 17, 12	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Tasks and school	Usually understands
17	22, 11, 18, 15	Talk about life	Necessary*	Both parents	Tasks and school	Usually understands
18	—	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Tasks and school	Generally understands
19	17, 14	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Tasks and school	Generally understands
20	18, 10, 15, 13	Talk about life	Necessary*	Both parents	Human relations	Usually understanding
21	18, 10, 12	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Tasks and school	No understanding
22	14, 10	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Human relations	Generally understands
23	11, 19, 12	Help them in tasks	Necessary	Mother	Social and general culture	Usually understands
24	11, 9, 7, 2	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Tasks and school	Generally understands
25	19, 17, 15	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Tasks and school	Usually understands

Table 6. Continued.

NOMAIKE

Questionnaire number	Children's ages	Subjects of family education	Necessity	Teacher at home	Subjects of Consultation by children	Mothers' understanding
26	3, 1	Play together	Necessary	Both parents	—	—
27	17, 15, 12	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Human relations	Usually understands
28	—	Talk about life	Necessary*	Both parents	Tasks and school	Usually understands
29	11, 13	Talk about life	Necessary*	Both parents	Tasks and school	Usually understands
30	14	Talk about life	Necessary*	Both parents	No consulting	No understanding
31	22, 25	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Human relations	Usually understands
32	8, 21, 24	Talk about life	Necessary	Mother	Human relations	Generally understands
33	21, 19, 16	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Social and general culture	Usually understands
34	16	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Human relations	Usually understands
35	—	Talk about life	Necessary*	Both parents	Human relations	Generally understands
36	16, 14	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Tasks and school	Usually understands
37	26, 23	Talk about life	—	—	—	—
38	17, 17, 14	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Tasks and school	Generally understands
39	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	19, 17, 14	Talk about life	Necessary*	Both parents	Tasks and school	Generally understands
43	25, 19	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Human relations	Usually understands
44	—	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Social and general culture	Generally understands
45	17, 14, 12	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Human relations	Generally understands
46	16, 11, 14	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Tasks and school	Generally understands
47	—	—	Necessary	Mother	Human relations	Usually understands
48	12	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Tasks and school	Generally understands
49	12, 3	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Tasks and school	Generally understands
50	12, 3	Talk about life	Necessary	Both parents	Tasks and school	Usually understands
50	Less than 1 year old	Play together	Necessary	Both parents	Other	Other

* It was also expressed that family education was the task of both parents and school.

Table 7. *Study of Matters Necessary to Help Children.*

AKUNE			NOMAIKE		
Question- naire number	Matters	Mother's formal education	Question- naire number	Matters	Mother's formal education
1	General culture	Other	26	General culture	High school
2	Same contents at school	High school	27	—	Middle school
3	General culture	High school	28	General culture	High school
4			29	General culture	High school
5	Same contents at school	Middle school	30	Same contents at school	Middle school
6	Same contents at school	Middle school	31	Same contents at school	Other
7	General culture	Middle school	32	General culture	—
8	General culture	Middle school	33	General culture	High school
9	Enough to help them in examinations	Other	34	General culture	High school
10	Same contents at school	Middle school	35	General culture	—
11	General culture	High school	36	—	Middle school
12	Same contents at school	Middle school	37	—	—
13	Same contents at school	Middle school	38	General culture	Middle school
14	Enough to help them in examinations	High school	39	—	—
15	General culture	Middle school	40	—	—
16	General culture	Middle school	41	—	—
17	General culture	Middle school	42	General culture	—
18	General culture	Middle school	43	General culture	Elementary school
19	General culture	Middle school	44	General culture	Middle school
20	—	Middle school	45	General culture	Middle school
21	—	Middle school	46	Same contents at school	Middle school
22	General culture	Other	47	General culture	Elementary school
23	Same contents at school	Middle school	48	Same contents at school	Middle school
24	General culture	Middle school	49	General culture	Middle school
25	Enough to help them in examinations	Middle school	50	Other	Middle school

Table 8. Mothers' Interest in Studies at Akune and Nomaïke, 1980.

AKUNE

Question- naire number	Mother's age	Study by yourself	Matters	Interest in studies	Specific matter*
1	31	Yes	Cooking	Yes	1-2-3-5-6-7
2	—	—	—	Yes	1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9
3	47	Even if inter- ested, no time	—	Yes	1-4-5-6
4	—	—	—	—	—
5	44	Even if inter- ested, no time	—	—	—
6	48	No	—	—	—
7	41	No	—	—	—
8	36	Even if inter- ested, no time	—	—	—
9	52	No	—	Yes	1-5
10	46	No	—	No	—
11	46	Yes	General culture	Yes	1-9
12	42	Even if inter- ested, no time	—	Yes	1-3-6
13	39	No	—	No	—
14	36	No	—	No	—
15	—	No	—	No	—
16	45	—	—	Yes	7
17	46	No	—	No	—
18	42	No	—	No	—
19	41	No	—	Yes	—
20	39	No	—	Yes	—
21	40	No	—	Yes	—
22	36	No	—	—	—
23	44	No	—	Yes	—
24	32	Yes	Cooking	Yes	—
25	41	Even if inter- ested, no time	—	—	—

*Matters: 1) Household affairs, cooking. 2) Leadership, cooperative matters. 3) Family interrelationships. 4) Processing. 5) Household account book. 6) Food preservation. 7) Husband's work. 8) Japanese traditional arts. 9) Politics, economics, social matters. 10) Other.

Table 8. Continued.

NOMAIKE

Question- naire number	Mother's age	Study by yourself	Matters	Interest in studies	Specific matter*
26	29	No	—	Even if inter- ested, no time	—
27	47	No	—	Yes	1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9
28	—	Yes	Cooking	Yes	1-2-3-4-7-9
29	45	Yes	General culture	Yes	1-2-3-4-5-6-7
30	46	No	—	No	—
31	45	Yes	Cooking	Yes	1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9
32	52	No	—	Even if inter- ested, no time	—
33	47	Yes	General culture	Yes	1-3-4-5-6-7-8-9
34	51	Even if inter- ested, no time	—	—	—
35	—	No	—	Yes	1-6-3
36	43	Even if inter- ested, no time	—	—	—
37	53	No	—	Yes	1-6
38	43	No	—	Yes	1-6-7
39	45	No	—	—	—
40	51	—	—	Yes	1-3-6
41	—	Yes	Cooking	Yes	1
42	41	No	—	Yes	No spec.
43	52	No	—	No	—
44	53	—	—	—	—
45	45	No	—	Yes	1-2-3-4-6-7
46	46	Even if inter- ested, no time	—	Yes	3
47	68	Yes	General culture	Yes	—
48	40	No	Cooking	Yes	1-3
49	30	Yes	Cooking	Yes	1-2-3
50	29	Yes	Cooking	Yes	—

* Matters: the same as the previous page.

Conclusions

Though it would seemed possible to demonstrate the differences between the two places as urban and rural areas in terms of sanitary conditions, in fact Akune, though classified as an urban zone, had environmental living conditions similar to Nomaïke, a rural area.

The socio-economic conditions are enough to supply the basic necessities of the family members, and Akune wives can engage in different jobs more easily than Nomaïke wives.

The mothers' educational level is enough to help children in scholarly tasks and guidance in their daily life. At the same time, mothers feel the lack of a good cultural background, and the desire for improvement in this aspect, especially among those who live in the most rural place (Nomaïke).

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