

아시아 국가의 인구정책과 결혼제도에 관한 국제워크숍

Workshop: Comparative Studies of
Asia's Population Policies and Marriage Institution

- ☐ 일시: 2014년 10월 1일(수) 15:00~17:00
- ☐ 장소: 한국보건사회연구원 신관 제2회의실

Session1.

**A Comparative Overview of Demographic Trends
in India, State of Kerala and Republic of Korea**

A Comparative overview of demographic trends in India, state of Kerala and Republic of Korea

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The author is thankful to Mr Senthil Selvan , Research Assistant
for helping me in the preparation of the slides.

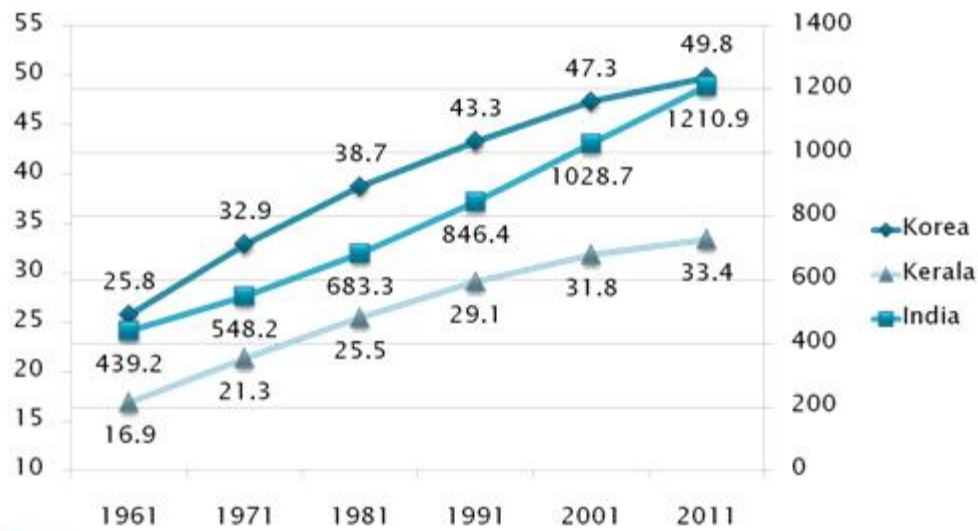
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PART – I

Demographic and Socio–Economic Trends

2

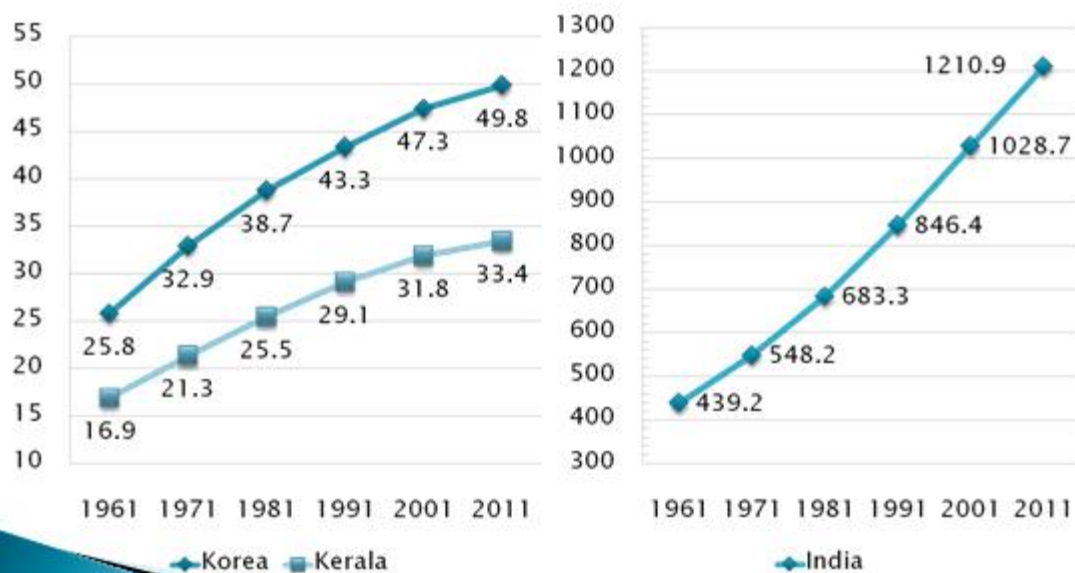
Trends in Population size



Source: Census India and World bank Data

3

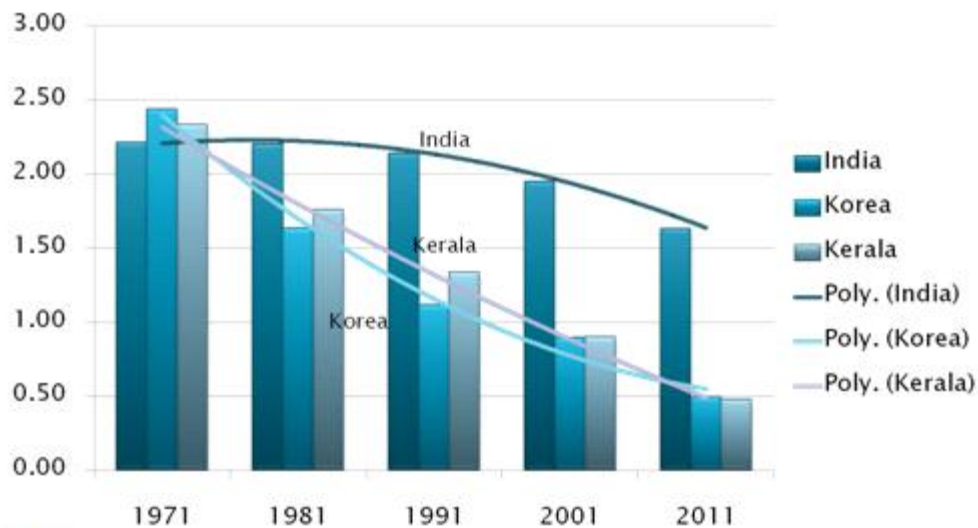
Trends in Population size



Source: Census India and World bank Data

4

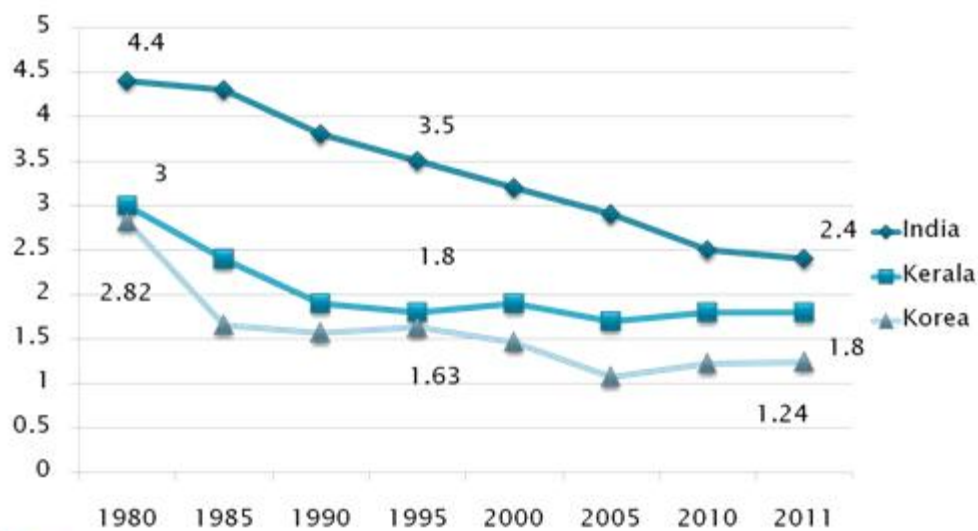
Trends in decadal growth rates



Source: Census India and World bank Data

5

Trends in Total Fertility Rates

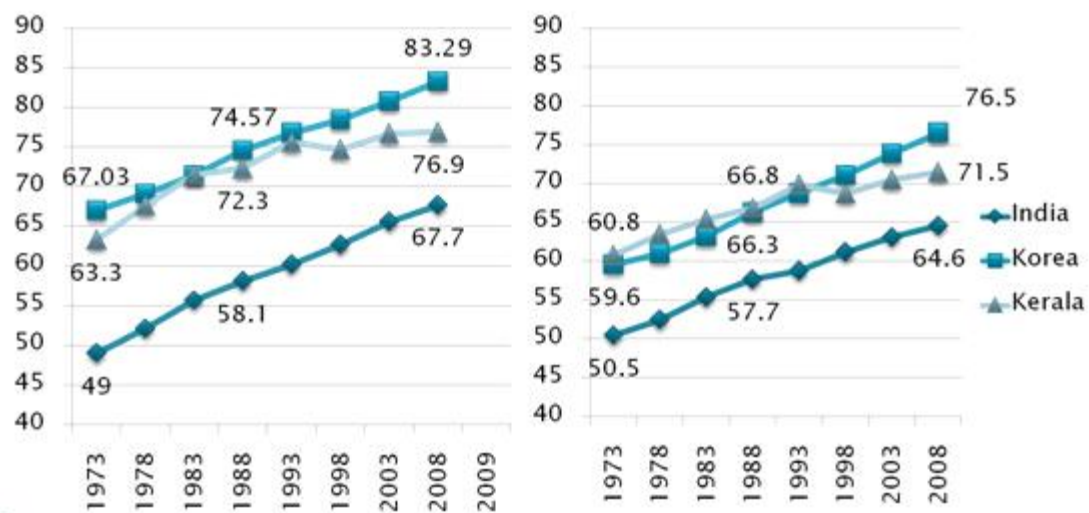


Source: SRS India and World bank Data

[Data Tables](#)

6

Trends in expectation of life (Female and Male)



Source: SRS India and World Bank data

7

Life Expectancy – Lag

India lags behind Korea

- Female ex by 30 yrs
- Male ex by 20 yrs
- Total ex by 25 yrs

Kerala lags behind Korea

- Female ex by 14 yrs
- Male ex by 09 yrs
- Total ex by 11 yrs

Source: SRS India and World Bank data

8

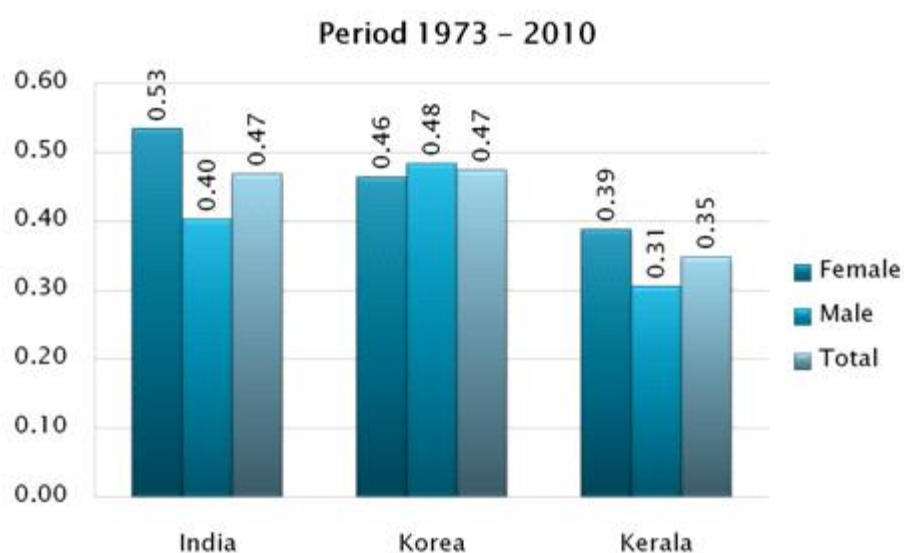
Life Expectancy - Tempo (1973 - 2010)

	India	Korea	Kerala
Female	0.53	0.46	0.39
Male	0.40	0.48	0.31
Total	0.47	0.47	0.35

Source: SRS India and World Bank data

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Life Expectancy - Tempo (1973 - 2010)



Source: SRS India and World Bank data

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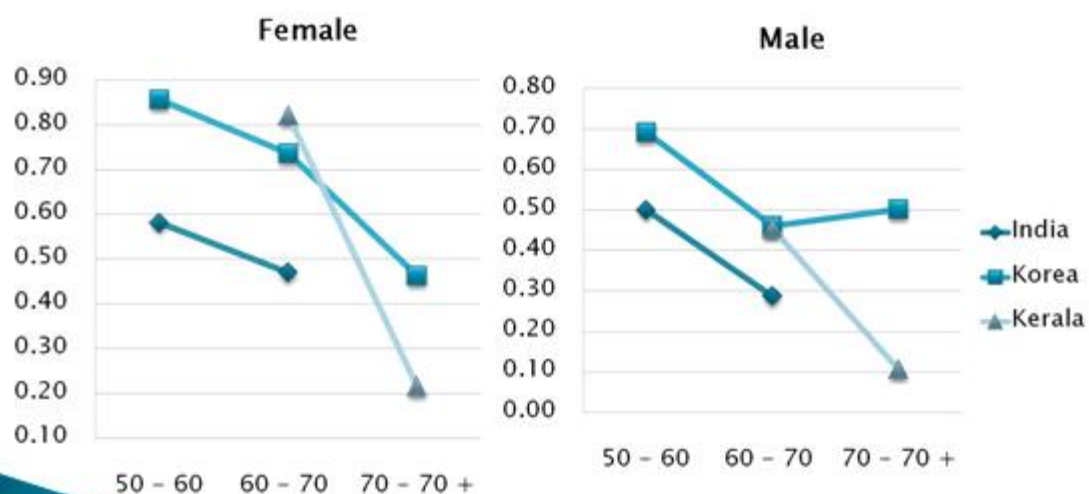
Life Expectancy – Tempo for different spans on expectancy of life

	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 70 +
India – F	0.58	0.47	
Korea – F	0.86	0.74	0.46
Kerala – F		0.82	0.22
India – M	0.50	0.29	
Korea – M	0.69	0.46	0.50
Kerala – M		0.46	0.11
India – T	0.56	0.36	
Korea – T	0.81	0.62	0.46
Kerala – T		0.50	0.24

Source: SRS India and World Bank data

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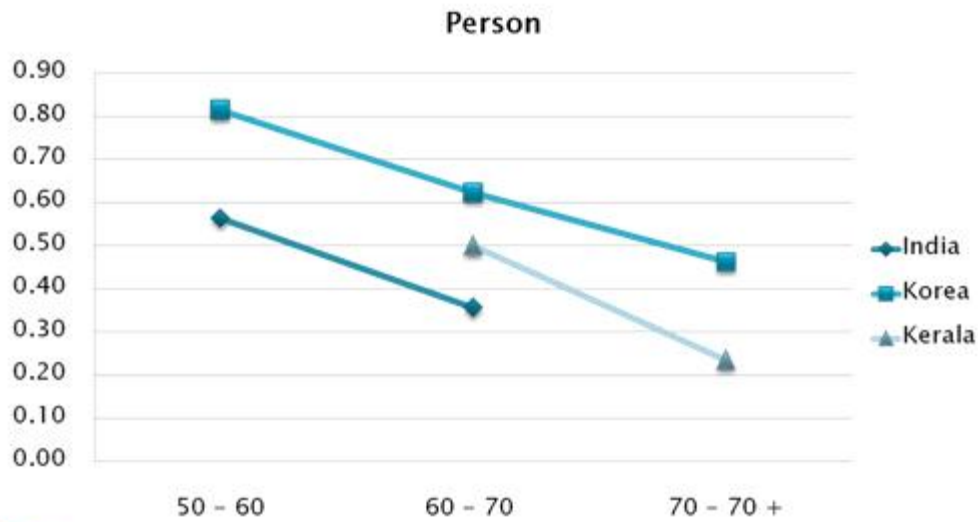
Life Expectancy – Tempo for different spans on expectancy of life



Source: SRS India and World Bank data

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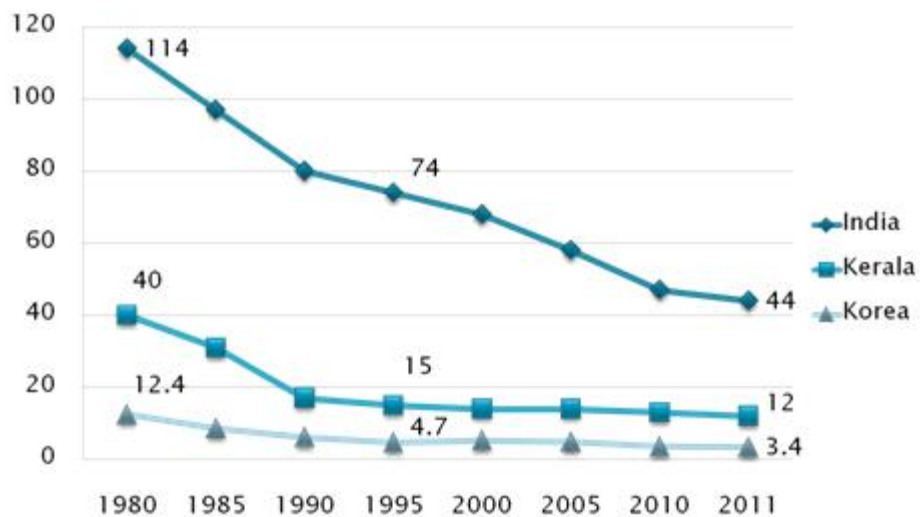
Life Expectancy – Tempo for different spans on expectancy of life



Source: SRS India and World Bank data

13

Trends in Infant Mortality rates

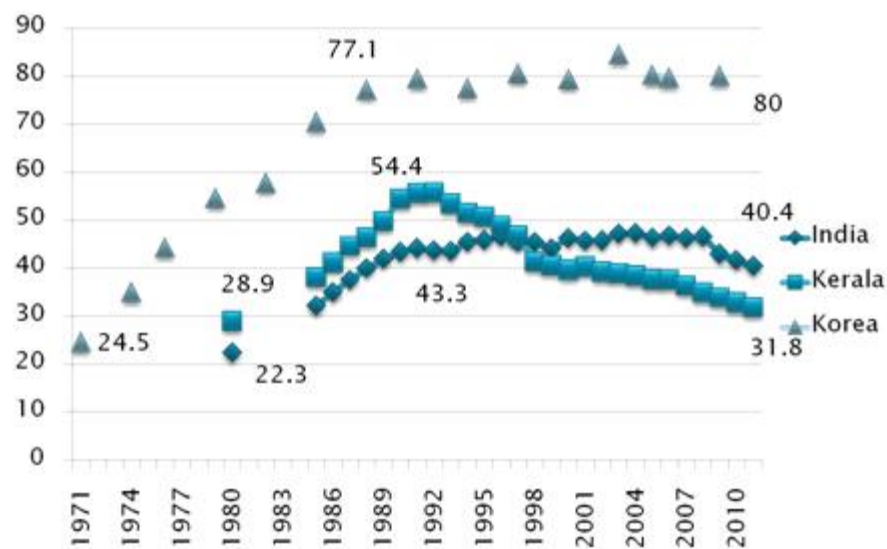


Source: SRS India and World Bank data

[Data Tables](#)

14

Trends in Contraceptive use

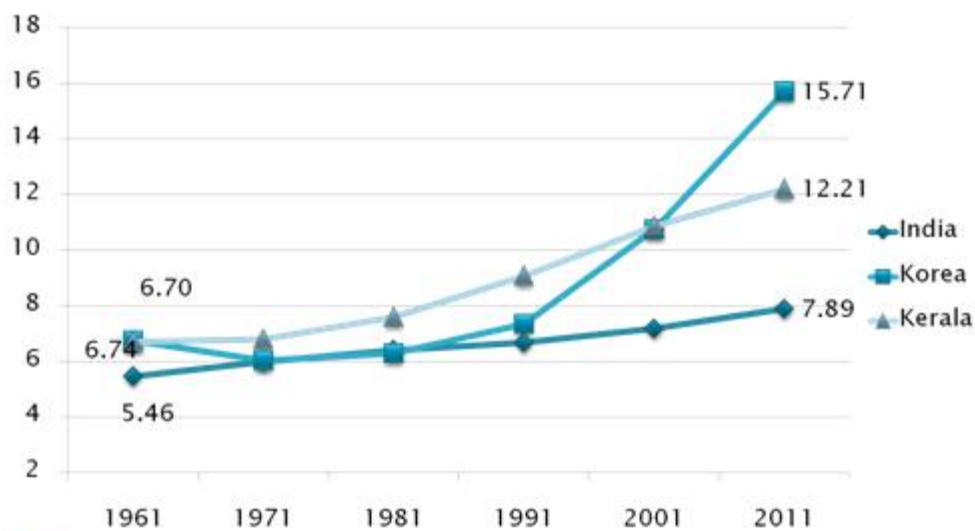


Source: SRS India and World Bank data

[Data Tables](#)

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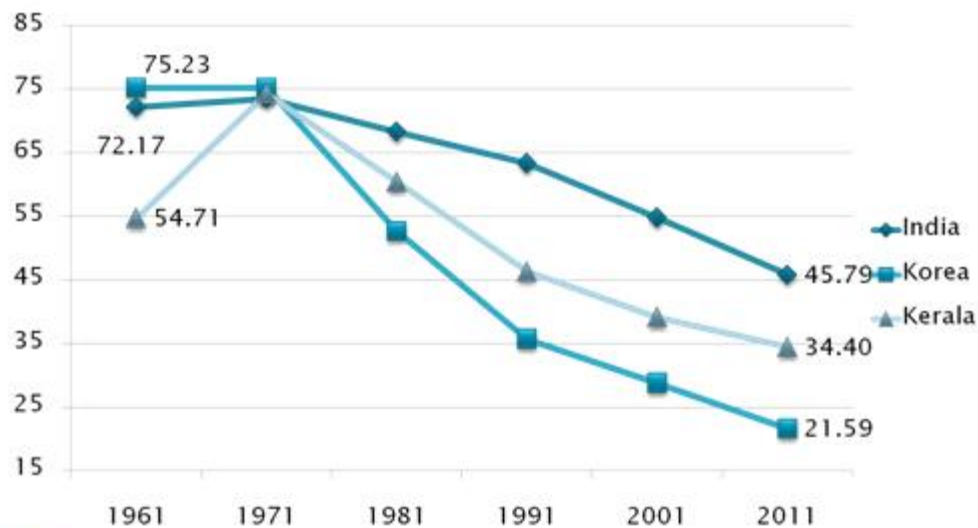
Trends in dependency ratios (Old age)



Source: SRS India and World Bank data

16

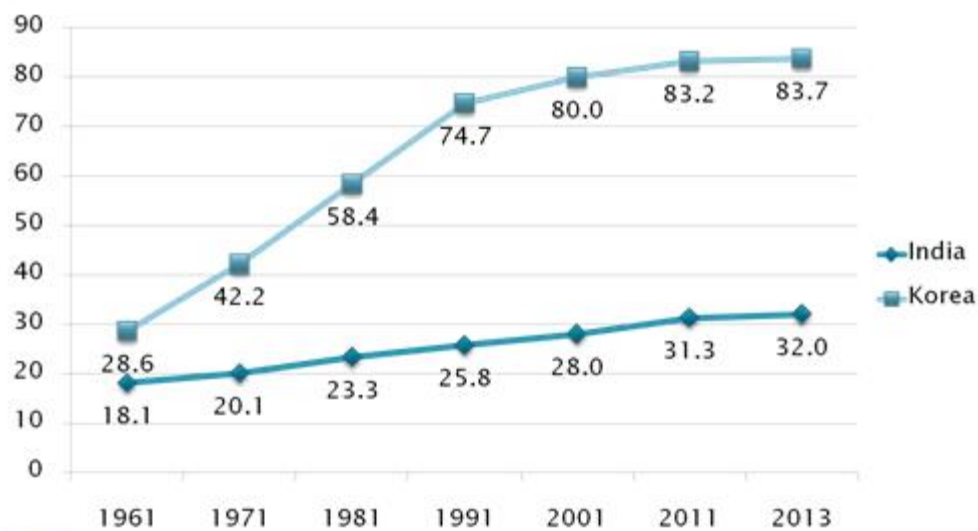
Trends in dependency ratios (child dependency)



Source: SRS India and World Bank data

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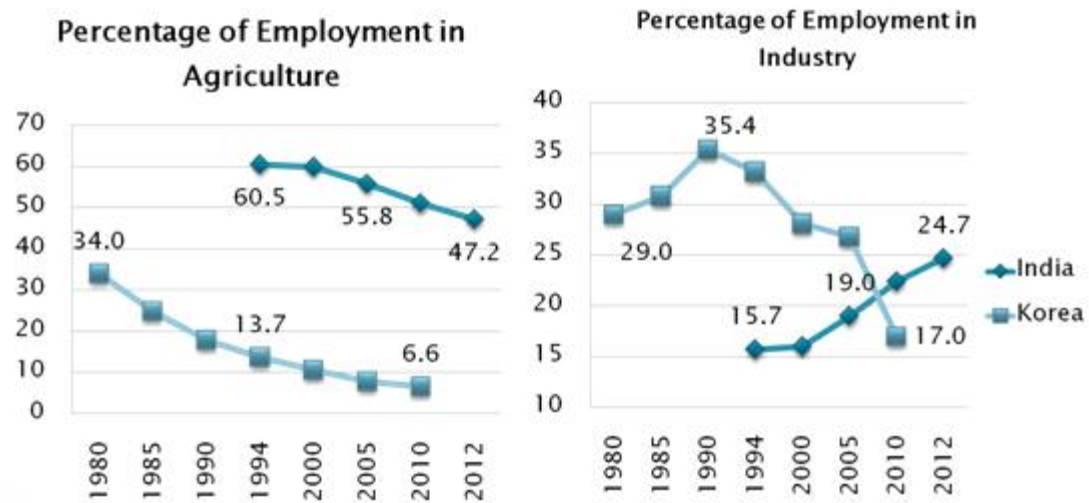
Trends in Urbanization



Source: World Bank data

18

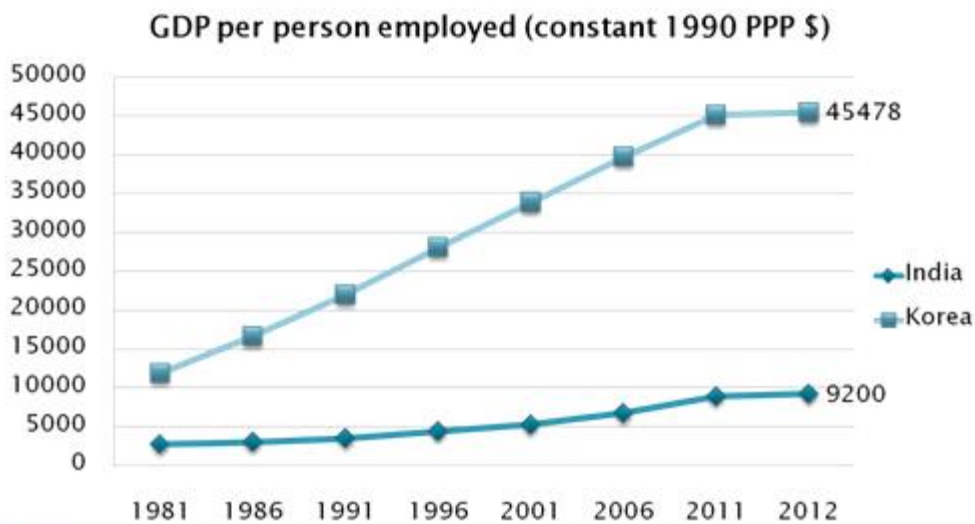
Trends in employment in different sectors



Source: World Bank data

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Trends in per-capita income

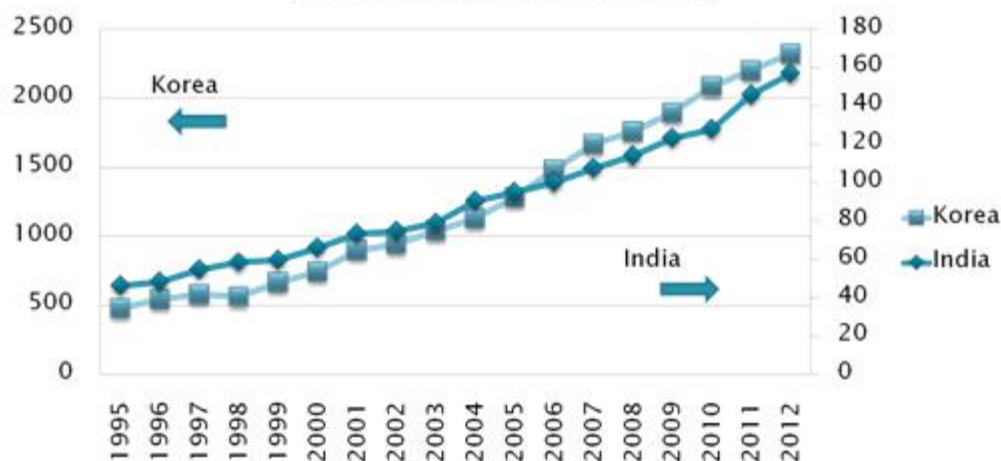


Source: World Bank data

20

Trends in per-capita expenditure on health

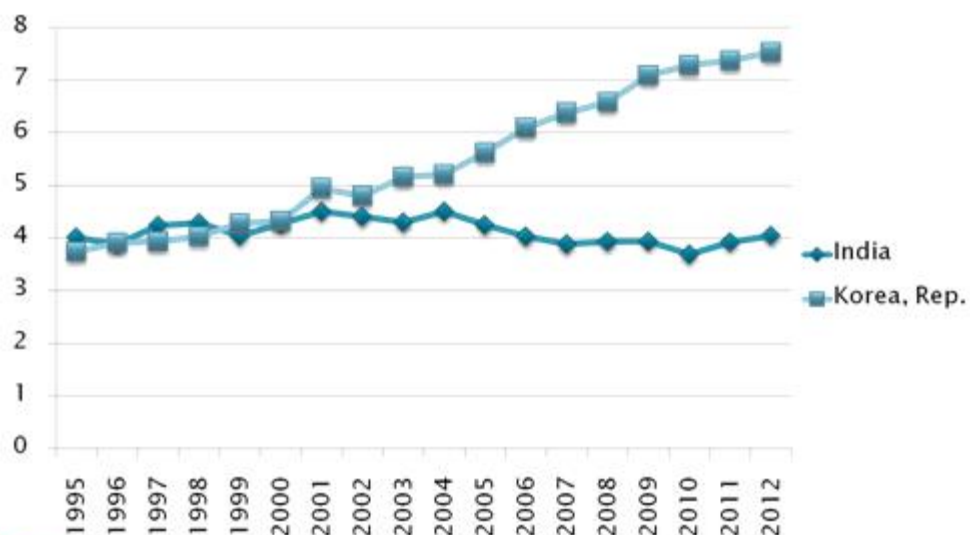
Health expenditure per capita, PPP
(constant 2005 international \$)



Source: World Bank data

21

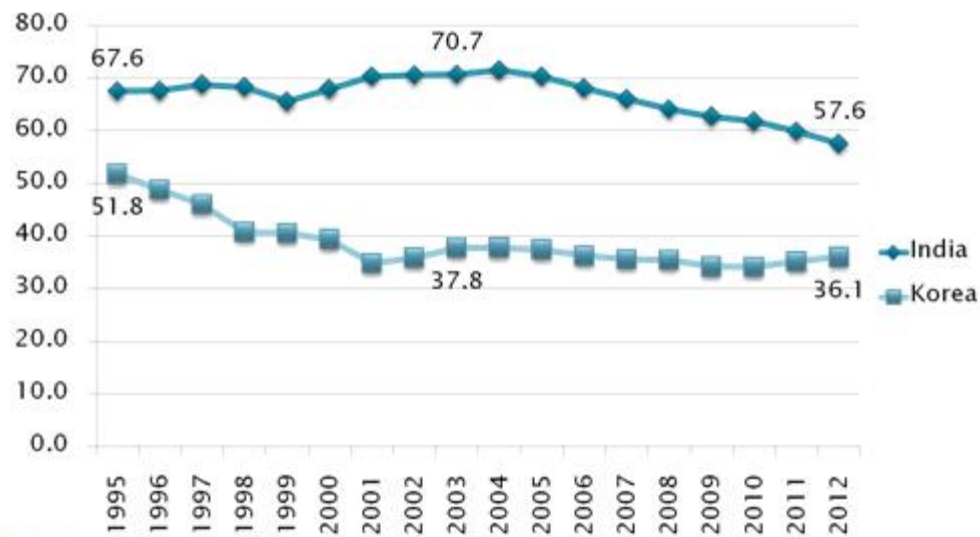
Trends on Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)



Source: World Bank data

22

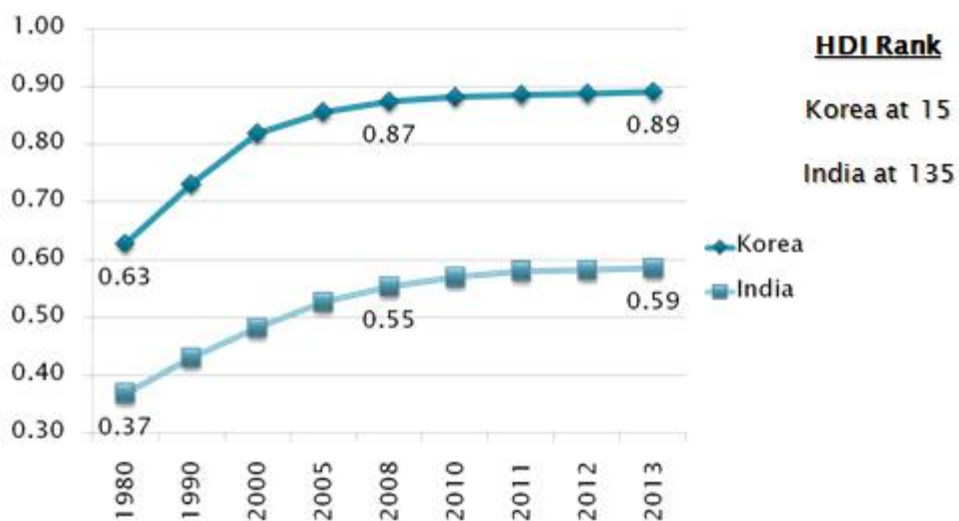
Percent of out of pocket expenditure to total health expenditures



Source: World Bank data

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Human Development Index



Source: UNDP HDI

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PART – II

Population Policies and Family Planning Programs

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Korean Population Policies and FP programs

- ▶ The first initiative to reduce high fertility levels prevailing in the 'fifties after the Korean war, was taken by the Planned Parenthood Federation Of Korea in April 1961.
- ▶ The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (MOHSA) supported this move
- ▶ The goal of the program was to decrease the population growth rate from 3% in 1961, to 2.5, 2.0, 1.5 and 1.3% by 1966, 1971, 1976 and 1981 respectively.
- ▶ In order to realize the above goals the contraceptive use rate had to be appropriately increased and reach 44% by 1976.
- ▶ During the period 1962–1976 approximately about US\$ 38 million was spent in family planning services through clinics from the national governmental, international and private sources.
- ▶ In 1978 the growth rate did reach a figure of 1.6%, slightly higher than desired.

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The enormous success of the family planning program in Korea

- ▶ Korea is considered as one the great success stories of organized family planning programs in the world reducing its fertility levels rapidly to almost desired levels.
- ▶ Its TFR declined from about 5 births per woman in the 1960's to 4.5 in 1970, 2.08 by 1983, 1.08 by 2005, 1.12 in 2006 and 1.26 by 2007.
- ▶ This success of family program has contributed to Korea being caught in a low fertility trap.
- ▶ What are the major steps initiated in the program that were responsible for this success.

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Korea Family Planning Activities

Year	Activities
1961-1966	Opening of family planning clinics, training for family planning workers and doctors Placement of family planning workers at each province and special city by the Involvement of Ministry of Health and Social Affairs
1966-1971	Establishment of branch clinics Initiation of "Three Children Campaign" Initiation of "Two Children Campaign"
1971-1988	Achievement of 1.5% of population growth rate during the 3rd Socio-Economic Development Plan (1976) Promulgation of the MCH Law Initiation of family planning monitors Opening of counseling centers for youth Set-up of studio team
1988-1993	Government's announcement of population growth rate below 1% In Korea Expansion of studio to the All Materials Production Center Inauguration of Task Force for Pilot Projects for the 21st Century Inauguration of Training of Sexuality Education/Counseling for Youth leaders

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Korea Family Planning Activities

Year	Activities
1993–2008	Improvement of quality of services Initiation of production and distribution of MCH pocketbook
1994	Approval of quality control on the screening of Inborn errors in metabolism by the Ministry of Health and Welfare First training of nursing volunteers. "Doumi," for mothers and newborn babies
1995	Initiation of distribution of female condom. "FEMIOOM"
1996	Inauguration of IEM project to love babies
1997	Initiation of welfare programme for the aged at home
1997	Opening of Counseling Centers for Sexual Violence Opening of Comprehensive Counseling Centers for Family Health and Welfare
1998	Sexuality education for primary school students (with financial assistance from Korea P & G Co.)
1999	Initiation of national IEM campaign of "Breast-feeding Is the Best"
2007	Assistance Program to Infertile Couples together with the Federation of Korean Industries
2007	Opening of the Marriage Assistance Site (www.match.kr)
2008	Distribution of standard MCH pocketbook (for children and for nursing mothers)

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Text, both calendar's — Did you know that the most effective, safest, and simplest device is the loop (IUD)? People who want one, please go to a welfare or family planning center / Black headline, right calendar — Let's have the proper number of babies, and raise them well!



Left, umbrella — The path to youth and beauty is family planning / Both posters — Don't discriminate between boys and girls; have only two children and raise them well (This slogan can be seen on many 1970s posters)

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Left, headline — Which method is good?;
cup — Family planning consultations; man,
text — "I'll do it"; text, bottom — 1975 is
International Women's Year / Right, 19th
Family Weekly Magazine May 5-12 1974 —
The World has One Destiny; NCC= The
National Council of Churches in Korea
(한국기독교교회협의회)



Left — Two children is many too! /
Right — Korea's population has
already exceeded 40 million



Left — One family, full of love. One child, full of health / Right, headline — Because of
one son; Text — Overpopulation is everybody's responsibility

Low fertility era policies

- ▶ South Korea had experienced a rapid fertility decline from TFR of 4.5 in 1970 to 2.08 in 1983 and to 1.3 in 2001 to 1.08 in 2005
- ▶ It is considered as a country in low-fertility trap.
- ▶ The conception and implementation of pronatalist policies and programs are likely influenced by the ideological position of the government.
- ▶ In 2006, the administration issued its first five-year basic plan in the large-scale project called "Saeromaji 2010" ("Saero"=new, "maji"=rendezvous) whose long-term goal is to cope with the adverse effects of very low fertility and rapid population aging on the society as a whole.
- ▶ Over the first five years of 2006–2010, the plan was supposed to spend a total of 10.5 billion US dollars on the expansion of public childcare facilities, the promotion of parental leaves, and the balance between home and work.
- ▶ However, the new conservative administration, seems to focus more on recovery of the national economy which they believe had lost its vitality over the past decade of 1998–2007. See Figure 1. Desired Family Size, TFR

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India's Population policies

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Desired demographic for the Indian Family Planning program during the period 1962 to 1985.

Year of Statement	Specified Goal	Target year for achieving goal
1962	CBR, 25	1972
1966	CBR, 25	As promptly as possible
1968	CBR, 23	1978-79
1969 (start of 4 th 5-yr Plan)	CBR, 32	1974-75
	CBR, 25	1979-81
1974 (start of 5 th 5-yr Plan)	CBR, 30	1979
	CBR, 25	1984
April 1976 (1 st Plan Period)	CBR, 30	1978-79
	CBR, 25	1983-84
April 1977 (2 nd Plan Period)	CBR, 30	1978-79
	CBR, 25	1983-84
January 1978 (Central Council of Health)	CBR, 30	1982-83
January 1981 (start of 6 th 5-yr Plan)	NRR-1, CBR-21, CDR-9, LEB-64 yrs, CEP-60%	2000
1985 (start of 7 th 5-yr Plan)	NRR-1	By 2006-2011

Desired demographic goals from 1985 to 2011

Year of Statement	Specified Goal	Target year for achieving goal
1985 (start of 7 th 5-yr Plan)	NRR-1	By 2006-2011
	CBR-29.1, CDR-10.4, IMR-90, CEP 42%	By 1990
	Universal immunization	1991
	75 % Antenatal Care	1990
1992 (start of 8 th 5-yr Plan)	CBR-26	1997
		1991-92 1996-97 2006-07
	LEB (Male)	57.7 60.1 66.1
	LEB (Female)	58.7 61.1 67.1
	IMR	78.0 68.0 48.0
	CDR	10.0 8.7 7.4
	CBR	28.9 25.7 21.7
	GFR	130.3 113.0 91.4

Desired demographic goals from 1985 to 2011 Cont...

Year of Statement	Specified Goal	Target year for achieving goal
1997 (start of 9 th 5-yr Plan)	CBR, 23-24	2002
2002 (start of 10 th 5-yr Plan)	CBR- 21	2007
2007 (start of 11 th 5-yr Plan)	TFR-2.1, IMR-28, MMR-1(per 1000 live births)	2012
2012 (start of 12 th 5-yr Plan)	IMR -40% reduction, MMR -55% reduction	2017

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Review of Family Planning Program from 1951-1975

Program Modus Operandi	Period	Main Features	CPR value (beginning and end of the period)	Problems faced
1. Clinic Approach	1951-61	Contraceptive services through selected clinics in cities	0.0 to 0.2	Limited coverage
2. Extension Education Approach low intensity HITTS model	1962-69	House to house visits; listing of all eligible couples; study of KAP; motivating them to accept small family norm, incentives to vasectomy and tubectomy acceptors; sterilization in small camps; strict targets to workers.	0.2 to 7.9	Corruption in the payments of incentive money; false reporting ; and MCH program getting side lined in place of family planning
3. High intensity HITTS Approach	1969-75	Stricter target monitoring from center to states, state to districts and downwards, incentive money raised and graded on the basis of number of children; large scale camps for sterilization vasectomy; Officials of revenue and other departments involved	7.9 to 14.8	Larger fudging of figures at all levels; corruption; family planning coming to be equated to vasectomy; practically no MCH services.

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Review of Family Planning Program from 1976–2011

Program Modus Operandi	Period	Main Features	CPR value (beginning and end of the period)	Problems faced
4. Coercive approach	1976–77	Force applied to get vasectomy cases in different states; compulsory sterilization bills brought in many state legislatures; Incentive money raised ; large camps organized in railway stations and public places.	17.0 to 23.5	CPR rises sharply; Public restlessness on the program; violence in many places; family planning program got a bad name .
5. Recoil and recovery Phase	1977–94	Name changed to family welfare to make it look different but core functions remain the same; pressure on targets reduced; no compulsion; MCH was brought back	23.5 to 45.4	Program collapsed; recovery takes along time; contraceptive need remains; women come forward for tubectomy instead of men for vasectomy.
6. Reproductive and Child Health Approach	1995–	Contraceptive services made a part of RCH; targets removed; CAN approach was introduced; treatment of RTI/STDs added to the program	45.8(1995) 47.2(2004) and 40.4 in 2011	Different states followed different policies; contraceptive services became diffused; all aspects of program suffer a set back. CPR declines

Possible Reasons behind the demographic and developmental differentials

- ▶ India is a vast country, second most populous country in the world and governance is more difficult in India than in Korea.
- ▶ Many of the states in India have much larger populations than Korea.
- ▶ Not only India is a large country but it is also most heterogeneous country in the world in terms of religion, language, culture and personal habits. There are 22 scheduled languages, more than 100 non-scheduled languages and almost all the major religions of the world are well represented in India.
- ▶ Korea has one language and has limited population size and has a presidential form of democracy.
- ▶ India has parliamentary form of democracy with three tiers of governance , the central government , the state governments , the panchayats and nagar palikas (local governments) .
- ▶ Many layers of governance has caused considerable delays in decision making and implementation of many developmental projects.
- ▶ It seems more appropriate to compare India with world average than with any other homogenous and relatively small sized country.

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Thank You



Session2.

**Stability of the Institution of Marriage
in India, Korea and Japan**

Stability of the institution of marriage in India, Korea and Japan.

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The author is thankful to Mr Senthil Selvan, Research Assistant
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1

Breakdown of the institution of marriage in the western world

Four indicators are used

- 1) High proportion living unmarried until age 35.
- 2) High proportion of births to unmarried women.
- 3) Increasing proportion of married women getting divorced within a few years of marriage
- 4) High proportion of children living with single parents

2

Illustrative data from western countries

- ▶ The proportion of women in the age group 30-34 by which time women are expected to have been married but reported to be unmarried in many west European countries and the United States are high. In 2009, it was 48.7% in France, 47.8% in the United Kingdom and 26.3 % in the USA.
- ▶ Even among married women the divorce rates are rising rapidly.
- ▶ In the UK in 2009, 5.8% of the women in the age group 30-34 reported as divorced
- ▶ In USA this figure was 8.0%.
- ▶ Even in 1979, there was approximately one divorce for every two marriages in the United States.
- ▶ The figures comparing the living arrangements of children aged 0-14 in 30 OECD member countries in 2007 found that " The UK has one of the highest rates of family breakdown in the Western world, with just 68.9% of children living with both parents. The proportion of children living with their mother and not their father in the UK is 27.6%, while for those living with only their father is 2.4%.
- ▶ The form and nature of marriage and family life have changed over the past decades in the western societies and this change is expected to continue in the future. Reproduction is getting delinked from marriage and many factors operating simultaneously have contributed to this delinking. "Live-in" arrangements are becoming wide spread and even among legal marriages divorces are becoming wide spread and becoming more and more common.

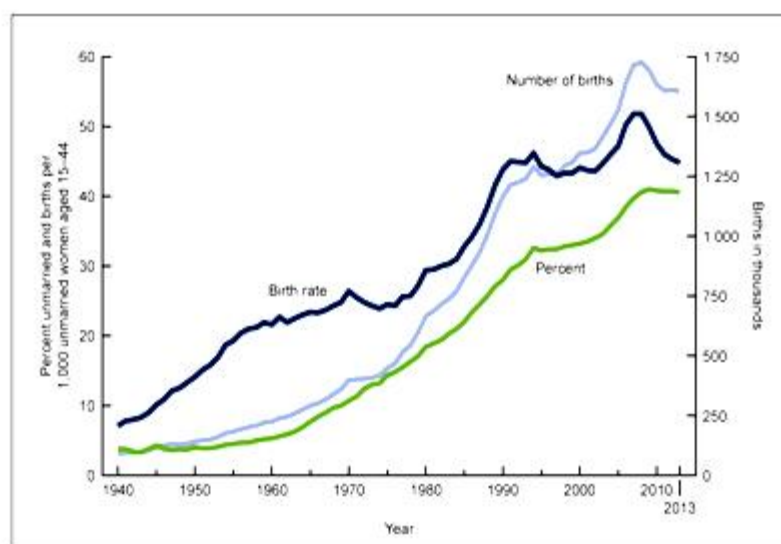
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Non-Marital Fertility

- ▶ In the decade (2001-10) more than 50 % of the births in England occurred to un-married women.
- ▶ The number of babies born to unmarried, cohabiting couples has increased significantly from 41 percent in 2002 to 58 percent between 2006 and 2010
- ▶ In 2007, 7,774 babies were born out of wedlock in South Korea, 1.6 percent of all births while In the United States, nearly 40 percent of babies born out of wedlock.

4

Number, percentage, and rate of births to unmarried women : United States, 1940–2013



Source : CDC/National Vital Statistics System

Table

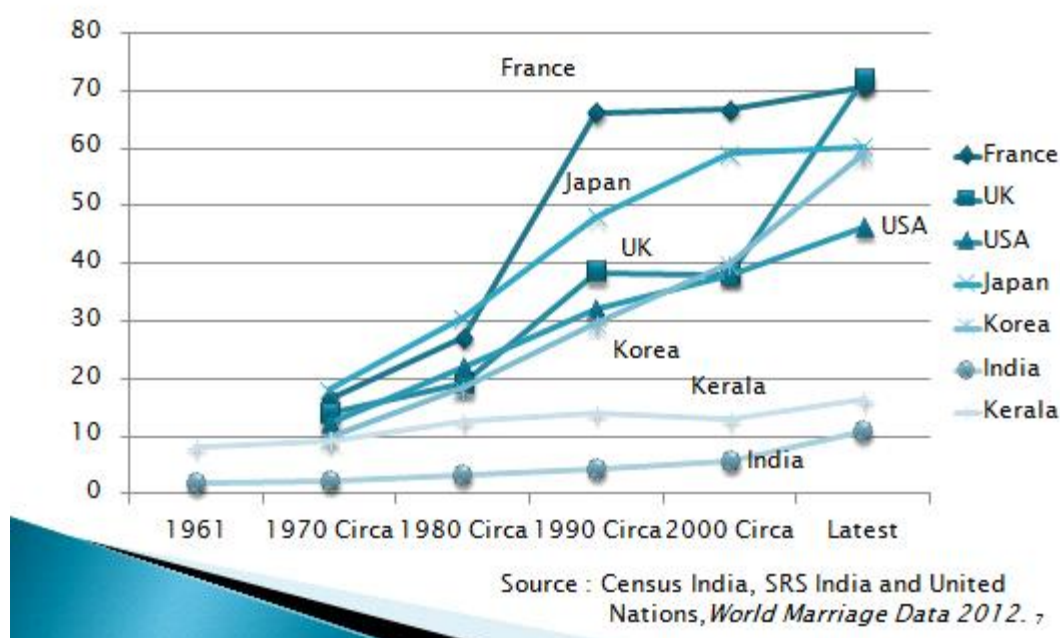
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Percentage of women single in ages 25–29 and 30 and 34 in selected countries

Percentage of women single in 25 - 29						
	1961	1970 Circa	1980 Circa	1990 Circa	2000 Circa	Latest
Western Developed Countries						
France		16.50	27.20	66.20	66.80	70.8
UK		13.90	19.20	38.40	38.10	71.9
USA		12.20	22.00	32.00	38.10	46.3
Asian Countries						
Japan		18.10	30.60	48.20	59.10	60.3
Korea		9.70	18.40	29.60	40.10	59.10
India	1.89	2.29	3.26	4.18	5.65	10.93
Indian State						
Kerala	7.98	9.34	12.51	13.94	12.97	16.35

6

Percentage of women single in ages 25–29 in selected countries

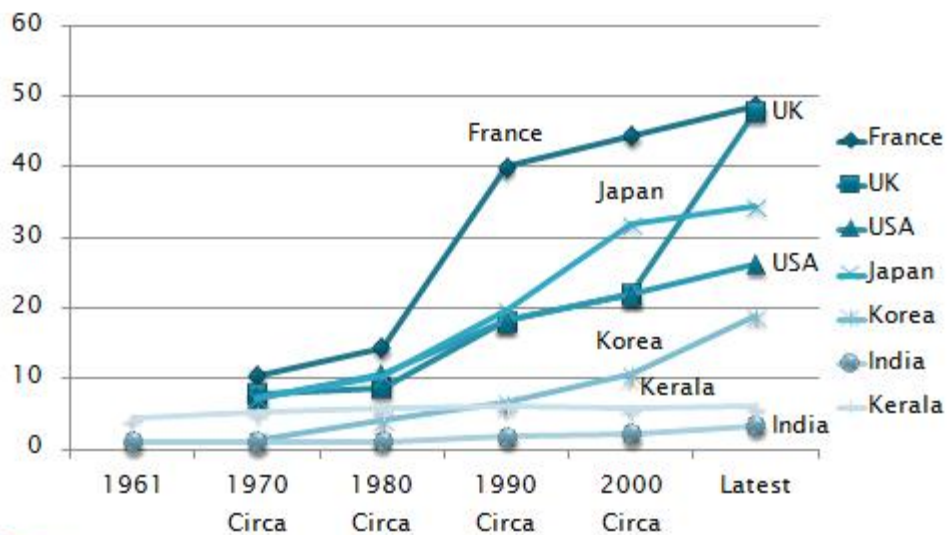


Percentage of women single in ages 25–29 and 30 and 34 in selected countries

Percentage of women single in 30 – 34						
	1961	1970 Circa	1980 Circa	1990 Circa	2000 Circa	Latest
Western Developed Countries						
France		10.5	14.4	40.0	44.5	48.7
UK		7.8	8.8	18.2	21.9	47.8
USA		7.4	10.8	18.2	21.9	26.3
Asian Countries						
Japan		7.2	10.4	19.7	32.0	34.5
Korea		1.40	4.20	6.70	10.70	19.00
India	1.04	1.02	1.17	1.77	2.19	3.42
Indian State						
Kerala	4.50	5.27	5.79	6.20	5.75	6.05

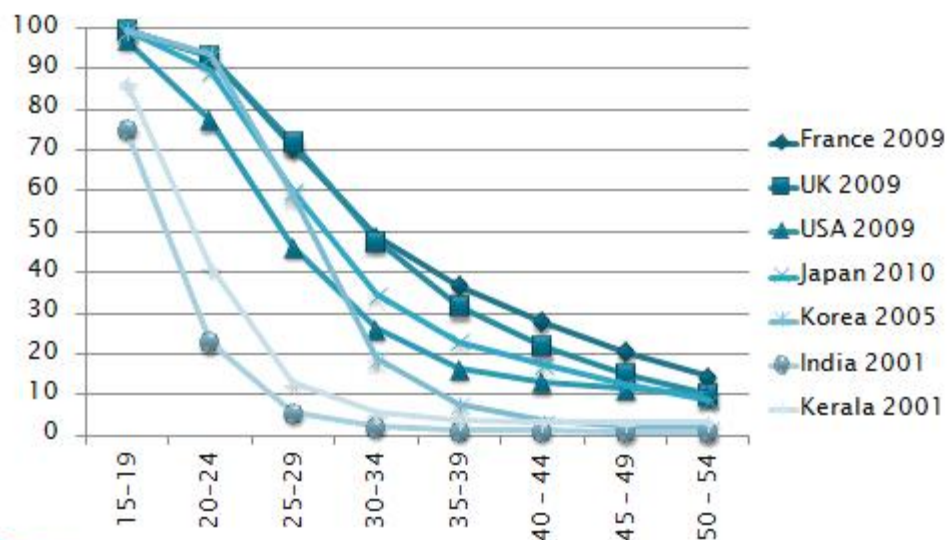
Source : Census India, SRS India and United Nations, *World Marriage Data 2012*.

Percentage of women unmarried in ages 30 – 34 in selected countries



Source : Census India, SRS India and United Nations, *World Marriage Data 2012*. 9

Charts on percentages of women unmarried



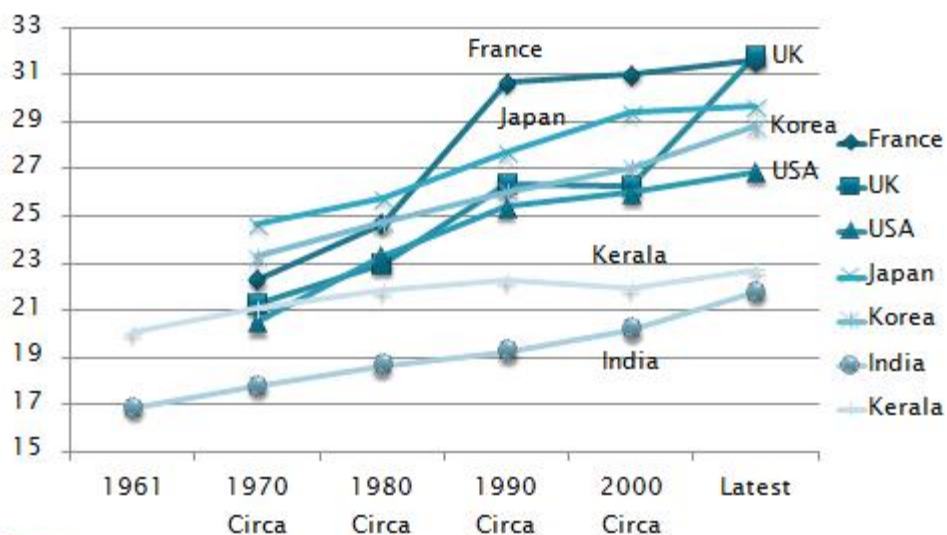
Source : Census India, SRS India and United Nations, *World Marriage Data 2012*. 10

Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) in selected countries

	1961	1970 Circa	1980 Circa	1990 Circa	2000 Circa	Latest
Western Developed Countries						
France	NA	22.3	24.7	30.7	31	31.6
UK	NA	21.3	23	26.4	26.3	31.8
USA	NA	20.5	23.3	25.4	26	26.9
Asian Countries						
Japan	NA	24.7	25.8	27.7	29.4	29.7
Korea	NA	23.28	24.74	26.06	27.07	28.82
India	16.84	17.76	18.66	19.26	20.20	21.75
Indian State						
Kerala	20.05	21.07	21.84	22.27	21.96	22.74

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Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) in selected countries



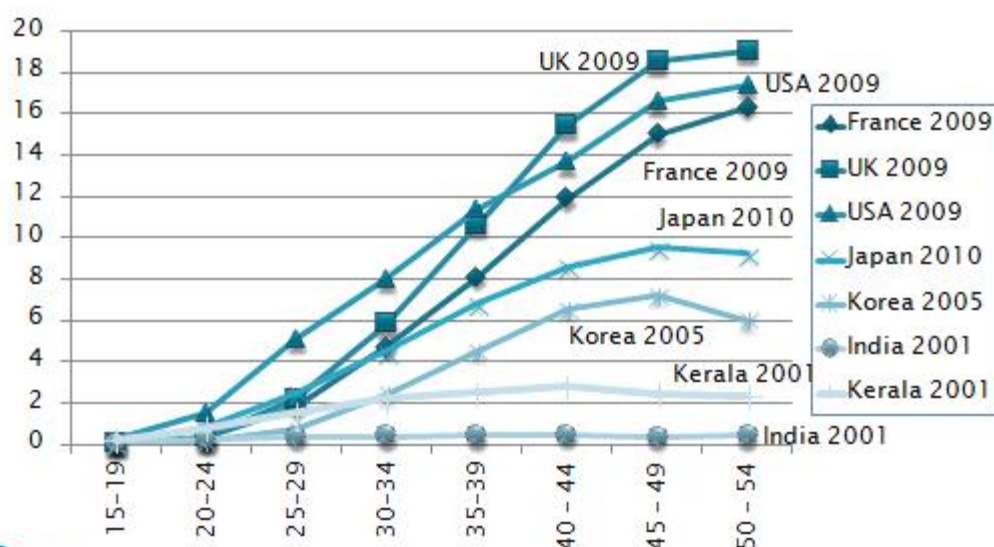
12

Proportion of women divorced in different ages

	Western Developed Countries			Asian Countries		
	France 2009	UK 2009	USA 2009	Japan 2010	Korea 2005	India 2001
15-19	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0	0.06
20-24	0.30	0.30	1.50	0.80	0.1	0.20
25-29	1.80	2.20	5.10	2.50	0.7	0.32
30-34	4.70	5.80	8.00	4.50	2.4	0.38
35-39	8.10	10.60	11.40	6.80	4.5	0.39
40-44	11.90	15.40	13.70	8.60	6.5	0.43
45-49	15.00	18.50	16.60	9.50	7.2	0.38
50-54	16.30	19.00	17.40	9.20	6	0.41

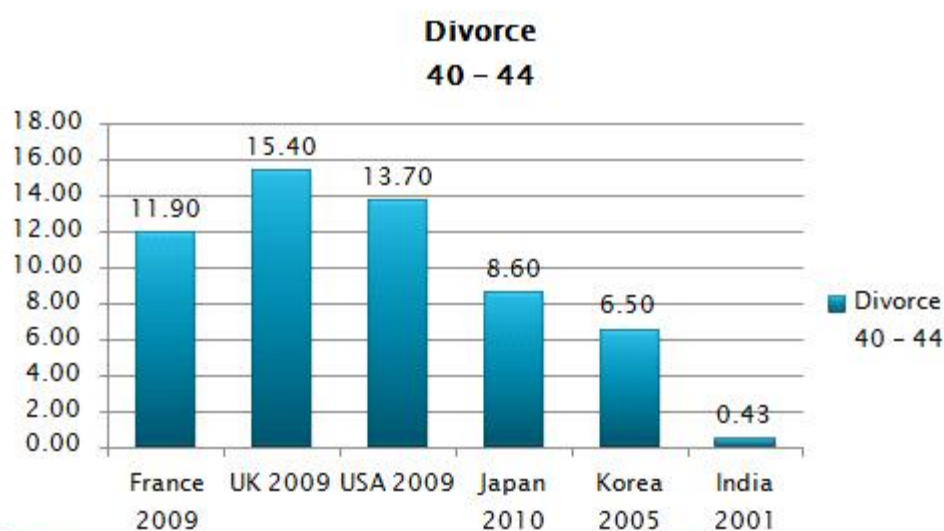
Source : Census India, SRS India and United Nations, *World Marriage Data 2012*. 13

Charts on proportion of women divorced in different ages



14

Proportion of women divorced to women married in ages 40-44



Source : Census India, SRS India and United Nations, *World Marriage Data 2012*.

15

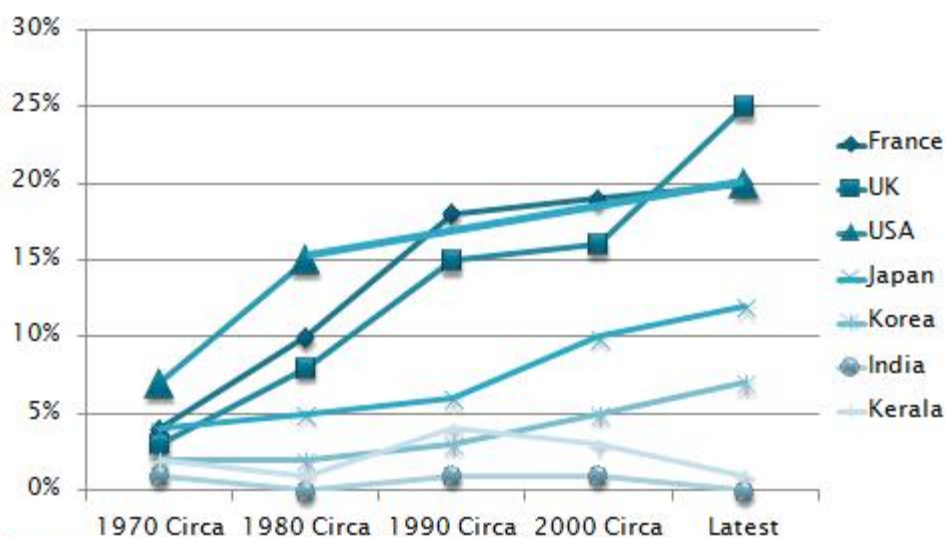
Ratio of divorced women to married women in Age group of 40 - 44

	1970 Circa	1980 Circa	1990 Circa	2000 Circa	Latest
Western Developed Countries					
France	4%	10%	18%	19%	20%
UK	3%	8%	15%	16%	25%
USA	7%	15%			20%
Asian Countries					
Japan	4%	5%	6%	10%	12%
Korea	2%	2%	3%	5%	7%
India	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Indian State					
Kerala	2%	1%	4%	3%	1%

Source : Census India, SRS India and United Nations, *World Marriage Data 2012*.

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Ratio of divorced women to married women in Age group of 40 – 44



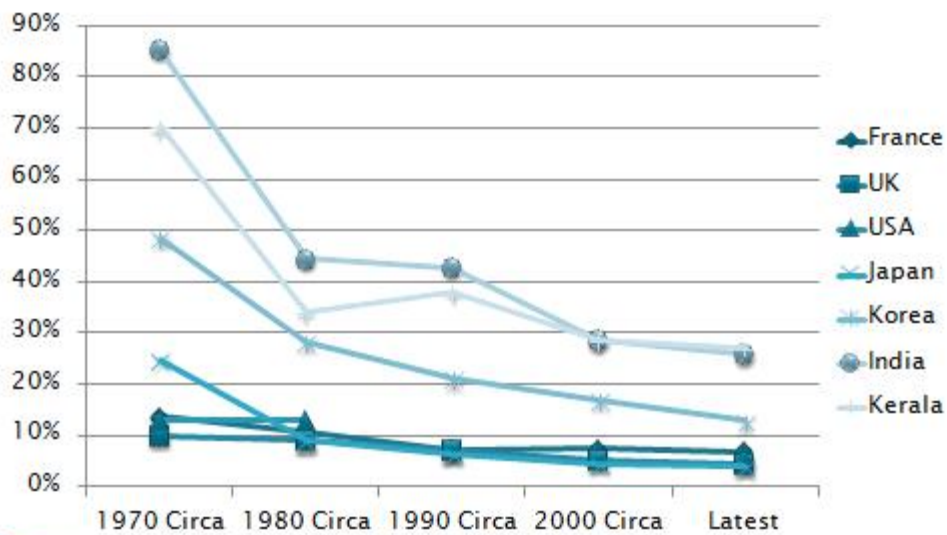
Source : Census India, SRS India and United Nations, *World Marriage Data 2012*. 17

Ratio of widowed women to married women in Age group of 50 – 54

	1970 Circa	1980 Circa	1990 Circa	2000 Circa	Latest
Western Developed Countries					
France	14%	11%	7%	7%	7%
UK	10%	9%	7%	5%	4%
USA	13%	13%	NA	NA	6%
Asian Countries					
Japan	25%	9%	6%	5%	4%
Korea	49%	28%	21%	17%	13%
India	85%	44%	43%	29%	26%
Indian State					
Kerala	70%	34%	38%	29%	27%

Source : Census India, SRS India and United Nations, *World Marriage Data 2012*. 18

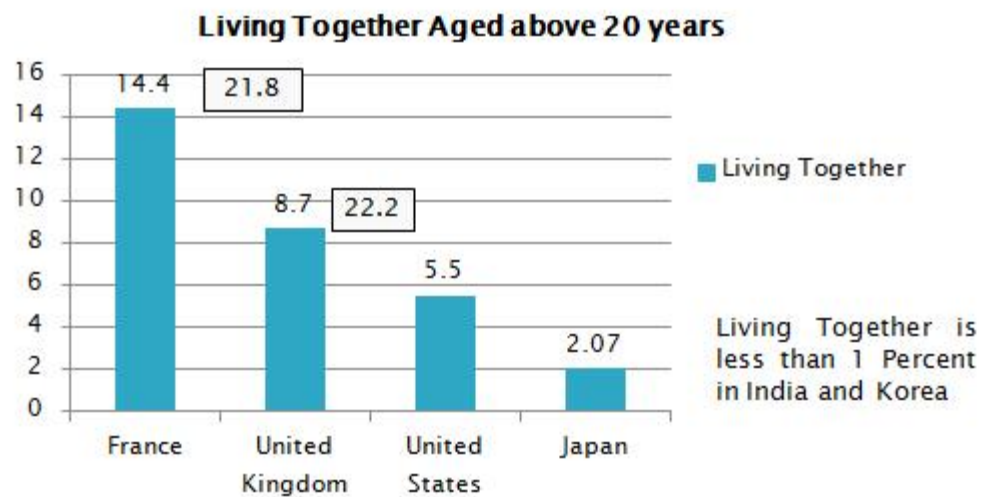
Charts on the W/M



Source : Census India, SRS India and United Nations, *World Marriage Data 2012*.

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Data on live in arrangements



Values in Box are living together in age group of 20 - 34

Source : The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

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Odds Ratios of women being in married state

Background Characteristics		India	
		Coeff	Odds Ratio
Type of place of residence	Rural		
	Urban	-0.401	.670***
Age of Women	Current Age	0.407	1.503***
Religion and Caste	Christians		
	Muslims	0.601	1.823***
	Other Religions	0.295	1.343***
	Hindu – SC	0.983	2.674***
	Hindu – ST	0.7	2.014***
	Hindu – OBC	1.078	2.937***
	Hindu – Others	0.733	2.082***

Source : National Family Health Survey – 3, India

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Odds Ratios of women being in married state

Educational level of women	Illiterates		
	Primary	-0.587	.556***
	Secondary	-1.409	.244***
	Higher	-2.819	.060***
Wealth index	Poorest		
	Poorer	-0.014	.986***
	Middle	-0.177	.837***
	Richer	-0.234	.791***
	Richest	-0.398	.672***
State	All Other States		
	Bihar	0.454	1.574***
	Kerala	-0.168	.846***
	Tamilnadu	-0.594	.552***
	Uttar Pradesh	0.041	1.042***
Constant		-7.263	0.001

Source : National Family Health Survey – 3, India

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Conclusions

- ▶ The institution of marriage is relatively more stable in India, Japan and Korea than in the western societies.
- ▶ Most of the women in these three countries get married before 35.
- ▶ The ratio of divorced to married women continues to remain low in all ages
- ▶ The ratio of widows to married women is higher in these three countries than in the west and is increasing.
- ▶ However age at marriage for women is rising in these three countries but women do get married even though at a later age.
- ▶ There seems to be an Asian cultural element that is sustaining the institution of marriage

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Conclusions-contd

- ▶ In India most of the marriages are arranged by the parents and sometimes love-cum- arranged and take place within the same caste . Marriages outside the caste and religion are still very rare. This is the main reason for the stability of the marriages .
- ▶ Indians spend a lot of money, many times their life' savings on their children's marriage. There is thus an additional economic responsibility to ensure that the marriage works.
- ▶ In Korea and many Asian countries patriarchy is still a dominant value irrespective of economic development and this this has contributed indirectly to the stability of the institution of marriage.
- ▶ In Asian countries, in general, while men and women generally consider marriage as a long term project for raising children, In western societies , it is considered as a short term project mainly undertaken for individual's pleasure and development.

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THANK YOU

