

人口 및 發展에 관한
아시아·태평양地域國家의 行動綱領

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롬보에서 開 催 된 第 3次 아시아·태평양 地
域 人 口 會 議 에서 採 擇 된 決 議 案 임.

目 次

- 要 約 / 5
 - 背 景 / 6
 - 前 文 / 8
 - 原則 및 目的 / 9
 - 勸 告 文 / 11
- I. 아시아·태평양 地域 國家들에게 / 11
- 1. 人口 및 開發政策 / 11
 - 2. 人口成長 展望 및 長期目標 / 11
 - 3. 出産力 및 家族計劃 / 12
 - 4. 死亡力 및 罹患力 / 13
 - 5. 都市化 / 13
 - 6. 人口移動 / 13
 - 7. 女性의 地位와 役割 / 14
 - 8. 어린이와 靑少年 / 14
 - 9. 老人 問題 / 15
 - 10. 人口統計資料調查 및 情報 / 15
 - 11. 訓練 및 人力開發 / 15
 - 12. 地域社會의 參與 / 16
 - 13. 民間部門 및 非政府組織(NGO)의 役割 / 16
 - 14. 人口事業을 위한 技術協力 / 16
- II. 國際 機構 들에게 / 17
- 15. 地域內 機構 / 17
 - 16. ESCAP 事務局 / 17
 - 17. 其他 유엔機構 및 專門機構 / 17
- III. 支援國政府 들에게 / 17
- 附錄 / 35

行 動 綱 領

要 約

유엔인구활동基金(UNFPA)의 財政的 支援을 받아 아시아·태평양 地域 經濟 社會委員會(ESCAP)가 開催한 第3次 아시아·태평양 地域 人口會議는 人口 및 開發에 관한 行動綱領을 採擇한 바 있다.

다음의 諸 勸告事項은 아시아·태평양 地域에서 提起되고 있는 懸案問題들에 대한 主要한 勸告事項들이다.

1. 各國은 人口成長에 대한 國家의 長期目標의 達成 및 國民生活의 質的 向上을 위한 國家的인 人口政策 및 綜合的事業計劃과 이의 效率的인 遂行에 優先權을 줄 것.
2. 人口事業과 기타 關聯된 經濟的, 社會的 開發事業의 統合을 早速히 이룩할 것.
3. 2000년까지 또는, 可能한 限 早速히 出產代置水準에 到達하도록 出產力과 死亡力을 떨어뜨릴 것.
4. 위의 目的達成을 위해서 可能하면 모든 夫婦들에게 1985년까지는 家族計劃情報, 教育 및 「서어비스」를 충분히 提供하여 이들이 願하는 數의 子女를 가질 수 있도록 할 것.
5. 死亡力이 높은 나라들은 最小한 平均 55歲를 살 수 있도록 努力하고 嬰兒 死亡率을 1980 年代末까지는 1,000名當 100名 이하로 떨어뜨리도록 할 것.
6. 農村地域에 사는 사람들의 教育, 雇傭, 保健 및 營養에 대한 最小한의 欲求를 충족시킬 수 있는 開發事業을 포함하는 綜合的인 國家的 都市化政策을 樹立하고 推進하여 이들의 移住에 대한 壓力을 極小化 할 것.
7. 女性들로 하여금 社會開發에 충분히 參與할 수 있도록 하고, 教育, 訓練 및 雇傭에 있어서 公平한 機會를 女性들에게 提供하기 위한 國家的 政策과 事業을 推進하므로써 開發에서 오는 惠澤을 받을 수 있게 할 것.
8. 靑少年의 獨特한 欲求와 늘어나는 老人層에 대한 福祉에 더 많은 關心을 기울일 것.

9. 人口와 其他의 開發政策 및 事業의 統合을 容易하게하는 研究資料蒐集 및 人力開發事業을 強化할 것.
10. 地方에서의 指導力의 重要性和 都市 및 農村地域 脆弱地帶에 居住하는 사람들에게까지 事業을 擴張시킬 必要性을 認識하고 人口事業의 모든 側面에 이들을 動員하여 地域社會가 완전히 參與하도록 誘導할 것.
11. 人口事業의 發展을 돕는 非政府組織의 活動을 強化하고, 이들에 대한 支援을 늘릴 것.
12. 새로운 避妊技術을 開發하고 그 質을 向上시키기 위한 研究를 繼續할 것.
13. 이러한 目標의 達成은 各國의 政府들에게 1次的인 責任이 있다는 것을 認識할 것.
14. 緊急히 要請되고 있는 事項은 아시아 및 태평양地域의 人口活動을 國際的 專擔機構 특히 UNFPA 및 非政府的 專擔機構와, 그리고 雙務的인 事業을 통하여 支援國家들이 이들 ESCAP 國家들에게 價値있고 必要不可缺한 財政的 支援 및 技術的 支援을 확충하는 것이며, ESCAP은 아시아·태평양地域 國家들의 人口目標를 達成하기 위하여 이들 國家들에게 더 많은 技術的 支援을 取하는 일이다.

背 景

ESCAP會員國 및 準會員國들이「스리랑카」의「콜롬보」에서 1982. 9. 20-29에 第3次 아시아·태평양地域 人口會議次 모였다. 이 會議는 1974年「부카레스트」에서 決定한 世界 人口計劃의 勸告事項을 實踐하고 있는 域內各國이 提示한 事業 進行過程을 檢討하고 향후 取해야 할 措置를 講究했다.

이 過程에서 이들 地域의 人口現況과 展望이 考慮되었다. 곧, 人口와 開發戰略의 統合, 都市化, 國內 및 國際의 人口移動, 基本的인 經濟 및 社會的 欲求의 충족과 人口目標의 合一點 摸索, 統合된 家族計劃, 保健 및 福祉事業의 評價 등 이다.

이 會議는 會員諸國이 看破한 諸問題와 結論을 會議報告書에 要約 收錄하였다. 또한 이들 地域의 모든 國家들과 其他의 國家들, 그리고 國際的 專擔機構들에게 보내는 “人口 및 發展에 關한 아시아·태평양 地域國家의 行動綱領”을 發表했다.

이 討議들은 아시아·태평양地域의 人口現況의 脈絡에서 이루어졌다. 人口學的으로 이 地域은 세계에서 가장 龐大하고 多樣하다. 이들 ESCAP 會員 및 準會員國들은 적게는 3,000名에서부터 많게는 10億을 넘는 人口를 갖고 있기도 하다. 이들 國家들은 環狀의 섬들과 群島, 그리고 거대한 땅덩어리에서 살고 있다. 이들 39個 會員國의 人口를 합하면 全世界人口의 56%에 達할 뿐만 아니라 人口成長率이 세계에서 가장 높기 때문에, 이 地域의 人口學的趨勢와 發展은 凡世界的趨勢와 展望에 대단히 重要할 것이다.

또한 이 地域人口의 90%以上이 低開發 또는 開發途上으로 分類되는 國家들에 살고 있다. 이들 나라에 살고있는 大多數의 사람들에게서 時急한 問題는 極甚한 貧困과 不適切한 住居環境, 貧弱한 衛生施設, 營養失調, 傳染病 및 早期死亡, 失業 또는 不完全 雇傭, 그리고 어떤 本質的인 面에서 이들의 生活을 改善할 수 있는 展望이 없는 것과 같은 것들이다. 앞으로 몇年동안의 이들 地域國家들의 至上의 課題는 早速한 社會 經濟的 開發과 人口成長率을 떨어뜨리는 것이다.

이 地域의 典型的인 人口學的 面貌는 이러한 目標를 達成하려는 政策樹立에 影響을 준다.

가장 큰 問題는 都市人口가 차지하는 比率이 漸次로 增加하고 있다는 點이다. 이러한 爆發的인 都市의 成長은 都市部門의 開發에 非常한 關心을 기울일 것을 要求한다. 그럼에도 불구하고 農村部門은 여전히 이 地域 全體 人口에서 많은 比率을 차지하고 있다. 그리고 이러한 狀況은 당분간 繼續될 것이다. 이것은 開發途上에 있는 ESCAP 會員國들의 社會·經濟的變革이 대체로 農村地域의 開發에 달려 있다는 점과, 人口政策과 人口目標들이 統合的인 農村開發戰略에서 決定的인 要素가 된다는 것을 含蓄하고 있다.

急激한 人口成長이 가져다 주는 重要한 人口學的 結果는 젊은 年齡層의 人口가 대단히 많아진다는 것이다. 急激한 人口成長率을 經驗하고 있는 대부분의 나라들에서 人口의 50%以上이 20歲以下이다. 이와같이 젊은층과 被扶養年齡層에 人口가 集中되는 것은 社會的, 經濟的, 人口學的 側面에서 重要한 意義를 갖는다.

왜냐하면 이들 國家들 가운데 특히 작은섬(島) 나라들은 人口規模때문에 經濟的으로, 社會的으로, 環境的으로, 그리고 심지어는 人口學的으로 脆弱性을 지니고 있기 때문이다. 그러므로 이들 섬나라의 人口學的 및 文化的 生存能力을 保護하기 위해서 특별한 關心이 要請되고 있다. 이것은 海外移住에 依存하고 있는 이들 작은섬 나라들의 경우에서 특히 그러하다.

아시아·태평양地域의 國民大多數는 人口問題를 認識하고 人口政策을 받아들

이며 家族計劃事業을 推進하고 있는 나라들에 살고 있다. 家族計劃事業 推進에서 놀라운 進歩를 보이고 있지만 現在의 出産力水準과 出産力 目標사이에는 상당한 거리가 있다. 그렇기 때문에 家族의 規模와 出産力을 變動시키기 위한 努力이 傾注되어야만 한다. 그리고 家族計劃事業은 各 家族들이 바라는 數의 子女와 터울을 達成하도록 돕기 위해서 擴大되고 強化되어야 한다.

出産行態의 變動은 전반적인 社會·經濟的 變動過程의 統合部分으로서 拾中八九 일어난다는 것은 여러 國家들이 經驗한 바였다. 그렇기 때문에 人口政策은 食糧不足과 營養失調의 一掃, 보다 많은 사람이 職業을 갖게하고, 보다 나은 住居地와 教育的 便益의 提供, 그리고 資源과 所得의 分配에서의 隔差를 줄이는 것과 같은 것을 目標로 하는 全般的인 社會·經濟的 開發을 圖謀하는 計劃과 統合되어야 한다.

現在의 人口狀態와 成長의 力學關係는 開發途上에 있는 이 地域國家들이 人口 및 關聯된 開發問題에 統合的인 接近을 採擇하는 것과 이 統合接近을 各國의 特殊한 條件에 따라서 今世期 남은 期間동안 활발하게 推進할 것이 至上的 課題가 된다.

前 文

第3次 아시아·태평양地域 人口會議은 「스리랑카」의 「콜롬보」에서 1982. 9. 20-29에 開催되었다. 이 會議에서는 1974年 「부카레스트」에서 決定한 世界人口行動計劃의 目標를 達成해 가고 그 勸告事項을 實踐하는데서 아시아·태평양 地域 政府들이 이룩한 進展事項을 檢討하였다. 그리고 이 會議의 主題인 “人口와 關聯된 開發問題의 統合的인 接近方案”이 本格的으로 摸索되었다.

社會經濟的 開發을 서두르고 있는 아시아·태평양地域 國家들이 이룩한 努力과 이들 國家들이 人口問題를 取扱하고 있는 自國의 事業을 體系的으로 組織하고 推進하는데서 보여준 指導力을 喚起했고,

「부카레스트」會議 이후에 人口 및 開發部門에서 특히 政策樹立者, 計劃立案者, 行政家, 調查研究者들 사이에서 持續의이고 끈질긴 關心을 불러일으키기 위해서 地域的 및 凡世界的 水準에서 막대한 努力들이 있었던 것을 認識하고, 그리고 특히 人口와 開發에 관한 「콜롬보」會議의 目的과 目標 및 北京國會委員團의 憲章, 1977年 1次 診療에 대한 「알마타」 憲章, 1980年의 人口와 都市의 未來에 대한 「로마」 憲章 등을 喚起했고,

支援國들, 유엔機構들 특히 UNFPA, 世界銀行 그리고 아시아·태평양地域의 人口事業을 財政的, 技術的으로 支援하고 있는 非政府的 機構들의 重要性 및 貢獻을 더 깊이 認識하고,

ESCAP 會員 및 準會員國들이 社會經濟的, 政治的, 宗教 및 文化的 條件들이 多樣함에도 불구하고, 人口 및 開發에 관한 어떤 共通의 關心事를 가지고 있다는 것을 留意하고,

經濟와 社會的 發展을 達成하는 데에 平和의 重要性을 喚起했고, 人口, 貧困, 保健, 營養 등 諸問題의 解決과 이들 國家 國民들의 社會的 經濟的 福祉向上을 活性化 시키기 위해서는 아시아·태평양地域의 國家들이 서로 密接한 協同과 共同研究가 必要함을 再確認하면서 이 行動綱領을 採擇하였다.

原則 및 目的

人口 및 開發에 대한 아시아·태평양地域 國家의 行動綱領은 다음의 原則과 目的에 立脚하고 있다.

原 則

1. 人口 및 開發은 서로 關聯되어 있다. 人口變數는 開發變數에 影響을 주며, 또한 開發變數에 의해서 影響을 받는다.
2. 人口 및 開發의 問題는 國家에 따라서 多樣하고, 이 問題의 解決은 各國의 獨特한 要求와 必要의 脈絡에서 찾아져야 한다.
3. 各國의 人口政策은 人口問題와 國家的 開發의 脈絡에서 人口의 活動과 事業에 대한 國家的 認識에 따라서 形成되어져야 한다.
4. 人口 및 關聯된 開發政策, 計劃, 事業등의 組織化와 推進은 분명히 各國의 讓渡할 수 없는 權利이며, 國家的 內政의 決定權內에 속한다.
5. 人口事業과 開發活動이 效率의 이고 成功의 이려면 地域社會의 價値와 欲求(Local Value and Need)에 敏感해야만 한다. 이러한 價値와 欲求가 모든 水準에서 意思決定過程에 직접적으로 影響을 주도록 해야 한다. 그리고 地域社會의 完全한 參與를 保障해야하고 非政府組織에 關心을 기울여야 한다.

6. 人口 및 그와 關聯된 開發問題를 解決하려는 努力들은 各國自身에 의해서 一次的으로 傾注되어야 한다. 한편 財政的 技術的 側面에서의 國際支援은 그러한 努力들을 刺戟하고 북돋우는데 도움이 될 것이다.

目 的

1. 人口, 資源 및 開發에 統合的이고 均衡잡힌 接近을 採擇하도록 各國 政府들을 激勵함으로써 아시아·태평양地域 國民들의 生活水準을 더욱 더 높이기 위하여,
2. 現在와 未來의 人口變動과 人口와 開發사이의 相互關係에 대한 올바른 認識을 促進시키고 強化하기 위하여,
3. 資料 및 情報의 蒐集, 調査, 分析, 普及 및 利用과 統合的인 人口와 開發政策, 計劃, 事業의 具體的樹立, 推進 및 評價등에 必要한 적절히 訓練된 幹部要員을 養成하는 下部機構의 開發을 促進시키기 위하여,
4. ESCAP會員國과 準會員國들 사이에서 人口 및 開發에 대한 經驗과 知識을 더 많이, 그리고 持續的인 交換을 통한 相互協同과 共同研究를 促進시키기 위하여,
5. 國內的 資源의 效率的인 動員을 促進하고, 이 地域의 人口 및 開發分野에서의 活動과 事業을 持續시킴과 아울러 그것들을 支援하기 위한 外部의 財政的 技術的 支援의 擴大와 繼續性を 確固히 하기 위하여,
6. 무엇보다도 出産力과 死亡力을 急激히 떨어뜨리는 綜合的인 人口事業의 推進을 鞏固히 하기 위하여,

勸告文

I. 아시아·태평양 地域 國家들에게

1. 人口 및 開發政策

- 1.1 人口 및 이와 關聯된 經濟, 社會開發事業에 관한 限 統合的 接近이 開發 되어야 하고 그것을 追究해야 한다.
- 1.2 特定 年齡集團에 있는 人口數의 變動이 가져오는 社會·經濟的 結果와 教育, 雇傭, 食糧 및 營養, 住民 및 保健 그리고 福祉事業과 같은 분야의 전체적인 量의 增加에 對應하기 위한 具體的 政策의 必要性에 대한 認識을 높이기 위한 努力이 있어야 한다.
- 1.3 上位의 人口擔當機關은 人口政策과 事業에 關聯된 社會的 經濟的 開發政策을 統合化하는 責任을 가진 開發企劃機構內에 設置되어야 한다.
- 1.4 人口事業 遂行을 위한 組織의 設立은 政府의 政治的 行政的 機構內에서 適切한 位置를 賦與받으므로써 政府의 모든 水準에서 實感토록하여 1次的인 關心의 對象이 되도록 各國은 努力하여야 한다.
- 1.5 人口活動을 政策立案者, 議會議員들, 地域社會 指導者들이 잘 알게 하고, 이들을 人口活動에 參與시키기 위한 努力들이 傾注되어야 한다.
- 1.6 統合的 人口政策과 事業을 組織的으로 그리고 定期的으로 評價를 할 수 있도록 效率的인 監督體系를 樹立해야 한다.
- 1.7 國家的 計劃은 優先的으로 人口成長率을 鈍化시키기 위한 經濟的 社會的 與件을 造成한다는 見地에서 사람들의 多子女에 대한 必要性을 激減시키는 結果를 가져오는 國家的 事業計劃을 樹立해야 한다.
- 1.8 特히 海外移住가 많은 작은 섬(島)나라들은 자기 나라들의 人口學的 文化的 生存能力을 維持할 수 있도록 社會的 經濟的 및 人口學的 政策을 樹立하여야 한다.

2. 人口成長 展望 및 長期目標

- 2.1 各國은 出産力과 死亡率을 鈍化시키기 위한 人口 및 開發事業을 推進함에

있어 주어진 既存의 事業目標과 長期目標을 再檢討하고 修正補完해야 한다. 그래서 可能한 限 早速히 낮은 水準의 人口成長에 到達하고 西紀 2000년까지는 出産의 代置水準에 到達하도록 해야 한다.

2.2 이 目的을 指向하여 各國은 可能하면 1985년까지는 家族計劃을 效果的으로 實踐하는데 必要한 情報, 教育 및 手段을 渴求하는 모든 夫婦들과 個人에게 그리고, 이들의 文化的 價値와 宗教的 信念에 따라서 便利하고 쉽게 接近할 수 있도록 保障해야 한다.

3. 出産力과 家族計劃

3.1 夫婦들이 願하는 數의 子女를 가질 수 있도록 돕기 위하여 家族計劃事業은 다음 事項들을 考慮하여 強化되어야 한다.

(1) 地域人口 및 地域機構들의 家族計劃 情報 및 事業의 計劃, 財政確保, 執行에의 自發的인 參與,

(2) 家族計劃 事業이 地域的 價値와 個人들의 欲求에 보다 더 敏感하고 彈力性이 있도록 하기 위한 事業擔當者의 再教育,

(3) 潜在的인 對象者에게 持續的으로 家族計劃事業 및 情報를 쉽게 接하고 便利하게 使用할 수 있게 함으로써.

3.2 地域社會條件에 따라서 家族計劃事業은 保健 및 營養, 教育, 農村開發, 女子와 靑少年에 關聯된 事業과 連結되어야 한다.

3.3 家族計劃事業은 夫婦들이 自由스럽게 選擇할 수 있도록 多樣한 方法을 開發하는 것이 不可避하다.

3.4 特히 文盲率이 높은 나라들은 家族計劃의 價値 및 家族計劃이 生活의 質的 向上에 結定的인 役割을 한다는데 대하여 凡國民的인 次元에서 사람들을 教育하고 動機를 賦與하는데 強調點을 두어야 한다.

3.5 既存의 避妊方法을 改善하고 새로운 技術開發 및 試驗하는 研究에 대한 支援이 根本的으로 많아져야 한다.

3.6 不妊 治療를 위해 適切하고 容易한 施設이 國家的인 家族計劃事業에 包含되어야 한다.

3.7 아직 平均結婚年齡이 대단히 낮은 나라들에서는 女子의 平均結婚 年齡을

20歲以上の水準으로 높도록 努力을 해야 한다.

4. 死亡力과 罹患力

- 4.1 死亡力이 여전히 높은 나라들은 平均 壽命이 最小한 55歲가 되도록 努力해야하고, 嬰兒死亡率은 1980年代 末까지는 1,000名當 100名 未滿이 되도록 努力해야 한다.
- 4.2 이들 死亡率의 鈍化가 낮은 나라들은 더 빠른 減少를 위한 適切한 措置를 取하고 施行하기 위하여 어떤 要因들 때문에 이러한 緩慢한 鈍化가 나타나는지를 分析·檢討해야만 한다.
- 4.3 各國은 골고루 配分되고 便益을 提供해주는 保健診療事業을 效率的으로 展開하기 위해 人口 및 保健政策의 成案 및 執行에 基礎가 될 수 있는 自國內의 低死亡水準 階層에 대한 分析, 評價結果를 活用해야 한다.

5. 都市化

- 5.1 各國은 首位圈都市 또는 大都市로 人口를 集中시키는 要因을 解消하는 綜合的인 國家都市化政策을 具體的으로 組織化하고 推進함과 아울러 中小都市를 發展시키고 農村을 開發하여야 한다.
- 5.2 各國은 直接的으로 都市化 趨勢에 대하여 그리고 全般的인 開發目標에 맞는 類型을 만드는데에, 또 各己 다른 地域들이 均衡 있게 開發될 수 있도록 하기위한 努力을 傾注하여야 한다.

6. 人口移動

國內 移動

- 6.1 各國은 人口移動과 開發要因들 사이의 內的 關聯性 그리고 福祉次元에서 移出地 및 移入地域의 人口移動의 影響에 대한 研究를 하도록 助長해야 한다.
- 6.2 사람들의 願치 않는 移住를 極小化하기 위하여 適正의 雇傭機會의 提供, 教育施設 擴充, 保健 및 其他 支援施設 事業을 擴充시켜 사람들의 欲求를 滿足시키도록 努力해야 한다.

國際 移動

- 6.3 各國은 專門人과 技能人들의 流出을 막거나 이에 대비하는 國內的, 國際的

政策을 組織的으로 樹立해야 한다. 獎勵事業은 送金되어오는 流動資本을 開發投資로 誘導할 수 있도록 하여야 한다

6.4 各國은 移住者가 移民受容國의 勞動市場에서 均等한 機會를 保障받고 社會福祉서비스를 適切히 使用할 수 있게되고 유엔의 勸告를 따를 수 있는 人權이 保障될 수 있도록 努力해야 한다.

7. 女性의 地位와 役割

7.1 各國은 女性 특히 農村地域에 있는 女性을 위한 教育과 訓練에 대한 綜合的인 事業履行을 促進해야 하고, 開發의 政治經濟, 社會 그리고 文化的 側面들의 모든 水準에서 女性들이 能動的인 參與를 할 수 있도록 均等한 機會를 賦與해야 한다. 그리고 家庭에서의 女性들의 役割을 돕고 向上시켜야 한다.

7.2 各國의 政府들은 女性들에게 教育, 訓練, 雇傭 및 昇進의 均等한 機會를 保障하는 方向에서 國家의 政策事業을 採擇 遂行해야 한다.

7.3 各國은 女性들이 願치않는 妊娠의 威脅으로부터 自身들을 保護할 수 있는 措置를 取해야 한다.

7.4 다른方面에서와 같이 營養, 保健에서 性別에 따라서 差別取扱할 可能性이 있는 나라들에서는 그 問題狀況이 研究되어야 하고, 適切한 教程方案을 찾기 위한 段階的인 措置를 하여야 한다.

7.5 避妊과 不妊施術 受容에서 보이는 性別에 따른 不均衡을 研究하고 그 因인을 찾는 研究를 段階的으로 해야하며, 보다 衡平한 均衡을 向하여 나아가는 바람직한 方向을 段階的으로 찾아야 한다.

8. 어린이와 靑少年

8.1 어린이의 勞動이 惡弊化되고 있는 나라들에서는 그것을 排除한다는 觀點에서 教育의 機會를 확대하기 위한 활발한 努力이 있어야 한다.

8.2 어린이 死亡力을 減少시킨다는 見地에서 어린이의 營養狀態를 改善시키기 위한 特別事業이 推進되어야 한다.

8.3 各國은 靑少年에 대한 繼續教育의 便利를 提供하는 것과 마찬가지로 靑少年의 初等 및 職業教育의 開發, 그리고 訓練을 促進시키기 위하여 全力을

기울여야 한다.

8.4 人口 및 家族生活教育은 靑少年들이 將來에 責任 있는 父母와 市民이 되도록 모든 次元에서 正規 또는 非正規的 教育의 體系와 統合되어야 한다.

8.5 勞動市場에 새로이 進出하는 이들에게 雇傭의 機會를 提供하기 위한 努力이 있어야 한다.

9. 老人問題

各國은 個人, 家族, 地域社會의 社會·經濟的 福祉次元에서 老人들의 規模(數)와 그 比率에서의 增加가 意味하는 바를 分析, 研究해야 하고, 老人, 家族, 地域社會의 問題를 激減시킨다는 觀點에서 뿐 아니라 이들의 福祉에 적극적으로 寄與한다는 觀點에서 그 接近方案을 찾아내도록 해야 한다.

10. 人口統計資料調查 및 情報

10.1 各國은 적절한 基礎統計資料를 開發해야 하고, 또한 人口政策을 樹立하고 그와 開聯된 社會·經濟的 開發計劃과 統合하기 위한 既存資料의 評價와 더 나은 分析을 試圖해야 한다. 특히 人口動態申告體系를 改善하고 人口 및 開發關係에 대한 研究에 優先權을 賦與하며, 또한 情報取扱의 便利를 돕는 컴퓨터를 비롯한 國家的 및 地域的 人口情報體系의 開發에 힘써야 한다.

10.2 작은 섬(島) 나라들은 在來式 또는 近代式 人口學的 統計資料의 蒐集方法을 改善하는데 全力해야 한다. 그리고 人口學的 統計分析 및 人口計劃과 全體的인 分析 및 開發計劃을 統合하도록 해야 한다.

10.3 작은 섬(島) 나라들은 開發諸國間 技術協調 틀 안(內)에서 작은 섬 國家內의 技術과 經驗의 交換을 높히도록 助長해야 하며, 그러한 交換이 在來的인 手段 뿐 아니라 人工衛星通信網을 通하여도 遂行되도록 해야 한다.

11. 訓練 및 人力開發

11.1 統合된 人口 및 開發政策, 計劃, 모든 水準에서의 事業 등등의 效率的인 計劃樹立 및 推進을 위해서 적절히 訓練된 基幹要員이 養成되어야 한다.

11.2 開發에 參與하고 있는 人力과 勞動力을 더 效果的으로 利用하기 위해서 人

的 資源開發을 向上시켜야 한다.

- 11.3 작은 섬(島) 나라들은 事業分析과 經營技術에 종사하는 사람들을 계속적으로 訓練시켜야 하며, 現地訓練과 같은 것으로 작은 섬(島) 地域의 특수한 要求에 맞는 訓練을 導入하도록 努力해야 한다.

12. 地域社會의 參與

- 12.1 人口開發에의 地域社會의 參與와 깊은 關與는 그 地域社會資源의 효율적인 動員 및 利用을 통해서 뿐 아니라 對人關係의 弘報效果를 통해서 刺戟되고 持續되도록 해야한다.

- 12.2 各國은 人口事業의 計劃, 推進 및 監督을 地域社會로 分散시키므로써 個人 및 地域社會의 參與를 容易하게 해야 한다.

13. 民間部門 및 非政府機構(NGO)들의 役割

- 13.1 各國의 政府들은 民間部門 및 非政府的 機構들의 人口 및 開發事業에 寄與함을 認識하고, 이들의 參與를 增進하고 強化하며, 이들의 革新을 助長하고, 人口 및 開發分野에 있는 問題의 解決을 독자적으로 追究하게 하고, 國家的인 事業에 이들의 專門인 技術, 經驗 및 資源을 끌어들이 수 있는 方法을 찾도록 激勵하여야 한다.

14. 人口事業을 위한 技術協力

- 14.1 效率적인 人口 및 開闢된 開發事業을 推進하는데에 要求되는 國家的 財政的 資源을 動員하기 위한 努力이 傾注되어야 한다.

- 14.2 援助를 받는 나라들은 人口成長을 安定시키는데에 그들이 同參한다는 意 表로서 人口事業에 繼續해서 더 많은 貢獻을 하도록 해야 한다.

- 14.3 經濟적으로 어려운 때에 더 많은 關心이 要求되고 있는 人口事業을 成就 하기 위해 利用 가능한 資源의 活用을 極大化하는 데에 더 많은 努力이 있어야 한다.

- 14.4 TCDC事業은 外部援助를 대신하는 것으로서가 아니라 外部援助를 補完 하는 側面에서 獎勵되고 擴大되어야 한다. : ESCAP 같은 國際聯合機構들

은 그러한 交換을 위해서 便利한 機構가 되어야 한다.

II. 國際 機構들에게

15. 地域內機構

15.1 아시아 태평양地域에 있는 各種 國際機構들, 그리고 其他의 域內 圈域機構들은 人口 및 開發에 대한 이 行動綱領을 강력히 支援하여야 한다.

16. ESCAP 事務局

이 行動綱領의 勸告文을 따르고 있는 ESCAP 會員國 및 準會員國들을 支援하고, 人口 및 開發에 대한 아시아·태평양 行動綱領의 H標를 達成하는 과정에서 이룩된 進展에 대한 定期的인 檢討 및 評價를 해야 한다.

17. 其他 유엔機構 및 專門機構

유엔機構 및 傘下組織은 國際的 人口發展事業의 推進을 위하여 支援을 필요로 하는 政府들에게 그들의 財政的, 技術的 支援을 擴充하도록 하여야 한다.

III. 支援國政府들에게

18.1 支援國들은 유엔人口活動基金 (UNFPA) 및 非政府機構 (NGOs)와 같은 많은 橫的 機構들과 마찬가지로 雙務的인 事業을 통하여 人口事業에 대한 그들의 支援을 계속하고 增加시키도록 해야 한다.

18.2 支援國들은 그들의 外的인 援助가 最大限으로 活用되도록 하기 위해 그러한 援助에 대한 運用에 있어 보다 더 融通性이 있어야 한다.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

PREAMBLE

PRINCIPLES & OBJECTIVES

PRINCIPLES

OBJECTIVES

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. TO GOVERNMENTS OF ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

1. Population and Development Policy
2. Population Growth Targets and Goals
3. Fertility and Family Planning
4. Mortality and Morbidity
5. Urbanization
6. Migration
 - Internal
 - International
7. Status and Roles of Women
8. Children and Youth
9. The Aged
10. Population Data, Research and Information
11. Training and Manpower Development
12. Community Involvement
13. Roles of private Sector and Non-Governmental Organization(NGO)
14. Resources for Population Programmes

B. TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

15. To Subregional Organizations
16. To ESCAP Secretariat
17. Other UN Organization and Specialised agencies

C. TO DONOR GOVERNMENTS

APPENDIX Country Statement

CALL FOR ACTION

SUMMARY

The Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference, organised by ESCAP with UNFPA support, has adopted a Call for Action on Population and Development.

The following Principal recommendations respond to the emerging issues and problems in the region.

1. High priority for comprehensive planning and effective implementation of national population policies and programmes to achieve national goals and enhance the quality of life of individuals.
2. Accelerated integration of population programmes with other related economic and social development programmes.
3. Reduction of fertility and mortality rates so as to attain replacement levels of fertility by the year 2000, or as early as feasible.
4. To this end, provision of accessible family planning information, education and services to all couples by 1985, if possible, in order to help them have the desired number of children.
5. In countries with high mortality, attainment of a minimum of 55 years of life expectancy at birth, and an infant mortality rate of less than 100 per 1000 live births by the end of the 1980s.
6. Formulation and implementation of comprehensive national urbanization policies, including development programmes to meet minimum needs of people in the rural areas for education, employment, health and nutrition so as to minimise pressures for migration.
7. Implementation of national policies and programmes to provide equal opportunities for women in education, training and employment to ensure their full participation in and benefitting from the development process.
8. Added attention to the particular needs of youth and adolescents and to the welfare of the increasing numbers of the aged.
9. Strengthening of data gathering and manpower development programmes

to facilitate integration of population and other development policies and programmes.

10. Mobilization of communities to ensure their full participation in all aspects of population programmes, recognising the special role of local leadership and the need to extend programmes to the disadvantaged both in the urban and rural areas.
11. Increased support of and reliance on non-governmental agencies for advancement of population programmes.
12. Further research to develop new and improved contraceptive technology.
13. Recognition of the primary responsibility of national governments for the achievement of these goals.
14. In view of the urgent need, an appeal to donor countries to increase their valuable and essential financial contributions and technical support to population activities in the region through bilateral programs, through support of international agencies, especially the UNFPA, and through non-governmental agencies, and a request to ESCAP to provide further technical support to countries for the attainment of their objectives.

BACKGROUND

The member and associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, met in Colombo, Sri Lanka, 20–29 September 1982 in the Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference. The Conference reviewed the progress made by countries of the region in carrying out the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action agreed on in Bucharest in 1974, and considered actions to be taken in the future.

In doing so, it considered the demographic situation and outlook of the region; integration of population and development strategies; urbanization; internal and international migration; meeting basic economic and social needs and population goals; and evaluation of integrated family planning, health and welfare programmes.

The Conference summarized its findings and conclusions in its Report. It

also issued an "Asia - Pacific Call for Action on Population and Development" addressed to all nations of the region, to other nations and to international agencies.

The discussions were held in the context of the demographic situation in the Asian and Pacific region. Demographically the region is the largest and the most diverse of the world's regions. The 39 members and associate members of the ESCAP situated in the region range in population from a mere 3,000 persons to over one billion. They live on atolls, archipelagoes, and great land masses. Since the combined population of all the 39 members constitutes 56 per cent of the total world population, and the rate of growth of population of the region is amongst the highest in the world, the demographic trends and development in the region will have an important bearing on global trends and prospects.

Over 90 percent of the region's population live in countries classified as less developed or developing. The immediate problem for the vast majority of the people in these countries is grinding poverty, inadequate housing and poor sanitation, malnutrition, infectious diseases and premature deaths, unemployment or underemployment and little prospect of any substantial improvement in their lives. Accelerated social and economic development and declining rates of population growth are imperatives for the years ahead.

The formulation of policies to achieve these goals is affected by certain demographic features typical to this region.

The first is the progressive increase in the proportionate share of the urban population. This explosive urban growth demands that serious attention be given to the development of the urban sector. Nevertheless, the rural sector still contains the dominant share of the total population and this situation will continue in the near future as well. This implies that socio-economic transformation of the developing ESCAP members will largely depend on development of their rural sector and that demographic policies and targets should form a crucial element in an integrated development strategy.

An important demographic consequence of rapid population growth is the

heavy concentration of persons in the young ages. In most countries experiencing rapid rates of population growth, more than 50 percent of the population are below 20 years of age and this concentration at the very young and dependent ages has significant social, economic and demographic implications.

Because of their size, the small-island countries are economically, Socially, environmentally and even demographically vulnerable. Thus, particular attention is required to protect their demographic and cultural viability. This is especially true for those small-island countries subject to emigration.

The majority of the people in the Asia and Pacific region live in countries where population problems are recognized, population policies adopted and family planning programmes are in operation. Though considerable progress has been made in the matter of implementing family planning programmes, there exists a wide gap between current fertility levels and fertility goals. Efforts should therefore be oriented to transitions in family size and fertility, and family planning services should be extended and strengthened to assist families in achieving the number and spacing of children that they desire.

Experience of several countries had clearly indicated that changes in fertility behaviour were more likely to occur as an integral part of an over-all process of social and economic change. Population policies should, therefore, be integrated with over-all plans for socio-economic development which aim at eliminating starvation and malnutrition, at providing more jobs, better housing and more educational facilities, and at reducing inequalities in the distribution of resources and incomes. The facts of today's populations and the dynamics of growth, make it imperative for the developing countries of the region to adopt an integrated approach to population and related development issues and to implement it vigorously through the remaining years of this century in accordance with specific conditions of each country.

PREAMBLE

The Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference held in Colombo Sri-Lanka from 20th – 29th September 1982, in reviewing the progress made by governments of Asia and Pacific region in achieving the goals and implementing the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action, Bucharest 1974, and in addressing itself to the theme of the Conference, namely “An integrated approach to population and related development issues.”

***NOTES with appreciation the efforts made by countries of Asia and Pacific region in social and economic development, and the leadership they have exhibited in the formulation and implementation of national programmes dealing with population problems.

***RECOGNIZES the extensive efforts made at regional and global levels since Bucharest, to ensure continued and sustained interest especially amongst policy makers, planners, administrators, and researchers in the area of Population and Development and NOTES in particular the objectives and goals of the Colombo and Beijing Declarations of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, the Alma Ata Declaration on Primary Health Care 1977, and the Rome Declaration on Population and Urban Future, 1980.

***FURTHER RECOGNIZES the invaluable, contributions of donor countries, United Nations Organizations, particularly the UNFPA, the World Bank, and the Non-Governmental Organizations in providing both financial and technical support for population programmes in the Asia and Pacific region

MINDFUL that despite the diversities in their socio-economic, political, religious and cultural conditions, the members and associate members of ESCAP share certain common concerns in regard to population and development.

NOTES the importance of peace in facilitating economic and social development.

REAFFIRMS the need for closer co-operation and collaboration amongst

countries of Asia and Pacific region in their efforts to solve the problems of population, poverty, health and nutrition, and to accelerate the social and economic well-being of their people, and

ADOPTS this Call for Action.

PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

The Asia-Pacific Call for Action on Population and Development is based on the following principles and objectives.

PRINCIPLES

- (1) Population and development are inter-related: population variables influence development variables and are also influenced by them.
- (2) Population and development problems vary from country to country and solutions to these problems must be found within the context of the specific needs and requirements of each country.
- (3) The population policy of each country has to be shaped by the country's perception of its population problems and of the role of population activities and programmes in the context of its national development.
- (4) Formulation and implementation of population and related development policies, plans and programmes are the sovereign rights of each nation and must remain firmly within the area of national decision.
- (5) Population programmes and development activities to be effective and successful must be sensitive to local values and needs; must involve those directly affected in the decision-making process at all levels; and must ensure full participation of the community and concerned non-governmental organizations.
- (6) Efforts to solve population and related development problems are the prime responsibility of each country. However, external assistance both financial and technical will help to stimulate and enhance such efforts.

OBJECTIVES

- (1) To FURTHER IMPROVE the quality of life of the people of Asia Pacific region by encouraging governments to adopt an integrated and balanced

approach to population, resources and development.

(2) To PROMOTE and REINFORCE the understanding and appreciation of current and future population dynamics and the interrelationship between population and development.

(3) To PROMOTE the development of infrastructure for the collection, collation, analysis, dissemination and utilization of data and informations and for building up an adequate cadre of trained personnel needed for formulation, implementation and assessment of integrated population and development policies, plans and programmes.

(4) To PROMOTE co-operation and collaboration amongst ESCAP members and associate members through greater and continuing interchange of experience and knowledge in population and development.

(5) To PROMOTE further mobilization of internal resources and ENSURE increasing and continuous flow of external financial and technical assistance to support as well as sustain the activities and programmes in the field of population and development in the region.

(6) To ENSURE implementation of a comprehensive population programme which would inter alia bring about rapid reductions in fertility and mortality.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

I. Population and Development Policy

- 1 . 1 An integrated approach should be evolved and followed in regard to population and related programmes of economic and social development.
- 1 . 2 Efforts should be made to increase the awareness of the need to formulate policies to cope with the socio-economic consequences of the changing numbers of persons in particular age groups and the overall growth in numbers in such fields as education, employment, food and nutrition, housing and health and welfare services.
- 1 . 3 High level population units should be established within development planning organizations with responsibilities for integrating population policies and programmes with related social and economic development policies and programmes.
- 1 . 4 Governments are urged to ensure that the organizational set up for the implementation of population programmes receive visible and priority attention at all levels of the government by according it an appropriate place in the political and administrative structure of the Government.
- 1 . 5 Efforts should be intensified to inform and involve policy makers, parliamentarians and community leaders in population activities.
- 1 . 6 An effective monitoring system should be established to undertake systematic and periodic evaluation of the integrated population policies and programmes.
- 1 . 7 National plans should give priority to those programmes which would result in diminishing demand for large families with a view to creating the economic and social environment conducive to reduction in the rate of population growth.
- 1 . 8 The small-island states, particularly, those subject to emigration

are urged to formulate social, economic and population policies which would maintain their demographic and cultural viability.

2. Population Growth Targets and Goals

- 2 . 1 Countries are urged to review and modify the existing targets and goals in the implementation of population and development programmes for reducing birth and death rates so as to attain low levels as early as possible and to attain replacement level of fertility, by the year 2000.
- 2 . 2 Toward this end, countries should ensure the availability and accessibility to all couples and individuals who so desire, by 1985 if possible, the necessary information, education and means to practice family planning effectively and in accordance with their cultural values and religious beliefs.

3. Fertility and Family Planning

- 3 . 1 In order to help the couples to have the desired number of children, family planning services should be strengthened through
 - (1) involvement of local population and local institutions in planning, funding and implementation of family planning information and services,
 - (2) reorientation of programme personnel to make family planning programmes more sensitive and responsive to local values and individuals needs,
 - (3) easy availability and accessibility of family planning services, information on continuing basis to potential users.
- 3 . 2 Depending on local conditions, family planning programmes should be linked with programmes related to health and nutrition, education, rural development, women and youth.
- 3 . 3 Family planning programmes should make available a variety of methods to assure free choice by couples.
- 3 . 4 Emphasis should be given, especially in the low literacy countries, to educating and motivating the population at the grassroot level on

the values of family planning and its crucial bearing on the quality of life.

- 3 . 5 Support for research to improve existing contraceptive methods and to develop and test new technologies must be substantially increased.
- 3 . 6 Where appropriate, facilities for the treatment of infertility should be incorporated into national family planning programmes.
- 3 . 7 Efforts should be made to raise the mean age at marriage of females to levels above 20 years in countries where mean age at marriage is still quite low.

4. Mortality and Morbidity

- 4 . 1 Countries where mortality continues to be high should try to attain a minimum of 55 years of life expectancy at birth and an infant mortality rate of less than 100 per thousand live births by the end of the 1980s.
- 4 . 2 Countries where the decline has slowed down should examine the factors responsible for this slowing down in order to formulate and implement appropriate measures for further reduction.
- 4 . 3 Countries are encouraged to take into account results of analysis based on better mortality data for the sub-groups of population in the formulation and implementation of population and health policies so as to ensure a more equitable distribution of, and access to, health care delivery services.

5. Urbanization

- 5 . 1 Countries should formulate and implement a comprehensive national urbanization policy including reducing the pull factors of primate city or metropolitan centres, development of medium size cities and small towns and rural development.
- 5 . 2 Attempts should be made to direct urbanization trends and patterns to conform with over-all development goals and to achieve equitable distribution of development to different regions.

6. Migration

Internal migration

- 6 . 1 Countries should encourage research on the inter-relationships between population mobility and development factors and the impact of migration upon the welfare levels of areas of origin and destination.
- 6 . 2 Efforts should be made to develop adequate employment opportunities, strengthen education facilities, health and other infrastructure services to meet the needs of the people and thereby to minimize undesirable migration.

International migration

- 6 . 3 Countries are urged to formulate national and international policies to avoid or to substitute for the drain of professional and skilled workers. Incentives programme should be created to channel capital transfers through remittances into productive investment.
- 6 . 4 Countries should ensure equal opportunities in the labour market and adequate access to social and welfare services to migrants in the receiving countries and to guarantee human rights in conformity with the recommendations of the United Nations.

7. Status and Role of Women

- 7 . 1 Countries should expedite the implementation of comprehensive programmes of education and training for women, especially in the rural areas, and to give them equal opportunities for active participation at all levels in the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of development and also to support and enhance their role in the family.
- 7 . 2 Governments are urged to adopt national policies and programmes to assure equal opportunities for education, training, employment and career advancement opportunities for women.
- 7 . 3 Measures should be taken to enable women to protect themselves from risk of unwanted pregnancies.

- 7 . 4 In countries where there is some possibility of differential treatment between the sexes with regard to nutrition, health treatment as in other ways, the situation should be investigated and steps taken to find appropriate remedies.
- 7 . 5 Steps should be taken to investigate the sex imbalance in contraceptive and sterilization practice to determine its causes and the desirability of moving towards a more even balance.

8. Children and Youth

- 8 . 1 Vigorous efforts should be made to extend opportunities for education with a view to eliminating abuses of child labour in countries where such practices exist.
- 8 . 2 Special programmes should be implemented to improve the nutritional status of the children with a view to reducing childhood mortality.
- 8 . 3 Countries are urged to promote and develop basic and vocational education and the training of youth as well as to provide facilities for continuing education of youth.
- 8 . 4 Population and family life education should be integrated with both formal and non-formal systems of education at all levels in order to help youth to become responsible parents and citizens of the future.
- 8 . 5 Efforts should be made to provide employment opportunities for the new entrants to the labour market.

9. The Aged

- 9 . 1 Countries are urged to investigate the implications of the increasing numbers and proportions of the aged for social and economic welfare of individuals, family and community, and to explore alternative approaches with a view, not only to alleviating problems but also to contributing positively to the welfare of the aged, family and community.

10. Population Data, Research and Information

- 10 . 1 Countries are urged to develop an appropriate data base as well undertake the evaluation and improved analysis of existing data needed for formulating population policies and integrating them with related social and economic development plans to improve the vital registration systems and to accord priority to research in the relationship of population and development and also to the development of national and regional population information systems including computer assisted information handling facilities.
- 10 . 2 Small island countries are urged to improve conventional and non-conventional demographic data collection and, within the narrow limits proscribed by the small reservoirs of skilled labour, to integrate demographic data analysis and population planning with overall analysis and development planning.
- 10 . 3 Small island countries are also encouraged, within the TCDC framework, to increase the exchange of skills and experience within the small island nations such an exchange to be implemented not only by conventional means but also through satellite communications networks.

11. Training and Manpower Development

- 11 . 1. Adequate cadre of trained persons should be built up for effective formulation and implementation of integrated population and development policies, plans and programmes at all levels.
- 11 . 2. To enhance human resource development so as to promote better utilization of manpower and labour force participation in development.
- 11 . 3 Small island countries are urged to continue training personnel in the analytical and programme management skills, but to adopt such training to the special needs of small island states such as by in situ training.

12. Community Involvement

- 12 . 1 Community participation and involvement in population development should be stimulated and sustained through efficient use of interpersonal communication as well as through effective mobilization and utilization of community resources.
- 12 . 2 Countries are urged to facilitate individual and community involvement through decentralization in planning, implementation and monitoring of population programme.

13. Role of Private Sector and NGOs

- 13 . 1 Governments are urged to recognize the contribution of the private sector and non-governmental organizations, promote and strengthen their participation in population and development programmes, encourage their innovative and independent pursuit of solutions to problems in these areas and find ways to draw their expertise, experience and resources into national programmes.

14. Resources for Population Programmes

- 14 . 1 Efforts should be made to mobilize national financial resources required for the implementation of effective population and related development programmes.
- 14 . 2 Recipient countries should continue to increase their contributions to population programmes as a measure of their commitment to stabilizing population growth.
- 14 . 3 Greater efforts should be made in times of economic stringency to maximize use of available resources which will require greater attention to performance of population programme.
- 14 . 4 TCDC projects should be encouraged and expanded not as a substitute for, but as complementary to, external assistance; United Nations Organizations such as ESCAP should be facilitating organizations for such exchange.

B. TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

15. To Subregional Organizations

- 15 . 1 Subregional Organizations and other regional organizations in the Asia-Pacific region are called upon to strongly support this Call for Action on Population and Development.

16. To ESCAP Secretariat

- 16 . 1 To provide support to member and associate members of ESCAP in the implementation of the recommendations of this Call for Action and undertake periodic review and appraisal of the progress made in achieving the objectives of the Asia-Pacific Call for Action on Population and Development.

17. To Other United Nations Organizations and Specialized Agencies

- 17 . 1 United Nations Organizations and Agencies are urged to enhance their financial and technical support to Governments desiring such support in order to implement national population and development programmes.

C. TO DONOR GOVERNMENTS

- 18 . 1 Donor countries are urged to continue and increase their support for population programmes through bilateral programmes as well as multi-lateral organizations such as UNFPA and NGOs.
- 18 . 2 Donor countries are requested to be more flexible in the management of their external assistance in order to maximize the use of such aid.

第3次 아시아·태평양 地域 人口會議 韓國代表

首席代表	鄭旼吉	駐 스리랑카 大使	”	朱鶴中	KDI 研究委員
交替首席代表	愼潤宰	經濟企劃院 調查 統計局長	”	高甲錫	KIPH 研究調整室長
代 表	高光愼	經濟企劃院社會 開發課長	諮 問	崔仁鉉	KIPH 人口研究部長
”	全承勳	經濟企劃院人口 統計課長	”	方 塚	順川鄉醫大 教授
”	沈漢夔	保健社會部 家族 保健課長	”	李宗珍	大韓家族計劃協會 理事長
			”	蔡洙漢	韓國銀行 調查第2部 次長

COUNTRY STATEMENT

Report Presented to
The Third Asian and
Pacific Population Conference
20 - 29 September, 1982
Colombo, Sri Lanka

THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

CONTENTS

- I. Introduction. / 38
- II. Demographic Situation and Outlook / 39
- III. Formulation and Implementation of Population and Development Policies / 40
- IV. Urbanization and Growth of Cities / 44
- V. Spatial Mobility / 46
- VI. Strategies for Meeting Basic Socio-Economic Needs of the Population / 48
- VII. Evaluation of Family Planning and Family Welfare Program / 50
- VIII. Activities of Non-Government Organizations / 52
- IX. Women in the Development Process / 53
- X. Financial and Technical Assistance through TCDC and Other Channels / 55
- XI. Activities Related with the World Population Plan of Action / 56

I. Introduction

During the past two decades, the Republic of Korea has witnessed rapid demographic and socio-economic transitions which can be considered as one of the exceptions throughout the world. The economy had grown at an average of 8.3 percent per annum for twenty years since 1961. And the population growth rate declined from 2.90 percent in 1962 to 1.57 percent in 1981, while the crude death rate declined by about a half during the same period. These records are even more significant in view of the facts that her population density is one of the highest in the world, and that she is poorly endowed with land and natural resources, not to mention other adverse conditions, both domestic and external.

It is difficult to do justice, in a brief country report like this, to describe all achievements in development and accompanying societal changes. However, as a reference to facilitate the proceedings of the Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference, this brief report is prepared in line with the guidelines of the Conference provided by the ESCAP Secretariat. The highlights of this report are placed on significant developments and changes in population and development in the context of Korea's recent experience and on population and development policies incorporated and pursued in its five-year plans.

The Korean delegates to the Conference will gladly entertain any questions on this report and on the points requiring further clarification by all the delegates and participants throughout the plenaries and group discussion sessions.

II. Demographic Situation and Outlook

The population of Korea increased from 25,012 in 1960 to 38,124 thousands in 1980. The population growth rate remained high at 3 percent per annum around 1960, but rapidly declined to 1.6 percent per annum during the 1975-80 period.

The slowdown in population growth resulted from drastic reduction in fertility. The total fertility rate declined from 6.0 births per woman in 1960 to 2.8 in 1980, and the crude birth rate decreased from 43.0 per thousand in 1960 to 23.4 per thousand persons in 1980. These changes are largely attributable to vigorous government-supported family planning programs and to socio-economic changes, resulting from rapid economic growth during the same period.

Meanwhile, the crude death rate also went down considerably from 14.6 per thousand in 1960 to 6.7 per thousand persons in 1980, whereas the life expectancy at birth increased from 53 years in 1960 to 66 years in 1980. However, the sharp decline in mortality was accompanied by faster decreases in the fertility rate, resulting in slower population growth.

Drastic demographic transition also caused substantial changes in the age composition of population. During the 20 year period, the proportion of the population aged 14 and less decreased from 40.6 to 34.0 percent, while the proportion of the population aged 15-64 increased from 55.6 to 62.2 percent, resulting in the decrease of the dependency ratio from 80.0 to 69.7 percent.

Modernization and development process are characterized by migration and urbanization. The experience of Korea was no exception. The share of urban population in total population doubled from 28.0 in 1960 to 57.2 percent in 1980. The growth rate of urban population is about three times that of the total population. Rural to urban migration and population concentration were especially pronounced in Seoul and Pusan, the two largest cities in Korea, showing 5.8 percent of growth rate during the last two decades and sharing 30.7 percent of the total population in 1980. In recent years, however, urban population growth has more or less slowed down and migration is primarily taking place from rural areas to small and medium size cities rather than to metropolitan areas.

Despite the rapid demographic transition of the past, there are still a number of factors in Korea, adversely affecting its population outlook. For example, traditional boy-preference is a prevailing value affecting reproductive behaviors

and the age at first marriage has ceased to increase. Furthermore, the age cohorts of the post-Korean War baby boom era are now becoming the childbearing age group. The fecund age female population is expected to increase from 9,559 thousands in 1980 to 11,296 thousands in 1986 or from 52.7 to 54.5 percent of the total female population which threatens Korea's potential population growth rate to be higher than ever. Under these circumstances, it seems unlikely that the population growth rate will be reduced as fast as was in the recent past.

Considering these demographic factors, it is expected that the fertility rate will decrease slowly and reach the population in Korea is expected to reach 50 million by the year 2000 and to be stabilized at 61 million around 2050.

As a consequence, the age structure of the population will change accordingly as can be expected. The population aged 15-64 is expected to increase from 23,177 in 1980 to 34,077 thousands in 2000, with the result that the proportion of this group to the total population will increase continuously to 77.2 percent in 2000 from 57.3 percent in 1980.

While the increase of working age population results in the reduction in the dependency ratio, it calls for continuous creation of employment opportunities. Furthermore, increased urban concentration of the population and the increase in households, which would result from both the increase in the population size and the increasing tendency to form nuclear families, would further raise the demands for both basic and non-basic needs. The growing population of the aged would also require reinforced social welfare programs for this vulnerable target population.

III. Formulation and Implementation of Population and Development Policies

Recognizing the importance of population and its relation to development, the Korean Government has incorporated population policy as an integral part of its planning effort from the early 1960s. In 1961, the Korean government adopted a national family planning program in its First Five-Year Economic Development Plan, 1962-66. Since then population policy in Korea has evolved with its growth and development, with its emphases changing under the successive Five-Year Development Plans.

Although specific emphases had varied over the years, the two major thrusts have been, more or less, maintained throughout the formulation and implementation of population and development policies for Korea in the past: First, given a very high population density and relatively poor resource endowment, it is important for Korea to control its population size, and; second, given high unemployment and underemployment prevailing in the early stage together with high rates of increases in labor force, it is important to create employment opportunities for fuller utilization of its abundant human resources. In the earlier years of development planning, development policies were difficult to be integrated, given these two major thrusts with seemingly conflicting short-and long-run implications. However, population and development policies were more closely integrated as time passes and as the scope of planning has widened, including social aspects.

The past records of Korea's success in both economic growth and population control are sufficient to demonstrate a partial contribution of population and development policies pursued. The more important contributing factor, if not the most important one, to this success is its population with the properties of a high level of education, hard work, and adaptability. The family planning program formulated and implemented had resulted in drastic decreases in population growth and fertility rates despite similar decreases in mortality rates. Both unemployment and underemployment rates declined very rapidly, especially in the 1960s.

After a decade of rapid economic growth and industrial development since the early 1960s, there was a growing awareness of the population concentration and urbanization problems which resulted from the unprecedentedly rapid rates of popul-

ation growth in metropolitan areas, especially in Seoul. The central government and municipal administrations had introduced various policy measures and programs in order to restrict the in-migration from rural areas and to disperse the population of Seoul. Moreover, these measures were, to some extent, linked to other related development policies of fiscal, industrial, educational, and regional planning. However, these measures were not effective and sufficient to check significantly the inflows of rural to urban migration, particularly that to the metropolitan areas.

After a review of the effectiveness of the family planning program in the light of changing socio-demographic factor, the scope of population policy was broadened "beyond the family planning" in the formulation of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, 1977-81.

As an effort to improve the family planning program, an emphasis was placed on the measures designed to change social value and attitude toward small family size by means of population education and relevant motivation campaigns, and by providing tax and other incentives to a two-child family. In principle, the policy measures and programs for population growth control were integrated into other related development policies. In practice, however, the policy measures and programs to change the social value of boy preference, for example, were found to be extremely time-consuming and difficult in coordinating among concerned implementing agencies that have differing priorities or even conflicting interests.

The Fifth Five-Year Plan, 1982-86, has at least two innovational features. First, it is so-called indicative planning in contrast to the targetsetting approach of the earlier development plans. Second, the Fifth Five-Year Plan is called an economic and social development plan whereas all the previous plans were economic development plans. With increasing social demands on the one hand and with the increased capability to meet these demands on the other, the Fifth Plan places greater emphases than ever on social development. Therefore, the plan attempts to fully integrate population and development policies and programs in all relevant sectors such as food, housing, education, employment, and public services.

Various organizations are involved in the formulation of the overall development plan and in the implementation of population and development policies. Though sectoral policies are developed and implemented by the appropriate ministry

concerned, the Economic Planning Board plays an important role in providing overall plan objectives and policy guidelines. Basic statistical data and population projection are provided by the National Bureau of Statistics under the Economic Planning Board.

There are two ministerial-level committees on population and development in Korea. The Population Policy Coordinating Committee deals with basic policy guidelines and issues of population policy, and the Advisory Committee on Metropolitan Area Problems concerns itself with population redistribution policy of the metropolitan Seoul.

In addition, several research institutes support the government's population and development policy, among others, the Korea Institute for Population & Health (KIPH) carries out the research and evaluation of population control and health development policy; the Korea Development Institute (KDI) specializes in overall national development planning, and; the Korea Research Institute on Human Settlement (KRIHS) deals with the research in urbanization and population redistribution.

IV. Urbanization and Growth of Cities

Increasingly growing urbanization was admitted as an important policy issue in Korea as early as the latter half of the 1960s. Accelerated economic growth, accompanied by enormous upsurges in the volume and the rate of population movement into urban areas, was witnessed in the late 1960s. In particular, Seoul and Pusan, the two largest cities in Korea, were the centers of this movement.

As a result, the share of urban population to the total population increased from 28.0 percent in 1960 to 41.1 percent in 1970, and then, to 57.2 percent in 1980. The size of the capital city of Seoul increased by more than 3 times from 2.4 million in 1960 to 8.4 million in 1980. Therefore, population concentration is now regarded as a threat to national security and balanced regional development. In addition, such rapid growth in cities necessarily causes such induced urban problems as the shortages in housing, educational, transportation, and other facilities, as well as a variety of pollutions.

The motivations behind rural to urban migration are numerous and differ from one migrant to another. However, the two most important reasons for internal migration prove themselves to be employment and educational opportunities. Another interesting characteristic of internal migration in Korea is that about 40 percent of all the migrants moves on their own initiative, and this tendency is especially pronounced in rural to urban migration. After a certain time lag, the rest of the family members migrates wherever the leading household member had migrated earlier.

In order to cope with the problems of rapid urbanization and excessive population concentration in the cities, the Korean government has introduced various policy measures such as establishment of local industrial estates, promotion of rural development, and financial, fiscal and other incentives to farm sector residents and establishments. In addition, strict restrictions on zoning is imposed on the metropolitan Seoul, and the National Land Development Plan calls for the promotion of three primary and twelve secondary growth poles throughout the country.

These measures for population redistribution are gradually making themselves felt as intended, and the recent urbanization and growth of cities, especially in the late 1970s, are seen in small and medium cities rather than large cities. How-

ever, a key to balanced regional development is to reduce the differences in employment opportunities and living conditions between urban and rural areas, and between large and small cities. Further, efforts are to be made continuously to promote small and medium industries to expand off-farm employment opportunities, to improve the provisions of urban service functions, and to upgrade intra-and interregional transportation and communication networks in the areas other than large cities, particularly in the rural areas.

V. Spatial Mobility

Rapid urbanization in Korea is primarily attributable to massive inflow of the internal migrants from rural areas. Forty-nine percent of total urban population growth during the 1960-65 period was attributable to net migration, with that of the 1966-70 period composing 73 percent. Although the component of migration decreased to 63 percent during the period of 1970-75, net migration is still the most important determinant for urban growth.

Although a significant portion of these migrants goes to cities for educational and other purposes, the majority of them moves to urban areas, seeking employment opportunities, especially in large cities. Selectivity in terms of age, sex and education is apparent in this process. As a consequence, the age structure of rural population has a contrasting shape as compared to that of urban population. There are significantly more old and young age groups in rural areas. The regional imbalances are also seen in the level of education and skill.

Korea's population redistribution policy has mainly focused on retarding the heavy concentration of population in the Seoul metropolitan area. Since 1970, the government adopted various policy measures to restrict migration into Seoul and to encourage the return migration from this city. These included restricting new construction and expansion of facilities in, reducing the size of industrial zone within, promoting satellite cities around, limiting student transfer into, imposing higher residence taxes than other major cities and relocating the sites of public corporations and other agencies away from Seoul.

These measures, however, were not effective in preventing rural to urban migration, because the motives behind the migration are complex and these measures were not fully integrated with other related development policies. Although there are renewed attempts to draw up an integrated and comprehensive plan for population redistribution since 1977, the important measures of which are briefly introduced in the preceding section of this report, the population concentration to the urban areas, especially in the large metropolitan areas, is expected to continue in the foreseeable future. Consequently, the problem of balancing effectively population distribution and land use will remain as one of the most important issues in the population policy for Korea.

The government of the Republic of Korea has long recognized external migration as a potential avenue to relieve its population pressure. Since the legislation of the External Migration Law in 1962, 452 thousands had migrated to 72 countries as of the end of 1981. The number of annual out-migration in recent years is slightly more than 40 thousands per year.

Both the government and businesses have also actively sought out employment opportunities abroad for its growing labour force. The working population abroad has become sizable, especially with the opening up of the Middle East to the Korean construction companies. As of the end of 1980, the size of such working population is estimated at about 160 thousands.

Although Korea has tried to promote international spatial mobility, the international climate for international migration as well as the temporary migration for the employment purpose is unfavorable, and is expected to remain as such. It is certainly one area that requires international cooperation between the countries with different human and natural resource bases. The Republic of Korea is fully prepared to collaborate with the countries with complementary needs and to promote international spatial mobility among all countries.

VI. Strategies for Meeting Basic Socio-Economic Needs of the Population

Thanks to rapid economic growth and development during the recent two decades, while maintaining relative equity in its income distribution, basic socio-economic needs of the population in the absolute sense of the words are mostly met, except some particular needs of the pockets of absolute poverty. There were already no signs of malnutrition and starvation and difficulties in securing potable water from the early 1960s. Due to the eagerness for education of the Korean people, the rate of primary school graduates going on to middle schools is 96 percent and that of middle school graduates 85 percent in 1981. The government provides free or subsidized medical services to the poor and low income families, while the medical insurance system introduced in 1977 covers 30 percent of the population in 1981. Housing supply is the most difficult type of basic needs to be met because of its cost and rapid increases in demand by the formation of new households and massive rural to urban migration, although they are housed relatively well in rental apartments and rooms.

Korea's strategies for meeting basic socio-economic needs of the population may, therefore, be characterized income-generating employment through sustained economic growth and by planned efforts to promote social development and to balance growth and equity. As noted in this report, an annual growth rate of about 3 percent or 440 thousands in labor force is expected throughout this decade in Korea, given the age structure of the population. Without income-generating employment opportunities from sustained growth, the Korean economy will soon run into serious unemployment problems.

The intent to promote social development by the government is highlighted in its Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan, 1982-86. In the Fifth Plan, an emphasis is placed on various aspects of social development related to basic socio-economic needs, both in absolute and relative sense.

For example, compulsory education will be gradually extended to 9 years, beginning from remote rural areas and to reach out to the less than 5 percent of the population eligible that are not enrolled. The health insurance program will be extended to cover 66 percent of the population by 1986 from the level of 26 percent in 1980. Small-size homes and apartment houses supply ratio from 74.5 percent in 1980 to 78.4 percent during the plan period.

In order to meet basic needs of the pockets of the absolute poor, the government has introduced various programs for the employable such as vocational retraining, rural resettlement assistance, off-farm employment generation and others, in order to provide them with opportunities to help themselves. In an effort to help those without working capabilities and potentials, public assistance, including medical aid, is provided for about 9.5 percent of the population. At the same time, the Saemaul (New Village) Movement, that has been an effective instrument in modernizing the rural sector, will be continuously reinforced to promote rural development in order to further improve rural living conditions, to enhance the role of women in development, and to raise the level of income in rural areas.

VII. Evaluation of the Family Planning and Family Welfare Program

The family planning program in Korea has developed in several stages in connection with the family welfare program. In the early 1960s when the family planning program was introduced, its primary emphasis was placed on providing pertinent information for family planning to the general public. Although the program activities at that time were carried out rather passively by the existing network of health centers and subcenters, the established public health care delivery system had provided a basis for gradual expansion of regional IE & C and service activities by designated physicians and field workers in family planning throughout the 1960s.

In the process of development, however, new issues in family planning had emerged with socio-economic changes. Particularly, with rapid urbanization, the target population of family planning has changed from rural to urban residents, especially giving its attention to the urban poor. More systematic IE & C activities were tailored to the needs of special target groups, including industrial workers and military personnel. At the same time, justifiable induced abortion was legalized in 1973, by enacting the new Maternal and Child Health Law.

In order to enhance the effectiveness of family planning program in a society with a strong traditional value of boy preference, an integrated approach for family planning has evolved in the latter half of the 1970s. This new approach introduced various schemes to integrate the family planning program with the health care and family welfare programs. Field activities in public health have been changed in their directions as well as in their intensity. In the past, the health centers and sub-centers were manned by three types of health workers, each specializing in maternal and child health, tuberculosis, and family planning. They are now retrained to be multipurpose health workers. Regional and community development programs are also encouraged to integrate with the family planning and health programs. In 1982, the government revised the Health Insurance Law to include family planning services in its coverage.

In line with these integrated measures for population control, the government is continuing its effort to provide various incentives and to innovate legal and institutional systems in order to accommodate the social norm of a small size

family. Various incentives are already provided to the practitioners of family planning, such as giving preferential treatment in the allocation of public housing and allowing tax exemption. Starting June 1982, low-income couples, who are sterilized after having two or fewer children, are given a special allowance for doing so. Pre-school children of such small-size families will be provided with free primary health care at health centers throughout the nation. Heavier resident taxes will be levied on the families having three or more children beginning next year. The Family Law is also under a careful review for amendments to provide the equal rights to the woman.

The performance of the family planning program may be evaluated in a number of ways. But, all demographic statistics of Korea relevant to family planning indicate its success. Particularly noteworthy is its acceptance rate of contraceptives, which increased rapidly from 24.4 in 1973 to 54.5 percent in 1979. Adopted contraceptive methods are also diversified ranging from conventional methods to technically effective ones. It is beyond doubt that the family planning program also contributes considerably to improving family health and welfare. As a result, the infant mortality rate decreased gradually to reach around 37 per thousand births during 1978-79.

It is beyond the scope of this report to list all the factors that have contributed to the success of the family planning program in Korea. However, it is the outcome of the interactions of the family planning program itself and related factors that have changed in the course of socioeconomic development in the past two decades. Improvements in the levels of nutrition, education, health, income distribution and others, have all had their impacts in making the Korean experience a success.

VIII. Activities of Non-Government Organizations

The Korean family planning program owes a part of its success to its alliances with non-government organizations. In the early stage of the family planning program, two organizations were established to support and supplement government activities. They are the Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea (PPFK) and the Korean Institute for Family Planning (KIFP) established, respectively, in 1961 and in 1971.

PPFK is responsible for information, training, and communication activities of the program, while KIFP, renamed as Korea Institute for Population & Health (KIPH) in 1981 after its integration with the Korea Health Development Institute, carries out research, evaluation, and other related activities on population and health. PPFK has played a major role in providing the information on family planning through various mass media in order to motivate and to educate the general public.

Supporting the family planning activities of the government network of health centers and sub-centers is a voluntary women's organization called the Mothers' Club. It aims to improve family welfare through the practice of family planning and its active participation in community development, and has played a crucial role in making visible changes in social attitudes toward family planning. The chairwoman of each Mothers' Club works closely with the field workers toward the common goals of the family planning programs. In 1977, the Mothers' Club was integrated into the Saemaul Women's Associations. As a part of the Saemaul Movement, which is now internationally well-known a nationwide community development program in Korea, the Saemaul Women's Associations have made a great deal of contributions to raising the acceptance level of the family planning program and to improving the levels of family and community welfare at the village level throughout the country.

Besides these organizations, there are a number of other women's and religious organizations in long existence, such as the Korean Women's Association, the Housewives Club, etc. These voluntary private organizations have contributed significantly, at the grass-root level, to the successful execution of the family planning program in the past. In the future, the activities of non-government organizations will be further encouraged in the field of family planning and welfare, as the government confines its role and activities in the areas of its unique domains.

IX. Women in the Development Process

Traditional Oriental values restricting the role of women and limited employment opportunities had limited women from participating actively in economic and social activities. Since 1960, However, considerable changes have steadily occurred in the status and role of women in Korea. Rapid expansion in employment opportunities through industrial growth, coupled with such demographic changes as a rapid reduction in fertility and a slowdown of population growth, have enabled women to participate more fully in social and economic activities than in the past. The exposure to the western values and culture, the massive rural to urban migration, and the expansion of transportation and communication facilities, have also contributed to accelerating this process.

In economic activities, the participation of women in the labour force increased at a rate faster than that of population increase. Since 1970, the economically active women increased at a rate of nearly 4 percent per annum while the number of females 14 years old and over increased at a rate of 3 percent. Thus, the number of employed women grew from 3,778 thousand in 1970 to 5,243 thousand persons in 1980.

In addition to the growing participation of women in economic activities, an increasingly large proportion of the Korean women has actively participated in various activities in the fields of regional development, consumer protection and other socio-cultural activities. Especially, it is noteworthy that, in rural areas and more recently in urban areas as well, women are playing prominent roles in community development through the organization of the Saemaul Movement.

Educational opportunities for women have also broadened. As of 1980, more than 90 percent of the school age girls was enrolled in middle school and 63 percent in high school, and 30 percent of the college students were shared by females.

With the improved level of education of the Korean women and enlarged employment opportunities, there were considerable improvement in demographic and economic status of women. According to the 1975 population census, the labour force participation of the ever-married women was 39.8 percent and, among the employed women, 37.4 percent was engaged in off-farm occupations. There were clearly differences in fertility level by the occupational status of women. The total marital fertility was 4.9 for the unemployed, 5.8 for those in farming and

3.5 for those in non-farming. In view of the population policy it is significant to note that the expansion of employment opportunities for women will accelerate the reduction of fertility level.

Despite these recent changes in the role of women in Korea, there is a great deal of room to improve the participation of women in all fields of activities, especially in comparison to that of men. Inactiveness is especially conspicuous in the case of married women in Korea. In order to have fuller participation of women in development process, the roles of women should further be recognized, and legal and institutional barriers restricting the participation of women should also be removed.

The growing social recognition of the importance of women's role and continuous economic development will demand that women play an increasingly important part, and women's active participation will contribute greatly to social and economic development for the coming ages.

X. Financial and Technical Assistance Through TCDC and Other Channels

As a result of past rapid growth over a period of two decades, Korea has emerged itself as a newly industrializing country. During its development process, especially in its early stage, she had benefited from, in varying degrees, financial and technical assistences from the United Nations, multi-national and other agencies. The importance of external financial and technical assistance in the past was that it had supplemented lacking domestic resources and that it had contributed to building up domestic technical capabilities.

We have all the good intent to share our past experience of both successes and failures in development with all the developing countries, regardless of the differences in political system, religion, and other aspects. Our good intent and determination to do so is clearly made by President Chun Doo Hwan of the Republic of Korea in his proposal on forming 'Development Front' by developing countries throughout the world during his official visit to four African countries in August 1982.

In the beginning, we are willing to provide TCDC activities for the developing countries in the ESCAP region and elsewhere, particularly those in training, research, and advisory nature. Fortunately, we are endowed with a pool of well-trained and highly technical human resources that have been formulated extensively at home and abroad during the past three and a half decades. Korea has succeeded in reversing the brain drain by establishing many research institutions which is another success story in itself. Among them, such research institutions as Korea Development Institute (KDI), Korea Institute for Population and Health, Korea Educational Development Institute (KEDI), and Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, among others, have gained good reputations in this region as well as in the rest of the world, and could be instrumental in promoting TCDC in research and training between the Republic of Korea and other developing countries in the ESCAP region and elsewhere.

As we continue to grow and develop, Korea will explore the possibilities of gradually expanding TCDC, including financial, commodity and advisory assistance. In addition, we will actively participate in multilateral cooperation with such UN agencies as ESCAP and other special organizations, as well as such regional organizations as ASEAN, the Pacific Basin Community and others.

XI. Activities Related with the World Population Plan of Action

Having participated in the World Population Conference, 1974, the Government of the Republic of Korea had carefully reviewed and analysed the recommendations for action. The guiding principles of the recommendations for action provided an appropriate policy framework within the broader context of Korea's development strategies. However, given particular socio-economic conditions and constraints in the present stage of Korea's development, it was inevitable to place a set of priorities in adopting the recommendations for action which resulted from the World Conference, and in dealing with the country-specific population and development problems.

Korea continued to set and to develop its population goals and policies in its formal planning, that were first introduced in its first plan in the early 1960s. In the period of past two decades, there were a number of trials and errors as well as some failures in achieving the targeted population goals. The Republic has, however, achieved an overall performance as one of the models for developing countries. Evidences to support this overall assessment of Korea are partially documented in this report.

Despite of this relative success, the Republic of Korea will continue to pursue further population and development goals within its unique context and confirming to the World Population Plan of Action. Recognizing economic and social development as a central factor in the solution of population problems, effort will be made, as evidenced in Korea's fourth and fifth plans, to pursue fuller development by placing greater emphases on social development. As the initial steps, the priorities and emphases are given to health, education and regional development.

Especially in health, the primary health care delivery system is in the process of extension to cover the residents of rural and hard-to-reach areas. Of primary health care, maternal and child care is particularly emphasized, considering its closer relationship with family planning. Health insurance system to cover the farmers and the workers in the informal sector is also introduced on an experimental basis, among others.

A new thrust in Korea's development planning to promote social development and to harmonize growth and equity, recognizes the importance of meeting basic

needs of the underprivileged, such as the old, the women, and the handicapped. However, the formulation and implementation of the policies and programs to better the level of well-being of these target population must be preceded by the changes in values and attitudes as pre-conditions, which require time-consuming effort by all concerned. Therefore, the planning authority in Korea is recently making an effort to plan Korea's future in long-term perspective to the year 2000. Such a planning effort would reveal important welfare issues often neglected in mid-term planning and fully highlight long-term population and development goals included in the World Population Plan of Action.

Table 1: Population Size and Vital Statistics

	Unit	1960	1970	1980
Population ¹⁾	1,000 persons	25,012	32,241	38,124
Population density ¹⁾	Persons/km ²	254	319	385
Population growth rate ¹⁾	1/1,000	28.4	22.2	15.7
Crude birth rate ¹⁾	1/1,000	43.0	32.1	23.4
Crude death rate ¹⁾	1/1,000	14.6	9.4	6.7
Total fertility rate ²⁾		6.0	4.2	2.8
20–24		0.251	0.170	0.168
25–29		0.326	0.291	0.263
30–34		0.275	0.201	0.093
35–39		0.206	0.109	0.024
Mean age at marriage ³⁾				
Male	Year	25.4	27.2	27.1
Female	Year	21.6	23.3	23.7
Proportion of fecund age women ¹⁾	%	47.4	46.6	52.7
Life expectancy at birth ²⁾				
Male	Year	51.1	59.8	62.7 ⁴⁾
Femal	Year	53.7	66.7	69.1 ⁴⁾

Note: 1) Estimated from census results

2) Estimated from census and sample surveys

3) Calculated from census results

4) Estimates of 1978-79

Source : National Bureau of Statistics

Table 2: Population Composition and Regional Distribution

	Unit: %		
	1960	1970	1980
Sex ratio (male/female) ¹⁾	100.8	100.8	101.8
Age composition ⁶⁾			
0–14	40.6	42.1	34.0
15–64	55.6	54.6	62.2
65+	3.9	3.4	3.8
Dependency ratio ¹⁾	80.0	83.2	60.7
Urbanization rate ²⁾	28.0	41.1	57.2
Population proportion of Seoul ²⁾	9.8	17.6	22.3
Population proportion of Pusan ²⁾	4.7	6.0	8.4

Note: 1) Calculated from estimated population

2) Calculated from census results

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

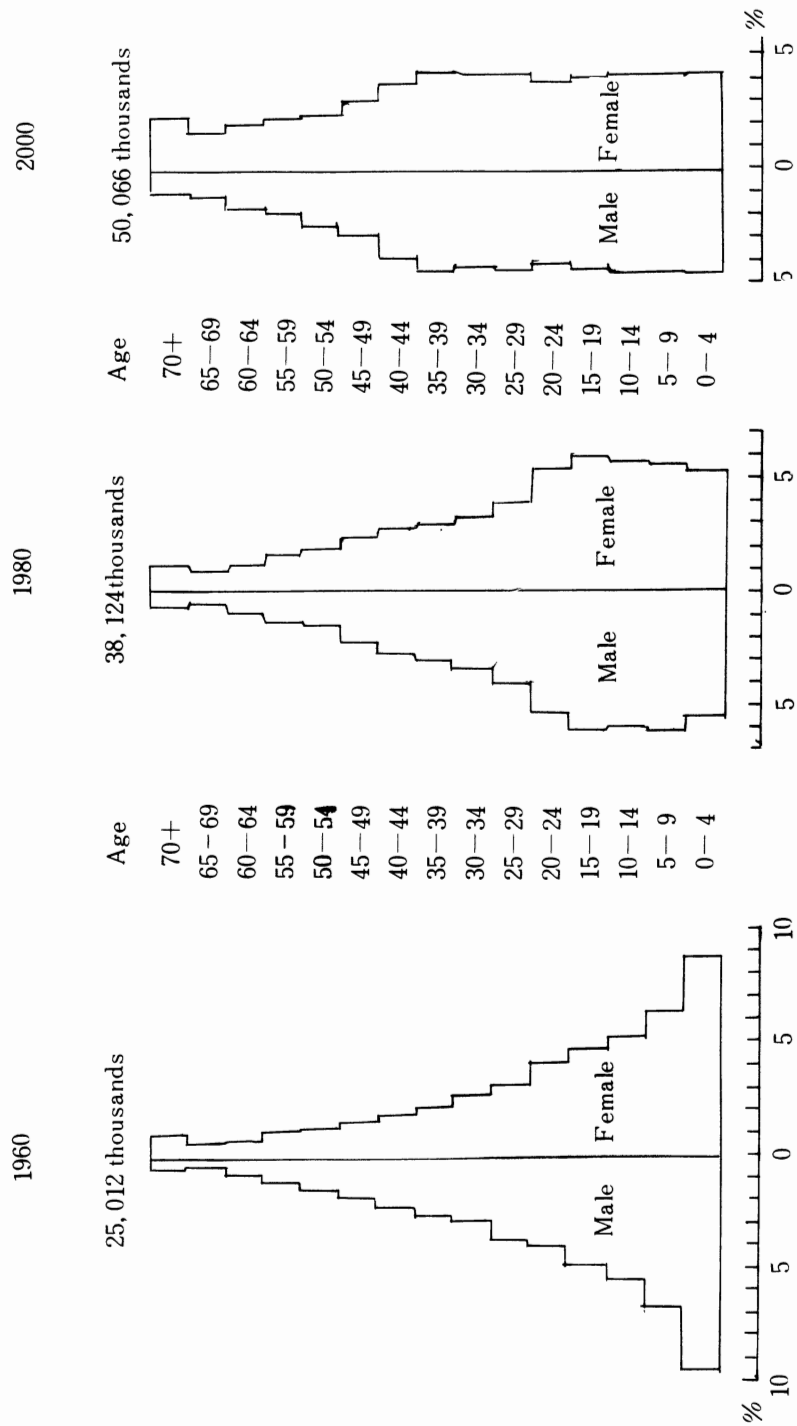
Table 3: Population Projection

	Unit	1980	2000
Population	1,000 persons	38,124	50,066
Population density	Persons/km ²	385	506
Population growth rate	1/1,000	15.7	10.0
Crude birth rate	1/1,000	23.4	16.9
Crude death rate	1/1,000	6.7	6.0
Life expectancy at birth			
Male	Year	62.7	69
Female	Year	69.1	76
Sex ratio (male/female)	%	101.8	101.8
Age composition			
0–14	%	34.0	25.9
15–64	%	62.2	68.1
65+	%	3.8	6.0
Dependency ratio	%	60.7	46.9
Urbanization rate	%	57.2	77.2
Population proportion of the two largest cities	%	30.7	37.6 ¹⁾

Note : 1) Estimates of 1990

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 4 : The Composition of Population



Source : National Bureau of Statistics

Table 5: Population and Economic Growth

	Unit	3rd Plan 1972-76	4th Plan 1977-81	5th Plan 1982-86
Population ¹⁾	Thousand persons	35,847	38,723	41,839
(Annual increase)	%	(1.57)	(1.57)	(1.49)
Economically active Population ¹⁾	Thousand persons	13,061	14,744	16,948
(Annual increase)	Persons	(504)	(337)	(441)
(Annual increase)	%	(4.4)	(2.5)	(2.83)
Employed population ¹⁾	Thousand persons	12,556	14,037	16,268
(Annual increase)	%	(4.5)	(2.3)	(2.99)
Employment by industry ¹⁾	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries	%	44.6	33.1	27.1
Mining and manufacturing	%	21.8	22.3	25.2
SOC & other services	%	33.6	44.6	47.7
Unemployment rate ¹⁾	%	3.9	4.8	4.0
(Unemployed population)	Thousand persons	(505)	(707)	(680)
Rate of productivity increase	%	5.4	3.2	4.5
GNP growth rate	%	10.1	5.6	7.8
Per capita GNP ¹⁾	Current prices, dollars	765	1,636	2,170

Note : 1) Based on the terminal year of the plan

Source : Economic Planning Board, The Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social
Development Plan, 1982

Table 6: Major Indicators of Social Development

	Unit	1980	1986
Enrollment ratio in kindergartens	%	8.0	50.0
Ratio of recipients of compulsory education at middle schools	%	—	25.7
Enrollment ratio of higher educational institutions ¹⁾	%	15.8	31.2
Piped water supply ratio	%	55.0	70.0
Sewerage extension ratio	%	6.0	25.0
Total length of subways	km	22.1	143.2
Telephones per 100 persons		7.1	19.3
Number of people per physician	Persons	1,493	1,227
Number of people per hospital bed	Persons	587	428
Maternal mortality rate	Per 10,000 births	4.2	3.2
Infant mortality rate	per 1,000 births	37	22
Parasite-infection ratio	%	12.2	2.0
Ratio of medical insurance coverage to total population ²⁾	%	29.5	65.7
Ratio of industrial accident insurance coverage to employed population ³⁾	%	27.4	42.3
Income share of bottom 40% households	%	16.1	17.5
Housing supply ratio	%	74.5	78.4
Average floor space per person	Pyeong ⁴⁾	2.87	3.24

Note: 1) To school ages population 3) Percent of employed person
 2) Includes medical aid 4) Pyeong= 3.3m²

Source: Economic Planning Board,
 The Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan, 1982

Table 7: Trend of Family Planning Practice Rate

	Unit	1971	1973	1976	1979
Contraception practice rate	%	24.4	36.0 (21.4)	44.2 (22.1)	54.5 (29.5)
Methods					
Loops	%	—	7.9 (7.9)	10.5 (9.5)	9.6 (9.0)
Sterilization	%	—	4.6 (4.6)	8.3 (4.8)	20.4 (15.2)
Condoms, pills	%	—	14.5 (9.9)	14.1 (4.8)	12.4 (5.3)
Region					
Urban	%	27	39	48.0	55.1 (25.4)
Rural	%	23	34	40.2	53.6 (35.6)
Age					
25 - 29	%	15	28	31.9	40.9
30 - 39	%	33	45	58.7	70.2
Present number of children					
2	%	20	35	44.0	58.2
3	%	29	46	59.0	69.0
Induced abortion rate	1/1,000	2.0 ¹⁾	—	2.3	2.9 ²⁾
Abortion/fertility	Ratio	0.4 ¹⁾	—	0.7	0.9 ²⁾

Note: Numbers in parentheses are contraception practice rates supported by government.

1) estimates of 1965

2) Estimates of 1978

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

Table 8: Major Indicators of the Family Planning Program in the Fifth Development Plan

Unit: 1,000 Persons

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Total
Fecund-age women	103,92	10,614	10,847	11,074	11,296	—
Target amount of distribution	1,571	1,748	1,841	2,015	2,123	9,298
IUDs	203 (100.0)	265 (100.0)	302 (100.0)	395 (100.0)	382 (100.0)	1,547 (100.0)
Sterilization	315 (50.0)	325 (70.0)	350 (65.0)	360 (65.0)	398 (60.0)	1,748 (66.9)
Oral pill (monthly)	230 (50.0)	290 (50.0)	300 (50.0)	340 (50.0)	360 (50.0)	1,520 (50.0)
Condom (monthly)	280 (35.0)	350 (35.0)	392 (35.0)	430 (35.0)	490 (35.0)	1,942 (35.0)
Other	543	518	497	490	493	2,541
Practice rate (%)	56	60	62	65	67	—
Crude birth rate (1/1,000)	23.3	23.2	23.0	22.6	22.1	—
Total fertility rate	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	—
Prevented births	687	738	795	859	930	—
Births	918	927	931	931	923	—

Note: Numbers in parentheses are shares of government contribution

Source: Economic Planning Board, The Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan, 1982

Table 9: Some Indicators on Fertility and Family

	Unit	1960	1970	1980
Total fertility rate ¹⁾	Births per woman	6.0	4.2	2.8
Child-woman ratio ¹⁾	Number of children aged 0-4 per 100 women aged 15-49	60.2	59.2	38.6
Infant mortality rate ²⁾	%	6.1 ³⁾	5.5	3.7 ⁴⁾
Age at marriage for female ¹⁾	Year	21.6	23.3	23.7
Proportion of single of female population aged 15-24 ¹⁾	%	73.5	79.3	82.4
Ideal family size ⁵⁾	Number of children	3.9 ⁶⁾	3.7 ⁷⁾	2.7 ⁸⁾
Size of family ¹⁾	Persons	5.6	5.0	4.6

Note: 1) Calculated from Population Census Results

2) Estimated by National Bureau of Statistics

3) Estimates of 1955-60

4) Estimates of 1978-79

5) Results of Special Surveys of Korea Institute for Population and Health

6) Estimates of 1966

7) Estimates 1971

8) Estimates of 1978

Sources: National Bureau of Statistics and Korea Institute for Population and Health

Table 10: Women's Participation in Economic Activities

Unit: 1,000 persons

	1963	1970	1980
Population 14 years old and over			
Total	15,085	18,253	25,335
Female	7,932	9,578	13,080
Economically active population			
Total	8,343	10,199	14,454
Female	2,881	3,683	5,435
Labor force participation rate (%)			
Total	55.3	55.9	57.1
Female	36.3	38.5	41.6
Employed population			
Total	7,662	9,745	13,706
Female	2,674	3,578	5,243
Percentage of females employed by industry			
1. Agriculture, forestry & fisheries	68.7	57.2	38.9
2. Mining & manufacturing	7.0	12.2	22.5
Manufacturing	6.8	11.8	22.3
3. SOC & other services	24.3	30.7	38.6

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Economically Active Population Surveys, 1963, 1970 & 1980

Table 11: Number of Students and Enrollment Rate

Unit: 1,000 persons

	Primary school	Middle school	High school	College & university
Number of students				
1970	5,729	1,389	616	211
Female	2,743	557	237	57
1975	5,449	2,070	1,172	351
Female	2,632	901	465	95
1980	5,573	2,446	1,775	547
Female	2,700	1,148	774	161
Enrollment rate (%)¹⁾				
1970	102.4	56.1	30.5	10.1
Female	101.9	46.5	24.1	5.5
1975	103.2	75.2	43.6	12.2
Female	103.4	67.0	35.8	6.7
1980	100.6	94.7	69.7	16.4
Female	100.9	92.1	63.3	10.0

Note: 1) Students at each level of school/school ages population

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Population & Housing Censuses, 1970, 1975 & 1980