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COUNTRY REPORT

KOREA

December 1976

Interdisciplinary Communications Program
Smithsonian Institution

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December 1976
INTERDISCIPLINARY COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C.

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FOREWORD

In June 1972, the Interdisciplinary Communications Program (ICP) of the Smithsonian Institution undertook an integrated effort--the International Program for Population Analysis (IPPA)--to encourage policymakers and social scientists--particularly those from the Third World who are interested in policy solutions to population problems--to become involved in the study of problems and solutions of contemporary conditions related to population dynamics.

Several components make up the IPPA:

- o Support of short-term research projects of the social science aspects of population problems in developing countries that are amenable to change.
- o A communications network--implemented by small workshop/seminars, and a publications program which includes a quarterly newsletter, edited workshop/seminar proceedings, and an Occasional Monograph Series.
- o Technical resource facilities to aid and develop the community of interest in population concerns.

In an effort to introduce policymakers and social scientists to the ongoing population dynamics research in a number of countries, and the way in which that research has been supported by IPPA, ICP has prepared a Country Summary for each of 15 countries--Colombia, Costa Rica, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Korea, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Tanzania, Thailand, and Venezuela. One Country Summary is presented in this compilation. All countries and compilations were selected on the basis of the amount of effort--

primarily work agreements and workshop/seminars—expended by ICP in that country. No report is meant to be a comprehensive study of either the ICP activities or the population-related interests of any country featured in this collection.

The material was collected and edited by Michael Rierson.

M. C. SHELESNYAK, *Director*
Interdisciplinary Communications
Program

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

1. INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Korea, a country of 34.8 million people, combines the government's national family planning program (established in 1962) with the voluntary Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea (established in 1961) in coordinating its nationwide family planning operations. The country's basic demographics are the result of substantial developmental progress reflecting the considerable changes which have occurred in Korea over the past years--so many that USAID expects to end its Korean aid program in fiscal 1976 (Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976b).

With the 1976 rate of natural increase estimated at 2 percent per year, the crude birth rate at 29 per 1000 population and the crude death rate 9 per 1000, the government would like to reach its target population growth rate of 1 percent in the 1980s (Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976a).

ICP/IPPA received fifteen proposals to study Korea; four were signed as work agreements, ten were rejected, and one was withdrawn. There were no workshops or conferences in Korea, but an ICP/IPPA social science analyst visited in 1974 to monitor work agreement progress. Results from the four work agreements are to be published by ICP in monograph form. They are titled "Migration and Fertility in Korea" by Kong-Kyun Ro, "Migration and Female Labor Force Impact on Fertility" by Jae-Young and Insook H. Park, "Korea's Maternal and Child Health Law and Induced Abortion" by Jon Byong-Je, Ahn Key Choon, Hahm Pyong-Choon and Yang Seung-Doo, and "Fertility and Women's Labor Force Participation in Korea" by Lee Hyo-Chai and Cho Hyoung.

SOURCES

Population Reference Bureau, Inc. Annual. 1976a. 1976 World Population Data Sheet. Population Reference Bureau, Inc.: Washington, D.C.

Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976b. World Population Growth and Response--1965-1975--A Decade of Global Action. Population Reference Bureau, Inc.: Washington, D.C.

2. WORK AGREEMENT ACTIVITIES

a. Use of ICP/IPPA Data--Implications of Findings

The Ro study provides additional knowledge of the demographic behavior of Korean migrants which government planners can use to calculate future demand for public goods and services such as housing, health care, education, and family planning. The study notes that by hastening the decline in fertility rates, continued migration will help Korea to reach the targeted reduction in its population growth rate--from approximately 1.9 percent per annum in 1970 to 1.3 percent by 1981 provided, of course, that the adaptation hypothesis is correct. The study also provides indirect support for the current government policy of giving greater emphasis to rural family planning programs, noting that continued high rural fertility rates appear the major obstacle in attaining national demographic targets.

The data provide the raw material for projections of rural and urban populations, taking into account the age distribution and reduced fertility of migrants. As for future research, projections using the Ro data should be made along with further studies to determine the degree to which both selection and adaptation contribute and interact to lower fertility among migrants.

The Parks' study of migration and female labor force impact on Korean fertility lends support to the government's policy considerations which favor dispersal of industrial development to regions outside Seoul which might attract future migrants from rural areas. The study found that fertility of female migrants is generally much lower than that of nonmigrants whether or not analysis is controlled for age, education, and employment status. In the rural areas where employment levels are low, minimum role conflict between work and motherhood encourages large family norms. Considerable additional analysis of the data used in the study is possible and warranted. Attempts should also be made to link pre- and post-1970 census data to create a time series analysis.

The Jon/Ahn/Hahm/Yang study sought to measure the impact on knowledge, attitudes, and practices toward induced abortion in Korea and passage of a law liberalizing abortion. Interviews were conducted among rural and urban women, family planning workers, doctors, and public prosecutors responsible for prosecuting violations of the law. Investigators found a generally favorable attitude toward and wide practice of induced abortion but determined that passage of the law had little impact on already positive attitudes.

The investigators conclude that although attitudes toward induced abortions are generally favorable, there is no evidence that these

liberal attitudes are the product of the Maternal and Child Health Law instituted in 1973. The reasons for this lack of impact are unclear, but the authors have some evidence from their research which infers that public attitudes toward abortion were favorable before the law came into force. They note also that there has been comparatively little publicity about the new law and its reduced restrictions on induced abortion.

The one major area not liberalized by the 1973 MCH Law in Korea was abortion as a regular means of birth control. Although support for abortion on economic grounds was weaker than for most other reasons, and approval of abortion in the event of contraceptive failure was not terribly strong, it appears that there is enough support for legalization and liberalization of abortion for these reasons, essentially abortion on demand, to warrant active consideration by the Korean government to further liberalize the abortion laws.

The Lee/Cho study involves an analysis of demographic characteristics of the Korean female population focusing on measurement of interrelationships among their age, marital status, fertility, labor force participation, and educational and residential characteristics. Principal data were derived from a 1 percent sample of the 1970 Korean census provided by the Bureau of Statistics of the Korean government. Investigators found an inverse relationship between women's educational attainment and fertility, and observed that although female labor force participation rates are higher in Korea's rural areas, urban women demonstrated consistently lower fertility.

These findings indicate that for most Korean women, economic activity is of secondary importance compared to the traditional role of housewife and mother. For them, having children, especially males, is crucial to secure the mother's status in the family and parents' support for old age. Therefore, women seek the kinds of jobs most compatible with their family roles. Mothers are more likely to enter the labor force when they have many children to support. This may be attributed to 1) the pressure upon parents of a large family to work to meet family needs, and 2) the automatic provision of childcare service by siblings.

It may be misleading, then, to believe that fertility is a restraint upon mother's employability or that women's employment in any type of work reduces fertility. Rather, it is possible that the reverse may be true. There do appear to be signs of changing values as to women's role in the family and society. It was found that women in more modern sectors of employment showed lower fertility than others. To them, employment may signify the rights and opportunities for self-fulfillment as well as economic and social rewards. However, it is doubtful that such views are

held by many women, even the highly educated. It is hard to believe that many women, especially those in rural areas, would limit their family size for the sake of employment.

Before any significant effects of women's employment on fertility can be seen, the Korean government must set forth policies to effect fundamental changes of the role and status of women. These actions must improve the quality of women's education and increase female labor force participation in modern economic activities.

For further research needs, more refined analysis should be carried out to determine which governmental policies will bring about changes. Such research should consider the impact and the costs of such policies. A study of the likelihood of adaption of such programs, given the current political situation, would also be of use to policymakers.

b. Work Agreement Summaries

(see attached)

c. Policy Relevance Statements

(see attached)

WORK AGREEMENT SUMMARY

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-17
PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-95

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S): Dr. Byong-Je Jon et al.

ADDRESS: Department of Sociology
Yonsei University
Sudaemoon-ku
Seoul, Korea

TELEPHONE: _____

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 29 Apr 74 - 28 Apr 75 TOTAL COST: \$33,000

TITLE: The Maternal and Child Health Law and Induced Abortion in Korea

DESCRIPTION: Examination of the impact of an early 1973 legal change which eases restrictions on induced abortion. Attention to implications for the operation of family planning programs, the provision of social services and criminal justice and for the fertility behavior of the stratified random sample of women interviewed. Assessment of social effects and impact on marital and extra-marital fertility.

REPORT SCHEDULE		PAYMENT SCHEDULE		
DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED	AMOUNT	DATE DUE	DATE REQUESTED
		\$8,000	OSC	
28 Aug 74	4 Sep 74	8,000	OARO Aug 74	5 Sep 74
28 Nov 74	4 Dec 74	8,000	OARO Nov 74	9 Dec 74
28 Feb 75	6 May 75	5,000	OARO Feb 75	8 May 75
28 May 75		4,000	OARO May 75	

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: _____

WORK AGREEMENT SUMMARY

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-38
 PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-221

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATOR(S): Mr. Park Jae-Young Mrs. Park Insook

ADDRESS: Demographic Consultant Economic Development Board Seoul, Korea
 54-501 Ban-Po Apartments Dongjak-Dong 307 Kwanak-Gu Seoul, Korea
 TELEPHONE: 68-4511 and 68-0511 ext. 236

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 20 Jun 75 - 19 Apr 76 TOTAL COST: \$16,269

TITLE: The Effect of Migration and Female Labor Force Participation on Fertility in Kor

DESCRIPTION: Estimation and analysis of the fertility differentials between migrants and nonmigrants; comparison between urban to urban migrants and urban nonmigrants, rural to urban migrants and urban nonmigrants, and rural to urban migrants and rural nonmigrants. Study of the effect of the important intervening socio-economic variables on two key demographic variables; fertility and migration. The relation between fertility and migration is analyzed by three regression models for 41 regions, 32 cities and 9 rural areas of each of 9 provinces; the first model is for the total population; the second for migrants; and, the third for nonmigrants.

The major source of the data is a ten percent sample of 1970 census data, unpublished prints-out from the 1970 census tape files and the worksheets from these tapes. Fertility differentials in various regions and for migrants vs. nonmigrants in 1965-1970 are measured by Cho/Grabill techniques: own children under five years to women ration method.

REPORT SCHEDULE		AMOUNT	PAYMENT SCHEDULE	
DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED		DATE DUE	DATE REQUESTED
		\$3,600	OSC	
19 Oct 75	4 Nov 75	5,469	OARO	7 Nov 75
19 Jan 76	20 Apr 76	3,600	OARO	28 Apr 76
19 Mar 76	8 Jun 76	3,600	OARO	29 Jun 76

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: _____

WORK AGREEMENT SUMMARY

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-20
 PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-119

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S): Mr. Kong-Kyun Ro Mr. Kye Choon Ahn

ADDRESS: Yonsei University Yonsei University
International P. O. Box 1010 International P. O. Box 1010
Seoul, Korea Seoul, Korea

TELEPHONE: _____

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 7 May 74 - 6 Mar 75 TOTAL COST: \$8,750

TITLE: Migration and Fertility in Korea

DESCRIPTION: Analysis of relationships between migration, fertility and other socio-economic variables in Korea. Investigation will be based on recent census and other public data, making use of techniques of multivariate statistical inference. Principal result will be the estimation of the parameters of a model combining the human capital theory of migration and a constrained choice theory of household decisionmaking.

REPORT SCHEDULE		AMOUNT	PAYMENT SCHEDULE	
DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED		DATE DUE	DATE REQUESTED
		\$4,000	OSC	
6 Nov 74	30 Dec 74	4,000	OARO Nov 74	9 Jan 75
6 Apr 75	25 Jun 75	750	OARO Apr 75	6 Jan 76

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: 21 Jan 76

WORK AGREEMENT SUMMARY

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-40

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-220

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATOR(S): Professor Lee Hyo-Chai

Dr. Cho Hyoung

ADDRESS:

Department of Sociology
Ehwa Women's University
Seoul, Korea

TELEPHONE: 33-0151 or 34-0102 to 34-0108

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 27 Jun 75 - 31 May 76

TOTAL COST: \$14,950

TITLE: The Demographic Structure of the Korean Female Population: An Analysis of the 1970 Census

DESCRIPTION:

Analysis of demographic characteristics of the Korean female population based on study of interrelationships, age, marital, fertility, labor force, educational, residential and economic characteristics of the subject population. Special attention is directed to: relationship of married couples' reproductive behavior (including number, sex and spacing of children, mother's age at birth of first and subsequent children) to age, residence, education, employment status of women and type of family; and to variation of female labor force participation rates by type of employment, age, marital status, family type and change in family composition.

Data and computer facilities for the project are provided by the Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board, Government of Korea.

REPORT SCHEDULE

DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED
26 Oct 75	23 Oct 75
26 Jan 76	4 Feb 76
30 Jun 76	

PAYMENT SCHEDULE

AMOUNT	DATE DUE	DATE REQUESTED
\$3,150	OSC	
5,500	OARO	24 Nov 75
3,150	OARO	4 Feb 76
3,150	OARO	

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: _____

ATTITUDES TOWARD INDUCED ABORTION IN KOREA

Byong-Je Jon, Key-Choon Ahn,
Pyong-Choon Hahm, and Seung-Doo Yang

ABSTRACT

This study sought to measure the impact on knowledge, attitudes and practices toward induced abortion in Korea of passage of a law liberalizing abortion. Interviews were conducted among rural and urban women, family planning workers, doctors, and public prosecutors responsible for prosecuting violations of the law. Investigators found a generally favorable attitude toward and wide practice of induced abortion but determined that passage of the law had little impact on already positive attitudes.

SUMMARY

In 1973, the Korean Government put into effect a law revising maternal and child health care provisions and substantially widening the reasons women have for seeking or performing induced abortions without risk of legal sanction. This law was put into effect by Presidential Decree following years of debate by the Korean Parliament and soon after the institution of a new martial law constitution.

The investigators sought to gauge the past, current, and changed attitudes of urban and rural Korean women, doctors, family planning workers, and public prosecutors charged with implementing the new law. In two rural provinces and Seoul, approximately 1,500 women were interviewed, as were some 225 doctors, 150 family planning workers, and more than 50 prosecutors.

FINDINGS

As was expected, public prosecutors had the highest levels of knowledge about the new law and other laws of the Korean Government; they were followed by doctors, family planning workers, and women, in that order. The investigators believe that the nature of the various groups' involvement with activities related to the law accounted for the differences in knowledge levels.

The prosecutors overwhelmingly favored the MCH (Maternal and Child Health) Law (91 percent); the same was true for family planning workers (95 percent). Surprisingly, only 77 percent of the doctors favored the law; of the remainder surveyed, 22.5 percent were neutral; and less than one-half of 1 percent expressed opposition. Attitudes of rural and urban Korean women toward the MCH Law were remarkably similar; more than 70 percent of rural women and more than 71 percent of urban favored the law. Less than 3 percent of rural women and less than 5 percent of urban women opposed it; the remainder expressed no opinion.

Note: Correspondence to Dr. Jon should be addressed to The Graduate School, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea.

Detailed analyses of these studies appear under the individual investigator's name in ICP's monograph series, Monograph 6.

Attitudes toward the practice of induced abortion differed markedly from attitudes toward the liberalized law. Opposition to induced abortion was voiced by nearly 18 percent of rural women, over 30 percent of urban women, and 50 percent of family planning field workers. Although there are no obvious reasons for these patterns, the authors believe that family planning field workers may see liberalized induced abortion as a threat to their livelihoods. Only 34 percent of these workers favored induced abortion, far less than the 61 percent of rural and 52 percent of urban women. Support for induced abortion among doctors and prosecutors was high.

The attitudes of all respondent groups to induced abortion under specific circumstances also varied greatly.

Most persons interviewed thought that Korea had a population growth problem. Prosecutors and family planning field workers were unanimous in their agreement that population pressures were a current problem for Korea; nearly all doctors (99 percent) felt the same way. More than 95 percent of urban women and 81 percent of the rural women interviewed held the same view.

CONCLUSION

The investigators conclude that although attitudes toward induced abortion are generally favorable, there is no evidence that these liberal attitudes are the product of the 1973 MCH Law. The reasons for this lack of impact are unclear, but the authors have some evidence from their research that public attitudes toward abortion were quite favorable to induced abortion before the law came into force. They note also that there has been comparatively little publicity about the new law and its reduction of restrictions on induced abortion.

POLICY RELEVANCE

The one major area not liberalized by the 1973 MCH Law in Korea was the use of abortion as a means of birth control. Although support for abortion on financial grounds was weaker than for most other reasons and approval of abortion in the event of contraceptive failure was not terribly strong, it appears there is enough support for legalizing and liberalizing abortion for these reasons--essentially abortion on demand. This support warrants active consideration by the Korean Government of further liberalization of laws relating to abortion.

FURTHER RESEARCH NEEDS

None.

COMMENTS

None.

MIGRATION AND FEMALE LABOR FORCE IMPACT ON KOREAN FERTILITY

Jae-Young Park and Insook H. Park

ABSTRACT

Findings of this study indicate that fertility of female migrants is generally much lower than that of nonmigrants whether or not analysis is controlled for age, education, and employment status.

In this study, the investigators attempted to identify the independent relationship between migration and fertility in Korea, controlling for residence background, education, and labor force participation. Migrants and nonmigrants of twenty-nine cities, three metropolitan areas, and nine rural areas of Korea were studied.

SUMMARY

This study was designed to determine the effects of migration and, to a lesser extent, female labor force participation on fertility of Korean women and to measure the impact of such intervening variables as education and age on the migration-fertility relationship. The principal data source was a 10 percent sample of the 1970 Korean census; the principal investigator, Mr. Park, was largely responsible for the design of that census and developed the migration-related questions included in that census. Analysis using Cho/Grabill Own-Children techniques was performed on computers at the Bureau of Statistics which had conducted the census and made computer tapes available.

Investigators made an explicit distinction between residence background and migration as independent factors affecting fertility. To assess the relative importance of these factors, the relative fertility of migrants and nonmigrants of thirty-two cities and nine rural areas of Korea were studied, and the relationship between previous residence (place of origin) and 1970 residence was examined to determine migration stream selectivity. Finally, education and labor force participation controls were introduced. The 1965 place of residence was taken as the point of origin, but step-wise migration was not accounted for.

FINDINGS

The total fertility rates point to a substantial difference in fertility levels between the migrant and nonmigrant segments of the Korean population in metropolitan, urban, and rural residence categories. The fertility level of migrant women is considerably below that of nonmigrant women, averaging 2,985 to 4,040 per 1000 for the migrants and 3,032 to 5,133 per 1000 for nonmigrants. This pattern of lower

Note: Correspondence to Mr. Park may be directed to Economic Planning Board, Seoul, Korea.

Detailed analyses of these studies appear under the individual investigators' name in ICP's monograph series, Monograph 5, Volume 1.

fertility for migrants characterizes each of the metropolitan, urban and rural residence categories, although the extent of the differential varies considerably, being relatively greatest for the rural category, followed by urban, and least for the metropolitan category. Rural nonmigrants show a fertility level of 5,133 per 1000 compared to their counterpart migrants' 4,040 per 1000 but metropolitan nonmigrants' fertility of 3,032 was only slightly higher than the 2,986 for metropolitan migrants. When the place of origin was introduced, the overall pattern remained unchanged. Migrants ages over 30 from rural origin reveal a slightly higher fertility than their counterpart nonmigrants.

Patterns of educational selectivity were found to exist when migrants were compared to nonmigrants. This indicated a need to introduce education, as well as age and residence background controls. The inverse relation between education and fertility observed in many previous studies was consistent at all age groups for both migrants and nonmigrants.

More relevant to the present analysis were findings regarding the possible effect of education as an intervening variable between migration and fertility. Migrants have lower fertility than nonmigrants when education is held constant, averaging from 2,484 to 4,449 for migrants and 2,682 to 5,923 among nonmigrants. Age specific rates show the same pattern in all groupings except among women over 35 with more than elementary education in metropolitan and urban areas. Education explains away only a small portion of the differences in the fertility of migrants and nonmigrants.

When labor force participation of women was held constant, the pattern of migrants' and nonmigrants' fertility splits. Migrants in the labor force, especially those whose work is incompatible with housework, have much lower fertility than their non-migrating counterparts. The ranges average from 1,292 to 7,181 per 1000 for working migrants and 1,626 to 5,111 per 1000 per working nonmigrants, from 3,410 to 5,142 per 1000 for non-working nonmigrants and from 3,630 to 5,144 per 1000 for non-working migrants.

CONCLUSION

Migrants have lower fertility than nonmigrants in the ages when the female is still in the most fertile part of the reproductive period.

POLICY RELEVANCE

Although the authors do not discuss this topic, their findings appear to lend support to Korean government policy considerations which favor dispersal of industrial development to regions outside Seoul which might attract future migrants from rural areas. It is in the rural areas where the employment levels are low and role compatibility between work and motherhood encourages large family norms.

FUTURE RESEARCH NEEDS

Considerable additional analysis of the data used in this study is possible and warranted. Attempts should also be made to link pre- and post-1970 census data to create time series analysis.

COMMENTS

The investigators have provided comparatively little textual discussion of the more than 100 pages of tables and appendixes. Use of the data from these tables and appendixes by the current and other investigators should provide an additional basis for useful demographic analysis

MIGRATION AND FERTILITY IN KOREA

Kong-Kyun Ro

ABSTRACT

A 1 percent sample of the Korean Census of 1970 was analyzed to determine if the fertility of persons migrating during the period 1965-1970 was lower than that of persons in sending areas when socioeconomic status variables were held constant. The investigator concludes that the fertility of migrants was substantially lower for all age groups, regardless of place of residence.

SUMMARY

Empirical studies have repeatedly shown that the fertility of rural-to-urban migrants is lower than that of rural residents but somewhat higher than that of urban dwellers. However, when socioeconomic status variables are held constant, the explanatory power of migration as an independent variable frequently disappears. Ro's study is somewhat unique because of the independent strength of the migration variable, and because of the finding that the fertility of youthful migrants (ages 16-29) from the rural areas is lower, on average, than that of residents of even the largest metropolitan areas.

FINDINGS

For all age groups and regardless of place of residence, Ro found that migrants had significantly fewer births than nonmigrants, for example, for the female cohort ages 21-25, nonmigrants had an average of 2 births while migrants had only 1.5. For the next cohort, ages 26-30, nonmigrants had an average of 3.4 births compared to 2.7 for migrants. When four additional socioeconomic status variables were controlled (literacy, educational attainment, labor force participation, and type of occupation), migrants still had significantly fewer births than nonmigrants, for example, among females, ages 26-30, the regression coefficient for migration status was -0.35. This result was statistically significant at the 1 percent level.

CONCLUSION

Does migration tend to select individuals who are especially predisposed to limit family size or, alternatively, do migrants tend to adopt the fertility norms of the place of destination only after exposure to different values? Ro's study does not resolve this question, although the author prefers the selection hypothesis. He argues that the act of migration is prima facie evidence of a greater than average willingness and ability on the

Note: Correspondence may be directed to Dr. Ro at the Health Sciences Center, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, New York 11790.

Detailed analyses of these studies appear under the individual investigators' name in ICP's monograph series, Monograph 5, Volume 1.

part of migrants to invest in the future. The same kind of skill, he asserts, is applied to decisions about family size, and suggests the migrants choose to have smaller numbers of children so they can assure higher average child quality. This strategy allegedly represents a better investment in human capital than having larger numbers of lower quality children.

The study also suggests that migration will hasten the decline of national fertility rates and hence, population growth rates, provided, of course, that it does not also lead to a compensating decline in death rates. In cities where migration has accounted for the majority of growth over the decade 1960-70, it will likely become an even more important factor in growth as migration rates remain high and urban fertility declines further. Because migrants tend to be heavily concentrated in the most fertile age range, 20-29, further migration will tend to elevate the urban crude birth rate, even though age specific fertility rates continue to decline. If the selection hypothesis is correct, a continuation of the decline in rural fertility coupled with continued heavy migration of young females will tend to depress the rural crude birth rate while fertility rates may rise.

POLICY RELEVANCE

Ro's study provides additional knowledge of the demographic behavior of Korean migrants which government planners can use in calculating future demand for public goods and services such as housing, health care, education, family planning. By hastening the decline in fertility rates, continued migration will help Korea to reach its targeted reduction in the population growth rate—approximately 1.9 percent per annum in 1970 to 1.3 percent by 1981 provided, of course, that the adaptation hypothesis is correct. The study also provides indirect support for the current government policy of giving greater emphasis to rural family planning programs. Continued high rural fertility rates appear to be the major obstacle to attaining national demographic targets.

FURTHER RESEARCH NEEDS

Ro's data provide the raw material for projections of rural and urban populations, taking into account the age distribution and reduced fertility of migrants. Such projections, using Ro's data, should be made along with further studies to determine the degree to which both selection and adaptation contribute and interact to lower fertility among migrants.

COMMENTS

Ro's argument is plausible but we cannot rule out the possibility that the new constraints and opportunities, faced by migrants, are the dominant forces in lowering fertility and not their superior management skills. The most likely explanation is that both selection and adaptation are working hand-in-hand. Migration may be a sufficient but not a necessary condition to lower fertility.

FERTILITY AND WOMEN'S LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN KOREA

Lee Hyo-Chai and Cho Hyoung

ABSTRACT

This study involved analysis of demographic characteristics of the Korean female population with special attention directed to measurement of interrelationships among their age, marital status, fertility, labor force participation, and educational and residential characteristics. Principal data were derived from a 1 percent sample of the 1970 Korean census provided by the Bureau of Statistics of the Korean government. Investigators found an inverse relationship between women's educational attainment and fertility and observed that although female labor force participation rates are higher in Korea's rural areas, urban women demonstrated consistently lower fertility.

SUMMARY

The major objective of this study was to identify and interpret the relationship between fertility and female labor force participation. Two measures of fertility were computed directly from the census output: 1) the average number of children ever born per ever-married woman age 15 and over and 2) the average number of own children under 5 per ever-married woman in the reproductive ages, 15-49. The first measure computed for each age group reflects the actual cumulative fertility rate for each cohort while the second reflects effective-fertility over the past five years.

The demographic and socioeconomic characteristics considered in this analysis of fertility behavior are: Age, place of residence, level of educational attainment, labor force participation, and, if employed, type of economic activity. The possible effects of these characteristics upon fertility are measured by comparing fertility differentials among different categories of women. The general trends of fertility and women's labor force participation during the 1960s suggested a negative correlation, so the authors assumed that there must be some direct connection between fertility behavior and an individual woman's employment.

FINDINGS

1) After controlling for the effect of age, there appears to be an inverse relationship between the levels of women's educational attainment and fertility. Some secondary schooling seems to be particularly important.

2) Women in urban areas show lower fertility levels under all circumstances than do rural women. This reveals the strong influence of urbanization and urban ways of life upon fertility levels.

3) Contrary to what was expected, there appears to be a slight, but positive, relationship between fertility and female labor force participation. Working mothers tend to have a higher fertility than non-working mothers; and mothers with large numbers of children are more likely to be in the labor force than women with fewer children.

4) However, this pattern is largely determined by the fact that the female labor force, especially the ever-married portion, is predominantly rural and employed in the agricultural sector. Among employed women in the urban, nonagricultural sector, a

Note: Correspondence to Professor Lee may be directed to Department of Sociology, Ehwa Womans University, Seoul, Korea.

Detailed analysis of these studies appears under the individual investigator's name in ICP's monograph series, Monograph 7.

negative relationship between fertility and labor force participation is found. The women employed in service, clerical, or production work in urban areas show lower fertility levels than housewives and working women in other fields. Women with many children have only a slight chance of being engaged in such types of work. Both employment and fertility are closely related to other factors such as education, family system, degree of urbanization, and so on, but it is difficult to separate the influences of these factors.

CONCLUSIONS

These findings indicate that for most Korean women, economic activity is of secondary importance compared to the traditional role of housewife and mother. For them, having children, especially males, is crucial to secure the mother's status in the family, and parents' support for old age. Therefore, women seek the kinds of jobs most compatible with their family roles. Mothers are more likely to enter the labor force when they have many children to support. This may be attributed to 1) the pressure upon parents of a large family to work to meet family needs, and 2) the automatic provision of childcare service by siblings.

It may be misleading, then, to believe that fertility is a restraint upon mother's employability or that women's employment in any type of work reduces fertility. Rather, it is possible that the converse may be true. There do appear to be signs of changing values as to women's role in the family and society. It was found that women in more modern sectors of employment showed lower fertility than others. To them employment may signify the rights and opportunities for self-fulfillment as well as economic and social rewards. However, it is doubtful that such views are held by many women, even the highly educated. It is hard to believe that many women especially those in rural areas, would limit their family size for the sake of employment.

POLICY RELEVANCE

Before any significant effects of women's employment on fertility can come about government must set forth policies to effect fundamental changes of the role and status of women. These actions must improve the quality of women's education and increase female labor force participation in modern economic activities.

FURTHER RESEARCH NEEDS

More refined analysis should be carried out to determine which governmental policies will bring about changes in women's role and status. Such research should consider the impact and the costs of such policies. A study of the likelihood of adoption of such programs, given the current political situation, would also be of use to policymakers.

COMMENTS

In comparing fertility behavior of urban and rural women, the place where the women were raised, or spent most of their lives, may be of more relevance than their present residences. Since existing data on the fertility of urban and rural women ignores past migration experience, a study which allowed for such a comparison would be useful in trying to determine which policies would be the most effective.

2. WORK AGREEMENT ACTIVITIES

d. Interest/Involvement of Policy Makers in Specific Work Agreements

Korean private agencies and government branches that have requested a copy of the Jon report:

Dong-A University
Population Resear
1, 3-ka, Dongdaeshin-dong, Sue-ku, Busan

Economic Planning Board
Bureau of Economic Planning
82, Sejongro, Chongro-ku, Seoul

Economic Planning Board
Bureau of Statistics
90, Kyungwoon-dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul

Ehwa Womans University
Women's Resource Development Research Institute
11-1, Daehyun-dong, Sudaemun-ku, Seoul

Institute of Population Problems
147-21, Kye-dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul

Dr. Che, Ik Han, Director, Bureau of Maternal & Child
Unified Government Building
77-6, Sejongro, Chongro-ku, Seoul

Dr. Ahn, Seung Kyu, Chief, Family Planning Section,
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs
Unified Government Building
77-6, Sejongro, Chongro-ku, Seoul

Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea (PPFK)
88, Kyungwoon-dong, Congro-Ku, Seoul

Population Council
115, Nokbun-dong, Sudaemun-ku, Seoul
P.O. Box 83, Kwang Wha Moon

Population Research Council
P.O. Box 483, Kwang Wha Moon, Seoul

Seoul National University
Institute of Reproductive Medicine and Population
College of Medicine
28, Yunkun-dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul

Yonsei University
Center for Population & Family Planning
San-15, Shinchon-dong, Sudaemun-ku, Seoul
C.P.O. Box 1010

Yonsei University
Department of Preventive Medicine & Public Health
College of Medicine
San-15, Shinchon-dong, Sudaemun-ku, Seoul
C.P.O. Box 1010

ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD
BUREAU OF STATISTICS
REPUBLIC OF KOREA

December 8, 1974

Mr. Jae-Young Park
#301-68 Bulgwang-Dong
Suedaemun-Gu
Seoul
Korea

Dear Mr. Park:

Thank you for your letter of December 5, 1974 in regard to your fertility study. The Bureau of Statistics will provide the ten percent sample of 1970 Census data upon your request and assure you that you may use BOS computer and data processing facilities with adequate process.

The Bureau of Statistics will allow all the necessary cooperation especially because the regional fertility differentials and its relation to migration and female labor force participation may be useful for the Economic Planning Board to have a better assessment of present and future population policies with non-government sources of information as we discussed over the problem before.

The Economic Planning Board will appreciate if you send your research findings promptly to our attention. It is hoped that your study get the necessary supply of funds and produce valuable findings for population problems.

Sincerely yours


Shin Kyu Chang
Director

SKC/YJ

ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD
BUREAU OF STATISTICS
REPUBLIC OF KOREA

October 8, 1974

Mr. Roy H. Haas
I. C. P.
Smithsonian Institute
1717 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.
Washington D. C. 20036
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Haas:

I am writing this letter in response to the request made by Drs. Hak Yong Rhee and Suk Bum Yoon of Yonsei University with respect to the World Fertility Survey in Korea. The Korean National Fertility Survey Programme was organized as a special project involving the Economic Planning Board (Bureau of Statistics) and the Korean Institute for Family Planning. It is planned that the data will be tabulated at the end of April, 1975 and the Country Report be published in August. I, as one of responsible persons represented for the operation of WFS project, am sure that the tabulated form will be made available to Drs. Rhee and Yoon for their study.

Looking briefly at their study proposal, it appears that their study may be useful for some policy development at Economic Planning Board. I certainly would like to see that this study is developed further and become available to Korean Government officials concerned with population problem.

Sincerely yours,

RECEIVED

OCT 16 1974

SERIAL 12573

FILE P-19.2

Il Hyun Kim

Il Hyun Kim
Chief, Vital Statistics Section
Bureau of Statistics



YONSEI UNIVERSITY
SEOUL, KOREA

Dr. Byong-Je Jon
Department of Sociology
Yonsei University
Sudaemoch-Ku
Seoul, Korea

RECEIVED October 5, 1973

Dr. M. C. Shelesnyak
Interdisciplinary Communications
Program
Smithsonian Institution
1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

OCT 11 1973

SERIAL 10052
FILE P-95

Dear Dr. Shelesnyak:

Three months ago, Dr. Hahm Pyong-choon, Special Assistant to the President of Republic of Korea suggested to me the possibility of conducting a research on the impact of the newly passed Maternal and Child Health Law. Since then, I have conferred with my colleagues, Dr. Ahn Kye-chon in our Sociology Department and Dr. Yang Seung-doo in the School of Law of our campus and we have developed the proposal which I send herewith.

I think the team of two sociologists and two jurists is quite capable for the proposed job. Particularly, Dr. Hahm's current position as the Special Assistant enables us to obtain all the necessary governmental cooperations for the research and to feed in the results of the study to the governmental planning.

When we draw the proposal, we try to abide by the instructions appeared in the booklet, International Program for Population Analysis. But, if you need any additional information, I will be happy to respond to your request. I hope that our month-long effort may meet your expectation. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,


Byong-Je Jon, Ph.D.

3. PROPOSAL ACTIVITIES

a. Statement on Proposals Received

ICP/IPPA received fifteen proposals to study Korea; four were signed as work agreements, ten were rejected and one was withdrawn. All four work agreements were submitted by Korean nationals, though one was in residence in the U.S. for the duration of his study. Six of the rejections went to nationals, two rejections went to collaborative U.S./Korean teams, and one each to a nonresident Korean and combination nonresident Korean/national team. The withdrawal was by a collaborative U.S./Korean team

The total amount of dollars requested was \$437,433.96. The average proposed expenditure for fourteen of the Korean proposals was \$31,245. The average work agreement proposed expenditure was \$21,801 and for the rejections it was \$35,022. The withdrawal had requested \$47,990.

b. Statement on Principal Areas of Research Interest

One of the principal areas of research interest centered around the Korean woman. "The Demographic Structure of Korean Female: An Analysis of 1970 Census," "The Maternal and Child Health Law and Induced Abortion in Korea," and "The Effect of Migration and Female Labor Force Participation on Fertility" were three work agreement projects dealing with the Korean woman. (A rejected proposal was titled "A Study of the Changing Role of Women and Its Impact on Fertility Behavior.")

Other areas of research interests were varied. They included such topics as "The Role of Voluntary Organizations in Korea's Population Control," "A Comparative Analysis on Population Policies Between the Two Koreas," and "Understanding by Administrators within the Governmental Arrangement and Private Agencies in Korea."

c. Proposal Summaries

(see attached)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Korea

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-220
DISPOSITION: WA-40 8 July 1975

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Lee Hye-Chai
Department of Sociology
Ewha Women's University
Seoul, Korea

COLLABORATOR(S): Dr. Hyoung Cho Park

TITLE: The Demographic Structure of Korean Female: An Analysis of 1970 Census

DATE SUBMITTED: 13 Dec 74 DATE RCD.: 24 Dec 74 DURATION: 11 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$14,950 START DATE: 1 Jan 75

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$14,950 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Analysis of demographic characteristics of the Korean female population based on study of interrelationships, age, marital, fertility, labor force, educational, residential and economic characteristics of the subject population. Special attention is directed to: relationship of married couples' reproductive behavior (including number, sex and spacing of children, mother's age at birth of first and subsequent children) to age, residence, education, employment status of women and type of family; and to variation of female labor force participation rates by type of employment, age, marital status, family type and change in family composition.

Data and computer facilities for the project are provided by the Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board, Government of Korea.

COMMENTS: Dr. Chang Shin Kyu, Director, Bureau of Statistics is consultant to the project.

PREPARED BY: Ray W. Fane

DATE: 13 January 1975

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Korea

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-95
DISPOSITION: WA-17 29 Apr 74

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Byong-Je Jon, Assistant Professor of Sociology
Yonsei University, Sudamoon-Ku, Seoul, Korea

COLLABORATOR(S): Ahn, Kye-Choon, Sociology, Yonsei University; Hahn, Pyong-choon,
Special Assistant to the President, Republic of Korea; Yang, Seung-Doo, Law,
Yonsei University

TITLE: The Maternal and Child Health Law and Induced Abortion in Korea

DATE SUBMITTED: 5 Oct 73 DATE RCD.: 15 Oct 73 DURATION: 51 weeks

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$48,966.96 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$48,966.96 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: This project proposal is to examine the impact of the Maternal and Child Health Law, which was promulgated on February 8, 1973, upon various factors related to induced abortion and family planning in Korea. The new law has widened the scope of legal justifications for induced abortion and it is expected to have brought some significant changes in the Korean scene of induced abortion. In order to examine legislative intentions of the law and its results, key legislators and governmental officials, samples of females of reproductive ages, gynaecologists, the family planning field workers, and law-enforcement officials will be interviewed. The research will be undertaken by a team of two sociologists and two jurists who are the faculty members of Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea.

COMMENTS:

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

PREPARED BY: William Paul McGreevey
DATE: 19 October 1973

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Korea

PROPOSAL NUMBER: D-221
DISPOSITION: WA-38 7 July 1975

PROPOSER(S): Mr. Joo-Young Park
Bureau of Statistics
Economic Planning Board
Seoul, Korea

COLLABORATOR(S): Mrs. Insook Han Park

TITLE: The Effect of Migration and Female Labor Force Participation on Fertility,
Korea

DATE SUBMITTED: 10 Dec 74 DATE RCD.: 23 Dec 74 DURATION: 10 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$14,540 START DATE: 1 Mar 75

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$14,540 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Estimation and analysis of the fertility differentials between migrants and nonmigrants; comparison between urban to urban migrants and urban nonmigrants, rural to urban migrants and urban nonmigrants, and rural to urban migrants and rural nonmigrants. Study of the effect of the important intervening socio-economic variable on two key demographic variables; fertility and migration. The relation between fertility and migration is analyzed by three regression models for 41 regions, 32 cities and 9 rural areas of each of 9 provinces; the first model is for the total population; the second for migrants; and, the third for nonmigrants.

The major source of the data is a ten percent sample of 1970 census data, unpublished prints-out from the 1970 census tape files and the worksheets from these tapes. Fertility differentials in various regions and for migrants vs. nonmigrants in 1965-1970 are measured by Cho/Grabill techniques: own children under five years to women ratio method.

COMMENTS:

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Korea

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-119
DISPOSITION: WA-20 - 7 May 74

PROPOSER(S): Kong-Kyun Ro AND Kye Choon Ahn
Center for Population and Family Planning, Yonsei University
International P. O. Box 1010, Seoul, Korea

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Migration and Fertility in Korea

DATE SUBMITTED: 19 Dec 73 DATE RCD.: 26 Dec 73 DURATION: 10 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$8,750.00 START DATE: 1 Mar 74

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$8,750.00 ALSO SENT TO: Ford Foundation and
Population Council

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The applicants state: "This study proposes to estimate the fertility differential of migrants and non-migrants in Korea, holding constant the effects of socioeconomic factors and residence background on fertility. Second, it proposes to examine the underlying causes of migration and how these factors influence fertility through migration.

The theoretical underpinning of the study is that, if the relevant socioeconomic factors are held constant, the revealed relationship between migration and fertility is a reflection of the relationship between and individual's behavior pattern with respect to the investment and use of human capital and his utility function with respect to child bearing."

Applicants will "collect data from the 1970 census of South Korea for the following four groups of population. (1) Rural to urban migrants; (2) urban to urban migrants; (3) urban non-migrants; (4) rural non-migrants. The migrants will consist of two categories: those who moved within the previous five years and those who migrated prior to 1965. The research will be carried out in three stages. First, preliminary analyses will be done through cross tabulations frequency distribution and correlation tables. Next, regression analyses will be carried out for estimation of the determinants of migration. Finally, the second-stage regression analyses will be done with the estimated probability of migration and other variables as independent variables and fertility as the dependent variable."

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas
DATE: 4 January 1974

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Korea

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-153
DISPOSITION: Rejected 8 Apr 74

PROPOSER(S): Mr. Jae-Young Park AND Ms. Insook Han Park
Bureau of Statistics
Seoul, Korea

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Internal Migration of Korea

DATE SUBMITTED: Mar 74 DATE RCD.: 18 Mar 74 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$12,040 START DATE: 1 Jun 74

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$12,040 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: This project aims to bring together two strands of research on the migration of population in terms of both origin and destination of migration. It also attempts to utilize the limited materials available on Korea to provide some insights into recent changes in its level and rates of migration and to explore regional variations in migration and their relation to selected indices of social and economic development. This study on internal migration hopefully will contribute to formulating sound economic policies and maintaining balanced economic development of urban and rural areas of Korea.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: William P. McGreevey
DATE: 21 March 1974

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: USA/Korea/Malaysia

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-304
DISPOSITION: Rejected 1 March 1976

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Gayl D. Ness
Department of Sociology
University of Michigan, 5012 LSAB
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

COLLABORATOR(S): Dr. HAN Dae-Woo, Korean Institute of Family Planning; Dr. KIM Kwang-Woong, Seoul National University; Dr. Stephen CHEE and Dr. FONG Chan On, University of Malaya; Mr. TAN Boon Ann, National Family Planning Board, Malaysia

TITLE: Effectiveness and Efficiency: Managerial Measures of Family Planning Clinic Performance

DATE SUBMITTED: 22 Dec 75 DATE RCD.: 29 Dec 75 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$46,129 START DATE: 1 May 76

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$46,129 ALSO SENT TO: None

OTHER FUNDING: None

DESCRIPTION: Investigation of the relationship between two measures of family planning clinic and program performance for Korea and Malaysia: efficiency and effectiveness. The two measures, are defined as follows: Efficiency: an output - input ratio: acceptors per staff day, or years of protection per staff day. Effectiveness: a ratio of outputs to target population; acceptors per MWRA in the area served by the clinic or program.

The research will describe the relationship between efficiency and effectiveness, identify some of the correlates of effectiveness and analyze the similarities and the differences between the determinants of efficiency and effectiveness. Specific steps in the research include: (1) Analysis of the simple relationship between efficiency and effectiveness measures for the three sets of clinic data, first using all clinics in each data set then controlling for significant environmental conditions, such as urban-rural differences; (2) Replication of the analyses of the determinants of efficiency to examine the determinants of effectiveness. This will help identify those conditions that have the same impact on both effectiveness and efficiency; (3) Creation of a new variable, the interaction (or multiple) of efficiency and effectiveness, then examining the determinants of this interaction variable. This phase is intended to identify those conditions that are specifically related to the combined value of efficiency and effectiveness. In addition, this strategy suggests that a variety of new interaction variables can be effectively generated. Data for the above is derived from (a) national surveys in Korea (1973) and Malaysia (1970 and 1975) and (b) previous research by the investigators; and, (4) testing of new measures described above through use in regular family planning program statistics in experimental areas in Malaysia and Korea.

COMMENTS: With clarification on methodology (especially for phase 4) and on data held by and available to investigators, project should be viable and valuable

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas
DATE: 5 January 1976

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF (Philippines, Thailand,
(Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-26
ORIGIN: USA/(Singapore) DISPOSITION: ~~Withdrawn~~ 26 Oct 73
Withdrawn
PROPOSER(S): Professor Gayl D. Ness
University of Michigan
3012 Literature, Science & The Arts Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan

COLLABORATOR(S): Professor Wilfredo F. Arce, Ateneo de Manila, The Philippines;
Dr. Te Hseung Sun, Director, Taiwan Provincial Family Planning Committee, Taichung,
Taiwan; Professor Prasert Yamklinfung, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand.

TITLE: The Pill and the Program

DATE SUBMITTED: 24 Jan 73 DATE RCD.: 29 Jan 73 DURATION: sixteen months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$47,990.00 START DATE: April/May 1973

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$47,990.00 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT: Ness - 7/9 time teaching; Arce - full-time teaching;
T.H. Sun - full-time administrator; P. Yamklinfung - full-time teaching, administrator,
Research Associate - full-time graduate student.

DESCRIPTION: Subtitled, "A Proposal for Research on Organizational Decision Making
in the Adoption of New Technologies; Case Studies of the Adoption of the Oral
Contraceptive Pill in Family Planning Programs," in Hong Kong and Singapore; Taiwan
and Korea; and, Thailand and the Philippines. The three pairs are to be studied
because of different timing in history of adoption of the pill: HK&S early in
program; T&K after several years; T&P began programs late.

2) Interpretive histories to be written on basis of detailed chronologies of
decision to adopt the pill.

3) Detailed chronologies for HK, S.K and Taiwan to be prepared by U. S. research
associate (a University of Michigan graduate student) directed by country's
program directors and Ness; work in Thailand and Philippines directed by Yamklinfung
and Arce. Following writing of case histories, authors to meet for preparation
of overall analysis and comparative statement on proposal sub-title.

4) Data sought on: (a) Program conductors before pill's introduction, (b) introduction
of pill; (3) pattern of pill introduction; (d) organizational dynamics of pill
utilization.

COMMENTS

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas

DATE: 12 Feb 73

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Republic of Korea

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-214
DISPOSITION: Rejected 3 Mar 75

PROPOSER(S): Professor Jong-Joo Yoon
Seoul Woman's College
Seoul, Korea

COLLABORATOR(S): Dr. Kim, Il-Chul; Mr. Youn, Hung-Taek

TITLE: A Study on low-income squatter population in Seoul

DATE SUBMITTED: 21 Nov 74 DATE RCD.: 27 Nov 74 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$48,342 START DATE: 1 Feb 75

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$48,342 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: To provide benchmark data on the demographic characteristics and structures of low income, squatter populations in Seoul, Korea; to measure their fertility levels; to investigate the knowledge, attitude, and practice of family planning among squatter populations. To investigate the migration characteristics of in-migrants to these squatter areas; e.g., volume, place of origin, period, type of migration, motivation, etc. To determine the historical development processes of low-income squatter areas. Data collection by administration of a questionnaire to a randomly selected sample of 3,000 households, and in-depth interview of 100 in-migrants and 200 in-migrated households chosen from amongst the larger sample.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: James Creager

-30- DATE: 18 December 1974

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Korea PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-192
 DISPOSITION: Rejected 28 Mar 75

PROPOSER(S): Hak Yong Rhee AND Dr. Suk Bum Yoon
College of Business and Economics Yonsei University
Seoul, Korea

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Microeconomic Study of Fertility in Korea

DATE SUBMITTED: 22 Aug 1974 DATE RCD.: 4 Sep 1974 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$16,950 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$16,950 ALSO SENT TO: Not Stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not Stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The applicants will apply data from a large scale survey conducted by the Korean Institute of Family Planning and from their own survey, yet to be conducted, to a micro-economic model of fertility. They seek to specify the parameters for appropriate equations, and in doing this, will test the fit of various linear and non-linear equations in single equation models or in simultaneous equation models. The result will be quantifications of the relative explanatory power of various economic and social variables on fertility. The economic variables are (1) present value of the future stream of income (2) the current flow of income (3) subjective discount rate of future consumption versus current consumption (4) opportunity cost of child bearing in rural and urban areas (5) medical expense of raising a child in rural and urban areas (6) the cost of various levels of education. The social variables are (1) son preference and (2) core family versus traditional family values.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: J. M. Creager

DATE: September 18, 1974

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Korea

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-269
DISPOSITION: Rejected 27 Feb 1976

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Yong Pil Rhee AND Dr. Jong-Hae Yoo
177-7 Bukahyon-Dong 134 Shincho-dong
Sudaemun-ku, Sudaemun-ku
Seoul, Korea Seoul, Korea

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: The Influence of Population Growth on Social Conflict and Political Change in Korea, 1945-1975

DATE SUBMITTED: 10 May 75 DATE RCD.: 15 May 75 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$20,200 START DATE: 1 Jul 75

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$20,200 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Analysis of the influence of population growth on the tendency for social conflict and political change in Korea from 1945-1975. Investigators postulate that population growth itself does not cause social conflict but has its effect through mediating variables such as rising levels of expectation, disproportional allocation of values, etc. The following hypotheses will be tested: (1) The greater the population size over time, the more the frequency of social conflict increases...; (2) The higher the level of expectation and the more disproportionate the distribution of values the more intensive the feeling of relative deprivation; and, (3) The more intense the feeling of relative deprivation, the more pervasive and intense the social conflict and the more the tendency for political change.

Primary data will be collected through interviews among 1,200 persons selected by stratified probability sampling method from both rural and urban portions of Korea. In addition, various forms of systems analysis will be performed.

COMMENTS: Substantial additional information is required based upon analysis of investigators' initial submission.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Korea

PROPOSAL NUMBER: E-222
DISPOSITION: Rejected 4 Jun 75

PROPOSER(S): Chongik Rhoo
Institute of Community and Regional Development
Yonsei University
Seoul, Korea

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: National Population Control Policy: A Study of the Knowledge Perception and Understanding by Administrators within the Governmental Arrangement and Private Agency in Korea
DATE SUBMITTED: 2 Jan 75 DATE RCD.: 27 Dec 74 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$47,200 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$47,200 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Evaluation of differences between the stated Korean national family planning and population policy as perceived by administrators in public and private programs, and administrators of international, medical and religious groups. Key steps in the project include: identification and codification of Korean national policy; analysis of formal structural arrangements and communication flows; evaluation of KAP of administrators in public and private population and family planning agencies.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Ray H. Haas
DATE: 13 January 1975

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Korea/USA PROPOSAL NUMBER: D-285
DISPOSITION: Rejected 20 Jan. 76

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Kwong-Dong Kim
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
North Carolina State University at Raleigh
Box 5535, Raleigh, North Carolina 27607

COLLABORATOR(S): Dr. Lee Hae Young AND Dr. Kwon Tai Hwan
Population and Development Studies Center
Seoul National University
Seoul, Korea

TITLE: The Role of Voluntary Organizations in Korea's Population Control

DATE SUBMITTED: 8 Jul 75 DATE RCD.: 14 Jul 75 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$39,570 START DATE: 1 Jul 76

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$39,570 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Investigation of the extent to which and the ways in which voluntary organizations have been involved in population control efforts in Korea. Included are: Analysis of the effectiveness of voluntary group involvement and identification of the extent of their effectiveness; Measurement of voluntary organizations' and their member willingness to contribute to solution of Korean population problems. The ultimate goal of the investigators is "to provide policy-relevant information regarding the potential role of voluntary organizations and voluntary action groups in order to help tackle the problem of population growth."

Investigators will prepare a historical review of voluntary group involvement in population activities, interview leaders and members of such organizations and attempt to apply statistical measures to the analysis of effectiveness of voluntary organizations.

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas

DATE: 29 July 1975

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Korea PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-218
DISPOSITION: Rejected 27 Feb 75

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Jae Mo Yang
Center for Population & Family Planning
Yonsei University,
International P.O. Box 1010, Seoul, Korea

COLLABORATOR(S): Dr. C.J. Kong
Dr. Dong Woo Lee

TITLE: A Study of the Changing Role of Women and Its Impact on Fertility Behavior

DATE SUBMITTED: 13 Dec 74 DATE RCD.: 19 Dec 74 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$39,880 START DATE: 1 Mar 75

IPFA FUNDS REQ.: \$39,880 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The investigators will: (1) Identify the family and social roles women in various geographical settings and socio-economic groups perceive for themselves in modern-day Korea; (2) Identify which changing individual and societal factors enable and encourage in the roles of women; (3) Identify how much and what kinds of change have taken place in the roles of women within the family and society, and to measure the resulting changes in their fertility behavior.

A survey will be conducted among 2,000 married couples, ages 20-49 years as of December 1974. This gives a sampling fraction as 0.05% and will be surveyed from about 25 sample points. A sample point is an enumeration district that contains about 100 households on the average. Sampling frame is the whole list of enumeration districts and the 25 enumeration districts will be selected randomly from the sampling frame. Data collected will be subjected to multi variate analysis.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas

DATE: 30 December 1974

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: USA/Korea

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-224
DISPOSITION: Rejected 3 Apr 75

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Roy H. T. Kim AND Dr. Charles J. Mode
Institute for Population Studies
Center for Urban Research and Environmental Studies
Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

COLLABORATOR(S): Dr. Kim Il Gon
Dong-A University
Busan Korea

TITLE: A Comparative Analysis on Population Policies Between the Two Koreas

DATE SUBMITTED: 11 Feb 75 DATE RCD.: 13 Feb 75 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$60,400 START DATE: 1 Jun 75

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$50,000 ALSO SENT TO: None

OTHER FUNDING: \$10,400 from Drexel University

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: 1. Compilation of comprehensive statistical data on the population trend of the DPRK (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) and the ROK (Republic of Korea); 2. Delineating in detail population policies of the two Koreas since their establishment of separate political entities in 1948 to the present; and 3. Examining basic objectives, implementation processes of these population policies and the degree of their success in affecting economic development; 4. Development of computer programs designed to make population projections, describing the changes likely to occur in North and South Korea up to the year 2,000.

COMMENTS:

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: USA/Korea

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-134
DISPOSITION: Rejected 14 February 1974

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Han Shik Park
Department of Political Science
University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Some Political Implications of Urbanization in Korea: Participatory
Democracy Re-examined

DATE SUBMITTED: 31 Jan 74 DATE RCD.: 4 Feb 74 DURATION: 6 1/2 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$29,916 START DATE: 25 Jun 74

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$29,916 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The investigator states: "This project proposes to examine the socio-cultural feasibility of participatory democracy in South Korea where, since its birth in 1945, 'democracy' has been tried under the various regimes without a demonstrable success. The research intends to test the basic hypothesis that the political institution of 'democracy' when it is transplanted and fails to create the sociocultural environment favorable to its operation tends to exhibit a 'rejection' symptom. Specifically, the fact that political participation and socio-economic status (SES) of the participants are inversely related is interpreted here as a rejection symptom for democracy."

The investigator would conduct a survey among 1,000 - 2,000 persons in 30 - 40 Korean towns and cities in order to "ascertain the reasons why persons of higher SES are less likely to participate than lower SES people."

COMMENTS: This study is not concerned with population dynamics. It does not address problems of population growth or distribution which may be amenable to change. The project and topic are not within the purview of this program.

PREPARED BY: Rev H. Haas
DATE: 7 February 1974

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

4. OTHER ACTIVITIES

a. Trip Reports

Roy H. Haas 1 November 1974 - 16 December 1974

The USAID Mission in Korea intends and expects to cease operations in the population and most other fields in approximately 18 months; the official USAID view, evidently not shared by many of the Korea-based staff, is that Korea is now a developed country no longer in need of USAID financial and technical assistance.

Mr. Thomas Harriman, Deputy Population Officer in the USAID Mission, felt strongly that ICP should increase rather than diminish its activities in Korea or at least be prepared to support additional projects. It appears certain that USAID/Korea will be able to fund no additional research in population dynamics and policy. Mr. Harriman is now aware of ICP priorities, goals and operating procedures; in turn, he pointed out that it will be particularly helpful if proposals forwarded through USAID/Washington for Mission approval contain strong justifications for the policy relevance. He said also that proposals directly concerned with fertility, migration and fertility, status of women and rural-based population/development questions would probably receive Mission approval; projects in other areas could also be approved, particularly if the orientation was to rural Korea and if justification was substantial.

Mr. Harriman thought it particularly important and significant that ICP was successful in encouraging release of Bureau of Statistics data to Korea-based scholars. It appears that BOS release of a census tape to Dr. Ro and Ahn (WA-20) was a first for ICP and BOS. Mr. Harriman hoped ICP could encourage and facilitate similar BOS support for, and cooperation with Korean scholars in the future. The major benefits, besides those accruing to Korean scholars, is that much BOS data will be subjected to secondary analysis for the first time in Korea, and that the analysis of existing data is efficient and should provide indications for future data collection and analysis needs of Korean policymakers.

Seoul National University

The Population Studies Center at Seoul National University was the first major institution conducting population research in the social sciences; the Population Council helped create the Center and was its major funding source for many years. The center staff has conducted mainly demographic research heretofore; the staff consists mainly of demographers and sociologists. A meeting was held with Dr. Lee Hae Young (Director), Dr. Kwon

Tae Wan (Assistant Director) and Dr. Yu Eui Young (a senior demographer). Dr. Kwon, a sociologist trained at the Australian National University, is handling administration and research development of the Center. These gentlemen were informed of ICP's purposes, priorities, and proposal submission procedures. They summarized the work of the Center which is now concerned increasingly with labor force questions; much of the Center's staff output has been published by the Population Council. The Center appears to have ample funding at present, and it is unlikely that any proposals will be forthcoming from its staff.

Bureau of Statistics

Discussions were held with Dr. Chang Shin Kyu (Director), Mr. Park Jae-Young (Consultant) and Mr. Kim Il Hyun (staff).

The BOS collects regularly and publishes quarterly demographic data and data of economic activity, including some labor force data, for the entire nation. In addition, BOS collects and publishes quarterly data on household expenditure patterns for the urban areas of the country. The demographic data are collected on a 1:500 basis for urban and rural areas and are the key intercensal demographic data since vital registration is considered by BOS to be spotty. BOS data are, then, a considerable goldmine for researchers. BOS officials have time generally for only basic analysis and production of simple cross-tabulations; the data are rarely subject to secondary analysis.

Director Chang said that data for Ro were released by BOS through the direct efforts and intervention of Mr. Park Jae Young and because, importantly for BOS, the project was to be supported by the Smithsonian Institution. He explained that BOS is very cautious in the release of census or other data but said that when close cooperation is developed between scholars and BOS officials, the project is necessary to the Ministry of Economic Development, the project appears competent, and the funding institution is viewed favorably, such data could be released again in the future.

Chang said that his office attaches great importance to additional work on migration and fertility; the work by Ro is an important advance. He hopes that ICP will be able to review and respond favorably to a proposal/application from Mr. Park Jae-Young.

Park Jae-Young indicated that ICP should contact him or have investigators who need BOS data contact him for assistance in securing the necessary approvals. These matters are usually handled informally first; once an arrangement has been worked out for use and release of the needed data, a formal letter is drafted by the investigator to meet the needs of BOS officials. BOS must see the proposal, approve of it, be certain that the data released will be properly used and guarded, and be certain that

BOS and the Ministry will receive copies of the final reports. Park supervised the administration and data processing of the 1970 census; he will have the same responsibilities for the special 1975 census.

Kim Il Hyun supervises collection of the demographic, and economic activity data referred to above. He has reviewed the proposal of Dr. Rhee Hak Yong(P-192) and on that basis assured Rhee that data will be made available if the project is funded. He had responsibility for field supervision of the World Fertility Survey.

Yonsei University

Jon Byong-Je and Ahn Kye Choon reviewed progress under WA-17. As requested, they had prepared English translations of their survey instruments for review; these were discussed in detail and numerous suggestions for revision were made. By 5 November 1974, all interviews with women in the rural urban areas remained. Interviews among doctors had not been started and those with family planning workers had reached the pretest stage. It was strongly suggested to Ahn and Jon that they make revisions in the survey instruments for doctors and family planning workers. They were urged to include questions for collection of basic background demographic data from these respondents as had been gathered from women. Such information would insure greater comparability of attitudinal data which were being collected on the three separate surveys. Other recommendations regarding question order, and additional specific questions for doctors and family planning workers were offered. Coding of questionnaires from female respondents was approximately 50 percent completed. Jon observed that much to their delight and despite dire warnings of colleagues who had participated in several planning and advisory seminars, the most reliable, consistent, and apparently full and accurate interviews were conducted by older interviewers, all of whom had much less education but evidently greater sensitivity than younger, university graduates who were trained, quasi-professional interviewers. While both men worked together on the project, it is clear that Jon took greater responsibility for the questionnaire preparation and administration phases; Ahn has responsibility for coding and most aspects of data processing. They are in regular contact with the other two investigators currently in the United States.

Rhee Hak Yong and Yoon Suk Boon - Based on discussions held with BOS officials, I advised Rhee and Yoon to hold further meetings with BOS. I had learned from BOS that they held data on household economics and fertility analogous to the type Rhee and Yoon proposed to collect in a new survey. It was clear also that BOS officials were favorably disposed to releasing data to Rhee and Yoon for research on their topic. (Ref. P-192)

Economics Faculty

Two meetings were held with the following members of the College of Business and Economics: Lee Chong Ha (Dean), Park Chin Keun, Jeong Chang Young, Yoon Suk Boon, Kim Hwang Joe, Rhee Hak Yong. In the first session the goals, priorities and work of ICP/IPPA were discussed as were the general interests of the faculty. The second meeting was to discuss faculty ideas for research on the New Village Movement and Rural Fertility in Korea; a brief outline of the research is attached. The New Village Movement has been instituted by President Park to vitalize leadership and affect coordination among government agencies working in rural communities; the movement is fundamentally political in its orientation at the present time and appears now destined to succeed by virtue of its beginnings and sponsorship. The connection between the movement and population policy is unclear. I advised that unless the connection with population policy could be established and unless assurance that effective research on the movement could be conducted, prospects for ICP support of a project on this topic were remote.

Kim Mo Im, Center for Population and Family Planning, met with me to learn about ICP/IPPA and presented several draft proposals. Two dealt with topics outside the purview of ICP; one concerned with status of women and fertility was discussed in detail. I made numerous recommendations for specification and clarification of the research design. Dr. Kim indicated that she would prepare a full proposal and consult with government officials to determine if existing data could be used for the project and to decide whether a new survey was required to fill gaps in the data.

Rhee Chong Ik - Director, Institute of Community and Regional Development, participated in the meeting with Dr. Kim. He indicated in a phone conversation that he would be preparing a proposal on population program administration. At the time of the meeting he had not made plans for the study design.

Seoul Women's College

Yoon Jong-Joo, Professor of Sociology, has conducted several studies of fertility and migration in the rural and urban areas of Korea; the Population Council has supported his research. I received a draft proposal from Yoon which we discussed; Yoon was advised to determine whether the proposed budget of \$48,000 appeared high and could be reduced if a new survey was not required. Yoon was also asked to clarify the likely policy relevance of his project. Reports of Yoon's earlier studies were obtained; apparently there were numerous problems with the data collected in his rural-based study. Yoon is acknowledged to be a competent investigator; it appears that he is a

loner. The thoroughness of his data analysis should be judged carefully as should his connection with policymakers, should he submit a proposal.

Ehwa Womans' University

Meetings were held with Dr. Lee Hyo-Chai, Dr. Cho Hyoung, and Mrs. Park Insook of the Sociology Department. Dr. Lee has recently completed a KAP-type study among Korean University students; much of her work has been on the Korean family. She and Dr. Cho are planning to work together on several projects including one concerned with status of women and fertility. Lee is one of the senior people in sociology; Cho is a recent Harvard Ph.D. who is working part-time as research associate with UNFPA/Korea.

Mrs. Park and I discussed in detail her plans with Mr. Park Jae-Young of BOS to submit a new proposal concerned with migration and fertility. Lee Jay-Cho, Director of the East-West Population Institute, emphasized the need for research complementary to the Ro study. The Park/Park study would emphasize sociological variables while Ro approaches the problem from the econometric perspective. Because of his position, Mr. Park will be able to use data from the 1970 census and the quarterly BOS compilations; these data have not been analyzed in any research.

KIFP (Korean Institute of Family Planning)

KIFP is a semi-autonomous organization operating under GOK charter; its principle functions are training of family planning fieldworkers, running courses for family planning motivators, etcetera, and collection of data and monitoring of family planning services in Korea. It runs some clinics, but most family planning clinics are directly under the control of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. KIFP is supposed to coordinate family planning "planning" activities. It has a small research staff and provides some facilities and data for non-KIFP researchers. KIFP appears to be highly bureaucratized.

Kwon Ho-Youn, a KIFP staff researcher, gave me a draft proposal for a study of family planning programs within the New Village Movement. Kwon has had no independent research experience; the project itself is for three years.

b. ICP/IPPA Publications on Korea

(see attached)

38. KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (SOUTH KOREA)

TYPES OF LAWS	CONTRACEPTIVES		
	Condoms	Pills	IUDs
Imports	Import of finished contraceptives is not permitted. Korean market is restricted to locally produced contraceptives, manufactured partly from imported bulk ingredients and partly from local raw materials. IOPF duty on latex for condoms.		
Manufacture	Korean market is restricted to locally produced contraceptives, manufactured partly from imported bulk ingredients and partly from local raw materials. License to manufacture required. Company must submit clinical data on the product to be manufactured, including a statement on side effects. Foreign companies must operate through a Korean partner. No product can have the same chemical make-up as another on the market. Side effects and contraindications must be marked on the package. There are restrictions on quality, purity, packaging, and labeling of condoms.		
Sale and Distribution	There is one pharmacy per 2,000 inhabitants and these are mainly found in the cities. The Korean Government subsidizes the national family planning program which offers a choice of contraceptives. Condoms are sold in pharmacies only. There are no vending machines. Government supplies sold in bulk at lower cost. Total markup between manufacturer and consumer is 80% in commercial channels. Pills are sold in pharmacies only. Prescription is not required. Physicians, midwives, and nurses aides with special training are authorized to give guidance. Pill price is relatively inexpensive but technological improvements and new packaging may lead to rises in price. Total markup in commercial channels is 42%. A national program for distribution of pills to IUD drop-outs was initiated in 1967. Side effects and contraindications of pills must be marked on package. IUDs may be inserted by physicians, examiners, and nurses who are trained for more than 2 months at medical institutions designated by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The government has supported an IUD campaign.		
Advertising and Publicity	Showcase display of contraceptives permitted, but is infrequent. Excessive advertisement of contraceptives might be subject to obscenity rules. Publicity highly organized, widespread, and officially encouraged. Advertisement of condoms is not prohibited. 1971 law restricting advertisement of pills to medical and family planning journals was repealed in 1973. Advertisements of pills must include detailed information on side effects.		
Use of Mails			

*Duty-free import of raw materials and ingredients requires that the importing firm must export products equivalent to at least 10% of value of materials imported.

From: Comparative Study of World Law on Contraceptives: Revised and Updated, 1974.
Occasional Monograph Series Number One--An ICP Work Agreement Report. Interdisciplinary
Communications Program, Smithsonian Institution; Washington, D.C.

Male Sterilization Being Adopted By Younger Koreans

The average age of clients at vasectomy clinics run by PPFK (Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea) may be decreasing, according to PPFK surveys of Korean military reservists who underwent vasectomies during January-October 1972 and January-October 1974. Reservists, who make up 60 percent of the clinics' clients, attend courses on population issues and family planning during their required periodic service. Korea has universal military training for men, followed by reserve service to age 35.

Of 236 vasectomy patients interviewed in 1972, 44 percent were under 35 years of age; by 1974, 84 percent of 1,212 patients were under 35. The percentage of reservists with fewer than two children who had vasectomies grew from 36 percent in 1972 to 46 percent in 1974. However, in both surveys only 5 percent of the vasectomy patients had no son, suggesting that preference for sons is still firmly entrenched among Korean men.

PDQ--Vol. 3, No. 2
Spring 1975

Whang, In-Joung. 1974. Integration and coordination of population policies in South Korea. *Asian Survey*. 14:11, 983-999. University of California Press: Berkeley.

Analysis of the administrative problems involved with the vertical and horizontal integration of Korean population policies.

Vertical integration, or the development of internal consistency between policy formulation and implementation, discussed in terms of how policies are organized to achieve program objectives. Internal consistency and administrative problems for each policy area (education, manpower and employment, public health, family planning, and children and youth development) examined in terms of: Goals and specific problems; major action programs and projects; instruments or resources mobilized; organizational arrangements for policy implementation and formulation; and performance evaluation and feedback. Overall administrative problems in development of internal consistency are: 1) Separate organizational frameworks for policy formulation and for implementation, making for lack of coherence on accountability and responsibility; 2) lack of systematic, critical information on goals, alternatives, contents, mechanisms, and performance with respect to policies; 3) little innovation in implementation strategies leading to routinization of policies; and 4) centralization of policymaking which minimizes contribution of local administrators.

Horizontal integration, or the development of inter-sectoral coordination of population policies, hindered by 1) Lack of organizational arrangements at the central level for frequent interaction among different ministries and at the local level for frequent interaction among branches; 2) difficulties in communication at the central and local levels regarding objectives of policies; and 3) lack of commitment from top-level leadership.

Concludes with the point that integration of population policies requires not only development of coordination among organizations involved with population policy but also development of a systemwide perspective on policy integration from the perspective of functional interdependencies. This requires elaboration of a general scheme identifying the contribution made to population size and composition and migration by population-responsive and population-influencing measures. Priorities among policies should be determined and system for coordination designed to allow implementation of the leading policy.

PDQ -- Vol. 3, No. 4
Fall 1975

THE MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH LAW AND INDUCED ABORTION IN KOREA. Jon. Byong-Je (*sociologist*, Korea), Kye-Choon Ahn (*sociologist*, Korea), Pyong-Choon Hahm (*jurist*, Korea) and Seung-Doo Yang (*jurist*, Korea). 12 months.

Examination of impact of Korea's 1973 Maternal and Child Health Law, which widened scope of legal justification for induced abortion. Data to be obtained through survey of stratified random sample of 1600 Korean women, and interviews with gynecologists, family planning field workers, and law enforcement officials. Findings will provide data on changes in the law and attitudes and practice concerning abortion.

MIGRATION AND FERTILITY IN KOREA. Ro. Kung-Kyun (*economist*, Korea) and Kye-Choon Ahn (*sociologist*, Korea). 10 months.

Analysis of relationships between migration, fertility, and other socioeconomic variables in Korea. Investigation will be based on recent census and other public data and will make use of techniques of multivariate statistical inference. Principal result will be estimation of the parameters of a model combining the human-capital theory of migration and a constrained-choice theory of household decisionmaking, which is expected to be useful to planners for predictive purposes.

FDQ--Vol. 2, No. 3
Summer 1974

THE EFFECT OF MIGRATION AND FEMALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION ON FERTILITY IN KOREA. Park, Jae-Young (*statistician and demographer*, Korea) and Park, Insook (*demographer and sociologist*, Korea). 10 months.

Estimation and analysis of fertility differentials between migrants and non-migrants in Korea, using Cho/Grabill techniques. Comparisons will be made between three groups: Urban-to-urban migrants and urban non-migrants; rural-to-urban migrants and urban non-migrants; and rural-to-urban migrants and rural non-migrants. Study will explore effect of key intervening socioeconomic variables on fertility and migration. Major source of data is a 10 percent sample of 1970 census returns and unpublished census information. Results may be valuable to government planners who must take population considerations into account when choosing sites for development projects.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF THE KOREAN POPULATION: AN ANALYSIS OF THE 1970 CENSUS. Lee, Hyo-Chai (*sociologist*, Korea) and Cho, Hyoung (*sociologist and demographer*, Korea). 11 months.

Analysis of demographic characteristics of Korean female population, derived from 1970 census data, with special attention to 1) relationship between married couples' reproductive behavior and such factors as women's employment status, and 2) variation in female labor force participation rates by type of employment, age, marital status, family type, and changes in family composition. Findings concerning interrelationship between female employment and fertility patterns are expected to be useful to Korean economic and demographic planners.

FDQ--Vol. 3, No. 4
Fall 1975

Urban Needs Vary With Differences In Migrant Age Structure

Between 1965 and 1970, the rural areas of Korea lost 1.4 million people or 4.6 percent of the total population to the major cities. According to a recently released study by Wen Lang Li, a demographer, conducted for the American Public Health Association, population growth and regional population disparity in urban areas have been the inevitable results of demographic transition and increasing economic development.

In his "Analysis of Internal Migration in Korea," the author uses the censuses of 1966 and 1970 to evaluate the rural-urban migration impact on the urban demographic structure, with special emphasis on Seoul and Busan. The rate of growth between 1966 and 1970 for Seoul was 43.2 percent, and 29.2 percent for Busan. The age structure of the migrants reflect the particular characteristics of the two cities. In Seoul, the largest group of migrants is 15-29 years of age; they are seeking better high schools and first jobs. In Busan, the largest group of migrants, 25-29 years of age, are seeking jobs in the industrial sector. Fertility levels have also been affected by these different age cohorts. The migrants into Seoul, predominantly nulliparous young adults, have not significantly affected the city's fertility level; in Busan, migrants are slightly older, and have clearly increased the birth rate of the city.

The high migration rate for Korea reflects the demographic structure of the Korean society, where 14 percent of the total population, or 4.4 million people, changed their residence between 1965 and 1970. Migration peaks with the 15-29 age group and decreases concomitantly with increase in age. The peak migration rate for females is 20 years of age, 5 years younger than the peak rate for males. Male migration decreases with age; female migration increases in the older age categories as widows join their children in the city.

Because of the rapid urban growth and high unemployment rates for urban migrants (2.9 percent), the government has started to develop policies to relieve overcrowding in the largest cities. This includes industrial development of the Gyeongsan region, establishment of satellite cities around the major metropolitan area, and legislating zoning requirements to prevent further construction.

FDQ--Vol. 3, No. 1
Winter 1975

Rural Women In Korea Organize to Improve Family, Community Life

One of the most difficult tasks facing family planning programs in developing countries is bringing information and services to rural areas. In the Republic of Korea, however, fertility has recently been declining rapidly rural as well as urban areas, and rural women are catching up with their urban counterparts in adoption and use of contraceptives. In 1971, 23 percent of all eligible rural women were using contraceptives, compared with 35 percent of eligible urban women. An important ingredient in this picture may be the Mothers' Clubs, the subject of the second in a series of case studies in family planning communication issued by the East-West Communication Institute. According to the authors, the achievements of the clubs demonstrate their potential for helping South Korea attain two of its demographic goals: Reduction of the population growth rate, and alleviation of migration to the already crowded metropolises through revitalization of the rural sector.

Korea has a strong tradition of village councils, but participation has historically been confined to men, and few rural Korean women had time for activities outside the home. Only after the Korean war did they begin organizing in a small way, founding informal credit unions. The government has encouraged formation of women's groups and greater participation by women in community affairs, and in 1968, workers with the national family planning program and the PPFK (Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea) began asking local leaders to urge women's groups to act as grassroots family planning information and recruiting organizations. The response and the success of these groups varied; by 1974 there were over 22,500 Mothers' Clubs, of which about 50 percent were moderately to very active.

The focus of the case study is on the club in Oryu Li (Oryu Village), which started in 1968 with 10 members. Many husbands and in-laws were initially hostile toward the organization, raising money for projects was difficult, and most women were ashamed to discuss family planning, practicing it, if at all, without telling even their husbands. To meet the first problem, the women decided to prove that they were *better* wives and daughters-in-law than ever before for example, by arranging special dinners and entertainment programs.

Money-raising projects ranged from sewing school uniforms to growing cash crops. Some disappointments were encountered, as when the first barley crop was rejected by

buyers as too moist, but the women persevered, learned, and gained self-respect through their experiences. Simultaneously the community's respect for the women increased. Credit union assets grew to about \$2400, and in 1974 were loaned to the village to help purchase new farmland from the government. By then the club had also accumulated a chestnut nursery, cooperative stonework, almost 150 head of livestock, and an Oriental herb field. A weaving factory had been brought in to provide work for young girls who might otherwise have had to migrate. Academic lessons and recreation were included in the girls' daily routine. Other offshoots of the Mothers' Club included day-care nursery and a continuing education program for women. Membership had risen to over 260 out of a village of about 1000 households.

The women's increased activity, confidence, and experience with planning, as well as the club's direct family planning activities may have helped to change attitudes toward contraception. The authors note, "Family planning, which was once practiced with shame, secrecy, and ignorance, is now being practiced openly by all Oryu Li's eligible mothers. It is being taught to young girls over the age of 17, and there is a growing recognition that two children, regardless of sex, are enough for future families of Korea."

This achievement did not come about easily; the few cases of contraceptive side effects which occurred in the club's early days might have discredited family planning and the organization, had it not been for intensive personal follow-up by the leaders. Complaints about side effects were taken seriously, contraindications were explained, and information about alternative methods was provided. Another advantage of the Club was that visiting the family planning clinic as a group seemed to ease acceptance for these rural women. The authors suggest that the personal, friendly atmosphere of the Mothers' Clubs is well suited for dealing with fears, providing psychological support to new acceptors, and helping women who want no more children but allow small obstacles to stand in the way of decisive action.

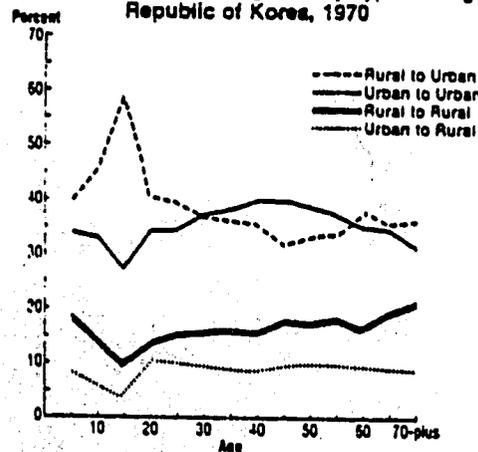
Sinclair, D. Lawrence; Hyung-Jong Park; Kyung-Kyoon Chung; and Chin-Chuan Lee. 1975. *Mothers' Clubs and Family Planning in Rural Korea: The Case of Oryu Li*. Case Study No. 2. East-West Communication Institute, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

Urbanization, Migration Associated with Lowered Fertility in South Korea

An ICP-supported study, based on the Republic of Korea's 1970 census, indicates that migration in South Korea is correlated with lowered fertility. In a recently submitted final report, IPPA investigator Kong-Kyun Ro shows that female migrants in Korea—regardless of rural or urban origin or residence—bear fewer children than non-migrants of the same age and educational level. A multiple regression analysis, using a 1 percent sample of the 1970 census broken down by 5-year age groups, revealed that the three most significant variables influencing fertility downward among women in the important 26-30 age group were urbanization, migration status, and literacy, in that order. Urbanization and migration are thus identified as major fertility-reducing factors.

Ro's study implies that selectivity of migrants lies behind the effect of migration on fertility. In his view, migrants are more willing than non-migrants to invest in themselves by incurring some costs and risks for the sake of increased income, opportunities, and amenities. Applying this theory to family size decisions, Ro says migrants may decide to have fewer children of higher quality. Using a macro-level model, the investigator goes on to show how income differentials, rural population density, and numerous other factors interact to produce the economic opportunities to which migrants respond.

Proportional Share of Migrants by Type and Age
Republic of Korea, 1970



According to the investigator, "only rural-to-urban migration is for the young."

The analysis of census data shows that most rural-to-urban migrants are young; about 40 percent are ages 15-24 and only 17 percent are over 35. Age distribution for rural-to-rural, urban-to-urban, and urban-to-rural migrants is much more even. At all ages, females are more likely to migrate than males; for the young adult group, ages 15-19, female migrants outnumber males 100 to 75. (The nationwide sex ratio for this age group is 107.) People, especially females, who migrate into cities from rural areas have higher education, on the average, than those who remain behind. Surprisingly, a greater proportion of migrant women are economically inactive than

active—ruling out a higher level of economic activity as an explanation for lower migrant fertility.

Migration, Ro observes, has been an important feature of Korea's recent demographic history. Urbanization has proceeded at a rapid rate, with the population of the two metropolitan areas, Seoul and Pusan, increasing by 224 percent between 1955 and 1970. Other cities have also grown, but more slowly, and overall the proportion of rural dwellers fell from 75 percent in 1955 to 51 percent in 1970. In terms of net migration Seoul gained population from all other areas. Pusan gained population from all provinces except Seoul and its surrounding province.

Another striking demographic development has been the change in the annual population growth rate, which took off after World War 2, reached 2.7 percent during 1955-60 and declined to 2.1 percent in the 1960s. The 1972 rate was 2.0. Since 1961, South Korea has had an official policy to reduce population growth, and the government's current goal is to bring the annual population growth rate down to 1.3 percent by 1981. This objective is integral to the drive to achieve a per capita GNP of \$1,000 by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period (1977-1981).

Urbanization and migration should work in favor of these goals, says Ro, and may help to offset adverse demographic trends expected to emerge during the next Plan period. These include an unfavorable age structure, with an increased proportion of women of childbearing age compared to past years, and the likely exhaustion of the fertility-reducing effects of rising average age at marriage and voluntary fertility reduction among older women. These recent trends are probably now near their limits, imparting increased importance to rural-to-urban migration as a factor in fulfillment of Korea's program to control population growth.

MIGRATION AND FERTILITY IN KOREA.
Ro, Kong-Kyun (*economist*, Korea) and Kye-Choon Ahn (*sociologist*, Korea).

FDQ--Vol. 4, No. 1,2
Spring 1976

Laws and Traditions Reinforce Koreans' Preference for Sons

A daughter lets you down twice—when she is born and when she marries.

—Korean proverb

Custom, law, and economics combine to make son preference a pervasive, entrenched aspect of Korean society, say three researchers for the Korean Institute for Research in the Behavioral Sciences, Seoul. Lately, however, countervailing tendencies—longer schooling, modernization of society with more opportunities for women, and economic pressure for small families—are working against tradition.

Son preference is a major obstacle to acceptance of family planning in Korea because of a couple's tendency to adopt family planning only after the desire for sons is satisfied, and some social institutions favoring sons are thoroughly woven into Korean tradition and law. By tradition, ancestor worship rites—an important element in the Confucian ethic which shaped Korean culture—may be performed only by a son. By law, the eldest son is head of the household, sons are favored in division of inheritances, and distant relatives of husbands but not of wives are considered kin.

According to authors Bom Mo Chung, Jau-Ho Cha, and Sung Jin Lee, boy preference has paralleled the downgrading of girls. A host of customs—most disappearing in recent years even in rural areas—underlined the denigration of women, beginning at birth, when the mother of a male baby was permitted to rest and was pampered, while the mother of a girl had to resume her duties as soon as possible. Until 1909 women did not even have their own names but were known only as wife or mother of some man. Dependent on male offspring for status, women prayed for sons at certain rocks or trees, and even today, "son-praying" is one of the principal forms of prayer in Korea.

Extreme legal discrimination against women—such as prohibition of remarriage by widows—persisted until near the end of the last Korean dynasty in 1910. This period also saw initiation of education for women and breakdown of sexual segregation codes, paving the way for gradual entry of women into professions, public life, and the labor market. With the Japanese conquest of the country, Korean law was assimilated with the Japanese code, resulting in formal improvement of women's status.

Besides tracing historical roots of present attitudes towards boys and girls, the authors undertook socioeconomic and attitude surveys of selected couples. Need for sons was found to be significantly higher among rural than urban couples and among "stem" families (which include grandparents) than nuclear families. It is negatively related to

current income—perhaps because the economic importance of sons is greater for poorer families—and to level of education. The fewer the sons, the lower the percentage of wives practicing family planning.

A survey of students and young workers showed that boy preference attitudes are more marked among young workers than among students, leading the authors to speculate that working youth, on leaving school, are exposed to the full impact of society's boy preference norm without the counteracting influence of education. Son preference was absent among female students, rose slightly among young female workers, and was stronger among married women than among married men. The authors suggest that marriage is a crucial event in a woman's life, often constricting her economic and social activities, shutting out modernizing influences, and allowing traditional influences to dominate.

The study survey of 169 men and women in public life, undertaken with the object of identifying feasible legal reforms, showed support for reforms providing for equal division of inheritances among the children, regardless of sex; punishment of employers for sex discrimination; government aid to daughters supporting aged parents; and government incentives for small families.

Summing up their findings, the authors observe that since education seems to weaken boy preference, it is desirable that people be exposed to education, formal or nonformal, for as long as possible. They stress the importance of using nonformal education programs and information campaigns to reach women and rural people for whom son preference tends to be high. To widen opportunities for women, school curricula should be rid of sex biases and antidiscriminatory legal measures enacted that have a good chance of being accepted by Koreans. Finally, extension of old-age benefits is recommended as a means of weakening both the traditionalist stem family system and the economic motive for having sons.

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