

A decorative graphic featuring a central light green rectangle with a gradient. The rectangle is surrounded by intricate, swirling green lines that resemble vines or floral patterns. Small green leaves and tiny flowers are scattered throughout the design, particularly concentrated around the corners and edges of the central rectangle. The overall aesthetic is clean and organic.

V. POPULATION CHANGES



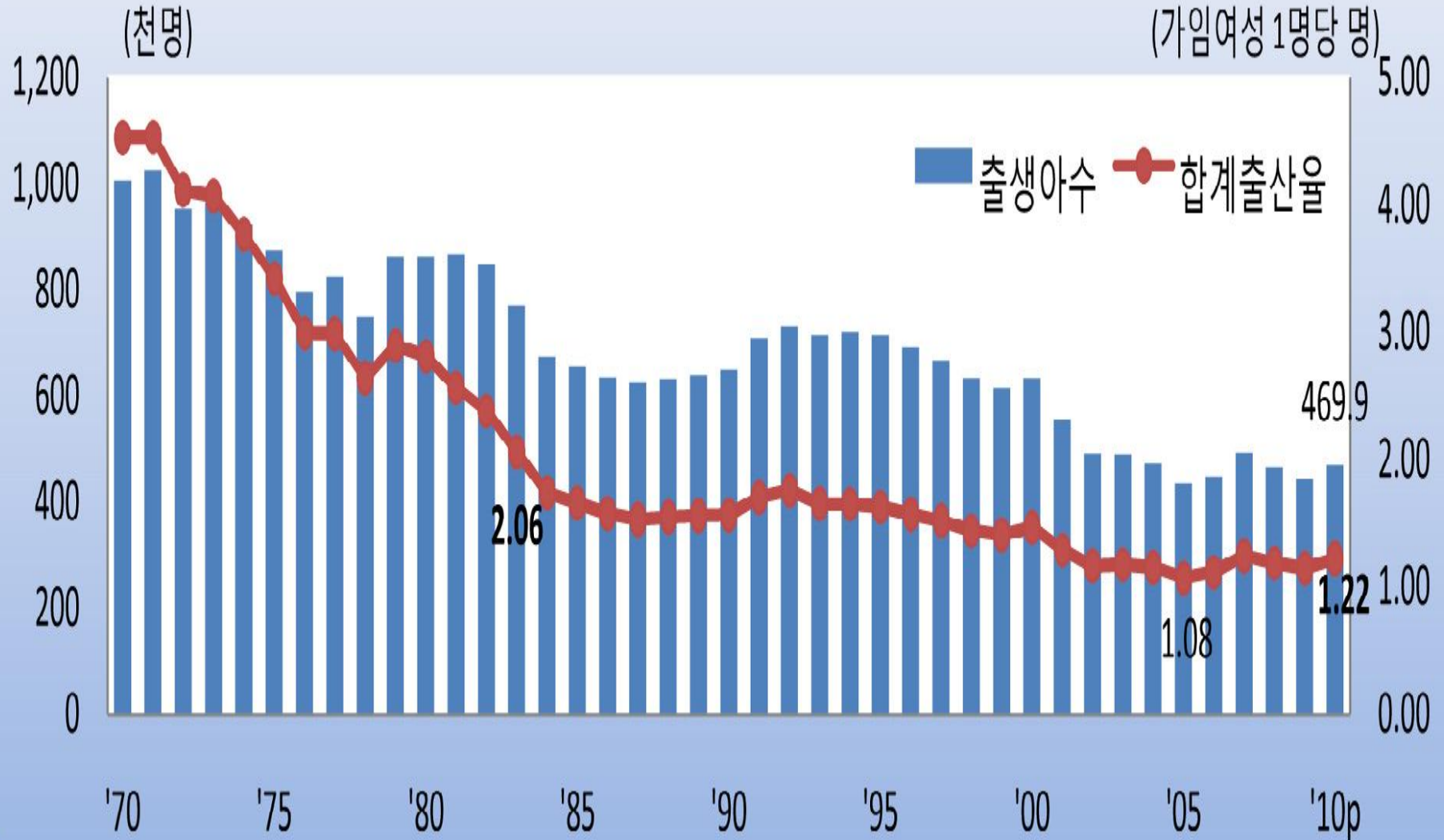
Key Features of Korean Population (cont.)

4. Decline of Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Source: Statistics Korea

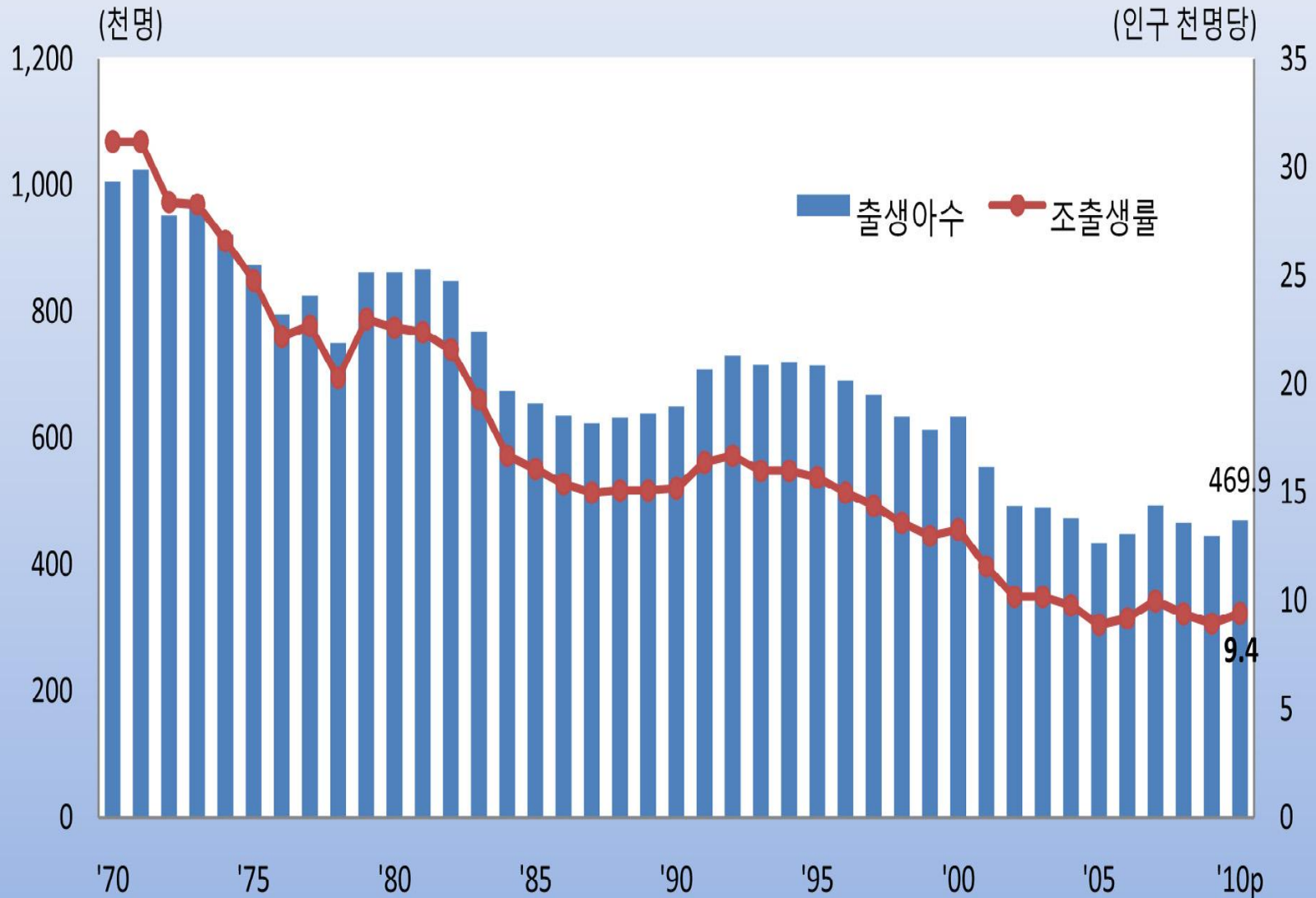
Decline of Total Fertility Rate

Source: Statistics Korea



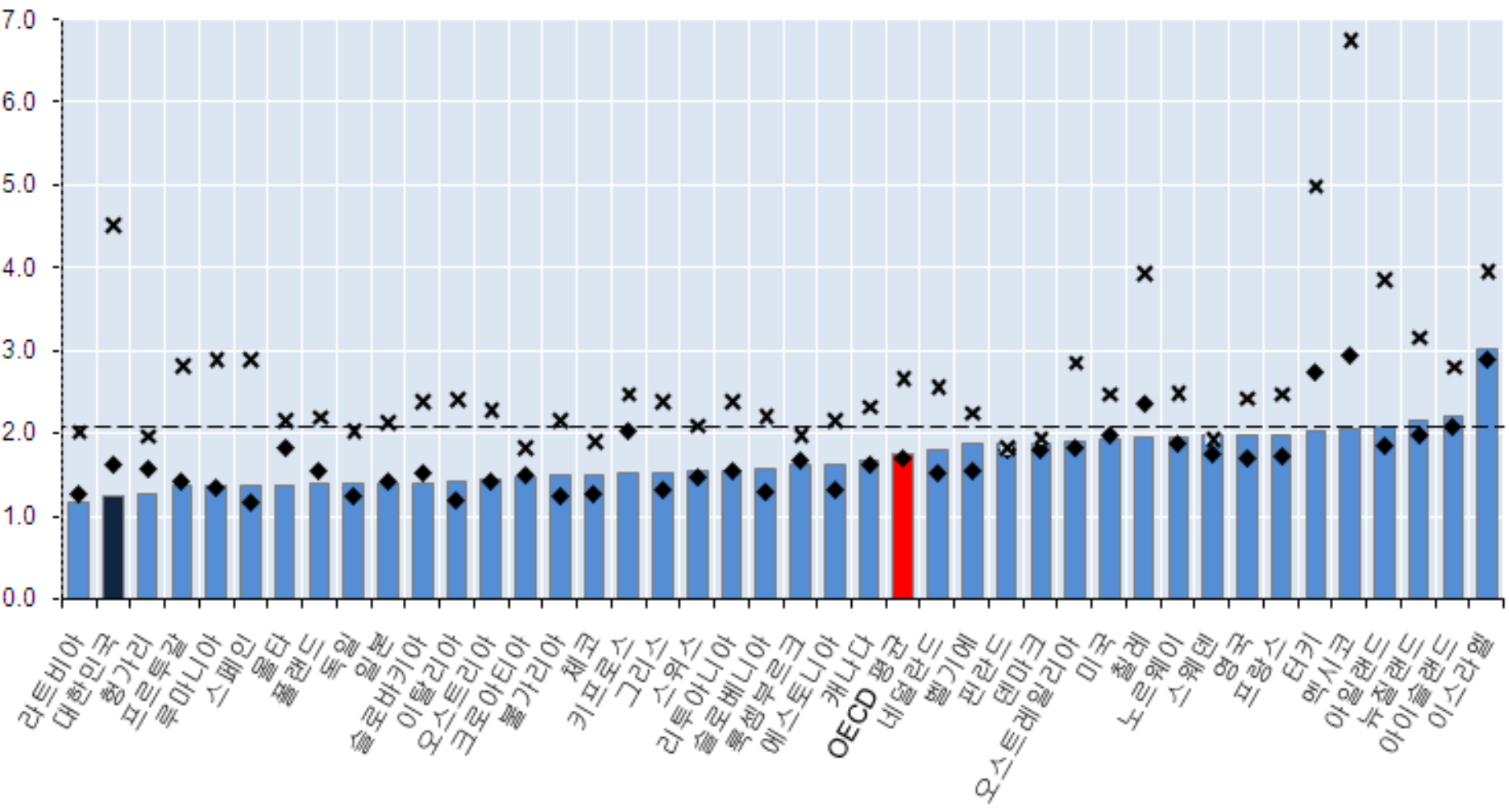
Number of Birth and Crude Birth Rate

Source: Statistics Korea



OECD 주요국 및 기타 국가의 합계출산율(2010년)

(가임여성 1명당 명)



※ 대한민국(2011 data), 캐나다, 칠레, 키프로스, 루마니아(2009 data)
 (출처: www.oecd.org/els/social/family/database, 2012.8.9)



TFR comparison

Source: OECD

Year	Korea	Japan	USA	England	France	Italy	Germany
2007	1.26	1.34	-	-	1.96	1.34	-
2006	1.13	1.32	2.10	1.84	1.98	1.35	1.33
2005	1.08	1.26	2.05	1.79	1.92	1.32	1.34
2004	1.16	1.29	2.05	1.77	1.90	1.33	1.36
2003	1.19	1.29	2.04	1.71	1.87	1.29	1.34
2002	1.17	1.32	2.01	1.64	1.86	1.27	1.34
2001	1.30	1.33	2.03	1.63	1.88	1.25	1.35



Source: Statistics Korea

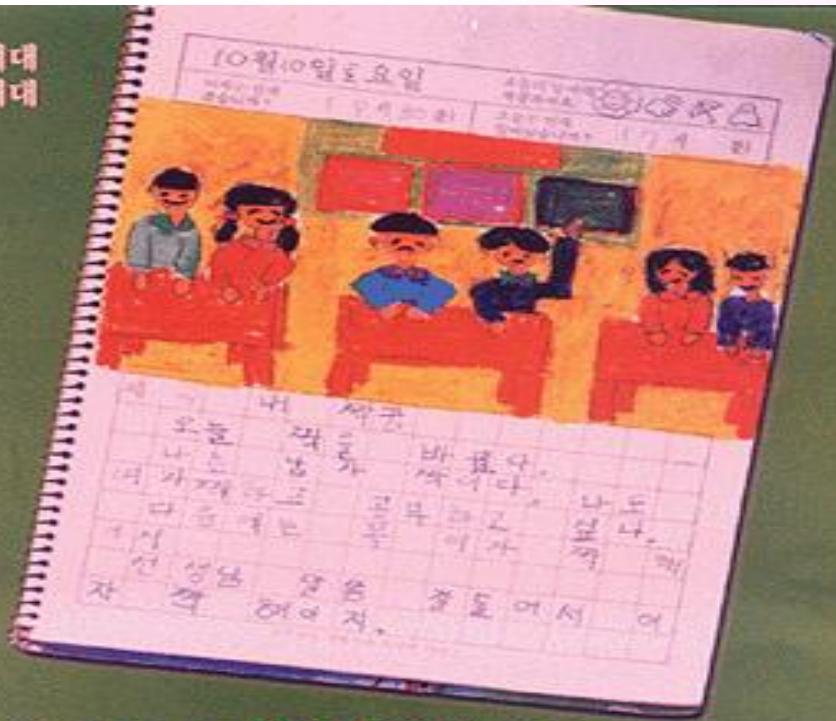
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007
Sex ratio	109.5	116.5	113.2	110.2	107.7	106.1
First	106.0	108.5	105.8	106.2	104.8	104.4
Second	107.8	117.0	111.7	107.4	106.4	105.9
Third	134.2	192.7	180.2	143.9	127.7	115.2
Fourth					132.6	119.4

Family Planning Posters (1980s)



Family Planning Posters (1990s)

아들바람 부모세대
짝궁없는 우리세대



10월10일 토요일

오늘 내 짝궁
나는 남
너는 여
다들 짝을
구경
자

내 짝궁
바보다.
짝이다.
고무줄고
이거
장도 어서

나도
있나.
짝
어

**"선생님 착한 일 하면
여자 짝궁 시켜주세요."**

"짝궁을 찾습니다."

어느 초등학교 1학년 남자 어린이가 여자 짝궁을 찾는 간절한 그림엽기입니다.
여자아이 100명 출생에 남자 아이는 10명만이 태어나기 때문이시요.
왜 그럴까요? 언제해야 할까요?
어른들이 잘 아실거예요.

사라지는 성 차별 높아지는 삶의 질

대인가족계획협회 • 협찬: 한국오가는(주)

Family Planning Posters (early 2000s)

1·2·3 운동

20대는 자녀
30대는 자산



1

결혼 후 1년내
임신하고



2

2명의 자녀를



3

35세 이전에 낳아
건강하게 잘 기르자



아빠! 혼자는 싫어요.
엄마! 저도 동생을
갖고 싶어요.

Family Planning Posters (most recent ones)



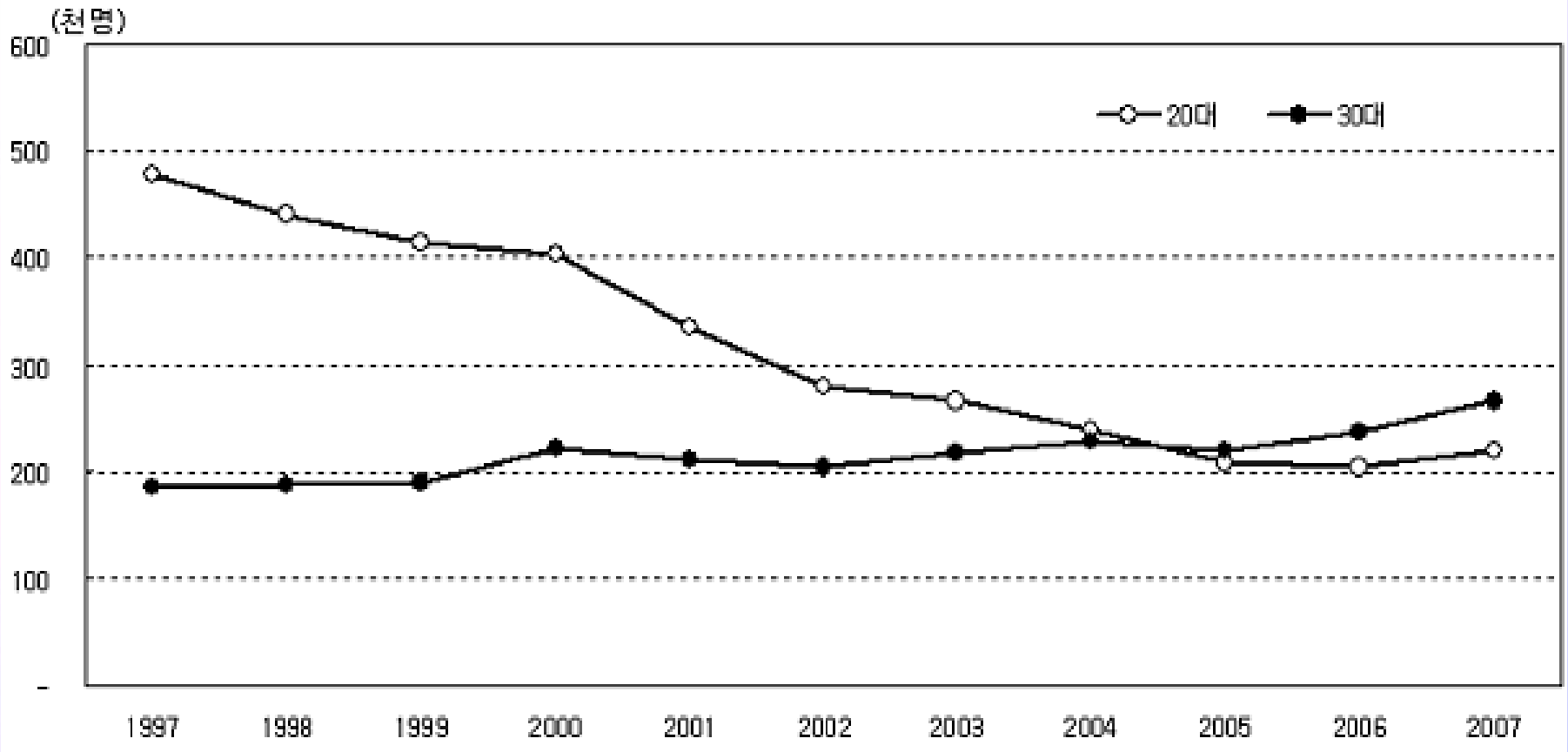


Reasons for the Low Birth Rate

1. Governmental policy and family planning program.
2. Increase in age of first marriage, especially of women.
3. Increase in female education.
4. Increase of female labor market participation.
5. Children have become major expense than asset.
6. Lack of childcare system.

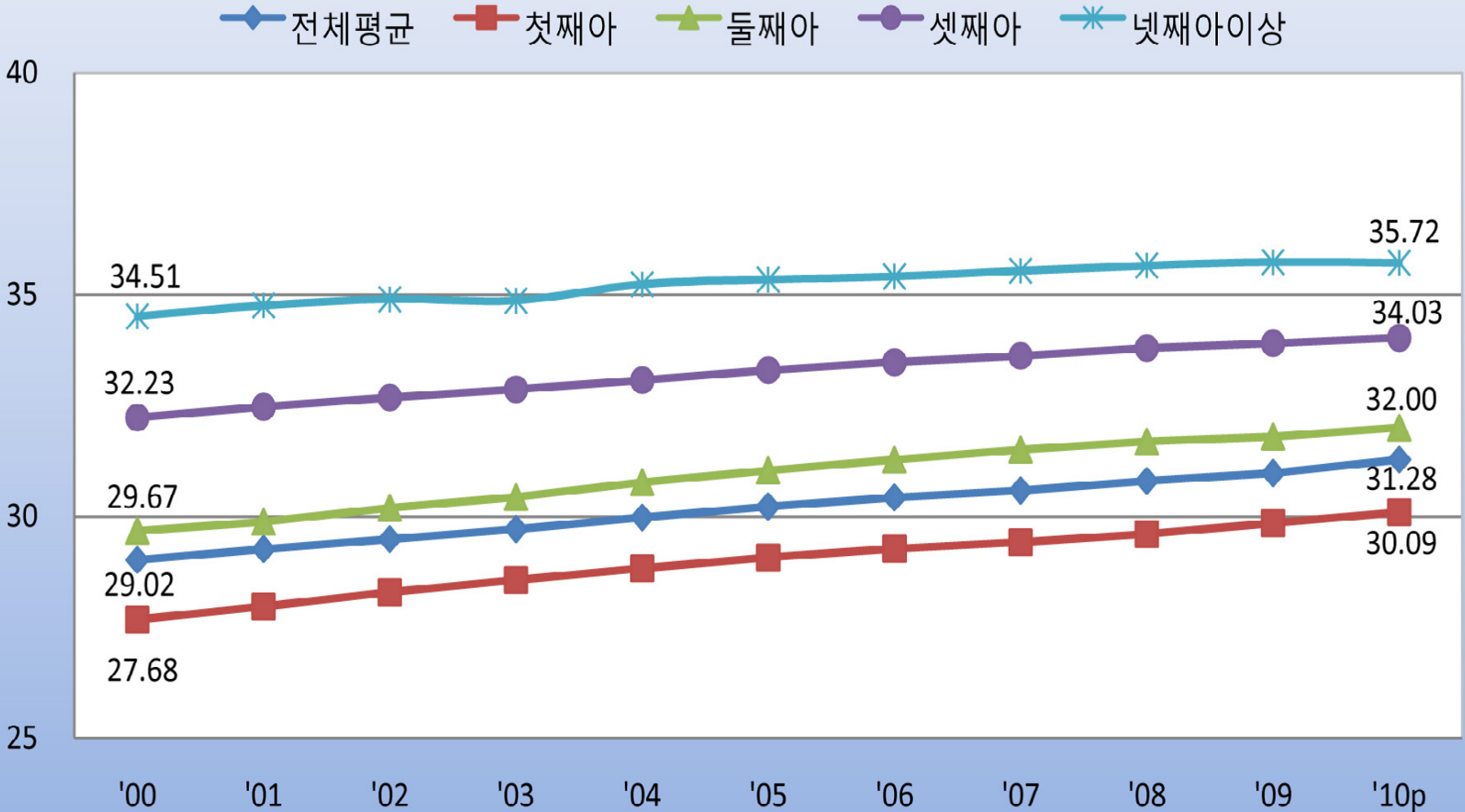
Changes in Mothers' Age

Source: Statistics Korea



Mother's Age Trend

Source: Statistics Korea





5. Aging

Low fertility rate AND Extended life expectancy

Age Structure (2007)

1) 0~14: 18.0%

2) 15~64: 72.0%

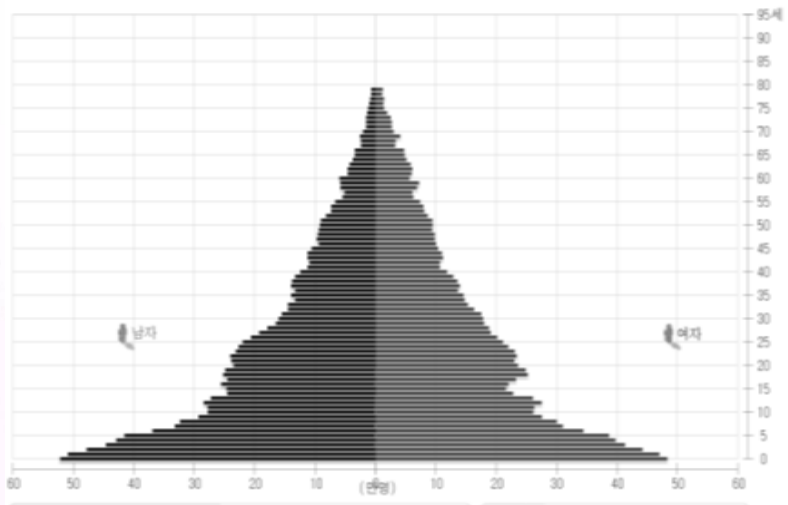
3) 65+ : 9.9% % (14.4% in 2019: and 20.0% in 2026)

Source: Statistics Korea

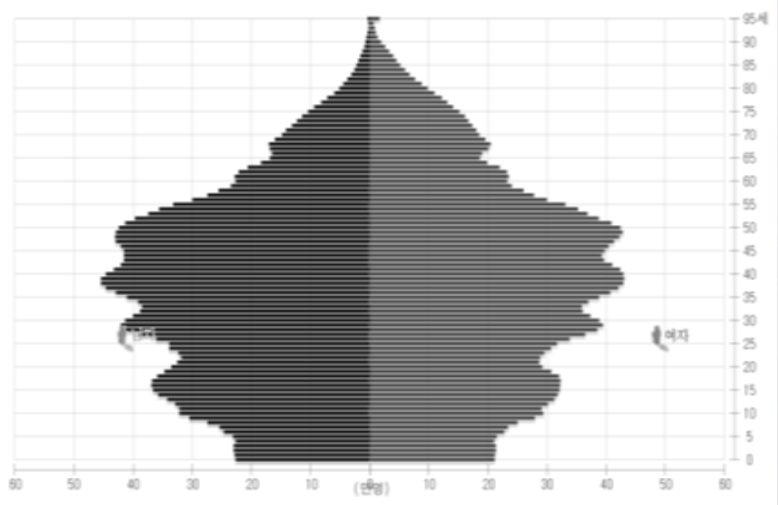
Age Pyramid

Source: Statistics Korea

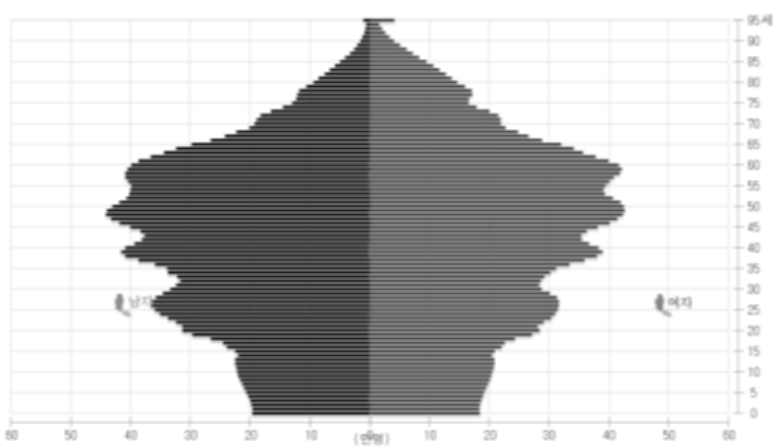
1960년



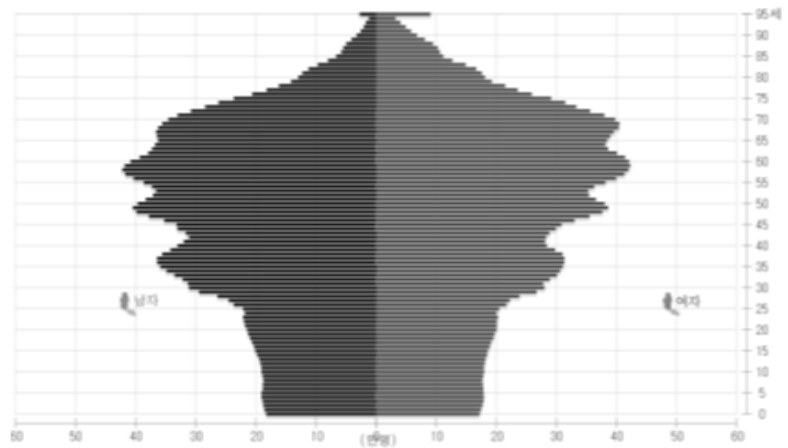
2010년



2020년



2030년





Aging of Countries

Source: OECD

	7%	14%	20%	7% → 20%
France	1864	1979	2018	154 years
Australia	1939	2012	2028	89
USA	1942	2015	2036	94
Sweden	1887	1972	2014	127
Canada	1945	2010	2024	79
Japan	1970	1994	2006	36
Korea	2000	2018	2026	26



- What will be the future of Korea?
- What are the solutions?

A decorative graphic featuring a central light green rectangular area with a gradient. This area is surrounded by intricate, swirling green lines that resemble vines and leaves. Small, five-petaled flowers are scattered throughout the design, particularly along the left and right sides of the central rectangle. The overall aesthetic is clean and natural, typical of environmental or sustainability-themed presentations.

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES



Environmental Issues

- Rapid Economic Development → Rapid Ecological Degradation
- Koreans began to appreciate the importance of environment
 - 1980s: Middle class – quality of life
 - Environmental accidents eg) phenol accident in Nakdong River in 1991
 - environmental movement (KFEM)





“Developmentalism”

- the ideology that puts priority on development, often measured in economic terms such as GDP
- In the post-colonial context, developmentalism was spread to ‘under-developed’ countries



Developmentalism in Korean context

- the strong state/government, eg. Park Chung Hee's regime, played a key role in pursuing development
- building firms, roads, rail roads, harbors, etc.
- nature and environment were regarded as an object that must be transformed into built-environment or exploited as resource
- Koreans also have internalized developmentalism
eg) tidal land/mud flat of west coast is regarded as wasteland that need to be transformed into farm land and industrial complexes=>Saemankeum reclamation project



mechanisms of environmental problem

$$I = P \times A \times T$$

- a. population
- b. affluence
- c. technology




affluence = purchasing power = potential to consume more

- (1) modern people consume a lot more than people of non-modern society
- (2) modern consumption is a function of people's WANT (vis-a-vis NEED)
- (3) WANT is often unlimited and promoted by Advertisement
- (4) consumer society assumes that everything is Commodity, which can be produced for market forever.
- (5) YET, commodity production relies heavily on natural elements, which are limited



Sustainable and Green Consumption is needed

- social and environmental responsibility
- a more balanced & enlightened consumption
- consumption as political action
- recycling
- using alternative forms of market, eg. Coop, farmers' market, local shops, fair trade shops

- 
- Automobiles : 10.1 million(1997)→ 15.9 million(2006) → 18.6(2012)
 - Air pollution

Most Polluted World Cities by PM10 (particulate matter)

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (2004)	City
169	Cairo, Egypt
150	Delhi, India
128	Calcutta, India
125	Tianjin, China
123	Chonggin, China
109	Kanpur, India
109	Lucknow, India
104	Jakarta, Indonesia
101	Shenyang, China

Cf. Seoul $58 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, New York $22 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, London $27 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, Tokyo $32 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
microgram (one-millionth of a gram) per cubic meter air

Source : Ministry of Environment

Air Pollution in Major Cities in Korea

	PM10($70\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ /year)		NO ₂ (0.05ppm/year)		SO ₂ (0.02ppm/year)	
	'04	'05	'04	'05	'04	'05
Seoul	61	58	0.037	0.034	0.005	0.005
Inchonn	62	61	0.028	0.025	0.007	0.007
Pusan	60	58	0.024	0.023	0.007	0.006
Taegu	58	55	0.026	0.023	0.006	0.006
Kwangju	46	49	0.019	0.021	0.004	0.004
Daejon	49	48	0.022	0.020	0.005	0.005
Woolsan	50	50	0.022	0.024	0.010	0.008

Source : Ministry of Environment