

**NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM IN KOREA**

**1 9 8 4**

**KOREA INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION AND HEALTH**



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## I. HIGHLIGHTS OF PROGRAM POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

- 1961
  - Adopted national FP Program policy as a part of economic development plans starting 1962
  - Abrogated the law prohibiting importation and domestic production of contraceptives
  - Established the Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea (PPFK) as a non-governmental voluntary organization
  - Adopted FP slogan "Have few children and bring them up well"
- 1962
  - Started national FP program under the jurisdiction of MOHSA through the government's health delivery system
  - Established a FP counselling room and assigned two FP workers at each of 183 health centers
  - Started training programs for FP workers and for physicians on vasectomy procedures
  - Introduced vasectomy, condom and jelly into the national program
- 1963
  - Established MCH Division under the Bureau of Public Health, MOHSA
  - Assigned two additional FP senior workers at each of 183 health centers
- 1964
  - Assigned a FP field worker at each of 1,473 township health sub-centers
  - Started training program on IUD insertion for physicians and introduced IUD into the national program
  - Introduced FP mobile teams to cover remote areas
- 1965
  - Established FP Survey and Evaluation Team in MOHSA
- 1966
  - Included FP target system in the national program
- 1968
  - Organized FP Mothers' Clubs throughout the country
  - Introduced oral pill into the national program

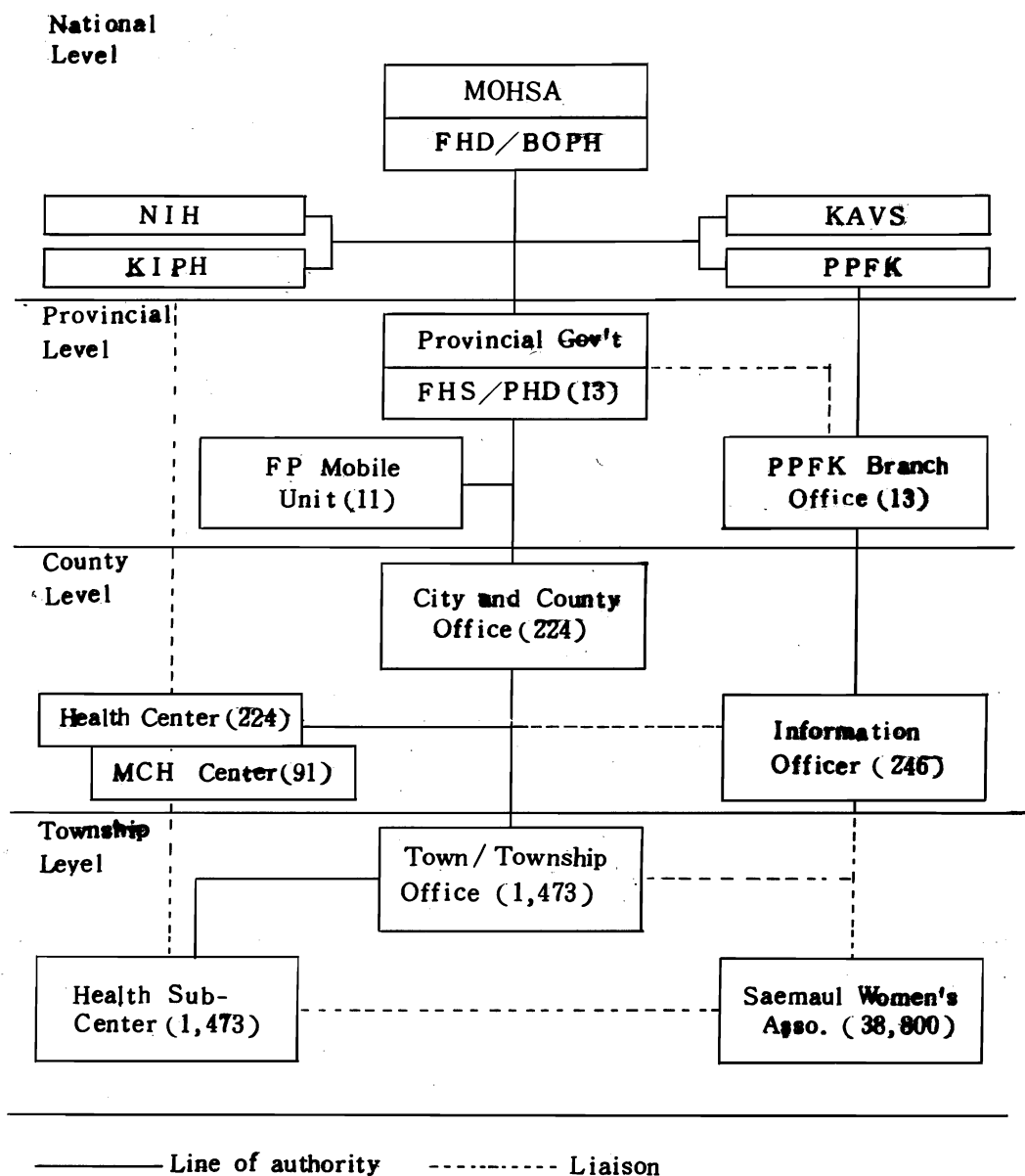
- 1971 - Established the Korean Institute for Family Planning (KIFP)
  - Adopted FP Slogan "Stop at two regardless of sex"
- 1972 - Strengthened government FP program organization by establishing the Bureau of MCH in MOHSA
- 1973 - Promulgated MCH law legalizing induced abortion under certain conditions for medical reasons, and allowing paramedic IUD insertion
- 1974 - Initiated special urban FP projects
  - Hospital project
  - Industrial site project
  - Urban low-income area project
  - Home reserve army project
  - Introduced MR service into the national program
  - Introduced social support policy measures
    - Income tax exemption up to three children
    - Population education project
- 1975 - Started training program for physicians on female laparoscope sterilization procedures
  - Established the Korean Association for Voluntary Sterilization (KAVS) as a voluntary organization
- 1976 - Introduced female sterilization into the national program
  - Established the Population Policy Deliberation Committee (PPDC) under Deputy Prime Minister
  - Assigned a male information officer at each of 138 county health centers
- 1977 - Income tax exemption up to two children
  - Corporation tax exemption on expenditures for FP services to employees
  - Revision of family law on women's inheritance of property
  - Integration of FP Mothers' Club into Saemaul Women's Association

- 1977 - Included population education in the high school curriculum
- 1978 - Priority in allotting public housing to sterilization acceptors with two or fewer children
  - Tax exemption on contraceptive raw materials imported
  - Adopted FP slogan "A well bred girl surpasses ten boys"
  - Included population education in the middle school curriculum
- 1979 - Included population education in the primary school curriculum
- 1980 - Reduction of child delivery charges for sterilization acceptors after second delivery in public hospitals
- 1981 - Issued new innovative population policy to place great emphasis on social support policies and activation of FP program
  - Established Family Health Division in MOHSA as an integrated division of FP and MCH divisions
  - Upgraded health worker's status from temporary workers to regular health officials
  - Inaugurated the Korea Institute for Population and Health (KIPH) as an integrated institution of KIFP and KHDI
- 1982 - Reorganization of FP Sections of provincial governments making them Family Health Sections covering FP and MCH programs
  - Provision of sterilization and MR services through medical insurance system
  - Priority to sterilization acceptors with two or fewer children for livelihood loans for the needy and housing loans
  - Provision of monetary subsidies to low - income sterilization acceptors to compensate for lost wages
  - Provision of primary medical services free of charge for 0 - 5 years old children of sterilization acceptors with two or fewer children

- 1982 - Tax exemption on education allowance for first two children
- Trial implementation of special projects
  - Monetary incentive for sterilization acceptors with two or fewer children
  - New contraceptive method acceptance, copper-T and foam tablet
- 1983 - Family and education allowances for government employees with up to two children
- Medical insurance delivery allowance for first two deliveries
- Introduced copper-T into the national program
- Provision of IUD services through medical insurance system
- Assigned a male information officer at each of 85 city health centers
- Introduced new FP slogans "Even two are too many" and "Have one child with happiness and love"
- The current 15-44 sterilization age bracket lowered to 15-34

## II. PROGRAM ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION

### 1. ORGANIZATION NETWORK





## 2. FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS

Type of Workers	Number of Workers
Regular Gov't Workers	2,170
— Provincial Workers	26
— Mobile Van Workers	20
— Health Center Workers	697
— Township Workers	1,427
PPFK Information Officers	246
Total	2,416

Source : MOHSA, 1983 Family Planning Monthly Report, December 1983

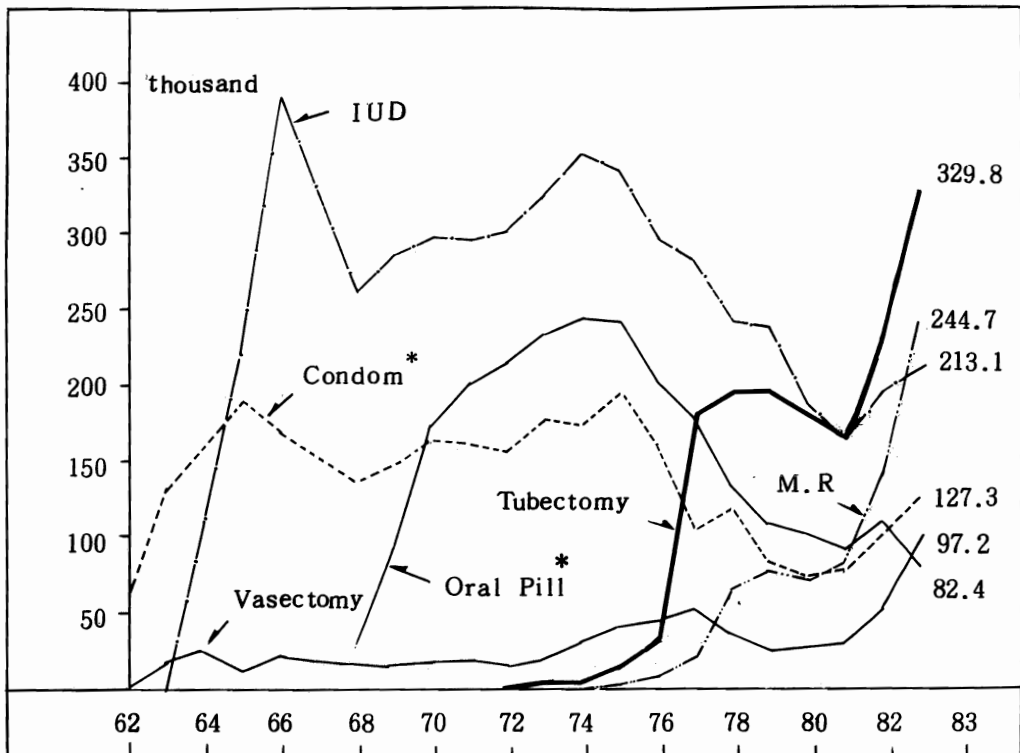
## 3. CLINICS/HOSPITALS AUTHORIZED FOR SPECIALIZED FP SERVICES, 1983

Type of Services	Number
IUD Insertion	1,609
Tubectomy	1,290
Vesectomy	1,305
MR Service	1,073
Side Effect Treatment	103
Total	2,320

Source : MOHSA, 1983 Family Planning Monthly Report, December 1983

### III. PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

#### 1. GOVERNMENT CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES, 1962-1983



\* Monthly average condom and oral pill users

Source : KIPH, Monthly Family Planning Service Statistics, 1962-1983.

2. AGE OF WOMEN AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT TIME OF  
CONTRACEPTIVE ACCEPTANCE, 1981-1983

Method	No. of Children			Age of Women		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
Loop (1st Insertion)	2.4	2.3	2.0	29.3	29.0	28.2
Loop (Re-Insertion)	3.2	2.9	2.8	33.5	32.7	32.5
Vasectomy	2.5	2.4	2.3	31.1	30.7	30.2
Tubectomy	3.0	2.9	2.7	31.9	31.3	30.9
Menstrual Regulation	3.0	2.8	2.5	31.8	31.1	30.4
Total (All Methods)	2.8	2.7	2.5	31.2	30.7	30.2

Source : KIPH, 1981-1983 Contraceptive acceptor s' coupon data

3. FAMILY PLANNING STATUS BY YEAR, 1964-1982

Status	unit : %				
	1964	1971	1976	1979	1982
Current users	9	25	44	55	58
Past Users	3	19	19	21	23
Never Users	88	56	37	24	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source : KIPH, 1982 National Family Health Survey Data

#### 4. CONTRACEPTIVE PRACTICE RATE BY RESIDENCE AND METHOD

Unit : %

Method	1979			1982		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Oral Pill	6.4	8.3	7.2	5.5	5.2	5.4
Condom	6.4	3.4	5.2	9.0	3.8	7.2
IUD	6.3	14.6	9.6	5.7	8.6	6.7
Tubectomy	16.2	12.0	14.5	21.5	25.8	23.0
Vasectomy	7.1	4.0	5.9	6.0	3.4	5.1
Others	12.7	11.3	12.1	11.0	8.9	10.3
Total	55.1	53.6	54.5	58.7	55.7	57.7

Source : KIPH, 1982 National Family Health Survey Data

#### 5. CONTRACEPTIVE PRACTICE RATE BY WOMEN'S AGE

Unit : %

Age Group	1976	1979	1982
15 - 24	15.4	18.3	22.3
25 - 29	31.9	40.9	44.4
30 - 34	55.8	68.5	71.6
35 - 39	61.5	71.9	79.9
40 - 44	45.1	53.3	62.5
Total	44.2	54.5	57.7

Source : KIPH, 1982 National Family Health Survey Data

## 6. CONTRACEPTIVE PRACTICE RATE BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Unit : %

No. of Children	1976	1979	1982
0	4.6	7.0	11.0
1	18.2	20.7	24.3
2	44.0	58.7	66.7
3	59.0	69.0	76.4
4	60.4	68.9	70.8
5 and more	47.2	58.5	64.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>57.7</b>

Source : KIPH, 1982 National Family Health Survey Data

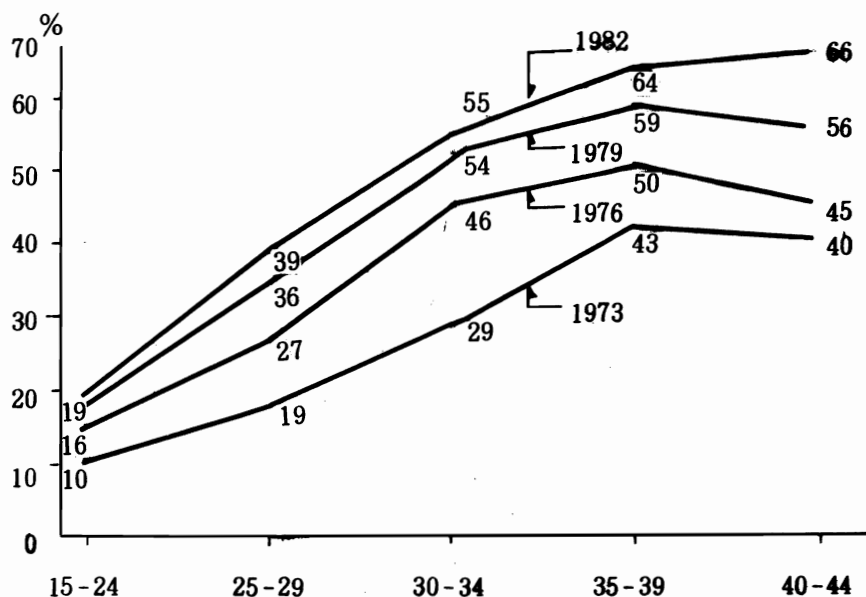
## 7. CONTRACEPTIVE PRACTICE RATE BY SOURCE OF SUPPORT

Unit : %

Method	1979			1982		
	Gov't	Private	Total	Gov't	Private	Total
Oral Pill	3.7	3.5	7.2	1.6	3.8	5.4
Condom	1.6	3.6	5.2	1.1	6.1	7.2
IUD	9.0	0.6	9.6	5.2	1.5	6.7
Tubectomy	9.8	4.7	14.5	16.2	6.8	23.0
Vasectomy	5.4	0.5	5.9	4.3	0.8	5.1
Others	-	12.1	12.1	-	10.3	10.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>57.7</b>

Source : KIPH, 1982 National Family Health Survey Data

8 . INDUCED ABORTION EXPERIENCE RATE BY AGE GROUP AND YEAR



Source : KIPH, 1982 National Family Health Survey Data

9 . INDUCED ABORTION EXPERIENCE RATE BY YEAR AND AREA

Unit : %

Year	Urban	Rural	Total
1973	37	24	30
1976	46	29	39
1979	53	40	48
1982	52	44	50

Source : KIPH, 1982 National Family Health Survey Data

10. FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM EXPENDITURE BY SOURCE,  
1981-1983

Unit : thousand US \$ (%)

Source	1981	1982	1983
National Government	12,347 ( 68.5)	13,901 ( 65.6)	36,050 ( 85.7)
Local Government	3,269 ( 18.2)	4,931 ( 23.1)	2,813 ( 6.7)
Foreign Aid	1,270 ( 7.0)	1,331 ( 6.6)	1,407 ( 3.4)
Other Revenue	1,131 ( 6.3)	1,015 ( 4.7)	1,776 ( 4.2)
Total	18,017 (100.0)	21,178 (100.0)	42,046 (100.0)

Source : KIPH, 1984 National Family Planning Program Evaluation Seminar

11. FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM EXPENDITURE BY COMPONENT,  
1981-1983

Unit : thousand US\$ (%)

Component	1981	1982	1983
Workers' Salary	6,538 ( 36.3)	-	-
Contraceptive Services	7,746 ( 43.0)	15,955 ( 75.3)	33,091 ( 78.7)
IE & C Activities	1,766 ( 9.8)	2,248 ( 10.6)	3,195 ( 7.6)
Workers' Training	125 ( 0.7)	199 ( 1.0)	210* ( 0.5)
Pilot Project, Evaluation & Research	1,135 ( 6.3)	2,055 ( 9.7)	2,943* ( 7.0)
Administrative & Logistic Support	707 ( 3.9)	721 ( 3.4)	2,607 ( 6.2)
Total	18,017 (100.0)	21,178 (100.0)	42,046 (100.0)

\* Includes KIPH expenditure for Community Health Practitioners' training and health services research.

Source : KIPH, 1984 National Family Planning Program Evaluation Seminar

12. NUMBER OF BIRTHS AVERTED BY THE GOVERNMENT  
PROGRAM, 1981-1983

Method	1981	1982	1983
Vasectomy	23,490	44,109	87,921
Tubectomy	110,395	179,809	277,070
Loop	41,969	52,359	63,943
Condom	5,690	7,315	16,673
Oral Pill	8,956	11,075	10,609
M. R.	59,679	103,119	171,266
Total	250,179	397,786	627,482

Source : 1984 National Family Planning Program Evaluation Seminar

13. COST PER ELIGIBLE WOMAN AND PER BIRTH AVERTED,  
1981-1983

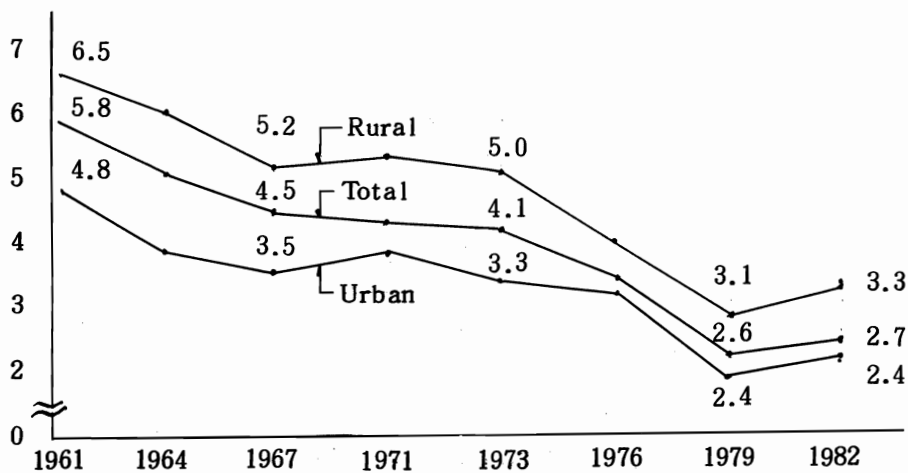
Classification	1981	1982	1983
1. Total Program Expenditure (thousand US \$)	18,017	21,178	42,046
2. Number of Eligible Women Aged 15-44(thousand persons)	5,273	5,429	5,589
3. Number of Births Averted	250,179	397,786	627,482
4. Cost per Eligible Woman (US \$)	3.4	3.9	7.5
5. Cost per Birth Averted (US \$)	72.0	53.2	67.0

Source : 1984 National Family Planning Program Evaluation Seminar



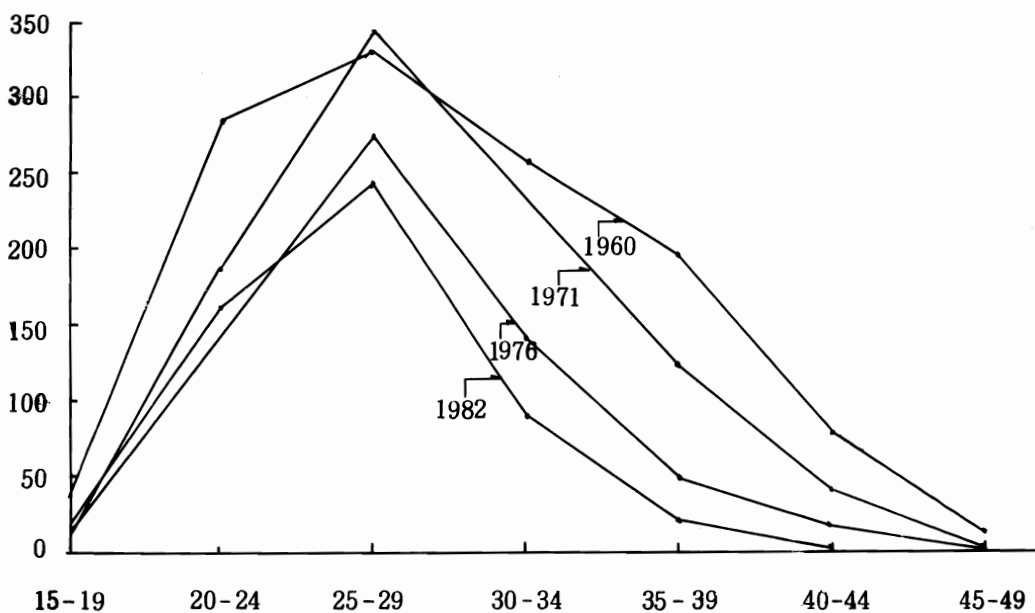
## IV. CHANGES IN FERTILITY AND VITAL RATES

### 1. CHANGE IN TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (15-49) BY AREA, 1961-1982



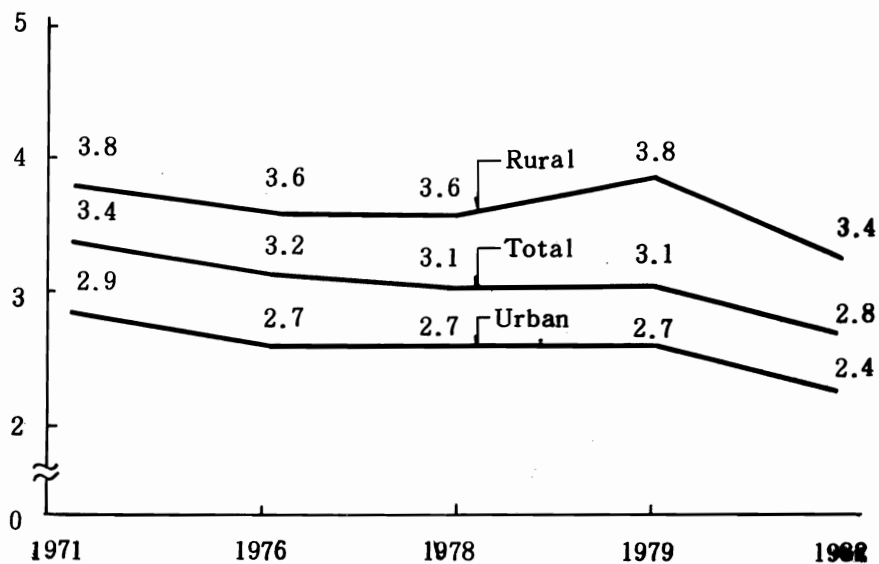
Source : KIPH, 1982 National Family Health Survey Data

### 2. CHANGE IN AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, 1960-1982



Source : KIPH, 1982 National Family Health Survey Data

### 3. CHANGE IN NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN OF MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49



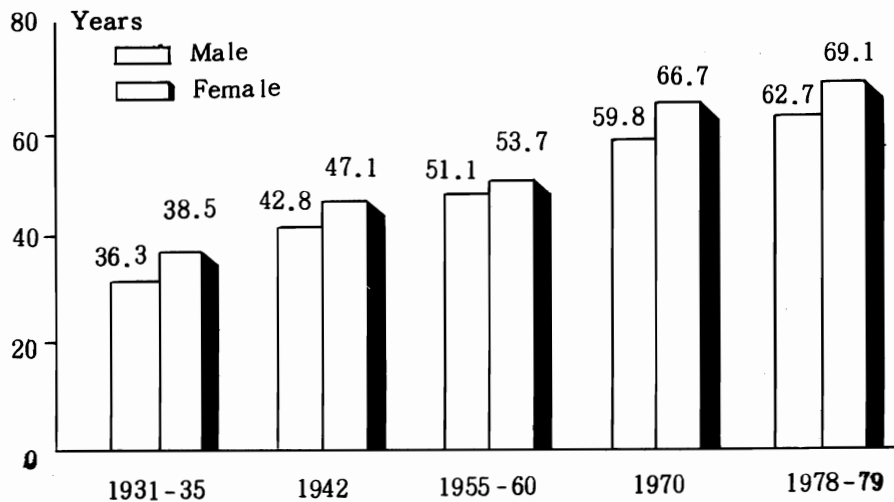
Source : KIPH, 1982 National Family Health Survey Data

### 4. CHANGE IN MEAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE, 1955-1980

Year	Male	Female
1955	24.5	20.5
1960	26.4	22.6
1966	26.7	22.8
1970	27.1	23.2
1975	27.4	23.6
1980	27.3	24.1

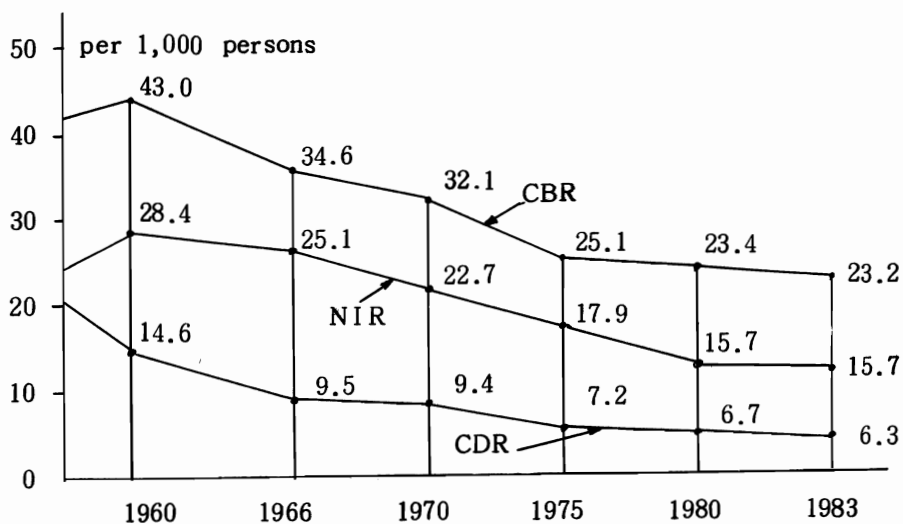
Source : EPB, 1980 Population Census Data

## 5. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH



Source : NBOS, EPB, 1978-79 Korean's Life Table, 1980.

## 6. CHANGES IN VITAL RATES, 1960-1983



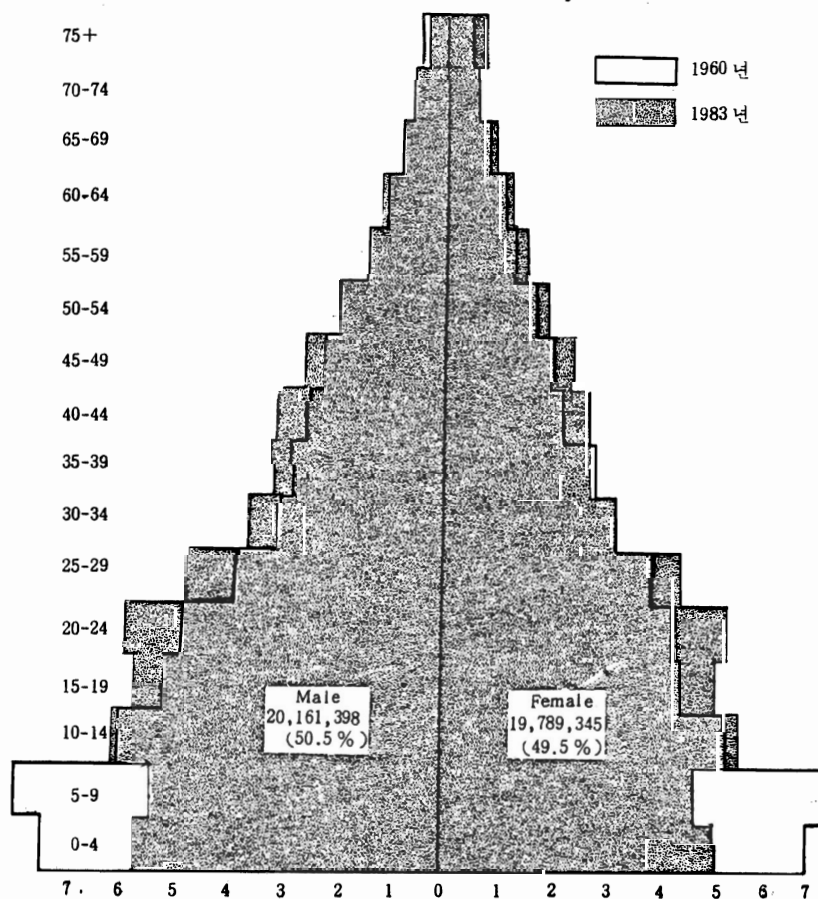
Source : Population census data and Korea statistical yearbook

## 7. POPULATION AND VITAL RATES, 1960-1980

Population Index	1960	1970	1980
Total Population (000)	25,040	32,241	38,124
Crude Birth Rate	43.0	32.1	23.4
Crude Death Rate	14.6	9.4	6.7
Natural Increase Rate	28.4	22.7	15.7
Density (persons/km <sup>2</sup> )	254	319	385

Source : NBOS, EPB, Population Census Data, 1960-1980

## 8. POPULATION PYRAMID OF KOREA, 1983



Source : EPB, Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development plan (1982-1986)  
Population Plan, 1981

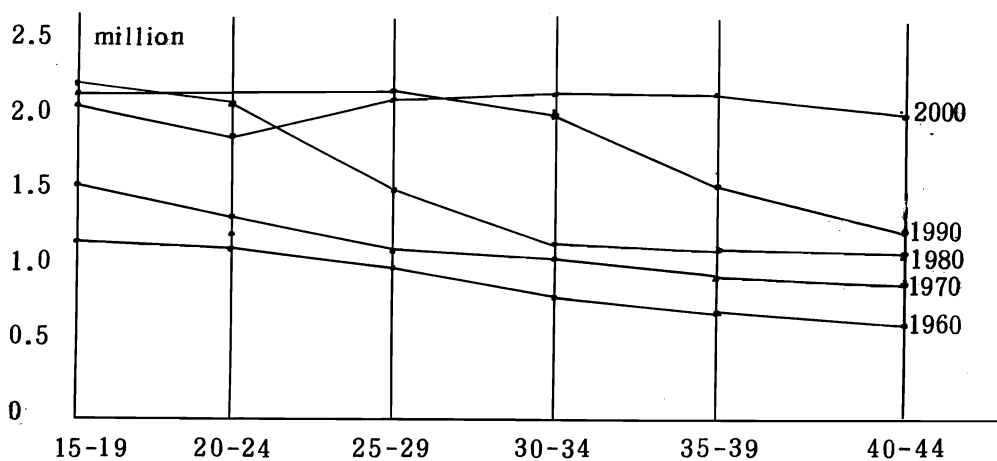
## V. DEMOGRAPHIC GOALS AND ANTICIPATED PROBLEMS

### 1. POPULATION PROJECTION AND DEMOGRAPHIC GOALS

Year	Population (000)	CBR	CDR	CMR	PGR
1982	39,331	23.3	6.5	-1.1	15.8
1986	41,839	22.1	5.9	-1.2	15.0
1990	44,261	20.2	5.6	-1.1	13.4
2000	50,066	16.9	6.0	-1.0	10.0
2050	61,310	13.6	13.6	-0.8	-0.8

Source : EPB, Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan (1982-1986) :  
Population Plan, 1981

### 2. INCREASE TREND OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN BY AGE GROUP, 1960-2000



Source : EPB, 1980 Population Census Data

### 3. INCREASE TREND OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN BY YEAR, 1975-2000

Unit : thousand						
Classification	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
1. Total Female Population	17,234	18,888	20,410	21,924	23,412	24,815
2. 15-44 Eligible Women	8,036	9,063	10,024	10,947	11,556	12,062
3. 20-34 Eligible Women	3,840	4,708	5,605	6,204	6,287	5,996
4. Ratio of 2/1 (%)	46.6	48.0	49.1	49.9	49.4	48.6
5. Ratio of 3/2 (%)	47.8	51.9	55.9	56.7	54.4	49.7

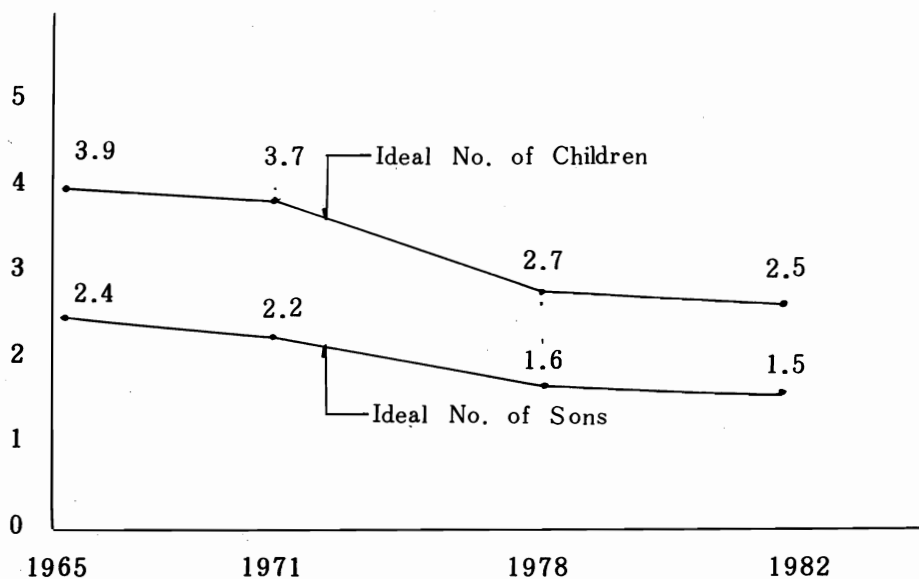
Source : NBOS, EPB, Population Census Data, 1960-80  
 EPB, Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan (1982-1986) :  
 Population Plan, 1981

### 4. ATTITUDE TOWARD FAMILY SIZE BY AREA, 1982

Attitude	Urban	Rural	Total
Ideal No. of Children	2.3	2.7	2.5
Ideal No. of Sons	1.4	1.7	1.5

Source : KIPH, 1982 National Family Health Survey Data

## 5. CHANGE IN ATTITUDE TOWARD FAMILY SIZE BY AREA 1961-1982



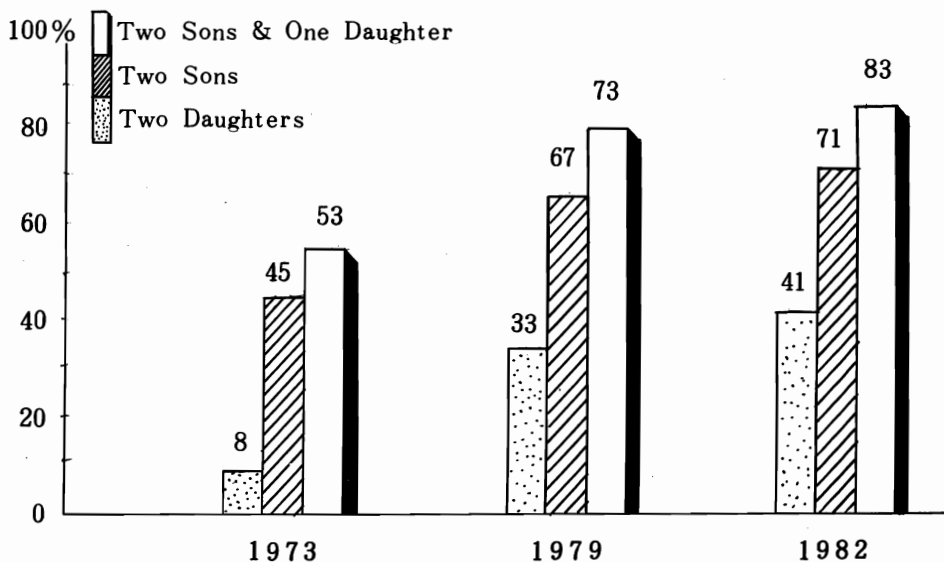
Source : KIFP, Family Planning in Korea : 1961-1980  
KIPH, 1982 National Family Health Survey Data

## 6. PROPORTION OF MARRIED WOMEN HAVING THE FIRST LIVE BIRTH WITHIN THE FIRST YEAR OF MARRIAGE

Marriage Cohort	20	40	60	80	100 %
1960-62	25.8				
1963-65	33.6				
1966-68	39.7				
1969-71	45.1				
1972-74	51.6				
1975-77	77.3				

Source : Lee, Hung Tak & Han, Dae Woo, Age at first marriage and fertility, KIFP, 1978

## 7. CONTRACEPTIVE PRACTICES AND SON PREFERENCE



Source : KIPH, 1982 National Family Health Survey Data

## 8. ATTITUDE TOWARD "STOP AT TWO REGARDLESS OF SEX"

Attitude	Approval Rate (%)	
	1978	1982
Approve of slogan	49.2	71.8
Disapprove of slogan	18.7	8.1
Disapprove only of "stop at two"	2.7	3.5
Disapprove only of "regardless of sex"	20.7	16.6
Don't know	8.7	-
Total	100.0	100.0

Source : KIPH, 1982 National Family Health Survey Data



## 9. HIGH DISCONTINUATION RATES FOR IUD AND ORAL PILL

Unit : %

Ordinal Month of Use	IUD		Oral Pill	
	1973	1980	1973	1976
1 month	10	19	16	30
3 months	23	29	35	45
6 months	33	37	51	54
12 months	44	51	65	66

Source : KIPH, 1973 & 1976 National Fertility & Family Planning Surveys.  
KIPH, 1980 IUD Acceptors' Follow-up Survey

## 10. DELAYED CONTRACEPTIVE PRACTICE

Unit : %

Time of Contraception	Korea		Japan
	1973	1978	1975
Before 1st Birth	3	5	20
Between 1st & 2nd Births	12	18	35
Between 2nd & 3rd Births	21	24	28
After 3rd Birth	64	53	17
Total	100	100	100

Source : KIPH, 1973 and 1978 National Fertility & Family Planning Surveys  
The Population Problem Research Council, Summary of 13th National Survey of  
Family Planning, Tokyo, 1975

11. HIGH PROPORTION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USES FOR FERTILITY  
TERMINATION

	Unit : %	
Purpose	1976	1978
Fertility Termination	79.7	91.9
Spacing	14.9	6.2
Other Reasons	5.4	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0

Source : KIPH, 1976 & 1978 National Fertility and Family Planning Surveys.

## VI. FUTURE PROGRAM DIRECTIONS

### 1. IMPROVEMENT OF THE CURRENT PROGRAM OPERATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- 1.1 To recruit new acceptors in the 20's to practise contraception for birth spacing and to increase the contraceptive continuation rate,
- 1.2 To improve the existing target allocation and evaluation systems for workers who are hard-pressed to recruit new sterilization acceptors and pay little attention to provide conventional methods for birth spacing and after-care services,
- 1.3 To intensify FP program activities for unmarried youth who have an increasing number of pre-marrital pregnancies, especially industrial workers ,
- 1.4 To strengthen the existing FP slogan of "Stop at two" by introducing a slogan focusing on the one child family, and
- 1.5 To develop a management training program to provide modern management techniques and skills for program managers at various levels

### 2. INCREASE OF SELF-SUPPORTING USERS THROUGH COMMERCIAL SECTOR UTILIZATION

- 2.1 To provide preferential treatment to the contraceptive manufacturing industry such as tax exemptions,
- 2.2 To utilize the private drug stores as FP information and consultation centers, and
- 2.3 To extend the provision of IUD equipment, which has been provided only to the government FP designated clinics, to non-designated private and medical insurance designated clinics

### 3. INTEGRATION OF FP PROGRAM WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

3.1 To integrate FP with primary health care services including MCH and TB,

- Unifying the entire program network
- Developing a scheme of manpower supply
- Establishing a unique program management system

3.2 To establish coordination and cooperation system among the many public and program agencies involved in population and FP programs.

3.3 To strengthen FP program through community development programs such as New Village Programs, and

3.4 To accelerate the provision of contraceptive services through the medical insurance system

### 4. STRENGTHENING INNOVATIVE SOCIAL SUPPORT POLICIES THAT ENCOURAGE SMALL FAMILIES

4.1 To develop the social support policy measures which have an impact on the fertility behavior of the rural and low-income population,

- Differentials in resident's tax according to the family size
- Differentials in medical insurance payment according to the family size
- Paid-leave only for the first two deliveries
- Revision of family law to improve women's social status and equality of sexes, etc.

4.2 To introduce innovative policy measures focusing on the one child family and celibacy, and

4.3 To strengthen population and FP education for the unmarried youth, and to include sex education in the formal curricula of primary and secondary schools.

« APPENDIX »

1. GOVERNMENT CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES BY YEAR, 1962-1983

unit : thousand

Year	IUD	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	M. R. Service	Condom*	Oral Pill*	Total
1962	-	3.4	-	-	59.4	-	62.8
1963	1.5	19.9	-	-	129.8	-	151.2
1964	106.4	26.3	-	-	156.3	-	289.0
1965	226.0	12.8	-	-	191.7	-	430.5
1966	391.7	19.9	-	-	168.9	-	580.5
1967	323.4	19.7	-	-	152.7	-	495.8
1968	263.1	16.0	-	-	135.2	26.3	440.6
1969	285.5	15.5	-	-	147.7	91.2	539.9
1970	295.1	17.3	-	-	163.0	170.5	645.9
1971	293.7	18.6	-	-	161.2	199.7	673.2
1972	299.9	16.4	3.3	-	155.6	214.0	689.2
1973	325.9	19.7	4.8	-	176.0	234.7	761.1
1974	351.6	32.0	5.4	2.2	172.7	242.0	805.9
1975	343.9	43.0	14.5	3.7	196.7	240.1	841.9
1976	297.9	44.9	35.5	8.5	158.1	203.4	748.3
1977	281.8	53.8	181.4	22.0	103.2	178.9	821.1
1978	240.9	36.9	193.4	60.8	110.9	130.5	773.4
1979	188.7	25.9	195.3	79.3	80.7	108.7	678.6
1980	188.4	28.0	179.1	70.2	73.7	102.8	642.2
1981	167.2	31.3	164.8	80.5	79.0	91.3	614.1
1982	199.1	53.1	233.5	141.3	101.6	113.0	841.6
1983	213.1	97.2	329.8	244.7	127.3	82.4	1,094.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,284.8</b>	<b>651.6</b>	<b>1,540.8</b>	<b>713.2</b>	<b>3,001.4</b>	<b>2,429.5</b>	<b>13,621.3</b>

\* Monthly average condom and oral pill users

Source : KIPH, Monthly Family Planning Service Statistics, 1962-1983

## 2. POPULATION STRUCTURE, 1960-2000

Classification	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Population (000)	25,040	32,241	38,124	47,250	50,066
Sex Ratio	100.8	100.8	101.8	101.9	101.8
Age Structure (%)					
0 - 14	40.6	42.1	34.0	28.6	25.3
15 - 64	55.6	65.6	62.2	66.9	68.1
65 +	3.9	3.4	3.8	4.5	6.0
Dependency Ratio	80.0	83.2	60.7	49.5	46.9

Source : EPB, Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan (1982-1986) :  
 Population Plan, 1981  
 EPB, Population Census Data, 1960-80

## 3. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AREA, 1960-2000

	0 %	50 %	100 %
2000			77   23
1990			69   31
1980	(Urban)	57	43 (Rural)
1970		41	59
1960	28	72	

Source : EPB, Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan (1982-1986) :  
 Population Plan, 1981

#### 4 . POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTRY, 1982

		persons / <i>km</i> <sup>2</sup>	
Country	Population Density	Country	Population Density
Bangladesh	640	China	107
Taiwan	518	U.S.A.	24
Korea	404	U.S.S.R	12
Japan	318	Canada	2

Source : Korea Statistical Yearbook, ESCAP Pop. Data Sheet, 1982

#### 5 . OUTLINE OF MEDICAL INSURANCE SCHEME IN KOREA \*

Sept. 1983

Beneficiary	Premium rate	Premium source	Coverage
Firm employees ( Class I )	3 - 8 % of monthly payment	50 % each by the firm and the insured	26.0 % of the total pop.
Community residents ( Class II )	3 or 7 grades	The insured	2.7% ( 28.7 % )
Owners & workers ( Class II )	3 - 7 % of monthly income		
Civil servants	3 - 8 % of monthly payment	50 % each by the Gov't and the insured	
Private school teachers	//	30 % by the school 20 % by the Gov't 50 % by the insured	7.6% ( 36.3 % )

\* All types of medical insurance provides medical care, delivery, and funeral allowances.

\*\*Based on the household income and the number of the insured in the community.

6. ACCEPTANCE RATE AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRENATAL CARE BY AREA

	Unit : %		
Prenatal Care	Urban	Rural	Total
Acceptance Rate	77.3	54.8	69.3
Number of Care	3.6	2.8	3.4

Source : KIPH, 1982 National Family Health Survey Data

7. INSTITUTION DELIVERY RATE, 1974-1982

	Unit : %		
Year	Urban	Rural	Total
1974			8.5
1977	57.4	14.1	35.3
1979	70.9	21.3	49.3
1980	78.8	26.5	56.9
1982	79.2	35.8	61.9

Source : KIPH, 1982 National Family Health Survey Data

8. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DELIVERED WOMEN BY PLACE AND AREA, 1982

	Unit : %		
Delivery Place	Urban	Rural	Total
Hospital / Clinic	69.2	32.2	54.5
Health Center	1.6	0.6	1.1
Midwifery Clinic	8.4	3.0	6.3
Home	20.8	64.2	38.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : KIPH, 1982 National Family Health Survey Data



9. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOME DELIVERED WOMEN  
BY BIRTH ATTENDANT AND AREA, 1982

Unit : %

Birth Attendant	Urban	Rural	Total
Doctor	1.7	3.7	3.0
Midwife	14.1	10.2	11.6
Health Worker	-	3.2	2.1
Relatives	80.1	75.5	77.1
By Herself	4.1	7.4	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : KIPH, 1982 National Family Health Survey Data

10. STATUS OF FIRST LACTATION OF INFANTS AGED 0-24  
MONTHS

Unit : %

Lactating Method	Urban	Rural	Total
Breast - feeding	65.6	74.7	68.9
Milk	16.6	11.0	14.6
Mixed	15.7	12.5	14.5
Others	2.1	1.8	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : KIPH, 1982 National Family Health Survey Data

