

1974

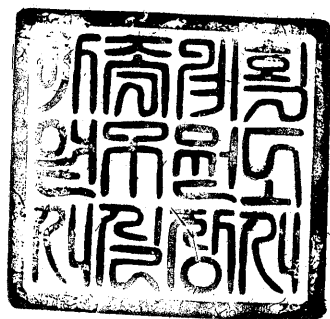
한국가족계획도보

KOREAN FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM IN CHARTS

FIFTH EDITION

Korean Institute
for
Family Planning

가족계획연구원



1059

목 차

I. 인구와 경제

인구와 경제지수.....	1
인구증가.....	2
지역별 인구비율.....	3
연령구조.....	4
가임 인구증가.....	5
초혼 연령.....	6
평균수명 및 영아사망.....	7

II. 가족계획 사업

조 직.....	8
피임억제 년 부인수당 소요비.....	9
연도별 사업실적.....	10
주요 가족계획 방법의 보급양상.....	11
제 3 차 5 개년 계획.....	12
연령별 지역별 가족계획 실시율.....	13
연도별 가족계획 실시율.....	14
가족계획 요원 면허 현황.....	15
기술의사 훈련.....	16
기술비 및 권장비.....	17
요원당 권장 건수.....	18

CONTENTS

I. Population and Economy

Demographic and Economic Situation.....	1
Population Growth	2
Population Distribution by Residence.....	3
Age Composition.....	4
Growth in Number of Eligible Women.....	5
Age at First Marriage.....	6
Life Expectancy and Infant Mortality.....	7

II. Family Planning Program

Organization.....	8
Program Cost per Couple Year of Protection.....	9
Program Achievement by Year	10
Major Contraceptive Methods.....	11
Third Five-Year Plan(1972~1976).....	12
Trends of Current Contraceptive Use by Age and Area	13
Trends of Current Contraceptive Use by Year.....	14
Status of Family Planning Field Workers.....	15
Training of Physicians in Family Planning.....	16
Service Fees and Incentives	17
Recruitment of Acceptors by Field Workers.....	18

III. 가족계획 사업의 평가 및 분석

조출생율.....	19
연령별 출산율.....	20
도시, 농촌별 출산율 차이.....	21
연령별 단산 희망율.....	22
희망하는 이상 자녀수.....	23
가족계획 수용자의 인구학적 특성.....	24
피임방법 사용 시기 및 임신결과.....	25
루우프 재삽입자의 중단율.....	26
인공임신 중절 실시율.....	27
인공임신 중절에 대한 인식 및 태도.....	28
처음 사용한 피임방법.....	29
교육수준별 피임실시율.....	30
자녀수별 피임실시율.....	31
루우프 및 먹는 피임약의 계속 사용율.....	32
임신 및 출생방지율.....	33
피임 사용기간.....	34
피임방법별 출생방지.....	35
인공임신 중절회수.....	36
연령별 인공임신 중절율.....	37
학령아동.....	38
노동력.....	39
인구 성장율과 배가년수.....	40

III. Evaluation and Analysis of Family Planning Program

Changes in the Crude Birth Rate.....	19
Changes in Age-Specific Fertility Rates.....	20
Differentials of Urban-Rural Fertility.....	21
Percent of Eligible Women Wanting No More Children.....	22
Ideal Family Composition.....	23
Demographic Characteristics of Contraceptive Acceptors, 1972	24
Average Age at First Contraceptive Use and Distribution of Pregnancies by Outcome.....	25
Cumulative Gross Termination Rates for Reinserted IUDs.....	26
Proportion of Women Ever Experiencing Induced Abortion.....	27
Knowledge and Attitudes toward Induced Abortion.....	28
First Contraceptive Methods.....	29
Contraceptive Acceptance Rates by Education.....	30
Contraceptive Acceptance Rates by Parity.....	31
Cumulative Continuation Rates for IUD and Pill	32
Percentage of Women Becoming Pregnant and Having Live Births.....	33
Period of Contraceptive Use	34
Births Averted by Contraceptive Method.....	35
Estimated Number of Induced Abortions per Year.....	36
Age-Specific Induced Abortion Rates.....	37
Children of Elementary School Age.....	38
Labor Force Participation.....	39
Population Growth Rate and Time in which Population Doubles.....	40

인구와 경제지수

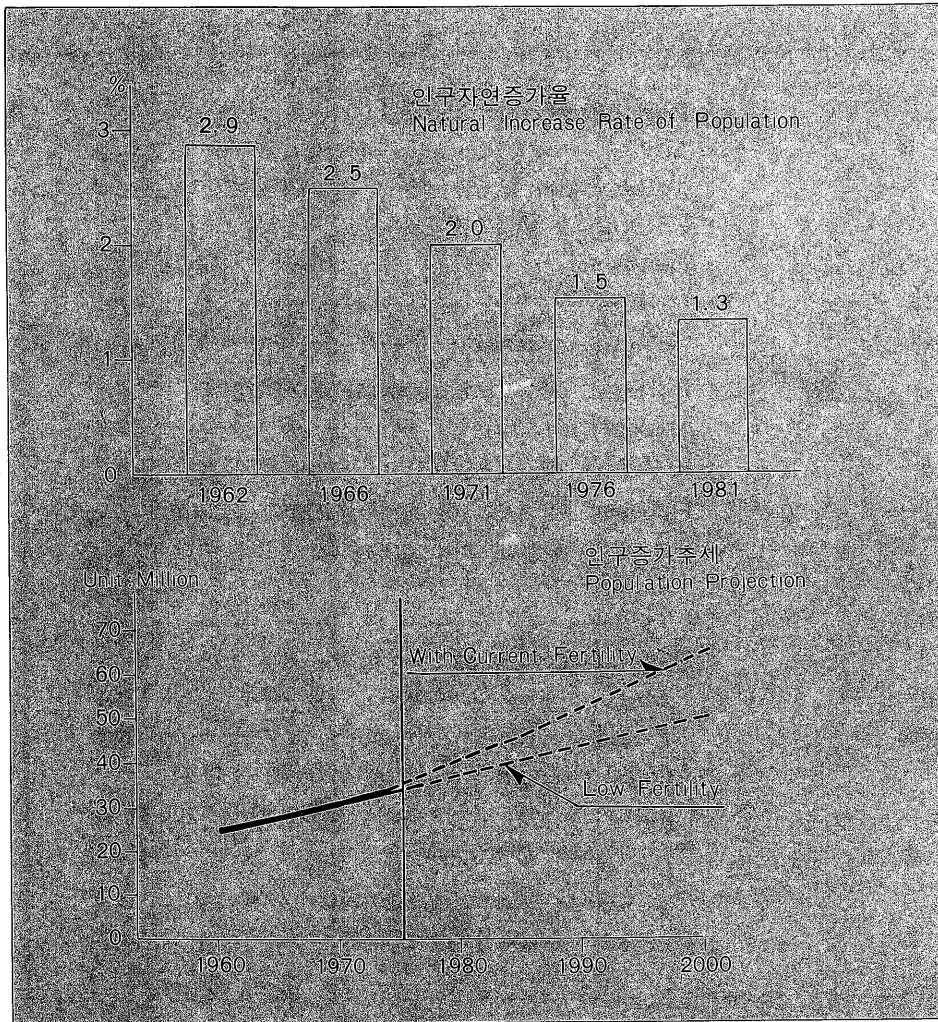
DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC SITUATION

(A) 인구 (단위 : 백만)	
1973년.....	33. 2
1980년 추계.....	37. 4
(B) 추정 생정통계	
출생.....	28/1, 000
사망.....	10/1, 000
자연증가.....	1. 8/100
(C) 총인구에 대한 백분율(1973)	
도시인구.....	53
인구 100, 000 이상의 도시인구.....	47
(D) 취학율	
국민학교(6~11세)	
남자.....	98
여자.....	98
중고등학교(12~17세)	
남자.....	56
여있.....	38
(E) 연간 GDP성장율	
총액.....	9. 0
1 인당.....	6. 2
(F) 1 인당 식량증가(1969~1971)	
평균지수(1959-1961=100).....	117

(A) Population(in million)	
1973.....	33. 2
1980 Projection.....	37. 4
(B) Estimated Vital Rates	
Births.....	28/1, 000
Deaths.....	10/1, 000
Natural increase.....	1. 8/100
(C) Percent of total population(1973)	
In urban areas.....	53
In cities of 100,000 or over.....	47
(D) Percent of eligible age group in school	
Primary school age group:6-11	
Male.....	98
Female.....	98
Secondary school age group:12-17	
Male.....	56
Female.....	38
(E) Annual percent increase in real G D P	
Total.....	9. 0
Per capita.....	6. 2
(F) Per capita food production; 1969-1971	
Average index(1959-1961=100).....	117

인구 증가

POPULATION GROWTH



우리나라는 1962년 가족계획사업이 시작될 당시 인구 자연 증가율이 2.9%였으나 이를 1966년에 2.5%, 1971년에는 2.0%로 저하시키는데 성공 하였다. 앞으로 1976년, 1981년에는 각각 1.5%, 1.3%로 감소시킬 예정이다.

인구증가 추세는 1974년의 3,300만에서 현재의 출생 및 사망수준이 지속될 경우 2,000년의 총 인구는 6,500만이 될것이다. 그러나 앞으로의 출산력이 최대한 억제 될 경우 총 인구는 1981년에는 3,700만, 2,000년에는약 5,000만이 될것으로 추정된다.

The rate of natural increase in 1962 was 2.9% and the target of rate of increase in 1966 and 1971 was 2.5% and 2.0% respectively which were successfully achieved Future plan is to reduce the rate of increase at 1.5% and 1.3% in 1976 and 1981 respectively.

Total population of 1974 is about 33 million and it will be about 65 million by 2,000 when the current fertility level is continued.

It will, however, be increased to about 37 million by 1981 and 50 million by 2,000 meanwhile the fertility level is declined drastically.

지역별 인구비율

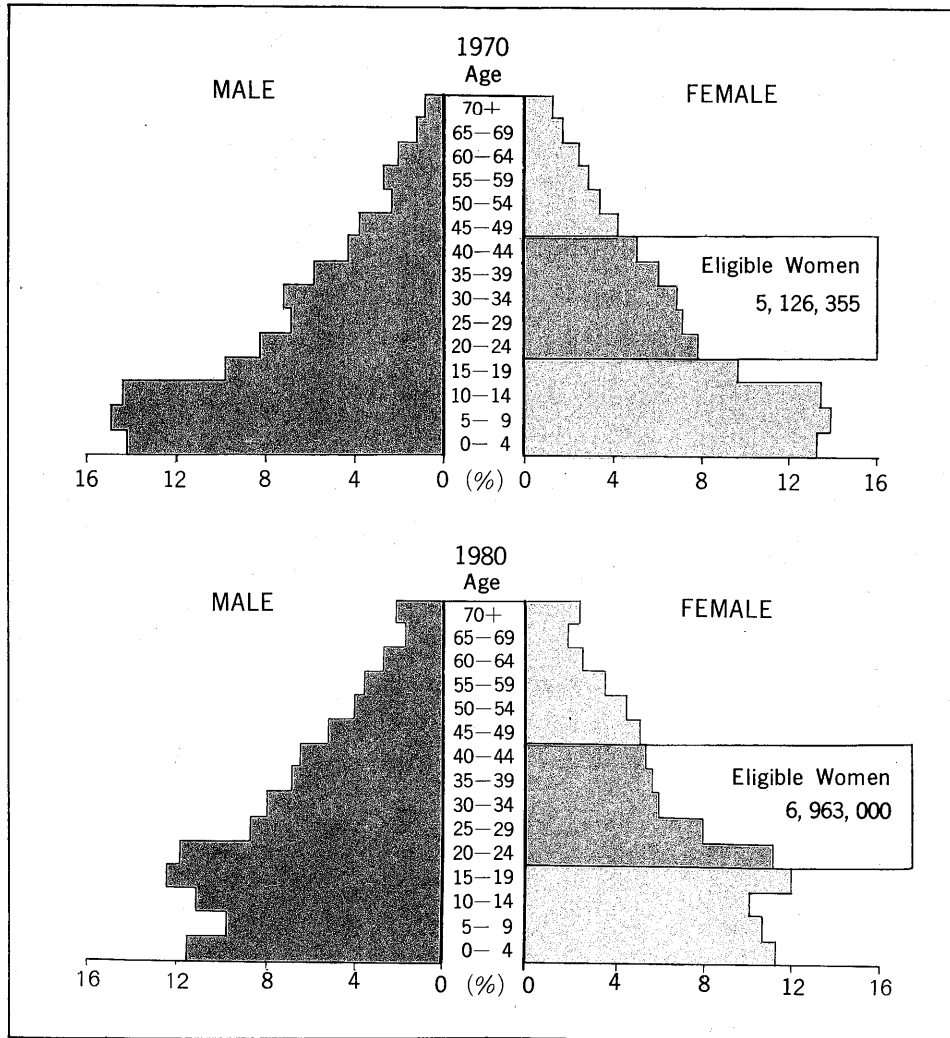
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY RESIDENCE

		Rural	Urban	Metropolitan	Whole country
1955	Population (1,000s)	16,245	2,657	2,624	21,526
	Distribution (percent)	76	12	12	100.0
1960	Population (1,000s)	17,788	3,592	3,609	24,989
	Distribution (percent)	71	14	15	100.0
1966	Population (1,000s)	19,213	4,761	5,219	29,193
	Distribution (percent)	66	16	18	100.0
1970	Population (1,000s)	17,859	5,110	8,500	31,469
	Distribution (percent)	57	16	27	100.0

1955년 당시 우리나라 총 인구의 24%가 도시에 거주하였다. 그러나 1966년에는 34%로 늘어났고 1970년에는 총 인구의 43%가 도시지역에 거주한다.

The decade of the 1960s saw unprecedented increases in the urban and especially the metropolitan populations, while the rural population remained almost constant. Thus most of the recent national growth has been absorbed by the large cities. Furthermore, the pace of urbanization increased during the decade.

연령구조 AGE COMPOSITION



1970년의 우리나라 인구의 연령구조는 14세 이하 인구의 비율이 42%였다. 가족계획 사업이 계속될 경우 1980년에는 33%로 줄일 수 있다.

그러나 연령 구조의 변동으로 가임 인구는 1970년의 5백만에서 1980년에는 7백만으로 증가된다.

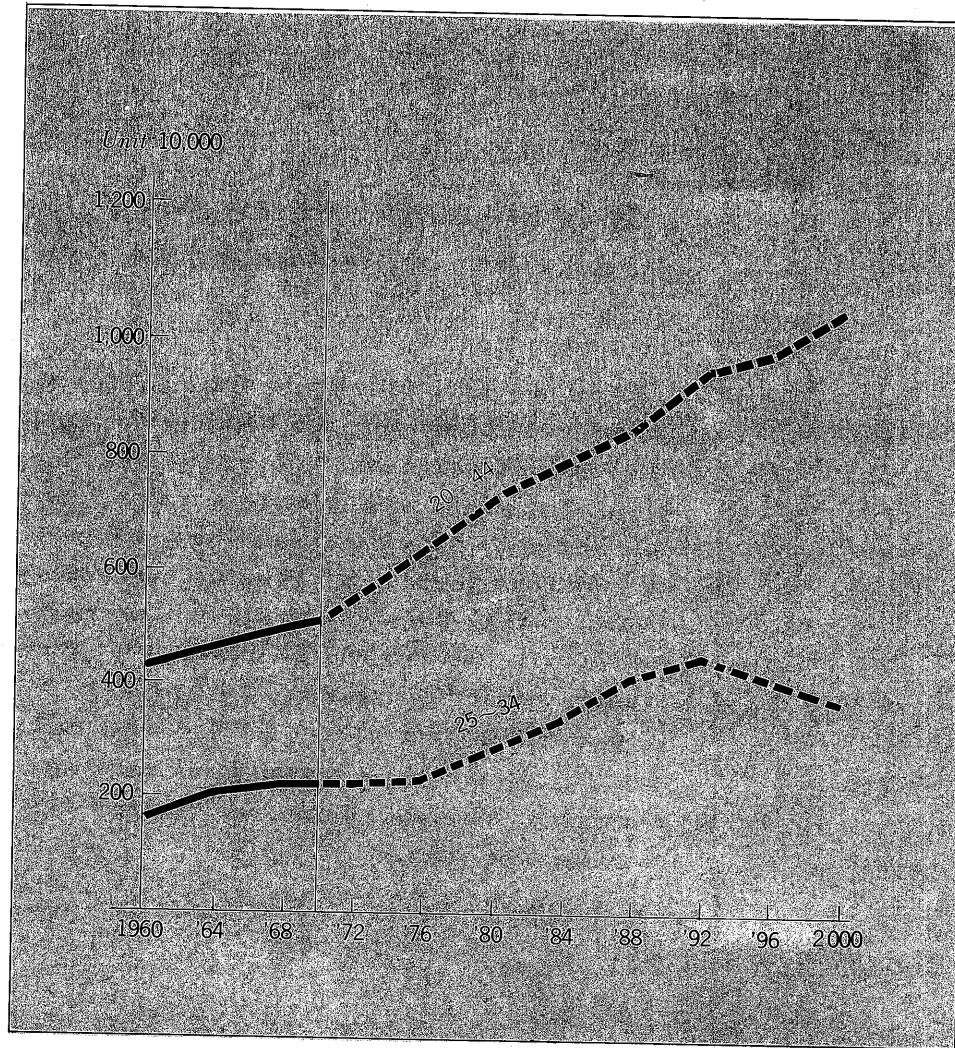
Differences in age structures between low-income and high-income countries are marked. For the low-income countries the proportion of the population under 14 is usually more than 40 percent compared with a range of 20 to 30 percent for the high-income countries.

In 1970 about 42 percent of the Korean population was below age 14. With continuing fertility reduction, the proportion will be 33 percent by 1980.

According to changing age structure of population, however, the female population aged 20-44 will increase from about 5 million in 1970 to 7 million in 1980.

가임 인구 증가

GROWTH IN NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN



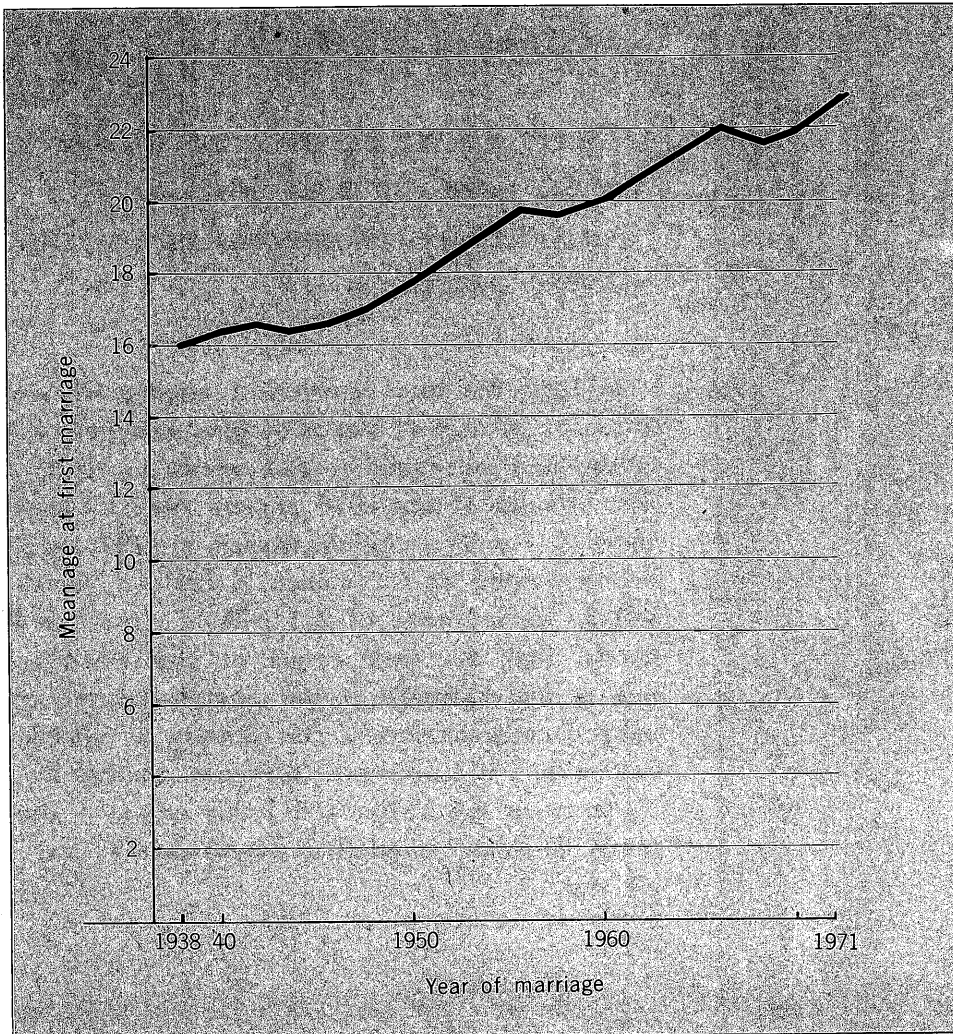
출산율이 높은 연령층인 25세~34세 연령층의 여자 인구는 1980년 이후 급속히 증가될 것이다.

1976년의 220만명에서 1980년에는 280만명이 되고 1988년에는 420만명이 될 것이다.

In 1960 the total number of eligible women between 20 and 44 years of age numbered 4.2 million and increased to 5.1 million in 1970. The results of the 1970 census reveal that those 5.1 million eligible women in 1970 will be increasing to 7.2 million in 1980, which will be an increase of 2.1 million. It is well known that the main cause of this increase lies in the maturity of the post Korean-War baby boom generation. Based upon a simple calculation, it is easy to forecast another baby boom in the 1970s and 1980s unless the family planning program is tremendously successful.

초혼 연령

AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

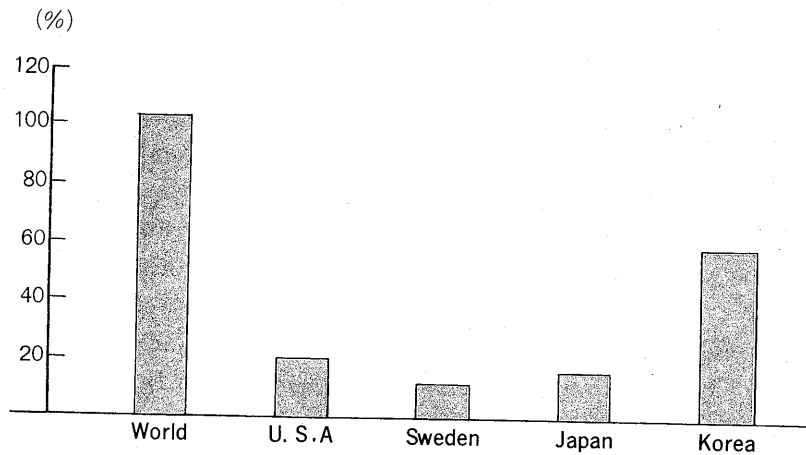
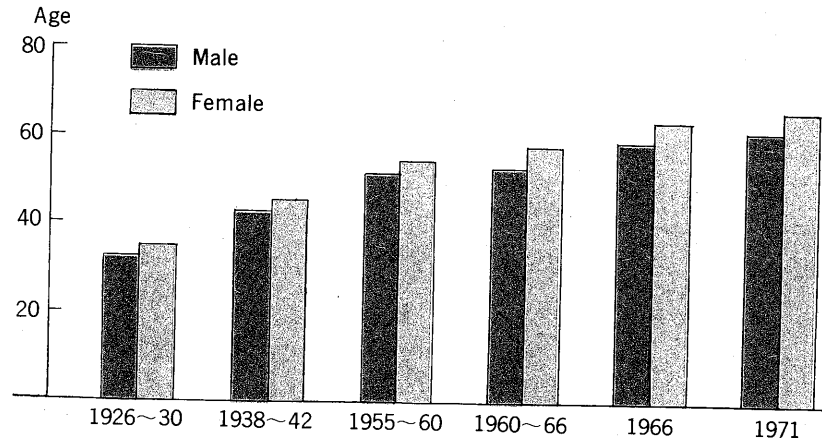


1930년대 여자의 초혼 연령은 평균 16세였다. 그러나 1971년 현재 우리나라 여자의 초혼 연령은 23.3세로 되었다.

As of the 1966 census, the total number of women of reproductive age between the ages of 20 and 44 years was 4.7 million. Of this group, 3.8 million (80%) were married. By age 30 almost all women marry; only 1.5 percent of the age group 30-34 have never married. In 1955 the average age at marriage was 19.5 for women and 24.6 for men. The average age for women was 22.0 and 23.3 in 1966 and 1971 respectively and for men, 26.7 and 27.1 in the same years. Today, marriage remains a universal custom, but the age at marriage has risen.

평균수명 및 영아사망

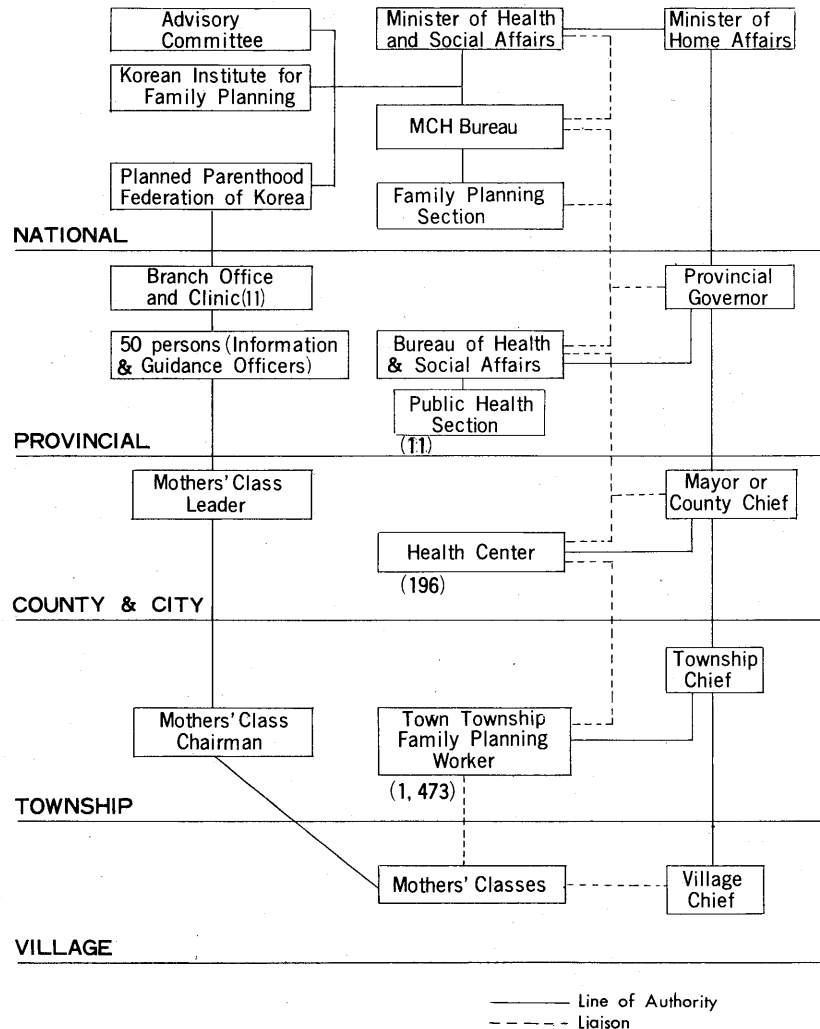
LIFE EXPECTANCY AND INFANT MORTALITY



최근 약 40년 동안에 우리나라 인구의 평균 수명은 남자의 경우 32세에서 62세로 늘어났고 여자의 경우 35세에서 67세로 늘어났다. 한편 영아 사망율은 120에서 60으로 줄어들었다.

Life expectancy of population increased rapidly during the last four decades in Korea. Female life expectancy increased from 35 years in the 1930s to 67 years in 1970.

조 직 ORGANIZATION



가족계획 사업은 경제개발 계획에 포함되어 보건사회부가 담당하고 있다.

민간 단체로는 가족계획 협회가 있고 가족계획 사업의 평가·연구·훈련을 담당하기 위하여 1971년에 가족계획 연구원이 설립되었다.

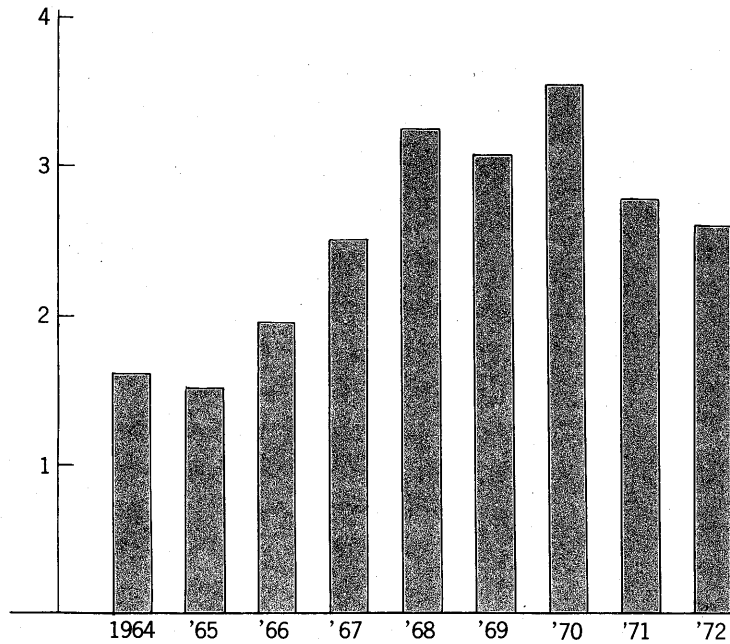
The national family planning program was initiated by the government of the Republic of Korea in 1962 as part of a long-term economic development plan. The family planning program has been administered by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs since then.

At the national level, a family planning network was organized covering the 11 provincial offices, 196 county health centers and 1,473 township offices. Initiated in 1962, the Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea has assisted the program through coordination with the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. For training, evaluation, and research in the family planning program, the Korean Institute for Family Planning was created in 1971.

피임억제 년 부인수 당 소요비

PROGRAM COST PER COUPLE YEAR OF PROTECTION

Cost per C. Y. P.
(U. S. dollars)



가족계획사업을 통한 한 부부의 연간 피임비용은 1964년의 경우 \$1.70 정도였고 최근에는 약간 높아져 1970년에는 \$3.60 정도였다.

Cost per couple-year-of -protection was estimated to be \$1.70 in 1964 and \$3.60 in 1970.

연도별 사업실적

PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENT BY YEAR

Unit: 1,000				
Year	I U D	Oral Pill	Sterilization	Condom
	Achieve - ment	Achieve - ment	Achieve - ment	Achieve - ment
1962	—	—	3.4	59.4
1963	1.5	—	19.9	129.8
1964	106.4	—	26.2	156.3
1965	225.9	—	12.9	191.7
1966	391.7	—	20.0	168.9
1967	323.4	—	19.6	152.7
1968	263.1	26.3	16.0	135.2
1969	285.5	91.2	15.5	147.8
1970	295.1	170.5	17.3	163.0
1971	292.2	199.0	19.5	161.0
1972	299.9	218.8	19.7	154.4
1973	325.9	234.7	24.5	176.0
1974*	380.0	250.0	37.0	150.0

※ The Target in 1974

가족계획사업이 시작된 1962년 부터 1973년말 까지 12년간에 걸쳐 가족계획을 실시한 현황을 소개하면 루우프가 약 280만, 먹는 피임약이 94만(년 사용평균), 불임시술이 22만 그리고 콘돔이 180만(년 사용평균)이었다. 한편 1974년의 목표는 루우프가 38만, 먹는 피임약이 25만, 불임수술이 3.7만 그리고 콘돔이 15만 이다.

The achievement of contraceptive service in the period from 1962 to 1973 was 2.8 million for IUD, 0.94 million for oral pill (based on mean number of persons used), 0.22 million for sterilization and 1.8 million(based on mean number of persons used) and 1.8 million for condom respectively.

In addition to that the program target by contraceptive method in the years 1974 is 0.38 million for IUD, 0.25 million for oral pill, 37 thousand for sterilization and 0.15 million for condom respectively.

주요 가족계획 방법의 보급양상

MAJOR CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

METHOD	GOV'T PROGRAM	PRIVATE COMMERCIAL CHANNELS
I. U. D.	All devices, all insertion, information, trained doctors. 2.8 million acceptors 1964-1973.	Negligible.
Sterilization	Service since 1962, information. 215,000 acceptors 1962-1973	Service since early 1960s, some advertising, doctors mostly trained by program. perhaps 30,000 acceptors 1962-1970.
Condom	Supplied since 1963, information. 150,000 acceptors month 1964-1973.	Supplied since early 1960s, some advertising, users up to perhaps 60,000 by 1970 after several years of slow growth.
Oral Pill	Supplied since 1968, service, information, 235,000 users / month by end of 1973.	Supplied since early 1960s service, some advertising. 155,000 users / month in 1969 after rapid growth. 3 brands packaged locally in 1970.
Abortion	None	Service since late 1950s, informal information channels, rapid growth in 1960s. One-fifth of pregnancies now aborted.

루우프 피임방법은 정부 가족계획 사업을 통하여 보급되고 있으며 불임 수술은 가족계획 사업과 일반 병·의원에서 보급되고 있고 콘돔 및 먹는 피임약은 가족계획 사업과 일반 약국을 통하여 보급되었으며 인공임신 중절의 경우 가족계획 사업에서는 취급되지 않았고 일반 병·의원에서 실시하고 있다.

Services have been implemented through the already existing national and provincial health service network, which consists of 196 health centers, and through about 1500 private practitioners authorized by the government. From the beginning, this organization provided an automatic network for routine administration, a channel for some reporting, and a definite chain of command from the national to the local level. This enabled the program to get off to a fast start and avoided the necessity of constructing a large new organization.

제 3 차 5개년 계획

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN(1972~1976)

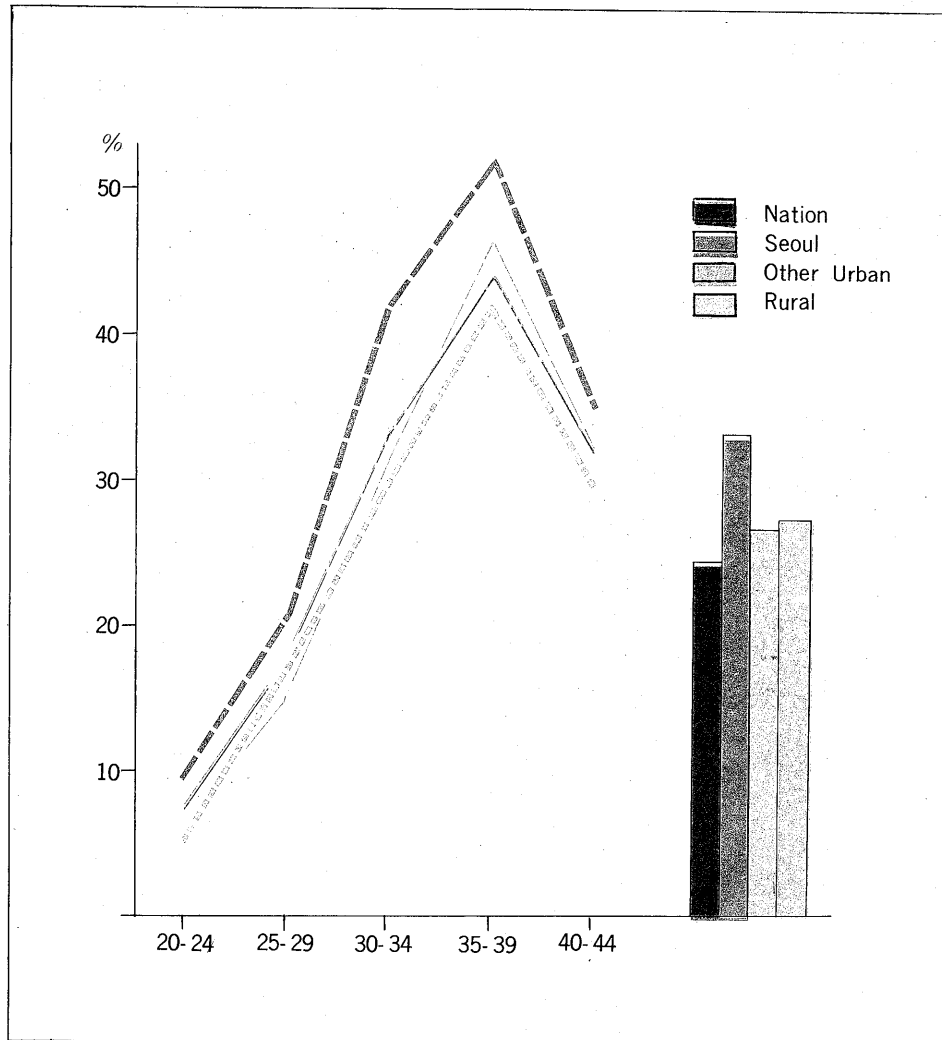
Unit: 1,000					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
I. U. D. Target	350	350	350	350	350
Couples protected	540	563	580	587	591
Index (1970 = 100)	109	113	117	118	119
Vasectomy Target	25	25	25	25	25
Tubal ligation Target	10	15	20	25	30
Couples protected	161	179	197	227	256
Index (1970 = 100)	135	150	166	191	215
Pill Users	250	275	300	320	340
Couples protected	225	248	270	288	306
Index (1970 = 100)	147	162	176	188	200
Condom Users	200	200	225	225	250
Couples protected	180	180	202	202	225
Index (1970 = 100)	123	123	138	138	154
Total Couples protected	1,106	1,170	1,249	1,304	1,378
Index (1970 = 100)	121	128	137	143	151

제 3 차 5개년 계획기간동안 가족계획사업을 통하여 보급될 피임방법의 목표량은 루우프가 연간 35만, 정관수술 및 난관결찰수술이 연간 2.5 만, 먹는피임약이 연간 30만, 콘돔이 연간 22만이 되어 이들 피임방법의 보급으로 인하여 1976년에는 138만명이 피임을 실시하게 된다.

Lowering the population growth rate through the family planning program is an integral part of Korea's economic development plan. According to census figures, the estimated annual natural increase rate in the 1955-1960 period was 2.7 percent. In 1963 the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs formulated a ten year plan for the family planning program which included annual growth rate targets of 2.5 percent and 2.0 percent by the end of 1966 and 1971 respectively. In a recent decision the Ministry established new targets for the period from 1972-1981, namely natural increase rates of 1.5 percent and 1.3 percent by 1976 and 1981 respectively.

연령별 지역별 가족계획 실시율

TRENDS OF CURRENT CONTRACEPTIVE USE BY AGE & AREA

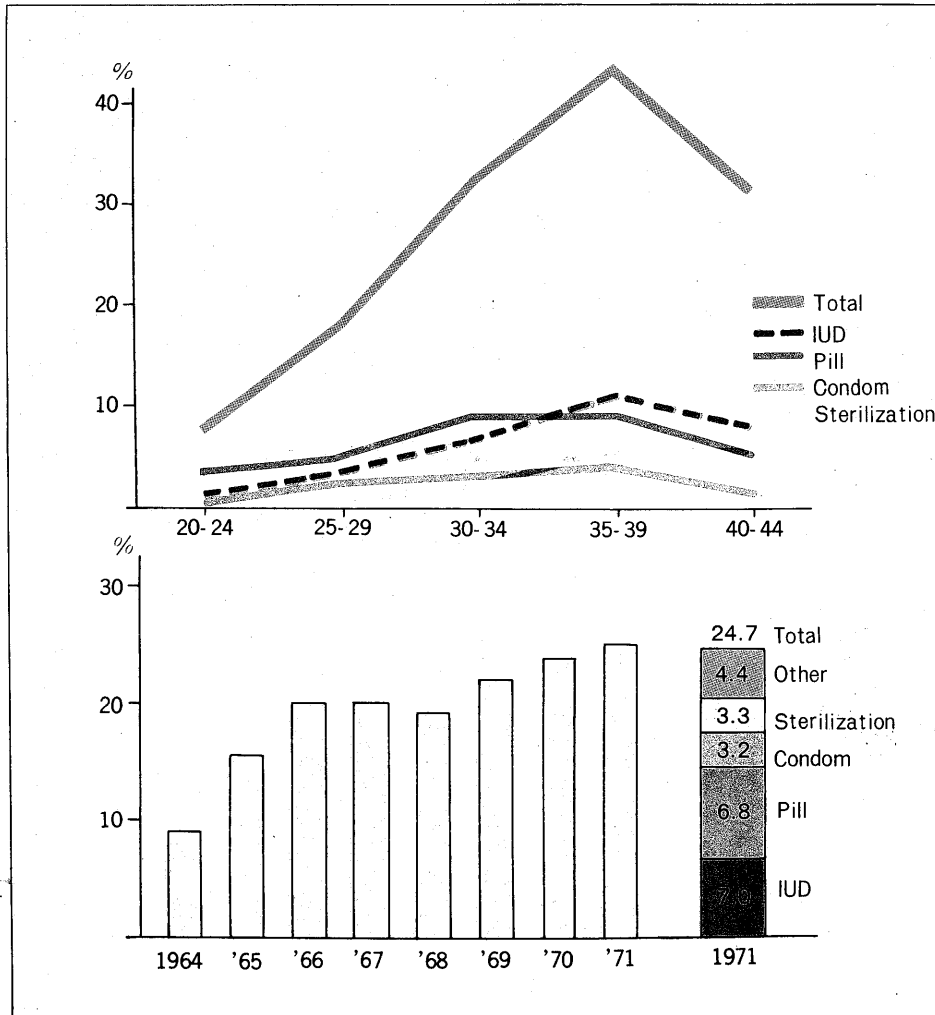


피임실시율이 가장 높은 연령층은 35세~39세 연령층이고 지역별 피임실시율이 가장 높은 곳은 서울이다.

The highest Contraceptive practice rate was observed by the women aged, 35~39 who are living in Seoul.

연도별 가족계획 실시율

TRENDS OF CURRENT CONTRACEPTIVE USE BY YEAR



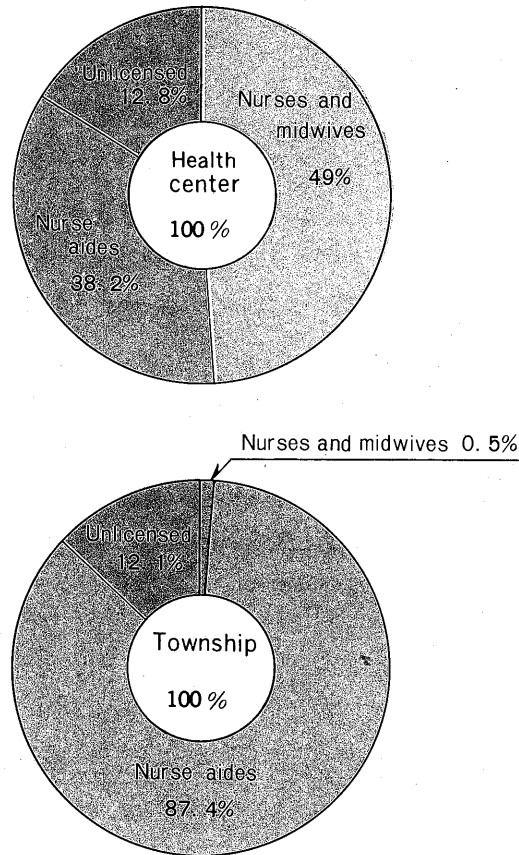
1971년 당시 20세~44세 연령층에 있는 유배우 부인의 피임 실시율은 24.7%였다. 이들 피임 실시 부인의 피임 방법을 보면 자궁내 장치가 7%, 먹는 피임약이 6.8%, 콘돔이 3.2%, 불임 수술이 3.3%, 기타 피임 방법이 4.4%의 비율이다.

1971-Fertility Survey result showed that 24.7% of Currently married women age 20 to 44 were using Contraceptive method.

Looking at The Contraceptive method Currently being used, the practice rate of IUD, oral pill, condom, sterilization and other method were 7.0%, 6.8%, 3.2%, 3.3% and 4.4% respectively.

가족계획 요원 면허 현황

STATUS OF FAMILY PLANNING FIELD-WORKERS



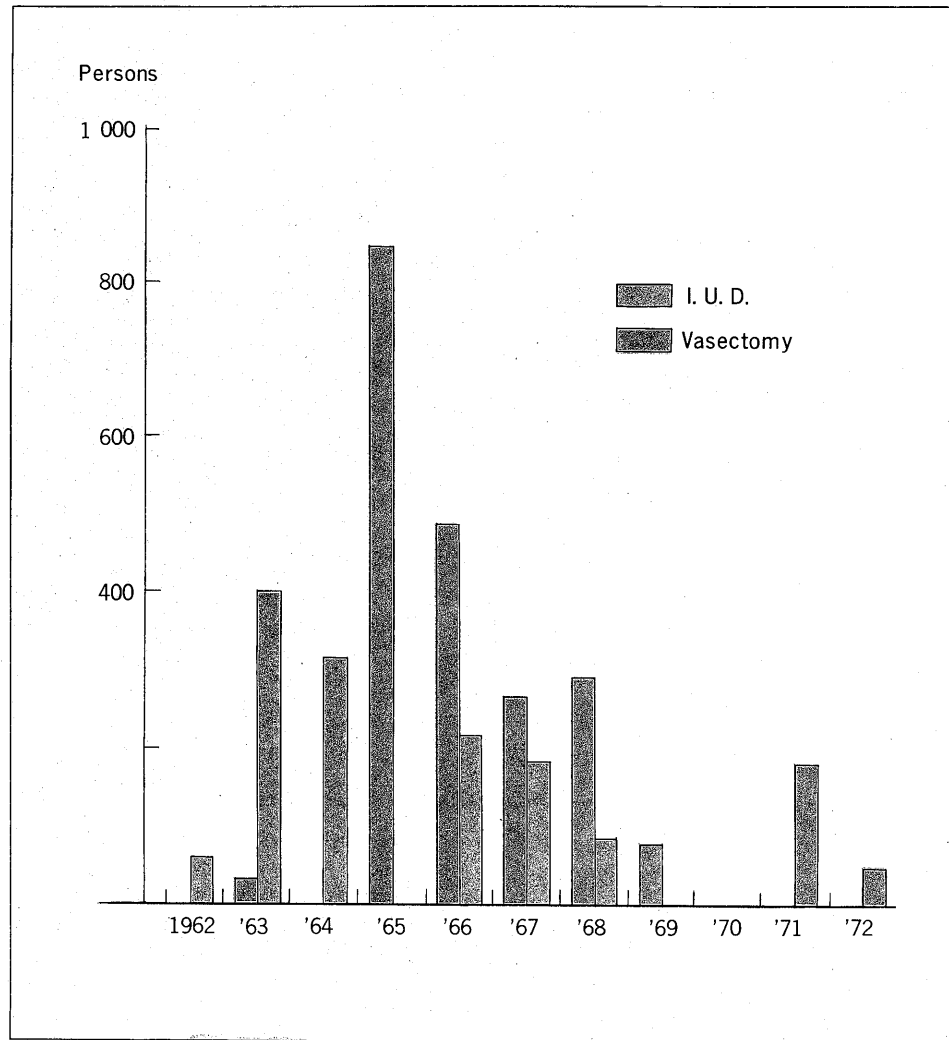
1973년말 현재 일선에서 사업에 종사하고 있는 가족계획 요원은 2,338명이며 이중 보건소에 근무하는 요원이 838명이고 읍면 보건지소에 근무하는 요원이 1,500명이다. 보건소 요원은 간호원 또는 조산원 면허소지자가 49% 간호보조원 면허소지자가 38.2%인데 비하여 보건지소 요원은 간호원 또는 조산원 면허 소지자가 0.5% 밖에 안되고 간호 보조원 면허 소지자가 87.4%이다.

By the end of 1973 the total number of family planning workers are 2,338 of which 838 are working at health centers and 1,500 are working at health sub-centers.

While the percentage of nurses or midwives and nurse aides among the workers of health centers are 49% and 38.2% respectively, the percentage of those among the workers of health sub-centers are 0.5% and 87.4%.

시술의사 훈련

TRAINING OF PHYSICIANS IN FAMILY PLANNING



가족계획사업을 통하여 3,419명의 의사가 훈련을 받았다. 이 중 2,187명은 자궁내장차 시술에 관한 훈련을 받았고 1,232명은 정관수술에 관한 훈련을 받았다.

For clinical services 3,419 doctors were trained by the government program. Among them 2,187 doctors were trained for IUD insertion and 1,232 doctors were trained for vasectomy operations.

시술비 및 권장비

SERVICE FEES AND INCENTIVES

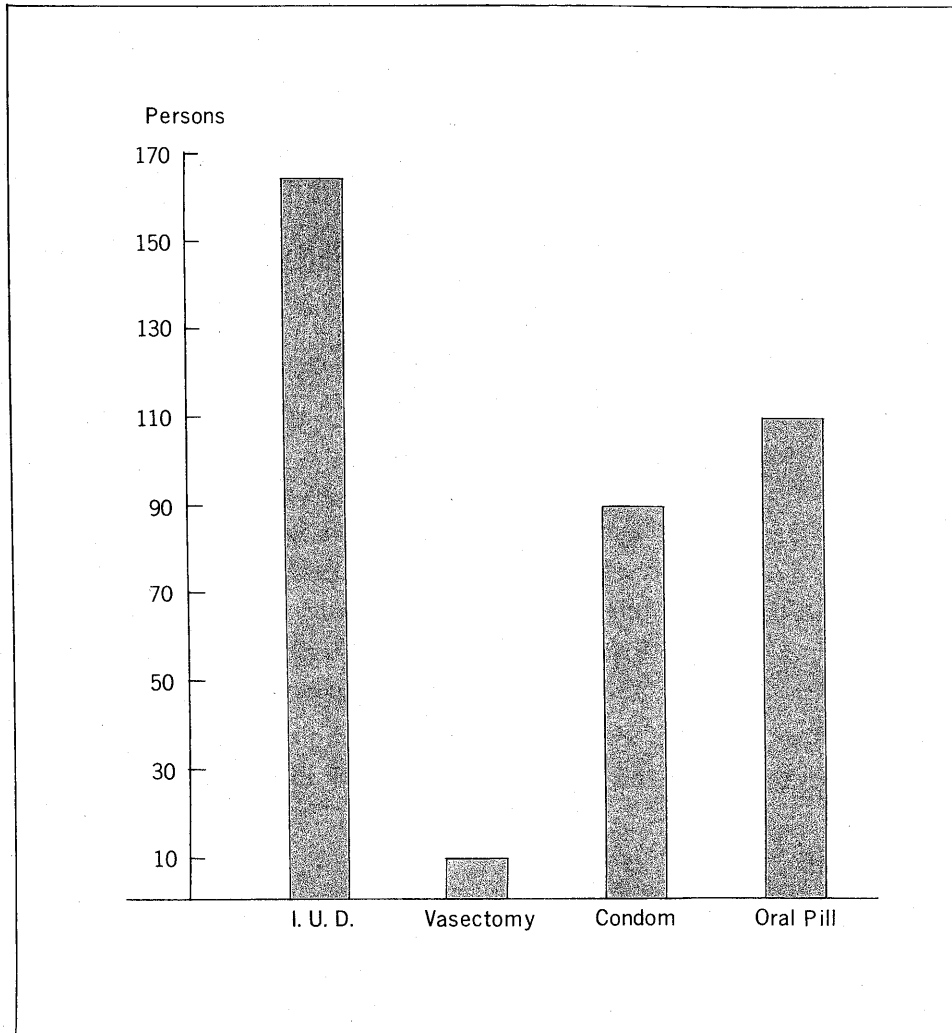
CASH AMOUNT IN LOCAL CURRENCY		
	Fee paid	Incentive offered
I. U. D. Insertion	free	none
Orals	30	none
Male sterilization	free	none
Female sterilization	free	none
Condom	free	none
Other	free	none
CASH PAYMENT IN LOCAL CURRENCY		
	Physician	Field worker for recruitment
I. U. D. Insertion	500	100
Sterilization	3,000	300

루우프 시술을 담당한 의사에게 500원의 시술비가 지급되고 루우프 시술을 권장한 가족계획요원에게는 100원의 권장비가 지급된다. 정관수술의 경우는 수술비의 보상이 3,000원이고 권장비가 300원이다.

An IUD insertion is reimbursed at 500 ₩ (\$ 1.25) for the physician and ₩100 (\$ 0.25) for the fieldworker's referral fee. Vasectomy and tubal ligation operations are reimbursed at ₩3,000 (\$ 7.50) for the physician and ₩ 300 (\$ 0.75) for the fieldworker's referral fee. Condoms manufactured in Korea are distributed by workers free of charge.

요원당 권장 건수

RECRUITMENT OF ACCEPTORS BY FIELD WORKERS

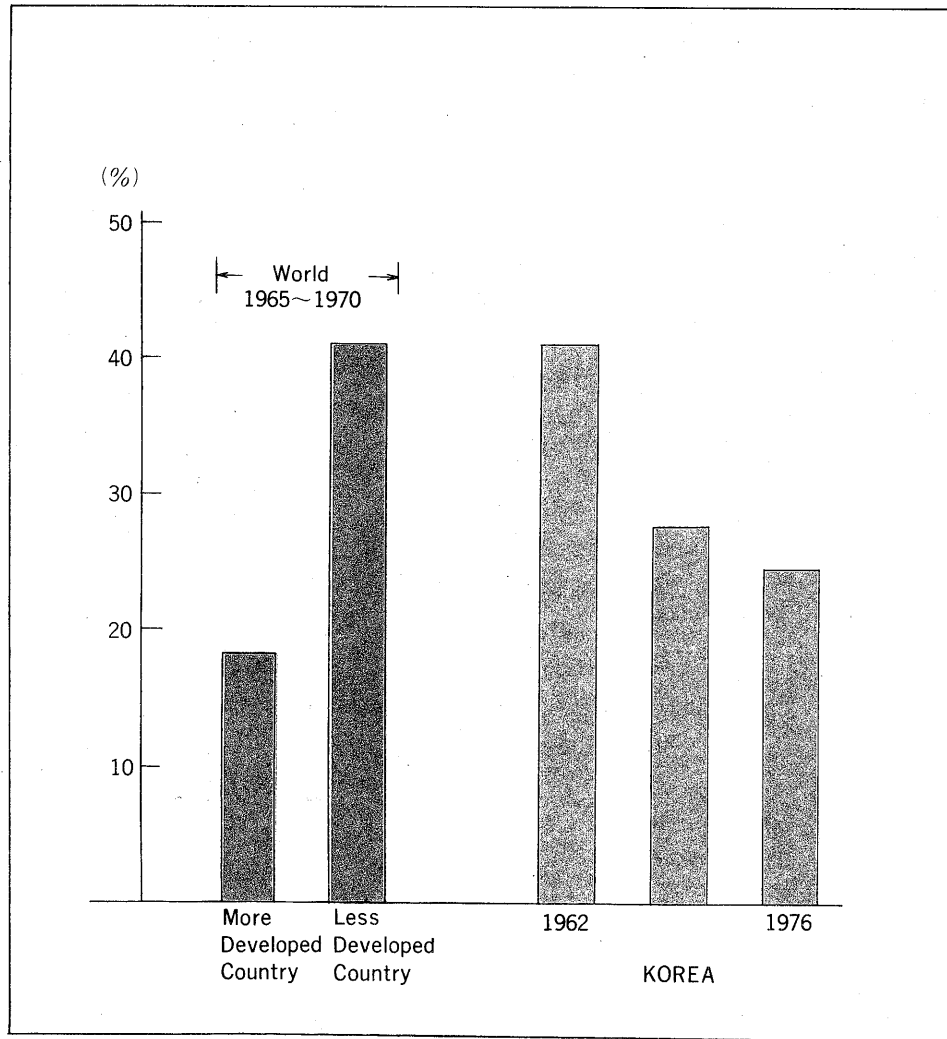


가족계획요원당 연간 루우프 권장건수는 164명, 정관수술이 10명, 콘돔이 90명, 먹는 피임약이 110명이 되어 요원 일인당 연간 피임 권장건수는 374건이 된다.

Implementation of the program is dependent on the family planning fieldworkers dispersed throughout the country. Workers recruit eligible couples to accept one of the methods offered by the program through door-to-door visits and group meetings.

조출생율

CHANGES IN THE CRUDE BIRTH RATE

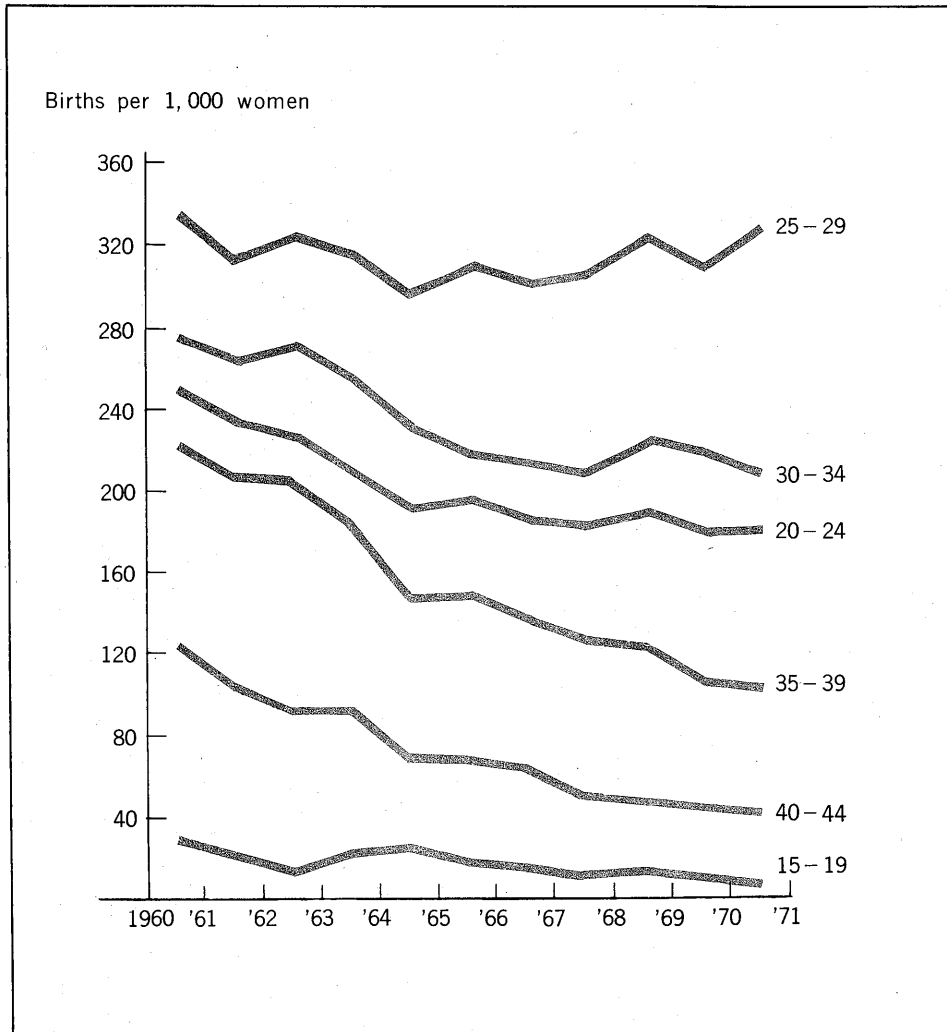


가족계획사업을 시작할 무렵 조출생율은 41이었으나 가족계획사업 이후 출산율이 저하되어 조출생율은 28로 되었다.

The 28 percent decline in the Korean crude birth rate in the period 1962-73 is one of the most rapid population changes observed in the history of mankind.

연령별 출산율

CHANGES IN AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES

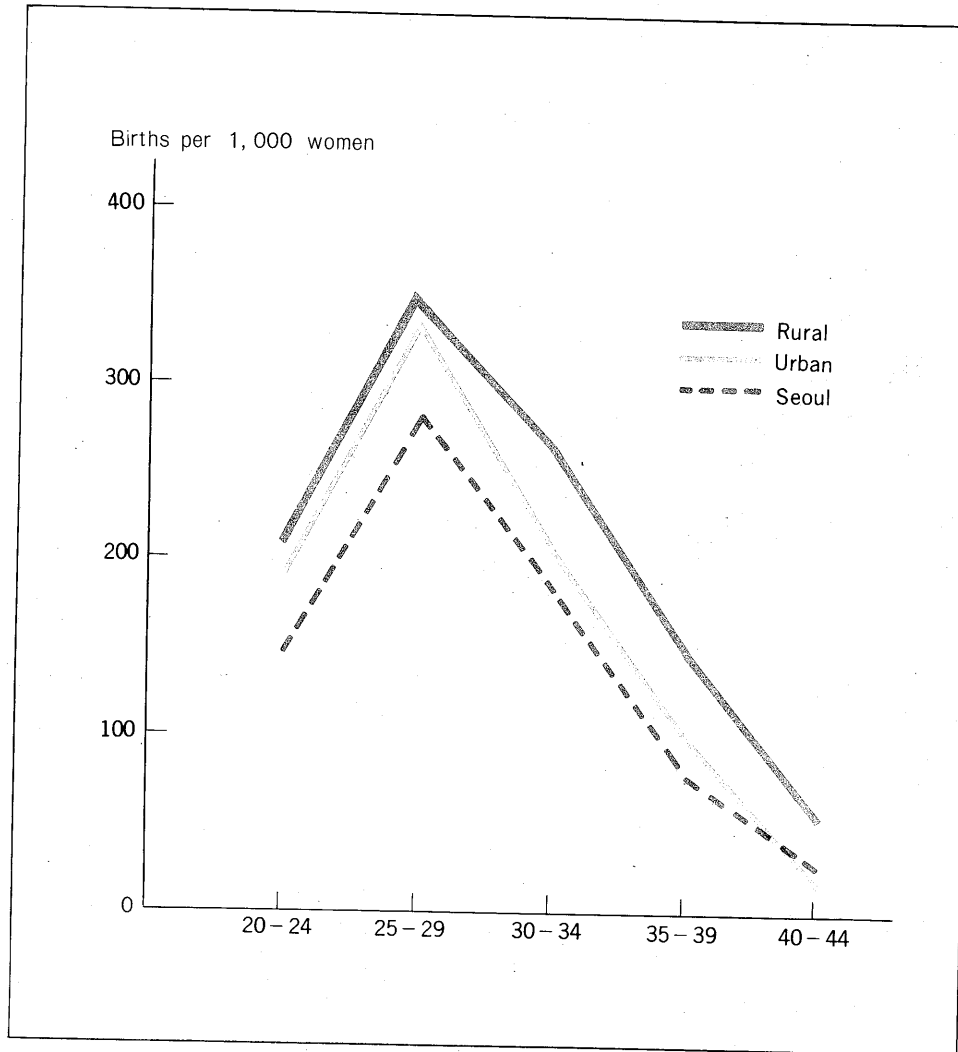


출산율이 크게 저하되고 있는 연령층은 35세~44세 연령층이다. 그러나 출산율이 가장 높은 25세~29세 연령층에서는 출산율의 저하현상이 거의 없었다.

The decline in fertility has been quite modest at ages 25-29 during which ages, after relatively late marriage, Korean couples are building their families. The declines increase sharply with age thereafter, as do family planning acceptance, use of abortion, and the demographic and economic pressures underlying both.

도시, 농촌별 출산율 차이

DIFFERENTIALS OF URBAN-RURAL FERTILITY

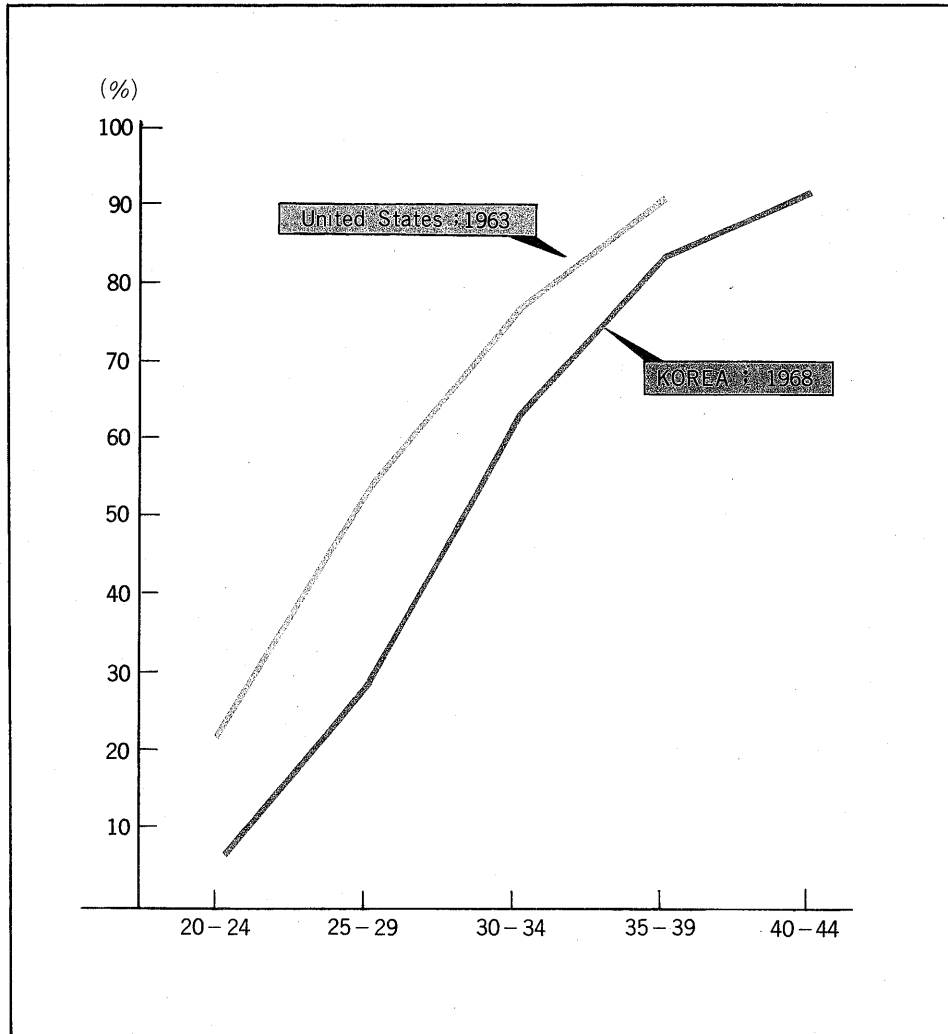


가족계획사업 이전에 농촌 부인의 출산수준이 도시부인에 비해 계속해서 높은 상태에 있었지만 한가지 주목할 만한 현상은 농촌 출산력이 도시와 비등하게 저하하고 있다는 사실이다. 따라서 아직도 농촌출산 수준은 도시보다 높으며 이는 농촌 지역의 출생 수준이 원래 훨씬 높았기 때문이다.

Although rural women continue to have higher fertility than urban women, even before the family planning program, the extraordinary fact is that rural fertility has declined at virtually the same rate as urban fertility and remains higher than urban fertility only because it has declined from a much higher level.

연령별 단산 희망율

PERCENT OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN WANTING NO MORE CHILDREN

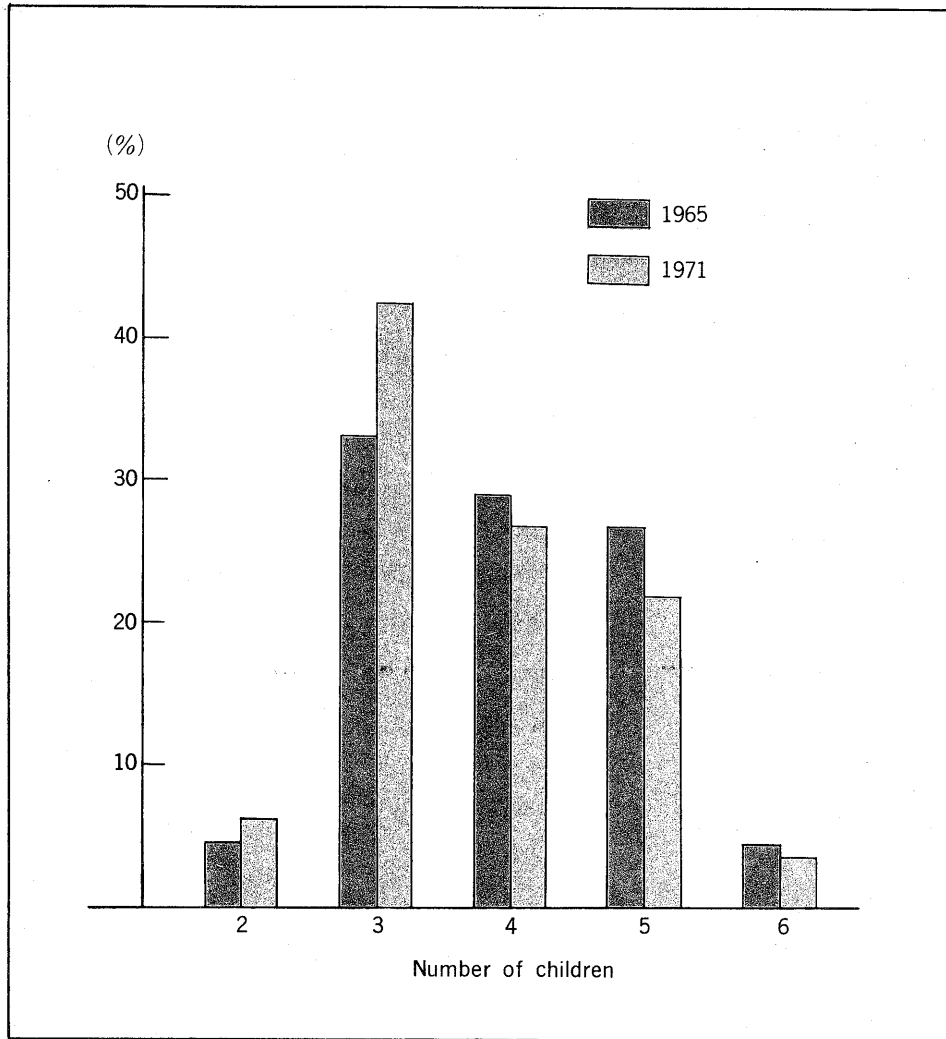


우리나라 부인의 연령별 단산을 희망하는 비율을 보면 25~29세에서 29%, 30세~34세에서 63%, 35세~39세에서 82%, 40~44세에서는 91%가 단산을 희망하고 있다.

The proportion of women who want no more children shows great difference by age of women, For the 25-29 age group 29 percent of women want no more children. For age group 40-44, 91 percent of women want no more children, which is what one would expect.

희망하는 이상 자녀수

IDEAL FAMILY COMPOSITION



1965년 당시 3 명의 자녀를 이상적이라고 생각했던 부인이 33%, 4 명이 이상적이라고 생각했던 부인이 29%였으나, 1971년에는 3 명을 이상적이라고 생각하는 부인이 42%, 4 명을 이상적이라고 생각하는 부인이 27%로 되었다.

While in 1965 the ideal size of children was 3 by 33% and 4 by 29% of Korean women, it has been changed to be 3 by 42% and 4 by 27% of Korean women.

가족계획수용자의 인구학적 특성

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CONTRACEPTIVE ACCEPTORS, 1972

Proportion by Contraceptive Method

Age	I.U.D.	Oral Pill	Vasectomy
- 24	7%	5%	2%
25-29	25	21	17
30-34	32	34	32
35-39	25	27	37
40-	11	13	11
Total	100%	100%	100%
Mean(Age)	32. 4	33. 2	33. 7

No. of Living Children

1	7%	6%	1%
2	17	14	14
3	24	25	30
4	24	25	27
5	17	17	16
6	8	8	7
7	3	4	4
Total	100%	100%	100%
Mean(NLC)	3. 6	3. 7	3. 8

쿠폰 집계에 의한 피임 수용자의 인구학적 특성을 보면 30세 미만으로서 피임 방법을 사용한 비율이 루우프의 경우 32%, 먹는 피임약이 26% 그리고 정관 불임수술이 19% 이었다. 생존아 수 3명 이내의 수용자를 보면 그 구성비에 있어 루우프가 48%, 먹는 피임약 및 정관 불임수술이 다같이 45%를 가리키고 있다.

According to the demographic characteristics of the contraceptive acceptors collected through coupon, the proportion of contraceptive acceptors under age 30 is still low. For IUD the figure is 32 per cent, and 26 and 19 per cent for oral pill and vasectomy respectively.

On the other hand, the acceptors with children less than 3 are 48 per cent for IUD, 45 per cent for oral pill and 45 per cent for vasectomy.

피임방법 사용 시기 및 임신결과 AVERAGE AGE AT FIRST CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PREGNANCIES BY OUTCOME

	1963 or before	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Percent Distribution by Outcome				
										Live Births	Still- Births	Spontaneous Abortions	Induced Abortions	Current Pregnancy
Seoul	41.4	40.6	37.4	36.2	34.5	33.4	31.8	29.1	29.4	69.7	1.0	6.4	20.6	2.3
Other Urban	40.2	39.0	36.9	36.8	34.5	33.8	32.3	31.5	31.3	76.4	1.0	5.3	15.4	1.9
Rural	40.2	38.9	37.7	37.3	36.4	35.2	34.1	32.6	31.6	87.0	1.0	4.4	6.0	1.6
Total	40.6	38.6	37.4	37.0	35.7	34.5	33.2	31.8	31.2	82.0	1.0	4.9	10.3	1.8

우리나라 부인의 처음 피임방법 사용 당시의 연령은 1963년 이전의 경우 41세였으나 그 이후 계속 줄어들어 1971년에는 31세였다.

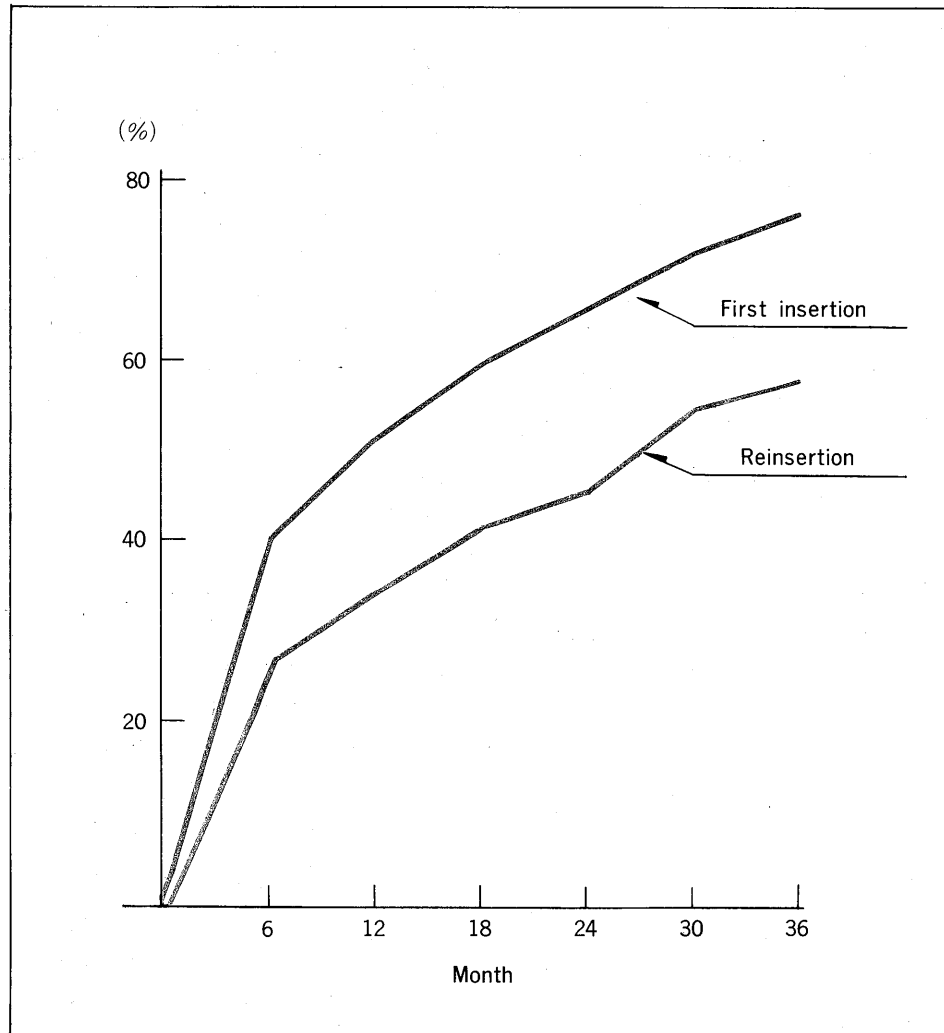
Age at first contraceptive use has become younger. In 1963, mean age at first contraception was 41. In 1970, it was reduced to 31.

우리나라 부인의 임신결과는 82%가 정상출생이고 1%가 사산, 5%가 자연유산, 10%가 인공 임신중절이다.

82 percent of pregnancies were terminated as normal delivery. 10 percent of pregnancies were terminated as induced abortion.

루우프 재삽입자의 중단율

CUMULATIVE GROSS TERMINATION RATES FOR REINSERTED IUDS



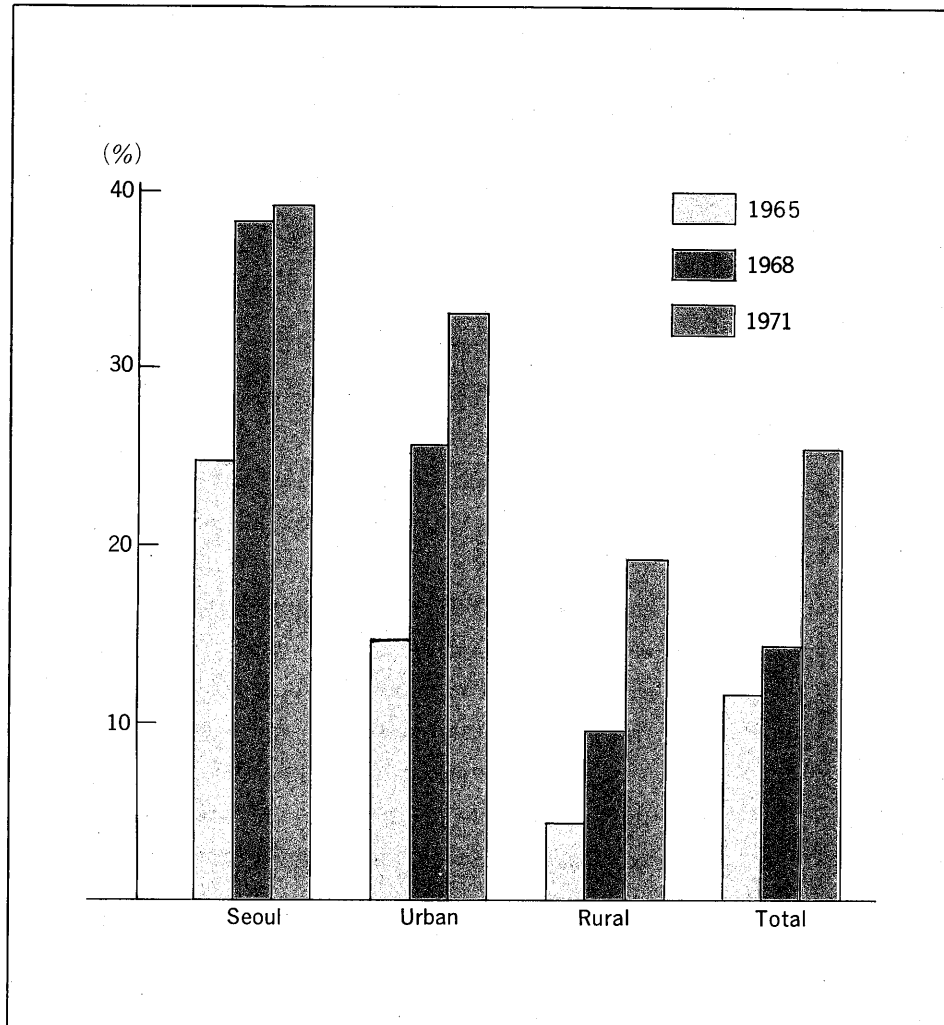
처음으로 루우프 피임방법을 사용한 부인보다 재삽입자의 중단율은 낮다.

재삽입의 경우 삽입 후 36개월까지의 중단율은 57%였으나 초 삽입자의 경우는 77%였다.

The termination rate of first IUD acceptors was higher than that for reinserted cases. After 36 months from insertion, reinserted cases shows only 57 percent discontinuation, while for first insertions the figure is 77 percent.

인공임신 중절 실시율

PROPORTION OF WOMEN EVER EXPERIENCING INDUCED ABORTION



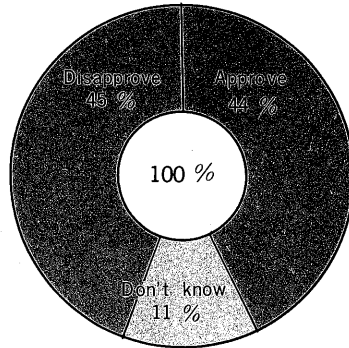
1965년 이후 임신중절율이 높아지는 추세이다. 특히 도시부인의 임신중절 실시율은 농촌부인보다 크게 높아 서울의 경우, 가임 유배우 부인의 39%가 임신중절 경험을 하였고, 농촌지역에서도 최근 임신 중절율이 높아져 가는 현상이다.

Induced abortion has become increasingly widespread along with the development of the family planning program. Of wives aged 20-44 in Seoul the proportion of wives with induced abortion experience was about one-fourth in 1965, about 38 percent in 1968, and about 39 percent in 1971. The incidence of induced abortion in rural areas in 1965 was about 5 percent, and rising to 19 percent in 1971.

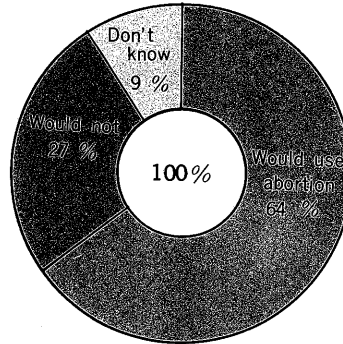
인공임신 중절에 대한 인식 및 태도

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARD INDUCED ABORTION

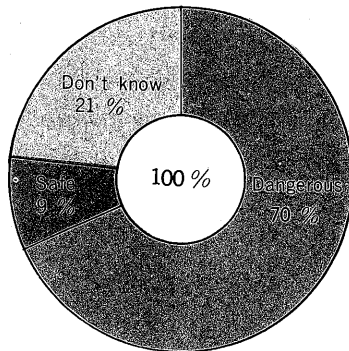
Attitude toward induced abortion



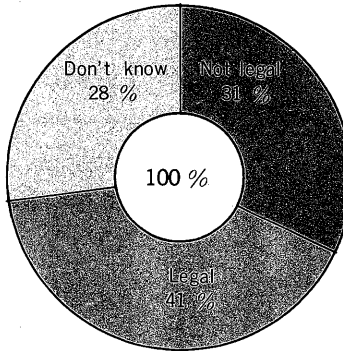
Opinion on using induced abortion for unwanted pregnancy



Opinion on safety of induced abortion



Opinion on legality of induced abortion



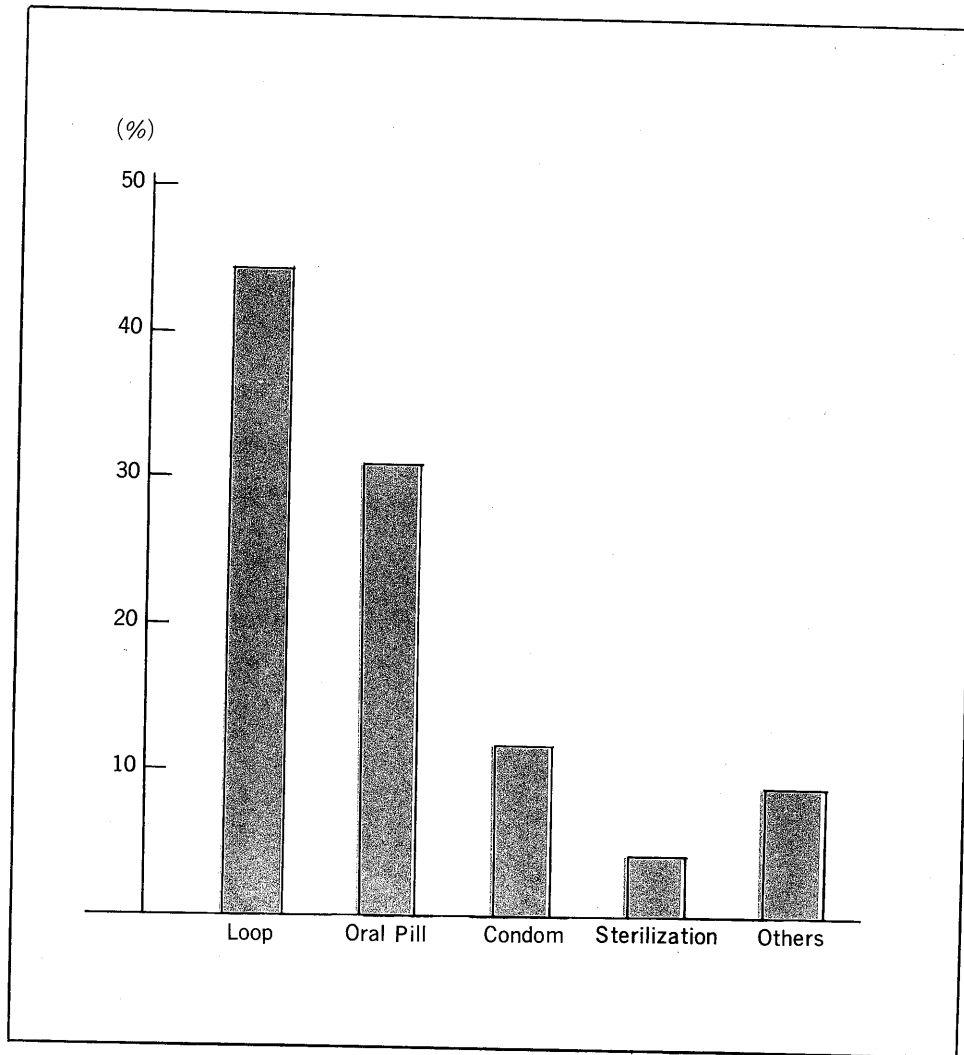
가임부인의 44%가 임신중절을 찬성하고 있으며 64%는 원하지 않는 임신은 중절시킬 것을 희망하였다. 그러나 70%는 임신중절수술이 건강에 위험한 것으로 인식하고 있으며, 41%는 임신중절수술을 합법적인 행위로 인식하고 있다.

The incidence of induced abortion has been increasing in recent years. Although induced abortion was illegal until very recently, since the early 1960s the government has not attempted to enforce the law prohibiting the practice. In February 1973 some legal restrictions on induced abortion were abolished.

A 1971 fertility and abortion survey found that a sizable proportion of married women had had recourse to induced abortion.

처음 사용한 피임방법

FIRST CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

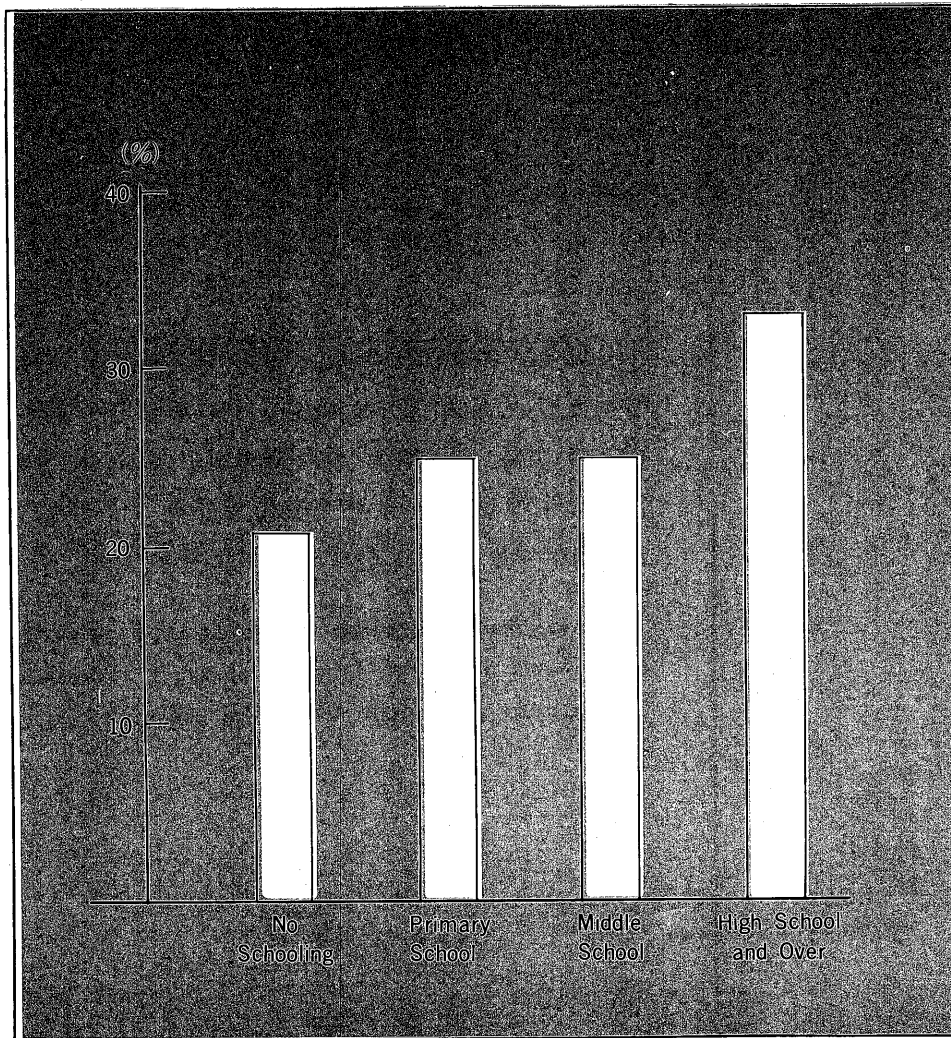


우리나라 부부들이 처음 시도한 피임방법을 피임 방법별로 보면 루우프가 44%, 먹는 피임약이 31%, 콘돔이 12%, 정관수술 및 난관결찰이 6%, 기타 피임방법이 9%로 되어 대부분의 부부가 루우프 및 먹는 피임약을 첫 피임방법으로 시도하고 있다.

Among contraceptive acceptors, 44 percent of women use the loop as their first method, 31 percent of women use the pill first.

교육수준별 피임실시율

CONTRACEPTIVE ACCEPTANCE RATES BY EDUCATION

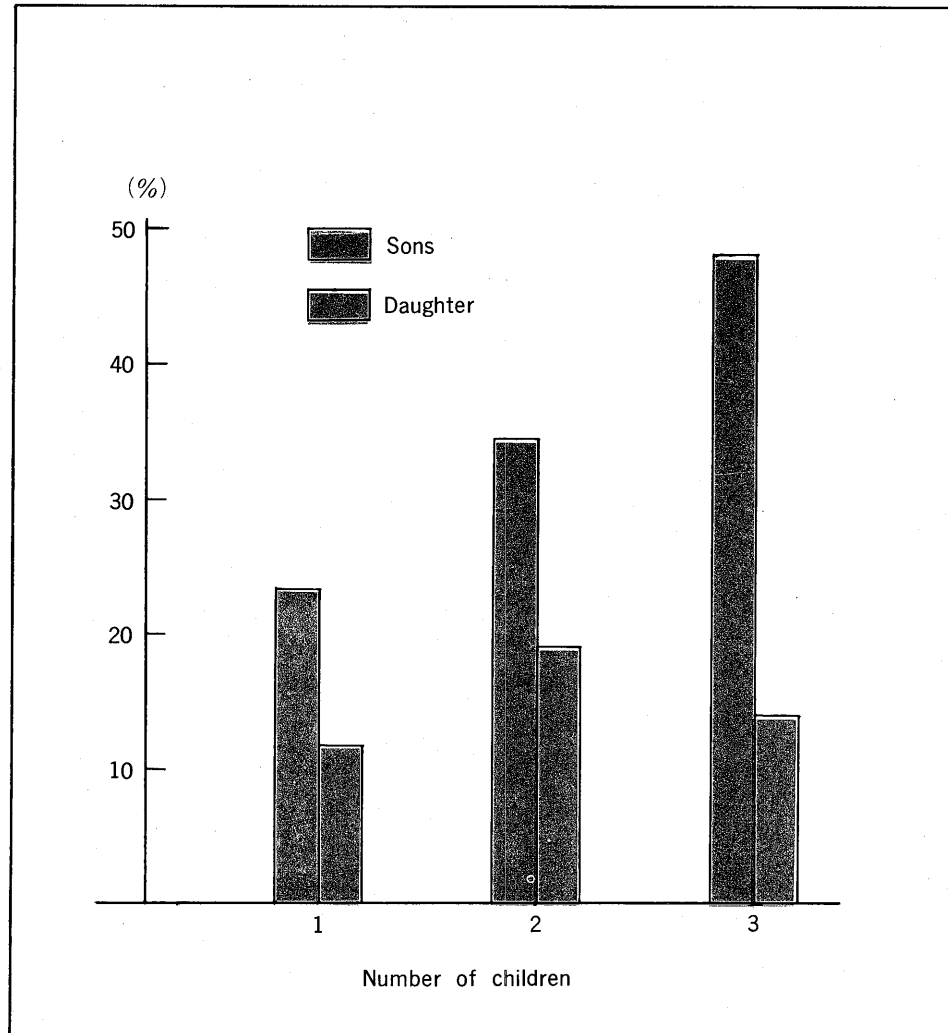


부인의 교육수준이 높을수록 피임실시율은 높다.
고등학교 이상의 교육을 받은 부인들의 피임 실시율은 33%였고 국민학교 교육을 받은 부인들은 25%였다.

Educational levels of women are highly correlated with contraceptive practice rates.

자녀수별 피임실시율

CONTRACEPTIVE ACCEPTANCE RATES BY PARITY

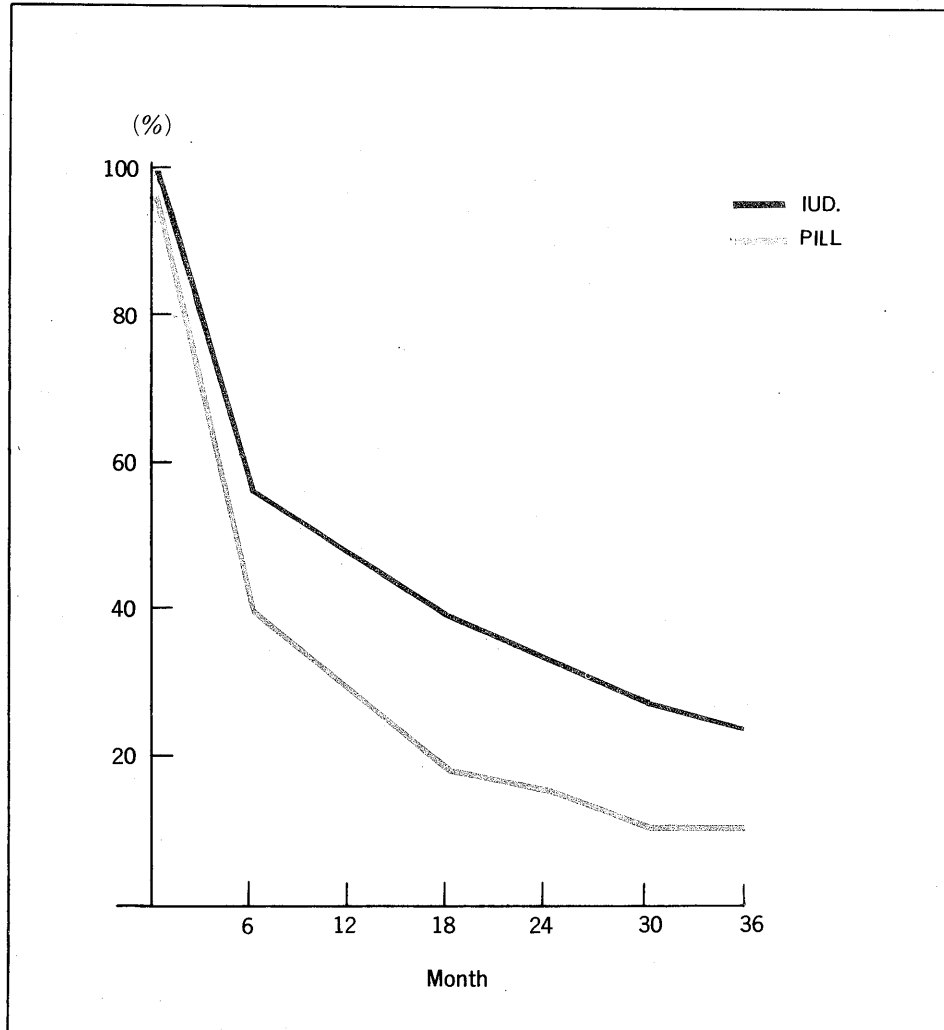


피임실시율은 자녀의 성에 따라 크게 차이를 보인다. 3명의 아들을 가진 부부의 피임실시율은 48%에 달하고 있지만 3명의 딸을 가진 부부의 피임실시율은 14%에 불과하다.

Boy preference shows a close relationship with contraceptive practice rates in Korea.

루우프 및 먹는 피임약의 계속 사용율

CUMULATIVE CONTINUATION RATES FOR IUD AND PILL

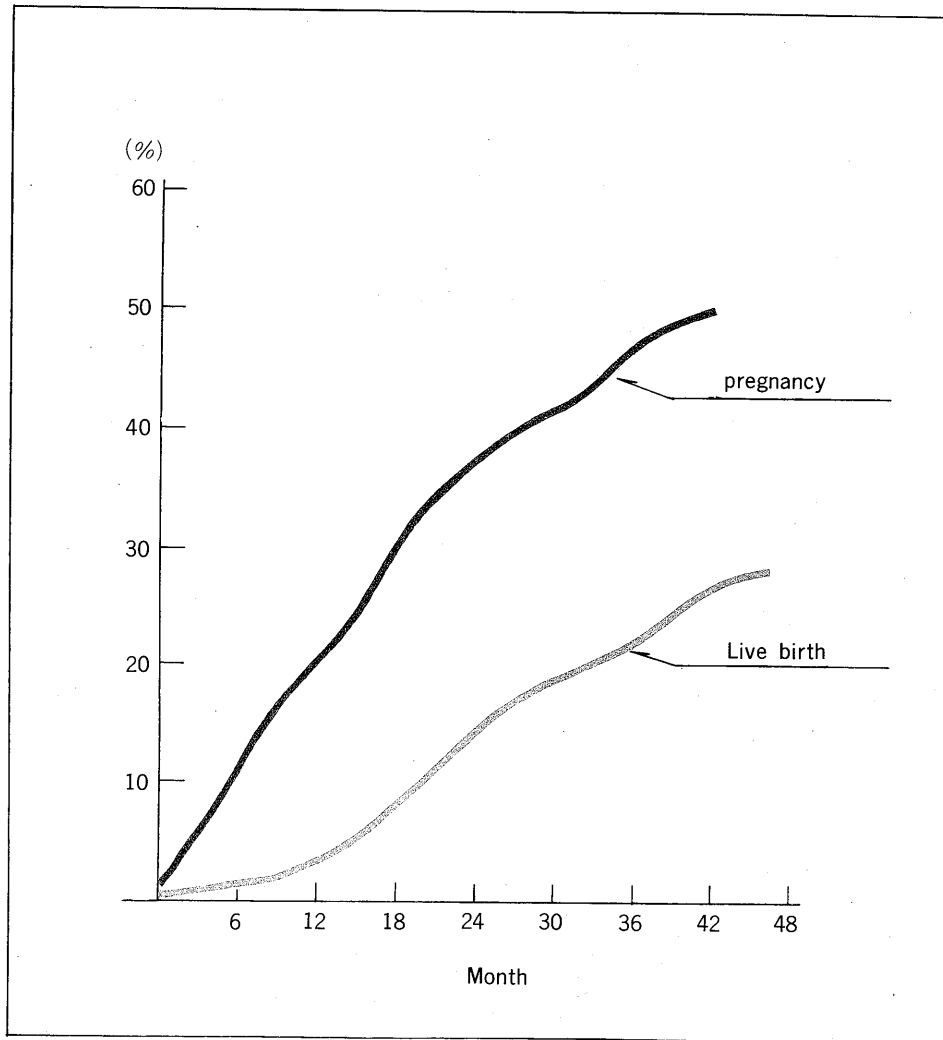


먹는피임약보다는 루우프의 계속 사용율이 높다.
루우프의 경우, 삽입 후 1년이 경과될 때까지 계속 착용하고 있는 비율이 49%였고 먹는 피임약은 29%였다.

In the initial stages of the national family planning program, the program was maintaining high continuation rates for the various methods of contraception offered by the government, but after ten years of the program, it seems that the continuation rates have been declining. In order to increase the proportion of couples practicing family planning, there is a great need for emphasizing continuation versus acceptance, even with the same program targets. One analysis shows that if the IUD continuation rate were 49 percent at twelve months after insertion, the number of IUD users in Korea would double in the next five years assuming constant annual acceptance targets.

임신 및 출생방지율

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN BECOMING PREGNANT AND HAVING LIVE BIRTHS

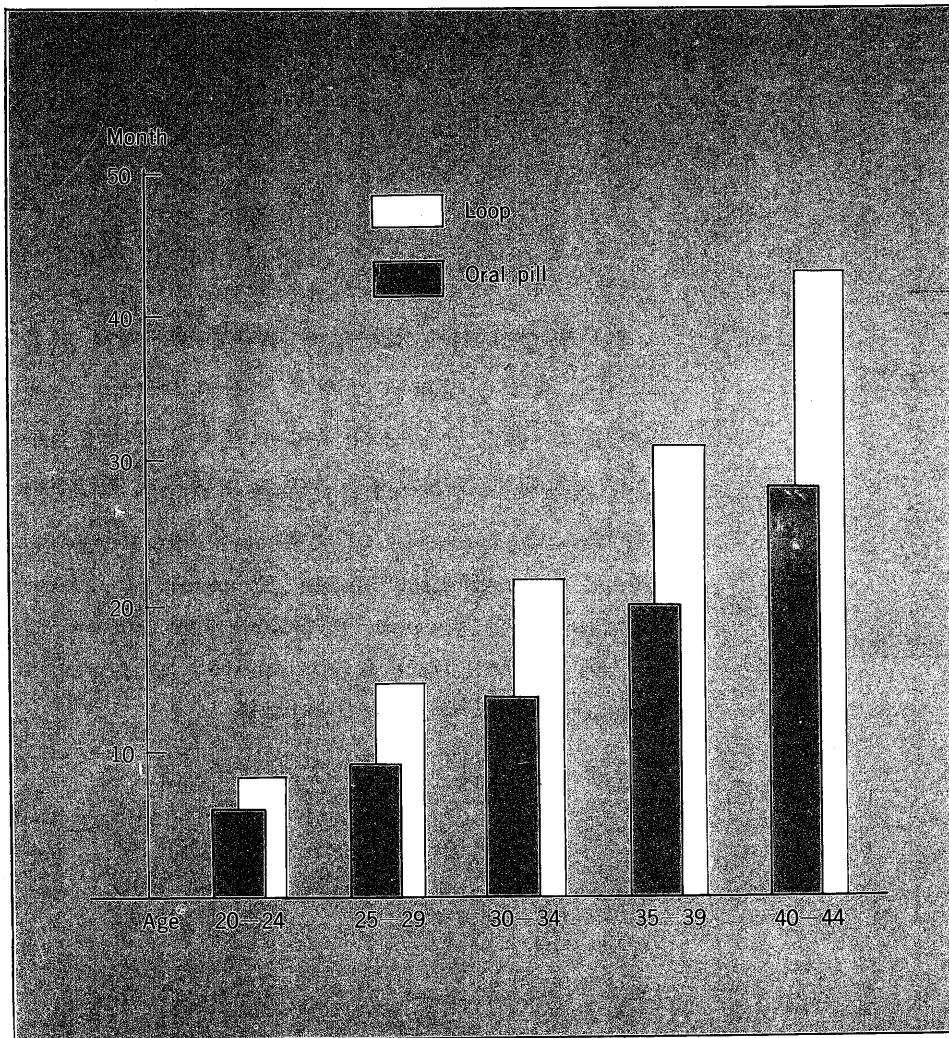


루우프 삽입 이후 42개월이 경과될 때까지의 임신이 되는 부인은 생명표 방법에 의하여 산출한 결과 51%였고, 삽입 후 46개월까지의 출생을 경험한 부인은 28%였다. 이 계산에는 루우프 탈락자도 포함된다.

Fifty-one percent of IUD acceptors experienced pregnancy within 42 months after insertion. The proportion having live births after 46 months from insertion was 28 percent. These figures include dropouts.

피임 사용기간

PERIOD OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

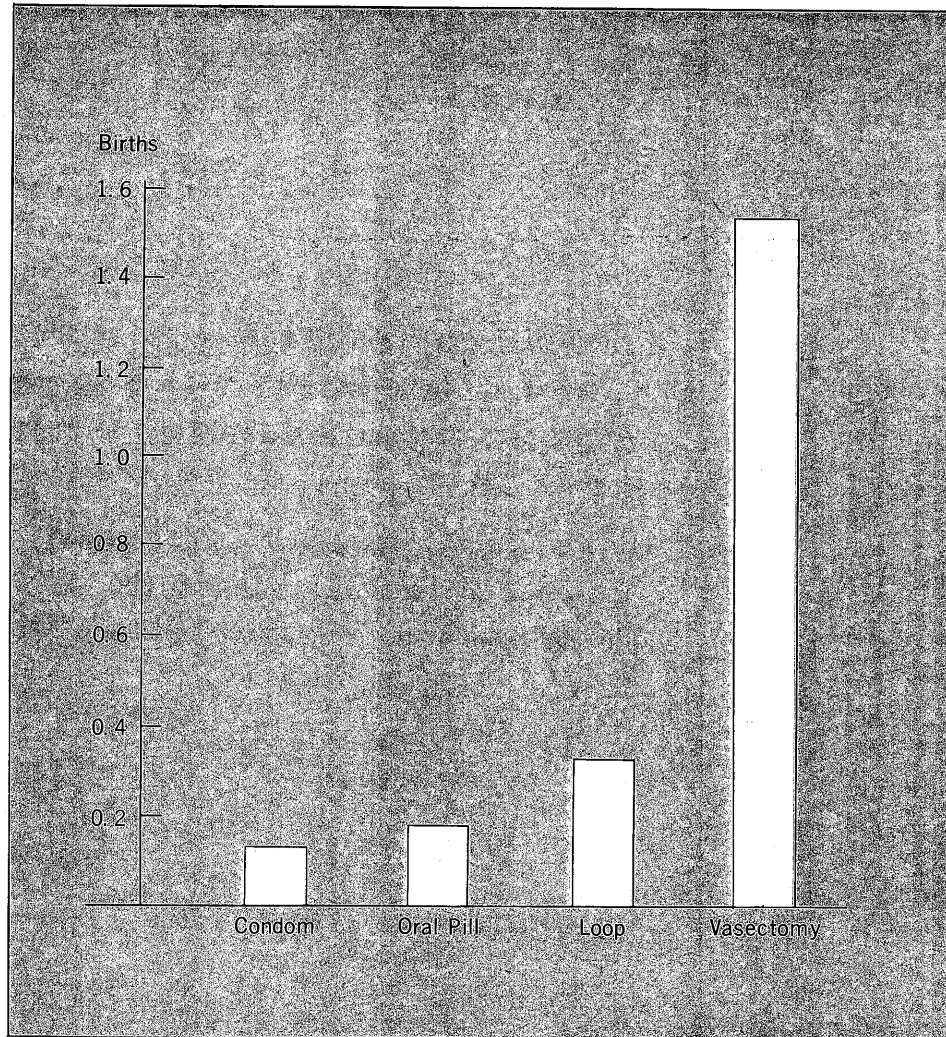


루우프 및 먹는피임약을 사용했던 부인의 평균 사용기간을 연령별로 보면 모든 연령층에서 먹는 피임약보다 루우프의 사용기간이 길고 연령이 높은 30대 후반에서 피임 사용기간이 길다.

The mean contraception periods of women who use loops and pills show much variation according to age of acceptors. The contraception period of older women is longer than for younger women. Generally, loop users are more effective than pill users in terms of contraceptive continuation.

피임방법별 출생방지

BIRTHS AVERTED BY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

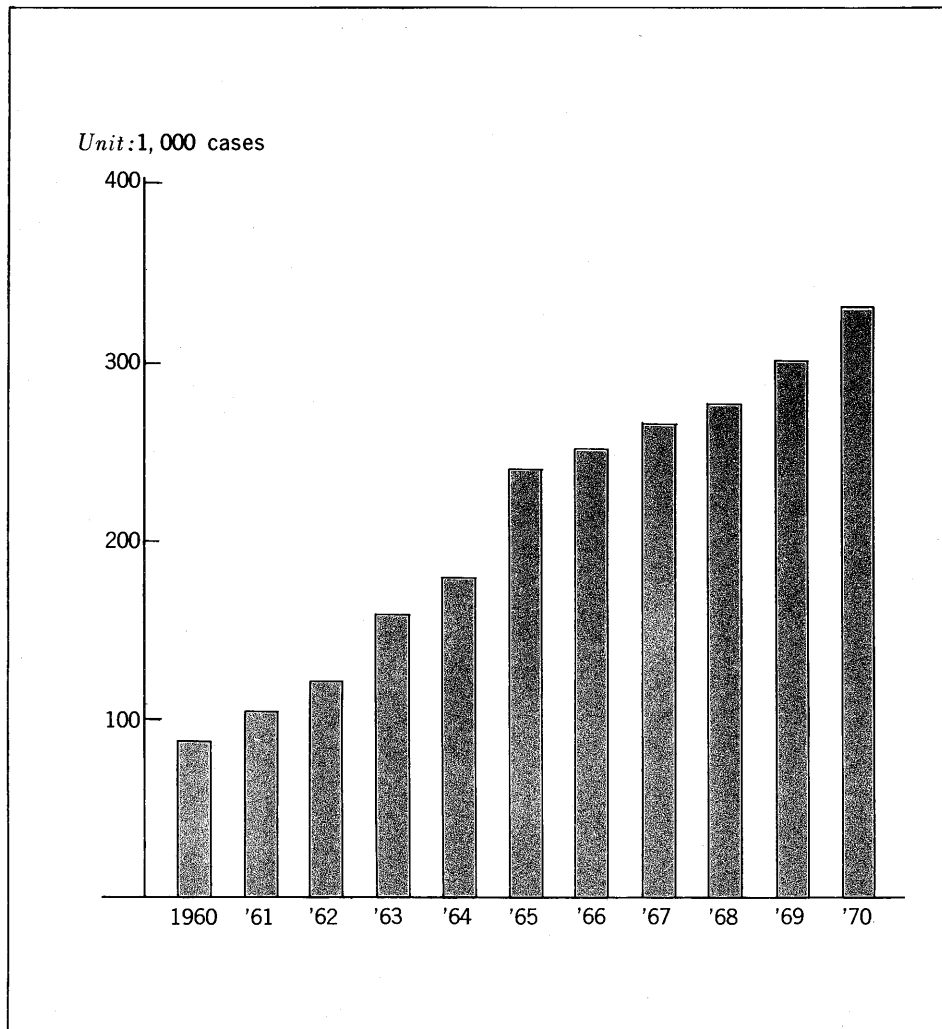


현재 우리나라 부부들이 흔히 쓰고 있는 루우프, 먹는피임약, 콘돔, 정관수술등의 피임효과를 보면 정관수술의 경우 1.54, 루우프가 0.32, 먹는 피임약이 0.18, 콘돔이 0.13의 출생을 억제하고 있다.

Numbers of birth averted per acceptor by vasectomy loop, pill, condom are 1.54, 0.32, 0.18 and 0.13 spectively.

인공임신 중절회수

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INDUCED ABORTIONS PER YEAR



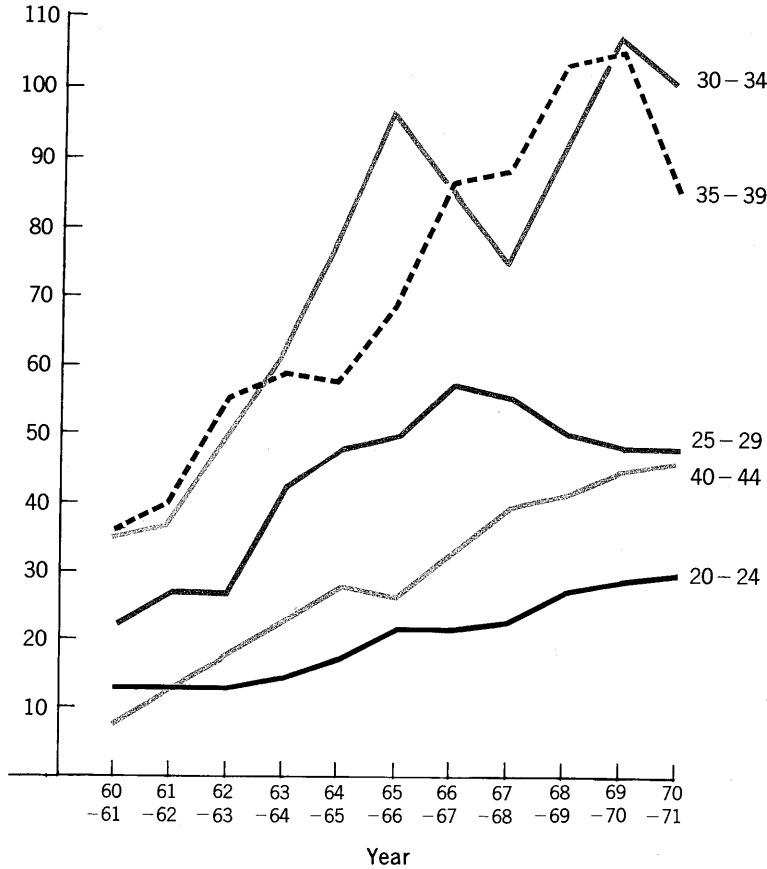
1960년도의 연간 인공임신중절 회수는 약 8 만건이였다. 그러나 4 년후인 1964년도에는 2 배로 증가된 16만 건이었고 1970년도에는 연간 인공임신중절이 약 33만건에 달하고 있다.

The estimated number of induced abortions performed in 1960 was about 80,000 cases. This increased to about 330,000 cases in 1970.

연령별 인공임신 중절율

AGE-SPECIFIC INDUCED ABORTION RATES

Unit: Number of induced abortion
per 1,000 women

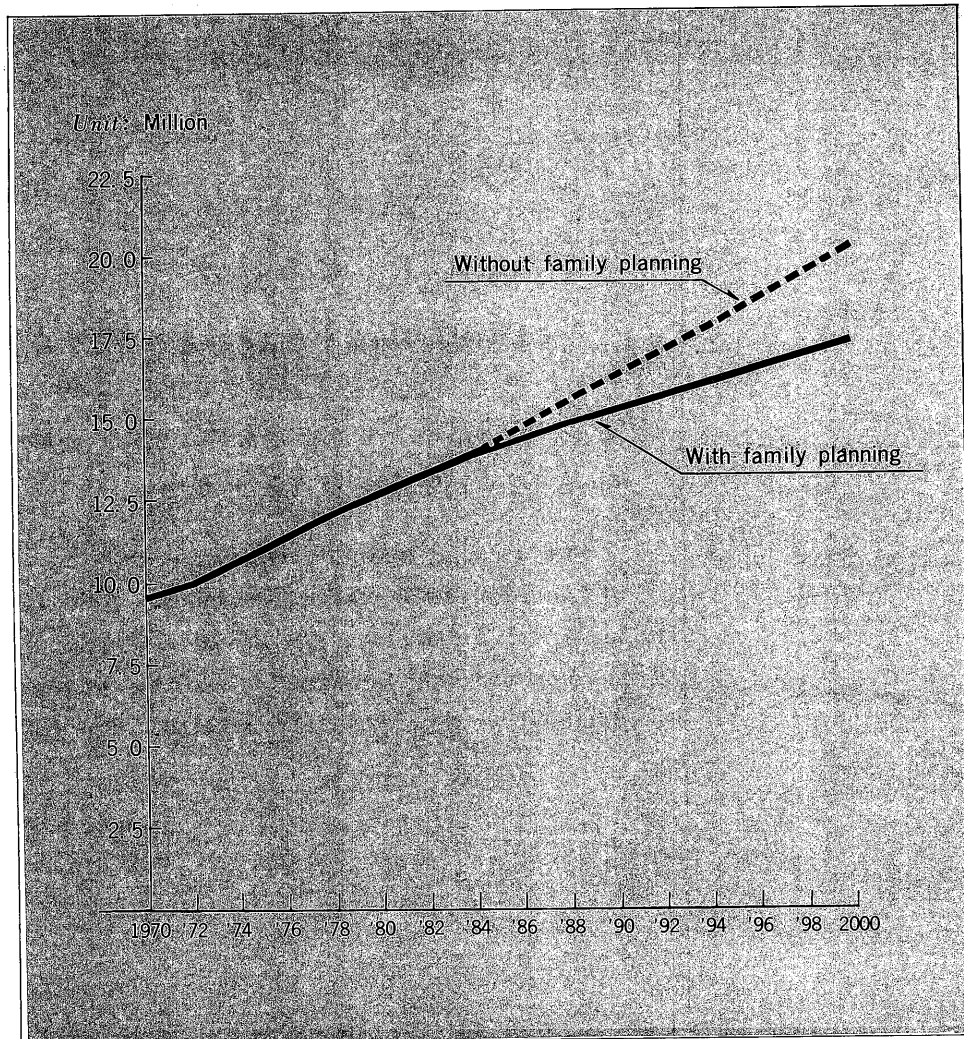


가족계획사업 이후 임신중절율이 모든 연령층에서 높아지고 있다. 25세~29세 연령층에서는 1967년 이후 임신중절율이 약간 저하된 경향이고 30대 이후에서의 임신중절율은 계속 높아져 가고 있다.

The induced abortion rate of women age 20-24 in 1969-1970 was 2.4 times the 1960-1961 level, but for women age 25-29 a similar 140 percent increase occurred in 1967, but gradually declined to the 1964-1965 level in 1969-1970.

노동력

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

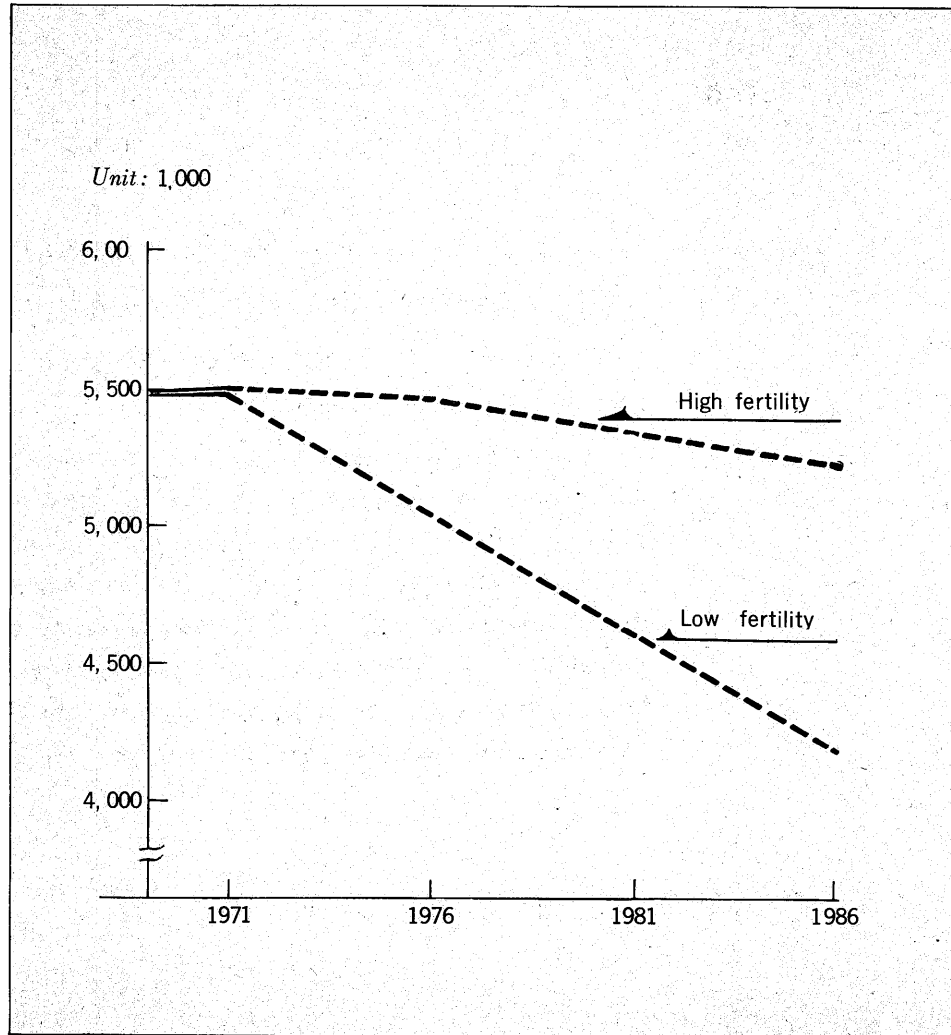


가족계획 사업으로 연간 출생수가 줄어든다 하여도 1980년대 까지는 노동력 인구에 영향이 없다.

As a result of fertility reduction, the labor force will be growing less rapidly in the 1980's and 1990's and job pressure will be reduced. The economic importance of having a slowly growing labor force lies in the fact that the industrial transition requires large-scale improvements in the quality of employment available to labor. To the extent that creation of new jobs is set by labor force growth, the already existing pool of under-utilized labor will remain unaffected by the new opportunities. There is greater opportunity to improve job quality in the existing labor force when the number of new workers entering the job market is limited. By the turn of the century, the size of the labor force will be about 17.5 million persons. Without fertility reduction an additional 2.5 million persons would be seeking jobs.

학령아동

CHILDREN OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AGE

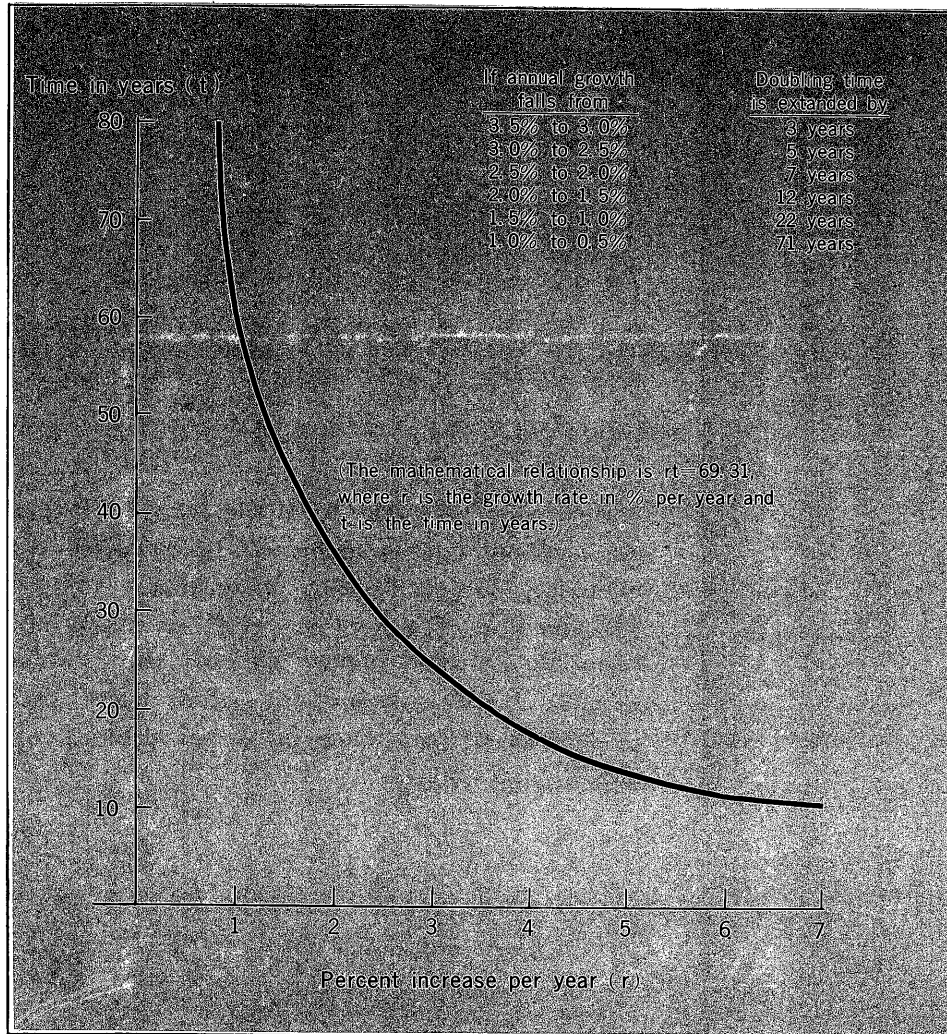


출산율 수준에 따라 1980년대의 우리나라의 국민 학교 아동수는 약 100만명의 차이를 나타나게 된다. 즉 출산율이 높을 경우 1986년의 국민학교 아동수는 522만이 되고 출산율이 낮을 경우는 420만이 된다.

Between 1971 and 1981 the number of primary school age children will be gradually decreasing due to fertility reduction. The number of school age children would have been 10 percent higher during the decade without fertility reduction, and at least half of this would have been reflected in increased educational costs.

인구 성장율과 배가년수

POPULATION GROWTH RATE AND TIME IN WHICH POPULATION DOUBLES



인구 성장율이 연간 1%일 경우 인구가 2배로 증가하기 위해서는 69년이 소요되지만 3%일 경우는 23년만에 인구가 2배로 증가된다.

Today, population growth is serious obstacle for low-income countries and prevalent growth rates are two to four times higher than those which prevailed in developed countries during their comparable periods of development. As a group, the low-income population are growing at 2.5 percent per year, the high-income population at less than one percent per year