

Research Report

ICHON RESURVEY: A SUMMARY REPORT*

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I. INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Survey

The main objectives of the 1974 Ichon Resurvey are as follows:

1. To discern changes in the level and patterns of fertility and family planning during 1965-74 through comparison of the findings of the 1965 Ichon survey with those of the present resurvey;
2. To examine how the socio-economic structure and value system are related to demographic behavior of the population;
3. To assess major problems in implementing the national family planning program and to seek adequate measures to solve these problems; and
4. To collect information for testing various assumptions which have been commonly adopted in Korea for estimating fertility and other demographic indices, such as infant mortality, abortion rate, and those concerning the effect of family planning program.

Significance

The 1974 Ichon resurvey was conducted with both academic and policy interests. The survey was designed not only to observe the trends and patterns in fertility behavior and attitudes. It was also intended to identify the causes and consequences of changes in fertility behavior in the larger societal context. Furthermore, it was to provide materials which would have special importance to developing and evaluating various methods or techniques of demographic analysis.

As far as we can determine, this is the only comprehensive study in Korea that embraces all these features. A preliminary analysis of the data has already revealed that the prevailing ideas in Korea about population change and factors affecting it contain a number of biases and errors. Moreover, some methodological problems have been identified with respect to the analysis of demographic data, especially survey returns. Last but not the least important, the survey findings thus far have also suggested that new insights are needed for effective implementation of the existing population control policies as well as for the development of new policy measures.

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In short, this study is expected to make a significant contribution to the development of social demography of fertility behavior in Korea as well as the formation of more effective policies of population control.

Previous Survey

The major topics covered in the 1965 Ichon survey are:

1. Fertility differentials by demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents;
2. Fertility and "intermediate variables";
3. Knowledge, attitudes and practice of family planning;
4. Family types and family values.

The respondents consisted of all currently married women at age 20-44, living within the administrative boundary of Ichon Eup. In all, 2,024 such women were interviewed. In addition, one hundred in-depth interviews were conducted.

The 1965 Ichon survey is, in a sense, an integral part of the present attempt. Most of our objectives stated above can only be achieved through comparison of the 1965 survey data with the results from the 1974 survey. This 1965 survey is also of great significance in comprehending the recent trends in fertility and family planning practice because of its timing and survey area.

Though officially started in 1962, the national family planning program in Korea came to take a firm shape only around 1965. In this sense, the 1965 survey can be regarded as one of the base-line surveys conducted in Korea, dealing with fertility and family planning. Most social surveys in Korea, including those on fertility and family planning, used to be and still are conducted either in typical rural villages or in big cities. Furthermore, behavior patterns of people vary greatly in accordance with the degree of urbanization of the area of residence in this country. Therefore, it is obvious that a survey in a middle-sized town would fill a gap in our knowledge about fertility behavior of Koreans in this particular sense, thus helping us assemble a comprehensive national picture of demographic development.

Organization of Report

In this report, we will first describe briefly the methodology adopted for the 1974 Ichon Resurvey (Chapter II) and then present an overview of the results of the survey (Chapter III). To look at major trends in fertility performance and fertility control behavior, the results will be compared with the 1965 survey findings in Chapter IV. Finally, we will summarize in Chapter V the major highlights of the findings and discuss implications for further studies and population policies.

II. METHODOLOGY

Design of the Survey

Ichon Resurvey was primarily designed to obtain a set of data comparable to the 1965 survey data for the same area and to trace the fertility behavior of the 1965 respondents, not migrated to elsewhere. Emphasis was also placed upon collecting information on socio-economic aspects of fertility behavior and data needed for evaluation of various demographic techniques which utilize incomplete data or survey returns.

Field Procedures

The main field survey was conducted during the period from January 30 to February 28

1974 using structured questionnaire on fertility and the family. The second field survey which is consisted of two different sample surveys and indepth interviews was conducted in August 1974. Sample surveys were directed to 414 selected wives and husbands and indepth interviews to 67 selected women to obtain supplementary and substantive information on their fertility behavior.

Coverage and Response Rate

Through the use of household roster, a total of 4,433 women aged 15-59 were identified in the survey area. Of those identified, 3,295 ever married women, regardless of their current marital status, were eligible to be interviewed for the survey. Of those eligible to be interviewed, 3,194 (97 percent) were successfully interviewed and the remaining 101 (3 percent) were unable to be interviewed for one reason or another. As shown in Table 1, the response rate was about the same for urban and rural sectors of the survey area.

Data Preparation

Data from completed interview schedules were carefully edited and coded according to detailed guide. Coded data were keypunched and verified and then transferred to a standard computer tape. Data were machine-edited for impossible values and inconsistencies between key items of data. Basic analysis was performed using the card and tape files at several computing facilities available to us during the long period of data processing.

Analysis of Data

Data presented in this report are analyzed, for the most part, using simple descriptive statistics such as percentages and means. More sophisticated analyses examining several methodological issues and testing specific hypotheses are still under way and will be reported at a later date.

Table 1. Number of Women* Enumerated and Completed Interviews, Ichon Survey, 1974

	Urban Area	Rural Area	Total
(1) Total number of women enumerated	3,396	1,037	4,433
(2) Number of women ever married	2,539	756	3,295
(3) Number of women interviewed	2,465	729	3,194
(4) Response rate (3)/(2)	97.1%	96.4%	96.9%

* Women 15-59 years old.

III. RESULTS

Survey results presented in this chapter are based on 3,194 completed interviews unless otherwise indicated. Statistical tables are intentionally condensed and simplified in order to present the overall picture of the survey, leaving more detailed tables in Appendix A.

General Characteristics

General characteristics of respondents are summarized in Table 2. Of the 3,193 women interviewed, 77.2 percent resided in the urban sector of Ichon Eup and the remainder in the rural sector. Proportionally slightly more young women were found in the urban sector. The terms "urban" and "rural" used in this survey reflect more functional definitions than that adopted in the Korean population census. A Eup (town) is a subarea subsumed in the *Gun* category which is considered to be rural in the census. Ichon Eup, however, has been an administrative town for a long time and it contains many urban characteristics, culturally and economically. In fact, Ichon consists of a central urban core

and surrounding rural tracts.

More than 70 percent of women were born in rural farming villages, indicating that many moved to this town from rural villages. About 70 percent of respondents lived in this town for the last 5 years or longer and this percentage is especially lower for women under 30 years old. In fact, about two-thirds of women under 30 years of age moved to this town during the last 5 year period.

More than two-thirds of women had at least 4 years of formal education. Educational backgrounds vary widely by age. In general, young women were more educated than older women. Virtually all young women completed at least elementary school education, for the elementary school education became compulsory since 1948. Conversely, the rate of illiteracy was higher for older women. About 50 percent of women aged 50–59 were illiterate, 25 percent for the 40–49 age group and 1 percent for women under 30 years of age.

About 15 percent of women were gainfully employed at the time of the survey and roughly one-half of these employed women worked outside of their home. The employment rate was the highest (21 percent) for the 40–49 age group and the lowest (9 percent) for women under 30 years of age. About 10 percent of women were not currently married at the time of the survey and, as expected, this percentage was higher for older women. Among women with spouse present, 55 percent of husbands were engaged in non-farm occupations. While 79 percent of husbands had non-farm jobs for the youngest age group, only 18 percent did so for the oldest age group.

Table 2. General Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics	15–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	Total
Number of women	842	1,017	781	554	3,194
Percent urban	84.6	78.2	72.3	70.9	77.2
Percent born in farming villages	65.5	71.3	73.6	71.1	70.6
Percent lived 5 or more years in Ichon	37.8	73.5	86.2	87.9	69.6
Percent with 4 or more years of formal education	95.7	81.2	52.1	19.7	67.2
Percent illiterate	1.3	6.5	25.4	50.2	17.4
Percent employed	9.0	15.1	21.0	12.3	14.7
Percent with spouse not present	0.1	4.7	14.2	34.1	10.9
Percent with husband in non-farm occupations	78.6	65.8	42.8	17.7	55.2
Percent Buddhist	21.3	32.8	40.0	37.9	32.4
Percent Christian	13.5	12.1	11.1	14.1	12.6

Religious background of respondents is similar to that of the national population. While about 50 percent of respondents professed to be without religion, one-third identified themselves as Buddhists, 13 percent as Christians and the rest were affiliated with other minor religious groups.

Pregnancy and Fertility

Fertility performance is assessed using the number of live births reported in a series of systematically probed questions concerning pregnancy history and pregnancy outcome. Data on pregnancy outcome are summarized in Table 3. The average number of pregnancies for all respondents was about 5 and the average number of live births was 4.2. Obviously these averages were lower for women who were still in child bearing ages than for those who completed their childbearing. The average number of pregnancies among women aged 45 and over was about 7. There is some indication that pregnancies might be slightly underreported among women 50 years old and over. This skepticism seems to

be more apparent when we compare the number of pregnancies with the number of live births for older women.

Table 3. Average Number of Pregnancies, Live Births and Pregnancy Wastage by Age of Women

Age	Average Number of Pregnancies	Average Number of Live Births	Average Number of Pregnancy Wastage	Average Number of Induced Abortions	Number of Induced Abortions Per 1,000 Live Births	Number of Women	Percent of Total
Under 25	1.51	1.05	.46	.13	124	321	10.1
25-29	2.90	2.11	.79	.41	194	521	16.3
30-34	4.35	3.39	.96	.62	183	529	16.6
35-39	5.83	4.45	1.38	1.05	236	488	15.3
40-44	6.45	5.30	1.15	.89	168	396	12.4
45-49	7.08	6.14	.94	.65	106	385	12.0
50-54	6.80	6.35	.45	.23	36	304	9.5
55-59	6.89	6.60	.29	.05	8	250	7.8
All Ages	5.07	4.21	.86	.56	133	3,194	100.0

Pregnancy wastage data are also summarized in Table 3. Nearly one pregnancy per woman was wasted and about two-thirds of pregnancy wastage was due to induced abortion. As indicated earlier, pregnancy wastage might be underreported among women aged 50 and over. The rate of induced abortion (number of induced abortions per 1,000 live births) exceeds 100 for all women under age 50. The rate is especially high for the 35-39 age group. For this age group, nearly one-fifth of pregnancies (or one quarter of live births) were resulted in induced abortions. Inferring from respondents' age and their pregnancy history, it is interesting to observe that the incidence of abortions was highest among women who went through their most fertile ages during the second half of the 1950s, the period immediately preceeding the initiation of national family planning programs. This seems to confirm the assertion that people were well motivated for family limitation prior to the national family planning campaign. Also, the data seem to indicate that the abortion rate had declined since early 1960's.

Table 4 presents fertility and abortion differentials by educational characteristics of women. The average number of live births varies widely by the level of woman's education.

Table 4. Average Number of Live Births and Induced Abortions by Level of Education

Level of Education	Average Number of Live Births	Average Number of Induced Abortions	Number of Induced Abortions Per 1,000 Live Births	Mean Age at First Marriage	Number of Women	Percent of Total
7 years or more	2.48	0.65	262	22.0	748	23.4
4-6 years	3.91	0.64	164	19.7	1,400	43.8
3 years or less	5.36	0.51	95	17.5	487	15.3
Illiterate	6.28	0.30	48	16.9	559	17.5
All Women	4.21	0.56	133	19.4	3,194	100.0

While women with 7 years or more formal education had, on the average, 2.5 children, illiterate women had 6.3 children — nearly 2.5 times as many as the former group. On the other hand, the rate of abortion was the highest among women with 7 years or more formal education and the lowest among illiterate women, suggesting that [the practice of family limitation started among more educated women and disseminated down to less educated women. Furthermore, educational attainment has a significant effect on the timing of marriage. The mean age of first marriage was 22 for those with 7 years or

more formal education and it was about 17 among illiterate women. Marriage pattern will be discussed more later in this chapter.

More detailed information on pregnancy, fertility, abortion and age at marriage are presented in Appendix Tables A-1 through A-6. The negative relationship between education and fertility is clearly shown in all age groups, although it is less apparent in older age groups (Table A-2). As shown in Table A-2, among the socio-economic background variables considered education appears to be the most important factor influencing fertility differentials. Residential background of women is also an important variable related to the fertility differentials. Other correlates of education such as newspaper reading, trips to cities and exposure to mass communication media seem to exert moderate influence on fertility. It should be also noted that the possession of modern conveniences does not seem to discriminate fertility differences very well. This may be interpreted as preliminary evidence for a very weak relationship between income and fertility, though further statistical analyses are needed to draw more definite conclusions. With regard to the fertility differentials by religious affiliation, there is evidence that the fertility level is slightly lower for Christians than for Buddhists and others (mainly those without religion). The extent of fertility differentials by husband's occupation is not great, although farmers and the unemployed exhibit characteristically higher fertility.

The positive relationship between the rate of induced abortion and the level of woman's education is fairly consistent in all age groups (Table A-4). As expected, the rate of induced abortions was higher among Christians, women whose husbands were engaged in white collar occupations, women with urban residential background and women who read newspaper daily. On the other hand, the rate of spontaneous abortion does not seem to vary by woman's education and other background variables (Table A-5). The age at first marriage was higher for more educated women than for less educated women in all age groups, more apparent for younger women (Table A-6).

Infant and Childhood Mortality

Mortality data presented in this section are based on the information gathered through systematically probed questions concerning the living status of live born children. The average number of children died for all respondents was 0.74 and about one-half of the death occurred before age one (see Table 5). The number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births for all respondents was 81 and it varied widely by age of mothers, ranging from 118 for the 55-59 age group to 38 for the 25-29 group. Translating mothers' ages to calendar years in which they spent their most fertile ages, the infant mortality rates shown

Table 5. Average Number of Children Ever Died by Age of Women

Age	Average Number of All Deaths	Average Number of Infant Deaths	Number of Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births	Number of Women	Percent of Total
Under 25	.06	.05	47.6	321	10.1
25-29	.10	.08	37.9	521	16.3
30-34	.24	.17	50.2	529	16.6
35-39	.42	.26	58.4	488	15.3
40-44	.81	.43	81.1	396	12.4
45-49	1.49	.65	105.9	385	12.0
50-54	1.70	.66	103.9	304	9.5
55-59	2.23	.78	118.2	250	7.8
All Ages	.74	.34	80.8	3,194	100.0

in Table 5 can be interpreted as the rates prevailed very roughly during the period between 1930 to 1970. Although more rigorous statistical analysis is required, it may be reasonable to suggest that the infant mortality has been steadily declining. Of course, this observation is based on one middle size town and may not be generalizable to the rest of the country.

Infant mortality is examined by the level of mother's education in Table 6. As expected, the infant mortality rate is negatively associated with education. The rate for illiterate women was about 2.5 times higher than for women with 7 years or more formal education. More detailed information on infant and childhood mortality can be found in Appendix Tables A-7 through A-9. Examination of Table A-9 reveals that the negative relationship between infant mortality and mother's education generally holds in all age groups. There is no marked infant mortality differentials by mother's religious background. However, there exist considerable variation in infant mortality by father's occupation. The rate for children whose fathers are engaged with husbands in professional, managerial and administrative occupations was especially lower than for any other occupational groups. It is interesting to note that the infant mortality rate was lowest for the children of women with small town residential background than those with big city or rural background. In general, the infant mortality rate was lower for women who read newspaper more frequently, but this general pattern was not very clear in some age groups.

Table 6. Average Number of Children Ever Died by Level of Education

Level of Education	Average Number of All Deaths	Average Number of Infant Deaths	Number of Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births	Number of Women
7 years or more	.18	.11	44.4	748
4-6 years	.47	.25	63.9	1,400
3 years or less	1.24	.54	100.8	487
Illiterate	1.74	.72	114.7	559
All Women	.74	.34	30.8	3,194

The preliminary findings presented in this section have revealed that the infant mortality rate in Ichon, probably in the rest of the country, has been declining but the rate may be still higher than what many laymen and even some experts might expect. The findings further revealed considerable variation in infant mortality by socio-economic status, especially by mother's education.

Family Planning

Questions pertaining to family planning knowledge, attitude and practice were asked of women aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey. In this section we present data on the extent of family planning practice, differential practices, and related attitudes and knowledge. The extent of family planning practices and the differential practices by age of women are summarized in Table 7. A relatively high proportion of respondents (88.2 percent) indicated that they approved of couples trying to delay or prevent pregnancy through family planning. The approval of family planning appears to be fairly well spread throughout all age spectrum of respondents. About 60 percent of respondents have discussed about family planning with their husbands. The difference between the proportion "approving family planning" and the proportion "discussed with their spouses" may indicate that more wives appear to have favorable attitudes toward the practice of family planning than husbands. It is also noted that the proportion of discussing family planning with their spouses was lower for women under 25 years of age. Obviously, the practice of family planning does not appear to become a serious matter until they have their desired

Table 7. Family Planning Practices by Age of Women* (Percent)

Age	Approving Family Planning	Discussed With Spouse	Currently Practicing	Never Practiced	Sterile	Approving Induced Abortions
Under 25	86.2	39.2	11.2	76.2	0.6	13.8
25-29	91.0	65.1	28.2	46.6	2.5	10.7
30-34	92.6	73.9	45.0	32.1	5.5	14.6
35-39	92.8	70.1	57.6	19.0	14.2	16.4
40-44	85.7	58.5	43.4	21.7	37.4	23.9
45-49	74.5	31.4	9.8	58.8	83.3	23.2
All Ages	88.2	59.4	34.9	41.3	20.1	16.8

* Women aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.

number of children.

Only 35 percent of the women indicated they were currently practicing family planning. Among women under 25 years old, only 11 percent were practicing and 28 percent among women 25 to 29 years old. Roughly one-half of women 30 to 44 years old were trying to limit their family size through the use of contraception. Taking into consideration the proportion sterile, either through sterilization or natural causes, the effort to limit their family size appears to be universal only among women 35 years old and over. However, over 76 percent of women under 25 years old had never practiced family planning. It may be speculated that family planning as a means to postpone and space children is not still well accepted among young women. On the other hand, more young women appear to approve of family planning as an alternative to induced abortion than older women, for the proportion approving induced abortion was higher for older women than for younger women. At any rate, only 17 percent approved of induced abortion, while 88 percent approved of family planning.

The practice of family planning varies by the level of woman's education. As shown in Table 8, more well-educated women tended to approve of family planning, discussed more the matter with spouses, and practiced more family planning than less-educated women. However, the variation by educational level in family planning practices is very small, certainly much less than the variation observed in fertility performance by education. It

Table 8. Family Planning Practices by Level of Education* (Percent)

Level of Education	Approving Family Planning	Discussed With Spouse	Currently Practicing	Never Practiced	Sterile	Approving Induced Abortion
7 years or more	91.8	67.3	37.7	41.8	7.1	9.7
4-6 years	89.4	57.8	36.5	39.1	18.5	17.5
3 years or less	82.9	43.4	30.4	40.9	38.0	27.3
Illiterate	77.4	29.5	22.6	52.3	47.2	22.6
All Women	88.2	59.4	34.9	41.3	20.1	16.8

* Based on women aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.

appears that family planning practices have been well diffused throughout all educational strata. This tendency would reduce fertility differentials between social groups in the future. It is also shown in Table 8 that the proportion of sterile women was lower for well-educated women than for the less-educated. Also, well-educated women were less likely to approve of induced abortion. Some of this variation can be accounted for by different age composition in different educational subgroups.

More detailed data on family planning practices can be found in Appendix Tables A-10 through A-15. The general patterns shown in Table 7 and 8 hold in various subgroups. The finding that family planning is more widely practiced among older women than among younger women seems to be true in all socio-economic groups. Diminution of family planning differentials by socio-economic status is indicated in most of age groups. Evidence is quite clear that a rapid demographic transition is underway in this town.

Brief examination is made on the utilization and dissemination of various family planning methods. Table 9 indicates that the oral pill is the most popular method, followed by, in order, loop, condom, withdrawal, and the rhythm method. The remaining methods were not widely utilized. It appears that family planning knowledge concerning the above popularly used methods has been very well disseminated among our respondents. Only 2 percent claimed that they had never heard of the pill and 4 percent for the loop. It is worth noting that over 90 percent heard of the vasectomy and 86 percent had practical knowledge of it, while only 31 percent heard of the tubal-ligation and 26 percent had practical knowledge. In other words, women were more familiar with the male sterilization than with the female sterilization.

Variations in the use of various family planning methods by the level of woman's

Table 9. Family Planning Practices by Type of Method*

Type of Method	Percent Ever Used	Percent with Practical Knowledge But Not Used	Percent Never Heard of
Loop	26.3	33.4	3.8
Pills	37.9	31.0	2.1
Ota-ring	0.9	26.3	40.8
Rhythm	13.1	27.1	32.2
Condom	21.2	36.1	14.6
Pessary	0.6	7.3	82.3
Jelly	1.8	8.9	77.2
Douche	2.6	18.1	61.1
Coitus interruptus	14.8	28.1	39.4
Tubal-ligation	1.2	26.0	31.3
Vasectomy	2.1	86.1	9.8

* Based on women aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.

Table 10. Use of Family Planning Methods by Level of Education*

Type of Method Ever Used	Level of Education			
	7 years or more	4-6 years	3 years or less	Illiterate
Loop	20.2	29.8	30.8	20.4
Pills	35.5	41.0	37.0	31.5
Ota-ring	0.6	0.8	0.7	3.0
Rhythm	21.0	11.4	8.7	3.0
Condom	25.9	20.8	19.2	11.5
Pessary	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.9
Jelly	2.5	1.5	1.8	0.9
Douche	2.8	2.9	2.2	1.3
Coitus interruptus	17.7	13.9	14.9	10.6
Tubal-ligation	0.8	1.6	1.1	0.0
Vasectomy	1.9	2.4	1.1	2.6

* Based on women aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.

education are presented in Table 10. The variation by the level of education is not very clear except for the rhythm method, condom and withdrawal. These three methods were favored more by well-educated women than by the less-educated. More detailed information on the utilization and knowledge of various family planning methods is presented in Appendix Tables A-16 through A-20.

Family Size Values

Family size preferences are of prime importance in assessing the likelihood of adopting family planning and ascertaining possible future fertility trends. For this reason, the respondents were questioned not only about the number of children they wanted to have but also about their views on ideal family size. Obviously, we might expect discrepancies between the number of children expected and the number preferred, indicating that decisionmaking process is influenced by many factors throughout their childbearing years. Data on family size preferences are summarized in Table 11. The average number of children wanted at the time of first marriage was 3.2 for all respondents. The number of children desired at marriage was considerably lower for younger women than for older women. The number of sons desired at marriage for all respondents was 1.97 which represented 62 percent of the total number of children desired at marriage. In other words, there is some evidence for strong preference of sons. According to the sample survey results as part of the 1974 resurvey, son preference was much greater than large family preference. It should be noted that the extent of son preference was about the same for all age groups.

Table 11. **Family Size Preferences by Age of Women***

Age	Average Number Wanted				Average Number of Ideal Size	
	at First Marriage		at Present Time		Total	Son
	Total	Son	Total	Son		
Under 25	2.67	1.67	2.59	1.61	2.69	1.68
25-29	2.87	1.78	2.62	1.61	2.62	1.61
30-34	3.20	1.96	2.92	1.79	2.88	1.77
35-39	3.59	2.12	3.07	1.87	2.89	1.75
40-44	3.95	2.32	3.28	1.99	3.08	1.90
45-49	4.06	2.55	3.46	2.12	3.26	2.01
All ages	3.20	1.97	2.96	1.82	2.88	1.77

* Based on women aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.

Comparison of average number of children desired at marriage (Table 11) with average number of live births they already had (Table 3) reveals ironical results. The number of live births for women over 30 years of age already exceeded the number of children desired at marriage. Actual fertility performance was considerably higher than what they wanted at the time of marriage. Even discounting the mortality of children (Table 5), the number of currently living children for women over 35 years of age was greater than the number desired at marriage. This discrepancy may be due in part to son preference. More meaningful and important explanation may be possible when we could understand the unwillingness or inability to prevent unwanted children under the given sociocultural constraints.

Table 11 further shows the average number of children wanted at the time of survey and the ideal number of children. The average number of children wanted at the time of the survey was slightly lower than the average number at the time of marriage. The son preference can also be observed in the ideal number of children. It is surprising that the family size ideals expressed by our respondents were not much different from the ideals

shared by women in countries with very low fertility rates. In interpreting the data on desired family size and family size ideals, it should be remembered that although many of the women were probably projecting their own personal desires and values to some extent, they seem to be more concerned with the general societal norms. Nevertheless, the ideal family size and the number of children desired vary significantly with age of women. The ideal number of children is directly associated with the age of woman and the same pattern is observed for the number of children desired. The observed lower fertility expectations of the younger women may reflect a shift toward smaller families.

There appears to be some variations in the family size preferences by the level of woman's education. As shown in Table 12, the average number of children desired at first marriage ranges from 2.84 for women with 7 years or more formal education to 3.88 for illiterate women. The negative relationship is also evident for the ideal family size and educational attainment. More detailed data on family size preferences are presented in Appendix Tables A-21 through A-28. The general pattern observed in Tables 11 and 12 seem to hold for more refined classification of respondents.

Table 12. Family Size Preferences by Level of Education

Level of Education	Average Number Wanted				Average Number of Ideal Size	
	at First Marriage		at Present Time		Total	Son
	Total	Son	Total	Son		
7 years or more	2.84	1.76	2.60	1.59	2.55	1.57
4-6 years	3.32	2.03	3.02	1.84	2.92	1.80
3 years or less	3.86	2.31	3.26	2.01	3.22	1.98
Illiterate	3.88	2.39	3.13	2.11	3.24	2.00
All Women	3.20	1.97	2.96	1.82	2.88	1.77

Closer comparison of family size preferences in Table 12 with actual fertility performance in Table 3 reveals that the discrepancy between the ideal or desired size and the actual number of live births tends to be greater for less-educated women than for well-educated women. While the ideal size was about the same as the actual number of live births (2.55 vs. 2.48) for women with 7 years or more formal education, the ideal size for illiterate women was nearly one-half of the actual number of live births (3.24 vs. 6.28). Of course, some of these differences are due to differences in age composition among different educational groups. Nevertheless, closer inspection of Appendix Tables seems to support that the discrepancy between the ideal family size and the actual family size tends to be greater for less educated women independent of ages of women.

Marriage and Family Type

Marriage custom and family structure are of special interest in studying family formation and fertility patterns and contemplating population policies. More specifically, brief examination will be made on age at marriage, patterns of mate selection and family type. Traditionally, the arranged marriage was the predominant pattern of mate selection in Korea, deeply rooted in the Confucian ethics regarding the relationship between male and female, marriage, and family formation. Under the traditional rule of avoidance and the prohibition of contact between boys and girls, "love" marriage was quite a taboo. It appears that the mode of mate selection has undergone major changes during the last two or three decades. Mate selection patterns of our respondents are presented in Table 13. Virtually all marriages were arranged for the oldest age group, whereas only about one-fourth of marriages were arranged for the youngest age group. This finding clearly indicates that the traditional arranged marriage has been gradually replaced by "love" marriage and the mixed form between the two "ideal types." It should be noted that the combined percent-

age of arranged marriage and the mixed type is still larger than the proportion of love marriage even for the youngest age group, indicating the strong effects of traditional marriage customs.

Another characteristics of traditional marriage pattern were “universal marriage” and early marriage. Although the universal marriage pattern is still intact, the early marriage custom appears to be changing rapidly. As shown in Table 13, nearly 80 percent of women in the oldest age group were married before the age 18, while only 4 percent did so among women in the 25–29 age group. The somewhat higher percentage (14%) shown for women

Table 13. **Marriage Pattern by Age of Women**

Age	Type of Mate Selection*			Percent of Women Married Before Age 18**
	Arranged Marriage	Mixed Type	Love Marriage	
Under 25	25.8	32.1	42.1	14.0%
25–29	36.1	33.2	30.7	4.2
30–34	57.2	28.4	14.4	7.2
35–39	77.2	17.1	5.7	16.6
40–44	87.1	10.5	2.4	35.4
45–49	92.5	6.2	1.3	64.4
All ages	61.2	22.5	16.3	—
50–54	—	—	—	72.7
55–59	—	—	—	79.2
All ages	—	—	—	31.1

* Based on women aged 15–49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.

** Based on all ever married women.

under 25 years of age is due entirely to the sample selection bias introduced in the survey, selecting ever married women only and excluding never married women. Average age at first marriage for all our respondents was 19.3 years. In comparing this average with the similar figure from other surveys or census, it should be remembered that the average age at marriage in our survey would be lower than the similar figure computed based on all women including never married women. As discussed earlier (Table 4), the average age at first marriage was considerably higher for women with 7 years or more formal education (22 years) than for illiterate women (17 years).

Traditionally, the large family system maintaining multi-generation living arrangements was considered to be ideal. Under this system newly-wed sons were expected to live with their parents. Data on family type at the time of first marriage and at the time of survey are presented in Table 14. About 50 percent of our respondents lived in the stem family (married sons living with parents) immediately after marriage. This percentage appears to

Table 14. **Family Type by Age of Women (Percent)**

Age	at Marriage		at Survey	
	Nuclear Family	Stem Family	Nuclear Family	Stem Family
Under 25	38.0	50.5	54.8	41.1
25–29	42.4	47.0	72.9	25.5
30–34	28.2	49.5	75.6	22.7
35–39	19.5	54.1	74.0	25.4
40–44	21.0	53.3	84.1	14.9
45–49	17.7	54.0	75.8	22.3
50–54	19.4	56.3	66.4	30.6
55–59	20.0	55.6	51.6	45.6
All ages	26.5	52.0	71.2	27.0

be fairly stable for all groups, although there is a slight indication of waning. Conversely, about one-quarter of respondents lived in the nuclear family at the time of first marriage and this percentage appears to be slightly higher for younger women. These findings lead to the conclusion that the changes in family living arrangement at marriage seem to be relatively slow. This slow change may be attributable to the predominantly rural background of the respondents as shown in Table 2. The living arrangements of the respondents at the time of the survey were dominated by the nuclear family (over 71%).

In summary, the traditional early marriage has been replaced by late marriage and the mode of mate selection appears to be gradually changing from the traditional arranged marriage to "love" marriage. Although the living arrangements at marriage have been changing slowly, the nuclear family seems to emerge as the most prevalent form of family living at the present time. These findings do provide some clues for the direction of change in the Korean family system.

IV. COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS SURVEY

Scope of Comparison

In this chapter, the results of the resurvey will be compared with those from the 1965 Ichon survey, in a very brief manner, to examine the overall trends of fertility level, family planning and family size values during the nine years of inter-survey period. In the following discussions consideration is neither given to comparability of the data used, nor to the effects of environmental changes on the survey results, since these would require a very sophisticated analysis which is beyond the scope of the present report.

Changes in Fertility Level

As illustrated in Table 15 during the nine years between 1965 and 1974 fertility rate of Ichon significantly declined. The table shows the extent of decline in the number of children ever born to women at each quinquennial age group during 1965-74. The reduction in fertility during the nine year period is equivalent to 21-23 percent of the fertility in 1965 for all ages except for ages under 25. This indicates not only that fertility underwent a rapid decline in the survey area, but also that the patterns of fertility behavior of women altered significantly regardless of their age. The consistent decline in fertility throughout the age groups suggests the prevalence of strong desire for smaller families in the area, to almost the same extent, among different generations and also probably among different socio-economic groups. In other words, conditions for fertility control matured in the period and family planning program met little resistance. Comparing with the number of children wanted by respondents, the actual number they achieved is still much greater for women age 30 and up, but the extent of difference became very narrow in 1974 for the age group 30-34.

The changes in the number of children ever born to mothers of the same age group were

Table 15. Comparison of Average Number of Live Births by Age of Women between 1965 and 1974*

Age	1965 (a)	1974 (b)	b/a
20-24	1.2	1.1	91%
25-29	2.7	2.1	78
30-34	4.2	3.4	79
35-39	5.8	4.5	77
40-44	6.7	5.3	79

* Comparison here is restricted to the women in the age group 20-44 since the 1965 survey did not include women over age 45.

caused mainly by two factors; continuous rising age of women at marriage and growing practice of fertility control through contraceptive use and induced abortion. The former had greater significance to earlier age groups and the latter to older groups. However, more than 20 percent decline in ages 25-29 appears to point to increasingly wide acceptance of methods of fertility control even among women in early reproductive ages, i.e. under age 20. This aspect will be elaborated in the next section.

The patterns of differential fertility performance by socio-economic background of women in 1974 are basically identical with those in 1965. Only significant change in this regard is that the extent of fertility differentials by educational attainment was smaller in 1974 than in 1965. Similar tendency is observed for the variables which are closely related to the level of education and urban-rural residential background of respondents. For the other variables, no consistent patterns can be found. From these findings it would be reasonable to indicate that the fertility differential by socio-economic statuses were reduced during the 1965-74 period in Ichon at least. The trend is more obvious in late reproductive ages than in younger ages.

The narrowed gaps in fertility among socio-economic groups, particularly in late reproductive ages, can be interpreted by the fact that the ideas and methods of deliberate fertility control became more widely and readily available in this period with vigorous campaign to promote family planning program by the government. At the time of the first survey, marriage was the only important direct determinant of the level of fertility throughout their reproductive span. Furthermore, the late marriage group, say women with higher education and more urban background, were exposed to the idea and methods of fertility control to a much greater extent than the early marriage group. The wide gap in fertility performance among women at early reproductive ages is due largely to the differences in age at marriage, while the narrowing gap in the later ages is accounted for by the wide dissemination of fertility control methods. Thus, in the future the differentials in completed fertility by socio-economic statuses may be reduced eventually to the differentials in family size value.

Changes in Family Planning

As indicated in the discussions above, the area witnessed remarkable changes in fertility control behavior during the period 1965-74. According to the 1965 survey, the proportion of women ever used contraceptives and sterilized was less than 36 percent for all age groups with the peak in ages 30-34. The proportion was less than 10 percent in ages 20-25 and 14 percent in ages 40-44 (Table 16). However, the proportion of women who had experienced the use of family planning methods (contraceptives and sterilization) increased

Table 16. Comparison of Contraceptive Use and Abortion Status by Age of Women between 1965 and 1974

Age	Ever Used Contraceptives			Currently Using Contraceptives			Proportion of Women Experienced Induced Abortion			Number of Abortions per 1,000 Live Births		
	1965	1974	1974/1965	1965	1974	1974/1965	1965	1974	1974/1965	1965	1974	1974/1965
20-24	9.0	19.0	211%	5.9	12.3	208%	1.7	12.0	706%	34	113	300%
25-29	21.1	53.4	253	11.4	28.2	247	5.3	26.1	492	31	194	628
30-34	35.7	67.9	190	25.9	45.0	174	12.5	32.7	262	50	183	365
35-39	31.6	81.0	256	22.1	57.6	261	16.5	45.1	273	50	168	335
40-44	14.2	97.8	689	9.5	43.4	457	10.1	38.6	382	24	106	443

more than twice for all ages, and the proportion in ages 40–44 reached 98 percent. Also, one out of every five women at early reproductive ages, 20–24, had practiced family planning. These observations clearly suggest that family planning program did not encounter any serious social resistance and fertility control became an integral part of family building behavior of women in the area, at least during 1965–74. However, from the available information it is impossible to determine to what extent has the governmental family planning campaign contributed to the observed improvement of the acceptance of family planning. Our impression from the in-depth interviews is that the campaign to promote the acceptance of family planning or to disseminate general knowledge has had little impact on the family planning practice of married couples in Ichon. This implies that identification of detailed and specific problems in family planning for each couple would be essential for more effective family planning services.

The proportional change in the rate of current contraceptive users is smaller than the case of women ever practised family planning for all groups except for the 35–39 age group. With growing acceptance of family planning methods among women in the age group 20–29, this indicates that the major aims of adopting the methods became somewhat diversified during the period under consideration. The wide gap in practice rate between the two categories, ever used and currently using, at ages 30–39, however appears to suggest one of the major problem areas in the current family planning program; i.e., low effectiveness of the methods whatever the main reasons are. 'Rumors' about various methods of family planning were spread all over the area and these are considered as one of the most important barriers to family planning. But it was again found that these so-called 'rumors' are not simply rumors due to ignorance of villagers. In many cases, contraceptive practice caused illness or side-effects because of poor sanitary conditions, and in this sense the 'rumors' are considered to be soundly grounded. To improve the effectiveness of family planning methods, further considerations on the various problems related to actual living environments would be essential. The major concern of the program authorities has been to persuade women not to listen to the 'rumors' treating them as groundless. In other words, understanding grass-root structure of communities will be of great importance in the national family planning program in Korea.

Proportion of women experienced induced abortions also shows a marked increase for all age groups between 20–44 during 1965–74. The degree of change in the proportion was much greater than that of women ever used contraceptives except for ages 40–44. In general, proportion of women who had induced abortions rose more substantially among women in their twenties and thirties than among those at later ages. Also the range of the average number of abortions per thousand live births among different age groups is very narrow compared with the range of proportion experienced abortion, both in 1965 and 1974. Another important observation in Table 16 is the changes in peak ages of abortion rate between the two surveys. The peak placed in 35–39 in 1965 and moved to 25–29 in 1974. These observations confirm the argument about the effectiveness of contraceptive methods. Also suggested is a stronger desire for smaller family prevailing among younger women than older women, which can be interpreted as a sign of bright future in population control through fertility reduction in the area.

A shift in the methods of contraception most widely used was also noticed. In 1965, the most popular method was condom and the next was IUD. Besides, the rhythm method, ota-ring and the coitus interruption were adopted by a significant portion of couples currently practising family planning. At that time, IUD was just introduced and the oral pill was not available. However, in 1974 the pill users accounted for the highest proportion and IUD wearers the next. Traditional methods such as the rhythm method, the coitus interruption and condom assumed less importance. From this changing pattern of contra-

Table 17 Percentages of Current User of Each Contraceptive Including Sterilization, 1965 and 1974

	1965	1974
Condom	31.6	9.7
Rhythm	15.5	15.2
Coitus Interruption	7.7	11.7
Foam Tablet	5.0	—
Ota-Ring	8.7	0.6
IUD	25.4	21.5
Oral Pill	—	28.9
Vasectomy	3.7	5.6
Tubal-ligation	0.3	3.5
Others	2.1	3.4
Total	100.0	100.1

ceptive use (Table 17), we can conjecture that the effectiveness of fertility control practice was enhanced to a great extent and choice of methods became more widely open. Contrary to the efforts of family planning program, male sterilization appears not to have been much receptive until 1974. Rather female sterilization was promoted more rapidly, contrary to the status of knowledge of male and female sterilization. With a drastic change in percentage of condom users, this can be interpreted as indicating that family limitation is still considered to be wife's responsibility. The idea seems to have roots in the traditional value of Korean society which postulates childbearing as the major function and responsibility of women.

Socio-economic differentials in rate of abortion and contraceptive use were reduced to a significant degree during 1965-74. Although the pattern of differentials remained almost the same. Considering the fact that the survey year 1965 represents the initial period of contraceptive dissemination and by 1974 the knowledge of family planning spread into all sectors of women in the area, such a phenomenon appears to be the due outcome. It appears, however, not to have any appreciable association with changing differentials in family size value of women by their socio-economic background, as discussed in the following section.

Changes in Family Size Value

The comparison of ideal family size values between the two surveys is given in Table 18. The number of children conceived by women as ideal for an average Korean family was reduced considerably during the nine year period between 1965 and 1974. The absolute reduction for each age group ranges from .7 to .9 children: .4 to .5 sons and .3 to .4 daughters. However, in both surveys the difference in ideal family size among age groups is insignificant during the period. The trends and patterns of desired family size by age of women are almost identical with those of ideal family size.

The cataclysmic change in family size value during the nine year period has been obviously the underlying for the rapid fertility decline and the effective dissemination of fertility control methods in Ichon in the period. The close relationship between fertility behavior and family size value can be demonstrated by the very similar degree of changes in fertility performance with those in ideal family size in reproductive ages 25-44. The level of fertility implied by the current family size value reached already the bare replacement level under the present mortality conditions. As mentioned earlier, discrepancy between ideal family size stated by women and would-be ideal family size reflecting the effect of sex bias and other factors upon actual behavior is likely to occur. However, the sample survey of the Ichon Resurvey and other recent surveys on family planning and fertility show no

Table 18. Ideal Family Size by Age of Women, 1965 and 1974

	Total		Son		Daughter	
	1965	1974	1965	1974	1965	1974
20-24	3.4	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.0
25-29	3.5	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.0
30-34	3.6	2.9	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.1
35-39	3.7	2.9	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.1
40-44	3.8	3.1	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.2

particular discrepancy between the two kinds of ideal family size measured differently.* In other words, the population in the survey area has already learned and possesses fertility attitudes which the government and family planning authorities try to promote. Bridging the gap between attitudes and actual behavior in family building appears to be the only remaining problem, as stated above.

The preference of sons has been regarded as one of the most significant barriers to fertility reduction in Korea. Our surveys reveal that the son preference still prevails as in the past despite the rapid reduction in family size value.** However, the data from the surveys indicate that a substantial proportion of the married couples with the their expressed ideal number of children being three would stop at two if they had either one son-one daughter or two sons. Thus, the son preference could influence the fertility behavior in either direction depending upon the current sex composition of children.

Differences in ideal family size by socio-economic background of the respondents show almost identical patterns between the first and the second survey. Unlike in the cases of actual fertility performance and family planning, the degree of actual difference in family size value among various socio-economic groups remained little changed. Though narrowed, the discrepancy between ideal family size and actual fertility is still greater among the group with larger family size value than that with smaller ideal. These observations suggest that the changing patterns of differential fertility during 1965-74 are mostly attributable to more rapid dissemination of fertility control methods among the higher fertility group than their counterpart, and also lead to the conjecture that the tendency of narrowing gap in fertility differences among various socio-economic groups will persist for the time being. Again considering that differences in ideal value between age groups are much greater than differences by socio-economic background of respondents, socio-economic conditions of individuals assumed only limited significance in actual fertility behavior, and also the significance had been declined.

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The 1965 Ichon Survey produced many interesting findings and valuable base-line information about the fertility and family limitation at the early stage of the Korean family planning program. The primary purpose of the 1974 Ichon Resurvey was to analyze the effects of the recent development in the national family planning programs and the perplexing policy choices that must be made. We hope that the present study has

* For a detailed discussion, see Tai Hwan Kwon, "Attitudes toward Number and Sex of Children in Korean Communities," prepared for the Conference on "The Social and Economic Supports for High Fertility" to be held at the Australian National University, November 16-18, 1976.

** Tai Hwan Kwon and Hae Young Lee, "Preference for Number and Sex of Children in a Korean Town", *Bulletin of the Population and Development Studies Center*, Vol. 5, Seoul, 1976, pp. 1-13.

provided a series of guidelines for the revision some clues for the direction of the current national family planning programs. In this chapter we first summarize the major findings and discuss implications for further studies and population policies.

Summary of Findings

The 3,194 women interviewed represent 97% of ever married women at 15-59 in Ichon. The Ichon Eup also represents a typical town undergoing rapid social changes, located in between large urban centers and rural folk communities. Majority of our respondents were born in rural-farm villages and moved to this town during the last 5 years. Virtually all young respondents have had elementary school education. The observed demographic differentials by age and socio-economic characteristics seem to indicate the possible direction of future changes.

The mean number of live births among women with 7 years or more formal education was the lowest of all educational groups and this pattern holds in all age groups, though it is less apparent for older age groups. The completed fertility among women 45 years of age and over exceeded 6 live births per woman. The observed negative relationship between educational attainment and fertility among older women and the increased negative relationship among younger women seem reflect a shift toward smaller families.

There is evidence that the induced abortion played an important role in family limitation in late 1950s prior to the initiation of national family planning programs in 1962. It is further indicated that the importance of induced abortion may now be slackening. Although the positive relationship between education and induced abortion is fairly consistent for all age groups, the abortion rate for the two youngest age groups is considerably lower than for the middle age groups in each educational category.

Based on our preliminary analysis, we could tentatively conclude that the infant mortality has been steadily declining during the last two or three decades but the rate may be still about twice higher than the rate usually observed in developed countries. As expected, the infant mortality rate was lower among women with 7 years or more formal education. This differential seems to suggest that the infant mortality rate would decline further as the educational attainment of women improves.

Virtually all our respondents approved of family planning and the practical information appeared to be well disseminated to all respondents. About one-third of potential users were actually practicing some form of family planning at the time of the interview. Women 30 years of age and over were practicing family planning to a greater extent than women under age 30. It appears that family planning is used more as a means to control excess fertility than as a means to postpone or space childbearing. The socio-economic variation in family planning practices is smaller than the corresponding variation in actual fertility performance. It appears that family planning practices have been well diffused throughout all socio-economic groups. This tendency certainly implies that fertility differentials would decline in the future.

Family size preferences vary considerably by the level of woman's education. The mean number of children desired at marriage ranges from 2.84 for women with 7 years or more formal education to 3.88 for illiterate women. The suppressing effects of education is also present in the mean number desired at the time of interview as well as in the ideal number of children. However, there is considerable discrepancies between the desired or ideal number of children and the actual performance of fertility among older women. The discrepancy tends to be greater for less-educated women than for well-educated women. Further studies should be made to understand correlates of the failure to prevent unwanted children especially among less-educated women.

Marriage customs and the family system have undergone marked changes during the last several decades. The traditional arranged marriage has been replaced by modified arranged marriages or free love marriages. The traditional stem family is no longer a dominant form of living arrangement, and the nuclear family seems to have emerged as the most prevalent form of living arrangement. Most importantly, the traditional early marriage has been replaced by late marriage. The age of marriage is already so high that we could hardly expect any further rise.

From comparison with the results of the 1965 survey and the 1974 resurvey, we can identify marked changes in fertility behavior as well as changes in various fertility related behavior and attitudes, such as family planning, abortion, marriage and family size value. The average number of children ever born shows a decline of slightly more than 20 percent for ages 25-44. The proportion of current users of family planning methods was more than doubled for all age groups in reproductive span except 30-35, while the rate of abortion increased more than three times for all age groups during the 1965-74 period. The most marked increase in abortion rate is observed in the crucial reproductive ages of 25-34, particularly of 25-29. The changes in rate of family planning practice were accompanied by the changes in contraceptives of major importance. In general, sterilization appears not to have been favored in the area, and unlike in 1965 the respondents seem to use rather complicated but effective methods in 1974. This may be related with increasing knowledge of contraceptives. The reduction in ideal family size was also significant for all ages and the degree of reduction was about the same throughout the reproductive age groups. The same degree of reduction between actual fertility and attitudes may indicate that fertility decline can be mostly explained by the changing attitudes toward family size in this period of study and further that the effectiveness of contraceptives was not still satisfactorily high.

Differential patterns of fertility and other fertility related behavior and attitudes remained little changed during 1965-74. However, the range of difference in terms of both age and socio-economic background of respondents narrowed significantly in the number of children ever born and fertility control practice. But the extent of difference in family size value did not change substantially. This differential trends were largely due to increasingly larger availability of and accessibility to deliberate methods of fertility control, to all sectors of population. However, it should be noted that changes in fertility behavior and attitudes were largely governed by overall societal forces and also regarded as the response to general transformation of the society. Accordingly, as indicated by the greater age gap in fertility behavior and attitudes than the gap among socio-economic groups, socio-economic background of individuals assumes only limited, also declining, importance in fertility behavior.

APPENDIX : DETAILED TABLES

Table A-1. Number of Pregnancies per 100 Women for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women

Characteristics	All Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
Woman's education:									
7 years or more	346	147	262	404	539	632	682	—	—
6-4 years	486	154	307	451	600	635	711	639	656
3 years or less	615	—	395	453	588	658	690	673	620
Illiterate	683	—	—	429	565	667	722	712	735
Woman's religion:									
Christian	478	153	256	424	561	650	644	619	644
Buddhist	572	146	322	446	618	647	748	746	663
Others	476	152	287	431	564	642	687	648	725
Husband's occupation:									
Professional	440	142	276	405	567	646	777	808	—
Sales	494	173	288	466	610	678	763	724	737
Skilled	401	143	314	467	624	778	700	—	—
Unskilled	468	167	306	410	600	607	741	730	—
Farm	576	127	293	437	585	671	741	724	757
Unemployed	558	160	219	475	591	559	690	674	685
Woman's residential background:									
Urban	419	162	268	415	520	593	663	571	589
Small town	509	147	290	439	593	644	708	666	701
Rural	608	147	362	444	598	688	741	757	719
Newspaper reading:									
Daily	430	153	286	420	558	643	650	559	489
Occasionally	479	175	251	442	619	704	807	726	—
Never	526	146	301	437	582	635	706	684	700

— Number of women less than 10

Table A-2. Number of Children Ever Born per 100 Women for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women

Characteristics	All Ages N = (3194)	15-24 (321)	25-29 (521)	30-34 (529)	35-39 (488)	40-44 (396)	45-49 (385)	50-54 (304)	55-59 (250)	Number of Women
Woman's education:										
7 years or more	248	92	180	295	374	463	545	—	—	748
4-6 years	391	115	234	357	459	519	598	565	658	1,400
3 years or less	536	—	284	368	466	549	601	636	583	487
Illiterate	628	—	—	375	487	584	660	677	695	559
Woman's religion:										
Christian	381	94	191	285	420	483	575	550	608	402
Buddhist	471	106	228	341	464	530	632	698	627	1,036
Others	399	107	209	348	439	542	613	614	693	1,728
Husband's occupation:										
Prof. & manag.	330	93	192	315	413	494	583	674	—	504
Sales	375	119	198	340	432	507	624	674	693	591
Skilled	304	90	231	350	482	582	615	—	—	319
Unskilled	392	124	237	346	463	523	647	703	—	349
Farm	506	103	226	375	480	583	665	669	710	855
Unemployed	485	105	169	329	409	501	595	645	667	226
Woman's residential background:										
Urban	330	102	175	283	386	486	574	585	572	580
Small town	425	106	219	351	454	528	615	628	665	2,178
Rural	522	113	256	368	461	576	660	707	681	436
Newspaper reading:										
Daily	315	96	197	282	394	468	529	487	505	444
Occasionally	371	109	181	356	461	535	641	633	—	370
Never	449	107	223	348	454	539	625	646	663	2,380
Trips to Cities (past 12 months)										
Weekly	379	74	157	251	381	516	579	575	645	486
Monthly	418	105	192	309	392	534	658	667	699	531
Less than monthly	448	112	230	363	470	542	625	676	670	1,081
None	414	114	225	360	470	533	607	606	622	1,096
Exposure to mass media:										
High	279	95	183	287	412	442	580	—	—	354
Medium	418	107	214	344	451	527	614	644	681	2,005
Low	487	110	235	353	444	565	627	636	623	835
Ownership of modern objects:										
Less than 3 items	421	138	245	367	463	516	528	551	563	389
3-5 items	439	115	220	341	448	543	648	623	692	1,154
6-8 items	418	92	196	337	450	534	634	688	718	1,000
9-11 items	389	76	203	329	439	536	589	652	578	456
12 or more	406	123	203	296	393	476	578	666	565	192

— Number of women less than 10

Table A-3. Number of Induced Abortions per 100 Women for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women

Characteristics	All Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
Woman's education:									
7 years or more	65	22	43	73	137	141	131	—	—
6-4 years	64	6	35	60	109	88	79	56	7
3 years or less	51	—	89	45	95	88	58	16	3
Illiterate	30	—	—	36	48	58	48	13	6
Woman's religion:									
Christian	59	18	26	90	98	135	54	12	11
Buddhist	68	14	49	70	125	96	85	29	0
Others	48	13	43	52	98	71	51	23	7
Husband's occupation:									
Professional	80	19	47	62	127	117	178	92	—
Sales	84	22	56	86	138	140	110	38	0
Skilled	59	12	38	84	110	151	61	—	—
Unskilled & others	48	8	25	31	116	59	82	26	—
Farm	42	3	28	39	76	61	50	31	4
Unemployed	45	20	25	83	132	59	54	16	3
Residential background:									
Urban	64	24	51	85	114	88	82	33	5
Small town	54	10	34	56	106	86	67	22	4
Rural	58	0	74	51	107	94	47	20	6
Newspaper reading:									
Daily	81	20	48	100	130	143	103	35	0
Occasionally	74	25	35	63	138	117	104	84	—
Never	49	10	40	52	98	75	58	18	4

— Number of women less than 10

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Table A-4. Number of Induced Abortions per 1,000 Live Births for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women

Characteristics	All Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
Woman's education:									
7 years or more	262	239	239	247	366	305	240	—	—
6-4 years	164	52	150	168	237	170	132	99	11
3 years or less	95	—	313	122	204	160	97	25	5
Illiterate	48	—	—	96	99	99	73	19	9
Woman's religion:									
Christian	155	191	136	316	233	280	94	22	18
Buddhist	144	132	215	205	269	181	134	42	0
Others	120	122	206	149	223	131	83	37	10
Husband's occupation:									
Professional	242	204	245	197	308	237	305	137	—
Sales	244	185	283	253	319	276	176	56	0
Skilled	194	133	165	240	228	259	99	—	—
Unskilled	122	65	105	90	251	113	127	37	—
Farm	83	29	124	104	158	105	75	46	6
Unemployed	93	190	148	252	323	118	91	25	5
Residential background:									
Urban	194	235	291	300	295	181	143	56	9
Small town	127	94	155	160	233	163	109	35	6
Rural	111	0	289	139	232	163	71	28	9
Newspaper reading:									
Daily	257	208	244	355	330	306	195	72	0
Occasionally	199	229	193	177	299	219	162	133	—
Never	109	93	179	149	216	139	93	28	6

— Number of women less than 10

Table A-5. Number of Spontaneous Abortions per 100 Women for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women

Characteristics	All Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
Woman's education:									
7 years or more	20	11	20	23	31	20	18	—	—
6-4 years	20	11	15	17	26	23	34	20	0
3 years or less	20	—	5	19	16	21	20	18	29
Illiterate	16	—	—	7	18	18	13	19	17
Woman's Religion:									
Christian	25	12	19	27	33	22	20	45	25
Buddhist	22	12	23	23	25	18	27	20	20
Others	17	10	15	15	22	24	20	11	16
Husband's occupation:									
Professional	20	7	20	17	22	28	15	46	—
Sales	24	16	17	26	40	23	23	14	37
Skilled	18	10	17	12	27	22	35	—	—
Unskilled & others	15	10	15	15	13	22	14	9	—
Farm	19	8	16	10	20	26	24	17	27
Unemployed	20	10	13	25	50	0	33	18	10
Residential background:									
Urban	18	11	17	28	21	12	20	19	5
Small town	20	10	18	17	28	25	22	16	21
Rural	19	20	10	14	16	15	27	28	21
Newspaper reading:									
Daily	21	14	18	23	34	19	17	24	5
Occasionally	22	18	15	13	22	35	59	16	—
Never	19	8	17	19	23	20	20	19	20

— Number of women less than 10

Table A-6. Mean Age at First Marriage for Selected Characteristics by Present Age of Women

Characteristics	All Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
Education:									
7 years or more	21.97	20.16	22.68	23.11	22.34	20.93	18.26	—	—
6-4 years	19.73	19.49	21.36	21.00	19.79	18.87	17.55	17.36	16.44
3 years or less	17.46	—	19.55	19.88	18.59	18.35	17.12	15.71	15.99
Illiterate	16.86	—	—	20.43	18.89	17.37	15.83	15.70	15.04
Husband's employment status:									
Employed	19.71	19.75	21.90	21.61	20.01	18.81	16.92	16.16	15.18
Unemployed	18.25	19.90	22.56	21.46	19.59	18.70	17.12	16.20	15.78
Residential background:									
Urban	20.09	19.36	22.03	22.40	20.71	19.34	17.38	16.65	16.62
Small town	19.30	19.89	21.97	21.63	20.17	19.19	17.01	15.81	15.99
Rural	19.17	19.84	21.90	21.34	19.89	18.54	16.82	16.19	15.32

— Number of women less than 10

Table A-7. Number of Children Ever Died per 100 Women for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women

Characteristics	All Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
Woman's education:									
7 years or more	18	4	6	19	21	41	94	—	—
6-4 years	47	8	14	27	38	72	124	106	141
3 years or less	124	—	26	32	54	106	169	168	188
Illiterate	175	—	—	21	93	108	167	204	259
Woman's religion:									
Christian	67	12	8	20	27	98	137	155	183
Buddhist	92	8	11	24	50	71	159	207	214
Others	66	5	11	25	40	85	143	148	247
Husband's occupation:									
Professional	25	2	5	16	22	45	108	123	—
Sales	48	10	4	25	41	58	141	169	179
Skilled	33	5	16	26	49	89	130	—	—
Unskilled	63	12	21	29	42	100	145	217	—
Farm	104	3	16	31	53	98	155	190	268
Unemployed	108	0	6	17	36	111	136	155	223
Woman's residential background:									
Urban	57	7	7	24	45	93	129	162	200
Small town	71	5	11	24	37	74	146	164	219
Rural	113	13	21	27	58	101	180	200	246
Newspaper reading:									
Daily	32	6	4	19	21	57	106	88	105
Occasionally	45	5	6	27	42	60	122	153	—
Never	87	7	14	25	46	88	156	177	234

— Number of women less than 10

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Table A-8. Number of Infants Ever Died per 100 Women for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women

Characteristics	All Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
Woman's education:									
7 years or more	11	3	5	15	9	23	41	—	—
6-4 years	25	8	9	18	25	35	53	47	59
3 years or less	54	—	21	15	33	53	76	73	63
Illiterate	72	—	—	18	58	68	73	72	91
Woman's religion:									
Christian	31	9	6	14	14	65	41	71	61
Buddhist	41	6	10	14	29	34	76	79	70
Others	31	5	8	18	26	45	61	56	91
Husband's occupation:									
Professional	14	2	5	12	10	22	46	62	—
Sales	26	8	4	16	26	32	71	83	63
Skilled	19	4	10	19	35	50	48	—	—
Unskilled & others	30	10	15	22	23	50	59	87	—
Farm	47	3	11	19	35	49	68	77	97
Unemployed	46	0	6	13	27	70	62	47	83
Woman's residential background:									
Urban	28	5	5	20	32	54	43	64	75
Small town	33	5	8	15	23	41	69	65	71
Rural	48	13	15	19	31	44	67	72	102
Newspaper reading:									
Daily	18	6	4	14	8	34	56	47	42
Occasionally	25	2	6	21	34	27	44	74	—
Never	39	6	10	16	28	47	68	67	79

— Number of women less than 10

Table A-9. Number of Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women

Characteristics	All Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
Woman's education:									
7 years or more	44.4	32.6	27.8	50.9	24.1	49.7	75.2	—	—
6-4 years	63.9	69.6	38.5	50.4	54.5	67.4	88.6	83.2	89.7
3 years or less	100.8	—	73.9	40.8	70.8	96.5	126.5	114.8	108.1
Illiterate	114.7	—	—	48.0	119.1	116.4	110.6	106.4	130.9
Woman's religion:									
Christian	81.4	95.7	31.4	49.1	33.3	134.6	71.3	129.1	100.3
Buddhist	87.1	56.6	43.9	41.1	62.5	64.2	120.3	113.2	111.6
Others	77.7	46.7	38.3	51.7	59.2	83.0	99.5	91.2	131.3
Husband's occupation:									
Professional	42.4	21.5	26.0	38.1	24.2	44.5	78.9	92.0	—
Sales	69.3	67.2	20.2	47.1	60.2	63.1	113.8	123.2	90.9
Skilled	62.5	44.4	43.3	54.3	72.6	85.9	78.1	—	—
Unskilled	76.5	80.6	63.3	63.6	49.7	95.6	91.2	123.8	—
Farm	92.9	29.1	48.7	50.7	72.9	84.1	102.3	115.1	136.6
Unemployed	94.9	0.0	35.5	39.5	66.0	139.7	104.2	72.9	124.4
Residential background:									
Urban	84.9	49.0	28.6	70.7	82.9	111.1	74.9	109.4	131.1
Small town	77.7	47.2	36.5	42.7	50.7	77.7	112.2	103.5	106.8
Rural	92.0	115.0	58.6	51.6	67.3	76.4	101.5	101.8	149.8
Newspaper reading:									
Daily	57.1	62.5	20.3	49.7	20.3	72.7	105.9	96.5	83.2
Occasionally	67.4	18.4	33.2	59.0	73.8	50.5	68.6	116.9	—
Never	86.9	56.1	44.8	46.0	61.7	87.2	108.8	103.7	119.2

— Number of women less than 10

Table A-10. Percentage of Women* Who Approve the Use of Contraceptives for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women

Characteristics	All Women N = (2479)	15-24 (319)	25-29 (521)	30-34 (511)	35-39 (458)	40-44 (364)	45-49 (306)	No. of Women
All Women	88.2	86.2	91.0	92.6	92.8	85.7	74.5	2,479
Education:								
7 years or more	91.8	90.5	91.4	92.8	92.5	95.1	85.7	718
6-4 years	89.4	83.6	90.7	93.8	93.9	85.7	81.4	1,250
3 years or less	82.9	—	89.5	80.9	91.2	82.3	70.9	275
Illiterate	77.4	—	—	85.7	88.6	83.1	67.4	235
Religion:								
Christian	85.5	82.4	90.0	91.4	88.7	81.0	67.6	310
Buddhist	87.4	78.5	92.1	95.4	93.3	85.7	72.3	767
Others	89.4	89.5	90.8	91.3	93.5	86.8	78.2	1,401
Husband's occupation:								
Professional & clerical	91.2	83.7	89.2	94.0	93.8	93.8	84.6	486
Sales	91.0	90.3	91.0	96.0	96.6	84.6	80.4	542
Skilled	88.4	87.8	89.5	89.7	92.2	83.3	78.3	318
Unskilled & others	84.9	81.6	92.5	87.5	85.5	82.6	63.6	318
Farm	87.0	87.3	95.0	90.3	94.2	85.4	74.1	664
Unemployed	79.7	85.0	87.5	91.7	86.4	77.8	64.1	148
Residential background:								
Urban	88.5	85.4	89.5	91.3	93.8	83.7	80.6	468
Small town	88.0	86.5	91.1	93.1	91.9	86.1	73.0	1,717
Rural	89.4	93.3	94.9	91.2	95.8	85.7	77.1	293
Newspaper reading:								
Daily	93.7	96.1	90.4	97.6	93.2	95.6	90.3	397
Occasionally	92.8	86.4	90.7	97.4	93.1	93.2	96.0	334
Never	86.1	84.4	91.3	90.3	92.6	82.9	70.4	1,747
Preference of sons:								
Indicated	88.3	87.6	90.6	92.0	93.2	84.0	76.6	1,168
Not indicated	88.2	85.6	91.3	93.0	92.4	87.6	72.7	1,310

* Women aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.

— The base of percentage less than 10.

Table A-11. Percentage of Women* Who Ever Discussed with Spouse about Family Planning Methods for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women

Characteristics	All Ages N = (2479)	15-24 (319)	25-29 (521)	30-34 (511)	35-39 (458)	40-44 (364)	45-49 (306)	No. of Women
All Women	59.4	39.2	65.1	73.9	70.1	58.5	31.4	2,479
Education:								
7 years or more	67.3	45.6	69.9	81.4	76.3	78.0	57.1	718
6-4 years	57.8	33.9	59.9	74.6	75.2	57.1	39.0	1,250
3 years or less	43.4	—	73.7	55.8	57.4	54.8	32.9	275
Illiterate	29.5	—	—	50.0	40.0	53.8	16.8	235
Religion:								
Christian	59.7	35.3	61.3	79.3	67.7	57.1	35.3	310
Buddhist	61.5	38.5	68.4	75.2	76.4	60.0	33.8	767
Others	58.4	39.6	64.8	72.2	66.2	57.7	29.6	1,401
Husband's occupation:								
Professional & clerical	71.8	55.8	69.1	79.5	80.2	70.8	50.0	486
Sales	63.8	41.9	65.4	72.0	80.7	64.1	39.3	542
Skilled	58.5	28.0	67.4	84.5	68.6	61.1	43.5	318
Unskilled & others	52.8	40.8	55.2	61.1	66.1	45.7	22.7	318
Farm	53.2	31.7	63.8	71.1	61.9	58.5	28.8	664
Unemployed	57.1	38.4	64.3	71.7	68.4	56.7	27.5	148
Residential background:								
Urban	59.4	51.2	63.9	65.0	67.7	57.1	33.3	468
Small town	59.2	34.2	65.3	76.6	70.2	58.7	32.0	1,717
Rural	60.1	46.7	66.7	73.7	71.8	58.7	27.1	293
Newspaper reading:								
Daily	71.8	56.9	70.2	82.9	78.4	80.0	45.2	397
Occasionally	68.0	50.0	64.0	80.5	77.6	65.9	56.0	334
Never	54.9	33.0	63.6	70.4	66.9	53.8	27.2	1,747
Preference of sons:								
Indicated	57.9	37.9	61.3	73.9	71.2	56.1	27.0	1,168
Not indicated	60.6	39.7	68.2	73.9	69.1	61.0	35.2	1,310

* Aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.

— The base of percentage less than 10.

Table A-12. Percentage of Women* Currently Using Family Planning Methods for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women

Characteristics	All Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	No. of Women
All Women	34.9	11.2	28.2	45.0	57.6	43.4	9.8	2,479
Education:								
7 years or more	37.7	15.0	28.5	50.9	63.4	73.2	14.3	718
6-4 years	36.5	7.9	27.4	43.2	62.2	43.9	10.2	1,251
3 years or less	30.4	—	31.6	41.9	44.1	33.9	10.1	276
Illiterate	22.6	—	—	32.1	34.3	32.3	8.4	235
Religion:								
Christian	35.2	8.8	25.0	43.1	64.5	40.5	11.8	310
Buddhist	37.1	12.3	28.9	52.3	55.2	46.4	5.4	766
Others	33.7	11.3	28.7	41.8	57.6	41.8	13.4	1,402
Husband's occupation:								
Professional & clerical	46.1	16.3	32.4	50.4	69.8	64.6	15.4	486
Sales	39.4	19.0	29.3	52.0	65.9	41.0	14.3	543
Skilled	27.4	6.1	30.2	39.7	52.9	27.8	4.3	318
Unskilled & others	28.3	12.2	19.4	30.6	46.8	41.3	4.5	318
Farm	32.3	6.3	27.5	44.3	52.5	41.5	7.9	666
Unemployed	23.6	10.0	12.5	41.7	45.5	22.2	12.8	148
Residential background:								
Urban	30.1	13.4	22.6	42.7	46.2	46.9	8.3	468
Small town	35.2	10.3	29.5	45.1	60.6	40.9	9.9	1,718
Rural	40.8	13.3	35.9	48.3	54.9	50.8	10.4	294
Newspaper reading:								
Daily	44.8	19.6	30.7	58.5	73.0	60.0	12.9	397
Occasionally	35.0	9.1	23.3	45.5	60.3	45.5	12.0	334
Never	32.6	9.8	28.7	41.9	53.7	40.4	9.2	1,747
Preference of sons:								
Indicated	33.0	11.0	24.3	40.8	56.3	42.8	7.8	1,169
Not indicated	36.5	11.5	31.5	48.7	58.9	44.1	11.5	1,311

* Aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.

— The base of percentage less than 10.

Table A-13. Percent of Women* Never Used Any Family Planning Methods for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women

Characteristics	All Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	No. of Women
All Women	41.3	76.2	46.6	32.1	19.0	29.7	58.8	2,479
Education:								
7 years or more	41.8	68.7	46.5	29.9	18.3	14.6	50.0	718
6-4 years	39.1	81.8	47.3	30.8	14.9	31.1	59.2	1,251
3 years or less	40.9	—	47.4	30.2	29.4	32.3	59.5	276
Illiterate	52.3	—	—	60.7	31.4	32.3	71.6	235
Religion:								
Christian	42.9	79.4	51.3	31.0	17.7	38.1	58.8	310
Buddhist	39.4	76.9	50.9	29.4	18.8	27.9	61.2	766
Others	42.1	75.1	44.0	33.8	19.5	29.1	57.0	1,402
Husband's occupation:								
Professional & clerical	34.4	65.1	46.0	29.9	14.6	23.1	42.3	486
Sales	37.6	68.3	47.4	29.6	13.6	28.2	48.2	543
Skilled	47.5	82.9	41.9	29.3	19.6	27.8	65.2	318
Unskilled & others	45.6	77.6	44.8	43.1	24.2	41.3	54.5	318
Farm	42.5	82.5	50.0	32.2	20.1	28.5	64.0	666
Unemployed	50.0	70.0	62.5	29.2	36.4	37.0	64.1	148
Residential background:								
Urban	47.9	70.7	51.9	38.8	29.2	32.7	61.1	468
Small town	40.7	78.0	46.1	30.6	17.7	29.0	57.7	1,718
Rural	34.4	73.3	33.3	29.3	15.5	30.2	62.5	294
Newspaper reading:								
Daily	34.8	68.6	46.5	19.5	12.2	20.0	51.6	397
Occasionally	40.4	63.6	55.8	39.0	15.5	22.7	40.0	334
Never	43.0	80.0	44.2	33.6	21.2	32.4	61.8	1,747
Preference of sons:								
Indicated	43.7	78.8	51.1	34.5	20.3	29.9	66.0	1,169
Not indicated	39.7	73.6	43.0	30.0	17.8	29.4	52.7	1,311

* Aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.

— The base of percentage less than 10.

Table A-14. Percentage of Women* Reported Sterile for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women

Characteristics	All Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	No. of Women
All Women	20.1	0.6	2.5	5.5	14.2	37.4	83.3	2,479
Education:								
7 years or more	7.1	1.4	2.0	5.4	17.2	19.5	78.6	718
6-4 years	18.5	0.0	3.0	5.5	13.4	40.8	80.5	1,251
3 years or less	38.0	—	5.3	4.7	10.3	43.5	86.1	276
Illiterate	47.2	—	—	7.1	20.0	32.3	85.3	235
Religion:								
Christian	21.9	5.9	2.5	8.6	19.4	42.9	85.3	310
Buddhist	26.1	0.0	0.9	5.2	13.3	39.3	88.4	766
Others	16.5	0.0	3.1	5.0	13.4	34.6	78.9	1,402
Husband's occupation:								
Professional & clerical	12.8	0.0	2.2	4.3	14.6	29.2	80.8	486
Sales	20.6	1.6	3.0	7.2	17.0	46.2	83.9	543
Skilled	13.8	1.2	3.5	6.9	15.7	44.4	87.0	318
Unskilled & others	14.5	0.0	0.0	8.3	11.3	30.4	86.4	318
Farm	26.7	0.0	3.8	3.5	12.2	30.8	82.0	666
Unemployed	37.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	70.4	84.6	148
Residential background:								
Urban	16.3	0.0	3.8	5.9	26.2	36.7	83.3	467
Small town	20.0	0.9	2.3	5.1	12.1	37.3	82.4	1,717
Rural	27.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	12.7	38.1	89.6	294
Newspaper reading:								
Daily	14.9	3.9	1.8	7.3	20.3	20.0	80.6	397
Occasionally	14.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	10.3	38.6	92.0	334
Never	22.4	0.0	3.4	5.7	13.5	40.0	83.1	1,747
Preference of sons:								
Indicated	19.8	0.0	0.4	5.5	13.1	36.9	85.1	1,169
Not indicated	20.4	1.1	4.2	5.5	15.3	37.9	81.8	1,311

* Aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.

— The base of percentage less than 10.

Table A-15. Percentage of Women* Who Approve Induced Abortions for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women

Characteristics	All Women N = (2479)	15-24 (319)	25-29 (521)	30-34 (511)	35-39 (458)	40-44 (364)	45-49 (306)	No. of Women
All Women	16.8	13.8	10.7	14.6	16.4	23.9	23.2	2,479
Education:								
7 years or more	9.7	8.2	6.6	16.2	6.5	12.2	21.4	718
6-4 years	17.5	18.8	13.9	21.1	18.3	23.0	24.6	1,250
3 years or less	27.3	—	26.3	27.9	27.9	30.6	24.1	275
Illiterate	22.6	—	—	10.7	31.4	27.7	21.1	235
Religion:								
Christian	8.7	8.8	6.3	5.1	7.8	13.0	12.2	310
Buddhist	16.8	15.4	11.4	13.1	19.4	22.1	17.7	767
Others	18.6	14.1	11.6	16.8	20.3	27.5	30.3	1,401
Husband's occupation:								
Professional & clerical	11.9	2.3	5.0	12.0	18.8	21.5	15.4	486
Sales	13.3	8.1	8.3	14.4	13.6	19.2	19.6	542
Skilled	18.6	19.5	12.8	20.7	13.7	27.8	34.8	318
Unskilled & others	18.2	12.2	20.9	8.3	24.2	26.1	22.7	318
Farm	22.1	22.2	11.3	17.5	20.9	27.7	28.1	664
Unemployed	15.5	10.0	25.0	20.8	13.6	18.5	10.3	148
Residential background:								
Urban	16.5	12.2	9.0	16.5	18.5	20.4	44.4	468
Small town	16.0	13.6	10.0	15.1	15.5	24.2	20.3	1,717
Rural	22.5	26.7	23.1	8.8	31.0	25.4	20.8	293
Newspaper reading:								
Daily	11.6	3.9	10.5	14.6	10.8	17.8	12.9	397
Occasionally	12.3	13.6	4.7	9.1	22.4	20.5	8.0	334
Never	18.9	16.1	12.5	16.0	19.3	22.5	16.0	1,747
Preference of sons:								
Indicated	17.2	13.8	10.6	14.3	17.1	24.6	27.0	1,168
Not indicated	16.5	13.8	10.8	15.1	19.5	23.2	20.0	1,310

* Aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.

— The base of percentage less than 10

Table A-16. Percentage of Women* Ever Used Various Contraceptive Methods for Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Loop	Pills	Vasec- tomy	Tubal- ligation	Ota- Ring	Rhy- thm	Con- dom	Coitus inter.	Pessary	Jelly	Douche	No. of Women
All Women	26.3	37.9	2.1	1.2	0.9	13.1	21.2	14.8	0.6	1.8	2.6	2,479
Education:												
7 years or more	20.2	35.5	1.9	0.8	0.6	21.0	25.9	17.7	0.3	2.5	2.8	718
6-4 years	29.8	41.0	2.4	1.6	0.8	11.4	20.8	13.9	0.6	1.5	2.9	1,250
3 years or less	30.8	37.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	8.7	19.2	14.9	1.1	1.8	2.2	275
Illiterate	20.4	31.5	2.6	0.0	3.0	3.0	11.5	10.6	0.9	0.9	1.3	235
Husband's occupation:												
Professional & clerical	26.1	38.7	1.9	1.4	1.0	24.1	31.7	21.6	0.4	3.1	3.3	486
Sales	24.9	43.6	3.1	1.5	0.9	12.9	21.4	14.4	0.6	2.0	2.6	543
Skilled	21.1	37.1	1.9	0.9	0.6	12.9	20.8	14.2	0.9	1.6	2.8	318
Unskilled & others	24.2	37.1	1.6	0.9	0.6	8.8	15.7	12.6	0.0	0.9	1.6	318
Farm	32.4	35.4	1.7	1.1	1.4	8.9	17.6	12.8	0.8	1.1	2.7	664
Unemployed	19.6	28.4	3.4	0.7	0.0	6.1	15.5	9.5	0.7	2.0	2.0	148
Residential background:												
Urban	19.7	1.9	2.8	1.1	0.4	15.2	21.2	11.5	0.6	1.7	4.3	468
Small town	26.5	2.0	2.0	1.2	0.8	12.4	21.4	15.7	0.5	1.6	2.6	1,718
Rural	25.2	3.4	2.0	1.0	2.4	13.6	20.4	14.6	1.0	2.7	0.3	293

* Aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.

Table A-17. Percent of Women* with Practical Knowledge but Haven't Used Various Contraceptive Methods for Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Loop	Pills	Vasec- tomy	Tubal- ligation	Ota Ring	Rhy- thm	Con- dom	Coitus inter.	Pessary	Jelly	Douche	No. of Women
All Women	33.4	31.0	86.1	26.0	26.3	27.1	36.1	28.1	7.3	8.9	18.1	2,479
Education:												
7 years or more	40.3	37.3	90.9	78.7	26.9	39.6	40.1	36.2	14.6	15.2	24.4	718
6-4 years	31.6	29.7	85.5	64.0	26.9	25.6	36.1	26.7	5.4	7.1	16.9	1,251
3 years or less	30.4	26.8	85.1	55.4	25.4	15.2	31.2	22.1	1.8	4.3	13.0	276
Illiterate	26.0	23.8	74.9	53.2	23.0	10.6	28.9	17.9	1.3	4.3	10.6	235
Husband's occupation:												
Professional & clerical	38.9	35.6	92.2	78.8	33.5	36.2	37.4	38.5	13.2	17.7	23.0	486
Sales	32.0	28.2	88.4	70.7	26.0	28.5	37.9	28.4	8.1	8.3	20.1	543
Skilled	36.8	33.6	83.6	68.2	22.6	29.9	37.7	28.6	5.7	6.0	17.0	318
Unskilled & others	32.4	30.2	85.5	64.5	22.0	23.0	36.2	22.0	4.7	4.4	12.6	318
Farm	29.6	28.7	82.0	55.1	26.0	20.9	33.6	24.6	5.1	6.8	16.7	666
Unemployed	33.1	33.1	81.8	58.8	23.0	22.3	31.8	20.9	3.4	7.4	14.9	148
Residential background:												
Urban	37.8	36.1	85.7	72.4	25.4	33.3	39.5	35.5	9.8	11.5	18.2	468
Small town	32.5	29.7	86.8	65.5	26.9	26.0	35.0	25.4	6.8	8.4	18.3	1,718
Rural	32.0	30.3	82.0	60.9	24.1	23.5	36.7	32.0	6.1	7.5	16.7	294

* Women aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.

Table A-18. Percent of Women* Who Never Heard of Various Contraceptive Methods for Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Loop	Pills	Vase-ctomy	Tubal-ligation	Ora Ring	Rhythm	Con-dom	Coitus inter.	Presary	Jelly	Douche	No. of Women
All Women	3.8	2.1	9.8	31.3	40.8	32.2	14.6	39.4	82.3	77.2	61.1	2,479
Education:												
7 years or more	1.5	1.0	5.3	19.2	44.2	10.7	7.1	25.9	67.7	63.9	50.8	718
6-4 years	3.8	1.5	9.7	33.1	41.1	34.8	14.9	42.4	86.5	81.1	63.1	1,251
3 years or less	4.3	4.0	12.3	42.4	36.2	53.6	18.5	48.6	90.9	85.1	68.8	276
Illiterate	10.6	6.8	20.9	45.5	34.5	58.7	31.1	53.6	93.6	87.7	72.3	235
Husband's occupation:												
Professional & clerical	1.0	0.8	3.9	18.1	36.2	12.6	6.2	19.3	69.5	62.1	51.6	486
Sales	2.9	0.7	6.8	26.7	38.3	28.4	9.8	37.2	80.7	78.1	59.5	543
Skilled	5.0	2.2	12.9	30.8	51.6	29.2	15.7	44.0	86.5	81.8	63.8	318
Unskilled & others	6.3	3.1	10.4	33.0	43.1	39.3	16.7	45.3	87.1	83.3	68.2	318
Farm	5.0	3.5	13.8	42.0	39.3	45.3	20.9	47.9	87.4	81.7	62.8	666
Unemployed	3.4	3.4	13.5	40.5	43.9	41.9	24.3	52.7	86.5	80.4	68.9	148
Residential background:												
Urban	3.0	1.9	8.8	24.4	43.4	23.5	12.8	35.5	76.7	71.8	57.5	468
Small town	3.9	2.0	9.5	32.3	39.8	33.3	14.7	40.2	83.0	78.1	61.1	1,718
Rural	4.8	3.4	12.6	36.4	42.9	39.5	16.7	41.2	86.4	81.0	66.7	294

* Women aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.

Table A-19. Percent of Women* Ever Used Loop for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women

Characteristics	All Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	No. of Women
All Women	26.3	4.1	15.5	30.5	45.6	36.8	19.0	2,479
Education:								
7 years or more	20.2	4.1	15.2	25.1	40.9	41.5	21.4	718
6-4 years	29.8	4.2	15.2	35.2	52.3	34.7	24.6	1,251
3 years or less	30.8	—	15.8	32.6	38.2	41.9	20.3	276
Illiterate	20.4	—	—	14.3	22.9	35.4	10.5	235
Husband's occupation:								
Professional & clerical	26.1	4.7	14.4	27.4	42.7	41.5	19.2	486
Sales	24.9	9.5	14.3	29.4	47.7	21.8	25.0	543
Skilled	21.1	2.4	12.8	29.3	45.1	55.6	17.4	318
Unskilled & others	24.2	2.0	16.4	27.8	41.9	28.3	27.3	318
Farm	32.4	1.6	22.5	38.3	49.6	46.9	16.5	666
Unemployed	19.6	5.0	12.5	25.0	36.4	22.2	15.4	148
Residential background:								
Urban	19.7	3.7	11.3	23.3	36.9	38.8	19.4	468
Small town	26.5	4.5	15.8	30.9	47.2	35.7	18.0	1,718
Rural	35.4	—	28.2	41.4	46.5	39.7	22.9	294

* Women aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.

— The base of percentage less than 10

Table A-20. Percent of Women* Ever Used Oral Pills for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women

Characteristics	All Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	No. of Women
All Women	37.9	15.4	33.4	46.0	57.2	42.0	21.6	2,479
Education:								
7 years or more	35.5	18.4	32.0	43.1	51.6	53.7	28.6	718
6-4 years	40.6	13.3	33.8	50.5	61.8	38.3	26.3	1,251
3 years or less	37.0	—	36.8	48.8	51.5	38.7	19.0	276
Illiterate	31.5	—	—	14.3	48.6	49.2	16.8	235
Husband's occupation:								
Professional & clerical	38.7	16.3	31.7	37.6	57.3	46.2	30.8	486
Sales	43.6	20.6	36.8	51.2	67.0	46.2	28.6	543
Skilled	37.1	9.8	34.9	60.3	66.7	44.4	13.0	318
Unskilled & others	37.1	20.4	29.9	41.7	56.5	37.0	27.3	318
Farm	35.4	12.7	32.5	43.5	51.8	41.5	18.7	666
Unemployed	28.4	15.0	31.3	50.0	31.8	29.6	17.9	148
Residential background:								
Urban	32.1	17.1	30.1	38.8	49.2	34.7	19.4	468
Small town	38.9	14.3	33.5	47.7	58.7	44.0	23.9	1,718
Rural	40.8	20.0	43.6	48.3	57.7	39.7	12.5	294

* Aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.
 — The base of percentage less than 10.

Table A-21. Average Number of Children Wanted at the Time of First Marriage for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women*

Characteristics	All Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
All Women	3.20	2.67	2.87	3.20	3.59	3.95	4.06
Education:							
7 years or more	2.84	2.50	2.72	2.96	3.26	3.85	3.67
6-4 years	3.32	2.84	2.99	3.32	3.61	3.91	4.16
3 years or less	3.86	—	3.09	3.45	4.16	4.11	4.00
Illiterate	3.88	—	—	3.67	3.73	4.05	4.05
Religion:							
Christian	3.00	2.45	2.85	2.86	3.45	3.80	3.55
Buddhist	3.42	2.86	2.96	3.27	3.57	3.95	4.38
Others	3.13	2.65	2.82	3.22	3.65	3.99	3.86
Husband's occupation:							
Professional & clerical	2.99	2.40	2.71	3.04	3.23	4.07	3.79
Sales	3.01	2.70	2.84	3.13	3.41	2.64	3.94
Skilled	3.03	2.62	2.77	3.20	4.04	3.89	3.50
Unskilled & others	3.34	2.82	3.16	3.24	3.97	3.91	4.40
Farm	3.50	2.76	3.09	3.38	3.65	4.06	4.23
Unemployed	3.29	2.78	2.75	3.35	4.00	3.27	4.08
Residential Background:							
Urban	2.91	2.49	2.61	3.06	3.03	4.00	4.29
Small town	3.28	2.74	2.96	3.20	3.76	3.96	4.04
Rural	3.32	2.75	2.81	3.41	3.40	3.83	3.91
Newspaper reading:							
Daily	2.91	2.39	2.82	2.79	3.18	3.45	4.07
Occasionally	3.13	2.57	2.77	3.23	3.58	4.09	3.73
Never	3.31	2.77	2.90	3.30	3.71	4.03	4.11
Preference of sons:							
Indicated	3.28	2.73	2.94	3.27	3.60	3.95	4.18
Not indicated	3.14	2.62	2.79	3.14	3.58	3.96	3.96

* Women aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.

— The base of percentage less than 10.

Table A-22. Average Number of Sons Wanted at the Time of First Marriage for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women*

Characteristics	All Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
All Women	1.97	1.67	1.78	1.96	2.12	2.32	2.55
Education:							
7 years or more	1.76	1.57	1.70	1.84	1.89	2.20	2.33
6-4 years	2.03	1.75	1.86	2.01	2.15	2.31	2.63
3 years or less	2.31	—	1.89	2.09	2.42	2.43	2.45
Illiterate	2.39	—	—	2.08	2.18	2.56	2.61
Religion:							
Christian	1.89	1.71	1.76	1.80	2.06	2.29	2.18
Buddhist	2.10	1.75	1.82	2.04	2.13	2.34	2.80
Others	1.91	1.64	1.76	1.94	2.13	2.36	2.38
Husband's occupation:							
Professional & clerical	1.83	1.53	1.68	1.88	1.90	2.31	2.43
Sales	1.93	1.70	1.78	1.97	2.07	2.14	2.38
Skilled	1.89	1.63	1.82	1.93	2.32	2.11	2.33
Unskilled & others	1.97	1.65	1.85	1.94	2.33	2.27	2.60
Farm	2.15	1.77	1.91	2.01	2.13	2.52	2.68
Unemployed	2.10	1.75	1.64	2.11	2.33	2.50	2.54
Residential background:							
Urban	1.80	1.63	1.66	1.85	1.78	2.16	2.71
Small town	2.01	1.67	1.82	1.97	2.22	2.39	2.55
Rural	2.03	1.82	1.79	2.05	2.02	2.33	2.36
Newspaper reading:							
Daily	1.82	1.52	1.79	1.78	1.92	1.95	2.53
Occasionally	1.90	1.56	1.67	1.97	2.11	2.32	2.55
Never	2.13	1.73	1.80	2.00	2.18	3.43	2.56
Preference of sons:							
Indicated	2.01	1.73	1.82	1.99	2.12	2.36	2.61
Not indicated	1.93	1.62	1.74	1.93	2.11	2.32	2.50

* Women aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.

— The base of percentage less than 10.

Table A-23. Average Number of Children Wanted at the Time of Survey for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women*

Characteristics	All Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
All Women	2.96	2.59	2.62	2.92	3.07	3.28	3.46
Education:							
7 years or more	2.60	2.39	2.47	2.69	2.79	3.17	2.86
6-4 years	3.02	2.76	2.76	2.96	3.11	3.25	3.49
3 years or less	3.26	—	2.50	3.28	3.32	3.23	3.53
Illiterate	3.13	—	—	3.38	3.18	2.50	3.45
Religion:							
Christian	2.80	2.29	2.50	2.57	3.08	3.39	3.26
Buddhist	3.09	2.65	2.63	3.01	3.08	3.30	3.60
Others	2.92	2.60	2.65	2.93	3.08	3.23	3.38
Husband's occupation:							
Professional & clerical	2.71	2.30	2.54	2.74	2.76	3.08	3.00
Sales	2.94	2.61	2.61	2.90	3.09	3.37	3.37
Skilled	2.76	2.51	2.47	2.71	3.29	3.22	3.38
Unskilled & others	3.08	2.73	2.76	3.15	3.21	3.40	3.63
Farm	3.44	2.71	2.94	3.07	3.16	3.31	3.52
Unemployed	3.06	2.58	2.06	2.96	3.14	3.19	3.65
Residential background:							
Urban	2.71	2.41	2.42	2.82	2.80	3.23	3.39
Small town	3.01	2.64	2.72	2.93	3.17	3.29	3.44
Rural	3.04	2.53	2.46	3.00	2.93	3.25	3.61
Newspaper reading:							
Daily	2.69	2.30	2.53	2.60	2.84	3.11	3.20
Occasionally	2.94	2.44	2.56	1.88	3.28	3.57	3.44
Never	3.02	2.67	2.67	3.00	3.10	3.26	3.49
Preference of sons:							
Indicated	3.05	2.64	2.73	2.99	3.16	3.31	3.62
Not indicated	2.88	2.54	2.53	2.86	3.00	3.24	3.32

* Women aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.

— The base of percentage less than 10.

Table A-24. Average Number of Sons Wanted at the Time of Survey for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women*

Characteristics	All Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
All Women	1.82	1.61	1.61	1.79	1.87	1.99	2.12
Education:							
7 years or more	1.59	1.48	1.52	1.64	1.64	1.93	1.71
6-4 years	1.84	1.68	1.69	1.82	1.89	1.95	2.12
3 years or less	2.01	—	1.50	2.02	2.08	1.99	2.14
Illiterate	2.11	—	—	2.08	1.91	2.17	2.16
Religion:							
Christian	1.73	1.54	1.48	1.62	1.86	2.08	1.94
Buddhist	1.89	1.67	1.63	1.84	1.87	1.98	2.23
Others	1.79	1.59	1.63	1.80	1.87	1.98	2.06
Husband's occupation:							
Professional & clerical	1.63	1.43	1.55	1.63	1.66	1.83	1.77
Sales	1.81	1.64	1.59	1.78	1.91	2.03	2.06
Skilled	1.73	1.56	1.56	1.74	2.02	1.94	2.05
Unskilled & others	1.86	1.58	1.63	1.91	1.95	2.11	2.21
Farm	1.95	1.72	1.81	1.91	1.88	2.05	2.15
Unemployed	1.92	1.65	1.32	1.86	1.95	1.88	2.32
Residential background:							
Urban	1.68	1.55	1.49	1.69	1.72	2.04	2.06
Small town	1.84	1.61	1.66	1.81	1.91	2.00	2.12
Rural	1.84	1.60	1.50	1.84	1.79	1.93	2.15
Newspaper reading:							
Daily	1.64	1.44	1.56	1.54	1.74	1.88	1.90
Occasionally	1.77	1.48	1.56	1.76	1.91	2.07	2.04
Never	1.86	1.66	1.63	1.86	1.89	2.00	2.15
Preference of sons:							
Indicated	1.88	1.65	1.69	1.82	1.93	2.02	2.22
Not indicated	1.76	1.56	1.53	1.77	1.81	1.96	2.03

* Women aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.
 — No. of women less than 10.

Table A-25. Ideal Number of Children for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women*

Characteristics	All Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
All Women	2.88	2.69	2.62	2.88	2.89	3.08	3.26
Education:							
7 years or more	2.55	2.46	2.44	2.68	2.57	2.90	2.71
6-4 years	2.92	2.87	2.77	2.89	2.88	3.08	3.22
3 years or less	3.22	—	2.79	3.19	3.25	3.13	3.45
Illiterate	3.24	—	—	3.46	3.17	3.16	3.23
Religion:							
Christian	2.67	2.32	2.59	2.58	2.75	2.81	3.06
Buddhist	2.98	2.72	2.59	2.95	2.94	3.13	3.38
Others	2.86	2.72	2.63	2.89	2.90	3.11	3.19
Husband's occupation:							
Professional & clerical	2.62	2.53	2.47	2.69	2.57	2.83	2.92
Sales	2.81	2.57	2.53	2.84	2.94	3.09	3.08
Skilled	2.80	2.62	2.72	2.71	3.04	3.11	3.24
Unskilled & others	3.03	2.83	2.76	3.09	3.11	3.23	3.50
Farm	3.06	2.75	2.85	3.05	2.96	3.16	3.35
Unemployed	2.92	2.90	2.31	2.88	2.81	3.00	3.26
Residential background:							
Urban	2.68	2.62	2.40	2.70	2.63	3.00	3.41
Small Town	2.92	2.71	2.69	2.89	2.96	3.13	3.26
Rural	2.92	2.50	2.69	3.09	2.81	2.95	3.15
Newspaper reading:							
Daily	2.51	2.27	2.46	2.41	2.53	2.73	2.90
Occasionally	2.82	2.72	2.49	2.75	2.97	3.27	3.21
Never	2.97	2.76	2.71	3.01	2.97	3.11	3.31
Preference of sons:							
Indicated	2.93	2.77	2.72	2.88	2.91	3.10	3.33
Not indicated	2.83	2.61	2.53	2.88	2.88	3.05	3.20

* Women aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.

— No. of women less than 10.

Table A-26. Ideal Number of Sons for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women*

Characteristics	All Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
All Women	1.77	1.68	1.61	1.77	1.75	1.90	2.01
Education:							
7 years or more	1.57	1.57	1.48	1.63	1.56	1.80	1.64
6-4 years	1.80	1.76	1.73	1.79	1.75	1.87	2.00
3 years or less	1.98	—	1.67	1.93	1.98	2.00	2.11
Illiterate	2.00	—	—	2.08	1.91	1.96	2.01
Religion:							
Christian	1.63	1.48	1.57	1.51	1.66	1.79	1.84
Buddhist	1.85	1.64	1.61	1.82	1.80	1.93	2.12
Others	1.76	1.72	1.62	1.79	1.75	1.90	1.95
Husband's occupation:							
Professional & clerical	1.60	1.63	1.51	1.64	1.54	1.70	1.81
Sales	1.74	1.59	1.57	1.76	1.82	1.90	1.88
Skilled	1.72	1.67	1.60	1.72	1.79	2.00	2.00
Unskilled & others	1.86	1.72	1.69	1.90	1.90	2.05	2.09
Farm	1.89	1.71	1.83	1.84	1.80	1.97	2.07
Unemployed	1.80	1.88	1.43	1.76	1.67	1.75	2.10
Residential background:							
Urban	1.68	1.75	1.49	1.66	1.63	1.83	2.09
Small town	1.79	1.66	1.65	1.77	1.78	1.93	2.01
Rural	1.81	1.50	1.66	1.91	1.74	1.86	1.96
Newspaper reading:							
Daily	1.53	1.41	1.50	1.47	1.48	1.72	1.83
Occasionally	1.72	1.73	1.55	1.67	1.79	1.91	1.96
Never	1.83	1.73	1.66	1.84	1.81	1.93	2.04
Preference of sons:							
Indicated	1.81	1.75	1.67	1.78	1.76	1.92	2.05
Not indicated	1.74	1.63	1.56	1.76	1.75	1.88	1.98

* Women aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.
 — No. of women less than 10.

Table A-27. Percentage of Women* Expressed "Sons are more important than daughters" for Selected Characteristics by Age of Women

Characteristics	All Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
All Women.	47.2	45.8	45.1	46.6	48.5	51.4	46.1
Education:							
7 years or more	41.0	42.2	42.2	41.3	38.7	38.6	21.4
6-4 years	49.8	48.5	50.2	46.2	51.5	53.6	43.8
3 years or less	50.5	—	26.3	72.1	47.1	48.4	49.4
Illiterate	47.7	—	—	39.3	54.3	53.8	45.3
Religion:							
Christian	40.6	32.4	43.8	41.4	46.8	38.1	32.4
Buddhist	52.3	44.6	44.7	47.1	53.9	57.1	46.9
Others	47.1	47.7	45.6	47.5	45.0	50.0	48.6
Husband's occupation:							
Professional & clerical	45.1	48.8	46.8	41.9	50.0	41.5	34.6
Sales	48.7	54.0	42.9	53.6	46.6	51.3	44.6
Skilled	45.9	47.6	47.7	44.8	49.0	44.4	30.4
Unskilled & others	43.7	38.8	47.8	37.5	45.2	58.7	36.4
Farm	50.4	38.1	41.0	50.8	50.4	54.6	54.7
Unemployed	43.2	35.0	37.5	45.8	45.5	51.1	41.0
Residential Background:							
Urban	44.7	50.0	42.1	46.6	41.5	40.8	47.2
Small town	47.3	43.2	47.3	45.4	49.1	52.0	46.4
Rural	52.9	53.3	35.9	54.4	52.1	57.1	43.8
Newspaper Reading:							
Daily	40.3	37.3	39.5	35.4	44.6	40.4	51.6
Occasionally	46.4	40.9	47.7	50.6	46.6	47.7	36.0
Never	48.8	48.2	46.4	48.4	43.7	53.8	46.4

* Women aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.

— The base of percentage less than 10.

Table A-28. Percentage of Women* Who Wanted Additional Children by the Number of Living Children for Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Number of Living Children					
	All Women	0	1	2	3	4 or More
Education:						
7 years or more	51.1	91.5	89.6	48.2	21.9	13.3
6-4 years	34.2	83.6	90.0	60.8	29.8	13.5
3 years or less	21.0	—	61.5	45.8	30.2	17.7
Illiterate	14.5	—	—	27.3	21.9	16.1
Religion:						
Christian	39.4	72.0	94.1	53.6	26.2	14.8
Buddhist	28.0	87.9	83.8	43.8	24.2	17.6
Others	39.2	89.5	88.5	58.2	28.6	13.2
Husband's occupation:						
Professional & clerical	35.6	95.8	86.7	45.8	22.2	14.9
Sales	36.1	76.9	89.4	51.5	28.2	11.4
Skilled	49.4	97.1	89.2	69.5	23.0	16.6
Unskilled & others	41.5	85.0	89.8	56.9	42.6	17.4
Farm	27.8	75.0	86.4	61.5	26.5	15.8
Unemployed	27.0	83.3	89.5	29.6	10.5	9.6
Residential background:						
Urban	46.6	83.3	90.2	46.0	25.9	13.5
Small town	35.2	88.8	88.2	58.2	28.5	15.0
Rural	21.8	71.4	81.0	47.2	16.7	15.5
Newspaper reading:						
Daily	37.8	83.9	88.2	36.9	22.6	12.2
Occasionally	41.9	88.2	89.5	64.6	28.6	20.2
Never	34.1	86.7	88.1	56.7	27.7	14.2
Preference of sons:						
Indicated	38.1	90.9	87.0	59.2	31.1	19.2
Not indicated	33.7	81.6	89.6	49.8	23.6	10.5

* Women aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey
 — The base of percentage less than 10.

Table A-29. Percentage of Women* Whose First Marriage was Completely Arranged by Their Parents for Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	All Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
All Women		25.8	36.1	57.2	77.2	87.1	92.5
Education:							
7 years or more	30.9	12.2	21.1	37.1	55.9	61.0	78.6
6-4 years	67.8	35.2	48.9	65.8	79.8	89.3	93.2
3 years or less	85.5	—	73.7	69.8	85.3	90.3	93.7
Illiterate	88.1	—	—	67.9	94.3	92.3	92.6
Husband's Employment Status:							
Employed	60.4	26.6	35.8	57.2	76.4	86.1	93.2
Unemployed	69.6	25.0	43.8	50.0	86.4	96.3	87.2
Place of Birth:							
Urban	41.5	20.7	25.3	37.0	60.3	68.6	85.7
Small town	54.7	13.8	29.9	42.7	73.8	85.5	96.4
Rural	66.1	30.5	39.9	64.4	80.2	89.4	92.1
Husband's Male Sibling:							
Only son	65.5	28.6	41.8	56.0	74.0	93.3	94.7
First son	60.1	28.6	34.0	53.3	74.6	88.7	92.5
Other than first son	60.4	22.8	36.3	60.4	80.1	82.8	91.5

* Women aged 15-49 with spouse present at the time of the survey.

— The base of percentage less than 10.

〈國文要約〉

利川再調查要約報告

李	海	英
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서울대학교 社會科學大學 부설 「人口 및 發展問題研究所」에서는 1965年(當時 文理科大學 부설 人口研究所) 京畿道 利川邑을 조사지역으로 선정하여 差別出産率의 실태와 家族計劃의 知識, 態度 및 實踐에 관한 調查를 실시한 바 있었다. 이 조사의 결과는 마침 家族計劃事業이 우리나라의 國家施策으로 채택되었던 1960年代 初의 우리사회의 出産率 및 家族計劃의 실태에 관한 귀중한 研究資料가 되고 있지만 그 조사가 실시된 지 이미 10年이라는 時間이 경과하였다.

「人口 및 發展問題研究所」는 其間에 이러한 우리나라의 社會·經濟의 發展에 따른 人口學的 變動의 실태를 연구하고 兩期間사이의 比較研究의 필요를 느껴 1974年 利川邑의 再調查를 실시하기로 했다. 再調查의 주요목적을 要約하면 대략 다음과 같다.

- (1) 1965~74年 사이의 出産率의 水準과 類型의 비교,
- (2) 社會經濟的 구조 및 價值體系와 人口學的 行爲와의 相互關聯性의 연구,
- (3) 家族計劃事業을 효과적으로 수행해 나가는 데 수반되어 나타나는 問題點의 파악과 그 解決方案의 모색,
- (4) 出産率을 비롯한 嬰兒死亡率, 落胎率 및 家族計劃의 效果 등과 같은 人口學的 各種指數 들을 推定하는 데 우리나라에서 일반적으로 채택되고 있는 假定 들을 檢證하는 데 필요한 資料의 수집.

이러한 목적을 달성하기 위해 1974年 1月 30日부터 2月末에 걸쳐, 利川邑에 거주하는 15歲~59歲의 총여자 가운데, 기혼부인 3,295名을 대상으로 미리 마련된 질문 지에 의한 현지 면접조사를 실시한 바, 總既婚婦人의 97%인 3,194名으로부터 응답 을 들을 수 있었다. 이 全數調查와는 달리, 따로 414家口의 夫婦와 67家口의 主婦 를 標本抽出해서, 同年 8月에 前者에 대해서는 家族關係를, 後者에 대해서는 別途 의 深層面接(indepth interview)을 補充으로 실시한 바 있다.

調查結果의 중요한 項目 몇가지를 摘記하면 아래와 같다. 第1次 조사결과와 비교해 볼 때, 全年齡集團에 걸쳐 出産傾向에 많은 변화가 있었다는 것을 認定할 수

있다. 즉 25~44歳の 年齡集團에 있어서 과거 10年 사이에 平均出産兒數(average number of children ever born)는 20%를 약간 넘게 減少하고 있다. 調査對象의 전체 기혼부인중 現在 家族計劃을 實踐하는 比率은 30~35歳の 年齡集團을 제외한 모든 연령집단에 있어서 2倍 이상으로 伸張되고 있으며 人工流産率은 全 年齡集團에 걸쳐 3倍로 伸張되고 있다. 家族計劃을 實踐하는 婦人들이 채택하고 있는 避妊方法에도 많은 變化가 나타나고 있으며, 일반적으로 단순한 方法에서 보다 複雜하고 洗練된 方法을 채택하고 있는 것이 뚜렷하다. 이와 同時에 家族計劃의 實踐은 이제 應答者들의 社會經濟的 背景의 차이와는 크게 관계없이 모든 부인들에게 滲透되고 있다는 것도 認知할 수 있다.

出産率의 低下와 가족계획 실천의 확대와 침투는 또한 理想子女數의 감소와 關聯을 가지고 있다. 아울러 이러한 變化를 일으키고 있는 배경에는 敎育이라는 要因이 가장 크게 作用하고 있다는 것도 認知할 수 있었다.

婚姻 및 家族形態도 과거 10年間 많은 變化를 보여주고 있으며, 엄격한 仲媒婚은 變形된 중매혼 내지는 戀愛婚으로 바뀌었으며, 傳統的인 父子同居의 家族形態(stem family) 대신 이른바 核家族이 支配的인 形態로 되었다.

마지막으로 1次와 2次的 調査결과를 비교해 볼 때, 社會經濟的 背景에 따르는 응답자들의 出産行爲에는 비교적 큰 차이를 발견할 수 없는 反面, 그 差別出産率의 幅은 상당히 좁아지고 있는 것을 認知할 수 있다. 이러한 事實은 바꾸어 말해 이제 家族計劃에 관한 知識과 實踐方法이 모든 社會階層에 다같이 침투하고 있다는 것을 뜻하는 것이라고 解釋할 수 있다.