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ABSTRACT

Data relating to population and family planning in eight foreign countries are presented in these situation reports. Countries included are Bulgaria, Greece, Finland, Hungary, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia. Information is provided in the following areas where appropriate and if it is available: (1) statistics on population, birth and death rates, G.N.P., for 1950, 1960, and latest date available; (2) general background of social welfare, education, health, medical care, and insurance; (3) the planned parenthood situation; (4) planned parenthood association and its history; (5) government attitude toward planned parenthood and family welfare; (6) legislation for family planning and contraception; (7) facts and figures on birth control; (8) planned parenthood training; (9) responsible parenthood and sex education; (10) International Planned Parenthood Federation Aid; and (11) other related organizations. (BL)



Situation Report

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Country BULGARIA

Date NOVEMBER, 1970.

International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18/20 Lower Regent Street, London S.W.1

01. 839--2911/6

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STATISTICS	1950	1960	LATEST AVAILABLE FIGURES
AREA			110,912 sq.kms.
TOTAL POPULATION	7,251,000	7,867,000	8,436,000 (1969 est.)
POPULATION GROWTH RATE			0.7% (1963-68)
BIRTH RATE	21.7	17.8	16.9 per 1,000 (1968)
DEATH RATE	10.2	8.1	8.6 per 1,000 (1968)
INFANT MORTALITY RATE			28.3 per 1,000 (1968)
WOMEN IN FERTILE AGE GROUP (15-44 YRS.)			1,893,618 (1965)
POPULATION UNDER 15			24%
GNP PER CAPITA			US\$770 (1968)
GNP PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE			6.7% (1961-68)
POPULATION PER DOCTOR		620 (1963)	590 (1966)
POPULATION PER HOSPITAL BED			140 (1966)

GENERAL BACKGROUND

The social welfare system includes health insurance, child and maternity allowances and paid maternity leave. Medical treatment is free of charge for all. Education is free and compulsory for ages 7 to 15.

SF 011 381

PLANNED PARENTHOOD SITUATION

There is no planned parenthood association in Bulgaria, but advice is obtainable at hospitals and outpatient clinics.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

The government is favourable to the principle of contraception and in January 1969 the Ministry of Public Health published an order under-lining the importance of contraception in combating abortion. It is thought that it will take a few years for contraception to supplant abortion and become established within the public health framework.

LEGISLATION

A liberal abortion law was enacted in 1956. However, alarm at the falling birth rate led to the enactment of a law on population in January, 1968, increasing family allowances and limiting the possibilities of obtaining abortions. The birth rate has since increased and the annual number of abortions (about 100,000 annually, 75 per cent of live births) has decreased.

TRAINING

Family planning courses for physicians are sponsored by the Research Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Sofia. A number of physicians have taken part in the IPPF Europe and Near East Regional training scheme.



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Country GREECE

Date NOVEMBER, 1970.

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01. 839 2911:6

STATISTICS	1950	1960	LATEST AVAILABLE FIGURES
AREA			131,944 sq.kms.
TOTAL POPULATION	7,554,000	8,327,000	8,835,000 (1969 est.)
POPULATION GROWTH RATE			0.7% (1963-68)
BIRTH RATE	19.5	18.9	18.2 per 1000 (1968)
DEATH RATE	7.2	7.3	8.3 per 1000 (1968)
INFANT MORTALITY RATE			34.4 per 1000 (1968)
WOMEN IN FERTILE AGE GROUP (15-44 YRS.)			2,011,590 (1967)
POPULATION UNDER 15			25%
GNP PER CAPITA			US\$740 (1968)
GNP PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE			5.9% (1961-68)
POPULATION PER DOCTOR		710 (1963)	700 (1966)
POPULATION PER HOSPITAL BED			170 (1966)

GENERAL BACKGROUND

Education is free and compulsory for ages 6 to 15. There is a state social insurance scheme for wage earners.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD SITUATION

There is no planned parenthood association in Greece, but advice is available at the two University Hospitals in Athens.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

There is anxiety at the high rate of abortion.

LEGISLATION

There is no law against contraception. Abortion is illegal except on medical indications.

FACTS AND FIGURES

A survey on the 'Epidemiology of induced abortions' was conducted, 1966/67, by the University Centre of Demographic Research* Skilled (but illegal) abortion is widely practised by physicians and individuals, at least 60,000 per annum.

All pharmaceutical products have to be approved by the government - "Supreme Health Committee". Condoms are widely available. Spermicides and diaphragms are available on a limited scale. IUDs are rarely used, principally in private practice. Orals have been available since 1963, and are often sold without prescription. It is illegal to advertise them as contraceptives.

TRAINING

Medical and para medical personnel have participated in the IIPF Europe and Near East Regional training scheme.

* See 'Social Demography and Medical Responsibility-Proceedings of 6th Regional Conference IIPF Europe & Near East Regions, Budapest 15-17 September, 1969.



Situation Report

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Country

FINLAND

Date

NOVEMBER, 1970.

International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18/20 Lower Regent Street, London S.W.1

01. 839 2911:6

STATISTICS	1950	1960	LATEST AVAILABLE FIGURES
AREA			3,337,009 sq.kms.
TOTAL POPULATION		4,430,000	4,703,000 (1969 est.)
POPULATION GROWTH RATE			0.6% (1963-69)
BIRTH RATE	24.5	18.5	14.5 per 1000 (1969)
DEATH RATE	10.0	9.0	9.8 per 1000
INFANT MORTALITY RATE	35.4	21.0	13.9 per 1000 (1969)
WOMEN IN FERTILE AGE GROUP (15-44 YRS.)			1,011,820 (1965)
POPULATION UNDER 15			27%
GNP PER CAPITA			US\$1,720 (1968)
GNP PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE			3.2% (1961-68)
POPULATION PER DOCTOR			1,049 (1969)
POPULATION PER HOSPITAL BED			100 (1965)

GENERAL BACKGROUND

The social welfare system includes health insurance and child and maternity allowances. Education is free and compulsory for ages 7 to 15.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD SITUATION

Advice is widely available throughout the country and specifically through the Central Marriage Guidance Clinic of:

Väestöliitto,
The Finnish Population and Family Welfare League,
Bulevardi 28,
Helsinki 12.

Chairman: Dr. V.J. Sukselainen

ASSOCIATION HISTORY

Väestöliitto is a central association for population and family welfare formed by 21 other associations. It was founded in 1941 with the broad aim of promoting the social and economic welfare of the family. The League was instrumental in introducing family and child allowance in 1943 and 1948. In 1946 Väestöliitto established the Population Research Institute to further research on which to base social reforms. In 1951 the Government Planning Committee was set up to co-ordinate these studies and implement their findings.

The work of the Marriage and Social Guidance Clinics belongs to the Health Department of Väestöliitto and is co-ordinated by a medical board.

Väestöliitto became an associate member of the IPPF in 1959 and a full member in 1967.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Health is represented on the Väestöliitto. The strength of Väestöliitto lies in its independence. It is impartial and apolitical. It has the right to free action and it can criticise both the Cabinet and the Diet. At the same time the organisation has a semi-official status which can be seen in many forms. The Government has in several cases entrusted it with the administration of legislation connected with family welfare. The Social Guidance Clinics are granted state subsidies.

LEGISLATION

A new law on abortion came into force in June 1970. Its terms extend the indications for legal abortion to include social grounds. A pregnancy may now be interrupted if the woman at the time of conception was under seventeen years of age, or over forty years of age. Contraceptive advice must be given to all those seeking an abortion.

FACTS AND FIGURES

All known methods of contraception are available. The most widely used methods are oral contraception and the IUD. Most contraceptive advice is given by private physicians. Väestöliitto itself operates six contraception clinics.

TRAINING

At the Central Marriage Guidance Clinic, lectures are given regularly to students from the State School of Midwifery and from the School of Nursing in Helsinki, as well as to those attending the compulsory refresher courses for midwives and public health nurses. Lectures are also given to the medical students of the University of Helsinki on planned parenthood and the role of the doctor. This topic is also included in lectures at the School of Hygiene.

RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD AND SEX EDUCATION

Väestöliitto publishes a quarterly journal "Physician and Society", which goes to every physician in the country, and which contains up-to-date information in the field of planned parenthood. A booklet on modern methods of contraception has been distributed in an edition of 500,000 throughout Maternal Welfare Clinics, hospital abortion departments etc.

Väestöliitto has published sex educational material, including a booklet "Towards Maturity", subsidised by the Ministry of Education. A new subject entitled "Public Responsibility" which includes sex education, is now included in the curricula of the newly established educational system. Väestöliitto has participated in family education courses for teachers.



Situation Report

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Country HUNGARY

Date NOVEMBER, 1970.

International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18/20 Lower Regent Street, London S.W.1

01. 839 2911.6

STATISTICS	1950	1960	LATEST AVAILABLE FIGURES
AREA			93,030 sq.kms.
TOTAL POPULATION	9,338,000	9,984,000	10,295,000 (1969 est.)
POPULATION GROWTH RATE			0.3% (1963-69)
BIRTH RATE	21.1	14.7	15.0 per 1000 (1969)
DEATH RATE	11.7	10.2	11.3 per 1000 (1969)
INFANT MORTALITY RATE			35.6 per 1000 (1969)
WOMEN IN FERTILE AGE GROUP (15-44 YRS.)			2,257,000 (1967)
POPULATION UNDER 15			23%
GNP PER CAPITA			US\$980 (1968)
GNP PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE			5.2% (1961-68)
POPULATION PER DOCTOR	950 (1952)	690 (1962)	610 (1966)
POPULATION PER HOSPITAL BED			130 (1966)

GENERAL BACKGROUND

The social welfare system includes health insurance and child and maternity allowances and paid maternity leave. Medical treatment is free of charge. Education is free and compulsory for ages 6 to 16.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD SITUATION

There is no planned parenthood association in Hungary, although contraceptive advice is available at some hospitals.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

The government is anxious to substitute contraception for abortion. At the same time, it is government policy to promote a higher birth rate, and to this end at the beginning of 1967 a government decree raised the family allowances. The desire to promote planned parenthood is reflected in the increasing attention being given to training of doctors and in the discussion of planned parenthood in the press and in radio and T.V. broadcasts.

LEGISLATION

1956 legislation permits legal abortion on liberal grounds.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The recent increase in the birth rate reflects the success of government policy to raise the birth rate, although legal abortion is still widespread. Recent data show that 60% of married women of childbearing age are using a method of contraception.* Of this proportion, however, a minority only are using efficient methods: e.g. 15% condom. The IUD was introduced in 1965, oral contraceptives in 1967.

The Research Institute for Population Studies and the Ministry of Health are studying the demographic and medical effects of oral contraception. There is a Hungarian IUD invented by Professor Ferenc Szontágh of Szeged. Diaphragms and condoms are manufactured in Hungary and exported throughout Eastern Europe.

TRAINING

The Postgraduate Medical Institute of Budapest has organized a series of courses on all aspects of planned parenthood for doctors, pediatricians and students of social medicine. In addition, IUD sessions are conducted at 4 university clinics and in 3 provincial university clinics. A number of physicians have participated in the IPPF Europe and Near East Regional training scheme.

RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD & SEX EDUCATION

In addition to the above courses for physicians, the Hungarian Women's National Council organizes courses in factories on sex education and planned parenthood and school physicians give talks on sex education to secondary school children. Such educational courses are not, however, organized systematically. In 1967 the Demographic Section of the Scientific Educational Association was established.

* 'Social Demography and Medical Responsibility', proceedings of 6th IPPF Europe and Near East Regional Conference, Budapest, 15-17 September 1969.



Situation Report

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Country SWEDEN

Date NOVEMBER, 1970.

International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18/20 Lower Regent Street, London S.W.1

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STATISTICS	1950	1960	LATEST AVAILABLE FIGURES
AREA			449,793 sq.kms.
TOTAL POPULATION	7,014,000	7,480,000	7,978,000 (1969 est.)
POPULATION GROWTH RATE			0.8% (1963-69)
BIRTH RATE	15.5	13.7	13.5 per 1000 (1969)
DEATH RATE	10.5	10.0	10.4 per 1000 (1969)
INFANT MORTALITY RATE			12.9 per 1000 (1969)
WOMEN IN FERTILE AGE GROUP (15-44 YRS.)			1,549,947 (1965)
POPULATION UNDER 15			21%
GNI PER CAPITA			US\$2,620 (1968)
GNI PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE			3.2% (1961-68)
POPULATION PER DOCTOR		950 (1963)	880 (1966)
POPULATION PER HOSPITAL BED			70 (1965)

GENERAL BACKGROUND

The social welfare system includes health insurance, child and maternity allowances as well as paid maternity leave. Education is free and compulsory for ages 7 to 15.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD SITUATION

Planned parenthood advice is available throughout the public health services.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD ASSOCIATION

Riksförbundet för Sexuell Upplysning, (RFSU)
Box 17006, Rosenlundsgaten 13,
STOCKHOLM 17,
Sweden.

Fast President: Mrs. Elise Ottesen-Jensen, M.D. (Hon.)
(IIF President Emeritus)

President: Dr. T.Sjövall,
(President, Europe & Near East Region, IPIF)

ASSOCIATION HISTORY

Mrs. Elise Ottesen-Jensen began campaigning for planned parenthood facilities in 1932 and the RFSU was formed in 1934. It is a founder member of the IPPF.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

The government is wholly favourable to planned parenthood and services are provided via MCH Centres. Information is also available from the out-patient departments of women's clinics and community physicians.

The RFSU received in 1969, 35,000 Swedish crowns (£3,000) from the Swedish Government and 115,000 Swedish crowns (£9,000) from the City of Stockholm.

The Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) a government agency, established in 1962, has a well established planned parenthood research section. SIDA provides planned parenthood aid to a number of countries and also channels funds through the IPPF.

LEGISLATION

There is no anti-contraceptive legislation since the IUD became legal in February 1966. Abortion is permitted on liberal grounds, although under the present legislation it is still legally required that a woman seeking a termination be examined by a medical commission. In May 1968, the RFSU adopted a statement advocating abortion on request within the first three months of pregnancy. It is known that in recent years the law has been liberally interpreted by the medical profession and it is expected that the State Commission on Abortion will recommend a further liberalization of the law.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The RFSU runs three clinics, two in Stockholm and one in Gothenburg. During the period July 1969-June 1970 some 16,000 people visited the clinics for contraceptive advice, of which 9,300 were new patients. Of these, approximately 76% used oral contraceptives, 20% diaphragms and 4% IUD. These figures cannot be regarded as representative of the whole country.

In Sweden as a whole some 400,000 women are estimated to be using oral contraceptives (i.e. 17% of all Swedish women aged 15-45 years). The IUD is used on a much smaller scale - about 30,000 insertions since 1966. The sale of diaphragms and condoms remains more or less unchanged.

All imported condoms (none are manufactured) must be tested by one of two governmental testing laboratories.

TRAINING

The RFSU has formally approached the National Board of Health, requesting that instruction in contraceptive methods should be compulsory in the training of medical students. Nurses and midwives received planned parenthood training.

RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD AND SEX EDUCATION

The RFSU has always been in the forefront of planned parenthood and sex education. As well as organizing courses, discussion groups, etc., in sexology for medical and para-medical personnel as well as for professional groups, the Association publishes numerous pamphlets, booklets and paperbacks on contraception and sex education and provides lecturers for schools. The President of the RFSU is a member of the State Commission on Sex Education which has now published 4 reports: on Sexual Life in Sweden; the current status of sex education in schools; sexual knowledge at gymnasium level; knowledge of teachers in the 9th grade of comprehensive school. These reports will form the basis for revision of the present curriculum.



Situation Report

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Country TURKEY

Date NOVEMBER, 1970

International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18/20 Lower Regent Street, London S.W.1

01. 839 -2911/6

STATISTICS	1950	1960	LATEST AVAILABLE FIGURES
AREA			780,576 sq.kms.
TOTAL POPULATION	20,800,000	27,510,000	35,666,549*
POPULATION GROWTH RATE			2.5% (1961-68)
BIRTH RATE			39 per 1000 (1969)
DEATH RATE			14 per 1000 (1969)
INFANT MORTALITY RATE			155 per 1000 (1966)
WOMEN IN FERTILE AGE GROUP (15-44 YRS.)			6,384,604 (1965)
POPULATION UNDER 15			44%
GNP PER CAPITA			US\$ 310 (1968)
GNP PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE			3.2% (1961-68)
POPULATION PER DOCTOR		3,200 (1964)	2820 (1966)
POPULATION PER HOSPITAL BED			560 (1965)

* Provisional census results, October, 1970.

GENERAL BACKGROUND

Social insurance is provided for wage earners. Education is free and compulsory for ages 7 to 12. Literacy in 1965 was 40% of those aged 6 or over.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD SITUATION

There is a government programme since 1965 and a non-governmental planned parenthood association.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD ASSOCIATION

Türkiye Aile Plânlaması Derneği (TAPD)
Mesrutiyet Caddesi 31/13,
Ankara,
Turkey.

President: Dr. A. Üstünoğlu

ASSOCIATION HISTORY

The TAPD was founded during 1963 and became an associate member of the IPPF in 1965.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

The second 5 Year Development Plan (1967-71) gives prominence to planned parenthood.

A General Directorate of Population Planning is established within the Ministry of Health.

LEGISLATION

The 'Family Planning' Law of 1965 encourages planned parenthood. Abortion is permitted on medical grounds.

FACTS AND FIGURES

In June 1970, there were 26 TAPD branches, and 13 permanent and 6 mobile clinics. There are 520 government planned parenthood centres in 67 provinces.

In 1969, over 10,000 women were advised at TAPD clinics; and chose principally IUDs and orals. In addition, about 60,000 women had an IUD insertion in Government clinics in 1969. Estimated 400,000 induced abortions per annum, Cf. about 1,300,000 live births.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD TRAINING

Training at national level for physicians and midwives is given at the Maternity Hospitals and State Hospitals in many provinces. Planned parenthood is included in the Curricula of the Hacettepe Medical School and the School for Nurses.

RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD AND SEX EDUCATION

A twelve minute film on the dangers of abortion has been made for showing to the public. Lectures with films and slides are given at the Topraklik clinic. Leaflets have been prepared and distributed by TAPD.

Eight of the branches are actively involved in clinical work as well as the field of education and information. The remaining branches are involved only in education and information work.

Another film was made by the General Directorate of Population Planning and distributed to health educators in all the provinces.

IPPF AID

£20,000 1970.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The Turkish University Women's Association and the University Women's Club are actively engaged in planned parenthood education in rural and urban areas respectively. The TAPD has the use of the Association for Child Welfare clinics.



Situation Report

Distribution

LIMITED

Country UNITED KINGDOM

Date MAY 1971.

International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18/20 Lower Regent Street, London S.W.1

01. 839-2911/6

STATISTICS	1950	1960	LATEST AVAILABLE FIGURES
AREA			244,030 sq.kms.
TOTAL POPULATION		53,792,000	55,534,000 (1969 est.)
POPULATION GROWTH RATE			0.6% (1963-68) (0.8% - Northern Ireland)
BIRTH RATE	15.9	17.5	16.3 per 1,000 (1969) (23.6 per 1,000 N. Ireland)
DEATH RATE	12.5	11.5	11.8 per 1,000 (1969) (10.5 per 1,000 - N. Ireland)
INFANT MORTALITY RATE	31.0	22.5	18.8 per 1,000 (1968)
WOMEN IN FERTILE AGE GROUP (15-44 YRS.)			10,716,700 (1968)
POPULATION UNDER 15			23%
GNP PER CAPITA			US\$1,790 (1968)
GNP PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE			2.0% (1961-68)
POPULATION PER DOCTOR			870 (1966) Scotland 840 (1966)
POPULATION PER HOSPITAL BED			100 (1966) N. Ireland and Scotland 90 (1966)

GENERAL BACKGROUND

The United Kingdom, comprises England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The social welfare system includes a largely free-of-charge National Health Service, and child and maternity allowances. Education is free and compulsory for ages 5 to 15.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD SITUATION

Advice is available throughout the country from clinics of the Family Planning Association and some local health authorities.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD ASSOCIATION

The Family Planning Association, (FPA)
Margaret Pyke House,
27-35 Mortimer Street,
LONDON W1A 4QW

Chairman: Lady Tewson.

ASSOCIATION HISTORY

Founded in 1930 as the National Birth Control Association, it changed its name in 1939 to the Family Planning Association. The FPA is a founder-member of the IPPF.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

In June 1967, the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act for England and Wales was passed. This permits local authorities to provide planned parenthood services for all who want it. In 1968, the Health Services and Public Health Bill gave Local Health Authorities in Scotland powers to provide planned parenthood services. Under the terms of the Act, it is intended that there should be full co-operation between local authorities, physicians, and hospitals. In many instances, the FPA cooperates with Local Health Authorities to provide planned parenthood facilities.

However, by April 1970, of the 204 local health authorities, only 53 were implementing the Act in full; 121 provided a partial service; the rest limited their help to small general purpose grants or the loan of premises. In Scotland, the Secretary of State has announced that the Scottish local health authorities are free to implement the Act if they choose, from September, 1970.

There have been several striking demonstrations of the change in government attitudes towards contraception since the Department of Health and Social Security gave the FPA its first grant for training purposes in June 1969. At the end of 1969, the Secretary of State for Health and Social Services made clear his intention that hospitals should review their arrangements for providing planned parenthood advice in co-ordination with local health authorities, general practitioners and voluntary agencies. In a circular to all Regional Hospital Boards and teaching hospitals, he urged them to develop planned parenthood services for women, both in-patients and out-patients, and declared that services should be available to patients in all hospital departments, drawing particular attention to those hospitals serving the mentally ill or handicapped.

The DHSS also sponsored a national survey of contraceptive services, which is expected to provide the detailed information about existing facilities and attitudes to contraception on which decisions about the future development of planned parenthood services can be based.

LEGISLATION

There is no legislation against contraception. An Act allowing abortion on socio-medical indications came into operation in April 1968.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The FPA runs over 1,000 contraceptive clinics serving over 600,000 patients. If contraception is provided for medical reasons, it is part of the National Health Service, and free. If for other reasons, it must be paid for. Many physicians consider provision of contraception an integral part of public health, and do not charge for prescribing contraceptives.

By late 1970, the legal abortion rate was levelling out at about 80,000 - 90,000 abortions per year, over half in the NHS.*

TRAINING

The Department of Health and Social Security has granted the FPA £20,000 a year for 5 years for training. The FPA has trained a large number of medical and para-medical personnel, as well as clinic administrators.

Planned parenthood lectures are given in most university medical schools.

RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD AND SEX EDUCATION

After discussion with the FPA and the Health Education Council, the Independent Television Authority has removed its embargo on advertising planned parenthood services, although controls over the type of advertising which will be accepted remain, and the advertising of specific contraceptives continues to be forbidden.

Fund-raising

In March, 1971 the FPA launched its Second Family Planning International Campaign with the goal of raising one million pounds by World Population Year, 1974. The campaign is headed by Lord Caradon, formerly the British delegate to the United Nations, and the two Vice-Chairmen of the Committee are Lady Tewson, who is Chairman of the FPA and Mr. Edward du Cann. Donations and pledges already received amount to fifty thousand pounds. Sixty per cent to the profits of the Campaign will go to the IPPF and forty per cent to the FPA, of which half will be passed to the Margaret Pyke Memorial Trust.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The Marie Stopes Memorial Centre: was opened in 1920. The activities of the centre include pregnancy advisory service, cervical cytology, training for overseas nurses and since January 1970 out-patient vasectomy operations.

The Brook Advisory Centre - The centre has branches in London and in other large towns throughout the country. It was established in 1965 to give advice on contraception and on sexual problems to young people.

* See also: 'Social Demography and Medical Responsibility', Proceedings of the 6th Regional Conference, IPPF Europe and Near East Regions, Budapest, 15-17 September, 1969.

Birth Control Campaign

In April 1971 a new organization called the Birth Control Campaign was inaugurated in Britain. In the belief that voluntary control of reproduction is a fundamental human right and that the future wellbeing of society depends on education in the responsibilities involved, the aims of the Campaign are: (a) to promote the provision under the National Health Service of a comprehensive birth control service with adequate facilities for contraception, abortion and sterilisation; (b) to campaign for the provision of any other services which would increase the availability of birth control facilities to the individual; (c) to promote education and publicity for a responsible attitude towards parenthood; (d) to examine population trends in Britain and, if necessary, to campaign for the adoption of a planned population policy.

FPA PUBLICATIONS

"Family Planning" (Quarterly) and FPA "News" (Monthly).

NORTHERN IRELANDPLANNED PARENTHOOD ASSOCIATION

Northern Ireland Family Planning Association,
Bryson House,
28, Bedford Street,
Belfast.

ASSOCIATION HISTORY

The Northern Ireland FPA was founded in January 1965, independently of British FPA.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

In December 1967, a circular from the Ministry of Health and Social Services placed the responsibility for planned parenthood on Local Health Authorities in Northern Ireland.

LEGISLATION

There is no law in Northern Ireland against contraception. However, neither the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act 1967, nor the Abortion Act, 1967 extend to Northern Ireland.



Situation Report

Distribution
LIMITED

Country YUGOSLAVIA

Date NOVEMBER, 1970.

International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18/20 Lower Regent Street, London S.W.1

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STATISTICS	1950	1960	LATEST AVAILABLE FIGURES
AREA			255,804 sq.kms.
TOTAL POPULATION	16,346,000	18,402,000	20,351,000 (1969 est.)
POPULATION GROWTH RATE			1.1% (1963-69)
BIRTH RATE	28.8	23.5	18.8 per 1000 (1969)
DEATH RATE	12.4	9.9	9.2 per 1000 (1969)
INFANT MORTALITY RATE			56.3 per 1000 (1969)
WOMEN IN FERTILE AGE GROUP (15-44 YRS.)			4,636,000 (1966)
POPULATION UNDER 15			30%
GNI PER CAPITA			US\$510 (1968)
GNI PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE			4.2% (1961-68)
POPULATION PER DOCTOR			1160 (1966)
POPULATION PER HOSPITAL BED			180 (1965)

GENERAL BACKGROUND

Yugoslavia is a Socialist Federal Republic, made up of six republics. The social welfare system includes health insurance and child and maternity allowances, as well as paid maternity leave. Education is free and compulsory for ages 7 to 15.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD SITUATION

Consultative services for contraception are widely available throughout the country.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD ASSOCIATION

Federal Council for Family Planning (FCPP),
Bulevar Lenjina 6,
Belgrade
President: Mr. Zdenko Has

ASSOCIATION HISTORY

Associate member of IPPF in 1967.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

The government implements the 1969 Resolution on Family Planning adopted by the Federal Assembly through bodies such as the FCPP. A joint commission has been established, on which are represented the Federal Council for Education and Culture, the Federal Council for Health and Social Policies, and the Federal Council - or labour. This commission will keep the government directly informed about the implementation of the Resolution on Family Planning.

LEGISLATION

There is no legislation against contraception. The Federal Assembly adopted a Resolution on Family Planning in April 1969. A revised law allowing abortion on more liberal grounds was also enacted in April 1969. A Resolution adopted in September 1969 provides for compulsory sexual education as an integral part of the education system. The law on the health protection of the population includes a provision on the prevention of unwanted pregnancy which obliges physicians to offer contraceptive advice.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Contraceptive advice is available from 500 units within the health service. All types of contraceptives except caps are manufactured.

TRAINING

In 1967, the planned parenthood department in Ljubljana University became the Family Planning Institute. It organises 8-day theoretical and practical training courses for physicians, nurses, midwives, and social workers. A number of physicians from countries in the Europe and Near East Region have received training at the Institute, whose course forms part of the Europe and Near East Regional Training Scheme.

At the Yugoslav Red Cross High School for Nurses, there is regular tuition in the theory and practice of planned parenthood. Planned parenthood has been included in the curricula of all 8 universities, and it was agreed that courses should also start in medical schools, schools for nurses, and schools for midwives in 1969/70 academic year. The Federal Institute of Health Protection has established a series of planned parenthood courses which physicians are expected to attend. Post-graduate courses for social workers in maternal and child health include lectures on planned parenthood.

RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD AND SEX EDUCATION

Educational programmes on planned parenthood are broadcast frequently on the radio and T.V. network. The press increasingly carry articles on the relationship between the sexes, and their roles. Planned parenthood education is given at workers' and peoples' universities for young people and adults.

Preparations are being made for regular seminars at the Federal Institute of Schooling for teaching staff, to train them to work in sex education in schools. In this connection, a handbook for teachers is being written.