

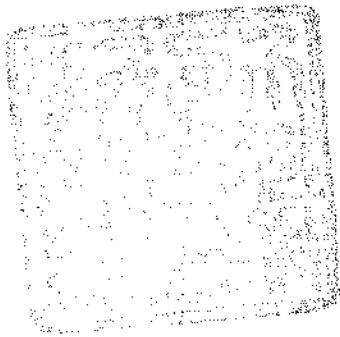
**KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ON  
POPULATION AND SEX AMONG  
UNMARRIED FEMALE WORKERS  
IN KOREA.**

**- A RESEARCH REPORT TO WHO -**

**1984. 12.**

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**KOREA INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION AND HEALTH**



## Foreword

The socio-cultural as well as economic development of a society inevitably brings with it a rapid change in the society's value system. The western influence virtually has undermined the old generation's sacrosanct attitude toward sex: the result is the increase in the number of the unwanted pregnancy among female teenagers, in the number of the induced abortion, and of the unmarried mothers.

In the absence of any concrete measures to cope with a series of these problems relating to the unmarried female labor force, it is feared that a greater number of social pathological problems would ensue, in particular in view of the fact that the nation's female labor force would continue to grow in the foreseeable future.

It is for this reason that, for the unmarried female, education on sex, population and family planning should be conducted not only in the school classroom but also in the industrial sites. In Korea, education on sex and on population is being conducted in the school classroom, but virtually no programs have yet been developed for the sex and population education in the industrial sites. No concrete educational materials have been developed in this field.

The present study is primarily designed to develop basic materials necessary for the sex and population education for the unmarried female workers in the industrial sites -- Guro, Gumi, and Masan areas. A KAP survey was conducted in the above three areas in 1983-1984, with the financial supports from WHO. In a survey of this nature, the reliability of the data gathered from the respondents depends, to a great extent, on the specific methods employed in approaching the individual interviewees, and therefore, the small-group approach was utilized for the present survey.

In the current report, only the data on the knowledge and attitude of the respondents were analyzed owing to internal circumstances, and I hope that the analysis of the data on family planning practice and sex experience of the individual respondents will be dealt with in a separate report as early as possible.

Lastly, thanks go to Miss In-Jon Lee, a researcher at the KIPH who carried out the field survey and data analysis for this research and also to Mr. Kap-Suk Koh, Research Coordinator, who has planned and worked for this study project as principal investigator.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

### 1. Background and justification

The increase rate of the female labor force is greater than that of the male labor force in Korea. From 1970 through 1982, the male labor force increased from 6,167,000 to 8,782,000, a 42 percent increase, however the female labor force increased from 3,578,000 to 5,642,000, a 57 percent increase over the corresponding period.<sup>1)</sup> However, in terms of the absolute number, the female labor force accounts for only 39 percent of the total labor force, and falls far short of the proportion accounted for by the male labor force. The labor force participation rate of the unmarried female falls far below that of the unmarried male, primarily due to the fact that a greater number of the unmarried female drop out of the labor force once they get married.

The Korean society's unfavorable attitude toward married female working and the self-abasement attitude of the women themselves are among the factors accounting for the low labor force participation rate of the female.

According to the Lee's study,<sup>2)</sup> 89.1 percent or 540 of the 606

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1) Ministry of Labor, Yearbook of Labor Statistics, 1983.

2) Lee, On-jook and Hyo-chai Lee, Marriage and Women's Labor Force Participation in Korea, Korean Culture Research Institute, Ewha Women's University, 1982.

girls intend to quit the job when they marry, while only 10 percent would like to remain at work after marriage and most of them agree with that success for women is to help husband's success therefore many of them feel that marriage is the most important life goal for women. Nevertheless, recent trend shows that the female labor force rate is increasing and the absolute number of those women working is on the constant increase.

It is almost a global trend that an increased number of women join the work force as the society undergoes the process of industrialization,<sup>3) 4)</sup> and it appears that in Korea, the female labor force participation rate would keep rising along with the continuing rapid industrialization of the country, what is noteworthy is that in the industrial complexes, the number of the young unmarried female workers is likely to increase drastically, since these areas need the low-paid unskilled female work-force, most of whom are in their adolescence having not yet completed the elementary school. They need guidance and protection since these female workers are not old enough to understand what their rights and their duties toward society, and they are emotionally ill-prepared to withstand the many temptations of the adult society,

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3) Good, W.J. World Revolution and Family Patterns, New York, Free Press, 1963.

4) Harvey, E.B., Industrial Society, Homewood, Ill, Dorsey, 1975.

including sex.<sup>5)</sup>

It cannot be over-emphasized that systematic and well-prepared educational programs should be carried out for these unmarried female workers in the industrial complexes. These unmarried female workers are much more liberal in their attitude toward sex than their mothers, partly due to the influx of the western culture into the country. Since their sexual mores differ from that of their mothers, it often happens that they find it hard to accept what the adult society wants them to do, which often leads to the increase in teenage pregnancy, abortion, and unmarried mothers.

Some of the young female workers are willing to accept uncritically what the teenagers do in the western culture. In the United States, a recent statistics reveals that the number of the teenagers who reported having experienced sexual intercourse is on the rapid increase, to cite one example: in the metropolitan area the percentage of those teenagers who experienced sexual intercourse increased from 30 percent in 1971 to 43 percent in 1976, and again to 50 percent in 1979. The proportion of these teenagers who experienced pregnancy before marriage also increased from 9 percent in 1971 to 13 percent in 1976, and to 16 percent

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5) Malm, Marzuerite and Olis G. Jamison, Adolescence, New York, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1952, PP. 12-19.

in 1979.<sup>6)</sup>

Around the industrial complexes, unmarried teenagers are found in the increasing numbers to be cohabitating. The cohabitation of the teenagers is certain to give rise to a series of social problems sooner or later, and the problems are becoming all the more serious, since these days an increasing number of teenagers are seeking employment in factories. Through the teenage pregnancy inflicts damages to society in the following two respects: first, the teenage pregnancy incurs loss of the female labor force in that those who get pregnant cannot work; second, once the teenagers get pregnant, they have to find someone to support them while they get through the pregnancy, that is the pregnant teenagers become a dependent population. In factories, the teenage female workers who get pregnant are usually forced to quit their job the moment they are found to be pregnant. If the teenagers are skilled workers, the factory has to suffer, since it has to invest time and effort in training the skilled workers. If the workers thus fired are females, the situation gets the worse, since they would certainly have difficulties in finding proper marriage partners in the future.

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6) Zelnik, Melvin and John F. Kantner, Sexual Activity, Contraceptive Use and Pregnancy Among Metropolitan-Area Teenagers, 1971-1979, Family Planning Perspectives, Vol. 12, No. 5, 1980, pp. 230-237.

A greater proportion of the unmarried female teenage workers in factories are setting aside part of their wages to help support their family members, and to send their younger or elder brothers or sisters to school, in addition to the fact that they have to save part of the wages for their matrimonial expenses. But once they get pregnant, they themselves are not the only ones who have to suffer, but all their families and our society suffer as much as they do. Nevertheless, no concrete measures to help these female teenage workers have been taken, such as the introduction of family planning programs and sex education. At schools, sex education program is included in the regular curriculum, however, the sex education programs for those teenagers working in the industrial complexes are yet to be developed.

In the United States, young people who have had sex education are no more likely to have sexual intercourse than those who have never taken a course. However, sexually active young women who have had sex education are less likely to have been pregnant than their counterparts who have had no such instruction.<sup>7)</sup> This very fact points out that there is an urgent need to establish for the teenage female and male workers in the industrial complexes not

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7) Zelnik, Melvin and Young J. Kim, Sex Education and Its Association with Teenage Sexual Activity, Family Planning Perspectives, Vol. 2, No. 2, 1970, pp. 117-124.

only the family planning and sex education programs but also contraceptive services, in particular, for female teenage workers. We do not have, at the moment, any data to measure the extent to which such family planning and contraceptive services are needed for these female workers. This research is designed to study the amount of information the unmarried teenage workers in the industrial complexes have on sex education and population in an effort to produce basic data with which to set up a new family planning and sex education programs for them.

## 2. Objectives

The major objectives of this study are:

- (1) To review the current situation in factories between where the family planning services have been implemented under the project of the Ministry of Labor<sup>8)</sup> and not been, with respect to sexuality problem and the service available.
- (2) To identify the socio-psychological and demographic characteristics of unmarried female factory workers.
- (3) To develop a strategy for planning and implementing organ-

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8) In 1981, Ministry of Labor is newly established as an independent Ministry from Administration of Labor Affairs of Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The family planning services have been implemented under the project of Ministry of Labor in collaboration with UNEPA and ILO since 1975.



ized sex and family planning education and service programs for unmarried female workers in the ever-expanding factory setting.

In order to attain these overall objectives, specific objectives of the present study are aimed at:

- (1) To varify, from the cultural and socio-psychological aspects, the extent of the unmarried female workers' sexual activity, contraceptive knowledge and practice, pregnancy, and abortion.
- (2) To secure valid and reliable data on the perception, attitude, and behavior of unmarried female workers toward family planning needs and their sexuality.
- (3) To identify specific desires, needs and preference of the unmarried female workers with regard to family planning service including education, counselling, and contraceptive services.
- (4) To develop appropriate approaches and programs to be developed by Ministry of Labor in relation to the problems faced with factory workers.

### 3. Methodology

#### a) Subject

A total of more than 900 unmarried female workers aged

between 15 and 26 years working in the three industrial complexes in Guro, Gumi, and Masan were interviewed.

b) Sampling

A three-stage stratified sampling method was put to use on the basis of the names of workers registered on the individual company's employee name list.

- (1) First stage -- The primary sampling unit consists of all the export-oriented industrial companies in Guro, Gumi, and Masan. The companies were divided into two categories, one with family planning counselling workers and the other one with no family planning counselling workers.
- (2) Second stage -- Hundred thirty companies were selected from the two groups sampled at first stage (65 from each group), proportionate to the number of the industrial companies within each of the three industrial complexes.
- (3) Third stage -- The unmarried female workers aged 15 to 26 years old working in the 130 industrial companies were selected proportionate to the number of the employees in the individual industrial companies sampled.

Table 1-1 represents the sample size by the individual companies or factories. Out of a total 78,513 unmarried female workers of 314 factories, 900 female workers in the 130 factories were selected for sampling with probability proportionate to size.

Table I-1. Population and Sample Size

Industrial Complexes	Population Size		Sample Size	
	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers
Guro	134	33,137	59	390
Gumi	104	20,580	38	245
Masan	76	22,513	33	265
Total	314	76,513	130	900

c) Major items studied

- (1) background characteristics of the respondents
- (2) work environment of the respondents
- (3) family background of the respondents
- (4) the respondents' attitude and knowledge on family planning
- (5) need assessment of the respondents for information, education, and services on family planning
- (6) experiences on pre-marital pregnancy and other related items

d) Research method

The group interviewing (one unit consisting of 20 to 25 female interviewees) method was employed. Each of the inter-

viewees were asked to write down anonymously what she was asked to answer. To enhance the reliability of the interviewing method and the validity of the data thus gathered, one of the researchers for this study (female) did the all the arduous work of interviewing in the following manner:

- (1) The female interviewer visited one factory in an industrial complex to interview 20 to 25 unmarried female workers at one time. To ensure confidentiality between the individual respondents, the interviewees were asked to maintain at least a 5-foot distance between any two of them. In addition, no two employees of a same factory were allowed to sit nearby. The group interviewing usually took place between 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.
- (2) After the sitting arrangement has been made, the questionnaire form and a ball-point pen were distributed to the interviewees. The interviewer then introduced herself to the interviewees and explained in detail to them about the background and purpose of the study. Detailed instructions on how to fill out the questionnaire forms, and the assurances on the confidentiality about questionnaire contents were given by the interviewer in about the 20-minute time.

(3) The questionnaire was divided into three parts:

Part I contained the respondents' background characteristics, work environment, and family background, and Part II had to do with knowledge on family planning. It took about 50 minutes to complete the questionnaire items in Part I and Part II. Every item on the questionnaire was read by the researcher who served as the interviewer, and the respondents were asked to check the items that they consider to be appropriate. Part II dealt with experience on the sexual intercourse, pregnancy, and contraception. Before filling in the items on Part III, an additional 20 minute explanation by the interviewer on the confidentiality of the information to be given by the respondents and the interviewer made it clear that the result from the questionnaire would not be used, under any circumstances, for purposes other than stated in the questionnaire form. Part III could be completed in about 20-minute time.

Above efforts have been made to maintain the reliability and validity of the data and the research instruments used in the research. Due to these efforts, more than half of the respondents

were willing to put in extra personal experiences and opinions on their personal sex problem in the spaces devoted to the open-ended questionnaire item.

e) Data analysis

The coding and data-cleaning works were done with the help of the Mini-tab Editing and the Family Planning Evaluation Manuals No. 7. The SPSS package program was made use of in the actual data analysis. The statistical significance tests were carried out on the associations between variables, such as residence, family composition, and education of the respondents.

## II. BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

### 1) Age

The age of the subjects ranges from 15 to 26 years, and all of them are unmarried female workers in the industrial complexes. The number of respondents totaling 918 breaks down into 411 from Guro, 238 from Gumi, and 269 from Masan.

The average age of the subjects stood at 20.9, about 2 years lower than the average age at first marriage for female. Namely, they have on the average about two more years that they can devote to work before they get married. Their age distribution by area is given in Table II-1. The average age for Guro, Gumi, and Masan areas stood at 21.0, 20.5, and 21.1 respectively. Broken down into a three-year age category, those filling in the 18-20 year age category accounted for 35.5 percent of the total, and those in the 21-23 year age category accounted for 42.8 percent. Only a small portion of the respondents were found in the age category below 17 years and above 24 years. That is, a greater proportion of the unmarried female workers are found within the age category of 20 years.

By region, in Guro industrial complex 16.3 percent of the respondents were aged 24 years and over, whereas in Gumi industrial complex only 8.8 percent are found in the same age bracket.

## 2) Educational level

Concomitant with the growth in per capita income and economic development, the level of education has been greatly improved of recent years. In the 1967 study,<sup>9)</sup> only 13.7 percents of the eligible women reported having completed education above the middle school level, but in the 1973 study,<sup>10)</sup> the proportion increased to 33.2 percent and in 1982<sup>11)</sup> again to 60.6 percent, including 5.2 percent who have completed college-level education. In particular, an increasing number of those in the lower age category are found to have high-level education. However, excluding those unmarried female workers engaged in the clerical works, most of the respondents studied in the current research did not complete the high-school or college-level education. According to Table II-2, only three percent of the respondents were found to have completed junior college-level education, 67.8 percent completed high school education, and 24.2 percent middle school education, and 5.1 percent completed primary school education.

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9) Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, 1967 National Family Planning Survey Report, 1968.

10) Song, Kun Yong and S.H.Han, 1973 National Family Planning and Fertility Survey, Korean Institute for Family Planning, 1974.

11) Moon, Hyun Sang, et al, National Family Health Survey Report, Korea Institute for Population and Health.



By region, a slightly lower level of education was found among female workers in Gumi, and the average age of the respondents in this region was also lower than that of the other two regions, Guro and Masan. The educational level of the respondents bears importance in that, in general, the higher the educational level of the respondents is, the higher their family planning acceptance rate, the lower their fertility rate, and the smaller their number of children both ideal and desired is.<sup>12)</sup> Therefore, the respondents' educational level is certain to have a close association with their sexual behavior.

### 3) Residence

As shown in Table II-3, a larger portion of the respondents were born in the rural area. If one considers the fact that in 1970, the rural population accounted for 58.9 percent of the nation's total population, but in 1980, the urban population (57.3 percent) outstripped the rural population,<sup>13)</sup> it is all the more remarkable that 63.2 percent of the respondents are those from the rural region.

By industrial complex, 73.9 percent of the respondents in Gumi were from the rural region, which compares favorably with 61.7

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12) Song, Kun Yong and S.H. Han, Ibid.

13) National Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board, Social Indicators in Korea, 1982.

percent in Guro, and 56.2 percent in Masan. This may provide an answer to the question why the educational level of the respondents in Gumi was lower, relative to that in Guro and Masan. Most of the respondents in Guro were those from the large urban area, but those in the Masan area were mostly from medium-sized cities.

By present residence, 36.3 percent were residing in the boarding-house, and 29.9 percent were commuting from their own house, whereas 24.4 percent reported that they prepare their own meals in the rented house. Less than 10 percent of the respondents said they reside in their married brother's or sister's houses or in their relatives' houses (see Table II-4). By area, 28.3 percent of those in Guro and 43.5 percent of those in Masan said they commute from their own house, whereas only 17.2 percent of those in Gumi had the same answer. But 66.4 percent of those in Gumi were in the boarding house, as against 34.4 percent in Guro or 12.6 percent in Masan. It appears that in Gumi, the boarding-houses have better facilities than those boarding-houses in Masan or in Guro areas.

#### 4) Family background and living standards

##### (a) Family background

Those with both parents living accounted for 72.5 percent, and those with their mothers only were 19.0 percent, and no sub-

stantial differences were observed among respondents as regards their parents (see Table II-5). Table II-6 shows whether the respondents are currently living with their parent or parents. The number of those who reported to have been living with their parent (parents) amounts to 23.6 percent of the total, and 8 percent answered having been separated from their parent (parents) in the past but that currently they are living with their parent (parents). In Gumi, 81.9 percent said they are not living with their parents, which compares with 68.5 percent in Guro, and 56.2 percent in Masan.

The respondents appear to favor their mothers rather than their fathers, as is shown in Table II-7. About 30 percent reported they like their father very much, whereas 55.6 percent said they like their mother very much. The respondents who said they dislike their father very much amounted to 1.6 percent, as against 0.4 percent who had the same opinion toward their mother.

By area, both in Guro and Masan, there were found no great difference in the extent to which the respondent favor one parent over the other, but in the Gumi area where the respondents' average age and the educational level were lower, a greater proportion of the respondents had favorable attitude to their parents. Table II-8 illustrates the number of sibling the respondents have.

Those with less than three siblings amounted to 10.7 percent, and 18.6 percent had four siblings, 27.5 percent had five, 20.3 percent had six, 13.3 percent seven, and some 9.6 percent had as many as more than eight siblings.

(b) Living standards

A subjective evaluation by the respondents themselves were made of their family's living standard. Table II-9 shows that 45 percent reported their family's living standards to be not so bad, and that 26.4 percent said their family's living standards are just about good, and 1.9 percent said, "very good". However, 22.4 percent reported their living standards are poor, and 4.4 percent "very poor".

If one considers the fact that most of these unmarried female workers had to give up their high school or college education due to economic reasons, one finds himself at a loss to see that 26.4 percent of the respondents found their family's living standard to be just about good.

Therefore, one might conjecture that the economic difficulties were not the only prime reason that drove the respondents to seek employment in these industrial complexes. For instance, in Gumi where the average age and educational level of the respondents were lower, the number of respondents who reported their

family's living standards fall far below the average level stood at a mere 23.5 percent, compared to 28.4 percent in Masan and 27.5 percent in Guro. Perhaps, the female workers who served as respondents in the present study were reluctant to say that their families are poor, even if their family's living were substandard by any objective evaluation.

5) Employment status and income

(a) Employment status

By duration of their current employment in the factories, those with less than one-year employment accounted for 16.1 percent; those with one to two-year employment, 16.1 percent; those two to three-year employment, 15.0 percent; and 47.2 percent of the respondents had less than three-year employment experience (see Table II-10). The short duration of employment has to do with the fact that most of these unmarried female workers drop out of the labor force as soon as they get married. Nonetheless, those with more than six-year employment amount to 15.1 percent. The average duration of employment stood at three years and four months, though there are differences in work duration by region. In Guro, the average duration of employment stood at three years and three months; and in Gumi, three years and four months, and in Masan, three years and five months.

In an effort to gauge these female employees turn-over rate, the respondents were asked how many times they changed their work place. They may change the work place not only for economic reasons (e.g., better payment), but also for extra-economic reasons such as socio-psychological reasons, involving sexual problems. They may have been forced to seek another employment due to non-economic pressures.

In Table II-11, 47.7 percent said the current employment is the first job they ever had, and 34 percent answered the current employment is their second workplace, while 13.9 percent and 4.4 percent said the present employment is their third and fourth employment respectively.

Table II-12 shows that 10 percent of the total 480 female work-force who answered having changed their workplace in the past pointed out that their reasons for changing workplace were not economic but were related to pre-marital sexual relations. That is, though percentagewise small, one has to bear in mind that the pre-marital relations, sexual or otherwise, with the opposite sex, does pose problems to these unmarried female workers in the factories.

(b) Monthly income and the way it is used

Though there may be individual differences among the res-

pondents as well as among the individual factories where the female workers are located, as seen in Table II-13, 17.1 percent of the respondent has a monthly income of 100,000 Won to 110,000 Won, and 16.2 percent, 120,000 Won to 130,000 Won. On the average, the monthly income stood at 114,000 Won.

As is shown in Table II-14, 50.4 percent of the respondents were found to save all or part of their monthly income, and 17 percent said they spent their salary to help support their family, and 7.4 percent were reported to spend their income to see their brothers or sisters through schools. By industrial complexes, 20.6 percent of those in Gumi said they spent the monthly income to help support their family, in contrast to 16.4 percent in Masan and 15.3 percent in Guro. The proportion of the female workers who were commuting from their own houses was much smaller in Gumi, compared to that in Guro and Masan. This is an evidence that most of the unmarried female workers in the factories do not waste their monthly income.

## 6) Leisure

### (a) Leisure activities

The female factory workers were well aware of the importance of the leisure activities in that the productivity of and the efficiency in their factory work are largely dependent upon

their mental health deriving from the leisure activities. Questions were asked of the female workers on their leisure activities, including picnics, outings, movie-going, and journeys. These leisure activities have both positive and negative aspects; the positive aspects being that these activities provide the female factory workers with a fresh mind to start their work anew, and the negative aspects being that it is mostly through these leisure activities that the unmarried female workers get involved in immoral relationships with the opposite sex. That is, for the unmarried female factory workers, the leisure activities provide them with usual opportunities to get acquainted with the situation they should have stayed away from.

As for the outings on Sundays, as shown in Table II-15, 44 percent replied they stay at home mostly on Sundays, while 32.6 percent said the number of the Sundays they spend at home is almost equal to that of the Sundays they spend outdoors. Another 23.4 percent said they spend Sundays mostly outdoors.

By region, in Guro, 27.5 percent said they spend most of their Sundays outdoors, whereas 20.4 percent of the workers in Masan and 19.7 percent of those in Gumi had the same answer. It appears that the high frequency of outing among the female workers in Guro has to do with the fact that Guro is located in the greater



Seoul area and therefore the workers could visit downtown Seoul whenever they wanted to see friends or relatives there.

However, for those in Guro, their frequency of theatre visit is lower than that of those in Masan or Gumi, as shown in Table II-16. For instance, in Guro, 43.3 percent said they had never visited theatre in the last three months, whereas the percentages were 38.2 percent and 37.9 percent in Gumi and Masan respectively. Again, in Masan 13.4 percent of the female workers reported to have visited theatre more than three times in the last three months, in contrast to 10.7 percent in Guro and 12.6 percent in Gumi. On the average, 40.4 percent of all the respondents never visited theatre in the last three months, 47.9 percent went to see movies once or twice, and 10 percent more than three times.

Those workers in the Guro industrial complex went on outings more frequently than those in Masan and Gumi, as 33.8 percent of the workers in Guro replied they rarely went on picnics, compared to 49.4 percent in Gumi and 36.1 percent in Masan who gave the same answer. (see Table II-17) In all, 38.5 percent of the respondents rarely went on picnics, another 45.6 percent replied they went on picnics occasionally, and 14.2 percent said they participated in picnics once or twice a month, whereas only 1.7 percent said they went on picnics almost every Sunday.

As for trips or long-distance journeys in the last one

year, Table II-18 indicates that 45.3 percent said they went on over-night trips, and among them 27.3 percent said they went on a trip once, 12.6 percent twice, 5.4 percent more than three times, and 54.7 percent reported they never went on a trip in the last one year. The frequency of over-night trips or long-distance journeys bear particular importance in that the chances are great that the young female factory workers may get acquainted with opposite sex during these trips or journeys.

In evidence is the fact that in Guro, a much larger proportion, compared to those in Gumi or Masan, of workers participated in picnics and long-distance trips. However, the proportion of those who visited the discotheque was greater in Masan and Gumi, than in Guro. Table II-19 shows that 46.8 percent of the unmarried female workers in Guro reported having visited the discotheque in the last six months, in contrast to 60.5 percent in Gumi and 65.7 percent in Masan. Throughout the three industrial complexes, 55.9 percent of the female workers replied having visited the discotheque. The number of those who visited the discotheque three times was greater than that of those who visited it twice, which in turn, was greater than the number of workers who visited the place only once.

(b) Types of persons who accompanied the female workers at their leisure activities

The subjects were asked with whom they visited the discotheque. As is illustrated in Table II-20, 56.9 percent said they went to the movies with fellow female workers, while 64.6 percent replied they went on a picnic with their female workers.

The number of those who visit theatre with their boy friends accounted for 10.2 percent of the respondents, while those who went on a picnic with boy friends amounted to 17.9 percent. As much as 18.2 percent of the respondents answered that they went to the movies with their own boyfriend and 10.5 percent said they went on a picnic with their boyfriends, though the number cases considered for tabulation is too small to draw any definite conclusion from them. Compared to the cases in Guro and Gumi, a substantially greater number of the female workers reported they visited theatres or went on a picnic with their boyfriends or with their fellow female workers and their boyfriends together. However, in the case of Guro, a greater number of the workers answered they visited theatres or went on a picnic with their own family members.

Virtually the same percentage of the female workers were found to have visited to-go clubs or frequented the discotheque. As shown in Table II-21, 13.2 percent visited the discotheque with

boyfriend, but a much larger proportion frequented discotheque with fellow female factory workers as was the case in the long-distance trips (72.5 percent). Again 25.7 percent of the respondents were found to have visited the discotheque with fellow female factory workers and boyfriends, and 30.8 percent said they went on a long-distance journey with their fellow female workers and boyfriends, that is, a greater percentage of the respondents, compared to the cases in theatre visit and picnics, were visiting discotheques or go-go clubs with their fellow female factory workers and boyfriends.

#### 7) Relationships with opposite sex

No doubt, one clear evidence of the teenage period is an extraordinary interest in and enthusiasm for the opposite sex, in particular, among those in puberty. But in the absence of knowledge and information on the sex, those in the teen-age period and those in their early twenties may find themselves in the difficult situations.

In Table II-22, 44 percent of the respondents said they were going steady with a boyfriend, 38.5 percent said they had boyfriend in the past, and 17.2 percent said they never had a boyfriend. In Masan, 50.6 percent of the respondents said they were going steady with their boyfriend.

In the present study, 82.8 percent replied they once had a boyfriend, and as is shown in Table II-23, in a 1979 study, 22.8 percent said they were going steady with a boyfriend, another 15 percent replied they had once a boyfriend, but 62.2 percent reported they never had a boyfriend. It is considered that the increase of 45 percent may be due to the general social tendency rather than the respondents character.

Meanwhile, in Table II-24, among those in the 15-17 age category 29.6 percent were going steady with a boyfriend, 15.5 percent reported having had a boyfriend once, and among those aged 18 to 20 years, about 80 percent had boyfriends, and the percentage of those who had boyfriends increased to 90 percent for the 21-23 age category, and to 90 percent for the 24-26 age category, and again to 94 percent for the 24-26 age bracket.

As for the cumulative percentage in Table II-25, by 20 years of age, 68.6 percent reported having had boyfriends, and the percentage increased to 82.8 percent by age 24. It appears that a majority of the unmarried female factory workers have boyfriends.

Table II-26 shows the distribution of the respondents by age and by the pattern of their association with boyfriends. Though the statistical test of significance does not meet the usual 5

percent level, the level of education seems to be related to the pattern of the female factory worker's association with their boyfriends.

By the longest residence of the respondents, as seen in Table II-27, those who resided in the metropolitan area appear to be much more active in associating with boyfriends, and by the type of the place they were staying. Table II-28 points out that 87.2 percent of those residing in their relatives' houses had boyfriends, and 87.1 percent of those in rental house, and 83.6 percent of those commuting from their own houses replied they had boyfriends. Only 78.1 percent of those in the boarding-house said they had boyfriends, probably due to the strict regulations the boarding-house impose on its residents.

In Table II-29, a separate tabulation has been made of those female factory workers (N=407) who were currently going steady with their boyfriends.

By duration of their association with the boyfriends, 37.4 percent of the total 407 respondents replied they met the boyfriends less than one year; and 25.8 percent associated with the boyfriends more than one year but less than two years. Those who associated with their boyfriends for two to three years and three to four years amounted to 14.7 percent and 10.1 percent respectively.

vely. The percent of those who befriended their boyfriends over four years accounted for 9.3 percent.

Those workers in Gumi appear to maintain a relatively enduring relationship with their male partner, whereas in Guro, as much as 41.3 percent of the respondents has associated with their boyfriends less than one year.

According to Table II-30, 36.1 percent of the respondents said that both their own parents and the parents of their boyfriends are aware of the relationship between the two, whereas 17.9 percent said only the parents of the boyfriends are aware of the relationship, and 12.3 percent replied that only their own parents know about the relationship, on the other hand, 31.7 percent said neither their own parents nor the parents of the boyfriends are aware of the relationship.

By industrial complex, in Guro, 40.7 percent said both their own parents and the boyfriends' parents know about their relationship, a percentage higher than that in Masan and Gumi. In Guro, the place nearest the Seoul metropolitan area, only 28.7 percent replied neither their own parents nor the parents of the boyfriends know about their relationship, a percentage higher than that in Masan and Gumi. In Guro, the place nearest the Seoul metropolitan area, only 28.7 percent replied neither their own

parents nor the parents of the boyfriends know about their relationship. The female workers in this area are less willing to keep it a secret that they have a boyfriend.



Table II-1. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
15-17	29	7.1	17	7.2	25	9.3	71	7.7
18-20	152	37.0	97	40.7	77	28.6	326	35.5
21-23	163	39.6	103	43.3	127	47.2	393	42.8
24-26	67	16.3	21	8.8	40	14.9	128	13.9
Total	411	100.0	238	100.0	269	100.0	918	100.0
Mean Age	21.0		20.5		21.1		20.9	

Table II-2. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Educational Level

Educational Level	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Primary school	12	2.9	29	12.3	6	2.2	47	5.1
Middle school	93	22.7	65	27.5	63	23.4	221	24.2
High school	293	71.5	138	58.5	189	70.3	620	67.8
College and above	12	3.9	4	1.7	11	4.1	27	3.0
Total	410	100.0	236	100.0	269	100.0	915	100.0

Table II-3. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Longest Residence

Residence	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban	157	38.3	62	26.0	118	43.9	337	36.7
Large cities	117	28.5	22	9.2	21	7.8	160	17.4
Cities	40	9.8	40	16.8	97	36.1	177	19.3
Rural	253	61.7	176	73.9	151	56.2	580	63.2
Total	410	100.0	238	100.0	269	100.0	917	100.0

Table II-4. Percent Distribution of Respondents on Current Residence

Current Residence	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Own house	110	28.3	41	17.2	117	43.5	274	29.9
Siblings' house	36	8.8	6	2.5	20	7.4	62	6.8
Relatives' house	10	2.4	3	1.3	11	4.1	24	2.6
Boarding house	141	34.4	158	66.4	34	12.6	333	36.3
Rental house	107	26.1	30	12.8	87	32.4	224	24.4
Total	410	100.0	238	100.0	269	100.0	917	100.0

Table II-5. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Presence of Parents

Parents	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Both parent alive	302	73.5	166	70.0	197	73.2	665	72.5
Mother alive	78	19.0	43	18.1	53	19.7	174	19.0
Father alive	10	2.4	2	0.8	7	2.6	19	2.1
Father and step mother alive	9	2.2	8	3.4	7	2.6	24	2.6
Mother and step father alive	4	1.0	2	0.8	-	-	6	0.7
Parents in law alive	1	0.2	10	4.2	1	0.4	12	1.3
None	7	1.7	6	2.5	4	1.5	17	1.9
Total	411	100.0	237	100.0	269	100.0	917	100.0

Table II-6. Percent Distribution of Respondents by whether live with Parents or not

Living with parent or not	Guro		Gumi		Masar		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Has been living with	96	23.8	34	14.7	83	31.3	213	23.6
Currently living with but once lived separately	31	7.7	8	3.4	33	12.5	72	8.0
Live separately now	277	68.5	190	81.9	149	56.2	616	68.4
Total	404	100.0	232	100.0	265	100.0	901	100.0

Table II-7. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward living with Parents

Preference Attitude	Guro				Gumi				Masan				Total			
	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother		
Like very much to live with	28.5	54.0	37.4	58.7	24.2	55.2	29.5	55.6	39.9	32.2	31.1	33.9	40.9	31.3	37.9	32.4
Would like to live with	23.9	11.0	25.8	5.7	24.2	9.3	24.5	9.1	7.4	2.6	4.7	1.7	6.5	3.1	6.4	2.5
Do not at all to live with	0.3	0.3	1.0	-	4.2	1.2	1.6	0.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hate to live with	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(326)	(391)	(190)	(230)	(215)	(259)	(731)	(880)
Hate very much to live with																
Total																

Table II-8. Percent Distribution of Respondents by No. of Siblings

No. of Siblings	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
3 or less	45	11.0	18	7.6	35	13.0	98	10.7
4	72	17.6	53	22.4	45	16.7	170	18.6
5	113	27.6	71	30.0	68	25.3	252	27.5
6	81	19.8	45	19.0	60	22.3	186	20.3
7	52	12.7	22	13.5	38	14.1	122	13.3
8 or more	47	11.5	18	7.6	23	8.6	88	9.6
Total	410	100.0	237	100.0	269	100.0	916	100.0



Table II-9. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Self-evaluated Economic Status of Their Own House

Economic Status	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Very good	6	1.5	5	2.9	4	1.5	17	1.9
Good	117	28.5	55	23.1	70	26.1	242	26.4
Fair	175	42.6	120	50.4	118	44.0	413	45.0
Bad	95	23.1	45	18.9	65	24.3	205	22.4
Very bad	18	4.4	11	4.6	11	4.1	40	4.4
Total	411	100.0	238	100.0	268	100.0	917	100.0

Table II-10. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Duration of Employment

Duration	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Less than a year	64	15.7	40	13.9	43	16.0	147	16.1
1 - less than two years	73	17.9	34	14.3	40	14.9	147	16.1
2 - " three "	70	17.2	32	13.5	34	12.6	136	15.0
3 - " four "	57	14.0	24	10.1	34	12.6	115	12.6
4 - " five "	38	9.3	41	17.3	39	14.5	118	12.9
5 - " six "	40	9.8	30	12.7	42	15.6	112	12.3
6 years or more	65	16.0	36	15.2	37	13.8	138	15.1
Total	407	100.0	237	100.0	269	100.0	913	100.0
Average	3 years 3 months		3 years 4 months		3 years 5 months		3 years 4 months	

\* Excludes 5 cases

Table II-11. Percent Distribution of Respondents by No. of Places they worked in

No. of Places ever worked	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
One	204	49.6	105	44.1	129	48.0	438	47.7
Two	137	33.3	91	38.2	84	31.2	312	34.0
Three	53	12.9	30	12.6	45	16.7	128	13.9
Four or more	17	4.2	12	5.1	11	4.1	40	4.4
Total	411	100.0	238	100.0	269	100.0	918	100.0

Table II-12: Percent Distribution of Ever Moved on The Sex Problems as reason of Movement

Ever moved because of Sex Problem	Guro		Cumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never	180	87.0	112	84.2	117	83.6	409	85.2
Ever	20	9.7	14	10.5	14	10.0	48	10.0
No answer	7	3.4	7	5.3	9	6.4	23	4.8
Total	207	100.0	133	100.0	140	100.0	480	100.0

Table II-13. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Their Monthly Income

Monthly Income	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Less than 80 thousand	45	11.0	25	11.5	11	4.1	81	9.1
80 - less than 90 "	41	10.0	20	9.2	27	10.1	88	9.8
90 - " 100 "	31	7.6	18	8.3	29	10.8	78	8.7
100- " 110 "	69	16.9	29	13.4	55	20.5	153	17.1
110- " 120 "	34	8.3	11	5.1	24	9.0	69	7.7
120- " 130 "	62	15.2	35	16.1	48	17.9	145	16.2
130- " 140 "	45	11.0	18	8.3	25	9.3	88	9.8
140- " 150 "	22	5.4	18	8.3	12	4.5	52	5.8
150- " 160 "	26	6.4	30	13.8	10	3.7	66	7.4
more than 160 thousand	34	8.3	13	6.0	27	10.1	74	8.3
Total	409	100.0	217	100.0	268	100.0	894*	100.0
Average (won)	114,000		115,000		114,000		114,000	

\* Excludes 24 (Guro: 2, Gumi: 21, Masan: 1)

Table II-14. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Types of Monthly Income Expenditure

Types of Monthly Income Expenditure	Guvo		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Family living expenses	63	15.3	49	20.6	44	16.4	156	17.0
Siblings' tuition	21	5.1	20	8.4	27	10.0	68	7.4
Own tuition	15	3.6	8	3.4	3	1.1	26	2.8
Own living expenses	57	13.9	24	10.1	38	14.1	119	13.0
Own use	42	10.2	23	9.7	15	5.6	80	8.7
Saving	209	50.9	112	47.1	142	52.8	463	50.4
Others	4	1.0	2	0.8	-	-	6	0.7
Total	411	100.0	238	100.0	269	100.0	918	100.0

Table II-15. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Activities on Sundays

Activities on Sundays	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
At home	168	40.9	108	45.5	128	47.6	404	44.0
Go outdoors	113	27.5	47	19.7	55	20.4	215	23.4
Half and half	130	31.6	83	34.8	86	32.0	299	32.6
Total	411	100.0	238	100.0	269	100.0	918	100.0

Table II-16. Percent Distribution of Respondents by No. of Theatres Visits

No. of Theatre Visits	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never	178	43.3	91	38.2	102	37.9	371	40.4
1-2	189	46.0	117	49.2	131	48.7	437	47.6
3 or more	44	10.7	30	12.6	36	13.4	92	10.0
Total	411	100.0	238	100.0	269	100.0	918	100.0



Table II-17. Percent Distribution of Respondents by No. of Picnics  
ever participated in

No. of Picnics	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Every Sundays and holidays	4	1.0	4	1.7	8	3.0	16	1.7
1-2 times a month	71	17.3	19	8.0	40	14.9	130	14.2
Sometimes	197	47.9	97	40.9	124	46.1	418	45.6
Rarely	139	33.8	117	49.4	97	36.1	353	38.5
Total	411	100.0	237	100.0	269	100.0	917	100.0

Table II-18. Percent Distribution of Respondents by No. of Trips Take

No. of Trips	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ever	197	47.9	100	42.4	118	43.9	415	45.3
1	119	29.0	60	25.4	71	26.4	250	27.3
2	56	13.6	28	11.9	31	11.5	115	12.6
3 or more	22	5.3	12	5.1	16	6.0	50	5.4
Never	214	52.1	136	57.6	151	56.1	501	54.7
Total	411	100.0	236	100.0	269	100.0	916	100.0

Table II-19. Percent Distribution of Respondents by No. of Visits to Dancing Places

No. of Dancing Places	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ever	192	46.8	141	60.5	176	65.9	509	55.9
1	49	11.9	40	17.2	37	13.9	126	13.8
2	56	13.7	44	18.9	53	19.8	153	16.8
3	37	9.0	25	10.7	31	11.6	93	10.2
4 or more	50	12.2	32	13.7	55	20.6	137	15.1
Never	218	53.2	92	39.5	91	34.1	401	44.1
Total	410	100.0	233	100.0	267	100.0	910	100.0

Table 11-20. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Types of Partners of Visiting Theatres and Picnics

Partner	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	Theatre	Picnic	Theatre	Picnic	Theatre	Picnic	Theatre	Picnic
With girl friends	56.1	67.2	80.1	63.7	55.4	61.3	56.9	64.6
With a boy friend	17.0	7.8	13.9	6.8	23.8	17.8	18.2	10.5
With many boy and girl friends	7.5	11.2	9.2	16.9	15.2	29.0	10.2	17.9
With family members	10.6	11.2	3.8	6.3	9.7	8.9	8.5	9.3
Alone	3.9	1.2	9.7	5.1	11.9	3.3	7.7	2.8
Other	4.4	7.5	5.0	5.5	2.2	4.8	3.9	6.2

Table II-21. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Types of Partner in Dancing Places or Trip

Partner	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	Trip (N=197)	Dancing (N=192)	Trip (N=100)	Dancing (N=141)	Trip (N=118)	Dancing (N=176)	Trip (N=416)	Dancing (N=509)
With girl friends	67.7	77.6	73.1	46.0	66.5	45.8	72.5	56.3
With a boy friend	11.1	10.4	18.4	14.0	18.8	16.1	15.5	13.2
With many boy and girl friends	15.7	27.6	26.9	33.0	37.5	46.4	30.8	25.7
With family member	7.6	5.2	2.8	9.0	2.3	4.2	3.5	7.0
Alone	1.0	1.0	2.1	3.0	-	1.7	1.0	1.7
Other	17.2	18.8	24.1	19.0	30.7	15.3	24.4	17.1

Table II-22. Percent Distribution of Respondent by Experience of Dating with Opposite Sex

Date with Opposite Sex	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ever	345	83.9	186	78.2	229	85.1	760	82.8
Currently dating	167	40.5	104	43.7	136	50.6	407	44.3
Dated before but not now	178	43.3	82	34.5	93	34.6	353	38.5
Never	66	16.1	52	21.8	40	14.9	158	17.2
Total	411	100.0	238	100.0	269	100.0	918	100.0

Table II-23. Comparison of the Dating Rate

Dating Status	1979 Unmarried 1) Female	1983 Unmarried 2) Female Workers
Currently dating	22.8	44.3
Dated before but not now	15.0	38.5
Never	62.2	17.2
Total	100.0 (918)	100.0 (947)

1) Park, Jeong-Soon and Mee-Ryung Park, Ibid. P. 57

2) This survey

Table II-24. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Experience of Dating with Opposite Sex by Age

Date with Opposite Sex	15-17		18-20		21-23		24-26		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ever	32	45.1	258	79.1	350	89.0	120	93.8	760	82.8
Currently dating	21	29.6	120	36.8	195	49.6	71	55.5	407	44.3
Dated before but not now	11	15.5	138	42.3	155	39.4	49	38.3	353	38.5
Never	39	54.9	68	20.9	43	10.9	8	6.3	158	17.2
Total	71	100.0	326	100.0	393	100.0	128	100.0	918	100.0

P = .000



Table II-25. Cumulative Percentage of Respondents by Ever Dating Experiences by Age

Age	Guro (N=410)	Gumi (N=234)	Masan (N=269)	Total (N=913)
11	0.2	-	-	0.1
12	0.2	0.4	-	0.2
13	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.9
14	1.9	3.0	1.5	2.1
15	6.1	5.6	3.7	5.3
16	11.0	11.5	11.9	11.4
17	20.0	22.7	22.3	21.4
18	40.7	39.3	36.8	39.2
19	54.2	54.3	54.3	54.2
20	67.6	67.5	71.0	68.6
21	77.1	72.2	76.9	75.8
22	81.5	76.9	82.9	80.7
23	82.9	77.8	84.8	82.2
24	83.9	78.2	85.1	82.8

Table 11-26. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Experience of Dating with Opposite Sex by Educational Level

Date with Opposite Sex	Primary School		Middle School		High School		College or Over		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ever	40	85.1	168	76.0	524	84.5	25	82.6	757	82.8
Currently dating	21	44.7	90	40.7	278	44.8	15	55.6	404	44.2
Dated before but not now	19	40.4	78	35.3	246	39.7	10	37.0	353	38.6
Never	7	14.9	53	24.0	96	15.5	2	7.4	158	17.3
Total	47	100.0	221	100.0	620	100.0	27	100.0	915	100.0

P = .09

Table II-27. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Experience of Dating with Opposite Sex by Longest Residence

Date with Opposite Sex	Large Cities		Cities		Eup or Myun		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ever	137	85.7	136	76.8	486	83.8	759	82.8
Current	67	41.9	74	41.8	265	45.7	406	44.3
Before but not now	70	43.8	62	35.0	221	38.1	353	38.5
Never	23	14.4	41	23.2	94	16.2	158	17.2
Total	160	100.0	177	100.0	580	100.0	917	100.0

P = .12

Table II-28. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Experience of Dating with Opposite Sex by Current Residence

Date with Opposite Sex	House		Relatives' House		Boarding House		Own Cooking		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ever	229	83.5	75	87.2	260	78.0	195	87.1	759	82.8
Currently dating	116	42.3	51	59.3	136	40.8	103	46.0	406	44.3
Dated before but not now	113	41.2	24	27.9	124	37.2	92	41.1	353	38.5
Never	45	16.4	11	12.8	73	21.9	29	12.9	158	17.2
Total	274	100.0	86	100.0	233	100.0	224	100.0	917	100.0

P= .009

Table II-29. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Duration of Dating with Current Partner

Duration	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Less than a year	69	41.3	30	29.0	53	39.0	152	37.4
1 - less than 2 years	44	26.3	25	24.0	36	26.5	105	25.8
2 - " 3 "	23	13.8	18	17.3	19	14.0	60	14.7
3 - " 4 "	14	8.4	15	14.4	12	8.8	41	10.1
4 years or more	12	7.2	12	11.5	14	10.3	38	9.3
Not applicable	5	3.0	4	3.8	2	1.5	11	2.7
Total	167	100.0	104	100.0	136	100.0	407	100.0

Table II-30. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Their Answers to the Question whether Families know the Relationship between you and your partner

Knowing Status	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Both families know	68	40.7	28	26.0	51	37.5	147	36.1
Partner's family knows	32	19.2	22	21.2	19	14.0	73	17.9
My family knows	17	10.2	15	14.4	18	13.2	50	12.3
Both families do not know	48	28.7	34	32.7	47	34.6	129	31.7
Not applicable	2	1.2	5	4.8	1	0.7	8	2.0
Total	167	100.0	104	100.0	136	100.0	407	100.0

### III. EDUCATION AND MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE

It is through education and mass media that the unmarried female factory workers learn about population, family planning on sex and reproduction. Since most of, if not all, these young female workers would sooner or later get married, it is all the more important that they should be given proper opportunities to receive information on the reproduction and female planning through the in-factory regular educational programs.

Besides the regular educational programs, those female workers would have opportunities to learn about sex and reproduction through newspaper, magazine or mass media. In this chapter focus will be given the kind of education they receive and the amount of interest they have in this education.

#### I. Population and sex education

Korea's total fertility rate which stood at 6 at the beginning of 1960s' dropped to 2.7 in 1981, thanks to a variety of active family planning programs initiated by the government agencies and private organizations.

For the unmarried female factory workers mostly in their prime age at marriage, the importance of education on population and sex cannot be over-emphasized. They need to have accurate information on the reproductive physiology and on the family plan-

ning for their future marriage life.

Table III-1 divides the industrial complexes into two separate categories: one with educational programs on sex and family planning. In Guro, 83.6 percent of the 134 factories had the programs, and 94.2 percent of those in Gumi and 79.0 percent in Masan had the programs on sex and family planning respectively.

In Table III-2, 49.8 percent of the female workers replied they in fact received education on population and family planning, and 55.9 percent said they received education on sex and purity. In Gumi, 53.6 percent said they received population education, in contrast to 48.7 percent in Masan, and 48.4 percent in Guro. As for the sex education, the proportion divides into 58.8 percent for Gumi, 57.4 percent for Guro, and 50.2 percent for Masan.

In Table III-3, 42.8 percent reported to have received both the population, family planning, and sex education, seven percent received only family planning education, and 12.7 percent only sex education. The rest, namely 37.6 percent did not receive any education at all.

Under the auspices of the Ministry of Labor with the financial support from the UNEPA, educational programs on population and family planning have been conducted on the industrial complexes in the past several years, nonetheless, it is surprising



to find as much as 37.6 percent of the female factory workers have never received any education of this sort.

## 2. Mass media exposure

It is mostly through weekly and monthly magazines that the unmarried female factory workers learn about contraceptives and about matters related to sex. The women's monthly magazines, radio, and TV were found to be the major source of information for the female factory workers.

### (1) Radio and TV

In the past survey, unmarried women were found to be much more strongly influenced than were married women by their exposure to the mass media, in particular, by the radio and TV programs. In the case of radio, among the married women, 22 percent replied they listen to the radio everyday,<sup>14)</sup> whereas 57 percent of the unmarried women<sup>15)</sup> said they listen to the radio. In the current survey, 37.6 percent of the respondents answered they listened to the radio everyday in the last one month, while 17.6 percent said the number of days when they listened to the

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14) Kim Chija, et al, Study on Family Planning Information, Education, and Communication, Korea Institute for 1979, PP 44.

15) Park, Joung Soon, and Mee Lyoung Park, A Study on Unmarried Women for Family Planning Information, Education, And Communication, Korea Institute for Family Planning, 1979, PP 76.

radio is greater than that of the days when they did not. Some 27.1 percent said they occasionally listened to the radio, and 16.1 percent replied they never listened to the radio in the last one month.

As shown in Table III-4, the low level of mass media exposure among the unmarried female workers has to do with their busy daily work schedules at the factory. The mass media exposure level was highest in Guro, followed by Masan, and Gumi in that order. The late-night-hour and mid-night radio and TV programs and the programs broadcast in the small hours of the day usually are devoted to juvenile problems, and matters relating to sex. Therefore, in the current survey, questions were asked whether the respondents ever listened to these late-nightly programs broadcast after eleven o'clock at night in the last one month.

In Table III-4, 9.5 percent of the respondents said they listened to this nightly programs almost everyday, and 12.5 percent said they listened to the program often. As much as 46.9 percent said they never listened to the night-hour program. The exposure level to the nightly program was highest among the female factory workers in Guro.

In the case of TV programs, 28.8 percent said they

watched the TV program everyday, a much lower level than that of radio, and 20.3 percent replied they never watched the TV program.

In another survey<sup>16)</sup>, 57 percent of the unmarried respondents said they listened to the radio everyday, and 50 percent said they watch TV programs daily, a negligible difference when compared with the difference among the unmarried female factory workers in this study in their mass media exposure. The low level of exposure to TV, compared to that of radio, has to do with the fact that, unlike in the case of radio, rarely the respondents have their own TV sets, therefore, they had either to watch in the common room of the boarding-house or had to watch the TV program with other members of their own family or of the relatives' families.

## (2) Women's magazine readership

The following magazines, both monthly, bi-monthly and weekly, were the chief source of information on sex and reproductive physiology for the female factory workers studied in the current survey: Dong-A Women's Monthly, Jung-Ang Women's Monthly, Yowon, Elegance, Young Lady, Housewife Life, Women's Weekly, Sunday Seoul, Weekly Kyunghyang, Jung-Ang Weekly, Hankuk Weekly, Chosun Weekly, and Lady Kyunghyang.

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16) Ibid

Table III-5 illustrates the readership pattern of the above magazines in the last one month. The Young Lady and the Elegance have the highest readership among the female factory workers in all industrial complexes, and the Chubu Saengwhal and the Dong-A Women's Monthly have the lowest readership. Among the bi-monthly and weekly, the Lady Kyunghyang, Sunday Seoul, and Women's Weekly have a high readership.

It appears that the female factory workers prefer the monthlies to weeklies, and understandably, the female workers favor the monthly magazines that carry articles on the fashion and chic of the young female generation.

(3) Magazine items most preferred

Table III-6 shows that 90.5 percent replied they read with deep interest items dealing with the relations with the opposite sex, and 79.7 percent with interest read on sex, 77.5 percent on pregnancy and reproduction, and 58.1 percent read on family planning. Those in Guro had the keenest interest in the above items followed by those in Masan and Gumi.

By age, as is represented in Table III-7, those in the 21-23 age category had the most interest in the relationship between the opposite sexes, however once over the age 23, the average age at marriage, the interest in the relationship between the

opposite sexes seems to decline.

As for the items on sex, those in the 21-23 age category had the keenest interest, but the items on marriage, pregnancy, reproduction, and family planning attracted interests of those in the older age category.

In Table III-8, the lowest interest on the above items was observed among those least educated, namely those with only primary education. The level of interest on the items on sex, marriage, pregnancy, etc., was directly associated with the level of education.

Needless to say, the better educated factory workers have more opportunities to read magazines and are better able to comprehend and digest what they have read. In Table III-9, those who have resided the longest in the large urban areas had the most interest in the items dealing with relationships between the opposite sexes, though the differences in the amount of interest between the regions were not great. As for the items on marriage, pregnancy, and reproductive activities, those who resided in the rural area had the most interest, followed by those from the small towns, and then by those from the large urban area. Again on the items on family planning and contraception, those from the rural area had the most interest, though

the regional differences were not great.

By the current residence, in Table III-10, no substantial differences were found on the amount of interest in items on sex and relationships between the opposite sexes. However, in the items on marriage, pregnancy and reproduction, 81.6 percent of those factory workers in rental house had a keen interest, a level higher than for those residing in their relatives' houses. Also in the items on family planning and contraception, those self-cooking factory workers (83.4 percent) had the most keen interest, compared to that of those who were either commuting from their own houses or residing in their relatives' houses. An indepth study needs to be conducted into the reason that leads the female factory workers in rental house to have unusual interest in matters relating to marriage, pregnancy, family planning, and contraception.

In Table III-11, those who listen to the radio programs were found to have the more interest in items on relationship between opposite sexes, marriage, and contraception. That is those female workers who most often listened to the late nightly programs showed more interests in reading magazine items such as sex, pregnancy and family planning.

Table III-11 also shows the association between the degree of exposure to TV programs and the amount of interest the female workers have on the magazines items dealing with sex, pregnancy and family planning. As for the relationship between the opposite sexes and sex, those who watched TV programs daily had the keener interest, as might have been expected.

Table III-1. Percent Distribution of Factories by Presence or Absence of Programs on Sex and FP Education

Education Program	Guro	Gumi	Masan	Total
Have program	83.6	94.2	79.0	86.0
Not have program	16.4	5.8	21.0	14.0
Total (N)	100.0 (134)	100.0 (104)	100.0 (76)	100.0 (314)



Table III-2. Percent Distribution of Respondents on Ever Receiving any Education on Population (F.P.) and Sex (Purity) at Job Site

Education	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Population								
Ever	199	48.4	127	53.6	131	48.7	457	49.8
Never	212	51.6	110	46.4	138	51.3	460	50.2
Total	411	100.0	237	100.0	269	100.0	917	100.0
Sex								
Ever	234	57.4	140	58.8	135	50.2	509	55.5
Never	176	42.6	98	41.2	134	49.8	408	44.5
Total	410	100.0	238	100.0	269	100.0	917	100.0

Table III-3. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Experience on Population and Sex Education at Job Site

Education	Curo		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Both	170	41.5	113	47.7	109	40.5	392	42.8
Only K.P.	28	6.8	14	5.9	22	8.2	64	7.0
Only sex	64	15.6	26	11.0	26	9.7	116	12.7
None	148	36.1	84	35.4	112	41.6	344	37.6
Total	410	100.0	237	100.0	269	100.0	916	100.0

Table III-4. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Exposure Level to Mass Media

Exposure Level	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total					
	Radio Night Prog.	T.V. Radio	Radio Night Prog.	T.V. Radio	Radio Night Prog.	T.V. Radio						
Almost every day	39.3	12.7	29.4	34.5	7.6	20.2	35.7	6.4	35.4	37.6	9.5	28.8
Many days	17.6	13.2	23.1	13.4	9.7	20.2	17.1	13.9	16.8	17.6	12.5	20.5
Some days	27.1	31.0	27.3	30.7	29.5	38.7	29.0	32.6	28.0	27.1	31.1	30.4
Few days	16.1	43.2	20.2	21.4	53.2	21.0	18.2	47.2	19.8	16.1	46.9	20.3
Total (N)	100.0 (410)	100.0 (411)	100.0 (411)	100.0 (238)	100.0 (237)	100.0 (238)	100.0 (269)	100.0 (267)	100.0 (268)	100.0 (917)	100.0 (914)	100.0 (917)

Table III-5. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Magazine Subscription Rate

Magazine	Guro (N=411)	Gumi (N=238)	Masan (N=269)	Total (N=918)
Monthly				
Women's Dong-A	11.4	10.9	8.2	10.4
Women's Jung-Ang	22.9	24.8	19.3	22.3
You Won	21.9	17.7	16.0	19.1
Elegance	36.9	51.3	42.0	42.1
Young lady	47.9	43.3	42.4	45.1
Housewife Life	11.2	14.3	13.2	12.0
Weekly				
Weekly Women	11.2	15.1	8.6	11.4
Sunday Seoul	16.3	24.8	14.1	17.9
Weekly Kyung-Hyang	9.0	10.1	8.6	9.2
Weekly Jung-Ang	4.1	4.2	1.9	3.5
Weekly Han-Kuk	4.9	1.3	2.2	3.2
Weekly Jo-Sun	3.4	2.5	2.6	2.9
Lady Kyung-Hyang	26.5	21.8	20.1	24.2

Table III-6. Percentage of Respondents who ever read Weekly and Monthly Women Magazine in Detail with Interest

Content	Guro (410)	Gumi (238)	Masan (269)	Total (917)*
On opposite sex	92.7	86.1	91.1	90.5
On sex	83.7	75.6	77.3	79.7
On marriage pregnancy and birth	79.8	74.4	77.0	77.5
On family planning and contraceptive methods	61.0	54.6	56.9	58.1

\* Exclude a case

Table III-7. Percentage of Respondents who ever read Weekly or Monthly Magazines in Detail with Interest by Content by Age

Content	15-17		18-20		21-23		24-26		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
On opposite sex	63	88.7	293	90.2	361	91.9	113	88.3	830	90.5
On sex	45	63.4	260	80.0	322	82.1	104	81.3	731	79.8
On marriage, pregnancy and birth	44	62.0	251	77.2	310	78.9	106	82.8	711	77.5
On family planning and contraceptive methods	31	43.7	172	52.9	241	61.3	89	69.5	533	58.1

Table III-8. Percentage of Respondents who ever read Weekly or Monthly Magazines in Detail with Interest by Content by Educational Level

Content	Primary School		Middle School		High School		College or over		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
On opposite sex	36	78.3	186	84.2	581	93.7	25	92.6	828	90.6
On sex	22	47.8	150	67.9	531	85.8	26	96.3	729	79.8
On marriage, pregnancy and birth	24	52.2	158	71.5	503	81.1	24	88.9	709	77.6
On family planning and contraceptive methods	23	50.0	113	51.1	378	61.0	18	66.7	532	58.2

Table III-9. Percentage of Respondents who ever read Weekly and Monthly Magazines in Detail with Interest by Content by Longest Residence Area

Content	Large Cities (N=160)	Cities (N=177)	Eup or Myun (N=580)	Total (N=917)
On opposite sex	93.1	91.0	89.7	90.5
On sex	86.9	80.2	77.7	79.8
On marriage, pregnancy and birth	73.7	76.5	78.3	77.5
On family planning and contraceptive methods	56.9	67.1	58.8	58.1



Table III-10. Percentage of Respondents who ever read Weekly or Monthly Magazines in Detail with Interest by Content by Current Residence

Content	Own House		Relatives' House		Boarding House		Rental House		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
On opposite sex	251	91.6	79	91.9	296	88.9	203	91.0	829	90.5
On sex	222	81.0	72	83.7	253	76.2	184	82.5	731	79.9
On marriage, pregnancy and birth	216	78.8	64	74.4	249	74.8	182	81.6	711	77.6
On family planning and contraceptive methods	148	54.0	47	54.7	190	57.1	148	66.4	533	58.2

Table III-11. Percentage of Respondents who ever read Weekly or Monthly Magazines in Detail with Interest by Content by Exposure Level to the Radio, Radio Night Pro. and TV

Content	Low		Middle		High		Total			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
<b>Radio</b>										
On opposite sex	142	86.1	229	87.4	140	93.3	318	93.8	829	90.5
On sex	110	72.1	201	77.0	123	82.0	287	84.7	730	79.8
On marriage, pregnancy and birth	115	69.7	197	75.2	123	82.0	275	81.1	710	77.5
On family planning and contraceptive methods	85	51.5	141	53.8	84	56.0	222	65.5	532	58.1
<b>Radio Night Pro.</b>										
On opposite sex	373	87.1	263	92.6	106	93.0	84	96.6	826	90.5
On sex	316	73.8	230	81.3	101	88.6	80	92.0	727	79.7
On marriage, pregnancy and birth	308	72.0	230	81.0	96	84.2	74	85.1	708	77.5
On family planning and contraceptive methods	227	53.0	175	61.6	70	61.4	59	67.8	531	58.2
<b>TV</b>										
On opposite sex	163	88.1	249	89.2	175	93.1	242	91.7	829	90.5
On sex	146	78.9	210	75.5	165	87.8	209	79.2	730	79.8
On marriage, pregnancy and birth	136	73.5	208	74.6	152	80.9	214	81.1	710	77.5
On family planning and contraceptive methods	108	58.4	143	51.3	110	58.5	171	64.8	532	58.1

#### IV. KNOWLEDGE ON SEX AND FAMILY PLANNING

##### 1. Knowledge on contraception

###### (1) Knowledge on contraceptive method and practice

The unmarried female factory workers constitute an important segment of the population for the nations family planning program in the future, since they will eventually get married and into the eligible women category sooner or later.

Three separate questions were asked of contraception in the following manner:

- a) the respondents were asked to name all the contraceptives (both for male and female) that they know of
- b) the respondents were asked to name the contraceptive method of which they know how to use
- c) the respondents were asked to point out the contraceptive methods that they have ever heard of or read about eight contraceptives (oral pills, condom, loop, female sterilization, vasectomy, menstrual regulation, withdrawal, and spermicide were suggested to the respondents)

In Table IV-1, 42.5 percent of the respondents replied they know of oral pills, and 37.5 percent replied they know of condom, and 25.1 percent and 23.1 percent said their knowledge

of spermicide and menstrual regulation respectively. Another 14.9 percent and 13.9 percent reported to have a knowledge of the loop and female sterilization respectively, and the small 2.3 percent knew of withdrawal. There were no regional differences in this pattern, except for the case of oral pills. For example in the Guro industrial complex, the respondents knew as much about oral pills as about condoms, meanwhile in Gumi, the percentage who knew about condom was slightly smaller than those in other areas, but the percentage of those who knew about the female sterilization was higher in Gumi than in other areas.

In Masan, the percentage of those who knew about the male and female sterilization was much smaller compared to other regions.

As for their knowledge on how to use the various contraceptive methods, as seen in Table IV-1, 18 percent and 16 percent of the total respondents said they know how to use oral pills and condoms respectively. The other method that the respondents knew how to use were menstrual regulation (12.6 percent), spermicide (6.9 percent), vasectomy (3.6 percent), female sterilization (2.6 percent), loop (2.8 percent), and withdrawal (1.3 percent).

The percentage of those who knew how to use the contra-

ceptives was much smaller than that of those who knew of the contraceptives. In Masan, a much larger proportion of the female factory workers know how to use the menstrual regulation.

Of the eight contraceptive methods presented by the interviewer to the respondents, 89.8 percent said that they heard or read about oral pills, followed by menstrual regulation (79.3 percent) and spermicide (75.3 percent).

Again, 72.9 percent said they heard or read about female sterilization, followed by 70.2 percent who heard or read about vasectomy and 70 percent who knew about condom. Another 59.4 percent and 33.4 percent heard or read about loop and withdrawal respectively. No great regional differences were found.

Table IV-2 shows the difference between the non-working unmarried females and the unmarried female factory workers in their knowledge of contraceptives. The data for 1979 are those studied for the women aged 15 to 29 years who were not working. Compared to the data for 1979, the results from the current study indicate that the respondents knowledge on spermicide, menstrual regulation and condom is greater, while the opposite situation obtains in the case of loop, female sterilization, and vasectomy. This is an indication that the unmarried female factory workers are much more interested in the reversible contraceptive methods,

such as spermicide and condom than in the semi-permanent and permanent contraceptive methods, including female sterilization and vasectomy.

The respondents were also asked to name as many contraceptive methods as they know of, and the answers to this question are presented in Table IV-3. The contraceptive methods are divided into two categories; one for the male and the other for the female.

As much as 34.2 percent of the respondents failed to name any one of the contraceptive methods for female, and 69.6 percent were ignorant about how to use the female contraceptive methods. Only 30.4 percent said they know at least one contraceptive method for female, and 20.9 percent knew two contraceptive methods, and 14.5 percent knew more than three contraceptive methods for female.

As low as 20.2 percent of the respondent said they know how to use at least one female contraceptive method, 7.5 percent knew how to use two contraceptive methods, and 2.7 percent, more than three contraceptive methods. The respondents in Gumi knew much more about the contraceptives and how to use them, compared to those in Masan and Guro.

In the case of the male contraceptives, 58.7 percent knew nothing about the male contraceptives, and 82.2 percent

knew nothing about how to use them. In Gumi, the proportion who knew about the male contraceptives was higher than that in other areas.

About 41 percent knew about at least one male contraceptive and 18 percent said they know how to use the male contraceptive method.

Table IV-4 classified the respondents by their knowledge on contraceptives and by their age. The knowledge on contraceptives of the respondents was found to be closely associated with their age. For instance, 36.6 percent of those aged 15 to 17 years knew at least one contraceptive method for the female, while 59.5 percent of those aged 18 to 20 knew at least one female contraceptive method, while the percentages of those in the 21-23 and 24-26 age brackets who knew at least one female contraceptives were 75 percent and 72 percent respectively.

The proportion of those who knew how to use the female contraceptive method was lower in the lower 15-17 age category (12.7 percent) but it increased gradually as the age increases.

In the case of the male contraceptive methods, only 5.6 percent of respondents aged 15 to 17 years knew at least one male contraceptive method, which increased to 62.5 percent in the 24-26 age bracket. Only 4.2 percent of the respondent knew how

to use at least one male contraceptive method, which increased to 12.8 percent in the 18-20 age category, and further to 21.2 percent in the 21-23 age category, and again to 27.3 percent in the 24-26 age category.

Table IV-5 illustrates the distribution of the respondents by their level of knowledge on contraceptives by their level of education. The proportion of those who know at least one female contraceptive method accounts for 50.1 percent of those respondents with primary school education, and 52 percent of those with middle school education, and the proportion increased to 71.1 percent in the case of those with high school education, and to 85.1 percent in the case of the respondents with college education. The proportion of those who knew how to use the female contraceptive method also increased with the level of education: 27.7 percent for those with primary school education, 21.3 percent for those with middle school education, 32.9 percent for those with high school education, and 55.6 percent for those with college education.

A similar situation was obtained for the case of the male contraceptive methods. By the longest residence of the respondents, as shown in Table IV-6, a greater proportion of those who resided in the urban area knew more about the male con-



traceptive method compared to the respondents in the rural areas.

Another feature in Table IV-6 is that a greater proportion of those respondents from the urban area knew how to use the female contraceptive methods, compared to those from the rural area.

(2) Sources of information on contraceptives

The respondents were presented with 16 different sources of information on contraceptives, and were asked to check all the sources from which they obtained information on contraceptives. As seen in Table IV-7, the weekly and women's magazines were the chief source (84.1 percent) of the respondent's information on contraceptives, followed by their fellow female factory workers (66.5 percent), and then by radio and TV (54.1 percent). Another 49.1 percent said they learned about contraceptives at school, and 39.7 percent from their in-factory education, and 28.3 percent from their mothers and sisters. The remaining sources of information were newspaper (23.5 percent), books (24.6 percent), and family planning workers (21.7 percent). Some of them learned about contraceptives through posters and visits to theatres.

The unmarried female factory workers' chief source of mass media information on contraceptives was weekly and women's

magazines and they obtained most of information on contraceptives through the personal communication with their friends. It is, nevertheless, clear that most of the information the respondents obtained from their friends was from the weekly and women's monthly magazines, despite the fact that there does not appear to be any concrete evidence that these magazines carry accurate information on contraceptive knowledge. Most of the female factory workers read these magazines to beguile leisure time. It is primarily through school education and in-factory education on sex and contraception that the female factory workers can receive reliable information on sex and contraception, and therefore efforts should be made to strengthen these educational programs.

In Table IV-8, compared to the proportion of the non-working unmarried female who learned of contraceptive methods through weekly and women's magazines (75.3 percent), a slightly higher percentage (84.1 percent) of the unmarried female factory workers were found to have learned of contraceptive methods through the same medium. One striking feature in the table is that a much smaller proportion (49.1 percent) of the respondents said they learned of the contraceptives through school education, whereas in the 1979 survey as much as 60 percent said they

learned of the contraceptives through school education. This may arise from the fact that the current study is based on the young female factory workers aged 15 years and more, most of whom have not finished high school education as they had to stop school education to work in factories. It is all the more important that these young unmarried female factory workers should be given proper education on sex and contraception, since they did not have opportunities to learn about it while they were in school.

(3) Knowledge on sex and family planning education on industrial sites

Efforts have been made to check whether there is any difference in the level of knowledge on sex, contraceptives and family planning between those female workers who received the in-factory education on sex and family planning and those who did not.

As has been afore-mentioned, the in-factory educational program on sex and contraception provides the young females factory workers with opportunities to learn about sex and contraception, about which they could not learn in school. By attending the educational programs, the female factory workers will be prevented from committing serious mistakes due to ignorance on sex and family planning.

In Table IV-9, the knowledge on contraceptive method by

FP education at job site were shown. As is shown in Table IV-9 the FP education at job site brought about differences in knowledge level on both male and female contraceptive methods. Those who attended the educational FP program were more knowledgeable about contraceptive method.

It has been amply demonstrated that the in-factory educational program on family planning exerts a strong influence on the unmarried female factory workers' knowledge of contraception and family planning. In Table IV-10, the in-factory educational program on sex was also found to be closely related to the level of knowledge the individual female factory workers have on contraception. Those who attended the educational program were more knowledgeable about the male and female contraceptives.

Table IV-11 also shows that the female workers' knowledge on contraception was intimately related to the educational programs on sex and family planning on the industrial sites.

## 2. Knowledge on reproductive physiology

### (1) Self-evaluation of ones' own knowledge on reproductive physiology

The question, "How much do you think you know about reproductive physiology?" was asked of the respondents. In Table IV-12, 5.4 percent replied they know very well about the reproductive physiology, 35.4 percent said they know much about it, 50.8

percent said they know somewhat about it, and 1.2 percent said they know nothing about it. Roughly 40 percent appeared to know about the reproductive physiology, and no regional differences were found. Only in Gumi, eight percent replied they know very well, while only 4.4 percent had the same reply in Guro.

By age, there were direct association between the age of the respondents and the level of their knowledge on the reproductive physiology, as shown in Table IV-13. The educational level is much more closely related to the respondents level of knowledge on the reproductive physiology as is shown in Table IV-14. The proportion of those who replied they know very well or much about the reproductive physiology breaks down into 14.9 percent of those with primary school education, 32.1 percent of those with middle school education, 44.7 percent of those with high school education, and 66.7 percent of those with college education.

No great differences in the level of knowledge on the reproductive physiology were found by the residence where the respondents resided for the longest period so far. A slightly greater number of these from the rural medium-sized cities (41.9 percent and 41.2 percent respectively) knew more about the reproductive physiology than those from the large urban area (36.9 percent) (see Table VI-15). As for the self-evaluation of their knowledge on

the reproductive physiology by the level of exposure to mass media, in Table IV-16, it appears that the level of knowledge on the reproductive physiology is somewhat related to their mass media exposure (namely, radio and TV) in the last one month.

To be specific, 3.6 percent of those who never listened to the radio program in the last one month said they know very well about the reproductive physiology, and 39.2 percent knew well about the reproductive physiology, while 5.6 percent of those who did listen to the program everyday said they know very well, and 40.1 percent said they know well about the reproductive physiology.

As for the late nightly radio programs, those who said they listen to the program everyday had a higher level of knowledge on the reproductive physiology than those who did not. Among those who listened to the late nightly radio program 47.1 percent said they know well about the reproductive physiology, while those who did not, only 39.8 percent had the same answer. In the case of the TV programs, there was found no association between the level of knowledge on the reproductive physiology and the respondents' exposure to the TV programs. Therefore, one may conclude that the respondents' knowledge on the reproductive physiology is much more strongly influenced by their exposure to the radio program rather than to the TV programs, primarily due to the radio program con-

tents. In the present circumstances in Korea, it is not yet considered to be proper to broadcast through TV programs on the reproductive physiology, and most of the sex education has to be conducted through radio programs. The current study clearly pinpoints this situation.

(2) Accuracy of the respondents' knowledge on reproductive physiology

The respondents were exposed to the true-or-false questions on the reproductive physiology as a means of testing the accuracy of their knowledge on the reproductive physiology.

In Table IV-17, 94.3 percent said that the menstruation stops when one gets pregnant. That is, 5.7 percent did not know such basic information that women stop menstruating when they get pregnant. Another 67.5 percent had the correct answer that one does not get pregnant during the menstruation, a considerably lower percentage compared to that of those who knew that the menstruation stops when one gets pregnant. As to the question whether only one single ovum gets released once a month, 48.3 percent had the correct answer, and only 14.1 percent had the correct answer as to whether women can get pregnant during a day in a month.

No great regional differences were found on the percentage. In conclusion, it appears that the level of knowledge on the reproductive physiology among the unmarried female factory workers was

not high, as was indicated by the low percentage of those who had the correct answer to the question that single ovum gets released only once a month.

By age bracket, Table IV-18 shows that those in the older category had more knowledgeable on the question that the women stop menstruating when they get pregnant, and that women do not get pregnant during the menstruation period. However there were no association between the age of the respondents and their knowledge on the ovulation and on the question as to whether women can get pregnant during a day in a month.

As is shown in Table IV-19, the respondents' knowledge on the reproductive physiology is much more closely related to their level of education, despite the fact that there were found no direct relation between the respondents' level of education and their knowledge on the ovulation and on the question whether women can get pregnant during a day in a month. As to the question whether women can get pregnant once a month, 14.9 percent of those with primary school education, 12.7 percent of those with middle school education, 14.7 percent with high school education, and 11.1 percent of those with college education had the correct answer.

Table IV-20 shows whether the birth place or the place where the respondents spent most of the time in the past had any



influence on the respondents' level of knowledge on the reproductive physiology. Those from the rural area had better knowledge on the ovulation. By the degree of the respondents' exposure to the mass media, Table IV-21 shows that the degree of the respondents' exposure to the radio program did not have much influence on their knowledge on the reproductive physiology, however, those who said they listen to the late nightly radio programs had a higher rate of correct answer to the question whether women can get pregnant during a day in a month, compared to those who said they rarely listen to the late nightly radio programs. Again, the respondents' exposure to TV programs had only a negligible influence on their level of knowledge on the reproductive physiology.

### 3. Respondents' demand for knowledge

In the preceding section, it has become evident that most of the knowledge the respondents had on the reproductive physiology was of a superficial nature, therefore, efforts have been made in this section to study the degree to which the respondents hanker after knowledge on sex and family planning. They were asked how much they wanted to know about sex, reproductive physiology, family planning and contraception. In Table IV-22, 44.7 percent of the respondents said they wanted to know more about sex, 44.3 percent about pregnancy and reproductive physiology, and 39.2 percent about

family planning and contraception. That is, most of these unmarried female factory workers want to know more about sex pregnancy, and the reproductive physiology, followed by family planning and contraceptives. No great regional differences were found, except that a slightly higher proportion of those in Gumi and Masan wanted to know about family planning and sex.

In a 1983 study shown in Table IV-23, the unmarried male and female workers wanted to know about venereal disease, contraceptives and reproductive physiology, but there were stark differences between sexes. The male workers' items of major interest were those involving the teenage reproductive physiology, followed by contraception, the characters of genitals, and the venereal disease. But for the female workers, their chief interest centered around contraception, venereal diseases, the characters of genitals, and pregnancy, but were not interested in the teenage reproductive physiology, primarily due to the reason that for most of the female workers, the age of puberty was almost over, while for most of the male workers, they were still in the puberty.

Back to the current study, in Table IV-24, the degree to which the respondents want to know on sex and other related matters has been classified by their age. As for sex, 48.3 percent of those in the 18-20 age category wanted to know more about it, but the

interest on this subject gradually declined in the older age category. Those in the 18-23 age category had more interest in the pregnancy and the reproductive physiology than those in the 15-17 and the 24-26 age brackets. As for the contraception and family planning, those in the 21-23 age category had the most interest. The general pattern that emerges from the table is that, whereas the knowledge on the sex, contraception, the reproductive physiology, and family planning is linearly related to the age of the respondent, the respondents' demand for knowledge on these items is curvilinearly related to their age. Therefore, efforts should be made to educate those in the 18-23 age category when the need for knowledge on sex and contraception is the strongest.

As shown in Table IV-25 the level of knowledge among the respondents was directly related to the level of their education. Compared to those who have completed high school-level education, those with college level education had a greater demand for knowledge on sex and related subjects. As for sex, 47.8 percent of those with primary school education wanted to know more about sex, in contrast to 59.3 percent of those with college education, and in family planning, 38.6 percent of those with primary school education wanted to know more about it, compared to 59.3 percent of those with college education, though there were only 27 who

have completed college-level education among the respondents.

It appears that those with a high-level education have more opportunities to learn about sex and related subject, and the more they are exposed to this type of information, the more enthusiastic they become in obtaining information of this nature.

By the residence where the respondents spent the longest period so far, in Table IV-26, those in the medium-sized cities or in the rural area are stronger in their demand for knowledge on sex and family planning, in contrast to those in large urban area. For instance, 48 percent in the medium-sized cities and 45.9 percent in the rural area wanted to know more about sex, while only 36.9 percent in the large urban area wanted to know more of the subject.

A similar situation also obtained in the case of pregnancy, the reproductive physiology, family planning and contraception.

Table IV-27 shows whether there is any difference in the respondents' demand for knowledge by the degree to which they are exposed to the mass media. A very low association was found between the level of exposure to the mass media and the strength of the respondents' demand for more knowledge on sex and related matters. Except for the exposure to TV program, the exposure to the radio, in particular, the late nightly-hour radio programs

had a negligible influence.

In the case of pregnancy and the reproductive physiology, TV program had some influence on the respondents' demand for more knowledge on the subjects, and the radio programs were found to be somewhat related to the demand for knowledge in the case of pregnancy and contraception. However, the exposure to TV programs were not directly related to the extent to which the respondents demand for knowledge on sex.

Table IV-1. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge on Contraceptive Methods and Its Use

Method	Guro (411)			Gumi (238)			Masan (269)			Total (918)		
	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
Oral pill	89.3	40.4	17.0	89.9	43.7	18.1	90.3	44.6	19.3	89.8	42.5	18.0
IUC	59.9	11.4	2.2	58.0	18.1	4.2	59.9	17.5	2.6	59.4	14.9	2.8
Tubaligation	77.9	15.4	3.4	70.2	17.2	2.1	67.7	7.8	1.9	72.9	13.9	2.6
Foam Tablet	79.6	29.7	6.6	69.3	19.5	5.0	74.0	23.8	8.9	75.3	25.1	6.9
Rhythm method	80.3	21.4	10.7	72.7	20.2	10.5	83.6	28.3	17.5	79.3	23.1	12.6
Condom	67.6	40.1	17.0	71.0	33.2	13.4	72.9	37.2	16.7	70.0	37.5	16.0
Vasectomy	75.7	15.8	4.4	64.7	15.9	3.8	66.5	10.4	2.2	70.2	13.7	3.6
Douche	33.6	1.0	0.5	33.2	1.7	0.8	33.5	4.8	3.0	33.4	2.3	1.3

a. with the assistance of the interviewer

b. without the assistance, aware the method

c. without the assistance, aware how to use

Table IV-2. Comparison of Knowledge on Contraceptive Method

Method	(Unit: %)			
	Unmarried 1)		Unmarried 2)	
	Female Workers	Female	Remember	Aware
Oral pill	Remember 42.5	Aware 89.8	Remember 50.0	Aware 91.4
IUD	Remember 14.9	Aware 59.4	Remember 23.1	Aware 65.6
Tubaligation	Remember 13.9	Aware 72.9	Remember 26.3	Aware 81.1
Foam Tablet	Remember 25.1	Aware 75.3	Remember 14.5	Aware 77.9
Rythem method	Remember 23.1	Aware 79.3	Remember 11.8	Aware 64.8
Condom	Remember 37.5	Aware 70.0	Remember 14.9	Aware 52.8
Vasectomy	Remember 13.7	Aware 70.2	Remember 21.3	Aware 80.1
Douche	Remember 2.3	Aware 33.4	Remember 1.9	Aware 18.8

1) This survey

2) Park, Jeong-Soon and Mee-Ryung Park, Ibid. P. 69

Table IV-3. Percent Distribution of Respondents by No. of Contraceptive Methods Remembered or Aware

No. of Contraceptive Method	Guero (411)		Guni (238)		Masan (250)		Total (918)	
	Remember	Aware	Remember	Aware	Remember	Aware	Remember	Aware
Female method								
None	32.8	70.8	37.8	73.1	33.1	64.7	34.2	69.6
1	31.6	20.7	25.1	16.4	32.3	22.7	30.4	20.2
2	21.7	6.1	21.4	8.0	19.3	9.3	20.0	7.5
3 or more	13.7	2.4	14.7	2.5	15.2	3.4	14.5	2.7
Male method								
None	54.7	80.8	62.6	85.3	61.3	81.8	58.7	82.2
1	33.8	16.8	27.3	11.8	26.8	14.9	30.1	14.9
2	11.2	2.2	9.2	2.5	10.0	3.0	10.3	2.5
3 or more	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.9	0.4	0.9	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Table IV-4. Percent Distribution of Respondents by No. of Female and Male Contraceptive Method Remembered and Known How to Use by Age

No. of Methods	15-17		18-20		21-23		24-26		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Female method 1)										
None	63.4	87.3	40.5	76.1	25.5	63.9	28.1	60.9	34.1	69.6
1	22.5	11.3	31.3	16.6	33.2	22.4	24.2	27.3	30.4	20.2
2	14.1	1.4	17.8	5.8	23.5	10.9	25.0	4.7	20.9	7.5
3	0	0	10.4	1.5	17.9	2.8	22.7	7.0	14.5	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male method 2)										
None	94.4	95.8	71.2	87.1	48.9	78.8	37.5	72.7	58.7	82.2
1	4.2	4.2	22.4	10.7	37.2	17.6	43.2	23.4	30.1	14.9
2	1.4	0	6.4	2.1	14.0	3.6	20.3	3.9	11.2	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A: Remembered the method

1) A:  $P < .01$

B: Known how to use the method

B:  $P < .01$

2)

A:  $P < .01$

B:  $P < .01$

Table IV-5. Percent Distribution of Respondents by No. of Woman's Contraceptive Method Known by Educational Level

No. of Methods	Primary School		Middle School		High School		College or over		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Female method 1)										
None	50.0	72.3	48.0	78.7	28.9	67.1	14.8	44.4	34.1	69.5
1	28.3	25.5	32.6	16.7	30.3	21.0	18.5	22.2	30.4	20.2
2	19.6	2.1	14.0	2.3	23.2	9.4	25.9	18.5	20.9	7.5
3 or more	2.2	0	5.4	2.3	17.6	2.6	40.7	14.8	14.6	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male method 2)										
None	74.5	97.9	75.1	90.5	53.4	79.5	22.2	51.9	58.8	82.3
1	21.3	2.1	20.8	9.1	33.2	16.9	44.4	37.0	29.9	14.9
2 or more	4.3	0	4.1	0.5	13.4	5.5	33.3	11.1	11.3	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A: Remembered the method

1) A: P < .01 B: P < .01

B: Known how to use the method

2) A: P < .01 E: P < .01

Table IV-6. Percent Distribution of Respondents by No. of Contraceptive Method Known by Longest Residence Area

No. of Methods	Large Cities		Cities		Eup or Myun		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Female method								
None	30.0	65.0	33.9	64.4	35.4	72.6	34.2	69.7
1	33.1	25.0	28.8	22.6	30.1	17.9	30.3	20.1
2	20.6	6.9	22.0	10.2	20.7	6.9	21.0	7.5
3 or more	16.2	3.1	15.3	2.8	13.8	2.6	14.5	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male method								
None	51.9	81.3	59.3	81.8	60.3	82.6	58.7	82.2
1	32.5	16.2	25.4	15.9	30.9	14.3	30.1	15.0
2	15.6	2.5	15.4	2.3	8.8	3.1	11.2	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A: No. of contraceptive method awared

B: No. of contraceptive method known how to use

Table IV-7. Percent Distribution Respondents by Source of Contraceptive Method Knowledge

Source	Guro (411)	Gumi (238)	Masan (269)	Total (918)
Periodicals	81.5	84.0	83.1	84.1
Newspaper	24.3	24.4	21.6	23.5
Radio, TV	55.5	48.7	56.9	54.1
Professional	23.6	26.9	24.2	24.6
Poster, pamphlet	14.8	15.1	17.1	15.6
Theatre	16.1	17.6	22.3	18.3
Vocational education	35.5	41.5	44.2	39.7
School education	51.6	44.1	49.8	49.1
Girl friends	65.9	67.2	66.5	66.5
Boy friends	6.8	11.3	13.0	9.8
Mother/Sisters	31.4	26.9	24.9	28.3
Physician, Nurse	10.9	13.9	12.3	12.1
FP Workers	21.7	23.1	20.4	21.7
Neighbor	10.2	9.7	11.9	10.6
Others	4.1	5.9	5.9	5.1

Table IV-8. Comparison of Source

Source	Unmarried * Female Worker	Unmarried ** Female
Magazine	84.1	75.3
Newspaper	23.5	41.6
Radio	54.1	70.0
TV		61.1
Poster or printed material	15.6	49.2
School	49.1	60.0
Friend	66.5	73.3
Mother	28.3	29.2
Neighbor	10.6	36.2

\* This survey

\*\* Park Joung-Soon and Mee-Lyoung Park, Ibid. P75

Table IV-9. Percent Distribution of Respondents by No. of Contraceptive Method Known by F.P. Education at Job Site

No. of Methods	FP Education		No FP Education		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
Female method						
None	31.5	65.0	36.8	74.1	34.2	69.6
1	29.1	23.4	31.8	17.0	30.5	20.2
2	23.9	8.8	17.9	6.3	20.9	7.5
3 or more	15.5	2.8	13.5	2.6	14.5	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male method						
None	63.4	79.2	63.9	85.2	58.7	82.2
1	33.3	17.8	27.0	12.2	30.1	15.0
2	13.3	3.1	9.1	2.6	11.2	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A: No. of contraceptive method awared

B: No. of contraceptive method known how to use

Table IV-10. Percent Distribution of Respondents by No. of Contraceptive Method Known by Sex Education at Job Site

Unit: %

No. of Method	Sex Educa- tion (N=508)		No Sex Educa- tion (N=408)		Total (N=916)	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
Female method <sup>1)</sup>						
None	32.9	66.4	35.8	73.5	34.2	69.6
1	30.3	23.0	30.4	16.7	30.3	20.2
2	23.2	8.4	18.1	6.4	21.0	7.5
3	13.6	2.2	15.7	3.4	14.5	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male method <sup>2)</sup>						
None	55.4	81.5	63.0	83.1	58.8	82.2
1	33.0	15.9	26.2	13.7	30.0	15.0
2	11.6	2.6	10.8	3.2	11.2	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- 1) A: Remembered method P = .25  
 B: Known how to use the method P = .03
- 2) A: Remembered method P = .05  
 B: Known how to use the method P = .56

Table IV-11. Percent Distribution of Respondents by No. of Contraceptive Method Known by F.P. and Sex Education at Job Site

No. of Method	Both		F.P.		Sex		None		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Female method 1)										
None	30.9	63.5	35.9	73.4	40.0	75.9	35.8	73.5	34.2	69.5
1	30.1	24.5	21.9	17.2	31.3	18.1	32.0	16.6	30.4	20.2
2	24.7	9.2	18.8	6.3	17.4	6.0	18.0	6.4	20.9	7.5
3 or more	14.3	2.8	23.4	3.1	11.3	0	14.2	3.5	14.5	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male method 2)										
None	53.3	79.8	54.7	75.0	62.1	87.1	64.5	84.6	58.7	82.2
1	33.4	17.4	31.3	20.3	31.9	11.2	25.3	12.5	30.0	15.0
2	13.3	2.8	14.1	4.7	6.0	1.7	10.2	2.9	11.2	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A: No. of contraceptive method awared

B: No. of contraceptive method known how to use

1) A: P = .12 B: P = .06

2) A: P = .05 B: P = .25



Table IV-12. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge Level about Pregnancy

Knowledge	Guro		Guni		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Know in general	18	4.4	19	8.0	13	4.8	50	5.4
Know fairly well	152	37.0	82	34.5	91	33.8	325	35.4
Know a little	237	57.7	132	53.5	163	60.6	532	58.0
Do not know	4	1.0	5	2.1	2	0.7	11	1.2
Total	411	100.0	238	100.0	269	100.0	918	100.0

Table IV-13. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Self-evaluated Knowledge Level about Pregnancy by Age

Knowledge	15-17		18-20		21-23		24-26		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Know in general	3	4.2	18	5.5	19	4.8	10	7.8	50	5.4
Know fairly well	16	22.5	122	37.4	139	35.4	48	37.5	325	35.4
Know a little	52	73.2	178	54.6	233	59.3	69	53.9	532	58.0
Not know	0	0	8	2.5	2	0.5	1	0.8	11	1.2
Total	71	100.0	326	100.0	393	100.0	128	100.0	918	100.0

P = .05

Table IV-14. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Self-evaluated Knowledge Level about Pregnancy by Educational Level

Knowledge	Primary School		Middle School		High School		College or over		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Know in general	3	6.4	8	3.6	37	6.0	2	7.4	50	5.5
Know fairly well	4	8.5	63	23.5	240	38.7	16	59.3	323	35.3
Know a little	38	80.9	146	66.1	338	54.5	9	33.3	531	58.0
Not know	2	4.3	4	1.8	5	0.8	0	0	11	1.2
Total	47	100.0	221	100.0	620	100.0	27	100.0	915	100.0

P = .000

Table IV-15. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Self-evaluated Knowledge Level about Pregnancy by Longest Residence

Knowledge	Large Cities		Cities		Eup or Myun		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Know in general	11	6.9	11	6.2	28	4.8	50	5.5
Know fairly well	48	30.0	62	35.0	215	37.1	325	35.4
Know a little	98	61.2	104	58.8	329	56.7	531	57.9
Not know	3	1.9	-	-	8	1.4	11	1.2
Total	160	100.0	177	100.0	580	100.0	917	100.0

P = .38

Table IV-16. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Self-evaluated Knowledge Level about Pregnancy by Exposure Level to Radio, Radio Night Pro and TV

Knowledge	Low		Low Middle		High Middle		High		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Radio *</b>										
Know in general	6	3.6	15	5.7	10	6.7	19	5.6	50	5.5
Know fairly well	65	39.2	85	32.4	39	26.0	136	40.1	325	35.4
Know a little	94	56.6	159	60.7	100	66.7	178	52.5	531	57.9
Not know	1	0.6	3	1.1	1	0.7	6	1.8	11	1.2
Total	166	100.0	262	100.0	150	100.0	339	100.0	917	100.0
<b>Radio night pro **</b>										
Know in general	22	5.1	16	5.6	7	6.1	4	4.6	49	5.4
Know fairly well	149	34.7	101	35.6	38	33.3	37	42.5	325	35.6
Know a little	254	59.2	162	57.0	68	59.6	45	51.7	529	57.9
Not know	4	0.9	5	1.8	1	0.9	1	1.1	11	1.2
Total	429	100.0	284	100.0	114	100.0	87	100.0	914	100.0
<b>TV ***</b>										
Know in general	12	6.5	15	5.4	6	3.2	16	6.1	49	5.3
Know fairly well	68	36.6	93	33.3	60	31.9	104	39.4	325	35.4
Know a little	104	55.9	165	59.1	120	63.8	143	54.2	532	58.0
Not know	2	1.1	6	2.2	2	1.1	1	0.4	11	1.2
Total	186	100.0	279	100.0	188	100.0	264	100.0	917	100.0

\* P = .10      \*\* P = .93      \*\*\* P = .33

Table IV-17. Percentage of Respondents by Correct Answer to the Knowledge on Pregnancy

Knowledge	Guro (411)	Gumi (238)	Masan (269)	Total (918)
When women become pregnant her menstruation stops	95.6	92.4	94.1	94.3
If you have a sexual intercourse while you are in the flowers, you are not pregnant	66.2	70.6	66.4	67.5
Ovulation occurs once a month	51.6	46.6	44.6	48.3
There is only one day in a month then pregnancy is possible	15.3	12.6	13.4	14.1

Table IV-18. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Correct Answer to the Knowledge on Pregnancy by Age

Items	15-17		18-20		21-23		24-26		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
When women become pregnant her menstruation stops	64	90.1	304	93.5	373	94.9	125	97.7	866	94.4
If you have a sexual intercourse while you are in the flowers, you are pregnant	33	46.5	215	66.4	274	69.9	98	76.6	620	67.8
Ovulation occurs once a month	34	47.9	164	50.6	179	45.5	66	51.6	443	48.4
There is only one day in a month that pregnancy is possible	7	9.9	50	15.3	51	13.0	21	16.4	129	14.1

Table IV-19. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Correct Answer to the Knowledge on Pregnancy by Educational Level.

Items	Primary School		Middle School		High School		College or over		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
When women become pregnant her menstruation stops	37	78.7	202	91.8	597	96.3	27	100.0	863	94.4
If you have a sexual intercourse while you are in the flowers, you are pregnant	19	41.3	127	57.7	449	72.5	22	81.5	617	67.7
Ovulation occurs once a month	13	27.7	96	43.8	320	51.6	13	48.1	442	48.4
There is only one day in a month that pregnancy is possible	7	14.9	29	12.7	91	14.7	3	11.1	130	14.1



Table IV-20. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Correct Answer to the Knowledge on Pregnancy by Longest Residence Area

Items	Large Cities (N=160)	Cities (N=177)	Eup or Myun (N=578)	Total (N=915)
When women become pregnant her menstruation stops	94.4	96.6	94.0	94.5
If you have a sexual intercourse while you are in the flowers, you are pregnant	67.1	67.2	68.2	67.8
Ovulation occurs once a month	47.5	46.9	49.1	48.4
There is only one day in a month that pregnancy is possible	16.9	12.4	13.8	14.1

Table IV-21. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Correct Answer to the Knowledge on Pregnancy by Exposure Level to the Radio, Radio Night Pro. and TV

Items	Low		Low Middle		High Middle		High		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Radio										
When women become pregnant her menstruation stops	159	95.8	244	93.5	141	94.0	321	94.7	865	94.4
Ovulation occurs once a month	80	48.2	125	48.1	70	46.7	168	49.6	443	48.4
If you have a sexual intercourse while you are in the flowers, you are pregnant	118	71.5	170	65.1	89	66.4	233	68.7	620	67.8
There is only one day in a month that pregnancy is possible	23	13.9	35	13.4	16	10.7	55	16.2	129	14.1
Radio Night Pro.										
When women become pregnant her menstruation stops	405	94.6	261	91.9	110	96.5	86	98.9	862	94.4
Ovulation occurs once a month	203	47.4	129	45.6	62	54.4	48	55.2	442	48.5

Table IV-21. (Cont'd)

Items	Low		Low Middle		High Middle		High		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
If you have a sexual inter- course while you are in the flowers, you are pregnant	289	67.5	196	69.5	80	70.2	53	60.9	618	67.8
There is only one day in a month that pregnancy is possible *	55	12.8	38	13.4	23	20.2	12	13.8	128	14.0
TV										
When women become pregnant her menstruation stops	172	92.5	265	95.0	173	92.5	255	96.6	865	94.4
Ovulation occurs once a month	90	48.6	129	46.2	94	50.3	129	48.9	442	48.3
If you have a sexual inter- course while you are in the flowers, you are pregnant	124	67.0	188	67.6	123	65.8	184	69.7	619	67.7
There is only one day in a month that pregnancy is possible	29	15.6	41	14.7	27	14.4	32	12.1	129	14.1

\* P .05

Table IV-22. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Desire Level to Know about Sex, Pregnancy, Reproductive Physiology, Family Planning

Desire Level	Guro				Gumi				Masan				Total		
	Sex	Preg-nancy	F.P.	Sex	Preg-nancy	F.P.	Sex	Preg-nancy	F.P.	Sex	Preg-nancy	F.P.		Sex	Preg-nancy
Many	41.9	41.3	40.0	47.9	51.7	41.5	46.8	42.4	36.1	44.7	44.3	39.2			
Some	44.9	45.5	39.5	38.7	35.7	40.7	41.6	45.7	45.4	42.3	43.0	41.5			
Little	9.8	9.8	14.7	10.5	9.7	11.0	8.6	7.8	12.6	9.5	9.2	13.1			
Not at all	3.9	3.4	5.9	2.9	2.9	6.8	3.0	4.1	5.9	3.4	3.5	6.1			
Total (N)	100.0 (410)	100.0 (408)	100.0 (408)	100.0 (298)	100.0 (298)	100.0 (236)	100.0 (289)	100.0 (269)	100.0 (269)	100.0 (917)	100.0 (916)	100.0 (913)			

Table IV-23. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Items They Wanted to Know on Sex

Contents	Male (N=78)	Female (N=105)	Total (N=183)
Pregnancy	9.0	11.4	10.4
Venereal disease	14.1	25.7	20.8
Contraception	16.7	22.8	20.2
Reproductive physiology	34.6	7.6	19.1
Growth of fetus	7.7	8.6	8.2
Characters of genitals	15.4	21.9	19.2
Others	2.6	1.9	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Kim Hak-Soc, Baseline survey on development of prototype for the F.P. and sex education, PPFK, 1983 P.14

Table IV-24. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Desire Level to Know about Sex, Pregnancy and FP by Age

Desire Level	15-17		18-20		21-23		24-26		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Sex</b>										
Many	30	42.3	157	48.3	174	44.3	49	38.5	410	44.7
Some	31	43.7	129	39.7	167	42.6	61	47.7	388	42.3
Little	10	14.1	39	12.0	52	13.2	18	14.1	119	13.0
Total	71	100.0	325	100.0	393	100.0	128	100.0	917	100.0
<b>Pregnancy</b>										
Many	29	40.8	147	45.4	178	45.3	52	40.6	406	44.3
Some	32	45.1	133	41.0	168	42.7	61	47.7	394	43.0
Little	10	14.1	44	13.6	47	12.0	15	11.7	116	12.7
Total	71	100.0	324	100.0	393	100.0	128	100.0	916	100.0
<b>F.P.</b>										
Many	16	22.5	122	37.7	173	44.4	47	36.7	358	39.2
Some	35	49.3	141	43.5	148	37.9	55	43.0	379	41.5
Little	20	28.2	61	18.8	69	17.7	26	20.3	176	19.3
Total	71	100.0	324	100.0	390	100.0	128	100.0	913	100.0

Table IV-25. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Desire Level to Know about Sex, Pregnancy and FP by Educational Level

Desire Level	Primary School		Middle School		High School		College or over		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Sex</b>										
Many	22	47.8	99	44.8	272	48.9	16	59.3	409	44.7
Some	15	32.6	97	43.9	266	42.9	8	29.6	386	42.2
Little	9	19.6	25	11.3	82	13.2	3	11.1	119	13.0
Total	46	100.0	221	100.0	620	100.0	27	100.0	914	100.0
<b>Pregnancy</b>										
Many	20	43.5	98	44.3	273	44.1	15	55.6	406	44.5
Some	19	41.3	97	43.9	268	43.3	8	29.6	392	42.9
Little	7	15.2	26	11.8	78	12.6	4	14.8	115	12.6
Total	46	100.0	221	100.0	619	100.0	27	100.0	913	100.0
<b>F.P.</b>										
Many	17	38.6	76	34.4	249	40.3	16	59.3	358	39.3
Some	17	38.6	99	44.8	255	41.3	5	18.5	376	41.3
Little	10	22.7	46	20.8	114	18.4	6	22.2	176	19.3
Total	44	100.0	221	100.0	618	100.0	27	100.0	910	100.0

Table IV-26. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Desire Level to Know about Sex, Pregnancy, Reproductive Physiology and Family Planning by Longest Residence Area

Desire Level	Large Cities			Cities			Eup or Myun			Total		
	Sex	Preg- nancy	F.P.	Sex	Preg- nancy	F.P.	Sex	Preg- nancy	F.P.	Sex	Preg- nancy	F.P.
Many	23.9	37.5	39.0	48.0	46.3	36.4	45.9	45.6	40.1	44.7	44.3	39.2
Some	47.5	46.9	41.5	36.2	39.5	40.3	42.8	43.0	41.9	42.3	43.0	41.5
Little	15.6	15.6	19.5	15.8	14.1	23.3	11.4	11.4	18.0	13.0	12.7	19.3
Total (N)	100.0 (160)	100.0 (160)	100.0 (159)	100.0 (177)	100.0 (177)	100.0 (176)	100.0 (580)	100.0 (579)	100.0 (578)	100.0 (917)	100.0 (916)	100.0 (913)



Table IV-27. Significance Level of  $\chi^2$  on the Relation between Mass Media Exposure and Knowledge Desire on Sex, Pregnancy and F.P.

Mass Media	Sex	Pregnancy	F.P.
Radio	.31	.58	.09
Radio night pro.	.20	.26	.85
TV	.15	.01	.94

## V. ATTITUDES TOWARD SEX AND FAMILY PLANNING

### 1. Attitude toward marriage

The universal marriage pattern has prevailed so far in Korea. That is, everybody, both male and female, took it for granted that they get married once they reach the prime age at marriage. Nobody questioned why one should get married. But in recent years, the very idea that everybody should get married is being questioned by those in the young age category. An increasing number of those in this young age category support the idea that one can remain single throughout life.

Table V-1 shows the percentage distribution of those female workers in the three industrial complexes by their attitude toward marriage. Among the respondents, 17 percent replied they should get married, 38.5 percent said getting married is better than remaining single, 39.3 percent said it is better not to get married if one can live alone, and 4 percent had no answer. In all, some 55.5 percent had a favorable attitude toward marriage, and 39.3 percent had a negative view of marriage. In Curo, 56.7 percent had a positive attitude, and 66.3 percent in Gumi, and 52.7 percent in Masan had a positive attitude toward getting married.

A similar result was obtained in a 1979 study of unmarried male and female workers. In the 1979 study, though the 1979 study

differs in many respects from the current study, the subjects were asked how much they wanted to get married, and the answer to this question is given in Table V-2. Those who replied that they definitely want to get married amounted to 24 percent, and 41 percent said they do want to get married. That is, a total of 65 percent has a positive attitude toward marriage, in contrast to the 55 percent who had a similar answer in the current study. In general, it appears that the male has more positive attitude toward marriage than the female.

By the background characteristics of the respondents, in Table V-3, there is found no great difference by age category in the proportion of those who want to get married. However the proportion of those who want to remain single if it is possible increases in the older age category. And those who had no answer to the question as to whether one should get married or not gradually decreased in the older age category. The proportion of those who said getting married is better than not getting married at all was 46.5 percent for the 15-17 age category, 35.9 percent for the 24-26 age category, and that of those who said it is better not get married if it is possible increased from 26.8 percent in the 15-17 age bracket to 44.5 percent in the 24-26 age category.

As is illustrated in Table V-4, the lower the educational

level of the respondents, the greater was the proportion of those who had positive attitude toward marriage. But those with college level education had more favorable attitude toward marriage, showing a U-shaped curve between the proportion who have favorable attitude toward marriage and their educational level. That is, a larger proportion of those with middle and high school education answered they would rather not get married, while a larger proportion of those with primary school and college education replied they would rather get married. That is, those with secondary school education may not know what it mean to get married, but those with the college-level education have a clear understanding of what is involved in getting married to have a family. But no great significance should be attached to the answer of those with college-level education who number only 27 in all.

In Table V-5 is shown the distribution of the respondents by their attitude toward marriage by the place of their longest residence. Except for the fact that a smaller proportion of those female workers in Guro said they have no idea about the desirability of marriage, there appears to be no direct association between the attitude toward marriage and the respondents' place of longest residence. Again, in Table V-6, there is observed no clear-cut relationship between the proportion of those who have

favorable attitude toward marriage and the proportion of those who have received sex and family planning education. Only a slightly greater proportion of those who received sex education had a favorable attitude toward marriage.

Though the age at marriage is not directly related to the fertility level of those who in fact get married, the current survey included an items on the ideal age at which to get married.

In Table V-7, 16.6 percent of the respondents said there is no ideal age at marriage for female, 4.1 percent said they do not know what the ideal age at marriage for female would be. However, 26.5 percent pointed out that 24 years is the ideal age at marriage, 23.3 percent said 23 years is ideal, and 18.4 percent said 25 years in ideal. That is, 68.2 percent of the respondents thought one should get marry before 25 years of age. No regional differences were found. Some 19.7 percent of the respondents in Masan said there is no ideal age at marriage for female and only 13.4 percent of those in Gumi had the same opinion. Meanwhile, 13.5 percent of the respondents said there is no ideal age at marriage for male, and 4.5 percent had no idea on the subject. As much as 38.1 percent of the respondents said ideal age at

marriage for men is 28 years, 19.2 percent said 27 years is the ideal age, and another 10 percent each said the ideal ages are 29 years and 30 years respectively.

It appears that the respondents in general think 24.2 years to be the ideal age at marriage for women, and 28 years to be the ideal age to get married for men. This closely follows the results of the 1979 survey,<sup>17)</sup> in which the ideal ages at marriage were 24.2 years for women and 28.1 years for men. In the 1979 survey,<sup>18)</sup> the married women said 23.7 years to be ideal age to get married for women and 28.1 years for men.

Table V-8 shows the distribution of the respondents by their attitude toward ideal age at marriage by their age. Below the age 23, there does not seem to be any discernible difference, but starting in age 24, the proportion who said there is no ideal age at marriage abruptly increases. As for the ideal age at marriage for men, a large proportion of those in the 24-26 age category said one can get married whenever one likes.

In Table V-9, 12.8 percent of those with primary education said there is no ideal age at marriage for women, and 16.3 percent of those with middle school education, 17.4 percent of

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17) Ibid P. 35

18) Kim, Chijs, et al. Ibid

those with high school education had the same opinion, whereas only 7.4 percent of those with college-level education was of the opinion. As for the ideal age at marriage for men, the higher the respondents' educational level, the greater was the proportion who replied there is no ideal age at marriage for men. By the place of the respondents' longest residence, greater proportion of those from the large urban areas replied that there is no ideal age at marriage both for men and women, compared to those in the medium-sized and rural areas. Some 20 percent of those from the large urban area, and 16.4 percent from the medium-sized cities, and 15.7 percent from the rural area said there is no ideal age at marriage for women, as is seen in Table V-10. As for the ideal age at marriage for men, 15.6 percent of those from the large urban area replied there is no ideal age at marriage for men.

## 2. Attitude toward children

### (1) Attitude toward children in general

The attitude of the unmarried female workers sooner or later would translate into their fertility behavior, and in this respect their attitude toward the children would be a determining factor in the government population policy-making for the future. The government is vigorously pursuing a one-child policy in an

effort to further slow down the growth of the nations' population that now numbers over 40 million.

In Table V-11, 43.7 percent of the respondents said that they should have children once they get married, 45.1 percent said having children is better than having no children at all, and 8.8 percent replied they would not mind even if there is no children. That is, 88.8 percent said they would rather have children. And 15.1 percent of the respondents replied that they must have at least one son, 54.5 percent said it is better to have a son, and 27.5 percent said they would not mind even if they do not have a son.

Though 88.8 percent of the respondents had a favorable attitude toward having children, only 69.6 percent had a favorable attitude toward having at least one son, indicating that some 13 percent of the respondents had the opinion that they do not care for particular sex of the child they would like to have.

In 1979 study,<sup>19)</sup> a percentage lower than 15.1 percent said that they must have at least one son, and in that study as much as 11.9 percent insisted that they would continue to have babies in order to have at least one son born to them. The 1979 study showed much stronger son preference attitude than this study

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19) Park, Joung Soon and Mee Lyoung Park, Ibid



In the present study, no regional differences were found, except for the fact that a slightly larger proportion of those in Gumi said they must have children. A similar situation obtained in the case of desirability of having a son. In general those in Gumi had the stronger son preference and stronger desire for children, than those in Guro and in Masan.

By age bracket, as shown in Table V-12, the respondents' attitude toward children does change depending on their age. The largest proportion of those in the young 15-17 age group had the opinion they do not care about having children, and this proportion gradually increases as the age increases. The desire to have children gets stronger as the respondents age increases. As for having at least one son, 34.9 percent of the female factory workers aged 18 to 20 years had the opinion they do not care whether they have a son or not, and only 13 percent in this age category said they should have at least one son.

The pattern that emerges from the above picture is that there is observed a meager son preference attitude among the 15-17 age group, however this attitude gets diluted in the 18-20 age category, and then again further gets strengthened in the age category of 20 years and over.

The proportion who said that they have no idea on the

number of children they would have gradually decreases as the age increases, indicating that the population and sex education should be given to these female factory workers in the young age category who do not have yet a definite idea on how many children and sons they would eventually like to have.

Table V-13 classifies the respondents' attitude by their educational level. The degree to which the respondents want to have children is directly related to the level of their education. The proportion of those who do not care about having children was great among those with middle and high school education, but the proportion of those with a similar attitude was much smaller among those with primary school and college-level education. That is, as the educational level of the respondents increases, their desire to have children also increases, but their desire to have at least one son decreases. Among those with primary school education, 34 percent thought they must have children, but only 28.9 percent said they must have at least one son.

In Table V-14, it is observed that there is no relationship at all between the respondents' attitude toward children and their place of longest residence. Also in Table V-15, there is observed no significant relationship between the respondents' attitude and the sex and family planning education they have

received , though only a small number of those who received family planning education said it is better to have children than not to have at all.

(2) Attitude toward the sex and number of the children

The respondents were asked whether they would like to have children once they get married, and if the answer was in the positive they were again asked how many children they would like to have. In order to find out the number of children they think would be ideal, the following question was asked of the respondents: "How many children do you think would be ideal for a couple in Korea?" Though it would be expecting too much if one think that the respondents would have in fact the number of children they think would be ideal once they get married, it is nevertheless clear that the respondents' attitude toward the ideal number of children is closely related to the number of children they would have in the future.

Table V-16 shows the desired number and the ideal number of children by the industrial complexes. The average desired number of children stood at 1.85, and in Gumi, the desired number of children stood at 2.0, in contrast to 1.7 in Guro. By the number of children desired, those who desire less than one child accounted for 29.2 percent in Guro, 13.1 percent in Gumi, and

18.6 percent in Masan, and those who desired two children accounted for 46 percent in Guro, 54.9 percent in Gumi, and 57.2 percent in Masan. That is more than half of the respondents said they desire two children, and about 21 percent desired one child or none.

There was regional difference in the number of children desired. For instance, a greater proportion of those in Guro desired one child, compared to that of those in Gumi or Masan.

A similar pattern emerged in the case of the ideal number of children. The average number of children deemed ideal stood at 1.9, and by the region, the percentage of those who replied less than one child is ideal stood at 32.5 percent in Guro, 18.1 percent in Gumi, and 21.2 percent in Masan, and the percentage of those who thought two children are ideal accounted for 59.2 percent in Guro, 69.9 percent in Gumi, and 69.1 percent in Masan.

One striking feature in the distribution pattern of the ideal and the desired number of children is that there were as yet some 10 percent of the respondents whose ideal number of children was three, for instance, 14.0 percent of the unmarried female factory workers thought three children are ideal.

When compared to the 1979 study, one observes a decline

in the number of children desired and thought ideal. In the 1979 study, the unmarried female respondents desired 2.2 children and thought 2.4 children to be ideal,<sup>20)</sup> but in the current study, the desired number shrank to 1.85, and the ideal number to 1.9.

That is, in the last four-year period, thanks to the vigorous family planning programs, certain amount of changes have been brought about in the attitude toward children.

Table V-17 shows the respondents' attitude toward sex preference. In the table, 52.2 percent replied that they would prefer sons to daughters in the desired number of children, and 47.8 percent said they would not mind about a particular sex of the children. By region, a large proportion of those female workers in Guro said they would not have preference for a particular sex, and as for the ideal number of children, 57.9 percent said they would not care for a particular sex, while 42.1 percent preferred sons to daughters in their ideal number of children. As in the case of desired number of children, a longer proportion (by a 10 percent margin) of those in Guro said they would not care for a particular sex in the number of children they think is ideal.

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20) Ibid. P. 38

By the age of the respondents, as shown in Table V-18, in the case of the desired number of children, the greater the number of those who preferred a particular sex, the higher was the age of the respondents. Among those in the 15-17 age category, 57.8 percent did not have any preference for a particular sex for their desired number of children, and the same held true for 48.6 percent of those in the 21-23 age category, for 47.8 percent of those aged 24 to 26 years.

As for the ideal number of children, the greater the number of those who preferred a particular sex for the ideal number of children, the higher was the age of the respondents. Among those in the 15-17 age bracket, 62.3 percent did not have any preference for a particular sex for their ideal number of children, and the same held true for 52.4 percent of those aged 21 to 23 years. It appears that a peak in the proportion of those who prefer a particular sex is located around the age 20.

Table V-19 shows the relationship between the respondents prevalence of sex preference by their level of education. Up to those who have the high-school level education the prevalence of son preference was directly related to the level of the education, but above the high school-level education, an inverse relationship was observed between the strength of son preference

and the educational level, both for the number of children desired and for the ideal number of children.

In Table V-20, it is observed that there is virtually no relation at all between the prevalence of son preference in the respondents' ideal and desired number of children and their place of longest residence, and in Table V-21, those who received sex education had greater sex preference (56.3 percent) in the ideal and desired number of children. However, in the case of the ideal number of children those who have received sex education only and those who have received no education at all had weaker sex preference than those who have received education on sex and family planning and those who received family planning education only.

### (3) Attitude toward parents

Under the traditional primogeniture system heavily influenced by the neo-confucian ethics, nobody questioned that the eldest son in the family is held responsible for caring for the parents. Nevertheless, the old neo-confucian attitude toward the parents is slowly undergoing changes. And what are the attitudes of the unmarried female factory workers towards their parents?

In Table V-22, 6 percent had the opinion that the eldest son should look after the parents, and 29.1 percent said any sons

who have means to support the parents can look after the parents. Another 51.9 percent said either sons or daughters can support their parents, and 10.1 percent replied the parents should live separate from their children, with 2.9 percent providing no answer. That is, the proportion who replied that either the eldest son or any sons could look after the parents amounted to 35.1 percent, much lower than the 51.9 percent who were of the opinion that either the sons or daughters can look after the parents. These percentages are similar to the 37.6 percent who replied they wholeheartedly support the family planning slogan of not to place too much importance on the sex of the children, and to the 51 percent who somewhat supported the family planning slogan. About half of the respondents had the opinion that daughters can support their parents. In Guro, 56.4 percent said both daughters and sons can support the parents, a higher percentage compared to 48 percent in Gumi and Masan who had the same opinion. However, 8.4 percent of the female factory workers in Gumi insisted that only the eldest son should look after the parents, a larger percentage than anywhere else.

The results from the current survey shows that there has been a great change in the attitude towards the parents since



1978. Though the 1978 survey<sup>21)</sup> somewhat differs from the current study, in the 1978 survey covering both the married women and their husbands, 75 percent of the women and 68.5 percent of their spouses replied that sons should support their parents in the old age. However, in the current study only 35 percent had the opinion that sons should support their parents. This difference may be attributable in part to the fact the current study is limited to the young unmarried female factory workers only.

In Table V-23, 14.1 percent those falling in the 15-17 age category said the eldest son should support the parents, and 11.3 percent of them replied any sons can support their parents. Over the age 18, the proportion who replied that any sons can support their parents grew larger, and below this age, the proportion of those who replied, "Don't Know", was large compared to the proportion who were of the same opinion.

In Table V-24, the relationship between the respondents' attitude toward the parent and their educational level shows a curvilinear pattern, namely 17 percent of those with only primary school education said the eldest son should be held responsible for the parents, and 8.1 percent of those with middle school education and 4.2 percent of those with high school education

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21) Kim, ChiJa, et al. Ibid P. 89

had the same opinion, but of those with college-level education the proportion increased to 11 percent. In other words, the proportion of those who had the opinion that either sons or daughters could support their parents was the largest among those with high school education, and the percentage (12.4 percent) of those who replied that the parents should live in their old age independent of their children was also largest among those who received education up to the high school level.

In Table V-25, in the large urban area, the proportion who was of the opinion that the eldest son should support the parents was higher but the percentage who said either sons or daughters could support the parents was lower among those from the large urban areas. And among those from the large urban area, the proportion who said the parents should live separate from their children was greatest (15 percent). Those from the medium-sized cities, the proportion who said either sons or daughters could support the parents was large, and among those from the rural area, the proportion of those who believed that sons should support the parents was large.

In Table V-26, a smaller proportion of those who have received sex education held the opinion that only sons should support their parents, and a greater proportion of them believed that the parents should live separate from their children.

### 3. Attitude toward family planning and contraception

#### (1) Attitude toward the family planning slogan

As early as in 1973,<sup>22)</sup> 98 percent of the married women in the country had favorable attitude toward family planning. Up to the 1980's, the major slogan for the family planning was, "Have Two Children Regardless of Sex, and Raise Them Well" devised by the Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea (PPFK), and starting in the 1980's, a new movement encouraging one-child family policy was initiated.

In Table V-27, 37.6 percent of the respondents wholeheartedly supported the family planning slogan not to discriminate between sexes, and 51 percent had a positive attitude toward the slogan. As for the two-child family policy, 36.2 percent of the respondents wholeheartedly supported the policy and 46.6 percent had at least a positive attitude toward it. In the case of the one-child family policy, 23.2 percent wholeheartedly supported it, and 40.1 percent had a positive attitude, 22.7 percent had a negative attitude, and 14.1 percent said it is difficult to answer the question whether the one-child family is good or bad. By region, the proportion of the respondents in Guro who

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22) Song, Kun Yong and Seung Hyun Han, 1973 National Family Planning and Fertility Survey, Korean Institute for Family Planning, 1974.

supported the one-child family policy was greater than that of other industrial complexes, indicating that the one-child family policy has not yet been spread throughout the rural and the medium-sized cities. One should here bear in mind that the attitude of these unmarried female factory workers toward the number of children and family planning is rather of a superficial nature in that the respondents are not yet married and have no definite idea about what it means to have family and have children.

Table V-28 indicates what difference there is between the married and unmarried women in their attitude toward family planning. As for the item on the sex preference, a greater proportion of the married women had sex preferential attitude, and as for the two-child family policy, no discernible differences were observed between the two groups of women. However, in the one-child family policy, the differences are striking. In the current study, 63.3 percent had a positive attitude, while in the 1982 study of the married women, only 9.9 percent of the respondents had a positive attitude, indicating the need to strengthen the family planning program for these unmarried female workers in such a way that once they get married they would not have the negative attitude toward the one-child family policy.

Table V-29 classifies the respondents attitude toward family planning by their age. To the two-child family slogan, 28.2 percent of those aged 15 to 17 years had a positive attitude.

As seen in Table V-30, the proportion of those who had a negative attitude toward sex preference decreased as the level of the respondents' education increased, and the proportion of those who had a positive attitude toward the two-child family slogan decreased as the level of the education increased. In the case of the one-child family slogan, up to the high school level, the proportion of those who supported the program increased, however among those with the college-level education the proportion with a positive attitude gradually decreased. Among those with college education, as much as 40.7 percent had a negative attitude toward the one-child family slogan, which contrasts with 25.5 percent among those with primary school education.

In Table V-31, by the place of the respondents' longest residence, in the large urban area, 19.4 percent wholeheartedly supported the one-child family slogan, and another 50 percent at least supported the one-child family slogan, while in the medium-sized cities, 25.4 percent wholeheartedly supported, and 36.2 percent merely supported the slogan, and in the rural area, 23.6 percent wholeheartedly supported, and 38.6 percent merely supported the slogan.

In Table V-32, the relationship between the attitude toward the family planning slogan and the sex and family planning education the respondents received was not clear. Since it appears that the respondents' attitude toward the family planning slogan is not influenced by the education they receive on the industrial sites, the future family planning program should be directed in such a way that the 14 percent who have not yet formed a definite idea on the family planning slogan could be guided to have a positive attitude to the slogan.

(2) Attitude toward contraception

The respondents were asked whether they prefer female contraceptives or male contraceptives, on the basis of the reversible and the permanent contraceptive methods currently available. To be specific, the respondents were asked whether they prefer oral pills or condoms, and were also asked which one they would prefer, female sterilization or vasectomy.

In Tables V-33 and V-34, it should be borne in mind that the answers reflect the attitude of these unmarried female workers, and hence differs from the answers from the married women who in fact use the contraceptive methods. In Table V-33, 52.1 percent of the respondents preferred condoms to oral pills, 23.2 percent preferred oral pills to condoms and 24.6 percent said it is diffi-

cult to answer. By region, those in Gumi preferred oral pills, and as for the permanent contraceptive methods, 52.2 percent preferred vasectomy, 17.1 percent female sterilization, and 30.6 percent said, "Don't know".

That is, both for the reversible methods and for the permanent methods, over half of the respondents replied men should contracept, rather than women. The unmarried female factory workers prefer condom and vasectomy to oral pills and female sterilization, in contrast to the results obtained in the 1982 National Family Health Survey.<sup>23)</sup> In the 1982 family health survey, the married women's most favorite contraceptive method was female sterilization (43.5 percent), followed by oral pills (12.5 percent), while only 9.2 percent preferred condoms and 9.6 percent vasectomy.

That is, the married women prefer the female contraceptive methods, while the unmarried female factory workers prefer the male contraceptive methods. However, in the 1982 survey, the proportion of the married men preferring the male contraceptive methods was almost equal to that of those preferring the female contraceptive methods. In general, condoms are more convenient to use their oral pills, and vasectomy is easier than the female

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23) Moon, Hyun Sang, et al. National Family Health Survey Report, Korea Institute for Population and Health, 1983

sterilization in operation, however, since it is the women who are more keenly aware of the need to contracept, they seem to be the ones who have to take on themselves the burdensome work of contracepting. But as is made clear in the current survey the unmarried women in general prefer the male contraceptive method until before they get married.

In Table V-35, the age of the respondents is closely related to the contraceptive methods they use. As much as 45.7 percent in the 15-17 age category said it is difficult to answer in the case of the reversible method, which gradually decreased to 23 percent in the 18-20 age category, and to 21 percent in the 21-23 age bracket. No changes in the proportion preferring oral pills were observed by age category. A similar pattern was observed in the case of the permanent method. In the case of the female sterilization, the proportion who said it is difficult to answer decreased as the age of the respondents increased, and the proportion preferring male contraceptive methods increased as the respondents' age increased.

By the level of the respondents' education, as the educational level increases, the proportion preferring the male contraceptive methods increases. (see Table V-36)



Both for the reversible contraceptive method and the permanent contraceptive method, the proportion preferring the female method decreases as the age of the respondents increases, and by region. Though no great differences were observed, in the medium-sized cities, a larger proportion preferred the male contraceptive method. Only in the case of the permanent method, the female methods were preferred in the rural area (see Table V-37).

#### 4. Attitude toward sex

##### (1) Attitude toward purity

In the past, boys and girls were not supposed to sit together once they reach the age of seven. A strict moral and ethical norms of the confucianism had tight control on the society's sex moral. Continence and purity were the two chief virtues the society asked the females not to violate, even at the expense of their own lives.

As seen in Table V-38, 51.3 percent of the respondents replied that the purity is as important to the men as to the women, and 16.1 percent believed the purity is much more important to the women as to the men. At the same time, 30.4 percent said the purity is an old hackneyed idea to which nobody nowadays seems to stick to the letter, 2.2 percent said it is difficult to answer. By region, 58.8 percent of the female factory workers in Guro said

both the men and the women should keep purity, while only 50.8 percent in Gumi and 40.1 percent in Masan had the same idea, the proportion of those who believed that purity is a serious matter only for the women was largest in Gumi, and the smallest in Guro. As much as 42 percent of the unmarried factory workers in Masan had the opinion that the purity is an old idea that nobody nowadays pays any serious attention to. In conclusion, one may generalize that in the Guro area, the prevailing opinion was that the purity is as serious a matter both for the men and the women, while those in Gumi placed much emphasis on the purity on the part of the women, and in the Masan industrial complex, there prevailed a much more "liberal" sexual mores, so to speak.

By age of the respondents, as seen in Table V-39, as the age increases, the proportion who believe that the purity is a serious matter both for the men and women gradually decreases, whereas the proportion who believe that the purity is a matter for the women only and that the purity is an old out-of-date idea gradually increases. For instance, 62 percent of those in the 15-17 age bracket, and 59.6 percent of those in the 18-20 age bracket thought that the purity is a serious matter not only for the women but also for the men, while this percentage decreased to 45 percent in the age category of 20 years and above. As for

the proportion of those who stressed that the purity is a matter only for the women, 12 percent of those aged less than 20 years believed so, but the percentage increased to 18.1 percent in the 21-23 age category, and again to 21.1 percent in the 24-26 age category. The proportion of those who thought the purity is an out-of-date idea increased from the 22-25 percent level in the 15-20 age category to the 32-35 percent level in the 21-26 age bracket. The fact that, as the age of the respondents increases, the proportion of those who think that the purity is a serious matter both for the men and the women decreases is an indication that our society is still far from an egalitarian society as far as the sexual mores is concerned.

In Table V-40, as the level of education increases, the proportion who believe that women should keep their purity decreases, whereas the proportion who maintain a more liberal sexual mores increases. In the table, 27.7 percent of those with primary school education think that the women should keep the purity, which gradually decreases to 18.1 percent among those with middle school education, to 14.9 percent among those with high school education, and to 11.1 percent among those with college education. The proportion of those who believe that both the men and the women should keep purity was 29.8 percent among these with primary

school education, 52.9 percent among those with middle school education, and 52.5 percent among those with high school education. But the proportion dropped to 44.4 percent among those with college education. The proportion who think that the purity is an out-of-date idea amounted to 31.9 percent among those with primary school education, 27.6 percent among those with middle school education, and 30.9 percent among those with college-level education. But, among those with college education, this proportion increased to 40.7 percent.

In sum, we may conclude that the level of education is considered to be one of the main factors influencing the young female factory workers' sexual mores.

By place of the respondents' longest residence, as shown in Table V-41, among those from the large urban area, the liberal sexual mores prevails, while among those from the rural area, the more traditional and neo-confucianism-oriented sexual mores is prevalent, with among those from the medium-sized cities in the middling ground.

In Table V-42, the smallest proportion of those who have received sex education supported the idea that only the women should keep the purity, but a larger proportion of those in this category supported the more egalitarian attitude toward the sexual

mores. Among those who received both the sex and the family planning education, a much larger proportion supported the egalitarian attitude, and those who received the family planning education only did not show any particular distinctions.

(2) Pre-marital sexual relations

As has been explained in the previous paragraphs, 51 percent of the unmarried female factory workers supported the idea that both the men and the women should keep purity, 16 percent supported the idea that the purity is important for the women only, and 30 percent had a liberal attitude toward the sexual mores.

In the current study, two separate questions were asked. One had to do with the pre-marital sexual intercourse and the other one had to do with the cohabitation of men and women, including those who registered their marriage but with no marriage ceremonies.

In Table V-43, 57.6 percent of the respondents said that the pre-marital sexual relations should not be allowed for by all means, another 16.9 percent said the pre-marital sexual relations can be allowed for only on the condition that the two parties involved get married eventually, 17.7 percent said that the pre-marital relations may be all right if the two parties involved love each other, and 7.9 percent replied that they do not know. If one considers the fact that in the previous section, some 66

percent of the respondents replied that both the men and the women should keep the purity, one can easily understand why there is such a large proportion of those who are against the pre-marital sexual relations. The proportion of those who were against the pre-marital sexual relations by all means was 63.2 percent in Guro, and 47.2 percent in Masan.

In the pre-marital cohabitation, 35 percent of the respondents were against the cohabitation, 47.8 percent said it can be allowed if the parents of the two parties involved approve of it, 6.8 percent said there is nothing wrong about the cohabitation if the two are to get married eventually, even if their parents do not approve of the cohabitation, and 5.3 percent said the cohabitation may be allowed for if the two parties involved love each other, even if they would not get married in the future. The reason that the percentage (57.6 percent) of the respondents who were against the pre-marital sexual relations, was higher than that (35 percent) of the respondents who were against the pre-marital cohabitation has to do with the fact that those who registered their marriage but had no marriage ceremonies were included in the cohabitation category. By region, those in Masan had a more liberal attitude toward the pre-marital sexual relations and cohabitation.

In Table V-44, the results from the current survey on the pre-marital sexual relations and the pre-marital cohabitation are compared with the results from the 1979 survey on the unmarried women. In 1979 survey, 67.8 percent of the respondents were against the pre-marital sexual relations whatever the reason, in contrast to the 57.6 percent who had the same opinion in the current study. Also in the 1979 study, 10.9 percent said the pre-marital relations are all right as long as the two parties involved love each other, in contrast to the 17.7 percent who were of the same opinion in the current study. However, the proportion of those who said that the pre-marital sexual relations could be allowed for on the condition that the two parties involved eventually get married was much greater in the 1979 survey than in the current study. In general, the proportion of those who were against the pre-marital sexual relations was smaller in the current study, when compared with that of the 1979 survey, indicating that in the last four years, the sexual mores has been greatly "liberalized".

In Table V-45, one observes that as the age of the respondents increases, the attitude of the respondents toward the pre-marital sexual relations gets the more conservative. Among the 15-17 age category, 47.9 percent said the pre-marital sexual relations should not be allowed for under any circumstances, and

this percentage increased to the 57-59 percentage level in the older age categories. The general future that emerges from the above observation is that in the younger age category, the respondents have not formed a definite idea on the pre-marital sexual relations and on the pre-marital cohabitation, but as they grow older, they begin to have a definite idea on the two subjects. Therefore it should be stressed at this point that efforts should be made to provide the sex education to these unmarried female factory workers while they are in the teens.

The respondents' educational level is also found to be closely related to their attitude toward the pre-marital sexual relations. As seen in Table V-46, up to the level of high school education, the proportion of those who were against the pre-marital sexual relations increased as their educational level increases. But among those with college-level education, 33.3 percent replied that the pre-marital sexual relations are all right if the two parties involved eventually end up in marriage. That is, among those with primary school education, relatively large proportion were rather liberal toward the pre-marital sexual relations, but this proportion with a liberal attitude gradually decreased among those with middle school and high school education, but the proportion of those with this liberal attitude starts increasing



among those with college-level education. As for the pre-marital cohabitation, there were observed no consistent pattern between the level of the respondents' education and the proportion of those who maintained a liberal attitude toward the pre-marital cohabitation. However, among those with college education, the proportion of those who allowed for the pre-marital cohabitation if the two parties involved love each other was greater than the proportion of those with the same opinion among the respondents with lower levels of education. What all these explain is that, among those with college-level education, the majority seem to still support the old neo-confucian attitude toward the pre-marital sexual relations and cohabitation, while at the same time supporting the more liberal attitude toward the sexual mores. That is, the attitudes of those with college education are in the midst of unstable flux.

In Table V-47, no consistent relationship can be found between the attitude of the respondents toward the pre-marital sexual relations and cohabitation and the respondents' place of longest residence. Only in the case of the pre-marital sexual relations, greater proportion of those from the large urban area (64.4 percent) maintained much more traditional neo-confucian attitude, compared to the 53.1 percent from the medium-sized cities and to the 57.1 percent from the rural area who had the

same tradition-bound attitude. Nevertheless, no consistent pattern emerged in the case of the pre-marital cohabitation.

As is seen in Table V-48, no relationship was found between the respondents' attitude toward the pre-marital sexual relations and the pre-marital cohabitation and the respondent's experience of having received education on sex and family planning.

It appears that the sex and family planning education the respondents received on the industrial sites does not seem to exert great influence on the attitude of the respondents toward the pre-marital sexual relations and cohabitation, whereas the school education and the age of the respondents are intimately related to the attitude formation of the respondents on the pre-marital sexual relations and cohabitation. However, since a large portion of these unmarried female factory workers are not given enough opportunities to complete their higher-level education, efforts should be made to provide them with ample opportunities to receive the sex and family planning education on the industrial sites. And more than anything else, the current educational programs on the sex and family planning should be improved in such a way that they can be better suited to these unmarried female factory workers.

Table V-1. Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Necessity of Marriage

Attitude	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes, one should	66	16.1	49	20.6	41	15.2	156	17.0
Not necessary but it would be better to get married	167	40.6	85	35.7	101	37.5	353	38.5
Does'nt have to marry if self-support is possible	165	40.1	91	38.2	116	43.1	372	39.3
Difficult to answer	13	3.2	13	5.5	11	4.1	37	4.0
Total	411	100.0	238	100.0	269	100.0	918	100.0

Table V-2. Percent Distribution of Respondents  
by Their Desire Level to Marry

Level	%
Want absolutely	24
Want	41
Want a little	26
Not want	7
Not want at all	2
Total (N)	100.0 (189)

Source: Kim Hak-Soo, Ibid. P.22

Table V-3. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Necessity of Marriage by Age

Attitude	15-17		18-20		21-23		24-26		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes, one should	12	16.9	54	16.6	67	17.0	23	18.0	156	17.0
Not necessary but it would be better to get married	33	46.5	128	39.3	146	37.2	46	35.9	353	38.5
Doesn't have to marry if self-support is possible	19	26.8	128	39.3	168	42.7	57	44.5	372	40.5
Difficult to answer	7	9.9	16	4.9	12	3.1	2	1.6	37	4.0
Total	71	100.0	326	100.0	393	100.0	128	100.0	918	100.0

P = .07

Table V-4. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Necessity of Marriage by Educational Level

Attitude	Primary School		Middle School		High School		College or over		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes, one should	11	23.4	34	15.4	105	16.9	6	22.2	156	17.0
Not necessary but it would be better to get married	16	34.0	79	35.7	244	39.4	13	48.1	352	38.5
Doesn't have to marry if self-support is possible	15	31.9	89	40.3	258	41.6	8	29.6	370	40.4
Difficult to answer	5	10.6	19	8.6	13	2.1	—	—	37	4.0
Total	47	100.0	221	100.0	620	100.0	27	100.0	915	100.0

P = .0008

Table V-5. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Necessity of Marriage by Longest Residence

Attitude	Large Cities		Cities		Eup or Myun		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes, one should	30	18.8	28	15.8	98	16.9	156	17.0
Not necessary but it would be better to get married	63	39.4	67	37.9	223	38.4	353	38.5
Doesn't have to marry if self-support is possible	64	40.0	72	40.7	236	40.7	372	40.6
Difficult to answer	3	1.9	10	5.6	23	4.0	36	3.9
Total	160	100.0	177	100.0	580	100.0	917	100.0

P = .73

Table V-6. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Necessity of Marriage by EP and Sex Education at Job Site

Attitude	Both		F.P.		Sex		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes, one should	70	17.9	11	17.2	22	19.0	53	15.4	156	17.0
Not necessary but it would be better to get married	144	36.7	22	34.4	50	43.1	136	39.5	352	38.4
Doesn't have to marry if self-support is possible	181	41.1	28	43.8	41	35.3	141	41.0	371	40.5
Difficult to answer	17	4.3	3	4.7	3	2.6	14	4.1	37	4.0
Total	392	100.0	64	100.0	116	100.0	344	100.0	916	100.0

P = .91



Table V-7. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Ideal Age at Marriage for Women

Ideal Age for Marriage	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Women</b>								
Age doesn't matter	67	16.3	32	13.4	53	19.7	152	16.6
Difficult to answer	16	3.9	10	4.2	12	4.5	38	4.1
23 years or less	74	18.0	83	34.9	57	21.1	214	23.3
24 years	89	21.7	61	25.6	93	34.6	243	26.5
25 years	121	29.5	24	10.1	24	8.9	169	18.4
26 years	29	7.1	23	9.7	22	8.2	74	8.1
27 years or more	14	3.4	5	2.1	8	2.9	27	2.9
Total	410	100.0	238	100.0	269	100.0	917	100.0
<b>Men</b>								
Age doesn't matter	53	12.9	26	10.9	45	16.7	124	13.5
26 years or less	15	3.7	13	5.4	9	3.3	37	4.0
27 years	71	17.3	55	23.1	50	18.6	176	19.2
28 years	149	36.3	95	39.9	105	39.0	349	38.1
29 years	54	13.2	18	7.6	21	7.8	93	10.1
30 years or more	53	12.9	18	7.6	26	9.7	97	10.6
difficult to answer	15	3.7	13	5.5	13	4.8	41	4.5
Total	410	100.0	238	100.0	269	100.0	917	100.0

Table V-8. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Ideal Age at Marriage for Women and Men by Age

Attitude	15-17		18-20		21-23		24-25		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Women</b>										
Age is important	57	80.3	261	50.1	327	83.2	83	64.8	728	79.3
Age doesn't matter	11	15.5	46	14.1	55	14.0	40	31.3	152	16.6
Difficult to answer	3	4.2	19	5.8	11	2.8	5	3.9	38	4.1
Total	71	100.0	326	100.0	393	100.0	128	100.0	918	100.0
<b>Men</b>										
Age is important	55	77.5	273	84.0	333	84.7	91	71.1	752	82.0
Age doesn't matter	10	14.1	35	10.8	50	12.7	29	22.7	124	13.5
Difficult to answer	6	8.5	17	5.2	10	2.5	8	6.3	41	4.5
Total	71	100.0	325	100.0	393	100.0	128	100.0	917	100.0

Table V-9. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Ideal Age at Marriage for Women and Men by Educational Level

Attitude	Primary School		Middle School		High School		College or over		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Women</b>										
Age is important	40	88.1	168	76.0	493	79.5	24	88.9	725	79.2
Age doesn't matter	6	12.8	36	16.3	108	17.4	2	7.4	152	16.6
Difficult to answer	1	2.1	17	7.7	19	3.1	1	3.7	38	4.2
Total	47	100.0	221	100.0	620	100.0	27	100.0	915	100.0
<b>Men</b>										
Age is important	41	89.1	179	81.0	509	82.1	20	74.1	749	81.9
Age doesn't matter	5	10.9	25	11.3	89	14.4	5	18.5	124	13.6
Difficult to answer	-	-	17	7.7	22	3.5	2	7.4	41	4.5
Total	46	100.0	221	100.0	620	100.0	27	100.0	914	100.0

Table V-10. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Ideal Age at Marriage for Women and Men by Longest Residence Area

Attitude	Large Cities		Cities		Rup or Myun		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Women 1)								
Age is important	124	77.5	136	76.8	467	80.0	727	79.3
Age doesn't matter	32	20.0	29	16.4	91	15.7	152	16.6
Difficult to answer	4	2.5	12	6.8	22	3.8	38	4.1
Total	160	100.0	177	100.0	580	100.0	917	100.0
Men 2)								
Age is important	132	82.5	140	70.1	480	82.8	752	82.0
Age doesn't matter	25	15.6	20	14.7	73	12.6	124	13.5
Difficult to answer	3	1.9	11	6.2	27	4.7	41	4.5
Total	160	100.0	177	100.0	580	100.0	917	100.0

1) P = .20

2) P = .29

Table V-II. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Child and Son

Attitude toward Child	Garo		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	Child	Son	Child	Son	Child	Son	Child	Son
Should have	41.1	13.2	49.2	19.1	42.8	14.5	43.7	15.1
Would be better to have	46.7	50.7	41.2	57.2	46.1	58.0	45.1	54.5
Not necessary	10.2	33.4	7.2	21.2	7.8	24.2	8.8	27.5
Difficult to answer	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.8
Total (N)	100.0 (411)	100.0 (410)	100.0 (238)	100.0 (236)	100.0 (269)	100.0 (269)	100.0 (918)	100.0 (915)

Table V-12. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Child and Son by Age

Attitude	15-17		18-20		21-23		24-26		Total	
	Child*	Son**	Child	Son	Child	Son	Child	Son	Child	Son
Should have	33.8	18.9	45.4	13.0	42.5	16.8	48.4	14.2	43.7	15.1
Would be better to have	45.1	42.3	39.6	49.4	50.1	59.8	43.8	58.3	45.1	54.5
Not necessary	14.1	29.6	12.6	34.9	5.3	21.1	6.3	27.6	8.7	27.5
Difficult to answer	7.0	11.3	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.3	1.6	-	2.5	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* P = .001

\*\* P = .000

Table V-13. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Child and Son by Educational Level

Attitude	Primary School		Middle School		High School		College or over		Total	
	Child*	Son**	Child	Son	Child	Son	Child	Son	Child	Son
Should have	34.0	28.9	41.6	18.2	44.5	12.9	63.0	18.5	43.8	15.1
Would be better to have	59.6	53.3	44.3	51.4	44.5	55.8	33.3	48.1	44.9	54.4
Not necessary	-	11.1	10.4	23.6	9.0	30.3	3.7	25.9	8.7	27.6
Difficult to answer	6.4	6.7	3.6	6.8	1.9	1.0	-	7.4	2.5	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* P = .03

\*\* P = .000

Table V-14. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Child and Son by the Longest Residence Area

Attitude	Large Cities			Cities			Eup or Myun			Total	
	Child*	Son**	Child	Son	Child	Son	Child	Son	Child	Son	
Should have	48.7	14.5	39.5	14.7	43.6	15.4	43.7	15.1			
Would be better to have	42.5	54.1	48.0	54.8	44.8	54.6	45.0	54.6			
Not necessary	7.5	30.2	7.9	26.6	9.3	27.1	8.7	27.5			
Difficult to answer	1.2	1.3	4.5	4.0	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.8			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

\* P = .33

\*\* P = .83



Table V-15. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Child and Son by F.P and Sex Education at Job Site

Attitude	Both		Only F.P		Only Sex		None		Total	
	Child*	Son**	Child	Son	Child	Son	Child	Son	Child	Son
Should have	44.1	16.4	50.0	18.8	42.2	13.8	42.7	13.4	43.8	15.1
Would be better to have	45.9	58.2	32.8	50.0	43.1	55.2	46.8	51.3	45.0	54.7
Not necessary	7.4	22.6	14.1	31.3	12.1	28.4	8.1	32.4	8.7	27.6
Difficult to answer	2.6	2.8	3.1	-	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* P = .54

\*\* P = .20

Table V-16. Percent Distribution of Respondents by No. of Wanted and Ideal Children

No. of Children	Guro	Gumi	Masan	Total
No. of wanted children				
1 or less	29.2	13.1	18.6	21.9
2	46.0	54.9	57.2	51.6
3 or more	6.3	10.5	8.9	8.2
No idea	18.5	21.5	15.2	18.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Ideal children				
1 or less	22.5	16.1	21.2	24.9
2	59.2	69.9	69.1	64.9
3 or more	8.3	14.0	9.7	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table V-17. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Sex Preference Attitude

Regardness of Sex	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No. of wanted children								
Regardless of sex	206	61.7	78	42.2	106	46.5	390	52.2
Regarding sex	128	38.3	107	57.8	122	53.5	357	47.8
Total	334	100.0	185	100.0	228	100.0	747	100.0
No. of Ideal children								
Regardless of sex	261	64.1	128	54.2	139	51.7	528	57.9
Regarding sex	146	35.9	108	45.8	130	48.3	384	42.1
Total	407	100.0	236	100.0	269	100.0	912	100.0

Table V-18. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Sex Preference Attitude by Age

Attitude	15-17		18-20		21-23		24-25		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No. of wanted children *										
Regardless of sex	26	57.8	147	57.9	162	48.6	55	47.8	390	52.2
Regarding sex	19	42.2	107	42.1	171	51.4	60	52.2	367	47.8
Total	45	100.0	252	100.0	333	100.0	115	100.0	747	100.0
No. of Ideal children **										
Regardless of sex	45	62.3	209	64.5	205	52.4	71	55.5	528	57.2
Regarding sex	26	37.7	115	35.5	186	47.6	57	44.5	384	42.1
Total	69	100.0	324	100.0	391	100.0	128	100.0	912	100.0

\* P = .009

\*\* P = .009

Table V-19. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Sex Preference Attitude by Educational Level

Attitude	Primary School		Middle School		High School		College or more		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No. of wanted children *										
Regardless of sex	18	42.9	76	43.7	289	57.0	6	28.6	389	52.3
Regarding sex	24	57.1	98	56.3	218	43.0	15	71.4	355	47.7
Total	42	100.0	174	100.0	507	100.0	21	100.0	744	100.0
No. of Ideal children **										
Regardless of sex	20	42.6	116	53.7	378	61.1	13	48.1	527	58.0
Regarding sex	27	57.4	100	46.3	241	38.9	14	51.9	382	42.0
Total	47	100.0	216	100.0	619	100.0	27	100.0	909	100.0

\* P = .001

\*\* P = .02

Table V-20. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Sex Preference Attitude by the Longest Residence Area

Attitude	Large Cities		Cities		Eup or Myun	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No. of wanted children*						
Regardless of sex	72	54.1	71	49.7	246	52.3
Regarding sex	61	45.9	72	50.3	224	47.7
Total	133	100.0	143	100.0	470	100.0
No. of Ideal children						
Regardless of sex	91	56.9	101	57.4	335	58.3
Regarding sex	69	43.1	75	42.6	240	41.7
Total	160	100.0	176	100.0	575	100.0

\* P = .75

\*\* P = .94

Table V-21. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Sex Preference Attitude by F.P and Sex Education at Job Site

Attitude	Both		Only F.P		Only Sex		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No. of wanted children *										
Regardless of sex	169	49.6	29	51.8	54	56.3	137	54.4	389	52.2
Regarding sex	172	50.4	27	48.2	42	43.8	115	45.6	356	47.8
Total	341	100.0	56	100.0	96	100.0	252	100.0	745	100.0
No. of Ideal children										
Regardless of sex	209	53.6	35	54.7	74	63.8	210	61.8	528	58.0
Regarding sex	181	46.4	29	45.3	42	36.2	130	38.2	382	42.0
Total	390	100.0	64	100.0	116	100.0	340	100.0	910	100.0

\* P = .55

\*\* P = .072

Table V-22. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Answers on the Question of "Who should serve the parents?"

Attitude	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eldest son	23	5.6	20	8.4	12	4.5	55	6.0
Any son depending on circumstance	101	24.6	72	30.3	94	34.9	267	29.1
Any of son and daughter	232	56.4	115	48.3	129	48.0	476	51.9
Parents and son or daughter should live separately	43	10.5	23	9.7	27	10.0	93	10.1
Difficult to answer	12	2.9	8	3.4	7	2.6	27	2.9
Total	411	100.0	238	100.0	269	100.0	918	100.0



Table V-23. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Answers on the Question of "Who should serve the parents?"

Attitude	15-17		18-20		21-23		24-26		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eldest son	10	14.1	16	4.9	22	5.6	7	5.5	55	6.0
Any son depending on circumstance	8	11.3	103	31.6	116	29.5	40	31.3	267	29.1
Any of son and daughter	40	56.3	168	51.5	201	51.1	67	52.3	476	51.9
Parents and son or daughter should live separately	3	4.2	31	9.5	47	12.0	12	9.4	93	10.1
Difficult to answer	10	14.1	8	2.5	7	1.8	2	1.6	27	2.9
Total	71	100.0	326	100.0	393	100.0	128	100.0	918	100.0

P = .000

Table V-24. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Answers on the Question of "Who should serve the parents?" by Educational Level

Attitude	Primary School		Middle School		High School		College or over		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eldest son	8	17.0	18	8.1	26	4.2	3	11.1	55	6.0
Any son depending on circumstance	16	34.0	67	30.3	173	27.9	10	37.0	266	29.1
Any of son and daughter	20	42.6	107	48.4	334	53.9	13	48.1	474	51.8
Parents and son or daughter should live separately	2	4.3	13	5.8	77	12.4	1	3.7	93	10.2
Difficult to answer	1	2.1	16	7.2	10	1.6	--	--	27	3.0
Total	47	100.0	231	100.0	620	100.0	27	100.0	915	100.0

P = .000

Table V-25. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Answers on the Question of "Who should serve the parents?" by the Longest Residence Area

Attitude	Large Cities		Cities		Eup or Myun		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eldest son	12	7.5	5	2.8	38	6.6	55	6.0
Any son depending on circumstance	36	22.5	49	27.7	181	31.2	266	29.0
Any of son and daughter	83	51.9	98	55.4	295	50.9	476	51.9
Parents and son or daughter should live separately	24	15.0	18	10.2	51	8.8	93	10.1
Difficult to answer	5	3.1	7	4.0	15	2.6	27	2.9
Total	160	100.0	177	100.0	580	100.0	917	100.0

P = .09

Table V-26. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Answers on the Question of "Who should serve the parents?" by P.P. and Sex Education at Job Site

Attitude	Both		F.P.		Sex		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eldesl son	30	7.7	4	6.3	9	7.8	12	3.5	55	6.0
Any son depending on circumstance	125	31.9	21	32.8	24	20.7	96	27.9	266	29.0
Any of son and daughter	189	48.2	35	54.7	61	52.6	100	55.2	475	51.9
Parents and son or daughter should live separately	37	9.4	4	6.3	19	16.4	33	9.6	93	10.2
Difficult to answer	11	2.8	-	-	3	2.6	13	3.8	27	2.9
Total	392	100.0	64	100.0	116	100.0	344	100.0	916	100.0

P = .05

Table V-27. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward FP Slogans

Attitude	Guro	Gumi	Masan	Total
<u>Regardless of sex</u>				
Definitely agree	42.8	33.5	33.5	37.6
Agree	47.4	55.5	52.4	51.0
Disagree	3.4	2.1	4.5	3.4
Difficult to answer	6.3	9.2	9.7	8.1
Total (N)	100.0 (411)	100.0 (238)	100.0 (269)	100.0 (918)
<u>Stop at two</u>				
Definitely agree	37.1	32.9	37.9	36.2
Agree	42.7	51.1	48.7	46.6
Disagree	13.9	10.5	6.3	10.8
Difficult to answer	6.3	5.5	7.1	6.3
Total (N)	100.0 (410)	100.0 (237)	100.0 (269)	100.0 (916)
<u>Only one child</u>				
Definitely agree	27.0	18.9	21.2	23.2
Agree	44.0	37.8	36.1	40.1
Disagree	17.8	30.3	23.4	22.7
Difficult to answer	11.2	13.0	19.3	14.1
Total (N)	100.0 (111)	100.0 (238)	100.0 (269)	100.0 (918)

Table V-28. Comparison of Attitude toward FP Slogan

Attitude	Unmarried Female <sup>1)</sup> Workers (N=918)	Unmarried <sup>2)</sup> Female (N=943)	Married <sup>3)</sup> Women (N=4346)
<u>Regardless of sex</u>			
Agree	88.6	91.9	75.6
Disagree	3.4	3.9	24.4
Difficult to answer	8.1	4.2	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Stop at two</u>			
Agree	82.8	89.2	89.1
Disagree	10.8	4.8	10.9
Difficult to answer	6.3	6.0	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Only one child</u>			
Agree	63.3	-	9.9
Disagree	22.7	-	90.1
Difficult to answer	14.1	-	-
Total	100.0	-	100.0

1) This survey

2) Park, Joung-Soon and Mee-Ryoung Park, Ibid. P.416

3) Moon, Hyun-Sang, et al. National Family Health Survey Report, Korea Institute for Population and Health, 1982 P.110, 118

Table V-29. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward F.P. Slogans by Age

Attitude	15-17		18-20		21-23		24-26		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Regardless of sex *</u>										
Definitely agree	27	38.0	121	37.1	148	37.7	49	38.3	345	37.6
Agree	36	50.7	164	50.3	203	51.7	65	50.8	468	51.0
Disagree	3	4.2	9	2.8	13	3.3	6	4.7	31	3.4
Difficult to answer	5	7.0	32	9.8	29	7.4	8	6.3	74	8.1
Total	71	100.0	326	100.0	393	100.0	128	100.0	918	100.0
<u>Stop at two **</u>										
Definitely agree	20	28.2	105	32.4	159	40.5	48	37.5	332	36.2
Agree	35	49.3	150	46.3	179	45.5	63	49.2	427	46.6
Disagree	10	14.1	35	10.8	41	10.4	13	10.2	99	10.8
Difficult to answer	6	8.5	34	10.5	14	3.6	4	3.1	58	6.3
Total	71	100.0	324	100.0	393	100.0	128	100.0	916	100.0
<u>Only one child ***</u>										
Definitely agree	15	21.1	85	26.1	76	19.3	37	28.9	213	23.2
Agree	22	31.0	115	35.3	179	45.5	52	40.6	368	40.1
Disagree	21	29.6	80	24.5	86	21.9	21	16.4	208	22.7
Difficult to answer	13	18.3	46	14.1	52	13.2	18	14.1	129	14.1
Total	71	100.0	326	100.0	393	100.0	128	100.0	918	100.0

\* P = .94

\*\* P = .008

\*\*\* P = .04

Table V-30. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward F.P. Slogans  
by Educational Level

Attitude	Primary School		Middle School		High School		College or over		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Regardless of sex *</u>										
Definitely agree	20	42.6	83	37.6	233	37.6	8	29.6	344	37.6
Agree	22	46.8	109	49.3	319	51.5	16	59.3	466	50.9
Disagree			7	3.2	21	3.4	3	11.1	31	3.4
Difficult to answer	5	10.6	22	10.0	47	7.6		--	74	8.1
Total	47	100.0	221	100.0	620	100.0	27	100.0	915	100.0
<u>Stop at two **</u>										
Definitely agree	17	37.0	75	33.9	231	37.3	9	33.3	332	36.4
Agree	26	56.5	106	48.0	281	45.4	12	44.4	425	46.5
Disagree			23	10.4	70	11.3	5	18.5	98	10.7
Difficult to answer	3	6.5	17	7.7	37	6.0	1	3.7	58	6.4
Total	46	100.0	221	100.0	619	100.0	27	100.0	913	100.0
<u>Only one child ***</u>										
Definitely agree	4	8.6	55	24.9	147	23.7	7	25.9	213	23.3
Agree	22	46.8	80	36.2	260	41.9	4	14.8	366	40.0
Disagree	12	25.5	50	22.6	134	21.6	11	40.7	207	22.6
Difficult to answer	9	19.1	36	16.3	79	12.7	5	18.5	129	14.1
Total	47	100.0	221	100.0	620	100.0	27	100.0	915	100.0

\* p = .24

\*\* p = .38

\*\*\* p = .03



Table V-31. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward F.P. Slogans  
by Longest Residence Area

Attitude	Large Cities		Cities		Eup or Myun		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Regardless of sex *</u>								
Definitely agree	58	36.2	72	40.7	215	37.1	345	37.6
Agree	90	56.3	88	49.7	290	50.0	468	51.0
Disagree	2	1.2	5	2.8	24	4.1	31	3.4
Difficult to answer	10	6.3	12	6.8	51	8.8	73	8.0
Total	160	100.0	177	100.0	580	100.0	917	100.0
<u>Stop at two **</u>								
Definitely agree	54	33.7	69	39.0	209	36.1	332	36.2
Agree	82	51.3	83	46.9	262	45.3	427	46.6
Disagree	13	8.1	15	8.5	71	12.3	99	10.8
Difficult to answer	11	6.9	10	5.6	37	6.4	58	6.3
Total	160	100.0	177	100.0	579	100.0	916	100.0
<u>Only one child ***</u>								
Definitely agree	31	19.4	45	25.4	137	23.6	213	23.2
Agree	80	50.0	64	36.2	224	38.6	368	40.1
Disagree	35	21.9	43	24.3	130	22.4	208	22.7
Difficult to answer	14	8.8	25	14.1	89	15.3	128	14.0
Total	160	100.0	177	100.0	580	100.0	917	100.0

\* P = .39

\*\* P = .55

\*\*\* P = .10

Table V-32. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward F.P. Slogans  
by F.P. and Sex Education at Job Site

Attitude	Both		F.P.		Sex		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Regardless of Sex *</u>										
Definitely agree	153	39.0	19	29.7	43	37.1	130	37.8	345	37.7
Agree	193	49.2	35	54.7	65	56.0	173	50.3	466	50.9
Disagree	9	2.3	7	10.9	5	2.6	12	3.5	31	3.4
Difficult to answer	37	9.4	3	4.7	5	4.3	29	8.4	74	8.1
Total	392	100.0	64	100.0	116	100.0	344	100.0	916	100.0
<u>Stop at two **</u>										
Definitely agree	154	39.3	19	29.7	38	33.0	120	35.0	331	36.2
Agree	174	44.4	34	53.1	54	47.0	164	47.8	426	46.6
Disagree	44	11.2	8	12.5	13	11.3	34	9.9	99	10.8
Difficult to answer	20	5.1	3	4.7	10	8.7	25	7.3	58	6.3
Total	392	100.0	64	100.0	116	100.0	343	100.0	914	100.0
<u>Only one child ***</u>										
Definitely agree	93	23.7	15	23.4	30	25.9	74	21.5	212	23.1
Agree	166	42.3	22	34.4	46	39.7	134	39.0	368	40.2
Disagree	81	20.7	19	29.7	24	20.7	84	24.4	208	22.7
Difficult to answer	52	13.3	8	12.5	16	13.8	52	15.1	128	14.0
Total	392	100.0	64	100.0	116	100.0	344	100.0	916	100.0

\* P = .02

\*\* P = .08

\*\*\* P = .81

Table V-33. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward  
Who Should Use Contraceptive Method

User	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Temporary method</u>								
Female (oral pill)	100	24.4	67	28.2	46	17.1	213	23.2
Male (condom)	212	51.7	113	47.5	153	56.9	478	52.1
Difficult to answer	98	23.9	58	24.4	70	26.0	226	24.6
Total	410	100.0	238	100.0	269	100.0	917	100.0
<u>Permanent method</u>								
Wife (tubaligation)	68	16.6	46	19.3	43	16.0	157	17.1
Husband (vasectomy)	225	54.9	109	45.8	145	53.9	479	52.2
Difficult to answer	117	28.5	83	34.9	81	30.1	281	30.6
Total	410	100.0	238	100.0	269	100.0	917	100.0

Table V-34. Comparison of Attitude toward "Who is sterilized"

Sterilizer	Unmarried		
	Female Workers	Wives	Husbands
Wife	17.1	72.5	54.3
Husband	52.2	25.1	45.4
Difficult to answer	30.6	2.4	0.3
Total (N)	100.0 (917)	100.0 (2964)	100.0 (346)

Table V-35. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Who Should Use Temporary Contraceptive Method by Age

User	15-17		18-20		21-23		24-26		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Temporary method *</u>										
Female (oral pill)	18	25.7	73	22.4	99	25.2	23	18.0	213	23.2
Male (condom)	20	28.6	176	54.0	209	53.2	73	57.0	478	52.1
Difficult to answer	32	45.7	77	23.6	85	21.6	32	25.0	226	24.6
Total	70	100.0	326	100.0	393	100.0	128	100.0	917	100.0
<u>Permanent method **</u>										
Wife (tubaligation)	13	18.6	63	19.3	60	15.3	21	16.4	157	17.1
Husband (vasectomy)	24	34.3	166	50.9	216	55.0	73	57.0	479	52.2
Difficult to answer	33	47.1	97	29.8	117	29.8	34	26.6	281	30.6
Total	70	100.0	326	100.0	393	100.0	128	100.0	917	100.0

\* P = .000

\*\* P = .02

Table 36. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Who Should Use Temporary Contraceptive Method by Educational Level

User	Primary School		Middle School		High School		College or more		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Temporary method *</u>										
Female (oral pill)	15	31.9	65	29.4	126	20.4	6	22.2	212	23.2
Male (condom)	19	40.4	89	40.3	353	57.0	15	55.6	476	52.1
Difficult to answer	13	27.7	67	30.3	140	22.6	6	22.2	226	24.7
Total	47	100.0	221	100.0	619	100.0	27	100.0	914	100.0
<u>Permanent method **</u>										
Wife (tubaligation)	8	17.0	47	21.3	99	16.0	2	7.4	156	17.1
Husband (vasectomy)	20	42.6	94	42.5	346	55.9	17	63.0	477	52.2
Difficult to answer	19	40.4	80	36.2	174	28.1	8	29.6	281	30.7
Total	47	100.0	221	100.0	619	100.0	27	100.0	914	100.0

\* P = .001

\*\* P = .01

Table V-37. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Who Should Use Temporary Contraceptive Method by Longest Residence Area

User	Large Cities		Cities		Eup or Myun		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Temporary Method *</u>								
Female (oral pill)	41	25.6	34	19.2	137	23.7	212	23.1
Male (condom)	76	47.5	106	59.9	296	51.1	478	52.2
Difficult to answer	43	26.9	37	20.9	146	25.2	226	24.7
Total	160	100.0	177	100.0	579	100.0	916	100.0
<u>Permanent method **</u>								
Female (tubaligation)	23	14.4	26	14.7	108	18.7	157	17.1
Male (vasectomy)	98	61.2	93	52.5	288	49.7	479	52.3
Difficult to answer	39	24.4	58	32.8	183	31.6	280	30.6
Total	160	100.0	177	100.0	579	100.0	916	100.0

\* P = .20      \*\* P = .10

Table V-38. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Purity before Marriage

Attitude	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male and Female should keep it	241	58.8	121	50.8	108	40.1	470	51.3
Female should keep it	61	14.9	43	18.1	44	16.4	148	16.1
Should not worthy about purity	98	23.9	68	28.6	113	42.0	279	30.4
Difficult to answer	10	2.4	6	2.5	4	1.5	20	2.2
Total	410	100.0	238	100.0	269	100.0	917	100.0



Table V-39. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Purity before Marriage by Age

Attitude	15-17		18-20		21-23		24-26		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male and female should keep it	44	62.0	194	59.5	174	44.4	58	45.3	470	51.3
Female should keep it	9	12.7	41	12.6	71	18.1	27	21.1	148	16.1
Should not worthy about purity	16	22.5	82	25.2	139	35.5	42	32.8	279	30.4
Difficult to answer	2	2.8	9	2.8	8	2.0	1	0.8	20	2.2
Total	71	100.0	326	100.0	392	100.0	128	100.0	917	100.0

P = .001

Table V-40. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Purity before Marriage by Educational Level

Attitude	Primary School		Middle School		High School		College or over		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male and female should keep it	14	29.8	117	52.6	325	52.5	12	44.4	468	51.2
Female should keep it	13	27.7	40	18.1	92	14.9	3	11.1	148	16.2
Should not worthy about purity	15	31.9	61	27.6	191	30.9	11	40.7	278	30.4
Difficult to answer	5	10.6	3	1.4	11	1.8	1	3.7	20	2.2
Total	47	100.0	221	100.0	619	100.0	27	100.0	914	100.0

$P = .000$

Table V-41. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Purity before Marriage by Longest Residence Area

Attitude	Large Cities		Cities		Eup or Myun		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male and female should keep it	93	58.1	84	47.7	293	50.5	470	51.3
Female should keep it	19	11.9	36	20.5	93	16.0	148	16.2
Should not worthy about purity	42	26.2	55	31.3	182	31.4	279	30.5
Difficult to answer	6	3.7	1	0.6	12	2.1	19	2.1
Total	160	100.0	176	100.0	580	100.0	916	100.0

Table V-42. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Purity before Marriage by F.P. and Sex Education at Job Site

Attitude	Both		F.P.		Sex		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male and female should keep it	176	44.9	34	53.1	74	63.8	186	54.1	470	51.3
Female should keep it	79	20.2	12	18.8	11	9.5	45	13.1	147	16.0
Should not worthy about purity	121	32.9	17	26.6	30	25.9	103	29.9	279	30.5
Difficult to answer	8	2.0	1	1.6	1	0.9	10	2.9	20	2.2
Total	392	100.0	64	100.0	116	100.0	344	100.0	916	100.0

P = .01

Table V-43. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Pre-marital Sexual Intercourse and Living Together Without Marriage

Attitude	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Pre-marital sexual intercourse</u>								
Should not be allowed	259	63.2	142	59.7	127	47.2	528	57.6
Permissible if one is engaged	59	14.4	34	14.3	62	23.0	155	16.9
Should feel free as living as they love each other	62	15.1	40	16.8	60	22.3	162	17.7
Difficult to answer	30	7.3	22	9.2	20	7.4	72	7.9
Total	410	100.0	238	100.0	269	100.0	917	100.0
<u>Living together without marriage</u>								
Never	155	37.8	91	38.2	75	27.9	321	35.0
Permissible if allowed by their parents	193	47.1	101	42.4	144	53.5	438	47.8

Table V-43. (Cont'd)

Attitude	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Permissible if they are planning to get married notwithstanding their parents objection	24	5.9	13	5.5	25	9.3	62	6.8
Feel free as long as they love each other	20	4.9	19	8.0	10	3.7	49	5.3
Difficult to answer	18	4.4	14	5.9	15	5.6	47	5.1
Total	410	100.0	238	100.0	269	100.0	917	100.0

Table V-44. Comparison of Attitude toward Premarital Sexual Intercourse

Attitude	1983 Unmarried 1) Female Workers	1979 Unmarried 2) Females
Should not be allowed	57.6	67.8
Permissible if one is engaged	16.9	21.3
Should feel free as living as they love each other	17.7	10.9
Difficult to answer	7.9	-
Total (N)	100.0 (917)	100.0 (946)

1) This survey

2) Park Jeong-Soon and Mee-Ryung Park, Ibid. P. 60

Table V-45. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Pre-marital Sexual Intercourse and Living Together Without Marriage by Age

Attitude	15-17		18-20		21-23		24-26		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Pre-marital sexual intercourse</u>										
Should not be allowed	34	47.9	193	59.4	227	57.8	74	57.8	528	57.6
Permissible if one is engaged	8	11.3	40	12.3	77	19.6	30	23.4	155	16.9
Should feel free as living as they love each other	16	22.5	65	20.0	67	17.0	14	10.9	162	17.7
Difficult to answer	13	18.3	27	8.3	22	5.6	10	7.8	72	7.9
Total	71	100.0	325	100.0	393	100.0	128	100.0	917	100.0
<u>Living together without marriage</u>										
Never	15	21.1	117	36.0	140	35.6	49	38.3	321	35.0
Permissible if allowed by their parents	30	42.3	144	44.3	206	52.4	58	45.3	438	47.8



Table V-45. (Cont'd)

Attitude	15-17		18-20		21-23		24-26		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Permissible if they are planning to get married notwithstanding their parents objection	6	8.5	23	7.1	23	5.9	10	7.8	62	6.8
Feel free as long as they love each other	9	12.7	21	6.5	10	2.5	9	7.0	49	5.3
Difficult to answer	11	15.5	20	6.2	14	3.6	2	1.6	47	5.1
Total	71	100.0	325	100.0	393	100.0	128	100.0	917	100.0

P = .000

Table V-46. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Pre-marital Sexual Intercourse and Living Together Without Marriage by Educational Level

Attitude	Primary School		Middle School		High School		College or over		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Pre-marital sexual intercourse</u>										
Should not be allowed	21	45.7	122	55.2	372	60.0	11	40.7	526	57.5
Permissible if one is engaged	6	13.0	41	18.6	98	15.8	9	33.3	154	16.8
Should feel free as living as they love each other	11	23.9	34	15.4	112	18.1	5	18.5	162	17.7
Difficult to answer	8	17.4	24	10.9	38	6.1	2	7.4	72	7.9
Total	46	100.0	221	100.0	620	100.0	27	100.0	914	100.0
<u>Living together without marriage</u>										
Never	15	32.6	53	24.0	238	38.4	13	48.1	319	34.9
Permissible if allowed by their parents	23	50.0	121	54.8	285	46.0	8	29.6	437	47.8

Table V-46. (Cont'd)

Attitude	Primary School		Middle School		High School		College or over		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Permissible if they are planning to get married notwithstanding their parents' objection	4	8.7	15	6.8	41	6.6	2	7.4	62	6.8
Feel free as long as they love each other	--	--	17	7.7	29	4.7	3	11.1	49	5.4
Difficult to answer	4	8.7	15	6.8	27	4.4	1	3.7	47	5.1
Total	46	100.0	221	100.0	620	100.0	27	100.0	914	100.0

P = .01

Table V-47. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Pre-marital Sexual Intercourse and Living Together Without Marriage by Longest Residence Area

Attitude	Large Cities		Cities		Bup or Myun		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-marital sexual intercourse *								
Should not be allowed	103	64.4	94	53.1	331	57.1	528	57.6
Permissible if one is engaged	18	11.2	35	19.8	102	17.6	155	16.9
Should feel free as living as they love each other	23	14.4	32	18.1	107	18.4	162	17.7
Difficult to answer	16	10.0	16	9.0	40	6.9	72	7.9
Total	160	100.0	177	100.0	580	100.0	917	100.0
Living together without marriage **								
Never	63	39.4	57	32.2	201	34.7	321	35.0
Permissible if allowed by their parents	70	43.8	88	49.7	280	48.3	438	47.8

Table V-47. (Cont'd)

Attitude	Large Cities		Cities		Eup or Myun		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Permissible if they are planning to get married notwithstanding their parents objection	13	8.1	11	6.2	38	6.6	62	6.8
Feel free as long as they love each other	7	4.4	12	6.8	30	5.2	49	5.3
Difficult to answer	7	4.4	9	5.1	31	5.3	47	5.1
Total	160	100.0	177	100.0	580	100.0	917	100.0

\* P = .16

\*\* P = .87

Table V-48. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Pre-marital Sexual Intercourse and Living Together Without Marriage by F.P. and Sex Education at Job Site

Attitude	Both		F.P.		Sex		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Pre-marital sexual intercourse *</u>										
Should not be allowed	222	56.6	40	62.5	71	61.2	193	56.3	526	57.5
Permissible if one is engaged	70	17.9	9	14.1	18	15.5	58	16.9	155	16.9
Should feel free as living as they love each other	65	16.6	12	18.8	20	17.2	65	19.0	162	17.7
Difficult to answer	35	8.9	3	4.7	7	6.0	27	7.9	72	7.9
Total	392	100.0	64	100.0	116	100.0	243	100.0	915	100.0
<u>Living together without marriage **</u>										
Never	131	33.4	26	43.8	42	36.2	119	34.7	320	35.0
Permissible if allowed by their parents	198	50.5	28	43.8	55	47.4	157	45.8	498	47.9

Table V-48. (Cont'd)

Attitude	Both		F.P.		Sex		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Permissible if they are planning to get married notwithstanding their parents objection	21	5.4	4	6.3	6	5.2	31	9.0	62	6.8
Feel free as long as they love each other	25	6.4	3	4.7	7	6.0	13	3.8	48	5.2
Difficult to answer	17	4.3	1	1.6	6	5.2	23	6.7	47	5.1
Total	392	100.0	64	100.0	116	100.0	343	100.0	915	100.0

\* P = .92

\*\* P = .34

## VI. COUNSELLING ON SEX AND PUBERTY

### 1. Attitude toward counselling

#### (1) Attitude toward the need for counselling center

Included in the questionnaire by the current study were the respondents' perceptions on the need to have a counselling center on sex and puberty established in the individual industrial complexes, so that the respondents can visit or make a telephone call to the center whenever they have problems on sex and puberty.

In Table VI-1, 76.5 percent of the respondents said of the urgent need to have a counselling center, 23.1 percent said having a counselling center would be better than not having it at all, and 0.3 percent saw absolutely no need for such a center on the industrial complexes. By region, the proportion of the respondents who saw the urgent need to have a counselling center established was greater in the Masan area than anywhere else.

Compared to the situation obtained in the 1979 study,<sup>24)</sup> one notices a difference. For instance in the 1979 survey, 88 percent of the respondents said that there is an urgent need to have a counselling center, and 23 percent saw no need of the center. Though there is difference in the age composition of the respondents between the 1979 study and the current study, it is

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24) Park Jeong-Soon and Mee Ryung Park, Ibid.



apparent that in the current study, a greater proportion of the respondents saw the urgent need to have the counselling center in their factory. This phenomenon may represent the fact that, compared to 1979, the unmarried female factory workers have nowadays more problems on sex and puberty that they have to consult on. There have been such an astounding social changes in our society in the last several years, and as a result of these changes, a number of problems on sex and puberty may be plaguing these young unmarried female workers who are ill-prepared to confront the problems by themselves.

In Table VI-2, 66.2 percent of those in the 15-17 age category replied that the counselling center is urgently needed, but 79.3 percent of those in the 18-20 age category and 76 percent of those aged more than 20 years had the same attitude. The reason that the largest proportion of those aged 18-20 had the keenest interest in the counselling center has to do with the fact that it is during this period that the teenage puberty reaches its peak.

The fact that the level of education of the respondents goes hand in hand with their attitude toward the need for a counselling center on sex and puberty is shown in Table VI-3. Among those with primary school education, 66.7 percent said of the urgent need to have a counselling center established and 75.1

percent had the same idea among those who have completed the middle school and the high school education, and among those with college education, 92.6 percent saw the urgent need for a counselling center. That is, the higher the respondents' level of education, the more keenly aware are they of the need for a counselling center, with the result that a majority of those with a lower level of education even do not know the need for the place that they can visit for their own problems on sex.

As shown in Table VI-4, there does not seem to be any definite association between the respondents' need for a counselling center and their place of longest residence. In Table VI-5, those who commute from their own houses had the keenest need for a counselling center, followed by those in the boarding-house, those in the rental house and those living in a relative's house (in that order).

(2) Attitude toward the actual counselling work

The respondents were asked what they would do if you were presented with problems involving the sexual relations with the opposite sex, venereal diseases, or an induced abortion. "Would you try to solve these problems on your own or would you ask for help from somebody else or from a counselling center" was the question asked of the individual respondents.

In Table VI-6, 11.6 percent said they would solve the problems on their own, 51 percent they would consult somebody else or visit a counselling center, and another 37.4 percent remained non-committal. Whereas 76.5 percent of the respondents stressed the urgent need for a counselling center, only 51 percent replied they would visit a counselling center, a 25.5 percent discrepancy indicating that some of them were not prepared to visit the counselling center, even if they were well aware of the need for a counselling center. By region, the percentage of those who replied they would visit the counselling center was higher in Guro than in other two areas, and the percentage of those who said they would solve the problems on their own was higher in Masan, compared to that in Guro and in Gumi.

By age, as indicated in Table VI-7, the higher the age of the respondents, the greater was the proportion who said they would solve the problems on their own, and the smaller the percentage who remained non-committal. Those who replied that they would solve the problem on sex and puberty were distributed in the following manner: 7 percent among the 15-17 age category, 8 percent among the 18-20 age category, 13.8 percent in the 21-23 age category, and 16.4 percent among the 24-26 age bracket.

In Table VI-8, as the level of education increases, the proportion who said they would solve their problems on their own increases and the proportion remaining non-committal decreases. Among these with primary school education, 4.3 percent said they would solve the problem on their own, and among those with middle and high school education, 10 percent were of the same opinion, and 22.2 percent of those with college education also maintained the same position. That is, even though those with higher level of education had the greater need for a counselling center, the proportion of those with college education who in fact were willing to visit the counselling center was not great.

By the place of the respondents' longest residence, as is seen in Table VI-9, a larger proportion of the respondents from the rural area replied they would consult somebody else or visit a counselling center when confronted with problems on sex and puberty.

On the other hand, in Table VI-10, 11.7 percent of those commuting from their own house, and 12.8 percent of those residing in a relative's house replied they would solve the problem on their own, while 9 percent living in the boarding-house and 14.7 percent living in the rental house had the same opinion. That is, among those living in a boarding-house, a relatively small propor-

tion were willing to solve the problems on sex and puberty on their own, while among those living alone and in rental house, the proportion willing to solve the problem on their own was relatively large.

(3) Preferences for a particular type of counsellors

In the case of the problems involving puberty and sex, the unmarried female factory workers seem to a particular attention to the type of persons or counsellors to whom they can divulge the many personal informations to help solve their own problems. Some of them may hesitate to seek information or counselling from their parents, close friends or relatives for fear that their own personal secrets may be made known to them.

Questions were asked of the respondents whether they were willing to seek advice or counselling on their own problems from someone inside the factory or someone else outside the factory where they are working, provided that there are well-qualified counsellors both inside the factory and outside the factory. In Table VI-11, 16 percent said they would seek advice from the counsellors inside the factory, but a much larger 50.3 percent replied they would seek advice from those counsellors outside the factory. And 29.5 percent of the respondents remained non-committal, and 4.1 percent said they would seek advice from no-one.

That is to say, a majority of the respondents hesitate to seek advice help from the counsellors in the factory, for fear that their own personal problems may be known to their fellow factory workers or to their own superiors.

By region, 23.5 percent of those in the Gumi area replied they would seek help from the counsellors in the factory, in contrast to 14.4 percent in Guro, and 11.9 percent in Masan. In Gumi, a number of factories in fact did have their own in-factory counsellors, therefore, it appears that if the in-factory counselling system is strengthened and the current counselling program are improved, there are every indication that the number of the unmarried female factory workers willing to seek help from the in-factory counsellors would greatly increase.

By age category, in Table VI-12, as the age increases, the proportion of those willing to seek counselling from the factory counsellor decreases, since 20 percent of those in the 15-17 age category, 18.2 percent of those in the 18-20 age category, 14 percent of those in the 21-23 age category, and 14.8 percent of those in the 24-25 age category were willing to seek advice from their own factory counsellor. However, the percentage of those respondents seeking the out-of-the-factory counselling increased up to the age 23 as follows: 40 percent in the 15-17

age category, 49.8 percent in the 18-20 age category and 55 percent in the 21-23 age category. In the 24-26 age category, the proportion seeking counselling from somebody outside their own factory dropped to 43 percent.

By educational level of the respondents, in Table VI-13, the general tendency is that as the educational level increases, the proportion seeking counselling help from someone outside the factory increases. As the age increases, the proportion seeking the in-factory counselling service decreases as follows: 28.3 percent for those with primary education, 22.6 percent for those with middle school, 13.2 percent for those with high school education, and 7.4 percent with college or a higher-level education. The proportion seeking the out-of-the-factory counselling service was 45.7 percent each for those with primary school education and for those with middle school education, but the proportion increases to 51.9 percent for those with high school education and to 55.6 percent for those with college-level education.

By the place of the respondents' longest residence, in Table VI-14, the proportion of those from the rural area who seek the factory counselling service was greater than that of those from the urban area who seek the factory counselling service: namely, 18.5 percent of those from the rural area sought in-factory

counselling service, in contrast to 13.6 percent of those from the medium-sized cities, and 10 percent of those from the large urban area.

By the current residence, among those in the boarding-house, largest proportion sought factory counselling service (23.8 percent), followed by those in rental house (14.3 percent), those living in relative's house (12.5 percent) and those commuting from their own house (9.1 percent) in that order (see Table VI-15).

## 2. Counselling services in the factory

A number of factories have their own counselling services for the unmarried female factory workers, but there are as yet many factories that do not provide any counselling services and do not have counsellors as such. In Table VI-16, in Guro, 90 of the 134 factories have their own counsellors, and in Gumi, 93 of the 104 factories have counsellors, and in Masan 59 of the 76 have their own counsellors. That is, 89.4 percent of the factories in Gumi have counselling services, followed by 77.6 percent in Masan, and 66.7 percent in Guro. The counsellors are responsible for providing help to the problems involving sex and puberty, but they also provide help to the workers in their welfare, safety, employment, and education problems. The counsellors in fact are in the jack-of-all-trade business.



In Table VI-17, the respondents were asked whether they have ever visited the female counsellors in their regional offices of the Ministry of Labor counselling services. A majority answered they have never met the female counsellors, and only 1.5 percent said they met the female counsellors to discuss matters relating to their own problems on sex and puberty.

As for the juvenile counselling services being conducted by the Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea (PPFK), as seen in Table VI-18, only 1.1 percent said they either sent letter to the PPFK counselling center or made phone calls to the center to discuss their problems on sex and puberty, additional 57.9 percent replied they never made contact to the center even if they knew that PPFK does provide counselling services on sex and puberty, and 41 percent did not know that there are such counselling services by the PPFK.

In summary, one notices that most of the unmarried female factory workers are fully aware that there is in-factory counselling services on sex and most of them replied that they would like to solve their problems on sex through consultation with somebody else, nevertheless, only two percent of the respondents are known to make fully use of these counselling services, indicating that there is as yet an insurmountable large gap between the respondents'

attitude and behavior.

Despite the fact that 77.1 percent of the factories in 314 factories in the three industrial complexes have their own factory counsellors, and over half of the factories studied in the current study are known to have their own counsellors, only a negligible proportion of the respondents make use of the counselling services, possibly due to the fact that the sex and puberty problems are too personal a matter for these young unmarried female factory workers to be made known to the persons even close to themselves, let alone the factory counsellors.

Table VI-1. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward  
Necessity of Counselling Agency

Attitude	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Definitely necessary	311	75.9	177	74.7	213	79.2	701	76.5
Better than nothing	93	23.9	60	25.3	54	20.1	212	23.1
Not necessary	1	0.2	-	-	2	0.7	3	0.3
Total	410	100.0	237	100.0	269	100.0	916	100.0

Table VI-2. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Necessity of Counseling Agency by Age

Attitude	15-17		18-20		21-23		24-26		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Definitely necessary	47	66.2	257	79.3	299	76.1	98	76.6	701	76.5
Better than nothing	23	32.4	66	20.4	93	23.7	30	23.4	212	23.1
Not necessary	1	1.4	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0	3	0.3
Total	71	100.0	324	100.0	393	100.0	128	100.0	916	100.0

P = .23

Table VI-3. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Necessity of Counselling Agency by Educational Level

Attitude	Primary School		Middle School		High School		College or over		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Definitely necessary	30	66.7	166	75.1	478	77.1	25	92.6	699	76.6
Better than nothing	15	33.3	53	24.0	141	22.7	2	7.4	211	23.1
Not necessary	0	0	2	0.9	1	0.2	0	0	3	0.3
Total	45	100.0	221	100.0	620	100.0	27	100.0	913	100.0

P = .14

Table VI-4. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Necessity of Counselling Agency by Longest Residence Area

Attitude	Large Cities		Cities		Eup or Myun		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Definitely necessary	123	76.9	137	77.4	441	76.2	701	76.5
Better than nothing	37	23.1	39	22.0	136	23.5	212	23.1
Not necessary	-	-	1	0.6	2	0.3	3	0.3
Total	160	100.0	177	100.0	579	100.0	916	100.0

P = .01

Table VI-5. . Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Necessity of Counselling Agency by Current Residence

Attitude	Own House		Relatives' House		Boarding House		Rental House		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Definitely necessary	219	79.9	57	68.3	256	77.1	168	75.3	700	76.5
Better than nothing	54	19.7	28	32.6	75	22.6	55	24.7	212	23.2
Not necessary	1	0.4	1	1.2	1	0.3	0	0	3	0.3
Total	274	100.0	86	100.0	332	100.0	223	100.0	916	100.0

P = .16

Table VI-6. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Solving Sexual Problems through Consultation

Attitude	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
By myself	41	10.0	27	11.4	38	14.1	106	11.6
Through consultation	214	52.0	116	48.9	138	51.3	468	51.0
Can be answered when I am in the situation	156	38.0	94	39.7	93	34.6	343	37.4
Total	411	100.0	237	100.0	269	100.0	917	100.0



Table VI-7. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Solving Sexual Problems through Consultation by Age

Attitude	15-17		18-20		21-23		24-26		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
By myself	5	7.0	26	8.0	54	13.8	21	16.4	106	11.6
Through consultation	31	43.7	181	55.5	193	49.2	63	49.2	468	51.0
Can be answered when I'm in the situation	35	49.3	119	36.5	145	37.0	44	34.4	343	37.4
Total	71	100.0	326	100.0	392	100.0	128	100.0	917	100.0

P = .02

Table VI-8. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Solving Sexual Problems through Consultation by Educational Level

Attitude	Primary School		Middle School		High School		College or over		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
By myself	2	4.3	22	10.0	76	12.3	6	22.2	106	11.6
Through consultation	25	54.3	109	49.3	320	51.6	11	40.7	465	50.9
Can be answered when I'm in the situation	19	41.3	90	40.7	224	36.1	10	37.0	343	37.5
Total	46	100.0	221	100.0	620	100.0	27	100.0	914	100.0

P = .28

Table VI-9. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Solving Sexual Problems through Consultation by Longest Residence Area

Attitude	Large Cities		Cities		Eup or Myun		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
By myself	20	12.5	18	10.2	68	11.7	106	11.6
Through consultation	76	47.5	82	46.2	309	53.4	467	51.0
Can be answered when I'm in the situation	64	40.0	77	43.5	202	34.9	343	37.4
Total	160	100.0	177	100.0	579	100.0	916	100.0

P = .26

Table VI-10. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Solving Sexual Problems through Consultation by Current Residence

Attitude	Own house		Relatives' House		Boarding House		Rental House		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
By myself	32	11.7	11	12.8	30	9.0	33	14.7	106	11.6
Through consultation	128	46.7	47	54.7	178	53.6	114	50.9	467	51.0
Can be answered when I'm in the situation	114	41.6	28	32.6	124	37.3	77	34.4	343	37.4
Total	274	100.0	86	100.0	322	100.0	224	100.0	916	100.0

Table VI-11. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Preference Attitude toward the Site of the Counsellors

Attitude	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Counsellor at job site	59	14.4	56	23.5	32	11.9	147	16.0
Counsellor outside	212	51.8	101	42.4	148	55.0	461	50.3
Can be answered when I am in the situation	128	31.3	66	27.7	76	28.3	270	29.5
Nobody	10	2.4	15	6.3	19	4.8	38	4.1
Total	409	100.0	238	100.0	269	100.0	916	100.0

Table VI-12. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Preference Attitude toward the Site of the Counselors by Age

Attitude	15-17		18-20		21-23		24-26		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Counselor at job site	14	20.0	59	18.2	55	14.0	19	14.8	147	16.0
Counselor outside	28	40.0	162	46.8	216	55.0	55	43.0	461	50.3
Can be answered when I'm in the situation	26	37.1	91	28.0	106	27.0	47	36.7	270	29.5
Nobody	2	2.9	13	4.0	16	4.1	7	5.5	38	4.1
Total	70	100.0	325	100.0	393	100.0	128	100.0	916	100.0

P = .16

Table VI-13. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Preference Attitude toward the Site of the Counsellors by Educational Level

Attitude	Primary School		Middle School		High School		College or over		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Counsellor at job site	13	28.3	50	22.6	82	13.2	2	7.4	147	16.1
Counsellor outside	21	45.7	101	45.7	321	51.9	15	55.6	458	50.2
Can be answered when I'm in the situation	12	26.1	65	29.4	186	30.0	7	25.9	270	29.6
Nobody	0	0	5	2.3	30	4.8	3	11.1	38	4.2
Total	46	100.0	221	100.0	619	100.0	27	100.0	913	100.0

P = .004

Table VI-14. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Preference Attitude toward Site of the Counsellors by Longest Residence

Attitude	Large Cities		Cities		Eup or Myun		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Counsellor at job site	16	10.0	24	13.6	107	18.5	147	16.0
Counsellor outside	81	50.6	89	50.3	291	50.3	461	50.3
Can be answered when I'm in the situation	56	35.0	58	32.8	156	26.9	270	29.5
Nobody	7	4.4	6	3.4	25	4.3	38	4.1
Total	160	100.0	177	100.0	579	100.0	916	100.0

P = .01



Table VI-15. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Preference Attitude toward the Site of the Counsellors by Current Residence

Attitude	Own House		Relatives' House		Boarding House		Rental House		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Counsellor at job site	25	9.1	11	12.8	79	23.8	32	14.3	147	16.1
Counsellor outside	143	52.2	46	53.5	157	47.3	115	51.6	461	50.4
Can be answered when I'm in the situation	94	34.3	24	27.9	86	25.9	65	29.1	269	29.4
Nobody	12	4.4	5	5.8	10	3.0	11	4.9	38	4.2
Total	274	100.0	86	100.0	332	100.0	223	100.0	915	100.0

P = .000

Table VI-16. Percent Distribution of Factories by Industrial Complexes on Having Their Own Counsellors or Not

Coun- sellor	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	Factories (workers)	%	Factories (workers)	%	Factories (workers)	%	Factories (workers)	%
Have	90(28,216)	66.6	93(18,852)	89.4	59(19,581)	77.6	242(66,649)	77.1
Don't have	44( 4,924)	33.4	11( 1,690)	20.6	17( 3,219)	22.4	72( 9,831)	22.9
Total	134(33,137)	100.0	104(20,580)	100.0	76(22,786)	110.0	314(76,513)	100.0

Table VI-17. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Experience of Counselling with Counsellors of Ministry of Labor (Sex and Opposite Sex Problem)

Counselling	Guro	Gumi	Masan	Total
Ever	1.5	2.1	1.1	1.5
Never	98.5	97.9	98.9	98.5
Total (N)	100.0(411)	100.0(236)	100.0(289)	100.0(916)

Table VI-18. Percent Distribution of Respondents Awareness and Use of PPFK Counsellors (Sex and Opposite Sex Problem)

	Guro	Gumi	Masan	Total
Used	0.7	2.1	0.7	1.1
Knew but not used	54.3	68.6	53.9	57.9
Did not know	45.0	29.2	45.4	41.0
Total	100.0(411)	100.0(126)	100.0(269)	100.0(916)

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

### I. Summary

#### 1. Objectives

This research is designed to obtain necessary materials for the development of sex and FP educational service programs for the unmarried female workers on the industrial sites.

The specific objectives of this research are:

- (1) To find out the demographic, sociopsychological aspects of and work environment of the unmarried female workers.
- (2) To find out the knowledge, attitude and practice relating to the sex and FP from the cultural and social-psychological perspectives.
- (3) To measure the sex and FP educational program performances on the industrial sites and to find out the attitude and practice of the counsellor or counselling agencies dealing with the sex problems confronting the unmarried female factory workers.

#### 2. Methodology

The respondents were 900 unmarried female workers at Guro, Gumi and Masan industrial complexes.

The sampling has been carried out in three steps. At first, the industries were divided into two groups by the standard of having counsellor or not. Next, 65 industries were selected from each group. Thus, a total of 130 industries were selected. In the third step, 900 individual workers at the 130 industries were selected with the help of the probability proportionate to size.

The survey method employed was a combination of the interviewing method with the questionnaires. 20-25 respondents were interviewed at one time. About 20 minutes were spent for developing rapport with the respondents.

The items surveyed included individual characteristics, work environment, knowledge on sex and FP, the need for knowledge, attitude and practices on sex and family planning education.

### 3. Major findings

#### 1) Respondents' background characteristics

- (1) The average age of the respondents was 20.9. There were no differences between the industrial complexes.
- (2) Among the respondents, 67.8 percent had high school education and 24.2 percent middle school education. Those with the primary school and college level education accounted for 5.1 percent, 3.0 percent of the respondents respectively.

- (3) The longest residence area of 63.2 percent was urban, while 36.7 percent was from the rural area. Among the respondents, 36.3 percent were living in boarding house, 24.4 percent were rental house and 29.9 percent were commuting from their own houses.
- (4) Seventy-two percent of them had both mother and father, while 19 percent had mother only. They preferred mother to father; 29.2 percent liked their father very much and 55.6 percent their mother very much. The respondents' average number of siblings was 5.4.
- (5) The average work duration was 3 years and 4 months. Their monthly income was 114,000 won, most of which they saved, or used to help support the family, and used for their own living expenses.
- (6) On holidays, 44 percent of them stayed at residence. As to the theater visits 40.4 percent answered they did not visit the theater during the last 3 months. In most of their recreation activities they participated with their fellow girl friends. But, 15 percent answered that they were going steady with a boy friend.
- (7) Among them, 44.3 percent were currently dating with a boy friend, 38.5 percent answered having dating experience

and 17.2 percent had no experience at all.

2) Sex and FP education and exposure to mass media

(1) About 50 percent had experience of receiving FP/Population education at the job site and about 55 percent had received sex education.

(2) Among the respondents, 28.2 percent were heavy TV user, 37.6 percent were heavy radio user and 9.5 percent listened to the midnight radio program almost every day. The monthly and weekly magazines were very popular among the unmarried female workers.

(3) The relations with the opposite sex (90.5%), sex problems (79.7%), pregnancy and birth (77.5%) and contraceptive methods (58.1%) were the order of concerns and interest for the unmarried female workers in reading magazines.

3) Knowledge on sex and family planning programs

(1) Only 30.4 percent knew how to use the female contraceptive methods and 17.8 percent how to use male methods.

(2) The main sources of knowledge on the contraceptive methods were magazine (84.1%), girl friends (68.5%), radio or TV (54.1%), school education (49.1%), and education at job site (49.7%).



- (3) The FP education at the job site was a important factor affecting the knowledge level on contraceptive methods. But the sex education seems to have made no differences at all.
  - (4) Using the self-evaluation method, the knowledge level on pregnancy was measured: 5.4 percent knew very well, 35.4 percent knew well, 58.0 percent knew only superficially and 1.2 percent did not know at all. The educational level and age were important factor in accounting for the difference.
  - (5) The results indicated that the respondents had much needs of information on sex, pregnancy and contraception. This results suggest the necessity for strengthening the existing sex/FP education at the industrial site.
- 4) Attitude toward sex and family planning
- (1) About the item on the necessity of marriage, 17 percent answered they would marry, and 38.5 percent thought getting married is better, while 39.3 percent preferred to live alone, if possible. The result showed the more liberal attitude among the female workers. The percentage of those who preferred to live alone, if possible, increased by age and educational level. But the residence

area and the educational level at job site were also important factors.

- (2) On the ideal age at marriage, the respondent answered that 24.2 years was ideal for the female and 28.0 years for the male, which is not so different from that of married women. One of the distinct findings is that 16.6 percent answered there was no ideal age at marriage for women.
- (3) The attitude toward children and son showed the small family norms and no sex preference tendencies among the respondents; 43.7 percent answered that child was necessary while only 15.1 percent answered that son was necessary.
- (4) The ideal number of children was 1.85 and the number of children wanted was 1.9. There were no differences compared to those of the married women.
- (5) As to the question of living with the old parents; 6.0 percent answered the eldest son should live with the parents, 29 percent answered any son, and 51.9 percent answered any children can live with them. This finding also reflected that the sex preference attitude is on the decline.

- (6) The percentage of those who supported the FP catchphrase, "Stop at two without distinction", amounted to 90 per cent. Further the percentage supporting the one child campaign amounted to 60.3 percent, which is much higher than that of the married women.
  - (7) The attitude toward the contraceptive methods showed that the unmarried female workers thought male methods are much better than female method. These attitudes differed greatly from those of the married women who practically prefer the female methods.
  - (8) Among the respondents, 51.3 percent insisted the purity principle both for the male and the female, while 16.1 percent answered that purity was a problem for the women only. On the other hand, 30.4 percent showed liberal attitude that to discuss purity is old-fashioned.
  - (9) On sexual intercourse before marriage, 57.6 percent answered it should not be allowed by all means. As to living together without marriage, 35.0 percent answered it should not be allowed.
- 5) Attitude toward counsellors and counselling centers
- (1) All the respondents perceived the necessity of counselling agencies or counsellors for sex and puberty problems;

76.5 percent answered that counsellors and counselling centers are necessary and 23.1 percent answered that to have them was better than not having them.

- (2) Fifty one percent of the respondents answered that they would like to solve the sex problem with counsellor through counselling if possible.
- (3) They preferred the counsellors outside the job site rather than the factory counsellor; 50 percent answered that they would like to go to the counsellor outside the factory and 16.0 percent preferred the factory counsellor.
- (4) The counselling rate was not so high. Only 1.5 percent had experiences of receiving counselling on the sex problems with the job site counsellors and 1.1 percent with FP counsellors outside. There were wide differences between their attitude and practice.

## II. Conclusion

Through this study the unmarried female workers' characteristics, knowledge, attitude and practice relating to sex problem have been explored.

As the unmarried female workers have little opportunities to receive the formal education on sex and pregnancy they showed strong desire for information on pregnancies, FP contraception etc.

They were for the small size family norms and had little sex preference attitude. Therefore, if we can provide them with enough informations to meet their need, we could contribute greatly to their desire for the health social life in the future.

But, unfortunately there are as yet no social conditions to provide them with enough educational services. There were many who had no chance of receiving education on sex and pregnancy at job site. Strengthening the educational program at job site may be the first step in this direction.

The unmarried female workers were all well awared of the necessity of counsellors or counselling agencies for their sex-related problems. These findings suggest the guideline for the future improvement or strengthening of the counselling system currently under way.

Although part of the sexual behavior of the unmarried female workers was not reported here at all, there can be no denying the need for strengthening the sex education for the unmarried female workers. The Government as well as the corporations involved are urged to get involved actively in improving the work environment and in strengthening the sex and family planning educational programs at the job sites.

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## APPENDICES



Table 1. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Religion

Religion	Guro		Gumi		Masan		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	188	46.0	126	53.6	150	55.8	464	50.8
Catholic	24	5.9	19	8.1	21	7.8	64	7.0
Christian	137	33.5	43	18.3	33	12.3	21.3	23.3
Buddhist	57	13.9	46	19.6	62	23.0	165	18.1
Others	3	0.7	1	0.4	3	1.1	7	0.8
Total	409	100.0	235	100.0	269	100.0	913	100.0

Table 2. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Self-evaluated Knowledge Level about Pregnancy by Current Residence

Knowledge Level	Own House		Relatives' House		Boarding House		Rental House		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Know in general	11	4.0	3	3.5	24	7.2	12	5.4	50	5.6
Know fairly well	88	32.1	36	41.9	117	35.1	83	37.1	324	35.9
Know a little	172	62.8	47	54.7	186	55.9	127	56.7	532	58.0
Not know	3	1.1	0	0	6	1.8	2	0.9	11	1.2
Total	274	100.0	86	100.0	333	100.0	224	100.0	917	100.0

P = .30

Table 3. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Correct Answer to the Knowledge on Pregnancy by Current Residence

Knowledge	Own House		Relatives' House		Boarding House		Rental House		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
When a woman become pregnant menstruation stops	256	93.4	84	97.7	313	94.0	215	95.1	865	94.4
Ovulation occurs once a month	136	46.0	42	48.8	167	50.3	108	48.4	443	48.4
If you have a sexual intercourse while you are in the flowers, you are pregnant	179	65.6	59	68.6	222	67.1	159	71.0	619	67.7
There is only one day in a month that pregnancy is possible	36	13.1	8	9.3	50	15.0	35	15.6	129	14.1

Table 4. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Desire Level to Know about Sex Problem by Current Residence

Desire Level	Own House		Relatives' House		Boarding House		Rental House		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Many	116	42.0	31	36.0	148	44.4	115	51.6	409	44.7
Some	119	43.4	42	48.8	140	42.0	87	39.0	388	42.4
Little	40	14.6	13	15.1	45	13.5	21	9.4	119	13.0
Total	274	100.0	84	100.0	333	100.0	223	100.0	916	100.0

P = .17

Table 5. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Desire Level to Know about Pregnancy by Current Residence

Desire Level	Own House		Relatives' House		Boarding House		Rental House		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Many	102	37.4	32	37.2	155	46.5	116	62.0	405	44.3
Some	135	49.5	42	48.8	130	39.0	87	39.0	394	43.1
Little	36	13.2	12	14.0	48	14.4	20	9.0	116	12.7
Total	273	100.0	86	100.0	333	100.0	223	100.0	915	100.0

P = .01

Table 6. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Desire Level to Know about IP by Current Residence

Desire Level	Own House		Relatives' House		Boarding House		Rental House		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Many	102	37.5	23	26.7	140	42.3	93	41.7	358	39.3
Some	118	43.4	40	46.5	124	37.5	96	43.0	378	41.4
Little	52	19.1	23	26.7	67	20.2	34	15.2	176	19.3
Total	272	100.0	86	100.0	331	100.0	223	100.0	912	100.0

P = .07



Table 7. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Date with Opposite Sex by Living Separately from Parent

Date with Opposite Sex	Ever		Never		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Currently dating	80	37.6	323	46.4	407	44.3
Dated before but not now	91	42.7	262	37.2	353	38.5
Never	42	19.7	116	16.5	158	17.2
Total	213	100.0	705	100.0	918	100.0

P = .07

Table 8. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Self-evaluated Knowledge Level about Pregnancy by Experience of Dating with Opposite Sex

Knowledge Level	Currently		Before but not now		Never		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Know in general	23	5.7	20	5.7	7	4.4	50	5.4
Know fairly well	157	38.6	125	35.4	43	27.2	325	35.4
Know a little	222	54.5	204	57.8	106	67.1	532	58.0
Not know	5	1.2	4	1.1	2	1.3	11	1.2
Total	407	100.0	353	100.0	158	100.0	918	100.0

P = .26

Table 9. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Correct Answer to the Knowledge on Pregnancy by Experience of Dating

Knowledge	Currently		Before but not now		Never		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
When a woman become pregnant menstruation stops	382	93.9	339	96.3	145	91.8	866	94.4
Ovulation occurs once a month	191	47.0	176	50.0	76	48.1	443	48.4
If you have a sexual intercourse while you are in the flowers, you are pregnant	298	73.4	237	67.5	85	53.8	620	67.8
There is only one day in a month that pregnancy is possible	61	15.0	51	14.4	17	10.8	129	14.1

Table 10. Percent Distribution of Respondents Who ever Read Weekly or Monthly Magazines in Detail with Interest by Topic by Experience of Dating with Opposite Sex

Content	Currently		Before but not now		Never		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
On opposite sex	377	92.9	324	91.8	129	81.6	830	90.5
On sex	349	86.0	284	80.5	98	62.4	731	79.8
On marriage, pregnancy and birth	337	83.0	270	76.5	104	65.8	711	77.5
On family planning and contraceptive methods	267	65.8	205	58.1	61	38.6	533	58.1

Table 11. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Desire Level to Know about Family Planning by Experience of Dating with Opposite Sex

Desire Level	Currently		Before but not now		Never		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Many	174	43.0	137	39.0	47	29.9	358	39.2
Some	168	41.5	139	39.6	72	45.9	379	41.5
Little	63	15.6	75	21.4	38	24.2	176	19.3
Total	405	100.0	351	100.0	157	100.0	913	100.0

P = .02

Table 12. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Desire Level to Know about Sex by Experience of Dating with Opposite Sex

Desire Level	Currently		Before but not now		Never		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Many	188	46.3	157	44.5	65	41.1	410	44.7
Some	177	43.6	141	39.9	70	44.3	388	42.3
Little	41	10.1	55	15.6	23	14.6	119	13.0
Total	406	100.0	353	100.0	158	100.0	917	100.0

Table 13. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Desire Level to Know about Pregnancy and Reproductive Physiology by Experience of Dating with Opposite Sex

Desire Level	Currently		Before but not now		Never		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Many	192	47.2	150	42.6	64	40.5	406	44.3
Some	173	42.6	151	42.9	70	44.3	394	43.0
Little	41	10.1	51	14.5	24	15.2	116	12.7
Total	406	100.0	352	100.0	158	100.0	916	100.0

P = .24

Table 14. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Necessity of Counselling Agency by Experience of Dating with Opposite Sex

Desire Level	Currently		Before but not now		Never		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Many	317	78.1	263	74.5	121	77.1	701	76.5
Some	87	21.4	89	25.2	36	22.9	212	23.1
Little	2	0.5	1	0.3	0	0	3	0.3
Total	406	100.0	353	100.0	157	100.0	916	100.0



Table 15. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Solving Sexual Problems through Consultation by Experience of Dating with Opposite Sex

Attitude	Currently		Before but not now		Never		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
My myself	56	13.8	39	11.1	11	7.0	106	11.6
Through consultation	213	52.3	186	52.8	69	43.7	468	51.0
Can be answered when I'm in the situation	138	32.9	127	36.1	78	49.4	343	37.4
Total	407	100.0	352	100.0	158	100.0	917	100.0

P = .006

Table 16. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Preference Attitude toward the Site of the counsellors by Experience of Dating with Opposite Sex

Attitude	Currently		Before but not now		Never		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
counsellor at job site	61	15.0	52	14.8	34	21.5	147	16.0
counsellor outside	225	55.4	176	50.0	60	38.0	461	50.3
Can be answered when I'm in the situation	96	23.6	112	31.8	62	39.2	270	29.5
Nobody	24	5.9	12	3.4	2	1.3	38	4.1
Total	406	100.0	352	100.0	158	100.0	916	100.0

P = .0001

Table 17. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Desire Level to Know about Sex Problem by Exposure Level to the Radio

Desire Level	Low		Low Middle		High Middle		High		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Many	65	39.4	121	46.2	77	51.3	147	43.4	410	44.8
Some	79	47.9	104	39.7	53	35.3	151	44.5	387	42.2
Little	21	12.7	37	14.1	20	13.3	41	12.1	119	13.0
Total	165	100.0	262	100.0	150	100.0	339	100.0	916	100.0

P = .31

Table 18. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Desire Level to Know about Pregnancy by Exposure Level to the Radio

Desire Level	Low		Low Middle		High Middle		High		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Many	64	38.8	116	44.4	70	46.7	156	46.0	406	44.4
Some	80	48.5	107	41.0	65	43.3	141	41.6	393	43.0
Little	21	13.7	38	14.6	15	10.0	42	12.4	116	12.7
Total	165	100.0	261	100.0	150	100.0	339	100.0	915	100.0

$P = .58$

Table 19. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Desire Level to Know about FP by Exposure Level to the Radio

Desire Level	Low		Low Middle		High Middle		High		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Many	54	32.7	100	38.5	69	46.3	135	39.9	358	39.3
Some	71	43.0	104	40.0	62	41.6	141	41.7	378	41.4
Little	40	24.2	56	21.5	18	12.1	62	18.3	176	19.3
Total	165	100.0	260	100.0	149	100.0	338	100.0	912	100.0

P = .09

Table 20. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Desire Level to Know about Sexual Problems by Exposure Level to the Radio Night Programs

Desire level	Low		Low Middle		High Middle		High		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Many	194	45.3	123	43.3	48	42.1	43	49.4	408	44.7
Some	168	39.3	133	46.8	49	43.0	36	41.4	386	42.3
Little	66	15.4	28	9.9	17	14.9	8	9.2	119	13.0
Total	428	100.0	284	100.0	114	100.0	87	100.0	913	100.0

P. 5. 20

Table 21. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Desire Level to Know about Pregnancy and Reproductive Physiology by Exposure Level to the Radio Night Programs

Desire level	Low		Low Middle		High Middle		High		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Many	190	44.5	117	41.2	52	45.6	45	51.7	404	44.3
Some	182	42.6	133	46.8	42	36.8	35	40.2	392	43.0
Little	55	12.9	34	12.0	20	17.5	7	8.0	116	12.7
Total	427	100.0	284	100.0	114	100.0	87	100.0	912	100.0

P = .26

Table 22. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Desire Level to Know about Family Planning by Exposure Level to the Radio Night Programs

Desire Level	Low		Low Middle		High Middle		High		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Many	162	37.9	108	38.3	45	39.8	40	46.0	355	39.1
Some	177	41.5	122	43.3	47	41.6	32	36.8	378	41.6
Little	88	20.6	52	18.4	21	18.6	15	17.2	176	19.4
Total	427	100.0	282	100.0	113	100.0	87	100.0	909	100.0

P = .88



Table 23. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Desire Level to Know about Sex by Exposure Level to the TV

Desire Level	Low		Low Middle		High Middle		High		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Many	80	43.2	122	43.7	81	43.1	126	47.7	409	44.7
Some	77	41.6	112	40.1	82	43.6	117	44.3	388	42.3
Little	28	15.2	45	16.2	25	13.3	21	8.0	119	13.0
Total	185	100.0	279	100.0	188	100.0	264	100.0	916	100.0

P = .15

Table 24. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Desire Level to Know about Pregnancy and Reproductive Physiology by Exposure Level to the IV

Desire Level	Low		Low Middle		High Middle		High		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Many	76	42.9	115	41.2	75	39.9	136	51.5	405	44.3
Some	78	42.4	117	41.9	92	48.9	107	40.5	394	43.1
Little	27	14.7	47	16.8	21	11.2	21	8.0	116	12.7
Total	184	100.0	279	100.0	188	100.0	264	100.0	915	100.0

P = .01

Table 25. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Desire Level to Know about Family Planning by Exposure Level to the TV

Desire Level	Low		Low Middle		High Middle		High		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Many	73	39.5	104	37.4	73	39.5	107	40.5	357	39.1
Some	77	41.6	115	41.4	75	40.5	112	42.4	379	41.6
Little	35	18.9	59	21.2	37	20.0	45	17.0	176	19.3
Total	185	100.0	278	100.0	185	100.0	264	100.0	912	100.0

P = .94

Table 26. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Necessity of Counselling Agency by Exposure Level to the Radio

Attitude	Low		Low Middle		High Middle		High		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Definitely necessary	131	79.4	208	79.7	111	74.0	250	73.7	700	78.5
Better than nothing	33	20.0	52	19.9	39	26.0	88	26.0	212	23.2
Not necessary	1	0.6	1	0.4	0	0	1	0.3	3	0.3
Total	165	100.0	261	100.0	150	100.0	339	100.0	915	100.0

P = .48

Table 27. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Necessity of  
Counselling Agency by Exposure Level to the Radio Night Programme

Attitude	Low		Low Middle		High Middle		High		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Definitely necessary	329	76.9	213	75.3	90	78.9	65	74.7	697	76.4
Better than nothing	98	22.9	68	24.0	24	21.1	22	25.3	212	23.2
Not necessary	1	0.2	2	0.7	0	0	0	0	3	0.3
Total	428	100.0	283	100.0	114	100.0	87	100.0	912	100.0

P = .84

Table 28. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Necessity of Counselling Agency by Exposure Level to the TV

Attitude	Low		Low Middle		High Middle		High		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Definitely necessary	142	76.8	211	75.6	140	74.9	207	78.4	700	76.5
Better than nothing	42	22.7	66	23.7	47	25.1	57	21.6	212	23.2
Not necessary	1	0.5	2	0.7	0	0	0	0	3	0.3
Total	185	100.0	279	100.0	187	100.0	264	100.0	915	100.0

P = .69

Table 29. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Attitude toward Solving Sexual Problems through Consultation by Exposure Level to the Radio

Attitude	Low		Low Middle		High Middle		High		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
By myself	19	11.5	30	11.5	18	12.0	39	11.5	106	11.6
Through consultation	79	47.9	143	54.6	64	42.7	181	53.4	467	51.0
Can be answered when I'm in the situation	67	40.6	89	34.0	68	45.3	119	35.1	343	37.4
Total	165	100.0	262	100.0	150	100.0	339	100.0	916	100.0

P = .26

Table 34. Percent Distribution of Respondents by Preference Attitude toward the Site of the Counsellors by Exposure Level to the TV

Attitude	Low		High Middle		High		Total			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Counsellor at job site	23	12.4	51	18.3	35	18.6	38	14.4	147	16.1
Counsellor outside	95	51.4	109	50.0	84	44.7	142	53.8	460	50.3
Can be answered when I'm in the situation	52	28.1	77	27.7	63	33.5	78	29.5	270	29.5
Nobody	15	8.1	11	4.0	6	3.2	6	2.3	38	4.2
Total	185	100.0	278	100.0	188	100.0	264	100.0	915	100.0

P = .05



## QUESTIONNAIRE

Project No. : 80039

Project Title: A study of unmarried female factory workers'  
sexual and contraceptive behaviors and  
their needs and preferences for family  
planning education services

KOREA INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION AND HEALTH

19. Have you worked at other job?

1. Yes

2. No

19-1. How many jobs did you have in the past?

\_\_\_\_\_

19-2. Then, how long have you worked altogether?

\_\_\_\_\_ years \_\_\_\_\_ months

19-3. Does the reason for changing job include any sexual problem or problem with man?  
(For instance, wanting to be near a boy friend, trying to be away from an annoying man, or avoiding pregnancy, etc.)

1. Yes

2. No

20. What is your income?

Average monthly income? \$ \_\_\_\_\_

21. An what do you spend most of your income?

1. To assist my family

2. To support my sister or brother's schooling

3. My own living expenses

4. My pocket money

5. Saving for my marriage

6. Others (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

22. How much pocket money do you spend a month?

W \_\_\_\_\_

23. Where do you usually spend your spare-time?

1. Stay home more often

2. Go out more often

3. Half and half

24. How many times have you gone out to see movies during the last three months?

1. None

2. 1-2 times

3. 3-4 times

4. 5 times or more

25. With whom do you usually go to movies? (select two)

1. Not applicable

2. Girl friend(s)

3. Boy friend or lover

4. Together with boy and girl friend(s)  
(or group of pairs)

5. Parents, sisters and brothers

6. Alone

7. Others (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

26. How often do you go to a picnic beside picnics arranged by your employer?

- 1. Almost none.
- 2. Almost every holiday
- 3. 1-2 times a month
- 4. Once in every season

26-1. In which season do you prefer to go to a picnic? (check as many apply)

- 1. Spring       2. Summer
- 3. Autumn       4. Winter

27. With whom do you go to a picnic? (select two)

- 1. Not applicable
- 2. Girl friend(s)
- 3. Boy friend or lover
- 4. Together with boy and girl friend(s)  
(or group of pairs)
- 5. Sisters and brothers, parents
- 6. Alone
- 7. Others (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

28. During the last twelve months, did you spend overnight outside your home when you went to a picnic?

1. Yes

2. No

28-1. How many times? \_\_\_\_\_ times

28-2. In which season? (check all that apply)

1. Spring       2. Summer

3. Autumn       4. Winter

28-3. With whom did you go to the picnic?  
(check all that apply)

1. Girl friend(s)

2. Boy friend or lover

3. Together with boy and girl friend(s)  
(or group of pairs)

4. Parents, sisters and brothers

5. Alone

6. Others (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

29. Have you ever been to a gogo or disco club this year?

1. Yes

2. No

29-1. How many times? \_\_\_\_\_ times

29-2. With whom? (check all that apply)

1. Girl friend(s)

2. Boy friend or lover

3. Together with boy and girl friend(s)  
(or group of pairs)

4. Sisters and brothers

5. Alone

6. Others (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

29-3. Have you ever stayed overnight in the club?

1. Yes

2. No

30. Do you have your own radio?

1. Yes

2. No

31. How often did you listen to the radio during the last month?

1. Almost not

2. Less than a half month

3. More than a half month

4. Almost every day

32. Have you ever listened to the midnight radio program during the last month? If you have, how many nights?

- ( ) 1. Almost none
- ( ) 2. Less than 15 nights
- ( ) 3. More than 15 nights
- ( ) 4. Almost every nights

33. Have you ever read the following monthly magazines for women during the last two months? Please check "V" in the appropriate column.

Magazine	(1) Read in detail	(2) Had a quick view on subject and picture	(3) Did not read
1. Lady Donga			
2. Lady Choongang			
3. Yeowon			
4. Elegance			
5. Young Lady			
6. Housewife Life			

34. Have you ever read the following weekly magazines during the last month? Please check "V" in the appropriate column.

Magazine	(1) Read in detail	(2) Had a quick view on subject and picture	(3) Did not read
1. Weekly Lady			
2. Sunday Seoul			
3. Weekly Gyonghyang			
4. Weekly Choongang			
5. Weekly Hankook			
6. Weekly Chosun			
7. Lady Gyonghyang			

35. How many days did you watch TV during the last month?

- ( ) 1. Almost none
- ( ) 2. Less than 15 days
- ( ) 3. More than 15 days
- ( ) 4. Almost every day



II. KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ON SEX AND FAMILY PLANNING

1. Do you think every person should marry?

- 1. Yes, one should
- 2. Not necessarily, but it would be better to get married
- 3. Doesn't have to marry if one can self-support is possible
- 4. Would be better not to get married
- 5. Difficult to answer

2. What is the ideal age of women for marriage?

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ years
- 2. Age doesn't matter
- 3. Difficult to answer

3. What about for man?

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ years
- 2. Age doesn't matter
- 3. Difficult to answer

4. Do you think a married couple should have children?

- 1. Should have children
- 2. Would be better to have children
- 3. Not necessarily
- 4. Would be better not to have children
- 5. Difficult to answer

5. What is the ideal number of children?

( ) 1. Regardless of sex: \_\_\_\_\_ child(ren)

( ) 2. Daughter \_\_\_\_\_ Son \_\_\_\_\_

6. What do you think of the son preference attitude?

( ) 1. Must have a son

( ) 2. Would be better to have a son

( ) 3. Can go without

( ) 4. Would be better not to have a son

( ) 5. Difficult to answer

7. What do you think of the slogan "Daughter or son, stop at two and bring them up well"?

"Regardless of sex"

( ) 1. Definitely agree

( ) 2. Agree

( ) 3. Disagree

( ) 4. Definitely disagree

( ) 5. Difficult to answer

"Stop at two"

( ) 1. Definitely agree

( ) 2. Agree

( ) 3. Disagree

( ) 4. Definitely disagree

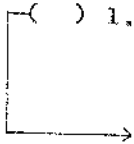
( ) 5. Difficult to answer

8. The number of those who insist the "stop at one" has been increasing, in support of the national population policy. What do you think of the "stop at one" slogan?

- 1. Definitely agree
- 2. Agree
- 3. Disagree
- 4. Definitely disagree
- 5. Difficult to answer

9. Have you ever thought about the number of children you would like to have you get married?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No.



9-1. How many children? _____ child(ren)
9-2. Is that regardless of sex?
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. No, sex regarded
(daughter _____, son _____)

10. Who should serve the parents?

- 1. First son
- 2. Any son depending on circumstance
- 3. Any of son and daughter
- 4. Parents and son or daughter should live separately
- 5. Difficult to answer

11. What do you think of pre-marital sexual intercourse?
- 1. Must not do
  - 2. Permissible if one is engaged
  - 3. Should feel free as long as they love each other
  - 4. Difficult to answer
12. What do you think about a man and a woman living together without marriage?
- 1. Should never be done
  - 2. Permissible if they were allowed by their parents
  - 3. Permissible if they are planning to get married notwithstanding their parents' objection
  - 4. Should feel free as long as they love each other even before marriage
  - 5. Difficult to answer
13. Regarding purity which is most agreeable to you? Check one.
- 1. Purity should be kept by both male and female
  - 2. Female should keep purity
  - 3. Should not worry about purity
  - 4. Don't know the meaning of purity

14. Have you ever received any education on family planning and population problems (lecture, slide or film show etc.) since you were employed?

1. Yes

2. No

14-1. Where did you received the education?

1. Both previous and current job sites

2. Current job site

3. Previous job site

14-2. Was the education beneficial to you?

1. Very much so

2. Relatively so

3. A little

4. Not at all

15. Have you ever received sex education (sex problems, reproductive physiology, purity etc.) provided by your employer?

1. Yes                       2. No



15-1. Where did you receive the education?
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Both previous and current job sites
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Current job site
<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Previous job site
15-2. Was the education beneficial to you?
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Very much so
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Relatively so
<input type="checkbox"/> 3. A little
<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Not at all

16. There are different kinds of contraceptive methods available in this country. Do you know any method(s) of contraception?

16-1. Please, write down contraceptive methods for female you know of.

1. Contraceptive methods for female

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Don't know any

16-2. Please, write down contraceptive methods for male you know of.

1. Contraceptive methods for male

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Don't know any

16-3. Please, write down contraceptive methods for female you know how to use.

1. I know how to use

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Don't know any

16-4. Please, write down contraceptive methods for male you know how to use.

1. I know how to use

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Don't know any

17. Have you ever heard or read about the following contraceptive methods? (check each method)

17-1.	Oral pill	( ) 1.	Yes	( ) 2.	No
17-2.	Condom	( ) 1.	Yes	( ) 2.	No
17-3.	IUD	( ) 1.	Yes	( ) 2.	No
17-4.	Laparascopy	( ) 1.	Yes	( ) 2.	No
17-5.	Vasectomy	( ) 1.	Yes	( ) 2.	No
17-6.	Menstrual regulation	( ) 1.	Yes	( ) 2.	No
17-7.	Withdrawal	( ) 1.	Yes	( ) 2.	No
17-8.	Spermicide	( ) 1.	Yes	( ) 2.	No

18. From whom have you heard or learned about the contraceptive methods? (check each from which you got information)

- ( ) 1. Weekly or women magazines
- ( ) 2. Newspapers
- ( ) 3. Radio or TV
- ( ) 4. Books
- ( ) 5. Poster and other printed materials
- ( ) 6. Movie theater
- ( ) 7. Education at job site
- ( ) 8. School education
- ( ) 9. Girl friend



18. (Con'd)

- 10. Boy friend
- 11. Mother or sister
- 12. Neighbour
- 13. Physician or nurse
- 14. Family planning worker
- 15. Others

19. Which method do you think is more effective oral pill or condom?

- 1. Oral pill (female)
- 2. Condom (male)
- 3. Difficult to answer

20. As the permanent contraceptive method for the couples who want to stop child birth, laparoscopic operation for female and vasectomy for male are available. Which one of a couple wife or husband do you think should have the operation?

- 1. Wife
- 2. Husband
- 3. Difficult to answer

21. It is understood that many workers would like to have a vending machine dispensing contraceptives such as condom, pill, and spermicide in a quiet place at their job site so that they can easily buy the contraceptives instead of going to a drugstore. What do you think about the vending machine?

- 1. Needed
- 2. Better than nothing
- 3. Not needed
- 4. Difficult to answer

22. What extent do you know about pregnancy?

- 1. Know in detail
- 2. Know fairly well
- 3. Know a little
- 4. Don't know

23. Following comments are concerning to pregnancy. Please check "V" where appropriate.

23-1. When a woman become pregnant, her menstruation stops.

1. Yes     2. No     3. Don't know

23-2. Ovulation necessary for pregnancy occurs once a month.

1. Yes     2. No     3. Don't know

23-3. If you have a sexual intercourse while you are in the flowers, you become pregnant.

1. Yes     2. No     3. Don't know

23-4. There is only one day in a month when pregnancy is possible for a woman.

1. Yes     2. No     3. Don't know

24. Have you ever read in detail with interest any topic on opposite sex, sex problems, marriage, pregnancy, birth, family planning, and contraceptive methods?

24-1. On opposite sex                     1. Yes     2. No

24-2. On sex (including VD)             1. Yes     2. No

24-3. On marriage, pregnancy, and birth

1. Yes     2. No

24-4. On family planning and contraceptive methods

1. Yes     2. No

25. Do you have any question or desire to know about sex, pregnancy, reproductive physiology, family planning and contraceptive methods?

25-1. On sex (including VD)

1. Many                       2. Some  
 3. Little                       4. Not at all

25-2. On pregnancy and reproductive physiology

1. Many                       2. Some  
 3. Little                       4. Not at all

25-3. On family planning and contraceptive methods

1. Many                       2. Some  
 3. Little                       4. Not at all

26. If you have any trouble with intersexual problem, pregnancy, induced abortion, VD etc., would you solve the trouble by yourself or ask consultation from others you can trust?

1. By myself  
 2. Through consultation  
 3. Can be answered when I am in the situation

27. How necessary would you say is a counselling agency which young people can utilize to resolve their sex-related problems through dialogue.

1. Definitely necessary

2. Better than nothing

3. Not necessary

28. If there is a good counsellor at your job site as well as outside who can help you to solve your trouble with intersexual problems, pregnancy, induced abortion or VD and can keep the secret, whom would you go to get counselling?

1. Counsellor at job site

2. Counsellor outside

3. Can be answered when I am in the situation

4. Nobody

29. Have you ever received counselling on sexual problems from female counsellor at the local labour office?

1. Yes

2. No

29-1. What was the result of the counselling?

1. Very helpful

2. Helpful

3. Not helpful

30. Do you know if there is a PPFK counsellor's office for youth in this area to help their sexual problems? Have you ever visited the office or contacted through letters or telephone?

- 1. Wrote, telephoned and visited
- 2. Visited
- 3. Wrote and telephoned
- 4. Know the presence of the counsellor but never visited, wrote or telephoned
- 5. Didn't know its place

31. Have you ever visited, written, or telephoned to the broadcasting station, newspaper company, magazine company, social work agency, or life-phone?

- 1. Never
- 2. Visited, telephoned and wrote
- 3. Visited
- 4. Telephoned and wrote

→ 31-1. Please, show the places where you visited, wrote or telephoned (broadcasting station, red cross association, life-phone, etc.)

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

### III. SEX AND FAMILY PLANNING

1. Have you ever had a date with your boy friend?

( ) 1. Yes

( ) 2. No

2. If yes, How old were you when you first dated?

( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ years

( ) 2. Not applicable

3. Are you still dating the first partner?

( ) 1. Yes

( ) 2. No

( ) 3. Not applicable

4. If no, Have you dated other boy friend?

( ) 1. Yes

( ) 2. No

( ) 3. Am steady with my first partner

( ) 4. Not applicable

5. Are you currently dating someone?

( ) 1. Yes

( ) 2. No

6. How many partners have you dated in the past?
- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- ( ) 2. Not applicable
7. Are you dating your current partner on a premise that you would marry him?
- ( ) 1. Yes
- ( ) 2. No
- ( ) 3. Never considered
- ( ) 4. Not applicable
8. Do your family and your partner's family know your relation with your partner?
- ( ) 1. Both families know
- ( ) 2. Both families do not know
- ( ) 3. Partner's family knows
- ( ) 4. My family knows
- ( ) 5. Not applicable
9. How long have you associated with your current date partner?
- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ years \_\_\_\_\_ months
- ( ) 2. Not applicable
10. Have you ever kissed a man on lips?
- ( ) 1. Yes
- ( ) 2. No



11. How old were you when you had the first kiss?

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ years
- 2. Not applicable

12. Who was the your first kiss partner?

- 1. Fiance
- 2. Lover
- 3. Casual friend
- 4. Co-worker
- 5. My supervisor
- 6. Relative (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)
- 7. Stranger
- 8. Others (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)
- 9. Not applicable

13. Where did you have the first kiss?

- 1. Hotel or inn
- 2. Partner's place ( \_\_\_Parent's house  
\_\_\_House he cooks for himself  
\_\_\_Boarding house)
- 3. My place ( \_\_\_Parent's house  
\_\_\_House I cook for myself  
\_\_\_Boarding house)
- 4. Outdoors ( \_\_\_Park \_\_\_Mountain \_\_\_Beach  
\_\_\_Near a road \_\_\_Field)
- 5. Others (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)
- 6. Not applicable

14. Have you ever had a sexual intercourse?

( ) 1. Yes            ( ) 2. No

15. How old were you when you had the first sexual intercourse?

( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ years

( ) 2. Not applicable

16. Where did you have your first sexual intercourse?

( ) 1. Hotel or inn

( ) 2. Partner's place ( \_\_\_\_\_ Parent's house  
                                     \_\_\_\_\_ House he cooks for himself  
                                     \_\_\_\_\_ Boarding house)

( ) 3. My place            ( \_\_\_\_\_ Parent's house  
                                     \_\_\_\_\_ House I cook for myself  
                                     \_\_\_\_\_ Boarding house)

( ) 4. Outdoors            ( \_\_\_\_\_ Park \_\_\_\_\_ Mountain  
                                     \_\_\_\_\_ Beach \_\_\_\_\_ Near a road \_\_\_\_\_ field)

( ) 5. Others (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_ )

( ) 6. Not applicable

17. Who is the your first sex partner?

( ) 1. Fiance

( ) 2. Lover

( ) 3. Casual friend

( ) 4. Co-worker

( ) 5. My supervisor

( ) 6. Relative (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_ )

( ) 7. Stranger

- ( ) 8. Others (Specify:\_\_\_\_\_)
- ( ) 9. Not applicable
18. Is your first sex partner your first kiss partner?
- ( ) 1. Yes
- ( ) 2. No
- ( ) 3. Never kissed
- ( ) 4. Never had sexual intercourse
19. How old was your first sex partner at that time?
- ( ) 1. About \_\_\_\_\_ years
- ( ) 2. Don't know
- ( ) 3. Not applicable
20. What about his marital status at that time?
- ( ) 1. Single
- ( ) 2. Married
- ( ) 3. Widower, separated, or divorced
- ( ) 4. Don't know
- ( ) 5. Not applicable
21. What was his occupation and what position did he have at that time?
- ( ) 1. Occupation and position (Specify:\_\_\_\_\_)
- ( ) 2. Unemployed
- ( ) 3. Don't know
- ( ) 4. Not applicable

22. Were you working or were you a student at the time when you had the first sexual intercourse?

- 1. Employed
- 2. Student
- 3. Unemployed
- 4. Not applicable

23. How did the first sexual intercourse occurred?

- 1. We both wanted it
- 2. He insisted and I submitted willingly
- 3. He insisted and I submitted unwillingly
- 4. Raped by a stranger
- 5. Happened unexpectedly through a date
- 6. Raped by an acquaintance (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)
- 7. Others (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)
- 8. Not applicable

24. Did you worry about possible pregnancy after you first sexual intercourse?

- 1. Worried very much
- 2. Worried a little
- 3. Did not worry
- 4. Not applicable

25. Did you have sexual intercourse more than once?
- ( ) 1. Yes ( \_\_\_\_\_ Same partner \_\_\_\_\_ Different partners)
- ( ) 2. No
- ( ) 3. Not applicable
26. Are you currently having a sex partner?
- ( ) 1. Yes ( \_\_\_\_\_ First partner \_\_\_\_\_ Different partners)
- ( ) 2. No
- ( ) 3. Not applicable
27. Have you ever been pregnant?
- ( ) 1. Yes                      ( ) 2. No
28. How old were you when you were pregnant?
- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ years
- ( ) 2. Not applicable
29. At what month of the pregnancy did you know that you were pregnant?
- ( ) 1. At \_\_\_\_\_ months
- ( ) 2. Don't know
- ( ) 3. Not applicable
30. How did you know that you were pregnant?
- ( ) 1. After a visit to a doctor
- ( ) 2. By myself through symptoms
- ( ) 3. Physical examination at job site
- ( ) 4. Not applicable

31. Who was the first person you discussed about your pregnancy?

- 1. Nobody
- 2. Family (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)
- 3. Closest friend
- 4. Responsible sex partner
- 5. Counsellor at the job site
- 6. Matron in the dormitory
- 7. Senior co-worker
- 8. Social worker (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)
- 9. Telephone contact (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)
- 10. Letter (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)
- 11. Others (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)
- 12. Not applicable

32. Did you discuss the pregnancy with your sex partner?

- 1. Yes
- 2. Don't know who the responsible sex partner is
- 3. No
- 4. Not applicable

33. What was the outcome of your first pregnancy?

- 1. Kept the baby (Who takes care of the baby? \_\_\_\_\_)
- 2. Sent for adoption
- 3. Sent to orphanage
- 4. Induced abortion
- 5. Spontaneous abortion
- 6. Currently I am pregnant for the first time
- 7. Not applicable

34. Where did you have your abortion?

- 1. Ob-Gyn clinic
- 2. Midwifery clinic
- 3. Took medicine ( \_\_\_\_\_Western medicine \_\_\_\_\_Herb medicine)
- 4. Handled it by myself

(Methods: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_

- 5. Currently I am pregnant for the first time
- 6. Not applicable

35. At what month of the pregnancy did you have the abortion?

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_months
- 2. Don't know
- 3. Currently I am pregnant for the first time
- 4. Not applicable

36. How many times did you have abortion?

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_times
- 2. Currently I am pregnant for the first time
- 3. Not applicable

37. Have you ever used any contraceptive method (including rhythm method)?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Not applicable

38. After how many times of sexual intercourse, did you first use a contraceptive method?

- 1. After \_\_\_\_\_time(s)
- 2. Don't know
- 3. Never used
- 4. Not applicable



39. What contraceptive method have you used?  
(Check as many apply)

- 1. Oral pill
- 2. Vaginal spermicide
- 3. IUD
- 4. Rhythm method
- 5. Douche
- 6. Others (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)
- 7. Never used
- 8. Not applicable

40. What is your reason for never having used any contraceptive method?

- 1. Ever used
- 2. Never had sexual intercourse
- 3. Raped
- 4. Not aware of contraceptive methods
- 5. Embarrassed to buy contraceptives
- 6. Not prepared
- 7. Partner used contraceptive method
- 8. Others (Specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

41. Has your partner ever used a contraceptive method?  
(Check as many apply)
- 1. No
  - 2. Don't know
  - 3. Condom
  - 4. Withdrawal
  - 5. Vasectomy
  - 6. Not applicable
42. Have you ever had masturbation?
- 1. Yes
  - 2. No
  - 3. Don't know what masturbation is
43. How old were you when you first had masturbation?
- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ years
  - 2. Have no experience
  - 3. Don't know what masturbation is
44. What do you think about masturbation?
- 1. Natural
  - 2. Not natural and not bad
  - 3. Bad
  - 4. Don't know
  - 5. Don't know what masturbation is

45. Have you ever infected with VD?

1. Yes

2. No

3. Don't know about VD

46. How did you treat the VD?

1. No treatment

2. Medication from drugstore

3. Treatment by physician

4. Never infected with VD

5. Don't know about VD

47. Do you have any personal problem related to sex or a sex partner? Is there anything you are anxious to know about? Please, feel free to write below. (We would try to help you.)

Thank you

