Unmarried Female Worker's Sexual and Contraceptive Knowledge and Attitude

A Research Report
to
World Health Organization

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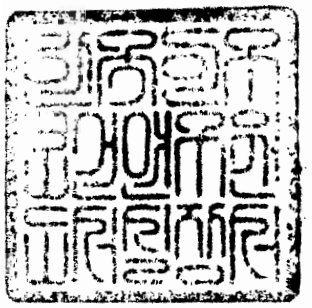

Foreword

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 interviewes, and therefore, the small-group approach was utilized for the present survey.

Lastly, thanks go to Miss Im-Jon Lee, a senior researcher who carried out the field survey and Mrs. Moon-Hee Suh, a senior researcher who had data analysis for this research.

Chan-Moo Park, M.D., Ph.D.
President of Korea Institute for
Population and Health

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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.[1] 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,[2] 89.1 percent or 540 of the 606 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,[3] [4] 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

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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.
3) Good, W.J., World Revolution and Family Patterns, New York, Free Press, 1963.
4) Harvey, E.B., Industrial Society, Homewood, Ill, Dorsey, 1975.

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, including sex.[5)]

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 in 1979.[6)]

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 as 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;

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

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.

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.

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.[7] 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 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.

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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.

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[8] 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 organized 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.

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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 UNFPA and ILO since 1975.

3. Methodology

(1) Survey Population

The survey population for the study covers all unmarried female workers aged from 15 to 26 years in three industrial complexes — Guro in nothern part, Gumi in central part and Masan in southern part.

(2) Outline of Sampling

The sample is the self-weighting probability sample, using two-stage sampling with the establishments as the primary sampling units and with the individuals as the secondary sampling units. The individuals refer to the unmarried female workers aged from 15 to 26 years.

a) Selection of Sample Establishments

The establishments in Guro were listed with the ascending order of the number of individuals as of Feb. 1, 1984 and followed by those in Gumi and those in Masan, respectively, with the same manner. This was based on the basic information collected in February, 1984.

A total of 130 sample establishments were systematically selected, out of 314 establishments on this list, with the probability proportional to the number of individuals.

b) Selection of Sample Individuals

The sampling intervals for systematic selection of sample individuals within each sample establishment were determined in such a way that the overall sampling fraction could be 1/84. 7. This leads to getting about 900 sample individuals.

The sampling instructions for selecting sample individuals were sent to each sample establishment, so that the sample individuals from the appropriate list of individuals were systematically selected with the predetermined starting number and sampling interval in the sampling instruction. The selection of sample individuals was done by the chief of the personal affairs division in most cases.

A total of 918 sample individuals, as a result, were included in the sample. The number of sample individuals within each sample establihment ranged from 5 to 25 according to its number of individuals. The

number of sample individuals based on the number of individuals as of February 1, 1984 was 900, but the increase or decrease of the number of individuals in the sample establishments after February 1, 1984 introduced the somewhat different result. Table I-1 shows the sample size by industrial complexes.

Table I-1. Sample size by industrial complexes

Industrial complexes	Population		Sample	
	No. of establishments	No. of individuals*	No. of establishments	No. of individuals
Guro	134	33,137	59	411
Gumi	104	20,580	38	238
Masan	76	22,513	33	269
Total	314	76,230	130	918

* As of February 1, 1984.

(3) Major Items Studied

(a) background characteristics of the respondents
(b) work environment of the respondents
(c) family background of the respondents
(d) the respondents' attitude and knowledge on family planning
(e) need accessment of the respondents for information, education, and services on family planning
(f) experiences on pre-marital pregnancy and other related items

(4) Data Collection

The group interviewing (one unit consisting of 20 to 25 female interviewees)method was employed. Each of the interviewees 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 all the arduous work of interviewing in the following manner:

(a) The local labor officies at each industrial complex was arranged for interviews. Sampled individuals from each establishment were asked to go to the office for interviewing on the already arranged time and day. At one time average 22 workers were interviewed. According to the size of workers at each establishment, those who interviewed together were either from one establishment or from several establishments. To ensure confidentiality between the individual respondents, the interviewees were asked to maintain at least a 5-feet 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.

(b) 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.

(c) 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 III 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.

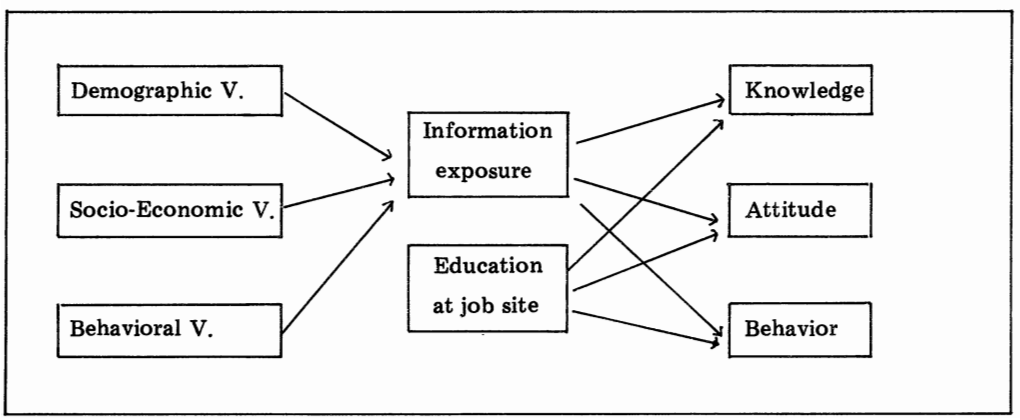
(5) Data analysis

The coding and data-cleaning works were done with the help of the Mini-tab Editing and Family Planning Evaluation Manual No. 7. The SPSS package program was made use of in the actual data analysis.

Figure 1 shows the conceptual framework of analysis. Demographic, socio-economic and behavioral characteristics were regarded as independent, FP/sex information exposure and job site education as mediating and sex, population and family planning knowledge, attitude and behavior were considered as dependent although the sexual behavior part was not presented here.

The statistical significant test were carried out on the association between these variables through chi-square test, ANOVA and regression methods.

Figure 1. Conceptual framework on relationship between various characteristics and FP/sex knowledge, attitude and behavior.



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 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 is given in Table II-1. 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 21-33 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.

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,[9] only 13.7 percents of the eligible women reported having completed education above the middle school level, but in the 1973 study,[10] the proportion increased to 33.2 percent and in 1982[11] 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-1, only three percent of the respondents were found to have completed junior

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, 1982.

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.

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.[12] Therefore, the respondents' educational level is certain to have a close association with their sexual behavior.

3. Residence

As shown in Table II-1, a larger portion of the respondents were born is 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,[13] it is all the more remarkable that 63.2 percent of the respondents are those from the rural region.

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.

4. Family Background

Those with both parents living accounted for 72.5 percent, and those with their mothers only were 19.0 percent, and no substantial differences were observed among respondents as regards their parents. Table II-1 also 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).

Table II-1 illustrates the number of sibling the respondents have. Those with less than four siblings were only 10.7 percent.

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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.

Table II-1. General characteristics of the respondents

Characteristics	Percent	(N)
Age		
15-17	7.7	(71)
18-20	35.5	(326)
21-23	42.8	(393)
24-26	13.9	(128)
Total	100.0	(918)
Mean	20.9	
Educational level		
Primary school	5.1	(47)
Middle school	24.2	(221)
High school	67.8	(620)
College or more	3.0	(27)
Total	100.0	(915)
Longest residence		
Large cities	17.4	(160)
Cities	19.3	(177)
Rural	63.2	(580)
Total	100.0	(917)
Current residence		
Own house	29.9	(274)
Siblings' house	6.8	(62)
Relatives' house	2.6	(24)
Boarding house	36.3	(333)
Rental house	24.4	(224)
Total	100.0	(917)
Presense of parents		
Both parent	72.5	(665)
Mother	19.0	(174)
Father	2.1	(19)
Step father and/or mother	4.6	(42)
None	1.9	(17)
Total	100.0	(917)
Living with parents		
Has been living with	23.6	(213)
Currently living with but once separated	8.0	(72)
Live separatedly	68.4	(616)
Total	100.0	(901)
No. of siblings		
3 or less	10.7	(98)
4	18.6	(170)
5	27.5	(252)
6	20.3	(186)
7	13.3	(122)
8 or more	9.6	(88)
Total	100.0	(916)

5. *Employment Status and Income*

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; The average duration of employment stood at three years and four months, (see Table II-2). 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.

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. In Table II-2, 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. And 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.

Though there may be individual differences among the respondents as well as among the individual factories where the female workers are located, 24.8 percent of the respondent has a monthly income of 100,000 Won to 120,000 Won, and 26.0 percent, 120,000 Won to 140,000 Won. On the average, the monthly income stood at 114,000 Won.

As is shown in Table II-2, 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.

Table II-2. Employment and economic characteristics of the respondents

Characteristics	Percent	(N)
Duration of employment		
Less than a year	16.1	(147)
1-less than two years	16.1	(147)
2-less than three years	15.0	(136)
3-less than four years	12.6	(115)
4-less than five years	12.9	(118)
5-less than six years	12.3	(112)
6 years or more	15.1	(138)
Total	100.0	(913)
Mean three years and four months		
No. of place they worked in		
One	47.7	(438)
Two	34.0	(312)
Three	13.9	(128)
Four or more	4.4	(40)
Total	100.0	(918)
Sex problems as reason of movement		
Never	85.2	(409)
Ever	10.0	(48)
No answer	4.8	(23)
Total	100.0	(480)
Monthly income		
less than 80 thousand	9.1	(81)
80 — 100 thousand	18.5	(166)
100 — 120 thousand	24.8	(222)
120 — 140 thousand	26.0	(233)
140 — 160 thousand	13.2	(118)
more than 160 thousand	8.3	(74)
Total	100.0	(894)
Average (won)	114,000	
Expenditure of monthly income		
Family living expenses	17.0	(156)
Siblings' tuition	7.4	(68)
Own tuition	2.8	(26)
Own living expenses	13.0	(119)
Own use	8.7	(80)
Saving	50.4	(463)
Others	0.7	(6)
Total	100.0	(918)

6. *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 femlae workers on their leisure activities, including picnics, outings, movie-going, and journeys.

The Table II-3 shows the results, among which one thing to notice is the over-night trips. As for trips or long-distance journeys in the last one year, Table II-3 indicates that 45.3 percent said they went on over-night trips in last year.

The subjects were asked with whom they enjoyed the activities. As is illustrated in Table II-4, 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, 13.2 percent visited the discotheque with boy-friend, and 15.5 percent went on a long-distance journy with boy friends.

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.

In Table II-5, 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 the present study, 82.8 percent replied they once had a boyfriend, and 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, 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 or over as age increased.

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

Table II-3. Leisure activities of the respondents

Leisure activities	Percent	(N)	Leisure activities	Percent	(N)
Activities on sunday			Rarely	38.5	(353)
At home	44.0	(404)	Total	100.0	(917)
Go outdoors	23.4	(215)			
Half and half	32.6	(299)	Trips (a year)		
Total	100.0	(918)	Never	54.7	(501)
			1	27.3	(250)
Theatre visit (three months)			2 or more	18.0	(165)
Never	40.4	(371)	Total	100.0	(916)
1-2	47.6	(437)			
3 or more	10.0	(92)	Dancing places (a year)		
Total	100.0	(918)	Never	44.1	(401)
			1	13.8	(126)
Picnics			2	16.8	(153)
Every sundays and holidays	1.7	(16)	3	10.2	(93)
1-2 times a month	14.2	(130)	4 or more	15.1	(137)
Sometimes	45.6	(418)	Total	100.0	(910)

Table II-4. Percentage of respondents by type of partners of visiting theatre, picnics, trip and dancing place.

Partner	Theatre (N=533)	Picnic (N=917)	Trip (N=416)	Dancing place (N=509)
Girl friends	56.9	64.6	72.5	56.3
A boy friend	18.2	10.5	15.5	13.2
Many boy and girl friends	10.2	17.9	30.8	25.7
Family members	8.5	9.3	3.5	7.0
Alone	7.7	2.8	1.0	1.7
Others	3.9	6.2	24.4	17.1

Table II-5. Percent distribution of respondents by date experience by respondents' characteristics

Characteristics	Currently	Before but not now	Never	Total
Age				
15-17	29.6	15.5	54.9	100.0 (71)
18-20	36.8	42.3	20.9	100.0 (326)
21-23	49.6	39.4	10.9	100.0 (393)
24-26	55.5	38.3	6.3	100.0 (128)
Education				
Primary sch.	44.7	40.4	14.9	100.0 (47)
Middle sch.	40.7	35.3	24.0	100.0 (221)
High sch.	44.8	39.7	15.5	100.0 (620)
College or more	55.6	37.0	7.4	100.0 (27)
Longest residence				
Large cities	41.9	43.8	14.4	100.0 (160)
Cities	41.8	35.0	23.2	100.0 (177)
Eup or myun	45.7	38.3	16.2	100.0 (580)
Current residence				
Own house	42.3	41.3	16.4	100.0 (274)
Relatives' house	59.3	27.9	12.8	100.0 (86)
Boarding house	40.8	37.3	21.9	100.0 (233)
Rent house	46.0	41.1	12.9	100.0 (224)
Total	44.3	38.5	17.2	100.0 (918)
1979 unmarried female*	22.8	15.0	62.2	100.0 (947)

* Park, Jeong Soon and Mee Ryung Park Ibid., p.57.

factory worker's association with their boyfriends.

By the longest residence of the respondents, those who resided in the metropolitan area appear to be much more active in associating with boyfriends. The Table points out that 87 percent of those residing in their relatives' houses or rental house, and 83.6 percent of those commuting from their own houses had boyfriends, while only 78.1 percent of those in the boarding-house said they had boyfriends. It is probably due to the strict regulations the boarding-house impose on its residents.

In Table II-6, 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. The percent of those who boyfriended their boyfriends over three years accounted for 19.4 percent.

According to Table II-6, 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, on the other hand, 31.7 percent said neither their own parents nor the parents of the boyfriends are aware of the relationship.

Table II-6. Percent distribution of respondents who currently have date on date duration and families' awareness of the relationship

Item	Percent	(N)	Item	Percent	(N)
Duration of current date			Wheather family knows the relationship		
Less than a year	37.4	(152)	Both families know	36.1	(147)
1-less than 2 years	25.8	(105)	Partner's family knows	17.9	(73)
2-less than 3 years	14.7	(60)	My family knows	12.3	(50)
3-years or more	19.4	(79)	Both families do not know	31.7	(129)
Not applicable	2.7	(11)	No applicable	2.0	(8)
Total	100.0	(407)	Total	100.0	(407)

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 family 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.

1. 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 informations on the reproductive physiology and on family planning 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 and the other with no programs. In sum 86 percent of the 314 factories had the programs.

In Table III-2, 42.8 percent reported to have received both the population, family planning, and sex education, 7 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.

Table III-1. Percent distribution of factories by presence of programs on sex and F.P. education.

Program	Percent (N)
Have program	86.0 (270)
Not have program	14.0 (44)
Total (N)	100.0 (314)

Table III-2. Percent distribution of respondents by experience on sex and F.P. education at job site.

Education	Percent (N)
Both	42.8 (392)
Only F.P.	7.0 (64)
Only sex	12.7 (116)
None	37.6 (344)
Total	100.0 (916)

2. *Mass Media Exposure*

(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,[14] whereas 57 percent of the unmarried women[15] said they listen everyday. 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 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.

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

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

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-3, 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.

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[16], 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.

Table III-3. Percent distribution of respondents by exposure level to mass media.

Exposure level	Radio	Radio night program	T.V
Almost every day	37.6	9.5	28.8
Many days	17.6	12.5	20.5
Some days	27.1	31.1	30.4
Few days	16.1	46.9	20.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(917)	(914)	(917)

16) Ibid.

(2) Women's magazine readership

The 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.

Table III-4 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.

By age, 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. But the items on marriage, pregnancy, reproduction, and family planning attracted interests of those in the older age category.

By educational level, the lowest interest on the above items was observed among those least educated. The level of interest on the items on sex, marriage, pregnancy, etc., was directly associated with the level of education.

And 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.

By the current residence, no substantial differences were found on the amount of interest in items on sex and relationships between the opposite sexes.

The experience of date was found as one of the factors which made the difference of exposure to FP/sex information through weekly/monthly magazine. Those who ever had partner or currently have partner showed higher exposure than those who never. We can assume that the respondents are not acquainted with enough FP/sex information until they become to have date. The date experience brough about the interest in reading FP/sex related information.

Table III-5 is the result of one way ANOVA analysis of the marginal Table III-4. For the analysis the dependent variable was made by counting the number of items which they read with interest among 4 items. The range of the dependent variable is 0-4. In the table we can find that age, education and date experience are influentials in deciding the interest level of reading FP/sex magazine items. The longest and the current residence showed no significance at all.

Table III-4. Percentage of respondents who ever read weekly or monthly magazine in detail with interest by content by respondents' characteristics

Characteristics	Opposite sex	Sex	Marriage pregnancy birth	Family planning and contraceptive methods
Age				
15-17	88.7	63.4	62.0	43.7
18-20	90.2	80.0	77.2	52.9
21-23	91.9	82.1	78.9	61.3
24-26	88.3	81.3	82.8	69.5
Education				
Primary sch.	78.3	47.8	52.2	50.0
Middle sch.	84.2	67.9	71.5	51.1
High sch.	93.7	85.8	81.1	61.0
College or more	92.6	96.3	88.9	66.7
Longest residence				
Large cities	93.1	86.9	73.7	56.9
Cities	91.0	80.2	78.5	57.1
Eup or myun	89.7	77.7	78.3	58.8
Current residence				
Own house	91.6	81.0	78.8	54.0
Relatives' house	91.9	83.7	74.4	54.7
Borading house	88.9	76.2	74.8	57.1
Rental house	91.0	82.5	81.6	66.4
Date experience				
Currently	92.7	85.9	83.0	65.9
Ever	91.7	80.9	76.7	57.9
Never	81.9	62.5	66.3	38.8
Total	90.5	79.9	77.7	58.1

Table III-5. One way ANOVA of exposure to FP/sex information through weekly/monthly magazine by respondents' characteristics

Characteristics	F (df)	Significance
Age	5.64 (3, 913)	.00
Education	16.95 (3, 911)	.00
Longest residence	.23 (2, 910)	.79
Current residence	.00 (3, 913)	.99
Date experience	25.02 (2, 914)	.00

For the further analysis multiple regression analysis was used. Three independent variables which showed significant casual relationship in ANOVA analysis was used through step wise method. Table III-6 showed the results. Education is the most important variable for the interest in reading FP/sex magazine items. After education, date experience and age followed.

The Table III-7 shows that those who expose heavily to the mass media were found to have the more interest in related items.

Table III-6. Multiple regression on exposure to FP/sex information through weekly/monthly magazine

Characteristics	S.R	M.R	R^2	Beta
Education	.22	.22	.05	.20
Date experience	.21	.30	.09	.19
Age	.11	.30	.09	.05

Table III-7. X^2 test between exposure to FP/sex items through monthly/weekly magazine and general mass media exposure

Magazine items	Ratio	Radio night pro.	TV
On opposite sex	12.4**	11.54**	3.6
On sex	12.7**	23.20**	10.7**
On marriage, pregnancy and birth	10.8**	15.3**	6.2
On family planning and contraceptive methods	12.8**	9.8**	10.2**

** $P < .01$ df = 8

IV. KNOWLEDGE ON SEX AND FAMILY PLANNING

1. Knowledge on Contraception

(1) Knowledge on contraceptive method and its use

The unmarried female factory workers constitute an important segment of the population for the nation family planing 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: At first the respondents were asked to name all the contraceptives that they know of, second, the respondents were asked to name the contraceptive method of which they know how to use, third, the respondents were asked to point out the contraceptive methods that they have ever heard of or read about eight contraceptives 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 know of withdrawal.

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 condom respectively. The percentage of those who knew how to use the contraceptives was much smaller than that of those who knew of the contraceptives.

Of the eight contraceptive methods presented by the interviewer to the respondent, 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.

Table IV-1 also 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 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 Table IV-2 shows how many contraceptive methods as they know of. 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.

Table IV-1. Comparison of knowledge on contraceptive methods

(Unit: %)

Method	Unmarried[1] female workers			Unmarried[2] female	
	Remember	Aware how to use	Aware	Remember	Aware
Oral pill	42.5	18.0	89.8	50.0	91.4
IUD	14.9	2.8	59.4	23.1	65.6
Tubaligation	13.9	2.6	72.9	26.3	81.1
Foam tablet	25.1	6.9	75.3	14.5	77.9
Rythem method	23.1	12.6	79.3	11.8	64.8
Condom	37.5	16.0	70.0	14.9	52.8
Vasectomy	13.7	3.6	70.2	21.3	80.1
Douche	2.3	1.3	33.4	1.9	18.8

1) This survey
2) Park, Jeong Soon and Mee Ryung Park, Ibid. p. 69.

Table IV-2. Percent distribution of respondents by No. of contraceptive methods remembered and awared how to use.

No. of contraceptive methods	Female method		Male method	
	Remember	Aware how to use	Remember	Aware how to use
None	34.2	69.6	58.7	82.2
1	30.4	20.2	30.1	14.9
2	20.9	7.5	10.3	2.5
3 or more	14.5	2.7	0.9	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the case of the male contraceptives, 58.7 percent knew nothing about the male contraceptives, and 82.2 percent know nothing about using method of male contraceptives. About 41 percent knew about at least one male contraceptive and 18 percent said they know how to use the male contraceptive method.

The significance of the relationship between the knowledge level and the respondents' characteristics were tested through one way ANOVA. Table IV-3, is the summary. For it the total number of contraceptive methods of which using way was known was computed for dependent variable. The table indicated the significant influence of age, education and date experience on the knowledge level of the contraceptive method. Residence showed no casual relationship at all.

The Table IV-3 also showed the casual relationship of exposure level to mass media with the knowledge level on contraceptives. The general exposure level of mass media, radio, radio night pro and TV seemed to have no effect at all in increasing the knowledge level on contraceptives. While the interested exposure to FP/sex items through magazine was shown the statistical significance in explaining the knowledge level on contraceptives. Those who read more FP/sex items through magazine know more contraceptive methods than less readers. The result supported the general idea of that the weakly and monthly magazines are the major source of the FP/sex knowledge.

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.

In Table IV-3, the knowledge on contraceptive method by the FP education at job site shows differences at significant level. Those who attended the educational FP program were more knowledgeable about contraceptive method. But the educational program on sex was found to be not related to the level of knowledge the individual female factory workers have on contraception.

Table IV-4 is the multiple regression analysis on knowledge of contraceptive use with independent variables which was found as significant in ANOVA. The table suggested that the exposure to magazine items was the most well explaining variable, while education at job site and age added step by step. The total explaining power of the 5 independent variables was stayed at .12 level.

Table IV-3. One way ANOVA of knowledge on use of contraceptive method by respondents general characteristics, media exposure and job site education

Variables	F (df)	Significance
General characteristics		
Age	10.92 (3, 912)	.00
Education	14.46 (3, 910)	.00
Longest residence	.76 (2, 909)	.46
Current residence	.73 (3, 912)	.47
Dating experience	15.09 (2, 914)	.00
Exposure to media		
Radio	.37 (3, 912)	.77
Radio night pro	.53 (3, 909)	.65
TV	.34 (3, 912)	.75
Magazine (about FP/sex information)	25.41 (3, 564)	.00
Education at job site		
Pop edu.	5.21 (2, 914)	.01
Sex edu.	.77 (2, 914)	.46

Table IV-4. Multiple regression on knowledge of contraceptive use

Variables	S.R.	MR	R^2	Beta
Exposure to magazine FP/sex items	.26	.26	.07	.19
Education	.18	.29	.09	.14
Date experience	.17	.32	.10	.10
FP education at job site	.09	.33	.11	.08
Age	.15	.34	.12	.08

(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-5 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, books, and family planning workers. Some of them learned about contraceptives through posters and visits to theatres.

The unmarried female factory workers' chief source of mass media information on contracptives 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 though school education and in-factory education on sex and contraception that the female factory workers can recive reliable information on sex and contraception, and therefore efforts should be made to strengthen these

Table IV-5. Percentage of knowledge source on contraceptive methods

Source	Unmarried[1] female workers	Unmarried[2] female
Magazine	84.1	75.3
Newspaper	23.5	41.6
Radio	54.1	70.0
TV	54.1	61.0
Poster or printed material	15.6	49.2
School	49.1	60.0
Professional	24.6	N.A
Theatre	18.2	N.A
Vocational education	39.7	N.A
Girl friend	66.5	73.5
Boy friend	9.8	N.A
Mother/sister	28.3	29.2
Neighbour	10.6	36.2
Physician/nurse	12.1	N.A
Field workers	21.7	N.A

1) This survey
2) Park, Jeong Soon and Mee Ryung Park, Ibid, p. 75.

educational programs.

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.

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-6, 5.5 percent replied they know very well about the reproductive physiology, 35.3 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.

By age, there were direct association between the age of the respondents and the level of their knowledge on the reproductive physiology. The educational level is much more closely related to the respondents level of knowledge on the reproductive physiology. 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.

But no great differences in the level of knowledge on the reproductive physiology were found by the longest residence and exposure level to radio, radio night program and TV; each significance level of X^2 test were .38, .10, .73, .33 respectively.

Table IV-6. Percent distribution of respondents by self-evaluated knowledge level about pregnancy by age and educational level.

Characteristics	High	Middle	Low middle	Low	Total (N)
Age*					
15-17	4.2	22.5	73.3	—	100.0 (71)
18-20	5.5	37.4	54.6	2.5	100.0 (326)
21-23	4.8	35.4	59.3	0.5	100.0 (393)
24-26	7.8	37.5	53.9	0.8	100.0 (128)
Educational Level**					
Primary sch	6.4	8.5	80.9	4.3	100.0 (47)
Middle sch	3.6	28.5	66.1	1.8	100.0 (221)
High	6.0	38.7	54.5	0.8	100.0 (620)
College or more	7.4	59.3	33.3	—	100.0 (27)
Total	5.5	35.3	58.0	1.2	100.0 (915)

* $P < .05$
** $P < .01$

(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-7, 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.

Table IV-7. Percent distribution of respondents by correct anaswer to the knowledge on pregnancy by respondents' characteristics

Characteristics	When women become pregnant her menstration stops	If you have a sexual intercourse while you are in the flower, you are pregnant	Ovulation occurs once a month	There is only one day in a month that pregnancy is possible
Age				
15-17	90.1	46.5	47.9	9.9
18-20	93.5	66.4	50.6	15.3
21-23	94.9	69.9	45.5	13.0
24-26	97.7	76.6	51.6	16.4
Education				
Primary sch.	78.7	41.3	27.7	14.9
Middle sch.	91.8	57.7	43.8	12.7
High sch.	96.3	72.5	51.6	14.7
College or more	100.0	81.5	48.1	11.1
Longest residence				
Large cities	94.4	67.1	47.5	16.9
Cities	96.6	67.2	46.9	12.4
Eup or myun	94.0	68.2	49.1	13.8
Date experience				
Currently	93.9	73.5	47.0	14.8
Ever	96.1	67.3	49.6	14.1
Never	91.9	54.4	47.5	10.6
Total	94.3	67.5	48.3	14.1

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, those in the older category had more knowledgeable on the general 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 about the more specific knowledges. The respondents' knowledge on the reproductive physiology is much more closely related to their level of education. The table also shows that the place where the respondents spent most of the time in the past had no influence on the respondents' level of knowledge on the reproductive physiology.

The difference of knowledge on specific items by date experience was also shown. The general tendency is that those who ever had or currently have date know more than those who never. Among 4 items the item that ovulation occurs once a month showed the least differences among three group. While, the item that sexual intercourse during menstruation do not brought about pregnancy showed the most distinct differences according to the date experience.

In order to test the statistical significance between the reproductive physiological knowledge level and the respondents' characteristics, one way ANOVA was used. The items of which the respondent answered correctly was added and regarded as interval dependent variable.

Therefore the table IV-8 showed whether there were differences of mean among groups by characteristics. In the analysis on the contraceptive knowledge, education, age and date experience showed the significance.

By the degree of the respondent exposure to the mass media and FP/sex education at job site, Table VI-8 shows that the exposure to the general mass media, radio, radio night pro. and TV did not have much influence on their knowledge on reproductive physiology. However those who said they read magazine FP/sex items with interest had higher rate of correct answer to the items with significance. Again, the respondents exposure to FP or sex education program at job site also didn't have influence on their knowledge on reproductive physiology. There were no significant differences among groups regardless they has education or not.

The Table IV-9 showed which variables which was significant at ANOVA

Table IV-8. One way ANOVA of knowledge on pregnancy by respondents' characteristics, media exposure and job site education

Variables	F (df)	Significance
General Characteristics		
Age	3.96 (3, 913)	.00
Education	14.26 (3, 911)	.00
Longest residence	.01 (2, 910)	.99
Date experience	4.49 (2, 915)	.01
Exposure to media		
Radio	1.08 (3, 913)	.35
Radio might pro	1.72 (3, 910)	.16
TV	.12 (3, 913)	.94
Magazine (about FP/sex information)	19.45 (3, 815)	.00
Education at job site		
Pop edu.	1.45 (2, 914)	.23
Sex edu.	.92 (2, 914)	.39

Table IV-9. Multiple regression on reproductive physiological knowledge

Variables	S.R.	M.R.	R^2	Beta
Exposure to magazine FP/sex items	.30	.30	.09	.26
Education	.20	.33	.11	.14
Age	.07	.33	.11	.03
Date experience	.08	.33	.11	.01

is more powerful in explaining the reproductive physiological knowledge. As the knowledge on contraceptive use exposure to magazine FP/sex items is the most powerful and education, age and date experience followed it. Although 4 independent variables were included in the analysis the total explaining power was not more than .11. Except the exposure and education variables others almost didn't added.

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-10, 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.

In a 1983 study shown in Table IV-11, 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.

Table IV-12 is summary of statistical test of significance between information desire level and related variables. For the dependent variable the desire of each items were added by giving 3-1 point to strong, medium and week. As shown in the table among five respondents' general characteristics only one — the date experience — have significant differences among groups. The result supported the

Table IV-10. Percent distribution of respondents by desire level to know about sex, pregnancy, reproductive physiology and family planning

Desire Level	Sex	Pregnancy	F.P.
Strong	44.7	44.3	39.2
Medium	42.3	43.0	41.5
Weak	9.6	9.2	13.1
Not at all	3.4	3.5	6.1
Total (N)	100.0 (917)	100.0 (916)	100.0 (913)

Table IV-11. 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 Soo, Baseline survey on development of prototype for the F.P. and sex education, PPFK, 1983, p. 14.

Table IV-12. One way ANOVA of desire level for FP/sex information by respondents' general characteristics, media exposure and job site education

Variables	F (df)	Significance
General characteristics		
Age	1.79 (3, 913)	.14
Education	.74 (3, 911)	.52
Longest residence	.98 (2, 910)	.37
Date experience	4.86 (2, 907)	.00
Exposure to media		
Radio	1.56 (3, 913)	.19
Radio night pro	.60 (3, 910)	.61
TV	1.69 (3, 912)	.16
Magazine (about FP/sex Information)	20.71 (3,865))	.00
Education at job site		
Pop. edu.	.74 (2, 914)	.47
Sex edu.	1.57 (2, 915)	.20

idea that the respondent do not have enough FP/sex information until they become to have date partners.

The difference of desire level for FP/sex information also tested by mass media exposure and FP/sex education at job site. The statistically significant explaining variable is only the exposure to magazine FP/sex items. Those who exposed to monthly/weekly magazine FP/sex items become to know more about FP/sex. The reason can be assumed as the dissatisfaction with the magazine items. The magazine items rather stimulated the respondents desire than supplied the needed information.

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 who 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, 40.6 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.

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

By the background characteristics of the respondents, in Table V-1, 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.

By the educational level, 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. 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-1 is also shown the distribution of the respondents by their atti-

tude toward marriage by the place of their longest residence. There appears to be no direct association between the attitude toward marriage and the respondents' place of longest residence.

Table V-1. Percent distribution of respondents by attitude toward necessity of marriage by respondents' characteristics.

Characteristics	One should	Not necessary but it is better to marry	Doesn't have to marry if self-support is possible	Difficult to answer	Total (N)
Age					
15-17	16.9	46.5	26.8	9.9	100.0 (71)
18-20	16.6	39.3	39.3	4.9	100.0 (326)
21-23	17.0	37.2	42.7	3.1	100.0 (392)
24-26	18.0	35.9	44.5	1.6	100.0 (128)
Education					
Primary sch.	23.4	34.0	31.9	10.7	100.0 (47)
Middle sch.	15.4	35.7	40.3	8.6	100.0 (221)
High sch.	16.9	39.4	41.6	2.1	100.0 (620)
College or more	22.2	48.1	29.6	—	100.0 (27)
Longest residence					
Large cities	18.8	39.4	40.0	1.9	100.0 (160)
Cities	15.8	37.9	40.7	5.6	100.0 (177)
Eup or myun	16.9	38.4	40.7	4.0	100.0 (580)
Date experience					
Currently	17.7	43.2	35.4	3.7	100.0 (407)
Ever	16.7	30.9	48.2	4.2	100.0 (353)
Never	15.8	43.0	36.7	4.4	100.0 (158)
Total	17.0	38.5	40.6	3.9	100.0 (918)

By date experiences, the currently have date group and the never group showed similar attitude toward marriage. The past experienced group seem to feel less necessity to marry than other groups.

In table V-2 there is observed no statistical significant relationship between the exposure to mass media or education at job site and the attitude toward necessity of marriage, although the X^2 of radio exposure and FP education were relatively higher than others respectively.

Table V-2. X^2 between respondents attitude toward necessity of marriage and mass media exposure and education at job site.

Media exposure and education	X^2 (df)
Mass media exposure	
Radio	10.2 (9)
Radio night pro.	8.3 (9)
TV	5.8 (9)
Magazine FP/sex items	8.6 (12)
Education at job site	
FP education	1.6 (3)
Sex education	.9 (3)

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. The table V-3 shows the results.

It appears that the respondents in general think 24.2 years to be the ideal age at marriage for women, and 28 years for men.

Table V-4 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. By educational level 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 those with high school education had the same opinion, whereas only 7.4 percent of those with college-level education was of the opinion. 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 for women.

Table V-3. Percent distribution of respondents by ideal age at marriage.

Ideal Age	Percent (N)
Women	
Age doesn't matter	16.6 (152)
Difficult to answer	4.1 (38)
23 years or less	23.3 (214)
24 years	26.5 (243)
25 years	18.4 (169)
26 years	8.1 (74)
27 years or more	2.9 (27)
Total	100.0 (917)
Men	
Age doesn't matter	13.5 (124)
26 years or less	4.0 (37)
27 years	19.2 (176)
28 years	38.1 (349)
29 years	10.1 (93)
30 years or more	10.6 (97)
Difficult to answer	4.5 (41)
Total	100.0 (917)

Table V-4. Percent distribution of respondents by attitude toward ideal age at marriage for women by age, educational level and longest residence area.

Characteristics	Age is important	Age doesn't matter	Don't know	Total (N)
Age				
15-17	80.3	15.5	4.2	100.0 (71)
18-20	80.1	14.1	5.8	100.0 (326)
21-23	83.2	14.0	2.8	100.0 (393)
24-25	64.8	31.3	3.9	100.0 (918)
Educational Level				
Primary sch.	88.1	12.8	2.1	100.0 (47)
Middle sch.	76.0	16.3	7.7	100.0 (221)
High sch.	79.5	17.4	3.1	100.0 (620)
College or over	88.9	7.4	3.7	100.0 (27)
Longest Residence Area				
Large Cities	77.5	20.0	2.5	100.0 (160)
Cities	76.8	16.4	6.8	100.0 (177)
Rural	80.5	15.7	3.8	100.0 (580)
Total	79.3	16.6	4.1	100.0 (917)

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-5, 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 8.7 percent replied they would not mind even if there is no children. And 15.1 percent of the respondents replied that they must have at least one son, 54.4 percent said it is better to have a son, and 27.6 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 69.5 percent had a favorable attitude toward having at least one son, indicating that some 18 percent of the respondents had the opinion that they don't care for particular sex of the child they would like to have.

The 1979 study[19] showed much stronger son preference attitude; a percentage higher than 15.1 percent said that they must have at least one son, and 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.

By age bracket, the desire to have children gets stronger as the respondents' age increases. As for having son the pattern that emerges from the table 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 degree to which the respondents want to have children is directly related to the level of their 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.

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

Table V-5. Percent distribution of respondents by attitude toward child and son by age and educational level

Age / Educational level	Should have	Would be better to have	Not necessary	D.K	Total
Child					
Age**					
15-17	33.8	45.1	14.1	7.0	100.0
18-20	45.4	39.6	12.6	2.5	100.0
21-23	42.5	50.1	5.1	2.0	100.0
24-26	48.4	43.8	6.3	1.6	100.0
Educational level**					
Primary sch.	34.0	59.6	—	6.4	100.0
Middle sch.	41.6	44.3	10.4	3.6	100.0
High sch.	44.5	44.5	9.0	1.9	100.0
College or more	63.0	33.3	3.7	—	100.0
Total	43.7	45.1	8.7	2.5	100.0
Son					
Age*					
15-17	16.9	42.3	29.6	11.3	100.0
18-20	13.0	49.4	34.9	2.8	100.0
21-23	16.8	59.8	21.1	2.3	100.0
24-26	14.2	58.3	27.6	—	100.0
Educational level**					
Primary sch.	28.9	53.3	11.1	6.7	100.0
Middle sch.	18.2	51.4	23.6	6.8	100.0
High sch.	12.9	55.8	30.3	1.0	100.0
College or more	18.5	48.1	25.9	7.4	100.0
Total	15.1	54.4	27.6	2.9	100.0

** $P < .01$ * $P < .05$

Also in Table V-6 the relationship between attitude and mass media exposure and job site education was suggested. It is observed that the magazine FP/sex items have strong relationship with the attitude toward son and that the job site FP and sex education also have significant relationship with the attitude toward son. With these result we can assume that boy preference attitude can be changed more by the mass media or other educational effort.

Table V-6. X^2 between attitude toward child & son and mass media exposure and education at job site.

Media exposure and education	Child (df)	Son (df)
Mass media exposure		
Radio	9.6 (9)	9.7 (9)
Radio night pro.	7.6 (9)	5.9 (9)
TV	6.4 (9)	4.0 (9)
Magazine FP/sex items	7.4 (12)	39 (12)**
Education at job site		
FP education	.6 (3)	7.3 (3)*
Sex education	.1 (3)	7.8 (3)**

* $P < .05$ ** $P < .01$

(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?"

Table V-7 shows the desired number and the ideal number of children. The average desired number of children stood at 1.85. A similar pattern emerged in the case of the ideal number of children. The average number of children

Table V-7. Percent distribution of respondents by No. of wanted and ideal children

No.	Wanted children	Ideal children
1 or less	21.9	24.9
2	51.6	64.9
3 or more	8.2	10.2
No idea	18.3	—
Total	100.0	100.0

deemed ideal stood at 1.9.

One striking feature is that there were yet some 10 percent of the respondents whose ideal number of children was three.

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.[20)]

Table V-8 shows the respondents' attitude toward sex preference. In the table, 52.2 percent replied that they would not mind about a particular sex of the children.

By the age of the respondents, in the case of the desired and ideal number of children, the greater the number of those who preferred a particular sex, the higher was the age of the respondents.

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.

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.

The effort of statistical significance test of the tabulations between mass media exposure and job site education and the sex preference of ideal or wanted

20) Ibid. p. 38.

children was made. Table V-9 showed the result that the relationship between FP education at job site and the sex preference of ideal child of unmarried female workers was significant statistically. In other words, FP education at job site seemed to only enable to change sex preference of ideal child but not the real.

Table V-8. Percentage of respondents who answers "regardless of sex" on the No. of wanted and ideal children by respondent' characteristics

Characteristics	Wanted children	Ideal children
Age*		
15-19	57.8	62.3
18-20	57.9	64.5
21-23	48.6	52.4
24-26	47.8	55.7
Education*		
Primary sch.	42.9	42.6
Middle sch.	43.7	53.7
High sch.	57.0	61.1
College or more	28.6	48.1
Longest residence		
Large cities	54.1	56.9
Cities	49.7	57.4
Eup or myun	52.3	58.3
Total	52.1	57.8

*P < .01

Table V-9. X^2 between respondents' attitude toward sex preference of wanted and ideal children and exposure to mass media and education at job site.

Media exposure and education	Wanted children	Ideal children
Mass media exposure		
Radio	1.7 (3)	5.8 (3)
Radio night pro.	2.4 (3)	.7 (3)
TV	2.7 (3)	4.6 (3)
Magazine FP/sex items	8.6 (4)*	5.8 (4)
Education at job site		
FP education	1.8 (1)	7.0 (1)**
Sex education	.6 (1)	2.1 (1)

** : $P < .01$
* : $P < .1$

(3) Attitude toward caring for 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 slowing undergoing changes. And what are the attitudes of the unmarried female factory workers towards their parents?

In Table V-10, 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

Table V-10. Percent distribution of respondents by answers on the question of "Who should serve the parents" by respondent' characteristics.

Character-istics	Eldest son	Any son	Any son or daughter	Must to live seperately	Difficult to answer	Total
Age**						
15-17	14.1	11.3	56.3	4.2	14.1	100.0 (71)
18-20	4.9	31.6	51.5	9.5	2.5	100.0 (326)
21-23	5.6	29.5	51.1	12.0	1.8	100.0 (392)
24-26	5.5	31.3	52.3	9.4	1.6	100.0 (128)
Education*						
Primary sch.	17.0	34.0	42.6	4.3	2.1	100.0 (47)
Middle sch.	8.1	30.3	48.4	5.9	7.2	100.0 (221)
High sch.	4.2	27.9	53.9	12.4	1.6	100.0 (620)
College or more	11.1	37.0	48.1	3.7	—	100.0 (27)
Longest residence*						
Large cities	7.5	22.5	51.9	15.0	3.1	100.0 (160)
Cities	2.8	27.7	55.4	10.2	4.0	100.0 (177)
Eup or myun	6.6	31.2	50.9	8.8	2.6	100.0 (580)
Total	6.0	29.1	51.9	10.1	2.9	100.0 (918)

* $P < .01$

** $P < .01$

parents. About half of the respondents had the opinion that daughters can support their parents.

Over the age 18, the proportion who replied that any sons can supoort their parents grew larger. 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 had the same opinion, but of those with colleg-level education the proportion increased to 11 percent.

In the large urban area, the proportion who said the parents should live separate from their children was greatest (15 percent) and among those from the rural area, the proportion of those who believed that sons should support the parents was large.

In Table V-11, the difference of attitude toward parents was observed by mass media exposure level and job site education. Although the X^2 of the cross tabulations were relatively high, only magazine FP/sex information exposure and FP education at job site showed the statistical significant relationship with the attitude toward who should serve the old parents.

Table V-11. X^2 between attitude toward "who should serve the parent" and mass media exposure and job site education

Media exposure and education	X^2 (df)
Mass media exposure	
Radio	7.3 (12)
Radio night pro.	12.9 (12)
TV	10.1 (12)
Magazine FP/sex items	26.0 (16)**
Education at job site	
FP education	9.5 (4)*
Sex education	7.7 (4)

* $P < .05$ ** $P < .01$

21) Kim, Chija, et al. Ibid, p. 89.

3. *Attitude Toward Family Planning and Contraception*

(1) Attitude toward the family planning slogan

As early as in 1973[22], 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-12, 37.6 percent of the respondents whole-heartedly 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.

Table V-13 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.

For the analysis the attitude toward three kinds of FP slogans were aggregated to make a index. In the questionnaire there were 4 categories except difficult to answer among which the respondents selected one: definitely agree, agree, disagree and definitely disagree. In order to make a index scores from 1 to 4 were given to each category and added the three times. The total range of possible index was 3-12 and the average of the total respondents' index was 5.3.

The Table V-13 is ANOVA test of the significance of mean differences by respondents characteristics, mass media exposure level and job site education.

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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.

Table V-12. Comparision of attitude toward FP slogan.

Attitude	Unmarried Female[1] Workers (N=918)	Unmarried[2] Female (N=943)	Marrid[3] Women (N=4346)
Regardless of sex			
Agree	88.6 (37.6)	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
Stop at two			
Agree	82.8 (36.2)	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
Only one child			
Agree	63.3 (23.2)	—	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.

( ) : definitely agree

As the Table observed there were no significant relationship at all. The unmarried female respondents idea about the FP slogan seemed to form already so that the mediating media or education do not have influence any more. Also the idea seemed to be generally distributed to have no differences by characteristics.

Table V-13. One way ANOVA of attitude toward FP slogans by respondents' characteristics, mass media exposure level and job site education

Characteristics, media exposure and education	F (df)	Sign of F
Characteristics		
Age	.82 (4,718)	.51
Education	.85 (3,716)	.46
Longest residence	.29 (2,717)	.74
Date experience	1.65 (2,720)	.19
Mass media exposure		
Radio	.29 (3,718)	.83
Radio night pro.	1.05 (3,717)	.37
TV	1.31 (3,718)	.26
Magazine FP/sex items	1.50 (4,718)	.19
Education at job site		
FP education	.71 (2,720)	.49
Sex education	1.24 (2,719)	.28

(2) Attitude toward contraception

The respondents were asked whether they prefer female contraceptives or male contraceptives, 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.

As results in Table V-14, 52.2 percen of the respondents preferred condoms to oral pills, 23.1 percent preferred oral pills to condoms and 24.7 percent said it is difficult to answer.

Table V-14. Percent distribution of respondents by attitude toward who should use contraceptive method by respondents' characteristics

Characteristics	Temporary method				Permanent method			
	Female	Male	don't know	Total	Wife	Husband	don't know	Total
Age								
15-17	25.7	28.6	45.7	100.0	18.6	34.3	47.1	100.0
18-20	22.4	54.0	23.6	100.0	19.3	50.9	29.8	100.0
21-23	25.2	53.2	21.6	100.0	15.3	55.0	29.8	100.0
24-26	18.0	57.0	25.0	100.0	16.4	57.0	26.6	100.0
Education								
Primary sch.	31.9	40.4	27.7	100.0	17.0	42.6	40.4	100.0
Middle sch.	29.4	40.3	30.3	100.0	21.3	42.5	36.2	100.0
High sch.	20.4	57.0	22.6	100.0	16.0	55.9	28.1	100.0
College or more	22.2	55.6	22.2	100.0	7.4	63.0	29.6	100.0
Longest residence								
Large cities	25.6	47.5	26.9	100.0	14.4	61.2	24.4	100.0
Cities	19.2	59.9	20.9	100.0	14.7	52.5	32.8	100.0
Eup or myun	23.7	51.1	25.2	100.0	18.7	49.7	31.6	100.0
Total	23.1	52.2	24.7	100.0	17.1	52.3	30.6	100.0

That is, both for the reversible methods and for the permanent methods, over half of the respondents replied men should contracept, rather than women in contrast to the results obtained in the 1982 National Family Health Survey.[23] 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. In general, condoms are more convenient to use than oral pills, and vasectomy is easier than the female 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.

The age of the respondents is closely related to the no answers. By the level of the respondents' education, as the educational level increases, the pro-

Table V-15. Comparison of attitude toward "Who is sterilized".

Sterilizer	Unmarried female workers (1)	Wives (2)	Husbands (2)
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 (2,964)	100.0 (346)

(1) This Survey

(2) Kim, Chija, et al., ibid, p. 97.

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

portion preferring the male contraceptive methods 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.

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 etical 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-16, 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 than to the men. At the same time, 30.4 percent said the purity is an old hackneyed idea.

Table V-16. Percent distribution of respondents by attitude toward purity before marriage

Attitude	Percent (N)
Male and female should keep it	51.3 (470)
Female should keep it	16.1 (148)
Should not worthy about purity	30.4 (279)
Difficult to answer	2.2 (20)
Total	100.0 (917)

In the Table V-17, the percent distribution of attitude toward purity by respondents age, education, longest residence and date experience can be observed. The attitude categories was decreased to two by merging the two categories of female and male should keep and the female should keep it and

by excluding difficult to answer category.

By age of respondents, as seen in Table V-17, as the age increases, the proportion who believe that purity is serious matter gradually decreases, whereas the proportion who believe that the purity is an old out-of-date idea gradually increases. This tendency is distinct at .01 statistical significance level. As also seen in Table V-17, the higher the educational level is the more liberal attitude the respondent has. Although there were no statistical significance the tendency is enough to assume the relationship. By place of the respondents' longest resi-

Table V-17. Percent distribution of respondents by attitude toward purity of respondents' characteristics

Characteristics	Should keep (627)	Doesn't matter (284)
Age**		
15-17	8.6	5.6
18-20	37.5	28.9
21-23	39.1	48.9
24-26	14.8	16.5
Education		
Primary	4.5	5.3
Middle	25.4	21.6
High	67.7	68.2
College or more	2.4	4.9
Longest residence		
Large cities	18.4	16.0
Cities	19.5	19.5
Eup or myun	62.1	64.5
Date experience**		
Currently	38.0	57.0
Ever	40.2	35.9
Never	21.9	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0

** $P < .01$

dence there were no significant relationship with the attitude toward purity. The different percent distribution by date experience was also shown. As the unmarried female workers became to have date partner, they changed to have more liberal sexual mores.

In sum, we may conclude that the sexual mores of the unmarried female respondents become to more liberal as they become older and have date experiences.

Table V-18 shows the chi-square test whether the attitude toward purity differ by their mass media exposure level or education at job site. As seen there were no statistical significant differences by general mass media exposure and job site education except the reading of magazine FP/sex items. The magazine, already founded as major source of FP/sex information for the respondents, have significant influence on attitude toward purity to the direction that the more they read the more they become liberal. (Sign of R was negative) Unfortunately FP/sex education at job site didn't show influence at all, which indicated the need of strengthening the job site education.

Table V-18. X^2 between respondents' attitude toward purity and mass media exposure and job site education

Media exposure and education	X^2 (df)
Mass media exposure	
Radio	3.32 (3)
Radio night pro.	3.43 (3)
TV	2.66 (3)
Magazine FP/sex items	23.34 (4)**
Education at job site	
FP education	2.38 (2)
Sex education	.11 (2)

** $P < .01$

(2) **Pre-marital sexual relations.**

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-19, 57.6 percent of the respondents said that the pre-marital sexual relations should not be allowed for by all means. On 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. 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 cohabita-

Table V-19. Percent distribution of respondents by attitude toward pre-marital sexual intercourse and living together without marriage

Attitude	Percent (N)
Premarital sexual intercourse	
Should not be allowed	57.6 (528)
Permissible if one is engaged	16.9 (155)
Should feel free as living as they love each other	17.7 (162)
Difficult to answer	7.9 (72)
Total	100.0 (917)
Living together	
Never	35.0 (321)
Permissible if allowed by their parents	47.8 (438)
Permissible if they are planning to get married notwithstanding their parents objection	6.8 (62)
Feel free as long as they love each other	5.3 (49)
Difficult to answer	5.1 (47)
Total	100.0 (917)

tion has to do with the fact that those who registered their marriage but had no marriage ceremonies were included in the cohabitation category.

Table V-20 is the comparision of characteristics of those who expressed that the pre-marital intercourse should not be allowed and those who think it may be permissible if conditioned. For it serveral conditions were merged.

The respondents' educational level is found to be relatively closely related to the attitude toward the pre-marital sexual relations. As seen in Table V-21, up to the level of high school education, the proportion of those who were against the premarital sexual relations increased as their educational level increases. But among those who with college-level education more respondents replied that the pre-marital sexual relations are all right if the two parties involved eventually end up in marriage.

The longest residence is also found to be related to the attitude toward the pre-marital sexual relations. Similar to the attitude toward purity there were no tendency of general idea.

Whether the respondent have experience of date or not was found as significant variable related to the attitude toward premarital intercourse. As the respondent become to have date partner they become to liberal mores on the pre-marital intercourse.

In table V-21, the characteristics of those who answered that cohabitation without marriage should not permit and those who think it may be permissible if conditioned were also compared.

The respondent education level is to be found to be closely related to their attitude toward cohabitation without marriage. As education level gradually increased the respondent become to think cohabitation should not permissible at significant level. It seems that among those with higher educational level the majority seem to still support the old neo-confucian attitude toward the cohabitation as well as the pre-marital sexual relations while at the same time supporting the more liberal attitude toward sexual mores. That is, the attitudes of those higher education level are in the middest of unstable flux.

As seen in table V-21 the attitudinal differences by mass media exposure and job site education can be observed. The table shows the fact that neither general mass media except magazine FP/sex items exposure nor job site FP/sex education have relations to the attitude toward neither premarital intercourse nor cohabitation without marriage. The exposure to the monthly or

Table V-20. Percent distribution of respondents by attitude toward premarital intercourse and cohabitation without marriage by respondents' characteristics.

Characteristics	Premarital intercourse		Cohabitation	
	Should not (533)	Permissible if conditioned(325)	Should not (533)	Permissible if conditioned
Age				
15-17	6.4	7.7	4.6	8.1
18-20	36.1	32.2	35.9	33.8
21-23	42.5	44.3	42.9	42.8
24-	15.0	15.7	16.6	15.3
Education				
Primary	4.1**	5.2	4.6**	5.0
Middle	23.1	23.5	16.7	27.5
High	70.7	66.0	74.4	64.7
College or more	2.1	5.2	4.3	2.7
Longest residence				
Large cities	19.7*	13.9	20.4	16.8
Cities	18.0	20.7	18.2	20.0
Eup or Myun	62.2	65.4	61.4	63.2
Date experience				
Currently date	36.5**	56.3	41.4	46.3
Ever	41.9	35.7	39.0	39.1
Never	21.5	8.0	19.6	14.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

** $P < .01$

* $P < .1$

weekly magazines' FP/sex items showed significant relationship, although as the sign of the correlational coefficient was negative which means as they become more exposed to weekly or monthly magazine FP/sex items they were apt to be more liberal on the sexual attitude.

Table V-21. X^2 between respondents' attitude toward premarital intercourse and cohabitation without marriage by mass media exposure and job site education

Media exposure and education	X^2 (df)[a]	X^2 (df)[b]
Mass media exposure		
Radio	4.2 (3)	3.27 (3)
Radio night pro.	4.0 (3)	3.85 (3)
TV	2.3 (3)	3.21 (3)
Magazine FP/sex items	16.1 (4)**	16.4 (4)**
Education at job site		
FP education	.78 (2)	0.43 (2)
Sex education	.48 (2)	0.94 (2)

a : Premarital intercourse b : Cohabitation without marriage

** $P < .01$

5. *Attitude and Knowledge*

In population and family planning field the KAP study is one of the important research topics. Usually the knowledge, attitude and practice go hand in hand and the knowledge and attitude has been regarded as conditions for adoption or practice. Therefore it is usually accepted that the more knowledgeable one is, the more preferable attitude one have and at last the more acceptable one become. In order to make people adopt family planning, it is necessary to let them know well about it and to let have preferrable attitude toward it.

In table V-22 the relations of attitude toward child, son, one child and sex

Table V-22. Percent distribution of respondents by attitude toward child, son, no. and sex of child by knowledge level on reproductive physiology.

Attitude	Knowledge score				
	0	1	2	3	4
Child*					
Should have	40.7	38.4	44.9	50.4	37.0
Would be better to have	51.9	51.4	46.0	42.9	47.9
Not necessary	7.4	10.3	9.2	6.8	15.1
Son**					
Should have	34.8	12.2	15.9	17.1	6.8
Would be better to have	34.8	63.9	57.4	55.4	47.3
Not necessary	30.4	23.8	26.8	27.5	45.9
One child*					
Agree	46.4	57.8	53.0	64.5	80.0
Disagree	25.0	22.7	24.6	21.0	17.3
Difficult to answer	28.6	19.5	12.3	14.4	2.7
Sex preference of wanted child*					
Regardless of sex	43.8	47.5	51.3	52.1	68.8
Regarding sex	56.3	52.5	48.7	47.9	31.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

** $P < .01$

* $P < .1$

preference attitude of wanted child with reproductive physiological knowledge was shown. At first the attitude toward child and knowledge level showed curvelinear pattern. Among the most knowledgeable respondents and the least knowledgeable respondents 40.7 percent and 37 percent think one should have child, while 50.4 percent think one should have child among knowledge score 3 respondents. But the attitude toward son go hand with knowledge. Among the most knowledgeable only 6.8 percent think one should have son, while among the zero score respondents that answer amounted to 34.8 percent. This difference are significant at .01 level.

The relation between attitude toward one child FP slogan and reproductive physiological knowledge also showed relatively linear pattern. As one became to have more knowledge on reproductive physiology, one tended to agree on one child campaign, although respondents are unmarried. Among those who didn't select correct answer among 4 related questions 46.4 percent answered that they agree one child slogan, which have 33.6 percent point gap with the 80.0 percent among those who answered all the questions correctly.

Not only the No. preference but also the sex preferrence attitude also showed relatively significant relation with knowledge level. The more they know about reproductive physiology the less they regard the sex of wanted child. The proportion of not regarding sex increased from 43.8 percent among the zero score respondents to 47.5 percent among the one score respondent, 52.1 percent among the three scored and 68.8 percent among the most knowledgeable respondents.

In summary, knowledge is important for changing the attitude of respondent to the government's goal of achieving less children with no sex preference.

But the attitude toward purity, premarital intercourse and cohabitation didn't show any relations with knowledge on reproductive physiological knowledge.

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.

Table VI-1. Percent distribution of respondents by attitude toward necessity of counselling agency.

Attitude	Percent (N)
Diffinitely necessary	76.5 (701)
Better than nothing	23.1 (212)
Not necessary	0.3 (3)
Total	100.0 (916)

Compared to the situation obtained in the 1979 study,[24] 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 22 percent saw no need of the center. Though there is differences in the age composition of the respondents between the 1979 study and the current study, it is 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

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

Table VI-2. Percent distribution of respondents' attitude toward necessity of counselling agency by respondents' characteristics.

Characteristics	Definitely necessary	Better than nothing
Age[a]		
15-17	6.7	10.8
18-20	36.7	31.1
21-23	42.7	43.9
24-26	14.0	14.2
Educational level[a]		
Primary school	4.3	7.1
Middle school	23.7	25.1
High school	68.4	66.8
College or over	3.6	0.9
Current residence[a]		
Own house	31.3	25.5
Relatives' house	8.1	13.2
Boarding house	36.6	35.4
Rental house	24.0	25.9
Magazine FP/sex items**		
0	3.6	9.8
1	7.4	13.1
2	14.3	9.8
3	19.8	21.0
4	54.8	46.8
Knowledge on reproductive physiology*		
0	2.2	4.7
1	15.0	22.0
2	42.8	38.8
3	31.6	27.6
4	8.4	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0

** $P < .01$ * $P < .05$ a $P < .1$

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 relations between attitude toward counselling agency and several variables which was found relatively significant at chi-square test were shown.

At first the 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 also shown. That is the higher the respondents' level of education, the more keenly aware they are 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.

Also in Table VI-2, those who commute from their own house had the keener need for counselling agency followed by those in boarding house, although the relation was not significant at .05 level.

The exposure to FP/sex items through weekly and monthly magazine and knowledge on reproductive physiology were found also to go hand in hand with their attitude toward the need for counselling agency on sex and puberty.

Besides these variables, the others not seemed to show any significant relations with the attitude toward need for counselling agency. The results of the chi-square test were shown. The longest residence area, date experience, general mass media exposure, job site education and attitude toward sex etc. showed no relations to the attitude toward need for counselling agency.

(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 counseling center" was the question asked of the individual respondents.

In Table VI-3, 11.6 percent said they would be solve the problems on their own, 51 percent they would consult somebody else or visit a counseling

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 counselling center, 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 age, as indicated in Table VI-4, 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. In other words the younger respondents try to depend on consultation compared to the older respondents who do it themselves.

Table VI-3. Percent distribution of respondents by attitude toward solving sexual problems through consultation

Attitude	Percetn (N)
By myself	11.6 (106)
Through consultation	51.0 (468)
Can be answered when I am in the situation	37.4 (343)
Total	100.0 (917)

As the respondent become to have date and partner they seemed to have their own ideas on this problem and to have idea of sloving it by themselves. Among those who answered to do it by themselves, 52.3percent now in date and 10.1 percent were the never experienced, while among those who try to do it through consultation 45.6 percent and 14.6 percent belonged to each categories. The differences were significant at statistical level.

Relating to the attitude toward solving sexual problem through consultation, exposure to weekly and monthly magazine FP/sex items showed relatively high relations. Among those who answered 'By myself', 62.4 percent belonged to the most exposed group while 54.2 percent among those who would solve it through consultation and 47.4 percent who would consider it later. This reflexs the possibilities that the more knowledgable they are, the more attitude they have to solve it by themselves based on these knowledges.

In table VI-4 the relation between attitude toward consultation and attitude toward sex was tested. As shown, the more liberal they are, the more they want to solve sexual problems by themselves. Those whose ideas on sex are relatively neo-confucious seemed to try to solve sexual problems through consultation at statistically significant level. Also the no-committal group also showed to have neo-confucious ideas toward sex. The variable of attitude toward sex was

Table VI-4. Percent distribution of respondents' attitude toward solving sexual problems through consultation by respondents' characteristics

Characteristics	By myself	Through consultation	Can be considered in the situation
Age*			
15-17	4.7	6.6	10.2
18-20	24.5	38.7	34.7
21-23	50.9	41.2	42.3
24-	19.8	13.5	12.8
Date experience**			
Current	52.3	45.6	39.7
Ever	37.6	39.9	37.4
Never	10.1	14.6	23.0
Magazine FP/sex items[a]			
0	1.8	4.4	7.5
1	8.3	7.6	10.1
2	8.3	13.9	14.1
3	19.3	19.8	21.0
4	62.4	54.2	47.4
Attitude toward sex**			
Liberal	34.9	25.5	18.4
Rather liberal	22.0	19.8	21.6
Rather authoritarian	15.6	30.4	25.9
Authoritarian	27.5	24.3	34.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

* $P < .05$ ** $P < .01$ a : $P < .1$

made by merging three questions of attitude toward purity, premarital intercourse and cohabitation without marriage.

But there were no significant relationship with other variables such as education level, longest residence area current residence, general mass media exposure, job site FP/sex education, and knowledge on reproductive physiology.

(3) Preferences for a particular type of counsellors

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-5, 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 tbey 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.

Table VI-5. Percent distribution of respondents by preference attitude toward the site of the counsellors.

Attitude	Percent (N)
Counsellor at job site	16.0 (147)
Counsellor outside	50.3 (461)
Can be answered when I am in the situation	29.5 (270)
Nobody	4.1 (38)
Total	100.0 (916)

For the chi-square tests the both categories of 'can be answered when I'm in the situation 'and' nobody' were deleted. Table VI-6 showed the comparison of two group who prefer job site counsellor and who prefer outside counsellor by several variables which were significant at chi-square tests.

By age category in Table VI-6, as the age increase the proportion who willing to seek counselling from the factory counsellor decreases. But again age over 24, more want the job site counsellors. In 21-23 age group the preference of job site counsellor was high.

Table VI-6. Percent distribution of respondents by preference attitude toward site of counsellor by respondents' characteristics

Characteristics	At job site	Outside
Age**		
15-17	9.5	6.1
18-20	40.2	35.1
21-23	37.4	46.9
24-	12.9	11.9
Education**		
Primary school	8.8	4.6
Middle school	34.0	22.1
High school	55.8	70.0
College or over	1.4	3.3
Longest residence*		
Large cities	10.9	17.6
Cities	16.3	19.3
Eup or myun	72.8	63.1
Current residence**		
Own house	17.0	31.0
Relatives house	7.4	10.0
Boarding house	53.7	34.1
Rental house	21.8	24.9
Date experience**		
Current	41.5	48.4
Ever	35.4	38.8
Never	23.1	12.8
FP education at job site*		
Never	38.8	49.4
Once	53.1	43.2
Twice	8.1	7.5
Magazine FP/sex item**		
0	8.8	1.7
1	8.2	7.7
2	13.6	12.2
3	16.3	19.2
4	53.1	59.3
Attitude toward sex*		
Liberal	19.7	28.1
Rather liberal	19.0	22.8
Rath authoritarian	35.4	24.5
Authoritarian	25.9	24.5
Total	100.0	100.0

** $P < .01$ * $P < .05$

By educational level of the respondents, the general tendency is that as the educational level increases, the proportion seeking counselling help from somebody outside the factory increases. Among those who prefer outside counsellor 4.6 percent were in primary school, 22.1 percent in middle school, 70.0 percent in high school and 3.3 percent in college over, compared to 8.8 percent, 34.0 percent, 55.8 percent, and 1.4 percent belonged each age bracket among those who prefer job site counselling service.

By the place of the respondents' longest residence, the higher proportion of those from the rural area prefer the factory counselling services while those from the cities prefer outside counsellors relatively.

The current residence also showed significant relations with the attitude toward it. The most distinct is those who live in boarding house prefer the job site counsellors rather than outside counsellors. That means as they live together in same industrial complexes they become to be familar each other to discuss sexual problems without hesitation.

By date experience, also in Table VI-6, the never experienced prefer the inside counsellor and the ever and the current dating respondents prefer the outside counsellors. Among those who would go outside counsellors 12.8 percent belonged to the never compared to 23.1 percent among those who prefer job site counsellors.

In table VI-6 the effect of FP education at job site on the preference attitude toward job site counsellors also can be observed. Among those who preferred inside counsellors 38.8 percent belonged to the never educated and 61.2 percent were the ever educated, while 49.4 percent and 50.7 percent belonged to each categories among those who preferred out-of-factory counsellor.

By the exposure level to the weekly or monthly magazine FP/sex information as the respondents become to expose more information, they tended to prefer the out-of-factory counsellors.

Also by attitude toward sex, the more liberal they become, the more they tend to depend on out-of-factory counsellors. Of the preferred to job site counsellor 19.7 percent were liberalist and 28.1 percent were liberalist among those who would go for out-of-factory counselling service.

On the other hand, general mass media exposure, sex education at job site, knowledge on reproductive physiology didn't have relatively significant relations to the attitude toward site of counsellors.

Table VI-7. Percent distribution of factories by industrial complexes on having their own counsellors or not.

Counsellor	Factories (workers)	Percent
Have	242 (66,649)	77.1
Don't have	72 (9,831)	22.9
Total	314 (76,513)	100.0

Table VI-8. Percent distribution of respondents by experience of counselling with counsellors of Ministry of Labor (sex and opposite sex problem)

Counselling	Percent
Ever	1.5
Never	98.5
Total (N)	100.0 (916)

Table VI-9. Percent distribution of respondents' awareness and use of PPFK counsellors (sex and opposite sex problem)

PPFK counsellors	Percent
Used	1.1
Knew but not used	57.9
Did not know	41.0
Total (N)	100.0 (916)

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 shown in Table VI-7.

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-8, 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-9, 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 pu-

berty, 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 knwon 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 over 70 percent of the 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.

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, socio-phychological 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 socio-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 918 unmarried female workers at Guro, Gumi and Masan industrial complexes.

The survey population for the study covers all unmarried female workers aged from 15 to 26 years in three industrial complexes - Guro in nothern part, Gumi in central part and Masan in southern part.

The sample is the self-weighting probability sample, using stage sampling with the establishments as the primary sampling units and with the individuals as the secondary sampling units. The individuals refer to the unmarried female workers aged from 15 to 26 years.

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 practice 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.
   (5) The average work duration was 3 years and 4 months. Their montly 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 date experience and 17.2 percent had no experience at all.
2) FP and sex 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 (66.5%), 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 FP/sex 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 percent. 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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