Comparison with family planning knowledge and attitudes between South Korea and China’s High School Students

Koh Myung Suk\textsuperscript{1)}, Kang Mal Soon\textsuperscript{2)}, Xiaoyang Mei\textsuperscript{3)}, Jeon Mi Yang\textsuperscript{4)}

\textsuperscript{1)} Department of Nursing, Sahmyook University
\textsuperscript{2)} Department of Nursing, Jinju Health College
\textsuperscript{3)} Zhejiang medical colleges
\textsuperscript{4)} Department of Nursing-Institute of Health Science, Gyeongsang National University
(*Corresponding Author)

Abstract. Purpose: This study is a descriptive study compared the difference by comparing the degree of high school students in Korea and China's family planning knowledge, and attitudes. Methods: In this study, we utilized a self-reported questionnaire form for five months 164 people in Korea, targeting 99 high school students in China from May 2014 to July data were collected. Results: The number of general characteristics of the child that age, sibling number, desired children number, also participate in family planning education was a statistically significant difference in Korea and Chinese students. Family planning knowledge, attitudes were similar between Korea and Chinese students practice family planning intentions Korea (20.05 ± 6.69) is statistically significantly lower than in China (24.02 ± 10.33). Conclusion: Therefore, in order to enhance the practice of family planning intention of the future high school students propose a program that can change attitudes about family planning positively.

Keywords: family planning knowledge, family planning attitudes, high school students

1 Introduction

Depending on the degree of economic development of the country in the modern world, but the difference is there are numerous problems associated with population, including demographic and immigration issues for each country, economy and population problems, population, social issues, population ecology problems. Therefore, establishing a population policy, depending on the particular country\textsuperscript{[1]}. Especially the last 30 years, depending on the degree of development and the strengthening of urbanization and informatization of the economy of the two countries during the interest in higher education is increasing. The recognition of the importance of higher education increased, and the proportion increased social participation rate of women receiving higher education. But also with an increase in
the education of women it is also caused serious problems related to marriage and the birth of highly educated women[2], [3].

China is the most populated country in the world. Of the population problem in China it is a populous nation of the world's first and most serious problem facing the Chinese national characteristics[4]. China is a result of the birth control policy after the Cultural Revolution to address the population issue and population characteristics of the structure of China's problems can be summarized as' aging, gender imbalances, and population movements, and so on. Currently, China is a turning point for the demographic change[5]. Although the population problem in Korea and China is to understand the way of family planning knowledge, attitude and practice of high school students that can be in the future birth of new resources it is necessary to birth control policies are appropriate to each country, but the country is different.

In this paper, we present the evidence to South Korea and China for high school students of family planning knowledge, attitude by the two countries in the future by identifying the differences and birth control policies.

2. Methods

2.1. Participants

This study was aimed at students attending the high school approved for the survey of high school based in South Korea and China. Understanding the purpose and received written consent to participate in research targeting the students agreed to participate in research.

2.2. Procedure

Data collection period was from May up to July 2014 a questionnaire was distributed to a person accepting the research participants. When the person who was writing to write after a detailed agreement and written consent to participate in research and researchers were recovered.

2.3. Outcome Measures

2.3.1. Family planning knowledge

Family planning knowledge scale was modified through two nursing professors, two members of the Advisory gynecologist then developed to measure the knowledge related to the research team of high school students in family planning 10 items 1-point scale. The higher the score out of 10 means that the high knowledge of family planning. In development time, Cronbach's α value was 0.69 in this study was 0.68.
2.3.2. family planning attitude

Family Planning Attitude Scale was modified through two nursing professors, two members of the Advisory gynecologist then developed to measure the attitude of this team is related to family planning for high school students to 10 questions 4-point scale. The higher the score out of 40 points means that the positive attitude of family planning. In development time, Cronbach's α value was 0.62 in this study was 0.64.

2.4. Statistical Analysis

This study was analyzed using the SPSS Win 21 program. Differences in general characteristics were analyzed by chi-square test and independent samples t-test. Also differences in knowledge of family planning, family planning and family planning intentions practices were analyzed by independent samples t-test.

3. Results

The average age of 17.99±0.19 years and Korea students are Chinese students was 18.66±0.59 Vertical differ significantly between the two groups (t=-10.70, \(p<.001\)). There was a significant difference between the current number of brothers Korea is 1.24±0.61 people, the Chinese people are two groups with 0.31±0.64 (t=11.64, \(p<.001\)), the number of children who are the future hope Korea 2.35±0.78 persons, China 1.88±0.34 there were significant differences between the two groups (t=6.38, \(p<.001\)).

The student has knowledge of family planning Korea 3±2.31 points and Chinese students did not differ significantly between the two groups points to 4.27±2.47 (t=0.82, \(p=.415\)) <Table 1>. Family planning attitude 19.26±3.09 points Korea students, Chinese students did not differ significantly between the two groups points to 18.52±3.63 (t=1.72, \(p=.087\)) <Table 2>.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Korea (n=161) M±SD</th>
<th>China (n=99) M±SD</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Family planning is to plan and purposefully adjust the number of children.</td>
<td>0.57±0.50</td>
<td>0.42±0.50</td>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>.021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Family planning can reduce the number of women who die in pregnancy or childbirth process.</td>
<td>0.33±0.47</td>
<td>0.44±0.50</td>
<td>-1.79</td>
<td>.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 HIV-negative women who are without family planning. 0.34±0.48 0.34±0.48 0.06 .956
4 This will continue to contraception while breastfeeding. 0.21±0.41 0.12±0.33 1.83 .068
5 Family planning will provide a better learning environment for children. 0.82±0.39 0.88±0.48 -1.102 .271
6 South Korea female give birth an average of 1.3 children. 0.51±0.50 0.26±0.56 3.62 .001
7 HIV positive women should not give birth children. 0.21±0.41 0.23±0.41 -0.34 .731
8 When family planning women can have the time for self-development. 0.64±0.48 0.60±0.49 0.61 .545
9 If you use a condom when you have sex it can help prevent the spread of sexual diseases. 0.71±0.46 0.66±0.59 0.65 .487
10 If you are taking oral contraceptives, you should be a monthly self-breast examination. 0.20±0.40 0.33±0.47 -2.33 .021

Table 2. Differences in family planning attitude of high school students from Korea and China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Korea</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1*</td>
<td>It is shameful to artificially control the number of children.</td>
<td>1.74±0.65</td>
<td>1.74±0.47</td>
<td>-0.01</td>
<td>.993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Family planning is needed for children’s physical and emotional development.</td>
<td>1.84±0.62</td>
<td>1.69±0.67</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>.078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Family planning is necessary in order to allocate resources (water, food, etc.) as appropriate.</td>
<td>2.26±0.68</td>
<td>2.13±0.80</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>.163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Family planning is needed to have sex without fear of pregnancy.</td>
<td>2.23±0.75</td>
<td>2.10±0.71</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Family planning is necessary for the child’s future.</td>
<td>1.77±0.61</td>
<td>1.88±0.67</td>
<td>-1.46</td>
<td>.145</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The greater the number of children in the home will help the economy.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>The greater the number of children in the home will help the economy.</th>
<th>2.12±0.58</th>
<th>1.67±0.64</th>
<th>5.52</th>
<th>.001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

When family planning will increase the quality of life.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>When family planning will increase the quality of life.</th>
<th>1.87±0.58</th>
<th>1.97±0.72</th>
<th>-1.19</th>
<th>.236</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Sex is a right of men to women.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sex is a right of men to women.</th>
<th>1.56±0.64</th>
<th>1.89±0.97</th>
<th>-2.95</th>
<th>.004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The pregnancy for teenager women is not appropriate.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>The pregnancy for teenager women is not appropriate.</th>
<th>2.07±0.74</th>
<th>1.67±0.77</th>
<th>4.08</th>
<th>.001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Family planning is helpful in the family happy.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Family planning is helpful in the family happy.</th>
<th>1.82±0.61</th>
<th>1.86±0.63</th>
<th>-0.59</th>
<th>.554</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**total**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>total</th>
<th>19.26±3.09</th>
<th>18.52±3.63</th>
<th>1.72</th>
<th>.087</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*reverse question

## 4. Discussion

In this study a comparison of China and South Korea in high school, the number of brothers Korea has 1.24 people, China has been a significant difference in the number of brothers to 0.31 people. China is determined to carry out one assumes one child birth restriction policy after the Cultural Revolution. South Korea was also total fertility rate (TFR) conduct family planning for birth control and fertility to the people in 1960. In 2005 it enters the second low birth rate recorded by the national policy objectives 1.08 people were converted to encourage childbirth. Law on family life balance” by professional and amendments enacted the "Act on the promotion of creating a family-friendly social environment" December 14, 2007. This law can be assessed in terms of composition intended to be enacted in the overall environment in which to share responsibility for child care and family support such as social policy, family law as a step forward[6]. This appears in the variety of recent changes in family policies are due to the low birthrate aging [7], [8].

The result of measuring the degree of knowledge of family planning high school students in this study, both China and South Korea in high school was as low as 4 out of 10. I think it involves South Korea and family planning education participation experiences of Chinese high school students lower than 10%. Therefore, education about the meaning, the need and methods of family planning, it is necessary to future students.

The result of measuring the degree of family planning attitudes of high school students in this study, both Korea and China of high school students had lower scores less than 20 points out of 40 points. In particular, ‘it is to artificially control the number of children is a shame’, 'Family planning is necessary for the child's physical and emotional development', 'family planning need for your child's future'. 'Sexual activity in women for the rights of men were negative attitudes about topics such as.
Thus, in order to change the attitude of the high school students for family planning positively provide accurate information about family planning, and it is necessary to provide an opportunity to experience it.

5. Conclusion

In this study, Family planning knowledge, Korea students are 3±2.31 and China students 4.27±2.47 points (t=0.82, p=.415), family planning attitude that Korea students are 19.26±3.09, 18.52±3.63 points Chinese students (t=1.72, p=.087) did not differ significantly between the two groups. In the same study on the basis of the next addition to the family planning knowledge and attitudes research is needed to identify the factors that affect the degree of family planning.

References