

Study on the Consciousness of Sex and the Attitudes of Homosexuality in Students Majoring in Health Care

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ABSTRACT

College students majoring in health care who will lead the future health community studied consciousness of sex, attitudes toward homosexuality and acceptance of homosexuality. From March 5 to 15, 2018, the program was conducted for students majoring in health education who are attending a four-year university located in South Chungcheong Province. First, the purpose and procedure of the study were described and agreed upon by students, and the results of the survey were analyzed using the SPSS statistics program. Research shows that sexual consciousness, attitudes toward homosexuality and acceptance of homosexuality differed a lot according to demographic characteristics. Correlations have shown that students who are open-minded about sex have a positive attitude toward homosexuality and have high acceptance of homosexuality. A proper education is needed based on the results of the study, as the values and behaviors of incorrect sex can lead to a lot of confusion and physical damage.

Keywords: *Acceptance of homosexuality, Attitudes of homosexuality, College student, Consciousness of sex, Health care*

Introduction

According to Kim & Lee, (2006: 77-104) the rapid transformation of modern society into an industrial and information society has resulted in the introduction of modern people's open values and culture, the development of information media, and the change of consciousness, attitude and behavior of our society's sexuality¹. Kim, Park & Jeong, (2015: 17-42) suggest that Sexual consciousness is used in a wide range of meanings, including sexual knowledge, sexual attitudes and sexual behavior, which greatly affect health and physical development, and by acquiring knowledge of one's own body changes in advance, can facilitate psychological adaptation of the process and escape from the various dangers posed by sexual behavior². Therefore, a proper understanding and accurate knowledge of sex helps prevent and effectively cope with sexual problems and is an important factor in leading a more satisfying and responsible sex life by Kim & Kim, (2008: 123-138)³. The opening of the sex culture has also caused many changes in the concept of sex among university students, leading to many conflicts and confusion in the formation of values for sex, which are still early in adulthood suggested by Choi & Kim, (2011: 1253-1259)⁴.

According to Yoo, (2005: 125-139) recently college student's last name has been recognized as a means of expressing affection or seeking pleasure or pleasure, rather than a mere tool for childbearing. The trend of gender openness has greatly influenced changes in attitudes and behavior toward sex among college students, a time when sexual activity is active, away from admissions-oriented education⁵. The sense of sexuality that develops during college years can be transferred to sexual behavior right away, so it has strong influence as a social factor that can change the sex culture of our society. However, sexual values are not yet mature, leading to unwanted pregnancy, premarital intercourse, bold sexual behavior, exposure to sexually transmitted diseases, and psychological disruption of sexual consciousness due to irresponsible sexual behavior. That is suggested by Kang, (2017: 259-279)⁷. To quote Chung's research, (2015: 4679-4688) the indiscriminate acquisition of sexual knowledge can lead to a backlash against sex, create anxiety, shame and disgust about sex, and lead to unhealthy relationships and reckless sexual impulses⁸. Therefore, to realize a sound sex culture, organic and systematic education of families, schools and social institutions for establishing correct sexual consciousness and gender norms from the perspective

of human respect and gender equality is continuously required like Sung's research, (2009: 73-80)⁹.

To quote Silverstein's research, (2009: 161-163) Homosexuality means feeling sexual desire for the same biological sex¹⁰. Kim, (2013: 103-128) suggest that according to the American Psychiatric Association (APA), sexual orientation is defined not as a choice of individual will, but as a matter of birth, but as a matter of sexual orientation or difference in lifestyle¹¹. According to Kim & Ha, (2018: 723-732) in the past, negative attitudes toward homosexuality are gradually changing into acceptable attitudes, and in our society, rather than being protected and respected by a single human right, we have begun to recognize them as a status quo rather than a problem, but sexual minorities experience social discrimination, abuse and fear due to their sexual orientation, and even self-depressed, self-depressed, self-depressed, self-assessed, self-assessed¹². Jang, (2017: 560-569) suggests that the psychological maladjustment of homosexuals is related to social prejudice and negative attitudes of many heterosexuals¹³. To quote Lee, Kwon & Lee's research, (2012: 129-147) in Korea's various youth counseling cases, 11-17.7 % of adolescents are agonizing over their homosexual experiences, and homosexual-related issues are no longer an issue to be overlooked by a few¹⁴. In addition, homosexuality is reported to be higher than nonreligious groups, that is suggested Heo, (2004)¹⁵. And he said that the more outgoing religious people are, the less negative they are toward homosexuals and the more religious they are, the more negative they are. According to Lee, (2006: 1-19) it is also reported that the more men are affected by homosexual attitudes, the less educated are the less educated, the more authoritarian and conservative are the more homophobic they are, while the more they have experience in homosexuality, the more positive they are about homosexuality¹⁶.

In general, the perception of gender roles that reflect the age and sociocultural background is an influence on homosexual attitudes and acceptance, and through this study, we want to examine the degree of homosexuality-related perceptions at this time.

Method

Research Subjects: A study was conducted on university students majoring in health care at a university located in Chungcheong Province. Students who explained the

purpose and method of the study and agreed to it were given questionnaires and asked to write their own honestly.

Measurement Tools: The consciousness of sex used in this research was modified and supplemented to suit the purpose of this research by Lee, (2006)¹⁷. It was composed of a five-point scale of Likert and contained such contents as perception of sex, reason, premarital sex, sexual problems and masturbation. The higher the score, the more expressive the sex, the more acceptable it is about premarital relationships, and the more open the sense of sex.

The acceptance and attitudes toward homosexuality were used by Yoon, (2016) who modified and supplemented the "Attitude Toward Homosexuality"¹⁸. It consists of 23 questions, and the higher the score, the better the social distance to homosexuality and traditional heterosexuality, the more favorable the homosexual attitude is, and the negative content is translated into reverse.

Data Analysis: Data collected for the purpose of the study was analyzed using SPSS 18.0 statistical program using the following analysis methods.

First, average and percentage were calculated on sociodemographic characteristics of the subjects.

Second, average and standard deviation were calculated to analyze the consciousness of sex and the acceptance and attitudes toward homosexuality of the subject.

Third, t-test and ANOVA were conducted to explore the differences in consciousness of sex and the acceptance and attitudes toward homosexuality according to sociodemographic characteristics of the subject.

Fourth, correlation analysis was conducted to explore the relation between consciousness of sex and the acceptance and attitudes toward homosexuality.

Result and Discussion

Sociodemographic Characteristics of Subjects: The demographic characteristics of the subjects are as follow. The comparable figures were 81.2 percent for girls and 18.8 percent for boys, 32.7 percent for first graders, 31.6 percent for second graders, 18.6 percent for third graders and 17 percent for fourth graders.

In religion, 42.6 percent of Christians, 4.3 percent of Catholics, 2.7 percent of Buddhists and 50.4 percent of those without religion. In the case of religious people, 14.0 percent said they are working very hard on the extent of their participation in religious activities, 46.6 percent said they are generally working hard, 21.3 percent said they are doing it in a perfunctory manner, and 18.1 percent said they are doing little.

On living conditions, 38.3 percent said they live with their parents, 32.5 percent said they live in dormitories and 29.1 percent said they live alone.

When asked about the state of the household's economy, 6.5 percent said they were well off, 80.0 percent said they were moderate, and 13.5 percent said they were poor.

As for the level of study you think you are good at, 11.7 percent were good at it, 38.6 percent were good at it, 37.9 percent were mediocre, 10.1 percent were poor, and 1.8 percent was poor at it.

According to the survey on the types of high schools graduated, 47.6 percent studied in one classroom in coeducational schools, 19.3 percent studied in another class, and 33.2 percent went to a school that was only male or female.

When asked whether they have friends of the opposite sex, 48.7 percent said they do not have friends of the opposite sex, and 51.3 percent said they do not.

When asked about their experience of having sex, 60.3 percent said they did not have sex, and then 39.7 percent said they did.

Asked about their sexual orientation, 92.8 percent said they were heterosexual, 0.4 percent said they were gay and 6.7 percent said they were bisexual. When asked if they knew any homosexuals, 76.5 percent said no, and 23.5 percent said no.

When asked about their relationship with homosexuals, 73.3 percent said they were positive, 25.7 percent said they were negative.

When asked whether gay people are for or against the festival, 7.4 percent said yes, 39.7 percent said yes, 34.1 percent opposed, and 18.8 percent said absolutely no.

Mean value on consciousness of sex and the acceptance and attitudes toward homosexuality

The average and standard deviation of the subject's sexual consciousness, homosexual attitude and homosexual acceptance are as follow.

Consciousness of sex was 3.67 ± 0.45 . Sexual awareness was 4.14 ± 0.62 . Heterosexual relationship was 3.57 ± 0.79 . Prenuptial relationship was 3.20 ± 0.82 . Sex problem was 3.31 ± 0.61 . Masturbation was 4.13 ± 0.93 .

Attitude of homosexuality was 3.60 ± 0.76 . Social distinctions against homosexuality were 3.43 ± 0.91 . Traditional heterosexuality was 3.77 ± 0.69 .

Acceptance of homosexuality was 3.37 ± 1.05 .

Differences in consciousness of sex according to sociodemographic characteristics: Differences in consciousness of sex according to sociodemographic characteristics are as follow. Comparing sexual consciousness according to demographic characteristics, the results show that there are differences in sex, grade, religion, religious participation, level of study that you think whether or not you have sex, sexual orientation, and pros and cons of the Queer Festival.

Depending on the grade, fourth grade was higher than first grade, third grade was higher than second grade, fourth grade was higher than second grade, and there were statistically significant differences. Religion showed that non-religious students outnumbered Christian students. According to the degree of participation in religious activities, students who said they are doing little are generally working harder. Students who answered that they are very good at their own level of study are higher than those who said they are not good at it. Many students answered that they have friends of the opposite sex. People with sexual relations turned higher. Sexual orientation showed that bisexuals were higher than heterosexuals. Opinions on the gay festival showed that students who were absolutely in favor or in favor were higher than those who were absolutely against it.

Differences in attitude of homosexuality according to sociodemographic characteristics: Comparing homosexual attitudes according to demographic characteristics, the results showed that there are differences in sex, religion and religious participation, sexual orientation, relationships with gay acquaintances and pros and cons of the Queer Festival.

Male students were found to be higher in gender and statistically significant differences were found.

Religion was higher than Christian students without Buddhism, Catholicism or religion. According to the degree of participation in religious activities, the highest number of students answered that they are working very hard, in a perfunctory way, or doing very little. In terms of sexual orientation, heterosexuals were higher than homosexuals, and bisexuals were higher than homosexuals and heterosexuals, the survey showed. Opinions on the gay festival showed that students who were absolutely in favor or in favor were higher than those who were absolutely against it.

Differences in acceptance of homosexuality according to sociodemographic characteristics: Comparing the acceptance level of homosexuality according to demographic characteristics, the results showed that there are differences in sex, religion, religious participation, and sexual orientation, relationships with gay acquaintances and pros and cons of the Queer festivals.

In gender, female students were found to be higher and statistically significant differences were found. Religion was higher than Christian students without Buddhism, Catholicism or religion. Among them, the highest number of students answered Catholicism. According to the degree of participation in religious activities, more students answered that they are working very hard, in a perfunctory way, or doing very little. Among them, the highest number of students answered that they are doing little. In terms of sexual orientation, heterosexuals were higher than homosexuals, and bisexuals were higher than homosexuals and heterosexuals, the survey showed. Opinions on the gay festival showed that students who were absolutely in favor or in favor were higher than those who were absolutely against it. Among them, the highest number of students answered, "I absolutely agree."

Relation between consciousness of sex and the acceptance and attitudes toward homosexuality: The relationship between sexual awareness, homosexual attitudes and homosexuality is as follow. Acceptance of homosexuality was found to be related to consciousness of sex, sexual awareness, pre-nuptial relationship, masturbation, attitudes of homosexuality, social distinctions against homosexuality and traditional heterosexuality.

Conclusion

College students are entering early adulthood from adolescence, and in all respects they are immature. College students with sexual self-determination at this time may

experience many confusion and physical damage from immature sex values and incorrect sexual behavior.

Therefore, we expect that the mature sex values and sexual behaviors of university students will be used as a basis for the preparation of educational programs for the purpose of social sex, as well as the correct knowledge and experience related to biological performance.

It is difficult to generalize the results of a study among students at a local university. However, in terms of gender awareness, homosexuality, and homosexuality tolerance differ depending on religious characteristics, it could be a good result if church or religious groups and gatherings can provide an opportunity to address these gender concerns and questions. And it's also a very sensitive and curious thing about sex.

As it is the time, I hope that there will be many institutions where proper knowledge and information can be obtained. and develop a sense of the distorted knowledge and culture of the present time. It is necessary to correct misconceptions about sex among college students, who are imbued with mass media such as TV, the Internet, and movies, and to foster sensible thinking.

If there is a chance, regular sex education should be provided. It is necessary that active education should be provided to develop a sense of right values and discernment by understanding the sexual impulses and desires that occur during this period, free from the negative attitude of unconditionally sinful and taboo.

Good values are especially important because nursing students will play a big role in creating a healthy society in the future. They should also be discharged into professionals who can implement proper sex education. Later on, they will have to become professionals who can conduct sex-related programs, lectures and education, and make preparations to continue counseling and help them. It is also necessary to add more concepts to the correlation between sexuality, sexual knowledge and gender values, and to conduct an expanded survey, and to provide a smart and correct solution to the concept of homosexuality.

Ethical Clearance: Not required

Source of Funding: Baekseok University in Korea.

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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