

***A Study of Sexual Value of Students at Rajamangala University of Technology
Tawan-Ok Chanthaburi Campus***

Poonsuk Bunkorkua, Burapha University, Thailand

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Abstract

This research has two main objectives: 1) to determine the sexual value of students in Rajamangala University of Technology Tawan-Ok Chanthaburi Campus: 2) to compare the sexual value of students in Rajamangala University of Technology Tawan-Ok Chanthaburi Campus, classified by gender, residence, family status, and living members. The samples are selected randomly from 178 students. A tool used for collecting the data is a questionnaire that is developed from the sexual value's questionnaire idea proposed by Porntipa Kraitap in 2008. The reliability of the questionnaire for sexual values internal consistency Alpha (Cronbach) is 0.85. The statistics used in analysis are the data percentage, mean, the standard deviation, Hypothesis testing (t-test) and one-way analysis of variance.

The results

- 1). The students of Rajamangala University of Technology Tawan-Ok Chanthaburi Campus have moderate scores on sexual values. The factor analysis has the highest average for the premarital sex, relationships with the opposite gender and sexual communication, respectively.
- 2). Male and female students of Rajamangala University of Technology Tawan-Ok Chanthaburi Campus have difference in sexual values relationships with the opposite gender and premarital sex with statistically significant at the level of 0.05. Students who live in different residential also have the different sexual values with statistically significant at the level of 0.05.

Keywords: Sexual values, relationships with the opposite gender, Premarital sex, sexual communication

Introduction

With the intensive development of the country from a rural to urban society, people are increasingly relying on technology. The economics, social, politic, and culture have an impact on Thai people beliefs and social values. Regarding with such changing, teenagers learn about sexuality and have much early sexual relations. Thai teenagers have their first sexual relations about the age of 15 to 16 years old according to the Beda Epidemiology Office. The Ministry of public health reveals that the student from high school of grade 8 to grade 11 and the second year of diploma students gain more sexual experiences.(Department of the bead Epidemiology, 2011). In addition, in 2008 Orathai Ketkhao reported that the teenagers living in Sukhothai who study in private school have more sexual relations than the public school.

A study of the opinions and risk behaviors of adolescents in Chanthaburi found that the females have the first sexual relation when they are about 9 years old and males as 12 years old and the average of number of people they have sexual relation with is three (Somjit Yachai, 2012). The survey of the current civil situation shows that the rate of unwanted pregnancy and sexual diseases transmission increases. Bureau of registration office, the ministry of the interior found that the percentage of pregnant teenagers who are about 10 – 19 years old increases from 55.0 percent in the year 2005 to percent of 56.1 in 2010 (Bureau of Reproductive Health, 2011). According to the standard criteria of the World Health Organization (WHO), the criteria of pregnancy must not exceed than 10 percent. However, in 2009 Thailand is the second in the world that has highest percent of teenage pregnancy and the highest in Asia. In Chanthaburi, there is very high pregnancy statistics which is consistent with data from Somchit Yachai in 2011. From 1000 teenagers, it is 19 percent of teenagers, age under 20, who deliver their baby and 71.4 percent of pregnant teenagers who are 15-19 years old.

The teenagers change their social values from the past that they should not have sex before an appropriate time. They should have the appropriately values for their healthcare, happiness and health opportunities in life. To prevent from having sex before aged, men and women need to learn the value of love and to avoid public talking about sex and to avoid having sex before marriage because it will be ashamed of the family reputation and society. Some teenagers accept that having sex is the reason of love and expect to get married in the future. Living together before marriage is a way of life in the new version and they are not ashamed because they believe that it is not wrong. A sexual study value of teen girls in Eastern Thailand found that having sex with their boyfriend is very common, and this is an accepted value of youth according to Wandee Chansiri (in 2013). The relationships between the opposite gender as a couple or lover are to learn the values of love, understanding, warmth and affection and caring for each other. Finally, the teenagers provide the closeness relationship to their partners which is developed into sexual relations

The social sexual value of the communication from the past until present does not encourage talking in public. It is believed that sex is dirty. For someone who is not getting married or who are studying in school or university should not have sexual relations. The study found that teens learn about sex from the media such as television, the internet, and cell phones at school. Most of them choose to communicate with their friends. The improper sexual values lead to sexual risk.

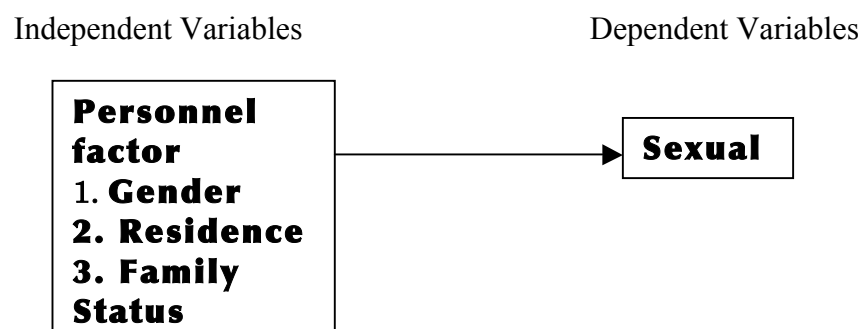
Regarding with the strategic policy of health for helping young people at the age of 15-19 in 2013-2017, the cooperation from all agencies to solve the problems is needed. The creation of right sexual values is an interesting topic in the strategic plan. Teenagers should focus on the value of sex that is the way to enhance the safe and proper sex and should have sexual education. The author found that the sexual values of young people are related to the three topics that are premarital sex, relationships with the opposite gender and sexual communication information. This information is useful to solve the pregnant teenager problem.

In this research, we study the sexual value of teenagers in the East of Thailand. Especially in Chanthaburi, we found that there are the high sexual risk behaviors. Recently, there have not any information confirming whether the sexual value of youth is deviated from the past or not and what the causes of the problem sexual behavior are. From the teaching experience and advising duties to the students continuously, the author found that students who came to ask for suggestion about sexual problems mostly are in the age range 18 to 20 years. Therefore, the author realizes the importance of studying the sexual experience. In particular, the sexual value of the second year students at the Rajamangala University of Technology Tawan-Ok Chanthaburi Campus is studied. The results will be further used as the data for the development of adolescent sexual values.

Research Objective

- 1).To determines the sexual values of the students in Rajamangala University of Technology Tawan-Ok Chanthaburi Campus.
- 2).To compare the sexual values of the students in Rajamangala University of Technology Tawan-Ok Chanthaburi Campus, classified by gender, residential, family status, and living members.

Conceptual Framework



Theoretical Background

The Ideas are based on the sexual concept of Rokeach (in 1973).

Sexual value is one faith which believes that a certain practice or way of life is the goal of some of the individual in society and that is people should be seen as good practices over the life of others.

The meaning of the values demonstrated the complexity of behavior patterns. Sometimes the values are expressed through their attitude values. Typically, values are the following three features.

1). Values are cognitive. People should have good knowledge to correct their behavior or learn how to continue their life.

2). Values are affective. It is about feeling like or unlike, agree or disagree, and feeling good or bad.

3). Values are behavioral. The complication of values may determine the behavior of people. When person is motivated by some stimuli, they will behave as their own values.

The idea of sexual values proposed by Porntipa Kraitep (in 2008).

She believes that an opinion about sex occurs within the mind of the students. It is about feeling with the opposite gender friend, and about agree/disagree or like/unlike with having premarital sex. The opinions are divided into two components as follows.

1). The relationships with the opposite gender mean the ways that students behave to their lover for various situations.

2). Premarital sex means person who having sex without a conventional wedding or marriage to be followed by law.

By including the above two concepts of values and opinions about sexuality, the author will develop the sexual values research based on three factors as having relationships with the opposite gender, premarital sex, and sexual communication.

The Sexual System Theory

Abramson, in 1983, (cited by Siriwan Thanyaphol in 2005) proposed the hypothesis that the expression of sexual (Sexual Expression) is controlled by the structure of intellect namely cognitive system. The cognitive system is a source of collection, emotions and experiences of individuals who have been taken from different sources, such as family, their experience etc. This makes them learn about gender roles and how to control their sexual behavior. Currently, theory suggests that the intellectual structure determines people's behavior and control of sexual behavior. In addition, cognitive system has been developed from four factors as follows.

1). Maturity is a growing of body, intelligence, personality emotion developed from a child to an adult where the results are quite clear when children grew into teenagers.

2). Norms of society is the reason that children may not only learn only from their parents but also from social groups such as their friends. Beside, children may learn from the social media such as movies, books, internet, etc., including the religious and culture of community organizations.

3). The standard of parents may affect the values about sex of their children.

4). Previous sexual experience may determine whether to recognize and remember the key to perform sexually (Code of Conduct). For example, the girls will learn that they will be punished if they violate the rules to have sex.

Children who get knowledge and correct attitudes about sexuality at the appropriate age level may be the cause of good perceived system.

Methodology

A: Population and Samples

- 1). The populations in this research were 321 second year students, currently studying in the academic year 2013, from Rajamangala University of Technology Tawan-ok Chanthaburi Campus.
- 2). The sample using the table sample size of Yamane (in 1967) for 178 students was selected by proportional stratified random by department and the number of the students.

B: Tools and data correction.

Questionnaire about sexual values

The material used in this study was developed based upon the work of Prontipa Kraitep (2008) that consists of three components such as relationships with the opposite gender, premarital sex and sexual communication. Given form was scaled by fourth levels and consists of 45 items. Analysis of reliability of the questionnaire is performed by determining coefficient alpha of Cronbach which was equal to 0.85. For examining the accuracy, we use the index of consistency between the questions and objectives (Item Objective Congruence Index: IOC) by the third person.

C: Methods of data collection.

The data were collected manually with a survey sample of 178 people with a complete set of 100 %.

D: Data analysis.

The statistics used in data analysis are percentage, means and standard deviation and hypothesis testing (t-test) and one-way analysis of variance.

Conclusions

General Information

Sample of students has general information as follows.

- 1). Students were 117 female (65.73 %) and 61 male (34.27%).
- 2). There were 84 students or 47.19 percent that stay in the apartment, 66 people or 37.08 percent stay in University dormitory, 26 people or 14.61 percent stay at home and residence and 1.12 percent stay at the houses of their relatives.
- 3). For most of students, 118 people as a percentage of 66.29 have their parents living together, There are 20.22 percent or 36 people that their parents divorced, 10.11 percent or 18 people that their father passed away, 0.25 percent or 4 people that their mother passed away and 1.12 percent or 2 people that their parents passed away.
- 4). There were 77 students or 43.26 percent living with their parents, 42 people or 23.60 percent living with their friends, 22 people or 12.36 percent living with their mother, 19 people or 10.67 percent living with their lover, 9 people or 5.06 percent living with their father, and 9 people or 5.06 percent living with their relatives.

Result

The sexual values of the second year students at Rajamangala University of technology Tawan-Ok Chanthaburi Campus are reported as follows.

The mean, the standard deviation, and the sexual values were shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Mean and standard deviation and sexual values.

Factors of Sexual	Mean	SD	Sexual Value Level
Relationships with the Opposite Gender	2.70	0.75	Moderate
Premarital Sex	2.81	0.86	Moderate
Sexual Communication	2.64	0.83	Moderate
Sexual Values	2.71	0.81	Moderate

From Table 1, sexual values related with the relationships with the opposite gender, premarital sex and sexual communication were all found at the moderate level.

Table 2 Mean, standard deviation, and sexual values classified by gender.

Gender	Mean	SD	Sexual Value Level
Male	2.72	0.78	Moderate
Female	2.76	0.82	Moderate

From table 2, the sexual values of male and female students were moderate.

Table 3 Mean, standard deviation and sexual values classified by residence.

Residence	Mean	SD	Sexual Value Level
University Dormitory	2.76	0.81	Moderate
Apartments	2.70	0.76	Moderate
Relatives' Home	2.69	1.02	Moderate
Parents' Home	2.64	0.79	Moderate

The sexual values of all students who live in the different residents were in moderate level.

Table 4 Mean, standard deviation, and sexual values classified by family status.

Family Status	Mean	SD	Sexual Value Level
Parents stay together	2.71	0.81	Moderate
Divorced	2.70	0.84	Moderate
Parents passed away	2.70	0.58	Moderate

Father passed away	2.81	0.78	Moderate
Mother passed away	2.93	0.70	Moderate

From Table 4, the sexual values of students who have the different family status were moderate.

Table 5 Mean, standard deviation and sexual values classified by living member.

Living Member	Mean	SD	Sexual Value Level
Parents	2.69	0.82	Moderate
Relative	2.65	0.91	Moderate
Lover	2.69	0.80	Moderate
Friend	2.74	0.78	Moderate
Father	2.72	0.84	Moderate
Mother	2.77	0.81	Moderate

Table 5 shows that the sexual values of students who together with living member were moderate.

Test results hypothesis.

The author tests the assumption by using tested (t-test) for the variables of gender while one-way analysis of variance for the variables of residential, family status and living members. If there were any differences, Scheffe's paired test (Scheffe ') is employed.

Table 6 The comparison of the sexual values classified by gender

Sexual Values	Male		Female		t
	\bar{X}	SD	\bar{X}	SD	
Relationships with the Opposite Gender	39.39	3.441	41.26	4.196	2.996*
Premarital Sex	40.18	4.657	43.27	6.137	3.451*
Sexual Communication	39.05	3.617	39.91	4.407	1.319
Sexual Values	118.62	9.358	124.45	12.335	3.236*

* $p < .05$.

Table 6 shows that two elements of sexual values both males and females were different, the opposite gender friend and premarital sex as a statistically significant at the .05 level while the sexually communication will affect the difference of sexual value as insignificant.

Table 7 The comparison of the sexual value of the second year students classified by place of residence.

Sexual Values	Score of Variance	<i>df</i>	SS	MS	F
Relationships with the Opposite Gender	Between Group	3	187.74	62.58	4.03*
	Within The Group	172	2665.29	15.49	
	Total	175	2853.03		
Premarital Sex	Between Group	3	57.82	19.27	0.56
	Within The Group	172	5900.90	34.30	
	Total	175	5958.72		
Sexual Communication	Between Group	3	51.49	17.16	0.98
	Within The Group	172	3004.66	17.46	
	Total	175	3056.15		

* $p < .05$.

Table 7 shows that students who live in the different residents have the different sexual values, the relationships with the opposite gender as a statistically significant at the .05 level while the premarital sex and the sexual communication as statistically insignificant.

Table 8 The difference of the average by Scheffe, sexual values to the relationship with the opposite gender classified by place of residence.

Dependent Variable		Mean	SD	Sig.
Parents home	University Dormitory	-3.036	.910	.001
	Apartments	-1.1742	.882	.050
	Relative Home	-5.385	2.885	.064

* $p < .05$.

Table 8 shows that sexual values of students who stay in the university dormitory and their parents home were different with statistically significant at the .05 level.

Discussion

1). The sexual value of the samples was in the moderate level. The highest average of the factors are the premarital sex, the relationships with the opposite gender, and sexual communication, respectively. From the sample, it was normal for teenagers to touch their lovers and kissing is acceptable. Moreover, many relationship and lovers at the same time are charming that is consistent with Prontipa Kraitep (in 2008) and Kritsana Rachu (in 2012). From the samples, they feel that having sex before marriage was acceptable. It was the way to relax sexual desire as consistent with the

research of Pawan Phuwarachunkun (in 2003) and Siriyupa Nansunanon (in 2006). Most of them agree that having sex before marriage may lead some social problems such as abortion or child abandonment.

The purity of the female before marriage was very important for some of the samples who follow the original culture. While, there were some students of the sample who have the opposite idea and have sexual risk behaviors. Lacking of knowledge about having sex before marriage, it has several problems such as sexually transmitted diseases, pregnancy and abortion. Such situations satisfy with the research of Deardroff et al. (in 2010).

The students will discuss about sexuality with their friends and lovers since they were closed and understand each other. Daring talking about sexuality may lead them to the sexual risk behavior.

2). The different gender of the sample results the different values of contacting gender and having sex before marriage that was satisfied with the research presented by Sirinut Sangiamsak (in 2005). The division of male and female may cause the gender roles. In the past, Thai people think that men have more capability than woman. Thus, men can have sex before marriage without any punishment. For sexual communication, the different genders do not affect the sexual values that are consistent with the research of Siriwan Thanyaphon (in 2005). There are more than 60% of the sample think that they should have a sexual communication freedom. The value of sexual communication is changed from the past because nowadays woman have an opportunity to educate as the men. They also have freedom to have their own way of living. However, Thai society is not encouraged to talk about sexual relation in public because it is an embarrassing to the female teenagers especially during study cite. Most of them believed that they are not willing to show up their concept or any ideas about sex which is affected to the different sexual communication between men and women.

3). The samples who live the different residence have the different values of having friend with the opposite gender significantly at the 0.05 level from the scheffe's method testing (table 8) found that a pair of students who stayed at University residence and stay at their home have the different values of opposite gender which consistent to the research of Pensi Pliankham (in 2001). Due to the different environment such as the residence of Rajamangala University of Technology Tawan – Ok Chanthaburi Campus. The teachers and general officers have to stay at the residence with the students and responsible for controlling and talking care of them as their parents or guardians. Furthermore, we also have the regulation for them. Therefore, everyone will be punished when they did something wrong. The university's residence also provides more knowledge, educator, and other activities. Therefore, the atmosphere should be very nice to stay. Especially, we have junior and senior generation in order to take care and give some good ideas or concept to each other. Even though they are well-educated from their family according to the social is changeable today, there are a gap and problems between member relationship and problems of travelling to the university which is the reason why the sexual values are different between students who stay at home and stay at university dormitory.

4). The samples who have the family status and someone who lives together have the same sexual values which consistent to the research of Chanya Kaeochaibun and Thitiya Kawila (in 2010). The study of the sexual values and the related factors of the teenagers' sexual values are not different and consistent to the concept of Abramson, in 1983 (cited by Siriwan Thanyaphol in 2005). States that the sexual expression (Sexual Expression) is controlled by the intellect (Cognitive System) in structure of the intelligence determines and controls the sexual behaviors from maturity, social norms of their parent's standard and the sexual experiences in the research sample. Despite of living together with people of different sexual values does not make the difference. Therefore, the Educational institutor and all the involvers are responsible for the development of the appropriate sexual values for their students to be succeeded.

Suggestion

A: General feedback.

The results of this study were shown that the sexual value of most students from Rajamangala University of technology Tawan-Ok Chanthaburi Campus generally agree with the negative values, such as " the kiss of couples who are not married is acceptable " because this what they need. And at least with such a positive message such as love clay reserves which is females charming of women never waned, so parents should supervise their children about the opposite gender closely and to discuss about the sexuality with their children to a sexual manner, and parents should learn sexual communication skills with their children. The educational institutions should strengthen the awareness, including the development of sexual values to students within the cultural framework of Thailand. Lecturer should encourage to the students with values framework of Thai culture in order to reduce sexual risk behaviors. For students who have sexual problems should consult with their parents or teachers about sex counseling.

B: Feedbacks for next time research.

- 1). To develop the effectiveness counseling programs in order to enhance desirable sexual values in Thailand.
- 2). To study sexual values by using mixed research design (Quantitative and Qualitative) in Thailand.

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