



Original Article

Attitudes and Behavior toward Prostitution and Gender Equality in Male University Students

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to identify the attitudes and behavior toward prostitution and gender equality in male university students. **Method:** The subjects were 339 male university students in G province. The data were gathered from August 29 to September 23, 2005. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics, t-test, and Pearson's product-moment correlation coefficient using SPSS/Win 10.0 program. **Results:** About twenty-eight percent of the subjects had experiences with prostitutes. The mean score of the attitude toward prostitution was 2.88±.39. The mean scores of the attitude and behavior toward gender equality were 1.90±.44, 2.73±.31, respectively. There was a significant difference in the attitude toward prostitution between subjects with experiences and without experiences with a prostitute. Also, there was a significant difference in the attitude and behavior toward gender equality between subjects with experiences and without experiences in prostitution. **Conclusions:** This study showed that the attitude

toward prostitution was strongly related to the attitude and behavior toward gender equality. Realistic and future-directed gender equality programs should be developed for the target population.

Key words : Prostitution, Gender equality, University student

2004 9
23 ‘
()’ ‘
가
(Lee, 2003).

: 2005 11 3 1 : 2005 11 30 : 2005 12 9

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가

B.C. 3

鮮解語花史) (李能和가 (朝 (Kim, Kim, & Han, 2004). 가 (Im, Kim, Chang, Kim, & Kim, 1994)

가 (Choi, 2003). 2000 9 19 가 (Chung & Yang, 2003). 가

(Kim, 2002). 가 2001 7 12 3 () 가

가 (淪落) 가 . Chang Cho(1991)

가 가 24 가 2002 4.1% 36 8 33 20-30 4.1% 8.0%가 (Kim et al., 2002).

(Kim, 1995) (Shim, 1995), 가 가

가 (Kim & Jung, 2000) 가

2)
Kim (2004) 7 6
가 4
' 1 , ' ' 2 , ' ' 3 , ' , 4
가 가
Cronbach's α = .85
Cronbach's α = .85

1.

3)
Kim (2004) 16 6 가
4
' 1 , ' ' 2 , ' ' 3 , ' , 4
가 가
Cronbach's α .77 , Cronbach's α
.67

2.

2005 8 29 9 23 4
G 3 339

4.
가
가 400 가 354
(88.5%) 가 가
가 15 339 (84.8%)

3.

8 , 5 , 16
22 7 , 16

1)

Chung Yang(2003) 22 5
4 4
3 19
' 1 , ' ' 2 , '
' 3 , ' ' 4 , ' , 5
가 ,
(),
(),
(),
() 4가
가
가
Cronbach's α .85
Cronbach's α .84

5.
SPSS. WIN. 10.0
•
•
•
•
t-test
Pearson

1. 33 (9.7%), / 17 (5.0%) 가
 가 51.9% 가 가 47.8% .
 22-23 139 (40.4%), 24-25 110 11-20 92 (27.1%), 21-30 91 (26.8%), 10
 (32.4%), 21 65 (19.2%), 26 27 (8.0%) 62 (18.3%), 31-40 34 (10.0%), 41-50 22
 . 2 145 (42.8%), 3 88 (6.5%), 51 9 (2.7%) 30
 (26.0%), 1 69 (20.4%), 4 37 (10.9%) 가 72.3% <Table 1>.
 189 (55.8%)
 / / 87 (25.7%) / / 2.

<Table 1> General characteristics of subjects

(N=339)

Categories	Classification	f	%	Mean ± SD
Age(years)	≤21	65	19.2	22.9± 2.24
	22-23	137	40.4	
	24-25	110	32.4	
	26≤	27	8.0	
Grade	Freshman	69	20.4	
	Sophomore	145	42.8	
	Junior	88	26.0	
	Senior	37	10.9	
Major	Cultural & Social science	17	5.0	
	Medicine, Nursing and Health science	33	9.7	
	Engineering	189	55.8	
	Management, Administration and Law	87	25.7	
	No response	13	3.8	
Religion	Present	176	51.9	
	Absent	162	47.8	
	No response	1	0.3	
Pocket money (thousand won)	≤100	62	18.3	25.p±15.05
	110-200	92	27.1	
	210-300	91	26.8	
	310-400	34	10.0	
	410-500	22	6.5	
	510≤	9	2.7	
	No response	29	8.6	

<Table 2> Actual condition toward prostitution of subjects

(N=339)

Categories	Classification	f	%
Experience of buying sex	Yes	94	27.7
	No	243	71.7
	No response	2	0.6
Eradication measures of prostitution for man who sex dealing	Punishment by law	73	21.5
	Proper sex education and gender equality education	190	56.1
	Counselling	32	9.5
	Public service	18	5.3
	Others	16	4.7
	No response	10	2.9
Reduction measures of prostitution for women sex trading	Punishment by law	38	11.2
	Occupational training	119	35.2
	Counselling	30	8.8
	Shelter & support system	123	36.3
	Others	15	4.4
No response	14	4.1	

가 (34.0%), 28 (29.8%), 19
 94 (27.7%), 가 243 (71.7%) . (20.2%), 17 (18.1%), 16 (17.0%),
 15 (16.0%), 14 (14.9%), 12 (12.8%),
 190 (56.1%), 11 (11.7%), 10
 73 (21.5%), 18 (5.3%), 16 (4.7%), (10.6%), 7 (7.4%), 4
 10 (2.9%) (4.3%) 가
 가 ' 50 (53.2%), '
 ' 123 (36.3%) ' 25 (37.2%), ' 31 (33.0%), '
 ' 119 (35.2%) ' 17 (18.1%), 15
 ' 38 (11.2%), ' 30 (16.0%), ' 4 (4.3%)
 (8.8%), 15 (4.4%), 14 (4.1%)
 <Table 2>.
 ' 33 (35.0%), ' 16
 3. (17.0%), ' 13 (13.8%), '
 ' 11 (11.7%), ' 5 (5.3%),
 94 3 (3.2%) '
 가(' 17.0%
) 59 (62.8%), 34 (36.2%), 32 가 <Table 3>.

<Table 3> Actual condition toward prostitution of subjects with experience in prostitution (N=94)

Categories	Classification	f	%
Place of prostitution*	Military campside town	16	17.0
	Singing room	17	18.1
	Massage parlor	34	36.2
	Ticket tea room	12	12.8
	Internet chatting	7	7.4
	Fomentation room	7	7.4
	Corruption barber shop	14	14.9
	Red-light district	59	62.8
	Room salon	32	34.0
	Night club	11	11.7
	Prostitution agency('bodobang')	10	10.6
	Entertainment liquor shop	15	16.0
	Telephone agency('cheunwha bang')	4	4.3
	Video agency('video bang')	10	10.6
Hearth liquor shop	28	29.8	
Lodging facilities and love hotel	19	20.2	
Motive for prostitution*	For the settlement of sexual need	31	33.0
	Be due to curiosity	35	37.2
	By friend's instigation party	15	16.0
	Join to drinking party	50	53.2
	To get rid of stress	17	18.1
	Others	4	4.3
Feeling after sex dealing experience	Felt guilty	5	5.3
	It was fearful that the venereal disease might be happened	13	13.8
	It was pleasant to solve the sexual stress	16	17.0
	Unlike expectation, have a feeling of disappointment	11	11.7
	There was no touch	33	35.0
Others	3	3.2	

* : multiple response

4.

2.88±.39

243

84

(34.6%), ()' 39 (16.0%), ' 가 ' 37 4

(15.2%), ' 37(15.2%), ' 34 (14.1%), ' 3.07±.45 ,

' 8 (3.3%), ' 4 (1.6%) 3.01±.79 , 2.77±.63 , 2.65±.58

가 가 가 가 가 1

가 가 가 2.22±.89 가

190 (78.2%) 가

가 ' , ' , 21 가

(8.6%) <Table 4>. 2 ' 2.49±.83

5.

<Table 4> Awareness toward prostitution of subjects with no experience in sex dealing (N=243)

Categories	Classification	f	%
Reasons for not sex dealing	Have no opportunity	37	15.2
	Method was not known	4	1.6
	Be wrong ethically	84	34.6
	Be dirty	39	16.0
	Be illegal	8	3.3
	Others	37	15.2
Intention to prostitution when there is an opportunity	No response	34	14.1
	Yes	21	8.6
	No	190	78.2
	No response	32	13.2

<Table 5> Attitude toward prostitution of subjects

Subdimension	Number	Item contents	Mean ± SD
Legitimacy	1	Prostitution shall be understood as a job trading sex for money for sex.	2.77±1.06
	2	Prostitution is right to deal with money fairly.	2.68±1.03
	3	Prostitution is a crime.	3.03±1.02
	4	Prostitution is an event that it hurt to the dignity in human.	3.16±1.03
	5	Prostitution is not a problem solving by a government but the choice of individuals.	2.58±1.06
	6	Intermediary for prostitution shall be punished too.	3.61±1.08
Necessity	7	Rape will be increased if prostitution is disappeared.	3.28±1.09
	8	Prostitution is necessary to solve sexual desire for single man.	2.94±1.06
	9	Man's sexual desire is more difficult to control than woman.	3.16±1.10
	10	Prostitution can be allowed to man to get rid of stress.	2.91±1.02
	11	Rape will be decreased if prostitution is legalized.	2.95±1.05
	12	Prostitution can not avoid for man in social relationship.	2.86±1.02
Victimization	13	The man to buy prostitute shall be punished.	2.22± .89
	14	The cheated woman is prostituting compulsorily.	2.54± .83
	15	The most of prostitute women are thrown into despair by a rape.	2.70± .84
	16	The prostitute women are victims of social culture.	2.91± .87
	17	The most of prostitute women choose their work for economical difficulties.	2.92± .83
Spontaneity	18	The prostitute women can resign their work as possible.	2.96± .97
	19	The prostitute women choose their work to earn money easily.	3.11± .86
Total			2.88± .39

가 2.54±.83 가 1
 가 2.01±.66
 가 1.97±.62 , 3 가
 가 3.61±1.08 , 4 가
 가 1.90±.64 , 5 가
 가 2 가
 가 3.28±1.09 , 6 가
 가 1.84±.54 , 가
 가 1.79±.54 <Table 6>.
 가 3.16±1.03
 <Table 5> 7.
 6. 2.73±.31
 가 1 가
 1.90±.44 가 3.29±.67
 가 2

<Table 6> Attitude toward gender equality of subjects

Number	Item contents	Mean ± SD
1	Man who asserts gender equality looks weak	1.84±.54
2	Man who ignores gender equality looks smart	1.79±.54
3	Man who agrees with women's opinion not to gender discrimination looks cowardly	1.86±.58
4	It will look strangely if I do sexual equality- behavior	1.91±.63
5	Sexual equality is damage at man	2.01±.66
6	Sex discrimination behavior is profits at man	1.97±.62
7	If I treat women and men equally atmosphere will be awkward	1.90±.64
Total		1.90±.44

<Table 7> Behavior toward gender equality of subjects

Number	Item contents	Mean ± SD
1	I pretend not to hear an assertion to extend women's right and interests.	3.01± .58
2	I have had asserted that a woman should be resigned in her company when her childbirth.	3.29± .67
3	I have had ignored that woman's claim for the sexual discrimination on a job opportunities.	3.02± .69
4	I have had asserted that a child ought to be given his father's family name.	2.45± .86
5	I have had asserted to maintain laws for the master of households belong to man.	2.67± .78
6	I have had evaded my house affairs that I am a man	3.11± .79
7	I have had appealed that son is more important than daughter for carrying on a family line.	2.89±1.33
8	I never read any article for gender equality in a newspaper.	2.95± .78
9	I have had done something on the assumption that woman is inferior to man.	3.09± .72
10	I am talking about woman's problems on an equal footing with woman.	2.45± .72
11	I have had thought how to deal for woman's problems on an equal position.	2.51± .69
12	I have a tendency to talk with a positive point of view about strikes or demonstrations for woman's problem.	2.35± .65
13	I share the house affairs with my mother or sisters in equal.	2.49± .76
14	I read articles for gender equality with an interest.	2.19± .61
15	I have had avoid an action that is the discrimination.	2.56± .62
16	I have had appealed that the job opportunity should be given to both man and woman equally	2.49± .69
Total		2.73± .31

가 3.11±.79 , 3 2.00±.40
가 3.09±.72 1.86±.44 ,
가 (t=2.54, p=.008) 가
가 2.19±.61 , 15
2.75±.32
2.35±.65 , 13 가 (t=2.10, p=.036)
가 <Table 8>.
가 2.45±.92
9.
<Table 7>.

8. (r=-.53, p=.000), (r=-.12,
p=.036)
(r=.25, p=.000), (r=.11, p=.039),
2.98± (r=.14, p=.009) (r=.14,
.30 p=.009)
2.84±.41 가 가
가 (t=2.88, p=.004).
가 (r=.17, p=.002)
가 (t=-5.32, p=.000). (r=-.20, p=.000), (r=-.11,
p=.049)
가
<Table 9>.

<Table 8> Differences in attitude toward prostitution, attitude and behavior toward gender equality between subjects with experience and no experience in prostitution

Variable	Subdimension of attitude toward prostitution	Presence for experience of prostitution	Mean ± SD	t	p
Attitude toward prostitution	Legitimacy	Yes	3.11±.34	- .93	.355
		No	3.06±.50		
	Necessity	Yes	3.38±.78	-5.32	.000
		No	2.88±.77		
	Victimization	Yes	2.56±.60	1.90	.059
		No	2.70±.58		
Spontaneity	Yes	2.85±.67	-1.38	.168	
	No	2.75±.61			
Total	Yes	2.98±.30	-2.88	.004	
	No	2.84±.41			
Attitude toward gender equality	Yes	2.00±.40	-2.54	.011	
	No	1.86±.44			
Behavior toward gender equality	Yes	2.66±.28	2.10	.036	
	No	2.75±.32			

<Table 9> Correlation among variables

r(p)

	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	-.53(.000)	-.12(.036)	.25(.000)	.11(.039)	.12(.025)	.14(.009)
2		.17(.002)	-.20(.000)	.04(.432)	-.05(.378)	-.11(.049)

1: Attitude toward gender equality 2: Behavior toward gender equality 3: Legitimacy
 4: Necessity 5: Victimization 6: Spontaneity 7: Total

가

Byun(2005) 가

가(),

Byun Hwang(1998)

27.7%

1151 26.4%

가 Im (1994) 가 가()

, 20-40 Chang

(1999) 63.7%, 15-78 822

48.4%(Chung & Yang, 2003)

가

가

가

(53.2%) 가 Byun

Hwang(1998)

Chang(1999)

72%가

가 가

(Im et al., 1994).

가

가

Choi(2003) 3%

(56.1%) (21.5%)

가

(36.3%) (35.2%)

Won(1997)

78.2%

가 가

