An Investigation on the Current Situation of Sexual Education in Urban Junior High School Students in Jilin City

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Abstract. This study is to understand the status quo of sexual physiology, sexual psychology, sexual attitudes and acceptability of sexual education of urban junior high school students in Jilin City, and to analyze the potential causes, so as to provide references for juvenile sexual health education. A random stratified cluster sampling method was used to extract 500 students in four middle schools. A questionnaire survey was conducted, and analyzed by SDS scale. It is relatively late to acquire sex knowledge; the level of sexual knowledge is relatively low; the way of sexual knowledge acquisition is based on the network media; self-protection consciousness is strong; awareness of adverse effect of puppy love is not enough; sexual concept is more open. The urban junior middle school students in Jilin City have a certain degree of sexual knowledge, but the degree of sexual education is low, the timing to accept sexual education is late, sexual attitude is relatively open, sexual education is less popular, and lack of professional education personnel and way.

1. Introduction

Recently, the age of middle school students in China is generally 12 to 18 years old; there are more than 300 million young students are in puberty, and 20 million young students get into sexual maturity each year [1]. With the ahead of juvenile’s sexual physiology and the change of society’s attitudes and ideas on sex, as well as the impact of the media network, juvenile’s sexual health issue has become increasingly serious. This study aims to understand the status quo of junior high school students’ sexual education in Jilin City, and provide a reference for the further development of sexual health education.

2. Objects and Methods

2.1 Objects

In this study, the full-time junior high school students in 4 middle schools were selected to make questionnaire survey, and totally 500 questionnaires were distributed. 498 questionnaires were collected with a collection rate of 96.6%. 490 valid questionnaires were collected with a collection valid rate of 98%. In which there are 253 male students and 237 female students.

2.2 Methods

2.2.1 Investigation Method

In this study, Questionnaire of Sexual Education Status of Junior Middle School Students was used to conduct the survey for junior high school students.

2.2.2 Data analysis method

SPSS17.0 statistical software was used to analyze the results.
3. Results

3.1 The status quo of sexual education

It can be seen from Figure 1 that the time for junior high school students to accept sexual education is relatively late. 47.1% students accept sexual education after junior high school, (68.5% male students, 72% female students).

![Figure 1. The earliest time to receive sex education.](image)

3.2 The mastery of sexual knowledge

This paper has investigated the basic sexual knowledge including male and female genitalia mature signs, menstruation, spermatorrhea and sexual health. The results show that students lack of understanding of puberty sexual knowledge, and there is a certain degree of difference between male and female students for the understanding of sexual knowledge. 35% students can not accurately answer the signs of female genital mature (26% male students, 44% female students); 39.4% students can not accurately answer the signs of female genital mature (37% male students, 42% female students).

3.3 Ways to understand sex knowledge

Figure 2 shows that 40.7% male students and 50% female students know sexual knowledge through school lessons. 35.2% male students and 50% female students are aware of sexual knowledge through network media. While only 13% male students and 20% female students are aware of sexual knowledge through their parents.

![Figure 2. Ways to understand sex knowledge.](image)
3.4 Self-protection consciousness

Through the investigation, junior high school students’ self-protection awareness is relatively strong. In the event of sexual assault, 55.8% students will call the police in a timely manner, in which male students and female students are in a balanced proportion, both accounted for 50%. Only 20.2% students do not know how to deal with sexual abuse (13% male students, 28% female students).

3.5 Attitude for puppy love

It can be seen from Figure 3.51% students oppose puppy love of junior high school students (53.7% male students, 48% female students). 35.6% students do not care (16.7% male students, 8% female students).

![Figure 3. Attitude for puppy love.](image)

3.6 Sexual attitude

It was found through the investigation that 66.2% students think that “sex” is normal (76% male students, and 65% female students), 21.2% students believe that “sex” is an unhealthy behavior (14.8% male students accounted for, 28% female students); only 12.5% students think that “sex” is ugly (9.3% male students, and 16% female students). Thus, junior high school students do not have enough understanding on “sex”, especially for female students. In the survey of premarital sex, we found that 58% students believe that premarital sex is acceptable, (63% male students, 48% female students). In the survey with respect to sexual partners, 27.9% students had sexual partners (31.5% male students, 24% female students).

4. Discussion

For junior high school students, it has no time for delay in terms of juvenile sexual education. Therefore, it is imminent to carry out juvenile sexual education. In addition to the specialized educational courses that have been offered, teachers should consciously gain knowledge in various disciplines, such as the knowledge of osmotic physiology in biology, the moral infiltration in moral education, etc [2]. Teachers’ attitudes and beliefs will affect the connotation and nature of school sexual education. Teachers should undergo good training before they are engaged in school sexual education [3].

The mastery of sexual health knowledge in junior high school students can reflect the effect of current juvenile sexual education, and can provide further reference for the development of sexual education. The survey results show that junior high school students have a certain degree of sexual knowledge, but still need to be improved. Self-protection awareness is generally strong. With the increasing popularity of the network in China, the network has become an important way of students’ sexual knowledge sources [4]. It is necessary to strengthen the supervision of network culture and improve the resistance of middle school students against vulgar sexual culture on the network.
Through the investigation it was found that junior high school students have relatively open sexual concept. Therefore, the issue of juvenile’s sexual attitude and sexual behavior can not be ignored. The puppy love of junior high school students has always been one of the most concerned topics in today’s society. With the increase of age, students are increasingly affirmative for dating, which reflects the general law of middle school students’ love psychology. In addition, junior high school students’ demand for sexual knowledge has been increased, hoping to obtain through an appropriate way. The communication about sexual issues between parents and children at home has a positive impact on juvenile sexual education [5]. And the same with other forms of education, the status of juvenile sexual development, their expectation for sexual education, should be an important basis for sexual education.

In short, today’s junior high school students already have a certain degree of basic sexual knowledge, but their sexual attitude is relatively open, and now most of the schools do not carry out sexual education with enough intensity. Therefore, juvenile sexual education should be one of the focuses of social concern, and schools as a major place for juvenile sexual education should actively take appropriate measures to help students successfully complete the sexual education at puberty.

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References


