



Original Article

# A Study on Sex Role Identity and Family Group Characteristics among University Students

Oh, Yoon Hee<sup>1)</sup> · Park, Young Sook<sup>2)</sup>

1) Doctoral Candidate, Department of Nursing, Graduate School, Seoul National University

2) Professor, College of Nursing, Seoul National University

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### Abstract

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to investigate sex role identity and family group characteristics among university students. **Method:** The participants of the study were 325 university students at S university in Seoul from September 1st to 30th, 2001 and from September 1st to 30th, 2003. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire, sex role identity scale, and family group characteristics type scale. Data were analyzed by frequency, means, t-test, Chi-square test, and Pearson's correlation in the SPSS Win Program. **Result:** In this study, there was a high prevalence of androgyny to female(31.9%) and masculinity to male(39.4%) university students. There was a significant difference between male and female students in sex role identity( $p=0.000$ ). "Family concord" indicated a high mean score of family group characteristics ( $4.71 \pm .80$ ). There were significant differences between family group characteristics and masculinity and femininity type. **Conclusion:** There is a high relationship between family group characteristics and sex role identities of university students. It is

necessary to explore the varied aspects of the androgyny concept, and further research is needed on factors of family group characteristics.

Key words : Sex role, Identity, Family

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 가 (Kim, 2002).  
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• Address reprint requests to : Oh, Yoon Hee(Corresponding Author)  
 Doctoral Candidate, Department of Nursing, Graduate School, Seoul National University  
 28, Yongon-Dong, Chongno-Gu, Seoul 110-799, Korea  
 Tel: +82-2-2235-1491 C.P.: 011-2310-1491 E-mail: oyh5@snu.ac.kr

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Kim(1994)

(Korean Sex Role Inventory: KSRI) 가

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Likert scale

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womens society for the research, 1995).

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“ ”,

가 “ ”  
Cronbach α= .86,  
.76 ,  
Cronbach α= .88, .80 ,  
Cronbach α= .87

가 259  
가 81.7%  
가 31 , 9.8%  
가 27 , 8.5%  
<Table 1>.

<Table 1> Demographic characteristics of the participants (N=325)

Variables		Female n(%)	Male n(%)	Total n(%)
Age(year)	Under 19	51(85.1)	9(15.0)	60(18.5)
	20-24	160(67.2)	78(32.8)	238(73.5)
	Over 25	8(30.8)	18(69.2)	26(8.0)
Grade	1	52(94.5)	3(5.5)	55(17.1)
	2	55(68.8)	25(31.3)	80(24.8)
	3	61(68.5)	28(31.5)	89(27.6)
	4	50(51.0)	48(49.0)	98(30.4)
Economic status	High	15(48.4)	16(51.6)	31(9.8)
	Middle	185(71.4)	74(28.6)	259(81.7)
	Low	13(48.1)	14(51.9)	27(8.5)

2) 가  
가 Fele(Kim, J. E., 1974 )  
Parent Behavior Rating Scale Kim(1974)  
가 37 6 Likert scale  
8 , 가 7 ,  
5 , 6 ,  
3 , 3 , 가  
2 , 3 8가  
3 가  
Cronbach α= .93

2.

15 , 7 ,

4.

SPSS Win 12.0 program

가 , 가 , 가  
t-test  
x<sup>2</sup> test  
가  
Pearson correlation coefficient  
가  
Cronbach's α

“ ” ,  
가  
“ ” ,  
가  
“ ”  
91 (29.4%), 62 (20.1%),  
63 (20.4%), 93  
(30.1%)  
39 (39.4%)  
가 ,  
가 (x<sup>2</sup>=41.2, p<.001)<Table 2>.  
가 (t=-5.11, p<.001),  
가 (t=3.77, p<.001).

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<Table 2> Category of sex role identity of the participants (N=325)

Sex role identity	Female n(%)	Male n(%)	Total n(%)
Androgyny	67(31.9)	24(24.2)	91(29.4)
Masculinity	23(11.0)	39(39.4)	62(20.1)
Feminity	56(26.6)	7( 7.1)	63(20.4)
Undifferentiated	64(30.5)	29(29.3)	93(30.1)
Total	210(100)	99(100)	309(100)
			x <sup>2</sup> =41.2, p<.001

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21.39 20 -24  
가 239 73.5% 가 , 19 가  
60 18.5%, 25 26 8.0%  
219 67.6% , 105  
32.4% 4 98 , 30.4% 가  
, 3 89 , 27.6%, 2 80 , 24.8%

5.15±.83 ,  
4.81±.67 <Table 3>.

<Table 3> Mean score for two types of sex role identity by gender (N=325)

Sex role identity type	Female M±SD	Male M±SD	t	p
Masculinity type	4.66±.78	5.15±.83	-5.11	<.001
Feminity type	4.81±.67	4.49±.71	3.77	<.001

3. 가

가 8가 , 6  
4.39±.87 ,  
3 212 (67.3%), 99  
(31.4%), 4 (1.3) . '가 '

<Table 4> Mean score of family group characteristics type (N=325)

Family group characteristics type	n(%)	M±SD
Democratic directions		4.39± .87
Democratic	212(67.3)	
Middle	99(31.4)	
Arbitrary	4( 1.3)	
Family concord		4.71± .80
Concord	259(80.8)	
Middle	59(18.6)	
Disagreement	2( 0.6)	
Permissive attitude of parent		3.96± .99
Permissive	145(46.0)	
Middle	152(48.3)	
Stern	18( 5.7)	
Intimacy of parent and children		4.42± .78
Intimacy	220(69.2)	
Middle	95(29.9)	
Conflict	3( 0.9)	
Overeager attitude of parent		4.04± .83
Overeager	135(41.9)	
Middle	182(56.5)	
Nonintervention	5( 1.6)	
Objective attitude of parent		3.99± .68
Objective	1( 0.3)	
Middle	191(60.1)	
Subjective	126(39.6)	
Progressive spirit of family		4.28± .99
Progressive	162(50.2)	
Middle	150(46.4)	
Conservative	11( 3.4)	
Harmony between husband and wife		4.58±1.03
Harmony	214(65.8)	
Middle	103(31.7)	
Disharmony	8( 2.5)	

4.71±.80 가 , 259 (80.8%),  
59 (18.6%), 2 (0.6) . '  
, 3.96±.99 145 (46.0),  
152 (48.3%), 18(5.7%) .  
, 4.42±.78 220 (69.2%),  
, 95 (29.9%), 3 (0.9%) , '  
, 4.04±.83 135  
(41.9%), 182 (56.5%), 5 (1.6%) . '  
, 3.99±.68 1 (0.3%),  
191 (60.1%), 126 (39.6%)  
가 . '가 ' 4.28±.99  
162 (50.2%) , 150 (46.4%),  
11 (3.4%) , ' 4.58±1.03  
214(65.8%), 103 (31.7%), 8  
(2.5%) <Table 4>.

가  
, '가 ' (r=.76, p<.005)가 가  
, ' (r=.74, p<.005), '가 '  
, ' (r=.69, p<.005), '가 '  
'가 ' (r=.60, p<.005)  
, '가 '  
(r=.57, p<.005) , '가 '  
, ' (r=.56, p<.005), '가 '  
, ' (r=.55, p<.005), '  
, ' (r=.50, p<.005)

<Table 5>.

4. 가  
'가 '(r=-.12, p=.03)  
, '가 '(r=-.13,  
p=.02), ' '(r=-.11, p=.04)  
, ' '(r=.20, p<.005) '  
'(r=.17, p<.005), '가 '(r=.12, p=.04)  
가  
'(r=.26, p<.005), '가 '(r=.25, p<.005), '  
'(r=.25, p<.005), '가 '(r=.24, p<.005), '  
'(r=.21, p<.005) 5가  
, 가 7가

<Table 5> Correlation between family group characteristics types (N=325)

	Democratic directions	Family concord	Permissive attitude of parent	Intimacy of parent and children	Overeager attitude of parent	Objective attitude of parent	Progressive spirit of family	Harmony between husband and wife
Democratic directions	1.00							
Family concord	.76(.00)**	1.00						
Permissive attitude of parent	.37(.00)**	.23(.00)**	1.00					
Intimacy of parent and children	.74(.00)**	.69(.00)**	.50(.00)**	1.00				
Overeager attitude of parent	.29(.00)**	.26(.00)**	.00(.89)	.19(.00)**	1.00			
Objective attitude of parent	.00(.94)	.00(.95)	-.12(.03)*	-.04(.53)	.40(.00)**	1.00		
Progressive spirit of family	.57(.00)**	.60(.00)**	.17(.00)**	.55(.00)**	.15(.00)**	.12(.03)*	1.00	
Harmony between husband and wife	.46(.00)**	.56(.00)**	.10(.06)	.41(.00)**	.17(.00)**	.21(.70)	.43(.00)**	1.00

( ) : p value \* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.005

<Table 6> Correlation between family group characteristics and other variables (N=325)

Family group characteristics type	Age	Grade	Economic status	Masculinity type	Femininity type
Democratic directions	-.07(.20)	-.07(.22)	.17(.00)**	.21(.00)**	.27(.00)**
Family concord	-.09(.11)	-.10(.08)	.12(.04)*	.25(.00)**	.27(.00)**
Permissive attitude of parent	.97(.08)	.08(.15)	.03(.65)	.05(.41)	.00(.96)
Intimacy of parent and children	-.06(.32)	-.04(.43)	.12(.03)*	.25(.00)**	.20(.00)**
Overeager attitude of parent	-.05(.34)	.00(.95)	.09(.10)	-.02(.68)	.24(.00)**
Objective attitude of parent	-.02(.72)	-.04(.49)	.02(.73)	.01(.82)	.20(.00)**
Progressive spirit of family	-.12(.03)*	-.13(.02)*	.08(.13)	.24(.00)**	.18(.00)**
Harmony between husband and wife	-.07(.18)	-.11(.04)*	.20(.00)**	.26(.00)**	.21(.00)**

( ) : p value \* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.005

<Table 6>

4가

(r=.27, p<.005), '가 (r=.27, p<.005), ' (r=.24, p<.005), ' (r=.21, p<.005), ' (r=.20, p<.005), ' (r=.20, p<.005), '가 (r=.18, p<.005)

Lee(2001) Sohn(2003)

Kim(2001)

(31.9%) 4가

가

(39.4%) 가

Park Park(1999)

34.0%,

41.8%

, Park, Kim Park(1998)

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(Korea

Womens Studies Institute, 1999).

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Yeoum(2003)

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가 가

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Haigler, Day Marshall(1995)

, Jang,

Han Jun(2002)

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(4.71±.80)

, Park(1988)

’(4.58±1.03), ‘

’(4.42±.78), ‘

’(4.39±.87), ‘가

’(4.28±.99), ‘

’(4.04±.83), ‘

’(3.99±.68), ‘

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