

The study on the phenomenon of homophobia in China

LI Zhuoheng, WANG Yuxuan , SUN Yixue

WenZheng College of Soochow University, Suzhou, China

ABSTRACT. *In view of more and more attention is being paid to homosexuality and homophobia, we use questionnaires, observations, and interviews to explore people's explicit attitudes to homosexuals and homophobic people. Survey shows that people's attitudes are mostly neutral and rarely reject. However, we found that social attitudes to homosexuality and homophobia are mostly exclusion by using the Implicit Association Test. In fact, people still have a negative attitude to this group.*

Keywords: *Homophobia, Psychological phenomenon, Homosexual*

0. Introduction

The psychology community believes that a person's emotions that respond to specific subjects with a more stable and evaluative psychological tendency are called attitudes. A person's attitude is usually divided into an explicit attitude and an implicit attitude after it is formed. The explicit attitude is often influenced by many external factors, and may not be able to truly reflect your inner thoughts, but it is easier to reveal. Come out, the results are more intuitive and testable. And if the real thoughts in the heart are not easily revealed, they will gradually transform this part of the attitude to the subconscious, and form a more stable and true implicit that is not easy to reveal, but less interfered by the individual and the outside world. attitude.

This study will combine the measurement and observation of both implicit and explicit attitudes. Combined with experimental research and quasi-experimental research, questionnaires and interviews were used to measure explicit attitudes; IAT(implicit association experiments) and open observations were used to observe implicit attitudes. The two are combined to judge the homophobic phenomenon and the homophobia in society.

1. Object and Method

1.1 Object Selection

1.1.1. Explicit Attitude Survey objects

During the experiment, 450 questionnaires were distributed over paper questionnaires and online questionnaires. A total of 390 valid questionnaires were collected. The effective recovery rate was 86.7%.

1.1.2. Implicit Attitude Experiment objects

In this experiment, the subjects used stratified sampling method, and 20 undergraduate students and 20 social persons were selected as the experimental subjects of the implicit association test, 19 were males and 21 were females.

1.1.3 Opening Situation Experiment

The homosexuals and homophobias played by volunteers were randomly carried out on the Suzhou subway line. A total of 3 experiments were conducted, and the observation population was completely random, and the number of observations was 15. There are 7 males and 8 females.

1.1.4 Interview Survey

Among the observed population, five high-positive people were selected as interviewees, including 2 males and 3 females.

1.2 Experimental methods

1.2.1. Homosexual Attitude Questionnaire

This topic uses the Chinese translation of the AtLGAS Lesbians and Homosexual Men Scale. The scale was compiled by the University of California psychologist Gregory M. Herek and has been widely used and widely recognized abroad, with good reliability and validity.

The valid sample of this time, the data was analyzed and analyzed by spss23.0.

1.2.2. IAT (Implicit Association Test) Procedure

This experiment uses E-priem3.0 to write the IAT experimental task programs.

1.2.3 Opening Situation Experiment

Two control groups (one male and one female) were set up, each of which consisted of two same-sex homosexuals who held intimate behaviors such as

holding hands, hugging, and licking faces in public. Each group arranges a homosexuality. One or two photographers are arranged in each group.

1.2.4 Interview Survey

During the open experiment, the audience were random citizens.

1.3 Explicit Attitude Survey

1.3.1. Questionnaire Survey Method

The study was conducted in Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shanghai, Jiangxi, and Yunnan provinces by random sampling. Among them, Jiangsu Province issued a paper questionnaire, and the remaining provinces issued a questionnaire online questionnaire. All data processing was statistically processed using spss23.0 statistical software.

1.3.2 Interviewing Method

We organize the interview records of the five participants, extract key content, integrate information, ask about the reasons for their positive performance and the characteristics of the people that are disgusted.

1.4 Implicit Attitude Survey

1.4.1 IAT

In the IAT experiment, the default reaction of heterosexuality with positive vocabulary, homosexuality and negative vocabulary is a compatible reaction; on the other hand, the heterosexual combination of positive vocabulary, homosexuality and negative vocabulary is an incompatible reaction.

In the data, the positive IAT effect indicates that there is rejection of homosexuality in its content attitude, while the negative IAT effect indicates that it does not exclude homosexuality in implicit attitude.

1.4.2 Opening Situation Experiment

The locations of the three observation experiment were located in the subway lines No. 1, No. 2 and No. 4 of Suzhou City.

2. Result

2.1 Conclusion of the Questionnaire Survey Method

2.1.1 Overall Distribution of homosexual totals and subscales

In this experiment, we judged that the attitudes of the international community and the major domestic media to the homosexual community generally maintain a supportive and non-discriminatory attitude.

The total score indicate that the subjects are generally neutral or partial supportive in attitudes, while the high scores in the cognitive dimension also correspond to the difficult changes in the cognitive dimension.

2.1.2 Regarding the degree of explicit attitude of homosexual groups

According to the statistics of the data, the score range of the scale is 20-100 points. Less than 36 points means that they are completely excluded from the homosexual community; 37-49 points mean that they have little support for the homosexual community but the degree is not deep; 50-72 points means that their attitude towards the homosexual community is neutral, and the number of people in this part is At most, about 45.9% of the total number of subjects; 73-85 points indicate that they are excluded from the homosexual community but the degree is not deep; 85-100 points means that the subjects are extremely excluded from the homosexual community.

2.1.3 Differences in attitudes between gays and lesbians

In the experiment, we found that there were significant differences in attitudes to gays and lesbians in different genders, and such differences did not show significant differences in the overall attitude.

As can be seen from Table 3, gender differences were not statistically significant for all homosexuals ($p=0.728>0.05$), while males and females showed significant differences in homosexuality. It can be seen from the data that men are more likely to accept lesbians than women ($p=0.016<0.05$); women are more likely to accept gays than men ($p=0.014<0.05$).

2.2 IAT Conclusion

2.2.1 IAT Results of 40 participants

According to the scoring method of the implicit association test procedure, if the IAT effect is positive, the implicit attitude is negative for the homosexual group; if the IAT effect is negative In the implicit attitude, it does not exclude homosexual groups.

2.2.2 Correlation between explicit attitude and implicit attitude

Of the 40 participants, 32 of the participants who showed acceptance or neutrality toward homosexual attitudes in the survey showed that 29 were excluded from homosexuality in the implicit experiment. The results of the implicit test showed that only 4 people accepted homosexuality, and most of the participants indicated that they did not accept homosexuality. The t-test results showed that there was a significant difference between explicit and implicit attitudes ($I^2=24.30$, $P<0.001$)

3. Conclusion

First, people's implicit attitude towards homosexual groups is still very low. Most people still resist homosexual groups, and the true attitude still cannot accept homosexual groups.

Second, there is a lack of consistency between the explicit and implicit attitudes of the homosexual community. In other words, participants are clearly more likely to accept homosexual groups in the outside world, and their hearts are still resistant to homosexual groups. In other words, people still have a negative attitude towards this group.

It can be seen that the long-term social and cultural role makes it easy for people to identify and accept homosexuality in terms of emotions and behaviors. There still needs some time and effort for the whole society to formally to understand and accept this group.

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