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**RESEARCH ARTICLE**

**QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF FACTORS THAT LIMITS SEXUAL BEHAVIOR OF HOMOSEXUAL AND HETEROSEXUAL COUPLES.**

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**Abstract**

The importance of this research is a comparison between heterosexual and homosexual couples, taking into account their locality and sex. The general objective is to analyze what are the factors that limit sexual behavior in couples to establish whether these factors affect their sex life. The specific objective is to identify whether the psychological and sociocultural factors limit sexual behavior in couples. The community of Seybaplaya-Mexico obtained 3 categories and 5 subcategories in the psychological factor, and the sociocultural factor obtained 4 categories and 3 subcategories. In the city of Campeche-Mexico 3 categories and 6 subcategories were obtained in the psychological factor and the sociocultural factor obtained 6 categories. The homosexual couples Campeche City definitely express their sexual conduct, as well do the heterosexual men of the Seybaplaya community.

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**Introduction:-**

This research will introduce the psychological and sociocultural factors that may or might not limit sexual behavior in homosexual and heterosexual couples.

The importance of this investigation is to compare heterosexual and homosexual couples. It is also intended to show a comparison between the sexes. The location will be in two different environments. One will be urban while the other is in the city. This will give us a glance to why they carry out or why they don't perform certain behavior in this current era.

The problematic of this research is that it tries to know the reasons to why people do or do not perform certain sexual behaviors with their partners. And why they don't limit themselves or why they do limit themselves from expressing their sexuality, sexual tastes, fantasies, etc. What does or doesn't prevent them from living their sexuality freely and without guilt and does this cause a problem in their relationship as a couple. In a way this becomes a topic that sometimes many people are uncomfortable with and omit to talk about it.

The general objective of this research is to analyze what are the factors that limit sexual behavior in couples to establish whether these factors affect the sex life of a couple and make them known in a conference. The specific objective is to identify whether psychological factors and/or sociocultural factors limit sexual behavior in couples. The research question is what factors limit sexual behavior in heterosexual and homosexual couples? The hypothesis to be presented is that homosexual couples express their sexual behavior more while heterosexual couples.

**Sociocultural Factor**

Sexuality is the result of the interaction of biological, psychological, socioeconomic, cultural, ethical and religious or spiritual factors (PAHO and WHO, 2000, in (Claramunt, Hernansaiz, and León, 2004)). The weight of cultural factors and gender roles is shown in different studies (Tang, Bensman, & Hatfield, 2012; Ubillos, Paez, and González, 2000). It has also been found that conservative attitudes towards sexuality, closely related in turn with religious beliefs, impact on one's own sexual behavior and the more conservative these beliefs are (Helleve, Flisher, Onya, Mukoma, & Klepp, 2009; Woo, Brotto, & Gorzalka, 2011; Yasan, Essizoglu, & Yildirim, 2009).

The education that is first received is at home then at school, on the streets and all social circumstances, conform the personality and all the beliefs, attitudes and knowledge that have profound influence in the behavior. It also depends on the way sexuality is addressed that will be consequences on the behavior and the sexual response. Very orthodox religious ideas were a cause of dysfunctions in an important number of patients (Álvarez-Gayou, 2010).

**Psychological Factor**

Sexuality is a part of our personality and identity and one of the human needs that is expressed through the body; it's a basic element of the femininity or masculinity of self-image, self-awareness, personal development. It's part of the desire for personal satisfaction. It stimulates the needs of establishing meaningful interpersonal relationships with others (Wilson, 1977). Depending on the psychological development of each person, will be the reactions in everyone.

The unconscious is a space of conflict: between ideas, hope and especially sexual desires to those who denied access to a conscious life by the force of mental repression, although they return all the time to upset the consciousness in the form of dreams, jokes, neurotic symptoms, or perverse behaviors. What constitutes fundamentally the unconscious are those hopes, and desires repressed by the demands of reality and especially the repressed incestuous desires of childhood. (Weeks, 1998).

For Freud, in the taboo they fight unconscious desires and social prohibitions, and therefore it is laden with an affective ambivalence: it is much desired and much forbidden at the same time. However, with the intention of dominating the inclinations that defy the taboo, it intervenes the feeling of guilt that acts by weakening and supervising them.

In this sense, the idea of "sin" for believers is the fear of punishment if they have committed an act that is considered "evil," and at the same time implies an attitude of vigilance against the mere intention of doing so. This feeling of guilt transcends individual psychology. Freud speaks to us of a "cultural super-ego", with its norms, that "the whole likeness of the individual establishes rigid ideals whose rape is punished with the 'anguish of conscience'." (Schaufler, 2013).

**Sexual Behavior**

Those who attend religious services regularly and who claim that religion is important in their lives are often much more likely to express bias toward homosexuality (Treasury, 2002). In his cross-sectional study of changing attitudes toward sexual morality, Scott (1998, p. 839) concluded that "Religiosity is a powerful counterweight to permissive tendencies regarding tolerance of homosexual relations".

The real process of reaching an agreement with one's sexual identity often involves extensive fantasizing, experimentation, education, and social interaction. And these processes are often much less romantic, much less "dignified", much less "PG" than anticipated by the evolved legal narratives of sexuality (Gilden, 2016).

In *Obergefell v. Hodges*, Justice Kennedy proclaimed that the Constitution protects the freedoms of all people "to define and express their identity." At the same time, however, the law remains deeply uncomfortable with, and often directly hostile to, situations in which people really explore and express their sexual identities and desires.

People deserve respect and civil rights, regardless of the scientific classification of their sexual interests.

**Methodology:-**

The population are heterosexual and homosexual couples of Campeche City and the small town of Seybaplaya in Mexico. Taking a sample of 40 subjects divided by 10 heterosexual couples and 10 homosexual couples. 5

heterosexual couples and 5 homosexual couples who will be from the town of Seybaplaya which is located 45 minutes away from Campeche City. The age range is from 18 to 37 years of age.

The approach used for this research is qualitative, where a data collection without numerical measurement was carried out to discover the research questions in the interpretation process. Taking as reference the grounded theory. The instrument carried out is composed of two parts, the first part is a survey with 25 items and the second is an interview that consists of 27 questions. The interview is semi-structured and will carry the following topics: sexual fantasies, sexual behavior, paraphilias, sexual positions, psychological factor (aspects on self-image and repressions) and socio-cultural factor (myths, prejudices and education).

**Data Analysis:-**

The study was qualitative. Qualitative research studies the quality of activities, relationships, and instruments in a given situation so it seeks to achieve a holistic description, which means, to analyze exhaustively, a particular event or activity, based on the taking of two small samples per means of observing these.

The sample that we worked with is small and the objective to be achieved was to understand the sexual behavior experiences. Therefore, we perform a phenomenological interpretative analysis through the triangulation of researchers (Arias, 2000).

**Results:-**

**Factors That Suppress Sexual Behavior (Fssb)**

Seybaplaya Results

**Psychological factors**

**Table 1:-Sexual Difficulties (SD)**

<b>Sexual Difficulties Category (SD)</b>	
Sexual difficulties are a limiting factor to the sexual act, whether by traumatic experiences, fatigue or absence of sexual fantasy, these factors intervene in the sexual behavior of the people.	
<b>Subcategories</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
Not Pleasant Experiences (NPE)	The man meets his needs and leaves aside what the woman may feel. Feeling uncomfortable because you don't want to have sex.
Sexual Fantasy Absences (SFA)	Most people don't have the ability to have sexual fantasies, they avoid having sexual fantasies.
Tiredness (T)	There were factors such as being tired of waiting for the partner to arrive from work, or because they had a bad day.

"When it was the first time I didn't want to do it, I wasn't prepared, I didn't like it"

"My partner arrives late from work and I get tired in waiting and I fall asleep"

"I haven't had sexual fantasies"

**Table 2:-Feelings (F)**

<b>Feelings Category (F)</b>	
Feelings have a big part to have sexual relations, it is believed that it is necessary to have a certain feeling with your partner, to have sex. In a certain way there are negative feelings like fear, guilt that limit to having sex.	
<b>Subcategories</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
Guilt (G)	Based on their beliefs they know what they must do but they do the opposite and generate a sense of guilt.
Partner Love (PL)	People feel that it is essential to have a sentimental relationship to have sex because that is how love is made. If they are in a loving relationship, they agree to have sex.

"I think my beliefs are fine, but I don't practice it, I didn't. "

"Yes, because I feel that it is something that you must do with the partner that you want or that you feel good with that you love because to be with a person that don't, well no"

"If it influences because, look what happens is that it has happened to me that when I met my partner the first thing was that we did not know what we wanted, and in a relationship you have to talk a lot about what you want, so when you're with a person and if you do not know them very thoroughly because you do not know what you want; but I believe because then with that feeling you get to something better. "

**Table 3:-Infidelity (I)**

<b>Infidelity Category (I)</b>
Cheating on your partner is seen as something incorrect, bad, that should not be done. Even if you are attracted to another person and want to have sex, you can't because that's why you have your partner and with them you can satisfy your needs. In other words, it limits you to having sex with someone other than your partner.

"I would not be willing to engage in sexual intercourse with other people"

"I wouldn't dare have sex with others, that's for the filthy "

" I don't think I could, no"

**Socialcultural Factors**

**Table 4:-Sexual Education (SE)**

<b>Sexual Education Category (SE)</b>	
Because of the lack of information people limit themselves to perform certain sexual behaviors, they do not have the culture to talk about these issues at home, because of this the youth are left with little information they provide in school, and believe what people tell them about these issues and they stay with it and see it as wrong. For this reason, they do not perform certain sexual activities.	
Subcategories	Interpretation
First Sexual Information (FSI)	80% of the population mentioned that it was inschool where they received information about sexuality, so it reflects that at home these issues are not discussed.
Paraphilia (P)	Most people consider that paraphilias are bad because of the lack of knowledge, they do not know that they also perform certain sexual behaviors. They just know they're bad.
Lack of HomeInformation (LHI)	At home having sexual intercourse it is not mentioned, for thinking that it is wrong to talk about these issues. Or for embarrassment on behalf of the children when asking their parents. Beliefs are also involved.

"It was at school where I was informed about sexual relations"

"All paraphilias are bad."

"No because my parents are very reserved, they don't have the culture or the confidence to talk about these issues."

**Table 5:- Religion (R)**

<b>Religion Category (R)</b>
The beliefs, ideologies offered by religion, generate guilt, anxiety and fear for these beliefs tell them that having sex before marriage is a sin and incorrect, therefore young people must wait to get married to have sex, for that reason they suppress their sexual desire.

"Well that it must not be done, until after marriage"

"That must it must be after marriage and in a couple man and woman"

"That you have to arrive virgin to the altar"

**Table 6:-** Hygiene (H)

<b>HygieneCategory (H)</b>
Hygiene determines if a person wants to have sex, because if their partner likes to perform certain unhygienic behaviors and the other doesn't, it causes problems and they decide not to have sex.
"Using urine or excrement is disgusting"

**Table7:-**Sexual Taboo (ST)

<b>Sexual TabooCategory (ST)</b>
Sexual taboo is a factor that society imposes on people to not perform certain sexual activities, but it affects psychologically in the emotions of the individuals for they suppress their sexual needs.
"Well, people don't see it as normal.

"That it should not be seen as something bad and that parents should talk about sex as a normal thing "

"Limites tohaving sex"

### Results Of Campeche City:-

#### PsychologicalFactors

**Table 8:-** Sexual Difficulties (SD)

<b>Sexual Difficulties Category</b>	
Several factors such as the lack of sexual fantasy, not being pleasurable sexual experiences and because of fatigue are causing to suppress sexual behavior in couples.	
<b>Subcategories</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
Non-PleasurableExperience (NPE)	The fact that the experiences had been by obligation to satisfy their partner caused it to not be pleasant.
Absence of Sexual Fantasy (ASF)	The failure to sexually fantasize causes people not to practice something new.
Laziness (L)	Laziness limits certain sexual behaviors.

"Yes, because I was angry, and it was so... it was with my previous partner and since it was makeup sex, but I actually didn't want it, but I did it anyway, but I was elsewhere, I was in wondering off "

"It's not something that I usually do, no, I say that gives me a lot of laziness sometimes (referring to masturbation)"

"Yes, I have. Because it wasn't by will, I wasn't willingly with that person (concerning the unsatisfactory experience)"

**Table 9:-**Feelings (F)

<b>Feelings Category</b>	
. Some of the feelings that limit couples to perform certain sexual behaviors would be fear, guilt, grief, disgust, anguish, nervousness and anxiety.	
<b>Subcategories</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
Fear (FR)	Some people mentioned that fear is a factor, by not knowing what to do during a sexual act or being criticized.
Guilt (G)	They feel guilty when performing a sexual act because of religious constructs.
Embarrassment (E)	They were not comfortable to be exhibited or exposed to certain situations related to sexual activity.

"Yes, at first, because, now I don't practice any religion but before I did, and it was very difficult. Like if God was watching me and that I was being sinful and things like that (referring to guilt). "

"Some guilt yes. Like disgust, or anguish. Like getting sad or something because of a situation I went through (concerning masturbation) "

"I'm kind of afraid to be judged"

**Table10:-Infidelity (I)**

<b>InfidelityCategory</b>
It is agreed that any sexual activity performed would be exclusively between partners without involving third parties.

"I think it's something intimate and it's something between two."

"Take care of me and be loyal."

"Nor would I like to commit an--act of infidelity or be to me, I am very like that cheesy, I mean, I stay with a person and then with that person for more than... , if at any time I get attracted, at any time I get someone else's attention I prefer ending that person so that--because that isn't me, for me, my perspective, my ideology does not allow me to do something like that"

**SocialculturalFactor****Table11:-Lack of Information (LI)**

<b>Lack of InformationCategory</b>
By not enlarging information about fantasies, paraphilias or sexual activities either at school or at home, people having sex are limited to trying something new and only stay with the basics like contraceptives.

"That is bad, since it reaches a point where, by the superstitious prohibition or irrational motives, the young people are not given adequate information or a good sex education."

"If it's a relative then I would be ashamed because I don't know, I would feel sorry for my family because I do not speak much about it."

"There are still many prejudices, usually with adults and very few are open mentally about sexuality and children are receiving incorrect information."

**Table12:- Religion (R)**

<b>Religion Category (R)</b>
Several referred that a limiting factor is the religious bias that prevents certain sexual behaviors such as fantasies and positions.

"My parents disagree, because they are very religious"

"Yes, I had a lot of conflict because... it was a religion and all that was not in marriage or the normal position that is the missionary except the rest like doggy style, anal sex as well it all costs a little work for the same religion."

"That I am a sinner who deserves to go to hell"

**Table13:- Moral (M)**

<b>MoralCategory</b>
Society as well as culture limits the experimentation of certain sexual behaviors regardless of age.

"Yes, because sometimes you want to experience it, but you have something inside of you something already arranged that society and culture put in you that will be a little difficult to let go in order to live it."

"Enter the moral remorse of que...de that you were not yet in age, that you are doing something wrong"

**Table14:-Hygiene (H)**

<b>HygieneCategory</b>
Most people mention that performing certain sexual fantasies or activities are filthy or dirty and you can also get infections or illnesses.

"The Golden Shower, where they make you pee and all that, I feel it is not very suitable. I feel like it's not very normal, fecal stools or your pee, those things. They are like those things that are bad or that are dirty and would not do. I want to do it, but at the same time no because I have the concept that it is very dirty "

"No, because I do something appropriate, because you can get diseases through other people if you already have relationships with more than two people."

"Coprophilia, Zoophile, there is an increased risk of infection."

**Table15:- SexualTaboo (ST)**

<b>Sexual TabooCategory</b>
The lack of information makes society ignorant before the sexual intercourse concept.

"That we should be informed to lessen it."

"Because nothing at this time should frighten us but take it as an apprenticeship and don't fall into ignorance."

**Table 16:-Damage (D)**

<b>DamageCategory</b>
Any activity, position, fantasy or sexual behavior and paraphilias can be performed as long as it does not affect the couple or third parties.

"If I had to hurt someone then I would feel that I have to repress it, because I don't think it is worth it because in order to fulfill my fantasy, my whim to hurt e or harm someone, you go beyond a simple fantasy , I don't see it well anymore."

"I think it's all within, of what you can as long as you don't affect anyone."

"I believe that only those that damage in some way or are being done without consent (referring to the paraphilias)."

Regarding the community of Seybaplaya, the population was heterosexual and homosexual couples. Obtaining three categories and 5 subcategories in the psychological factor, and in the socio-cultural factor, 4 categories and 3 subcategories were obtained. In this community, it can be said that there are psychological and sociocultural factors that suppress sexual behavior, both heterosexual and homosexual couples, however, in the religion category heterosexual women are the ones who have suffered most guilt because of religious beliefs, these women also said that their sexual partners meet their needs by putting aside what they might feel.

In both sexual orientations it was reflected that at home they were not informed and do not talk about the issue of sexual intercourse, and that religion establishes how they should lead their sex life.

Before these factors, it can be said that the heterosexual women are most likely to repress their sexual behavior than homosexuals.

Regarding the psychological factor, infidelity and feelings are the factors that make heterosexual and homosexual couples not have sex. This was the result of heterosexual women and homosexual men.

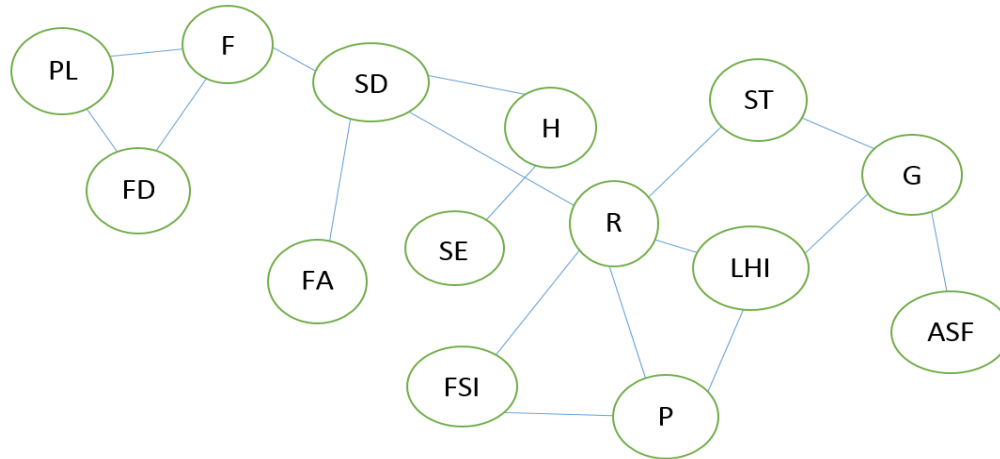
It is concluded that both orientations suppress sexual conduct but in different factors, heterosexual women in the social factor, and homosexual men, heterosexual women in the psychological factor.

The same instrument was also applied in Campeche City. In the psychological factor, 3 categories and 6 subcategories were obtained. In terms of the socio-cultural factor, 6 categories were obtained. The categories in both factors limit sexual behavior in homosexual and heterosexual couples.

The lack of information is very important, because the subjects mentioned that they did not know what they had to do during sex or how to stimulate their partner. This causes sexual intercourse to be unpleasant and causes feelings of remorse, guilt and fear to arise in both heterosexual and homosexual couples.

Religion is a category that has a lot to do regarding the limits of sexual intercourse. This category is related to others such as hygiene, morality, and sexual taboo. This can be seen more in heterosexual couples either in woman or man. They mentioned that they would not perform certain sexual activities because of their morality, hygiene and/or religion because they are against what they believe in. On the other hand, homosexual couples had a more of an open mind to try new things.

In the psychological factor concerning the infidelity category, both men either homosexual or heterosexual gave more importance to being faithful to their partners and that any sexual activity is between two without a third party.



**Graph 1:-Community of Seybaplaya Diagram**

### Interpretation

A survey was conducted, complemented with an interview with homosexual and heterosexual couples from the community of Seybaplaya. The significant results are shown in the previous diagram, the topic of this research are the factors that limit the sexual behavior in couples, therefore two factors were analyzed the psychological factor and the sociocultural factor.

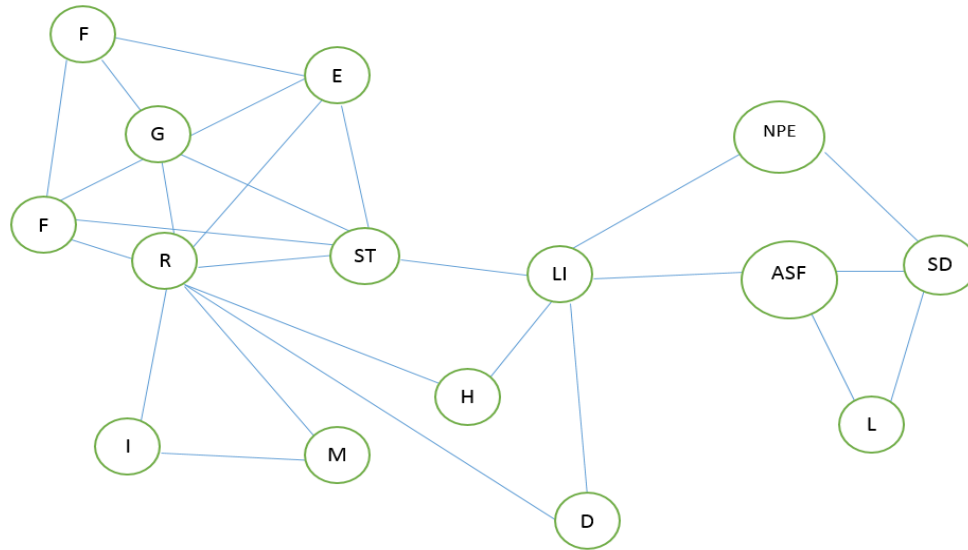
From these factors that are the objectives to investigate in the sociocultural factor were obtained sexual difficulties (SD) that are fatigue (FA), sex education (SE) which in turn has the consequence of the lack of sexual information at home which is related to the sexual taboo and religion, because based on these factors, parents are limited to talk about these issues at home, because of embarrassment, and the lack of information that parents have. All this means that children have a vague knowledge of sexual intercourse, so they don't know that sexual behaviors or paraphilias (P), are behaviors that they perform but don't know about it. And in the end by not talking to them about sexuality at home, they get their first sexual information (FSI) in school, which gives them very basic information, which doesn't enrich their learning, they also get information from what they hear from their friends and television. Therefore, they don't have the necessary information to lead a healthy sex life, and it limit the couples in certain aspects of their sexual behavior.

Religion (R) is an element that directs the sexual life of the majority of the people interviewed, in the case of heterosexual women, religion influences them to think that it is bad to have sex before the marriage, by not obeying and having intercourse before marriage generates guilt (G) or anguish for fear of not obeying the ideologies of their religion, all this causes something forbidden, bad or sin we are talking about sexual taboo (ST) which makes more people or couples disoriented and causes them not to have the necessary information and they cannot live their sex life without guilt or frustration.

Another sexual difficulty encountered was weariness (W) in the case of heterosexual women, this limitation was presented, waiting for their partner to arrive and being late.

In the sociocultural factor (SF) There is also the hygiene (H) in the case of homosexual men they mentioned that it is very important to have a personal hygiene, and not to use the rust or excrement for the same sexual intercourse for having personal hygiene.

The psychological factor (PF) is related to the feelings (F) for most heterosexual women and homosexual men it is important that feelings influence in their sexual intercourse, which is as if you were making love and not just sex, which implies fidelity (FD) these people do not agree to have sex with third parties other than their partners because they would be disrespecting or betraying their partner, seeing it as something bad and limit themselves to being with other people sexually.



**Graph 1:-** Campeche City Diagram

### Interpretation

In the diagram above you can see the psychological and sociocultural factors and how they relate to each other. Beginning with religion (R), it relates to several factors such as morality (M), infidelity (I), and vice versa. It is not necessary to have religion to have morals, but in this case, it was seen, because having a religion it influenced the moral to not have certain activities because it was not seen well according to the religion, and this leads to the not being faithful. They thought that if they performed certain acts as a trio they were already being unfaithful since a relationship is only two, no more. These thoughts return to religion and all that it teaches, which can be seen the same in morality. Religion then connects with the feelings (F) of Fear (FR), Guilt (G), and Embarrassment (E); These are also related. Religion can cause feelings of fear, guilt and/or embarrassment. At the time of performing a sexual activity or fantasy it can produce the fear that God is seeing them, which causes guilt and embarrassment. These feelings are also related in such a way that the person by producing some activity may feel shame and guilt of feeling embarrassment or fear. These feelings in conjunction with religion have a coherence with the Sexual taboo (ST). Sexual taboo has much to do with religion, it is considered a serious fault, either by religion or society, which is based on prejudice. Some subjects mentioned that in their house they cannot talk about sexuality for it is taboo, and their family is usually religious. This leads to a lack of information (LI). If people had more information about sexual behavior, they would not be prejudices about sexual activities, sexual fantasies, or sexual positions. Lack of information has a union with hygiene (H). As previously mentioned, people obtained this knowledge about sexual activities, perhaps certain phonemics paraphasia would no longer be disgusting, and at the time of making certain paraphilias, positions, fantasies or activities, the subjects would know how to do it in such a way that it doesn't infect them with a disease or a virus. Hygiene is returned to religion which says that you can not elaborate certain behaviors such as bestiality because it is a sin, which limits people to perform this type of behavior. This is an example there are others like trios, the use of objects and/or certain positions like anal sex, which are not well seen by the church. These types of acts are thought to be dirty and can also lead to infection. Religion has a last connection to damage (D). Certain subjects mentioned that they would not perform acts where they have to hurt third parties, because that goes beyond pleasure. It is a line that limits them to expresses their sexual conduct, religion is also involved because the church has a structure of how man and woman must have sex and harming or performing other acts is not permissible. The damage is also related to the lack of information, because when you hear someone say I like sadism or masochist, it does not necessarily mean that the subject is going to be severely damaged, it depends on how much pain they like to cause or like to endure. If people knew beyond the basics, they probably wouldn't see it as a bad thing. Lack of information coincides with non-pleasurable experiences (NPE), this factor more than anything has to do with feeling compelled to have sex or any other sexual behavior to please your partner even if they are not in the mood to do so. If you both had the necessary information on how to communicate to your partner that you are not in the mood or that there are other ways to get the same sexual satisfaction without the partner feeling uncomfortable you will be able to improve your sex life. This factor has a connection with sexual difficulties (SD) which is also related to the absence of sexual fantasy (ASF) and laziness (L), which are also related.

Some subjects mentioned that they simply did not have sexual fantasies, but they do, they just do not have the necessary information to distinguish if it has to do with laziness. Some have laziness to think about sexual fantasies or masturbation.

### **Discussion and conclusion:-**

Heterosexual couples in Seybaplaya and in Campeche City are limited by psychological and sociocultural factors, to express their sexuality because of religion. However, heterosexual and homosexual women in Campeche City are more open to sexual activities with their partners than to the heterosexual women of Seybaplaya. Most heterosexual and homosexual women either in the city of Campeche or in Seybaplaya said that they have a religion, but they still practice sexual intercourse but then have feelings of remorse and guilt, because according to religion it is wrong to have sex before marriage. Most of the heterosexual and homosexual men of Campeche City and the homosexual men of Seybaplaya mentioned that feelings are relevant to having sex and that fidelity is a decisive and important factor in not having intercourse with other people who are not their partner. Both sexual orientations whether heterosexual or homosexual agree that they did not have the necessary information at home for several reasons. Also, heterosexual men either in Seybaplaya or in Campeche City society accepts them to express their sexuality. Regarding the hypothesis posed it can be said that the homosexual people of Campeche City definitely express their sexual conduct, but also the heterosexual men of the community of Seybaplaya, which indicates that the hypothesis is correct, and it add another relevant data.

### **Recommendations:-**

The following recommendations will be taken into consideration according to the needs that were presented during the accomplishment of this research, the acceptance of the sexual orientation, that the sexuality ceases to be a taboo and to provide information to the parents and young people about sexual behavior and to see it as part of the needs of people.

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