

청소년의 성행동 위험요인에 관한 연구*

A RESEARCH ON RISK FACTORS OF ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

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요 약 :

1996 9 12 13~18 2326
 8.8%가
 5.0% 가 2.7 13 (3.2%) 18 (19.2%) 6
 가 , , , 가
 , 가 가 , 가
 . ,
 . 가 가 가
 , 가 가
 .

중심 단어 :

서 론

, ,
 ,
 가 1-7)
 가 .

1998 2 . This study has been supported by International Collaboration Study of the Korea Research Foundation since 1998.

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2326 가 15 가
 가 10 가
 1551 (66.7%) 가 12
 1551 1026 10가
 1 , 1 34 27
 5 , 2 , 1 , 1 16 6 114
 525
 가 775 (33.3%) 1993
 1 , 1 , 1 Sarri
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229 229
 SPSS

2. 연구 도구

Rosemary Sarri 가 Detroit Youth Summit
 Project 1993 . Detroit
 Youth Summit Project
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 Project
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 150

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3. 통계

SPSS window 10.0

commyunality가 .4 Cron-
 bach 's 가 .7 가
 가 가 t - test

결 과

(1.8616), 가 (1.9222), (2.1088),
(1.9313)

(1.1758) 가

1. 전체 연구 대상자를 대상으로 한 실태조사 결과

1) 연구대상자의 일반적 특성

(Table 1).

2326 13 18 71.
15.6 가 45. 3%, 57.4%, 35.7%, 가 17.6%,
8%, 가 54.1% , 91.7%가 3.9%
가 , 가 14.5% 가 , 8.4%,
85.9% . 94. 3.7%, 가 2.8%, 0.8%
9%가 , 36.4%가 52.
4%가 , 37.1%가

4) 성교육과 성지식

2) 연구대상자의 자신과 환경에 대한 가치와 인식

가 가
가 4
(2.0314) (2.2700) (2.5164)
가 , TV/ (2.1790),
(3.6597), 가 (3.6132), (3.5687), (3. (2.0408), (1.8468), / (1.
8063), / (1.7297), PC/ (1.6339),
5601) (1.4742), (1.4252), (1.3329)
가 , (3.1590)
가 (3.0847) (2.8349)
, (2.0513) 83.3% 4

3) 성관련 위험행동

48.1% ,
49% ,
가 , , , ,
가 , , 4 50%가
, 가 3.3158 가 ,
(2.6149) , 가

Table 1. 성관련 위험행동에 대한 생각과 친구들의 경험정도에 대한 인식

가							
2.6149	1.8616	1.1758	1.9222	3.3158	2.1088	1.9313	
3.0000	2.0000	1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	2.0000	2.0000	
.7918	.8710	.4819	.7382	.6259	.7694	.8377	
2.7854	2.4098	1.2280	1.8110	2.8914	2.4283	1.6076	
3.0000	2.0000	1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	2.0000	1.0000	
.9754	.9543	.5516	.7242	.8275	1.0182	.7657	

11.3% 8.9% , 가
 가(37.5%) 8.9% 17 18
 (19.4%) 42.8%가 , 47.4%가 17.7% 19.2% (Table 2).
 52.8%가
 , 36.8%가
 가 6.7%, 가 2.5%
 가
 5) 성격형
 9.8% ,
 2.7% 2.9% 가 (70.2% : 94.3%),
 30 (67.0% : 89.4%),
 8.8%, 2.3%, 1.7% 가 (70.6% : 96.1%),
 가 (38.5% : 68.2%)
 74.3%
 41.9%
 13.4% 5.0%
 2.7

Table 2. 연령별, 성별 성격형에 관한 교차분석결과

			Total	Pearson chi-square sig.(2-sided)
13.00	92(96.8%)	3(3.2%)	95(100.0%)	.000
14.00	278(93.6%)	19(6.4%)	297(100.0%)	
15.00	649(96.4%)	24(3.6%)	673(100.0%)	
16.00	553(92.2%)	47(7.8%)	600(100.0%)	
17.00	345(82.3%)	74(17.7%)	419(100.0%)	
18.00	143(80.8%)	34(19.2%)	177(100.0%)	
Total	2060(91.1%)	201(8.9%)	2261(100.0%)	
	909(86.6%)	141(13.4%)	1050(100.0%)	.000
	1150(95.0%)	60(5.0%)	1210(100.0%)	
Total	2059(91.1%)	201(8.9%)	2260(100.0%)	

Table 3. 집단별 경제수준에 대한 교차분석 결과

			Total	Pearson chi-square sig.(2-sided)
	6(2.7%)	2(0.9%)	8(1.8%)	.003
	30(13.3%)	17(7.5%)	47(10.4%)	
	139(61.5%)	172(75.4%)	311(68.5%)	
	35(15.5%)	33(14.5%)	68(15.0%)	
	16(7.1%)	4(1.8%)	20(4.4%)	
Total	226(100.0%)	228(100.0%)	454(100.0%)	

가
60.7% (Table 4).

(Table 3).

2) 자신과 주변자원에 대한 가치관과 주관적 인식 정도
(3.6597), 가 (3.6132), (3.5687),
(3.5601), 가 (3.1918), (2.9178),
(2.5848), (2.2700), (2.0314)
가 가
, 가 ,
가 .032, .003, .000

3) 성관련 위험행동 요인
가
가 가 73.
6% (Table 5).
가
가
58.7% 74% (Table 6).
가 가 , , 가
가 , 가 80.3%
, 4가
가 (Table 7).

Table 4. 자신과 주변자원 인식에 대한 판별분석

			F	Sig.		Wilks' lambda	
	2.6800	2.8844	16.328	.000	.604	* Sig.:.000	60.7%
가	2.7152	3.0810	23.218	.000	.767		
	3.1545	3.1284	.172	.326			
	1.9614	2.0252	.713	.893			

Table 5. 성관련 위험행동 허용도에 대한 판별분석결과

			F	Sig.		Wilks' lambda	
	3.0987	2.6295	43.087	.000			
	2.7534	1.8750	104.845	.000	.516		
	1.4843	1.1473	26.658	.000			
가	2.2018	1.8616	19.533	.000		* Sig.:.000	73.6%
	3.5874	3.3571	15.939	.000			
	2.6099	2.2411	22.847	.000			
	2.9013	2.0491	121.085	.000	.639		

4) 성지식과 성교육

가

56.1%

, TV,

(Table 9).

5) 임신해결방법

, 가

61.8% (Table 8).

1

(Table 10).

토 의

13

18

2326

Table 6. 친구들의 성관련 위험행동경험에 대한 주관적 인식정도

		F	Sig.	Wilks' lambda	
가	3.3067	2.9189	21.338	.000	
	3.3022	2.5180	91.319	.000	.270
	1.7689	1.2387	54.953	.000	.279
	2.4311	1.8288	63.811	.000	* Sig.:.000
	3.3156	2.8694	35.635	.000	74.0%
	2.9333	2.5586	16.680	.000	
	2.6889	1.7162	169.630	.000	.721

Table 7. 본인의 성관련 생활경험정도에 대한 판별분석

		F	Sig.	Wilks' lambda	
가	3.2353	2.3677	115.540	.000	.282
	3.3077	1.7444	233.493	.000	.642
	1.3801	1.0717	26.666	.000	* Sig.:.000
	2.1629	1.2691	113.948	.000	.358
	2.4661	1.9507	41.052	.000	80.3%

Table 8. 성지식 습득처에 대한 판별분석

		F	Sig.	Wilks' lambda	
TV,	1.9626	1.7512	7.482	.006	.319
	1.5093	1.2673	10.581	.001	
	2.8738	2.6406	5.775	.017	
	1.9439	1.4654	27.323	.000	.643
	2.4673	2.2673	4.768	.030	
	2.4439	1.9724	21.122	.000	.738

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A RESEARCH ON RISK FACTORS OF ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

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The focus of the research was on identifying the risk factors that may result in unprepared intercourse among the adolescent from an ecological systems prospective. A survey questionnaire was conducted from September through December 1999 to 2326 youths, ages from 13-18 years old. After eliminating thirty respondents from Unwed Mother's Home we found that 8.8% of the remaining respondents had experienced sexual intercourse. Of those, 5% of the female and 13.4% of male adolescents has had sexual intercourse, showing 2.7 times more for the male sample population. Broken down to age groups, 3.2% of the thirteen years old group and 19.2% of the eighteen years old group had experienced intercourse, an almost six fold increase in the older age group.

To find out the differences between those who had and not had experienced intercourse the group was then divided into two comparative groups by same sex and age variables.

Findings from comparative analysis identified five ecological system risk factors among the youth sample that had intercourse ; First, individual factor : adolescents who thought less of themselves or didn't consider their potentials, those more exposed other risk behaviors such as drinking, smoking, drugs, runaway and come in contact with pornography, those who thought they knew more about sex and etc. Second, family factor : those who thought family was less important, had less supportive family, higher or lower income family and etc. Third, peer factor : Both groups thought friends were important and had their support. The group with intercourse experience seems to be think that more peers are experiencing other risk behavior. Fourth, school factor : Those in the group who had experienced intercourse seems to think school is less important and with lower academic achievements. Fifth, community factor : There were no statistical significant differences found between the two groups.

The overall results from this study implies that if we want to prevent our youths from having unprepared intercourse during adolescence the significance of having meaningful emerging self, family relationship and school experience is important. This study identified the risk factors leading to adolescent sexual intercourse but further research is necessary in finding out about their predictability.

KEY WORDS : Sex behavior · Risk factor.