

1)

1. 가 48.1%, 4.5%, 0.5%, 0.4%, 0.8%, 3.4% ( , , 2001). 1995 43 15 19 1,000 56.3-117.1 (CDC, 1998a), 2000 1000 가 23.4 72 (Ventura, Mathews, Hamilton, 2002), 18 60%가

(Johnson, 1987)

가 (Atwater, 1992).

(Jakobsen, Rise, Aas & Anderssen, 1997)

가 가

5

가

( ,

1999).

(Green & Tones, 2000).

1)

03. 4. 10

03. 4. 19

03. 5. 20

가

가

가

가

가

( , 1998).

2.

( , 1998, Markey, 2000),

( , 1985).

Elliot

1)

& Morse

( , 1998 )

2)

가

3)

YMCA 가

4)

3.

( , , , 1996; , 1998; ,

1)

, 1999; , , , 2000)

가

( , 1999),

1999; , , , , 1999)

가

, 가

2)

가

가

(Akers, 1998),

. 1996

, 1997

Q

, 1998)

가

( , , , (1998)

(1998)

가

(2000)가

3) 가 (1998) .  
 ( 가 , 1998), , , 가  
 , , , , 가 , , 가  
 , 13가 가 .

1. 2.  
 ( , 1997; , 1999) ( , 1995) .  
 가 , ( , 1999), , , 가 (1997)  
 , 가 88.1%가 (1999)  
 ( , , , , ' 가 60.1% .  
 1986). (2002) 가 ,  
 7.5%, 14.7% , ,  
 25.2%, 44.3% , ,  
 . 2000 가 36,283 가 ( , 2000).  
 , 가 , ,  
 (2000) 가 ( , ,  
 1993). 가 가 가  
 가  
 6 ( , 1995).  
 35 가  
 90% ( , 1998).  
 (1998)  
 가  
 , , , , 가  
 , , (2000) , 가  
 , (2000) , 가  
 (1998) , , , , ,

1991

1997 11%

(CDC, 1998b), 14.8

(Brindis, Tarbuck - Morales, Wolfe, McCarter, 1994), 20%가 13

, 50%가 15

(South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, 1997).

1998 WHO HBSC

Webb, Baldassar, Robinson & Riley, 1999; Dilorio, 1999).

가

(1999) 가

(2000) 가

(Mckelvey, Webb, Baldassar, Robinson & Riley, 1999; Dilorio, 1999).

3.

(WHO, 1998).

(CDC) 10

가

가 1,203

480 20

(Spitz, 1993).

가

가

가 ( , 1999).

1999).

( , 2000).

가

( , 1999).

가

, 가 1.

( , 1999).

가

26.7%

가 2.

( , 1997).

(Smith & Udry, 1985).

2

200 70 ' 1 , ' ' 2 , ' ,  
 2 63,375 633 3 , ' ' 4 , 가  
 11 , ,  
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 3: 1 가  
 3 1 ,  
 48,201 482 , 15,174 151 13  
 2 가 . 가 13  
 3 . ' 1 ' 5  
 1) 가  
 가 , Cronbach ' α .82,  
 , 가 , , Cronbach ' α .85  
 2) 4 .  
 Q  
 (1998) 2  
 (2000)가 .  
 27 9 , 5 24 5 31 1  
 10 , 8 120 ,  
 5 ' 120  
 ' 1 , ' 5 , 19 101  
 가 , 가  
 Cronbach ' α  
 .67, Cronbach ' α .76, Cronbac  
 h ' α .68 ,  
 Cronbach ' α .77, Cronbach ' α  
 .81, Cronbach ' α .63 ,  
 Cronbach ' α .81, Cronbach ' α  
 .80, Cronbach ' α .54 .  
 2002 6 22 7 18  
 3 , 1  
 3) , , 가 , , 13가  
 가 가  
 ' 0 , ' . 633

		< 1>	( )
		N (%)	
111			16( 3.07)
5.			163(31.23)
			267(51.15)
	SAS		68(13.03)
1)			8( 1.53)
			18( 3.45)
			35( 6.72)
2)			244(46.83)
	t-test ANOVA		137(26.30)
3)			87(16.70)
	(Pearson's correlation coefficient)		20( 3.85)
			59(11.35)
			307(59.04)
			96(18.46)
			38( 7.31)
1.			109(20.92)
			13( 2.50)
			109(20.92)
	< 1>	/	89(17.08)
			69(13.24)
			50( 9.60)
74.86%가	16.82		82(15.74)
	, 25.14%가		
	3:1		82(15.71)
	가		240(45.98)
41.57% 가			200(38.31)
12.26%, 11.49%			
51.15% 가			
3.07%, 1.53%			
46.83%, 26.30%		2.	
59.04% 가		1)	
18.46%			가 62.19%
< 1>			가 58.57% 가
		CD	
	N (%)		
	16.82		
	390(74.86)	47.59%	
	131(25.14)	37.69%	
	217(41.57)	가 86.97%	, 13.03%가
	64(12.26)		
	176(33.72)	99.81%가	가
	60(11.49)	8.81%	
	5( 0.96)		

2) 2.30%, 0.77%, 0.19%, 0.19%,  
 “ 0.19% ,  
 ”, “ .  
 ” 5 가  
 3.066 15.57 , 15.88 , 16.07 ,  
 16.26 , 16.45 , 가 16.63 ,  
 3.334 16.56 , 16.5 , 16.5 , 16 ,  
 가 17 , 17 .  
 ”, “ 가 ”  
 1.954 . 3 .

3) 13가 < 3> . 가  
 < 2> . 가 가  
 57.47%가 가 (t=-3.38, p=.0008).  
 50.19%, 44.06%, 37.74%, 가  
 30.84%, 가 8.62%, 3.26%, 가 (t=-4.50, p<.0001).

< 2> N (%)

1.	222 (42.53)	55 (10.54)	36 (6.90)	44 (8.43)	165 (31.61)	15.57
2.	260 (49.81)	65 (12.45)	35 (6.70)	53 (10.15)	109 (20.88)	15.88
3.	292 (55.94)	58 (11.11)	36 (6.90)	54 (10.34)	82 (15.71)	16.07
4.	325 (62.26)	64 (12.26)	39 (7.47)	35 (6.70)	59 (11.30)	16.26
5.	361 (69.16)	44 (8.43)	31 (5.94)	32 (6.13)	54 (10.34)	16.45
6. 가	477 (91.38)	17 (3.26)	6 (1.15)	8 (1.53)	14 (2.68)	16.63
7.	505 (96.74)	6 (1.15)	2 (0.38)	4 (0.77)	5 (0.96)	16.56
8.	510 (97.70)	5 (0.96)	1 (0.19)	3 (0.57)	3 (0.57)	16.5
9.	518 (99.23)	. (0.00)	1 (0.19)	1 (0.19)	2 (0.38)	16.5
10.	521 (99.81)	1 (0.19)	. (0.00)	. (0.00)	. (0.00)	16
11.	521 (99.81)	1 (0.19)	. (0.00)	. (0.00)	. (0.00)	17
12.	521 (99.81)	. (0.00)	. (0.00)	1 (0.19)	. (0.00)	17
13.	522 (100.0)	. (0.00)	. (0.00)	. (0.00)	. (0.00)	.









0.19%, 0.19%,  
0.19%

가

4.

가  
, 가  
가  
가

가

5.

가 가

2.

가

가

(F = 5.64, p = .0179).

3.

가

3-4

가

가

(F = 24.71, p < .0001).

가

(F = 16.73,

p < .0001). 가

가

가

(F = 71.20, p < .0001).

6.

가

, , , 가

(1999).

, 16(2),

137-155.

, 가

(1996). 10

, 39(6), 1007-1016.

(1998).

, 11(2),

229-241.

(1999).

, 8, 193-196.

(2000).

1.

가

, 가

(1997).

9-39.

(1999).

가

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- Abstract -

## Study on the Sexual Attitudes Type and Sexual Experiences as Regards Risk Behaviors in Girls High School Students

Sohn, Jung Nam<sup>1)</sup>

The purpose of this study is to identify the relationship between sexual attitude and risk behaviors, between risk behavior and sexual experiences in Korean girls high school students.

The subjects for this study were 522 girls, who were samples from a target population of

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63,375 11th grade students from 200 regular high schools and 70 vocational high schools in Seoul.

The data were collected from June 22 to July 18, 2002. A structured questionnaire was used that included measurement of general characteristics, sexual attitudes, risk behaviors and sexual experiences.

The data were processed with the SAS program, which uses descriptive statistics, t-test, and ANOVA in its analyses.

The results of this study are as follows:

1. The frequency of sexual experience is as follows; 'holding hands' had the highest percentage, 57.47%, followed in order by 'arms around' 50.19%, 'act of embracing' 50.19%, 'kiss' 37.74%, 'french kiss' 30.84%, 'touch breasts' 8.62%, 'touch sexual organs' 3.26%, 'coitus' 2.30%, 'contraception' 0.77%, 'pregnancy' 0.19%, 'abortion' 0.19%, and 'prostitution' 0.19%.
2. The score of conservatives types was significantly different depending upon exposure to pornographic material and drinking. In comparison, the score of permissiveness types was significantly different depending upon exposure to pornographic material, drinking, and running away from home. But the score of pleasure seeking types was not significantly different than that of the risk behaviors types.

3. There was statistically significant difference in the sexual experience depending upon exposure to pornographic material, drinking, smoking, and running away from home.

4. In the relationship between sexual attitude types and sexual experience, there was a negative correlation between the conservatives types and sexual experiences such as 'holding hands', 'arms around', 'act of embracing', 'kiss', 'french kiss', 'touch breasts', 'touch sexual organs', and 'coitus'. There was a positive correlation between the permissiveness types and sexual experiences such as 'holding hands', 'arms around', 'act of embracing', 'kiss', 'french kiss', 'touch breasts', 'touch sexual organs', and 'coitus'. There was also a positive correlation between the pleasure-seeking types and sexual experiences such as 'touch sexual organ', 'contraceptions', 'pregnancy', and 'prostitution'.

Based on the finding of this study, this society should develop a integrated program to prevent risk behaviors and sexual experiences in girls high school students.

Key words : Risk behaviors, Sexual attitude,  
Sexual experience