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(Daley & Argeriou, 1997)

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(Kim, 2000)

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(KRF-2000-003-F00285).

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3. 가 , , (Dean, 1961).
- 1) 가 가 가 3) 가 (LeBlanc, 가 1992). (Schulenberg, Bachman, O'Malley & Johnston, 1994).
- 2) (1) 가 4) 가 가 (Cohen & Mannarino, 1993). (American Psychiatric Association, 1994).
- (2) 15 가 가 (APA, 1994).
- (American Psychiatric Association, 1994).
- (3) (status offenses) (nonstatus offenses) 가 (Crowne & Marlowe, 1960).
- (4) (Moore & Arthur, 1989).
- (Kaplan & Sadock, 1998).
- (5) / 가 1. (Krug & Cass, 1987).
- (6) 2.

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 Cronbach's Alpha 0.63
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 1,396 , : 704) 169
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 92.0% (: 93.6%, : 88.8%)

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(problem behavior theory) (Jessor & Jessor, 1977) (Kim & Kim, 1997; Kim, 2000) () , , () , 가 () <Table 2>

(:40.96 ± 19.27, :25.97 ± 14.23, p = .0001), (: 16.34 ± 7.21, :11.64 ± 5.39, p = .0001) (:16.62 ± 5.46, :15.30 ± 5.54, p = .0000) (:73.91 ± 28.17, :52.98 ± 21.85, p = .0001)

IBM PC SAS 3. (가 , ,) Chi-square , t

1. 가 t <Table 3-1, 3-2, 3-3>

가

<Table 1> (:16.09 ± 5.36, :15.33 ± 6.13, p = .0124) , 가 (:31.19 ± 10.48, :29.87 ± 11.62, p = .0512) 가 가 (:8.93 ± 3.96, :9.18 ± 4.31, p = .0000) 가 , 가 (:8.46 ± 2.40, : 7.88 ± 2.31, p = .0459)가 (:7.49 ± 2.68, :7.21 ± 2.77, p = .0000)

622 60 (8.8%) 1,286 621 (91.2%) 10 ($\chi^2 = 272.7$, df = 1, p = .001).

<Table 1> Rate of juvenile criminal behavior

Variable	Total	Male	Female	χ^2	df	p
Criminal behavior (arrest)						
No	1,227	665 (54.2)	562 (45.8)	272.7	1	.001
Yes	681	621 (91.2)	60 (8.8)			
Total	1,908	1,286	622			

<Table 2> Mean difference test of type of delinquent behavior between male and female

Variables	Sex	N	Mean ± SD	t	p
Antisocial behavior	Male	1,041	40.96 ± 19.27	17.14	.0001
	Female	498	25.97 ± 14.23		
Aggressive behavior	Male	1,255	16.34 ± 7.21	15.51	.0001
	Female	575	11.64 ± 5.39		
Psychopathic behavior	Male	1,240	16.62 ± 5.46	4.82	.0000
	Female	588	15.30 ± 5.54		
Delinquent Behavior	Male	963	73.91 ± 28.17	15.24	.0001
	Female	450	52.98 ± 21.85		

<Table 3-1> Mean difference test of family dynamic environment between male and female

Variables	Sex	N	Mean ± SD	t	p
Paternal rearing	Male	1,202	17.57 ± 6.64	0.81	.4204
	Female	551	17.26 ± 7.68		
Maternal rearing	Male	1,210	16.09 ± 5.36	2.50	.0124
	Female	564	15.33 ± 6.13		
Family stability	Male	1,213	31.19 ± 10.48	2.30	.0512
	Female	574	29.87 ± 11.62		
Parent-child relationship	Male	1,154	26.89 ± 7.80	1.95	.2522
	Female	556	26.10 ± 7.83		
Satisfaction toward family	Male	1,159	8.93 ± 3.96	-1.15	.0000
	Female	550	9.18 ± 4.31		
Relationship among family member	Male	1,286	8.46 ± 2.40	4.93	.0459
	Female	610	7.88 ± 2.31		
Working mother	Male	1,166	7.49 ± 2.68	2.00	.0000
	Female	529	7.21 ± 2.77		

<Table 3-2> Mean difference test of personality & academic achievement between male and female

Variable	Sex	N	Mean ± SD	t	p
Antisocial personality tendency	Male	1,215	26.25 ± 8.79	4.41	.0000
	Female	576	24.31 ± 8.48		
Depression	Male	1,206	39.54 ± 8.48	-5.96	.0062
	Female	546	42.14 ± 8.35		
Sociability	Male	1,245	35.19 ± 8.55	2.74	.0177
	Female	564	34.00 ± 8.51		
Isolation feeling	Male	1,230	27.40 ± 9.15	2.37	.4093
	Female	589	26.32 ± 9.12		
Psychosomatic sx	Male	1,138	22.84 ± 4.45	.83	.7073
	Female	519	22.65 ± 4.72		
Psychosomatic sx	Male	1,246	23.59 ± 8.95	-.38	.1261
	Female	590	23.76 ± 9.38		
Need satisfaction /frustration	Male	1,204	26.60 ± 5.68	-1.53	.4649
	Female	577	27.05 ± 6.01		
Academic achievement	Male	1,154	-0.53 ± 3.10	-.73	.4649
	Female	511	-0.42 ± 2.82		

가 , (:17.57 ± 8.48, :42.14 ± 8.35, p = .0062)
 6.64, :17.26 ± 7.68, p = .4204) -
 (:26.89 ± 7.80, :26.10 ± 7.83, p = .2522)

<Table 3-2>

가
 <Table 3-1> (; :1.23 ± 1.17, :0.71 ± 1.01, p = .0001, ; :11.25 ± 10.87, :9.57 ± 10.10, p = .0418)
 (:26.25 ± 8.79, (:1.13 ± 2.31, :0.78 ± 1.79, p = .0008)
 :24.31 ± 8.48, p = .0000) (:35.19 ± 8.55, :34.00 ± 8.51, p = .0177) (:39.54 ± 8.48, :1.71 ± 1.23, :1.25 ± 0.79, p = .0001)<Table

<Table 3-3> Mean difference test of sexual abuse, alcohol abuse & drug abuse between male and female

Variables	Sex	N	Mean ± SD	t	p
Alcoholics	Male	870	1.23 ± 1.17	6.49	.0001
	Female	207	0.71 ± 1.01		
Alcoholics	Male	882	11.25 ± 10.87	2.04	.0418
	Female	209	9.57 ± 10.10		
Drug abuse	Male	1,146	1.13 ± 2.31	3.35	.0008
	Female	571	0.78 ± 1.79		
Sexual abuse	Male	1,207	1.71 ± 1.23	9.42	.0001
	Female	588	1.25 ± 0.79		

3-3>. .240, : .000, : .240), (: .237, : .000, : .237)
 4. (: .235, : .000, : .235)
 (: -.054, : .000, : -.054)
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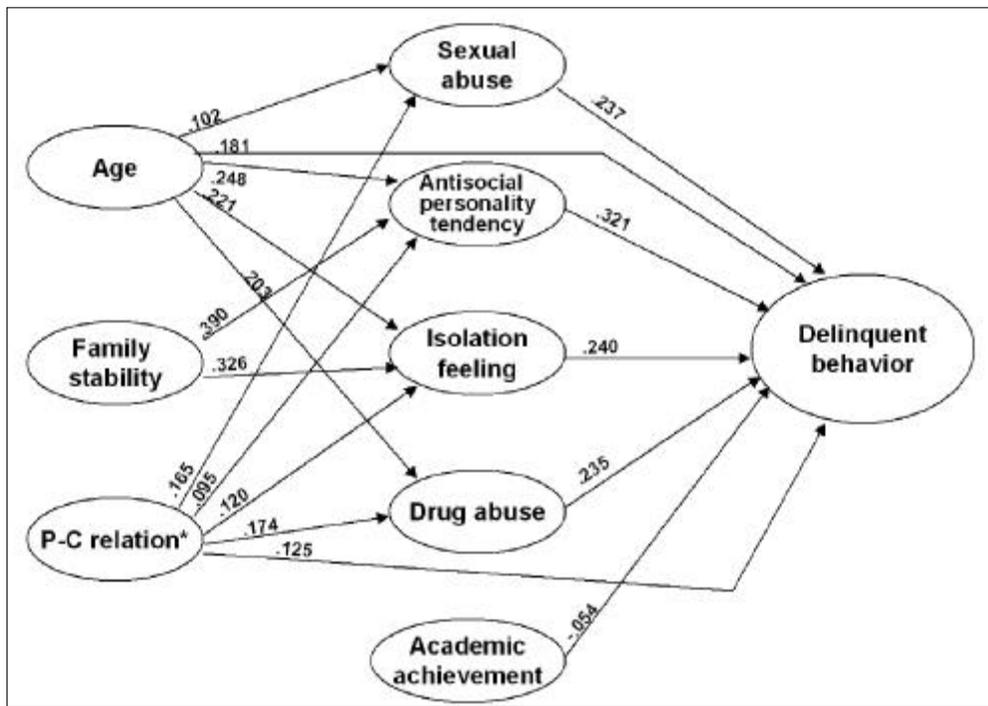
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 .205, : .386) - .203)가 가 (: .321, : .000, : .321) (: .125, : .139, : .264), (:) 가 (:

<Table 4-1> Division of direct/indirect effect of the causality among each research variables in male adolescents () × 100 = %

Endogenous variables	Exogenous variables	Correlation coefficient	Total effect	Direct effect	Indirect effect
Sexual abuse	Age	.137	.102	.102(1.00)	- (.00)
	Parent-child relationship	.242	.165	.165(1.00)	- (.00)
Antisocial personality tendency	Age	.300	.248	.248(1.00)	- (.00)
	Family stability	.506	.390	.390(1.00)	- (.00)
Isolation feeling	Parent-child relationship	.434	.095	.095(1.00)	- (.00)
	Age	.291	.221	.221(1.00)	- (.00)
Drug abuse	Family stability	.455	.326	.326(1.00)	- (.00)
	Parent-child relationship	.419	.120	.120(1.00)	- (.00)
Delinquent behavior	Age	.236	.203	.203(1.00)	- (.00)
	Parent-child relationship	.196	.174	.174(1.00)	- (.00)
Delinquent behavior	Age	.413	.386	.181(.47)	.205(.53)
	Family stability	.391	.203	- (.00)	.203(1.00)
	Parent-child relationship	.393	.264	.125(.47)	.139(.53)
	Sexual abuse	.459	.237	.237(1.00)	- (.00)
	Antisocial personality tendency	.678	.321	.321(1.00)	- (.00)
	Isolation feeling	.620	.240	.240(1.00)	- (.00)
	Drug abuse	.452	.235	.235(1.00)	- (.00)
	Academic achievement	-.086	-.054	-.054(1.00)	- (.00)

.368, : .000, : .368) .
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 4-2, Figure 1-2>.

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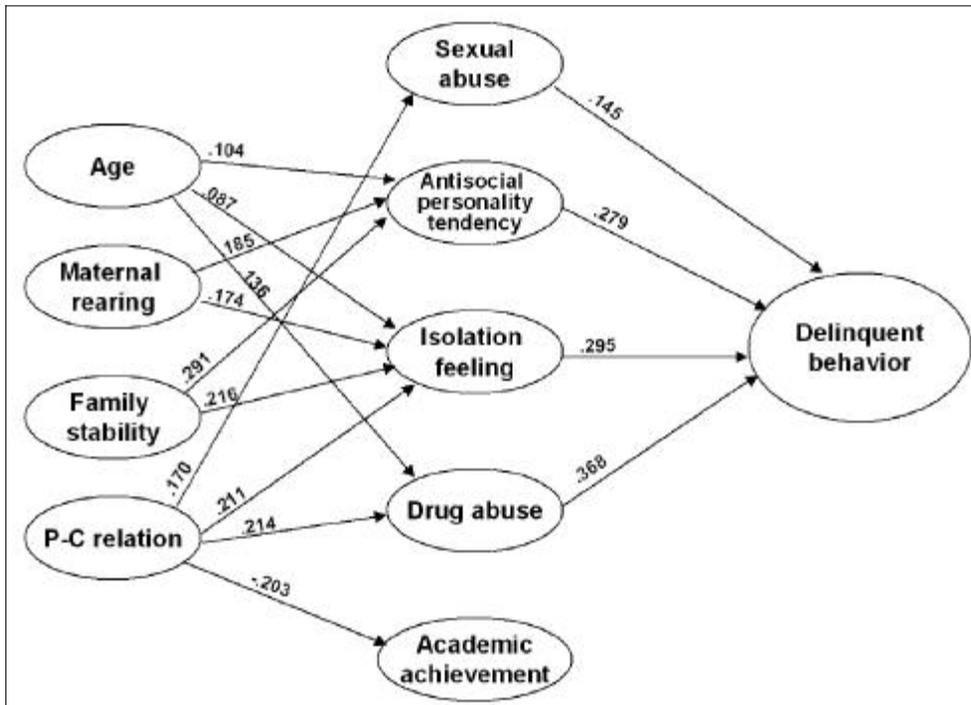
achievement, drug abuse, and sexual abuse on male delinquent behavior

가 (Moore & Yablonsky (1970) 20 가 75% 가 40% 가

Arthur, 1989) (Thornton (1982) () , 가 ,

<Table 4-2> Division of direct/indirect effect of the causality among each research variables in female adolescents () × 100 = %

Endogenous variables	Exogenous variables	Correlation coefficient	Total effect	Direct effect	Indirect effect
Sexual abuse	Parent-child relationship	.224	.170	.170(1.00)	- (.00)
Antisocial personality tendency	Age	.233	.104	.104(1.00)	- (.00)
	Maternal rearing	.398	.185	.185(1.00)	- (.00)
	Family stability	.480	.291	.291(1.00)	- (.00)
Isolation feeling	Age	.207	.087	.087(1.00)	- (.00)
	Maternal rearing	.417	.174	.174(1.00)	- (.00)
	Family stability	.511	.216	.216(1.00)	- (.00)
	Parent-child relationship	.484	.211	.211(1.00)	- (.00)
Drug abuse	Age	.225	.136	.136(1.00)	- (.00)
	Parent-child relationship	.219	.214	.214(1.00)	- (.00)
Academic achievement	Parent-child relationship	-.132	-.203	-.203(1.00)	- (.00)
Delinquent behavior	Age	.223	.105	- (.00)	.105(1.00)
	Maternal rearing	.370	.103	- (.00)	.103(1.00)
	Family stability	.473	.145	- (.00)	.145(1.00)
	Parent-child relationship	.437	.166	- (.00)	.166(1.00)
	Sexual abuse	.466	.145	.145(1.00)	- (.00)
	Antisocial personality tendency	.600	.279	.279(1.00)	- (.00)
	Isolation feeling	.634	.295	.295(1.00)	- (.00)
	Drug abuse	.583	.368	.368(1.00)	- (.00)



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(Kennedy, 1991)

(McClelland, 1982)

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(Bowker & Klein, 1983).

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(Hien & Hien,

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(Bowker & Klein, 1983)

(Rich et al., 1992).

(Thornton, 1982).

(masculine)"

(feminine)"

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(Leadbeater

et al., 1995).

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(Thornton, 1982).

(Kim & Kim, 1997; LeBlanc, 1992)

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(Hien & Hien, 1998).

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(Hirschi, 1969), (Leiber & Farnsworth, 1989) (Dishion, Patterson, Stoolmiller & Skinner, 1991)

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(Chesney-Lind, 1997)

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- Abstract -

Gender Difference in Delinquent Behavior among Korean Adolescents*

Kim, Hyun-Sil**

Purpose: This paper examined gender differences in a rate, type, relevant variables of delinquent behavior, and a gender differences regarding the relative influence of family,

personality, academic achievement, sexual abuse and alcohol -drug abuse on delinquent behavior among Korean adolescents.

Method: Data were collected by self-report questionnaires. Subjects consisted of 2,100 adolescents (male 1,396, female 704) in Korea, using proportional stratified random sampling method. Statistical methods were Chi-square, t-test and path analysis.

Result: Male adolescents had higher rate of delinquent behavior, and more all types of delinquent behavior (antisocial, aggressive, and psychopathic) than female. Male adolescents showed more dysfunctional family dynamic environments, higher antisocial personality and sociability than female adolescents. Female adolescents had higher depressive tendencies than male. The most powerful contributing variables on male delinquent behavior were age, antisocial personality, parent-child relationship, isolation feelings, and sexual abuse in this order named. Drug abuse, isolation feelings, antisocial personality and parent-child relationship tended to be contributing variables for female delinquent behaviors in this order named.

Conclusion: This investigation will provides a foundation for theory that addresses the complexities of both gender-specific and gender influences on delinquent behavior and development of preventive strategies for female delinquency.

Key words : Gender Difference, Delinquent Behavior, Korean Adolescents

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