

： ， ，

- -

* . ** . ***

. .

G7
가

1.

가

가

(Yoon, 1999).

가 , 가 .

가 , 가 가 가 가 , 가
가 (Lee, 2000).

(Choi,

1981) 가 , (Kim, 1981; Ko, 1992; (Boss, You, 1985) 1987).

가 , 1997 가 가 가

가 (Yoon, 1999).

가

*
**

2001 11 28

2002 4 20

2002 10 1

가 , 가 , 가

가 가 가

(Ahn & Hong, 1987).

가 1) 가

가 2)

Hong(2000) 1,094

43.7%

5 2

가 1.

3

가 1

가

2.

3

가 가

가 18

가 (Ahn, 1999). 가 (, ,)

가

3.

2000 5 12

2001 3 10

가

2

가 가

10 -50 가 가 89 (85.68%)
 가 , 가 8 (7.7%), 가 4
 cronbach's = .72 (3.8%), 3 (2.9%)
 가 76 (78.1%) 가 , 12
 5. (12.4%), 6 (6.2%), 가 3 (3.1%)
 62 (60.2%)
 (Child Abuse 가 , 17 (16.5%), 14
 Potential) (13.6%), 7 (6.8%), 3 (2.9%)
 CAPSCORE , 가 50-99 43 (41.0%)
 SPSS 가 , 50 40
 가 (38.1%), 100-199 22 (20.9%)
 <Table 1>.

Pearson's Correlation Coefficient

2. 가

가 1

<Table 2>.

1.

」 1-2 가 36.2% 가 , 3-11
 30-39 가 53 (50.5%) 가 2.9% 「 」
 , 40-49 가 34 (32.4%), 30 1-2 가 26.7% 「
 12 (11.4%), 50 6 (5.7%) 」 1-2 가 27.6%, 3-11 가 5.7%

<Table 1> General characteristics of participants

(N = 105)

Characteristics	classification	frequency	percentage (%)
age	below 30	12	11.4
	30-39	53	50.5
	40-49	34	32.4
	above 50	6	5.7
relationship	mother	89	85.6
	father	8	7.7
	grandmother	4	3.8
	etc	3	2.9
marital status	no response	1	1.0
	living together	76	78.4
	separation	3	3.1
	bereavement	12	12.4
education level	divorce	6	6.2
	none	3	2.9
	elementary school	14	13.6
	middle school	17	16.5
family income (10,000 won)	high school	62	60.2
	graduate	7	6.8
	no response	2	1.9
	below 50	40	38.1
	50-99	43	41.0
	100-199	22	20.9

「가 33.3% .
 1-2 가 6.7%, 3-11 가 1.0% . 「
 , , , 「 1-2 3.
 가 34.3%, 3-11 가 12.4% 12
 2.9% . 「
 「 1-2 가 11.4%, 3-11 가 1.9% .<Table 3>
 . 「 「 , , , 35 , 430
 「 1-2 가 2.9% 213.3 ,
 「 , , ,
 「 1-2 가 1.9% 166
 . 「 가 70 66.7% 166 33.3%
 「 1-2 가 3.8% . 32.2
 30
 (1-3) 「 가
 「가 39.1% 가
 , (4-6)
 「 , , , 「가
 49.5% 가 , (7-10 4.
) 「 가
 「가 3.8% 가 .
 ,
 「 , , , 「가 <Table 4>.
 49.5% 가 , 「 (r = .294, p =
 「가 39.1%, 「 .002) 가 ,

<Table 2> Frequency of child abuse occurrence in home (N = 105)

No	Content	frequency (year)			
		none	1-2 times	3-11 times	above 12times
1	Throwing the object at child	64 (60.9)	38 (36.2)	3 (2.9)	.
2	Clutching and pushing	77 (73.3)	28 (26.7)	.	.
3	Slapping on the cheek	70 (66.7)	29 (27.6)	6 (5.7)	.
4	Kicking, pounding and biting	97 (92.4)	7 (6.7)	1 (1.0)	.
5	Rod, stick, belt, broom beating using a various objects such as	53 (50.5)	36 (34.3)	13 (12.4)	3 (2.9)
6	Beating all over the body	91 (86.7)	12 (11.4)	2 (1.9)	.
7	Burning with cigarette	102 (97.1)	3 (2.9)	.	.
8	Threatening child with a knife, a hammer, a naxe, a gimlet the objects such as	102 (97.1)	3 (2.9)	.	.
9	Injuring child with the objects such as	103 (98.1)	2 (1.9)	.	.
10	Hospitalized by belting	101 (96.2)	4 (3.8)	.	.

<Table 3> Degree of child abuse potential and beliefs in corporal punishment (N = 105)

area	mean (SD)	min	max	CAP	
				below 166	above 166
child abuse potential	213.3 (101.7)	35	430	35 (33.3%)	70 (66.7%)
beliefs in corporal punishment	32.2 (3.9)	19	45		

<Table 4> Related factors with child abuse potential and beliefs in corporal punishment

factor	area	child abuse potential		belief in corporal punishment	
		r	p	r	p
age		.294	.002	-.081	.414
education level		-.442	.000	-.050	.615
family income		-.355	.000	.084	.395

($r = -.442$, $p = .000$), 가 ($r = -.355$, $p = .000$) 가 , Ahn(1998) 26.7%, 33.3%, 10.0%, 9.0%, 8.0% Ahn(2001) 21.1%, 21.1%, 19.0% 4-6 ($r = -.081$, $p = .414$), ($r = -.050$, $p = .615$), 가 ($r = .084$, $p = .395$) 가 13.3% Ahn(1998, 2001) 4.5%, 54.3%, 10.1% 4.1%, 51.7%, 6.8% 2.9%, 2.9%, 1.9%, 3.8% Ahn(1998, 2001) 0.4%, 0.4%, 0.8%, 0.4% 0%, 0.7%, 0%, 0% , 가 , Ahn 가 (2001) 가 가 가 (Conger, Burgess & Barrett, 1980; Erlanger, 1974; Hong, 1987; Ko, 1992) 21.7% 가 78.5% 가 91.9% (Ahn 2001) 가 (60.2%) 가 (16.5%) 6.8% 가 Ahn(2001) 91.1% 가 100 79.1% Ahn(2001) 2.9% 가 100 가 7.4% 가 가 213.3 (child abuse potential inventory) 166 (Milner, 1986) 가 1-2 가 1-3 39.1%, 가

.	66.7 %	166
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가

32.2

30

가

가

가

Ko(1992)가

10

CAPSCORE

SPSS win

Pearson's correlation

1. 30-39 가 50.5% 가

가 85.6%

가 78.4% .

60.2% 가 . 가

50-99 41.0% 가 , 50

38.1%

2. 가 1

39.1% , 26.7% , 33.3%

7.7%, 49.5%, 13.3%

2.9%, 2.9%, 1.9%, 3.8%

3. 213.3

가 166

66.7%

32.2

가

4.

 $(r = .294, p = .002),$

($r = -.442$, $p = .000$), 71 ($r = -.355$, $p =$

.000)

가 .

3

가 , 18

2000 5 12 2001 3

10

105

Straus (1979) 가

Kwon (1992)

Milner (1986)가

Milner

160

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- Abstract -

Child Abuse in High-risk Group

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*Ko, Ju-Ae****

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to provide basic data on preventive child abuse program development.

Method: Data were collected on 105 high-risk families of child abuse intervention was obtained from their main child rearer who raised the child under 18 years, olds during 10 months period from May, 2000 to March 2001.

Result: The results were as follows :

1. Child abuse occurred in the subject's home, in the case of mild child abuse, 'throwing an object at the child' had the highest percentage 39.1%, in severe child abuse, 'rod, stick, belt, broom beating or using a variety of objects such as' had the highest percentage 49.5%, and in very severe child

abuse, 'hospitalized by belting' had the highest percentage 3.8%

2. The degree of child abuse potential showed high risk child abuse score with a mean of 213.3. The degree of beliefs in corporal punishment showed that subjects perceived corporal punishment of children positively with a mean of 32.2,.
3. With respect to the child abuse potential, there were significant correlations with the subjects' age ($r = .294$, $p = .002$), education level ($r = -.442$, $p = .000$), and family income ($r = -.355$, $p = .000$).

Conclusion: From this study not only child abuse occurrence but also child abuse potential were severely increased in poor livelihood families. Therefore to the high risk group, individual preventive approach must be applied.

Key words : Child abuse, Child abuse potential, Beliefs in corporal punishment

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