

： ， ， ， ，

*

**

1. 40.9% , 48.4%
19.1%가 1 blackout
46% ,
19%
(1997) (BACCHUS-KOREA, 1998).
1995 9 5,670 NAST(1)
GNP 2.75% 1.2%가 13.2%가
14.4%
13 6,230 GNP 3.9%
2.8~4.2% , 1.7-3.4% , 1.9%
가
(Chun et al., 2001).
92.2% (94.4% , 89.2%) 68.4%
('98) ,
86% (US DHHS, 1996)
(Ko et al., 2001). 2 3 가 (Im, 1999).

* 2000

**

2001 9 11

2001 9 25

2002 2 4

가 , , , , , MT
 , , , 가 가
 , 가
 , (Chun et al., 2001).
(Brown et al.,
1995; Neff, 1997).

가 (epsilon alcoholism) 가
(Shin, 1998;
Ko et al., 2000).

(Chung et al., 1999; Lee et al., 1991).

가

2. 4-5% , 16%

1) 가

2) 가 ,

3) Evans Nancy (1999)

(Aas, 1995).

가 . 가

가 (Brown et al., 1995). Christiansen (1982) 가

가

가 가
가 1.
(Beck et al,

1995).

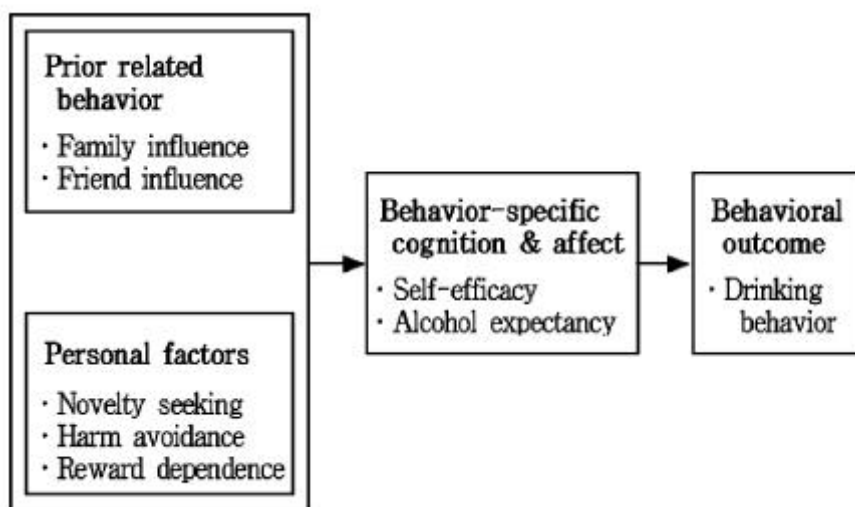
Pender(1996)

<figure 1>, 가

(Cronin, 1997).

2. 가

가 6 (가 ,
) 3
(, ,)



<Figure 1> Conceptual framework

. 가 , , 27

, 가 , ,

18 가 <Figure 2>. 545

3.

1. 2000 8 13 9

28 가

Pender (1996)

가

545

528 가 (95%),

16 512 가

2.

2, 4

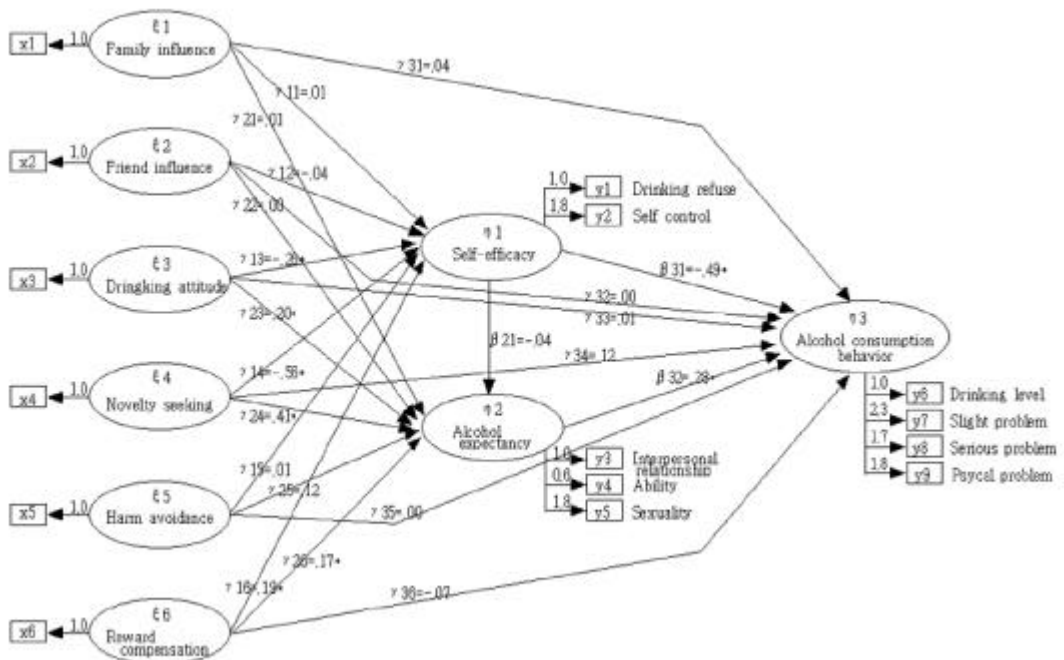
4.

(target population)

(accessible population)

9

134



<Figure 2> Hypothetical model

(Reward Dependence)

105

- 1) 가 (Family Influence) 5 , cronbach's $\alpha = .69$.
가
3 가 , 1) (Self Efficacy)
- 2) (Friend Influence) , Aas (1995)
9 5
3 , , cronbach's $\alpha = .81$.
- 3) (Drinking Attitude) 가 가 ,
가 가 , Christiansen & Goldman (1989)
(Alcohol Expectancy
Questionnaire- Adolescent form)
가 , ,
13 5
cronbach's $\alpha = .74$.
- 4) cronbach's $\alpha = .82$.
- 3) (Alcohol Consumption Behavior)
(1991)가 3 (Tridimensional
Personality Questionnaire) (1998)
가 , (1998)가
8
23 5
cronbach's $\alpha = .90$.
- (Novelty Seeking)
14
cronbach's $\alpha = .73$.
- (Harm Avoidance)
22 , cronbach's $\alpha = .75$.
5.
1) PC SAS program (v6.12)
2) PRELIS LISREL
program (v8.12a) , 가
가

V.

1.

512
18-27 , 21.7 . 2
218 (43.3%) 가 ,
253 49.4% , 259 50.6%
가 33.1%
가 27.6% 가 ,
25.1
5.4

<Table 1 >.

2.

2 1.5, 1.5, 1.6
, 5
가 2.7,
3.5, 가 3.8 ,
3.4, 2.1, 가 2.6
2.9,
2.1, 1.8,
가 2.8

p = .00). 가 (Generally
Weighted Least Square: WLS)

3. 가

2)
1) 가 가
2 169.02 (df= 60, 가 (2
p = .00) , 2 (2/df) 2.81 1.0-2.0 = 431.50, p = .0001).
가

<Table 1> Characteristics of subjects

(N = 512)

Characteristics		Frequency	%
Gender	Male	253	49.4
	Female	259	50.6
Age(years)	18-19	87	17.0
	20-22	231	45.1
	23-27	194	37.9
	First	112	22.2
Grade	Second	218	43.3
	Third	131	26.0
	Fourth	43	8.5
	Catholic	42	8.2
Religion	Protestant	141	27.6
	Buddhism	83	16.2
	No religion	246	48.0
Club	Join	170	33.1
	Don't join	342	66.9
	With parents	326	63.7
	Dormitory	29	5.6
Residential state	Lodging	28	5.5
	Relatives	17	3.3
	Others	112	21.9
Economic state*	0-20	197	14.4
	21-30	188	28.9
	(10,000won/month)	89	29.9
	51+	16	19.3
Total		512	100.0

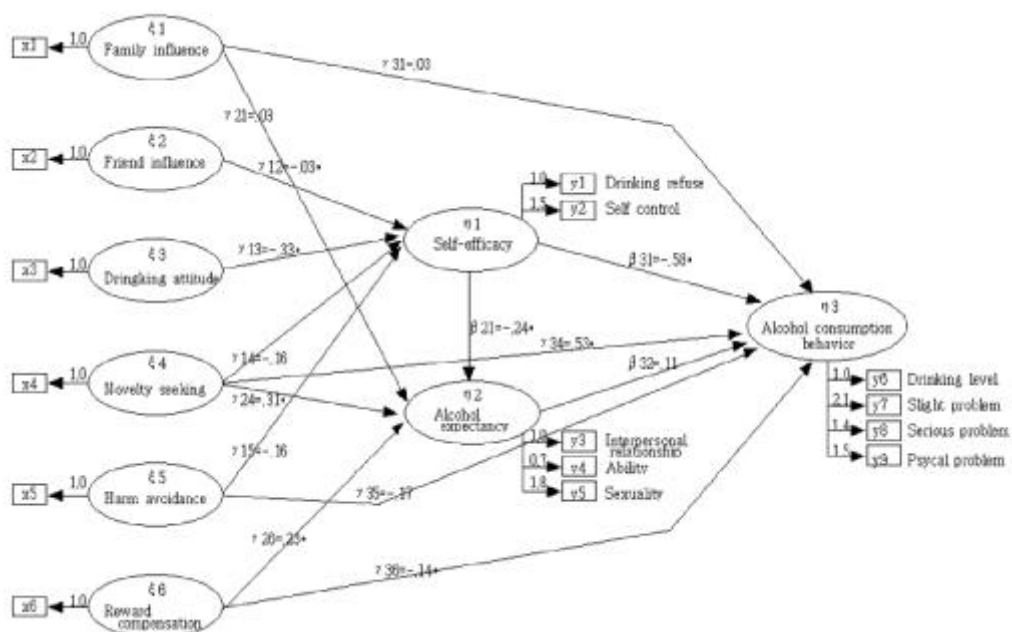
* missing cases are excepted

(GFI), (NFI), (NNFI)
가 .94, .98, .97 가
(AGFI) .89,
(RMR) .051

<Table 2>.

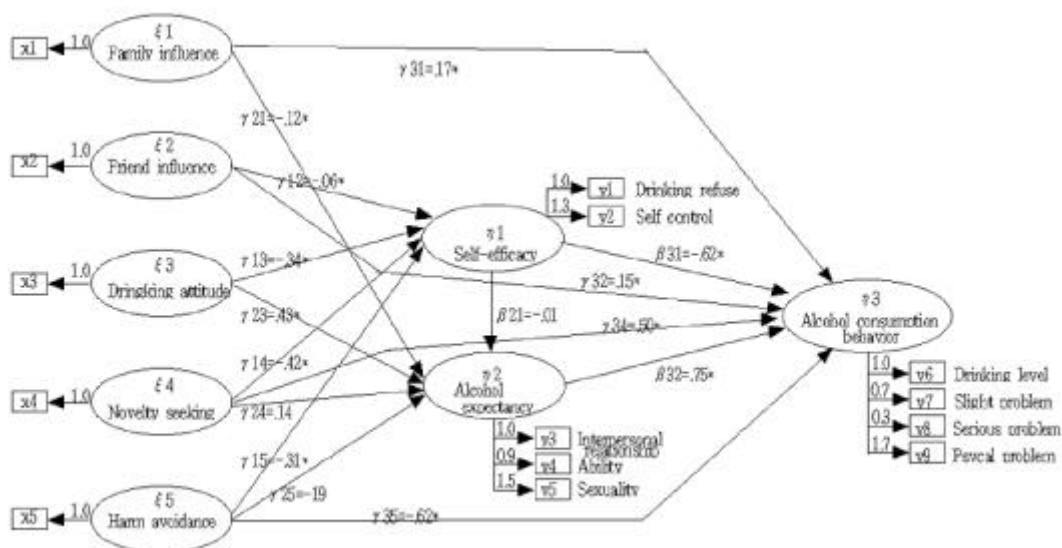
<Table 2> Goodness for fit tests

Goodness	χ^2 (p-value)	χ^2 /df	GFI	AGFI	RMR	NFI	NNFI	CN
Hypothetical model	169.02(.00)	2.81(81)	.94	.89	.51	.98	.97	131.7
Modified model(Male)	87.21(.00)	1.47(59)	.97	.94	.51	.99	.99	250.8
Modified model(Female)	49.29(.31)	1.09(45)	.98	.95	.03	.99	1.0	370.0



<Figure 3> Male modified model

4. , 가
가 . 가
가 가 ,
가



<Figure 4> Female modified model

가 가 가
7 8 가 , 25%
가
가 20%
3 12 가
가
가 가
5.
94%
1)
가 (χ^2 -difference
test)
가 81.8(169.02-87.21), 가 119.7(169.02-
49.23) 가 22(81-59),
가 36(81-45) χ^2 38%
가 (4) 가
가 가 가
- , RMR, AGFI, CN 가 가
가 χ^2 , χ^2/df
가 (1)
<Table 2> 가
가
2) , / ,
(path diagram)
<Figure 3> <Figure 4>
(,) t- ,
(SMC) <Table 3>
Lisrel estimates ,
가가 가
Completely standardized solution
(Lisrel
estimates)
가 가
2 가
(2)
가
가

가

(1993) (Pender(1996) 가

가 6가 3 15

(1993) 1. 가 (P-value) GFI, AGFI, RMR, NFI, NNFI, CN 가 169.02(.00), .94, .89, .51, .98, .97, 131.73

가 2. 가 ($\chi^2 = 431.50$, $p = .0001$)

3. (P-value) GFI, AGFI, RMR, NFI, NNFI, CN 87.21(.00), .97, .94, .51, .99, .99, 250.89, 49.29(.31), .98, .95, .03, .99, 1.00, 370.02

4. 가 가 가

5. 가 가 58% 74%

1. 가

2. 가

3. 가
 4. 가 가
 5. (NGO)
- 가
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- Abstract -

A Predictive Model Comparison by Sex for Alcohol Consumption Behavior among Korea University Students

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Yoon, Young-Mi*

The purpose of this study was designed to develop and test the structural model that

explains alcohol consumption behaviors among university students in Republic of Korea. The hypothetical model was constructed on the basis of the literature review and Pender's Health promotion model.

Data was collected from questionnaires from 512 university students in Republic of Korea, from August to September, 2000. The reliability of instruments was adequate (Cronbach's alpha = .69-.90). Data analysis was done with SAS 6.12 for descriptive statistics and LISREL 8.13 program for covariance structural analysis.

The results are as follows;

1. The overall fit of the hypothetical model to the data was moderate. Thus it was modified by male and female models.
2. The revised model has become parsimonious and had a better fit to the empirical data (male: $\chi^2=87.21$ p=.00, GFI=.97, AGFI=.94, NFI=.99, NNFI=1.0, CN=619.17, female: $\chi^2=49.29$ p=.31, GFI=.45, AGFI=.95, NFI=.99, NNFI=1.0, CN=370.02).
3. Self-efficacy was most significant factor and personality of novelty seeking, reward compensation, alcohol expectancy and drinking attitude have significant effects on male alcohol consumption behavior.
4. Personality of novelty seeking was most significant factor and personality of harm avoidance, friend influence, self-efficacies, alcohol expectancy and drinking attitude have significant effects on female alcohol consumption behavior.

Key words : University student, Predictive model, Self efficacy, Alcohol expectancy, Alcohol consumption behavior

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