

\*

\*\*

1. 1997), 가 (19.3%)  
( , )  
가  
1960-70 가  
(UNFPA, )  
1998). 가 , 가 . 1980  
가 가 가  
가 가  
가 가 ( , 1997).  
가 가 가  
가 가  
가 1970 1990  
4.5 1998 1.5  
, 1964 10%  
1997 80.5% ( , 1998; , 1996)  
, 1998; , 1997; , 2000).  
가 ( , 1998),  
, 1997 가 44%가 ( , 1997)

\* 2001 2  
\*\*



(3) , 6.6 (p = .99) , (Beckman & Harvey, 1996). Levinson(1995)

(4) , , 가 Hinkle, Johnson, Gilbert, Jackson & Lollis (1992) 가

가 6 가 6 가 가 6

2)

1. (Becker, 1974).

, (Rosenstock, 1974).

1) (1986) Condelli

Downey & Baynham(1986) Hornick, Devlin, 632 가,

( = .36) , (1 ) (7 )

( = 15.5 ), 가 가

104 (1999) 가

, 10

6.7

3)

Levinson(1986) (assertive) (sexuality) 가 . 258 20 (frequent episodes with unprotected intercourse) 가 (assertiveness) 가 (r = -.15, p <.05), (r = -.18, p <.01)가

4)

( , 1996). Burger Inderbitzen(1985) Byryne's model 188

가 (the best predictor) (sexuality) 가 . 258

20 (frequent episodes with unprotected intercourse) 가 (assertiveness) 가 (r = -.15, p <.05), (r = -.18, p <.01)가

Wetkovich Grote(1981) 가 (role-taking skill)

가 (Swanson, 1988).

Kulu(1990) 25% 가 가

5)

Hornick (1986) Sawyer Beck(1988) (sexual self-awareness) Wetkovich & Grote(1981)

가 가 가

& McNamee(1982) , 10 (contraceptive self-  
 efficacy) Levinson  
 가 가 33% (1986)  
 TRA 103 Jemott & Jemott  
 (1991) 가  
 (p<.0001)  
 (p<.0001) 가 (TPB)  
 Nigeria 927 가  
 5 가  
 가 , 가  
 (Odimegwu, 1999). (1994)  
 가  
 Hynie & Lydon(1996) (1 = .14, p<.01, 2 = .16,  
 (erotophobic) (erotophilic) p<.01), Schifter Ajzen(1985)  
 Fisher (1979)  
 SOS(Sexual Opinion Survey) ( = .44, p<.01). TPB  
 (1997) 가  
 (r = -.48, p<.05) 가 p=0.001). (1995)  
 , Weinstein  
 Goebel(1979) ( = .23, p>.05).  
 , 62  
 가 (perceived control) (actual control)  
 가  
 6) ,  
 가  
 (Ajzen, 1991). 7)  
 Bandura(1977, 1982)  
 가 . Bandura(1982) “ ”,  
 “ ”,  
 가 “ Hugh & Torre(1987)

가  
 (contraceptive use-rating scale) 가  
 ,  
 2.  
 가 . Burger Inderbitzen  
 Bauman(1971) Needle(1977) (1985) 가  
 , 가 가  
 가 가  
 가 가 Adler (1988)  
 가 1 ;  
 ; ; ; ;  
 가 (loyalty of  
 use) (Grady, Hirsch, Keen &  
 Vaughan, 1983), (contraceptive  
 consistency) (Hynie & Lydon,  
 1996).  
 (consistent use)  
 Beckman & Harvey  
 (1996) 가  
 (ability to plan) 가 , Hornick (1986)  
 ,  
 (coitus-dependent method) ,  
 ,  
 가 (contraceptive  
 use-rating scale) Hugh Torre(1987)  
 (1998) (types), 1  
 , , ,  
 (history)  
 , Hornick (1986) Hugh  
 Torre(1987)  
 (1997) 가 ,

(continuation)

(effectiveness)

6 가

(Jessor, Donovan, & Costa, 1991).

Pearl Index

Laing(1985)

Zaneveled, Zaneveled

Gravett(1984)

(the pregnancy

protection index, PPI)

. PPI

가

가

가

가

1)

가

가? 2)

가?

가? 3)

가

. PPI

Hatcher(1978)가

1.

가

가

2.

가

population)

(target

20-49

(accessible population)

Coleman(1999)

Meta

(convenient

sampling)

1)

20 -49

, 가

2)

가

(IUD)

, 5

, 1

, 2, 3

3)

6

가

3.

8 31 9 8 43

2000 9 14

3 가 10 20 가

가 15

(1999)가 5

6 5 가 1 1

가

(1998)

(Minnesota Couple Communication Inventory) (1994) Bienvenu

(1970) Marital Communication Inventory (MCI) 가

(1997)가 가

(1994) (1993) 320 77

243

가 가 5

1)

가 SPSS 8.0 Win

2)

ANOVA , Duncan test

3) 가 가

가 Lisrel 8.12 win

Hatcher (1998) program

Cronbach'

= .60 .88

1.

4.

가 가 21-48 35.0

5-9 101 (41.6%) 가

9.14

가 2000 70 600 290

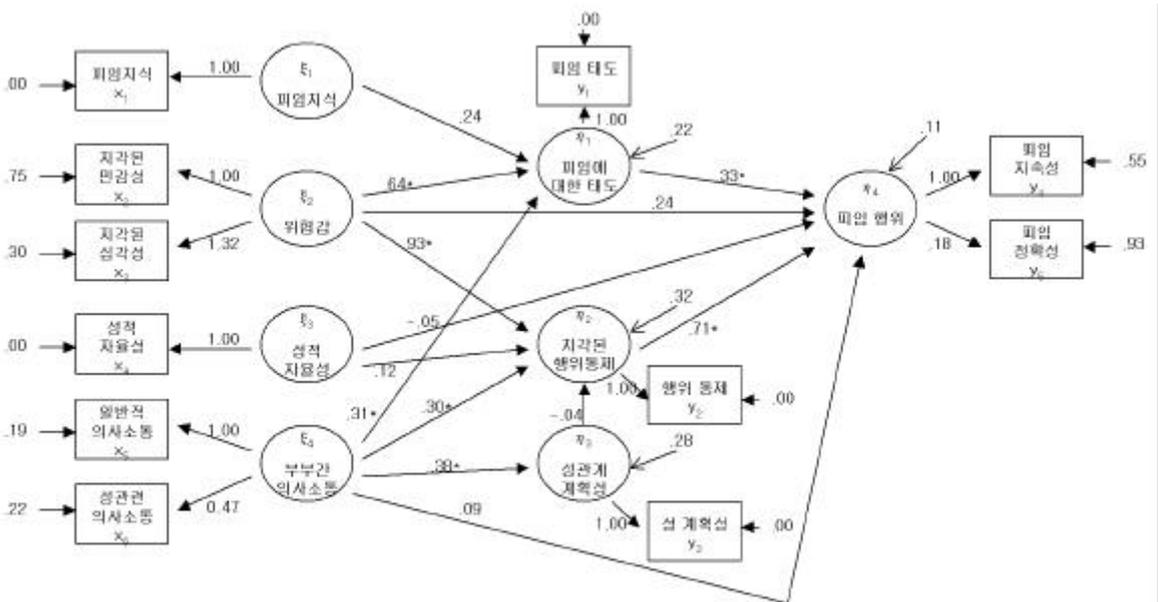
< 1> 가

	df	$\chi^2/df$	GFI	AGFI	RMR	NNFI	NFI	CN
43.03 (p=0.019)	26	1.65	0.97	0.93	0.03	0.97	0.97	257.72

가 190 4 ( , 4.8  
1997) 38.8 ,  
21.9 ( 6.73)  
(144 , 59.3%)

2 가 가 (150 , Duncan test , 가  
, 61.7%), 58.0% (141 )가  
, 1  
39.1% (95 )

44% 2. 가  
1-5 1) 가  
3.93 ( 1.16) 가  
3.79 ( < 1> 가  
1.66) 6 , Chi-square 가  
(77.3%) (71.2%) Q - plot 가  
가 1 가 ( , )



< 2 > 가

	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2/df$	GFI	AGFI	RMR	NNFI	NFI	CN
가	43.03 (p=0.019)	26	1.65	0.97	0.93	0.03	0.97	0.97	257.72
	20.54 (p=0.77)	26	0.79	0.99	0.96	0.03	1.01	0.98	538.87

, t-value, (SMC)

가 2. ( 12) (0.64, t = 3.26)가

가 3. ( 13) 가 (-0.12, t = 0.90)가

2) 가 가

가 4. ( 14) (0.31, t = 4.38)가

가 5. ( 22) (0.93, t = 3.63)가

가 6. ( 21) 가 (-0.22, -0.52)가

(t = -0.90), (t = -0.52), (t = 0.15), (t = 0.31)

< 1 > < 2 > 가 7. 가 (-0.99, t = -0.49) 가 (0.12, t = 1.07) 가

SMC 80% 가 8. 가 ( 24) (0.30, t = 2.47) 가

3) 가 가 가 9. 가 ( 23) 가 (0.02, t = 0.19) 가 (-0.04, t = -0.56) 가

17 가 가 p < .05 가 10. 가 ( 34) (0.38, t = 4.78) 가

가 1. ( 11) 가 가 11. 가 ( 41) 가 (-0.13, t = -0.40) 가 (0.24, t = 1.18) 가

(0.08, (self-efficacy)  
 t=0.91) 가 ,

가 12.  
 ( 42) (0.24, t=0.67)가  
 , (0.87, t=  
 3.42)가 (1.11, t=  
 3.03)가 가 , 가

가 13.  
 ( 43) (-0.05, t=-0.37) 가

가  
 (0.08, t=1.03)가 (0.03,  
 t=0.19) 가 가

가 14.  
 ( 44) (0.09, t=0.54)가  
 , (0.30, t=  
 2.67)가 (0.39, t=  
 2.53)가 가 threat variable Condelli(1986)  
 (susceptibility),

가 15. 가 가  
 ( 41) (0.33, t=1.99)

가  
 가 16. 가 가  
 ( 42) (0.71, t=5.62)가

가 17.  
 ( 23) 가 (0.04,  
 t=0.31) (0.05, t=0.35)가  
 (-0.03, t=0.55)  
 가 가  
 가 가  
 가 가

가

(

SMC = 80%)

가

, 가

가

가

1.

가

가

<

가

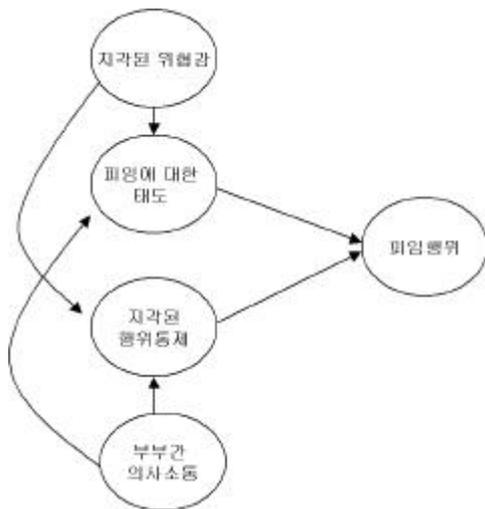
2>

가

가

가

2 가



2가

2000 9 14 10 20

가

243

가

3

가

가

가

(SMC)

80%

가

13

9

( = .24, t=0.67)

( = .09, t=

.54),

( = .33, t=1.99)가

< 2>

( =.71, t=5.62)가

가  
3.

( =1.11, t=3.03)  
가

( =.39, t=2.53)  
가  
=.08, t=.91)

( =.03, t=.19) 가

( =-0.03, t=-.55)

가  
가

2.

1.

가

2.

가

(1992). \_\_\_\_\_ 가  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
(1999). \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1997). \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(1998). \_\_\_\_\_, 28(3),  
550-562.  
(1991). \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1991). \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1999). \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
(1994). Theory of Planned Behavior  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(1999). \_\_\_\_\_ pap  
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(1997). \_\_\_\_\_ 가  
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(1998). \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1998). 20  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(1996). \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

- 5(1). 71-89.  
 , , , (1992). \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ : 가 .  
 (1997). \_\_\_\_\_ 가 \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 : \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (1998). 가 \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (1996). \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (1994). \_\_\_\_\_  
Theory of Planned Behavior \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 , , , (1998). \_\_\_\_\_ 가 \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 \_\_\_\_\_ : 가 \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 p10-11.  
 (1997). \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (1994). \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ 가 \_\_\_\_\_ .
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- Abstract -

Key concept : Contraception, Married women,  
Explaining model, Covariance  
structural model

## A Structural Equation Model Explaining Contraception Behaviors of Married Korean Women

*Kim, MiJong\**

The purpose of this study was to develop and test the structural model of a contraceptive behavior in Married Korean women. A hypothesis model was constructed on the basis of the health belief model, the theory of planned behavior and extensive literature review of contraception. The model was built by seven constructs. Four exogeneous variables included in the model were consisted of the contraceptive knowledges, the perceived threats, the sexual

autonomy and the communication within a couple. Four endogenous variables were consisted of the attitudes toward contraception, the perceived control, the ability to plan a intercourse and the contraceptive behaviors. Empirical data for testing the hypothetical model were collected by the self report questionnaires from 243 Korean married women. The questionnaires used in this study were developed by this researcher and their Cronbach's alpha scores were ranged from .60 to .88. The collected data were analyzed by SPSS program(ver. 8.0) for descriptive statistical analysis and LISREL program(ver. 8.12a) for covariance structural analysis.

On the basis of this results, it could be suggested that contraceptive behaviors be greatly affected by the perceived threats, the communications within couple, the attitudes toward contraception and the perceived control. Finally this model would be useful for the practice, theory and research of nursing.

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