

Implication for Student's Sex Education in Korea

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I. Introduction

The socio cultural as well as economic development of a society inevitably brings with a rapid change in the society's value system. The western influence virtually undermined the old generation's sacrosanct attitude toward sex: the result is the increase in the percentage of premarital sex, in the number of pregnancy among female teenagers, in the number of the induced abortions, and of the unmarried mothers.

It cannot be over-emphasized that systematic and well-prepared educational programs should be carried out for the teenagers at school. They are much more liberal in their attitude toward sex than their mothers, partly due to the influx of the western culture into the country.

Since their sexual morals differ from that of their mothers, it often happens that they find it hard to accept what the adult society wants them to do, which often leads to the increase in teenage sex experience.

In the United States, statistics reveal that the number of the teenagers who reported having experienced sexual intercourse is on the rapid increase, to cite one example: in the metropolitan

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area the percentage of those teenagers who experienced sexual intercourse increased from 30 per cent in 1971 to 43 per cent in 1976, and again 50 per cent in 1979.¹⁾

Experience rate of teenagers pregnancy is also comparatively higher in the United States than that of other developed countries. The pregnancy rate in 1981 was 96 per 1,000 teenagers (15-19 years) in the United States while it was 45 in England, 44 in Canada, 43 in France, 35 in Sweden, 19-24 in Japan (1984) and 14 in Netherlands.²⁾

Young people who have had sex education are no more likely to have sexual intercourse than those who have never taken a course. Sexually active young girls who have had sex education are less likely to have been pregnant than their counterparts who have had no such instruction.³⁾ This very fact points out that there is need to develop and improve a systematic sex education programme for the teenagers at school.

In this paper, general information on junior and senior high school students' sexuality is introduced in order to call attention to the teenagers' sex related problems. Most information on students' sexuality introduced in this paper is from the study made by Chang, et al.⁴⁾

1. Literature Review

A compilation of the Korean Youth's Profile on Sex and Reproductive Health was made by Chang et al.⁵⁾ and a few major data from the profile and other sources are introduced here selectively for literature review.

A friendly relationship with opposite sex was dealt in the six studies as shown in the table I-1. Those studies indicate that there has been an increasing tendency for young people to have

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- 1) Melvin Zelnik and John F. Kantner, "Sexual Activity, Contraceptive Use and Pregnancy among Metropolitan Area Teenagers, 1971~1979", *Family Planning Perspectives*, Vol. 12, No. 5, 1980, pp. 230~237.
 - 2) Taro Tamata, "Teenagers Pregnancy and Ob-gyn. Physicians' Role in Japan", *Family and Health (Monthly)*, Planned Parenthood Federation of Japan, February 1989.
 - 3) Melvin Zelnik and Young J. Kim, "Sex Education and Its Association with Teenage Sexual Activity", *Family Planning Perspectives*, Vol. 2, No. 2, 1977, pp. 117~124.
 - 4) Han-Kyong Kim Chang, Jung-Ja Nam and Hye-Kyong Han, *The Study of Facilitators in the Provision of Sex and Reproductive Health in Adolescence(Part I)*, Korea Institute for Population and Health, 1988.
 - 5) Han K. Kim Chang and Jung-Ja Nam, *Korea Youth's Profile on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, Korea Institute for Population and Health, 1985.

experience with mixing with the opposite sex.

When the question of attitude toward premarital sexual intercourse was asked, many high school students still felt chastity is a virtue as indicated in the table I-2. However, working female adolescent attitudes differed from those of high school students as revealed in the table I-3.

The sexual intercourse experience rate among high school students varied from 3.6 per cent to 14.5 per cent among girls and 18.5 per cent to 27.7 per cent among the boys as in the table I-4. However, the rate among the unmarried female factory workers was 37.8 per cent which

Table I – 1. Friendly Relationship with Opposite Sex.

(Unit: %)

Study Year	No. Studied	Experience Rate
1971 ¹⁾	4,116 (Middle and high school students)	Boys 54.2 Girls 33.6
1975 ²⁾	603 (High school girls in Seoul)	43.0
1975 ³⁾	7,288 (Female bus drivers' assistants)	45.9
1978 ⁴⁾	1,052 (Chungbuk high school boys)	43.0
1981 ⁵⁾	1,210 (High school students in Seoul)	Boys 67.7 Girls 74.0
1984 ⁶⁾	918 (Unmarried female workers)	82.8

Sources:1) Joon-Sang Kang, "Attitude toward Sex of Middle and High School Students", *Family Planning*, PPFK, 1971.

2) Bon-Suk Ku, *Study on Friendly Relationship with Opposite Sex of High School Girls in Seoul*, Unpublished M. A. Dissertation, Korea Univ., 1975.

3) Byung-Tae Lee, *Study on the Status of Bus Driver's Assistants*, Korea Car Union, 1975.

4) Sun-Hoe Kim, *Study on Factors of Sexual Problems of High School Students*, Unpublished M. A. Dissertation, Chungbuk University, 1978.

5) Chung-Sook Cho, *Study on Necessity of Sex Education of High School Students*, Unpublished M. A. Dissertation, Dongkuk Univ., 1981.

6) Moon-Sik Hong, Moon-Hee Seo, *Study on the Knowledge, Attitude on FP & Sex of Unmarried Female Workers*, KIPH, 1984.

is much higher than that of high school girl students.⁶⁾

In spite of the strict norms specifying that premarital sex is undesirable, premarital pregnancy does exist. According to the Lee's study,⁷⁾ the premarital pregnancy rate for the 1974 to 1976 marriage group was 26.0 per cent compared to 3.2 per cent for those married before 1950. This means that one of four married women were pregnant before marriage.

According to the Cho's study,⁸⁾ only 10.8 per cent of high school boys and 7.8 per cent of

Table I -2. Attitude toward Chastity of High School Girls

Study Year	No. Studied	Approval Rate
1976 ¹⁾	300	97.0 %
1981 ²⁾	290	81.3 %

Sources:1) Ok-Ja Oh, *Study on Sexual Concept of High School Girls*; Paper for M. A. Degree, Chungnam Univ., 1976.

2) Sung-Chae Chung, *Study on Attitudes toward Marriage and Domesticity of High School*, Unpublished M. A. Dissertation, Ewha Women's University, 1981.

Table I -3. Female Workers Attitude toward Pre-marital Sex

Attitude	(Unit: %)	
	1975 ¹⁾	1984 ²⁾
Absolutely not Acceptable	56.8	57.6
Acceptable if Engaged	12.8	16.9
Acceptable if in Love	29.7	17.7
Others	0.7	7.9
Total	100.0	100.0
(Number)	(N = 7,288)	(N = 917)

Sources:1) Byung-Tae Lee, 1975, *op. cit.*

2) Moon-Sik Hong, Moon-Hee Seo, 1984, *op. cit.*

6) Moon Sik Hong, "Adolescent Sexuality" a paper presented at the *Seminar on Youth's Health* held by Korea Institute for Population and Health, 24 April 1989.

7) Sea-Baick Lee, Byung-Tae Park and Soon Choi, "An Analysis of Fertility for Premarital Pregnant Women", *Journal of Family Planning Studies*, Korea Institute for Family Planning, 1978.

8) Chung-Sook Cho, *Study on Necessity of Sex Education of High School Students*, Unpublished M. A. Dissertation, Dongkuk University, 1981.

Table I —4. Sexual Intercourse Experience Rate of High School Students

Sex of Students and Study Year	No. of Studied	Experience Rate
Female		
1965 ¹⁾	4,604	3.6
1975 ²⁾	603	6.2
1981 ³⁾	600	14.5
Male		
1971 ⁴⁾	2,154	18.5
1981 ³⁾	610	27.7

Sources:1) Bong-Yun Seo, Kwang-Moon Chun, *Elementary Study for Sex Education*, Chungang Education Institute, 1962.

2) Bon-Suk Ku, 1975, *op. cit.*

3) Chung-Sook Cho, 1981, *op. cit.*

4) Joon-Sang Kang, 1971, *op. cit.*

high school girls know about contraceptive method while 89.2 per cent of the high school girls and 92.2 per cent of the high school boys don't know about contraceptive method.

2. Objectives

- 1) To collect baseline data on knowledge, attitude and practice on sex from school students
- 2) To recommend the best possible program plan to the government for adolescents' sexual and reproductive health.

3. Methods

In order to collect data from students, group interviewing through questionnaire was used. Survey population is limited to the second year students of middle and high school in Seoul who were attending school as of June 1, 1987. Selection of sample was made for middle school students and high school students separately as follows.

1) Selection of Sample for Middle School Students

The 198 middle schools in Seoul as of April 1986 were stratified into three strata-boys' schools, girls' schools and co-educational schools and were listed separately for the strata. In each stratum, the public schools came first in geographical sequence followed by private schools in the same manner.

Four schools were systematically selected, in each stratum, with probability proportional to the number of first year students as of April 1, 1986, who were to go into second year students as of April 1, 1987.

The data on the number of students in the second year class as of June 1, 1987 were collected in the sample schools. Two classes in each sample school were systematically selected, in the order of class number, with probability proportional to the number of students. (In the co-educational schools, the girls' classes followed the boys' classes, so that one from among the boys' classes and one from girls' classes were selected.)

In each sample class, complete enumeration was taken for all students. As the result, a total of 1,427 students were enumerated out of 1,455 students included in the sample. Table I-5 shows the sample size by stratum.

Table I -5. Sample Size-Middle School Student Survey

Strata	No. of Schools	No. of Class	Total	Enumerated
Boys Schools	4	8	485	473
Girls Schools	4	8	481	477
Coeducational	4	8	489	477
Total	12	24	1,455	1,427

2) Selection of Sample for High School Students

There were 212 high schools in Seoul as of April 1, 1986. These schools were stratified into three strata-boys' schools, girls' schools and co-educational schools. The schools were listed separately by the strata. In each stratum, the schools were sorted into two primary groups, day schools and day and night combined schools. So that the day schools came first and followed by the day and night combined schools. Within each primary group, the schools were classified into two secondary groups, academic schools and vocational schools; and the academic schools came first followed by the vocational schools. Within each secondary group, public schools came

first in geographical sequence followed by private schools in the same manner.

Seven boys' schools, seven girls' schools and two co-educational schools were systematically selected, in the respective strata, with probability proportional to the number of the first year students as of April 1, 1986.

The data on the number of students in the second year class as of June 1, 1987 were collected in the sample schools. Two classes in each sample school were systematically selected, in the order of class number, with probability proportional to the number of the students. In the day and night combined schools, the girls' classes followed after the boys' classes so that one from the day classes and one from the night classes were selected. In the case of co-educational schools, the girls' classes followed after the boys' classes so that one from the boys' classes and one from the girls' classes were selected.

In each sample class, complete enumeration was taken for all students. As the result, a total of 1,774 students out of 1,849 students included in the sample were interviewed. Table I-6 shows the sample size by stratum.

Table I -6. Sample Size-High School Student Survey

Strata	No. of Schools	No. of Classes	No. of Students	
			Total	Enumerated
Boys' Schools	7	14	801	747
Girls' Schools	7	14	808	792
Co-educational	2	4	240	235
Total	16	32	1,849	1,774

II. Socio-demographic Characteristics of Students

The percentage of boy students was little higher, 51.5 per cent for middle schools and 50.8 per cent for high schools. 10.1 per cent of the middle school students and 14.4 per cent of the high school students did not live with their parents because parents had died, were divorced or separated or the father's job was outside of Seoul.

Fathers had a higher education than mothers: among middle school student's parents, 49 per

Table II – 1. Socio-demographic Characteristics of Students

(Unit: %)

Characteristics	Middle School Students	High School Students
Sex		
Male	51.5	50.8
Female	48.5	49.2
Total	100.0	100.0
(N)	(205,266)	(174,513)
Living Status		
Live with parents	89.9	85.6
Live separately	10.1	14.4
Total	100.0	100.0
(N)	(204,769)	(174,405)
Cause of Separate Living		
Father dead	4.6	7.8
Mother dead	0.5	0.8
Divorced/separated	2.4	2.7
Father's occupation outside Seoul	2.6	3.1
Total	10.1	14.4
(N)	(20,485)	(24,867)
Religion		
Buddhist	21.1	10.2
Protestant	39.3	40.6
Catholic	10.0	10.9
Others	2.5	1.0
No religion	27.1	37.3
Total	100.0	100.0
(N)	(203,981)	(173,865)
Fathers Education		
No schooling	1.0	—
Elementary school	7.4	11.6
Middle school	18.7	15.0
High school	44.4	40.5
Above college	28.6	32.9
Total	100.0	100.0
(N)	(192,825)	(159,395)
Mothers Education		
No schooling	2.2	3.9
Elementary school	18.5	22.8
Middle school	30.6	26.9
High school	37.8	35.0
Above college	10.9	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0
(N)	(201,034)	(171,519)

Note: Numbers in parentheses are estimated parameters. Missing cases, father dead, mother dead and no answer were excluded.

cent of the mothers and 73 per cent of the fathers had above a high school education, while among parents of high school students it was 46 per cent and 73 per cent respectively. In relation to religion, there was no difference between middle and high school students but protestants were the highest percentage.

III. Students' Attitudes toward Sex

I. Attitudes toward Risk-taking Behavior

As expected, high school students were more permissive than middle school students concerning smoking, drinking, frequenting discotheques and looking at sex videos, but drug taking was not included. In fact about 90 per cent of both middle and high school students thought drug taking was unacceptable.

Watching sex videos had the highest acceptance rate among middle school boys including sometimes acceptable 30.8 per cent, while it was the second highest, 61.7 per cent for high school boys. A similar pattern showed up for middle and high school girls. Sales of sex videos to minors has recently become a social issue in Korea, but no measures have been taken either by law or social pressure groups. Since drinking is accepted culturally in Korea, the accepting attitude, 64.2 per cent among high school students is understandable.

When we compare boys and girls attitude differences on risk-taking behavior, middle school boys and girls showed little difference, but high school girls were more conservative than boys.

Table III - 1. Students' Attitudes toward Risk-Taking Behaviors

(Unit: %)

Attitudes	Middle School			High School		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Smoking						
Acceptable	0.8	1.3	0.2	7.6	11.2	3.9
Sometimes acceptable	7.0	8.1	5.8	25.5	28.7	22.2
Not acceptable	92.2	90.6	94.0	66.9	60.1	73.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(203,357)	(104,173)	(99,184)	(174,026)	(149,090)	(24,936)

Table III – 1. Continued

(Unit: %)

Attitudes	Middle School			High School		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Drinking						
Acceptable	1.7	2.5	1.1	13.2	17.7	8.5
Sometimes acceptable	11.9	14.2	9.6	51.0	51.1	50.8
Not acceptable	86.4	83.3	89.3	35.8	31.2	40.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(203,724)	(104,346)	(99,378)	(174,119)	(88,372)	(85,747)
Frequenting Discotheques and Bars						
Acceptable	1.1	1.7	0.4	5.2	7.5	2.9
Sometimes acceptable	8.3	8.3	8.3	32.2	37.5	26.8
Not acceptable	90.6	90.0	91.3	62.6	55.0	70.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(202,749)	(103,513)	(99,236)	(174,216)	(88,372)	(85,844)
Looking at Sex Video and Pornographic Pictures						
Acceptable	5.4	6.9	3.6	6.9	10.2	3.5
Sometimes acceptable	20.0	23.9	15.8	40.3	51.5	28.9
Not acceptable	74.6	69.2	80.6	52.8	38.3	67.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(195,980)	(102,323)	(93,657)	(174,091)	(88,380)	(85,711)
Drug Taking						
Acceptable	1.6	2.3	0.9	1.4	2.5	0.2
Sometimes acceptable	7.7	8.2	7.2	4.7	5.1	4.3
Not acceptable	90.7	89.5	91.9	93.9	92.4	95.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(204,114)	(104,652)	(99,462)	(170,800)	(88,375)	(82,425)

Note: Missing cases deleted.

Numbers in parenthesis are estimated parameters.

For example, 67.6 per cent of the girls and 38.3 per cent of the boys felt that looking at sex videos is not acceptable.

2. Students' Attitudes toward Relationships with the Opposite Sex

Both middle and high school students had an accepting attitude toward relationships with the

opposite sex, for the former 83.9 per cent, and the latter 97.4 per cent, but 23.6 per cent of the middle school girls thought it unacceptable behavior. This means that 14 years old girls are still shy about meeting boys.

Table III –2. Students’ Attitudes toward Relationships with the Opposite Sex

(Unit: %)

Attitudes	Middle School			High School		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Acceptable	27.1	37.4	16.2	64.0	73.7	54.0
Sometimes Acceptable	56.8	53.6	60.2	33.4	25.4	41.6
Unacceptable	16.1	9.0	23.6	2.6	0.9	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(204,735)	(105,366)	(99,369)	(174,317)	(88,569)	(85,748)

Note: Numbers in parenthesis are estimated parameters.

3. Students’ Attitudes toward Kissing and Embracing with the Opposite Sex during Dates.

Of the middle school students 64.6 per cent felt kissing and embracing was not acceptable

Table III –3. Students’ Attitudes toward Kissing and Embracing with the Opposite Sex during Dates

(Unit: %)

Attitudes	Middle School			High School		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Acceptable	4.9	7.7	1.9	13.7	22.9	4.2
Sometimes Acceptable	30.5	40.2	20.3	52.8	58.0	47.5
Unacceptable	64.6	52.1	77.8	33.5	19.1	48.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(199,677)	(100,656)	(99,021)	(174,036)	(88,372)	(85,664)

Note: Numbers in parentheses are estimated parameters.

during dates and 33.5 per cent of the high school students agreed. But when we compare boys and girls in each group boys were more accepting of such behavior than girls.

4. Students' Attitudes toward Masturbation

Differences exist between middle and high school students, and between boy and girl students: 45.8 per cent of the middle school students did not understand the meaning of the word masturbation. In middle school 24.3 per cent of the boys and 5.9 per cent of the girls thought masturbation was acceptable and in high school 87 per cent of boys and 42.9 per cent of the girls thought so. In other words in high school, 57.1 per cent of the girls did not accept masturbation while only 13 per cent of the boys did not.

Table III—4. Students' Attitudes toward Masturbation

(Unit: %)

Attitudes	Middle School			High School		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Acceptable	3.6	6.3	0.8	21.6	37.0	4.3
Sometimes Acceptable	11.7	18.0	5.1	44.7	50.0	38.6
Unacceptable	38.9	42.7	34.9	33.7	13.0	57.1
Doesn't know Word's Meaning	45.8	33.0	59.0	—	—	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(203,797)	(104,226)	(99,571)	(166,263)	(88,075)	(78,188)

Note: Numbers in parentheses are estimated parameters.

5. Students' Attitudes toward Premarital Sexual Intercourse

Of middle school students 40.5 per cent did not understand the meaning of the word, intercourse, 48.6 per cent disapproved of premarital sexual intercourse (Table III- 5). High school boys, 37.7 per cent, showed the most approving attitude. More detailed questions about their attitude toward premarital intercourse was asked (Table III- 6). Of high school students, 60.1 per cent of the boys and 26.4 per cent of the girls felt intercourse was permissible for those who

Table III –5. Students’ Attitudes toward Premarital Intercourse

(Unit: %)

Attitudes	Middle School			High School		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Acceptable	2.8	4.9	0.6	4.8	8.8	0.6
Sometimes Acceptable	8.1	10.9	5.2	18.7	28.9	7.7
Unacceptable	48.6	55.5	41.2	76.5	62.3	91.7
No Understanding of Word’s Meaning	40.5	28.7	53.0	–	–	–
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(204,314)	(104,853)	(99,462)	(168,597)	(145,012)	(23,585)

Note: Numbers in parentheses are estimated parameters.

Table III –6. High School Students’ Attitudes on Permissible Situation for Premarital Intercourse

(Unit: %)

Attitudes	Total	Male	Female
Not Acceptable under any Circumstances	42.4	21.6	63.1
Permissible if One is Engaged	43.2	60.1	26.4
Permissible even if not Engaged	12.9	15.8	9.9
Acceptable	0.8	1.7	0.0
Others	0.7	0.8	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(173,947)	(88,442)	(85,505)

Note: Numbers in parentheses are estimated parameters.

are engaged, but not a single girl felt that premarital intercourse was acceptable and only 1.7 per cent of the boys felt the same way.

6. High School Students Attitudes about Teaching Contraception to Unmarried Men and Women

As shown in the table III -7, 85.2 per cent of high school students responded unmarried men

and women should be taught about contraception while 6.6 per cent responded they should not be taught about it.

Table III –7. High School Students’ Attitude about Teaching Contraception to Unmarried Men and Women

(Unit: %)

Attitudes	Total	Male	Female
Should Teach Them	85.2	87.7	82.7
Should not Teach Them	6.6	6.2	7.0
Don’t Know	8.2	6.1	10.3
Total (N)	100.0 (171,046)	100.0 (86,232)	100.0 (84,814)

Note: Numbers in parentheses are estimated parameters.

7. High School Students’ Preferred Contraceptive Method

When the students were asked about the preferred contraceptive method, boys preferred condoms 36.1 per cent, and the girls preferred the oral pill 30.8 per cent.

Table III –8. High School Students’ Preferred Contraception

(Unit: %)

Contraception Methods	Total	Male	Female
Condom	25.1	36.1	13.0
Rhythm method	18.0	20.0	15.7
Oral pill	25.9	21.5	30.8
Ejaculation	4.6	7.2	1.8
Others	3.9	3.7	4.0
Don’t know	22.5	11.5	34.7
Total (N)	100.0 (163,292)	100.0 (85,801)	100.0 (77,491)

Note: Numbers in parentheses are estimated parameters.

IV. Students' Sexual Experiences

1. Students' Risk-taking Behavior Experiences

As expected, the high school students' risk-taking behavior experiences were much higher than that of the middle school students. In the high schools, 68.2 per cent of the boys and 45.3 per

Table IV – 1. Students' Risk-taking Behavior Experience

(Unit: %)

Behaviors	Middle School		High School	
	%	(N)	%	(N)
Smoking				
Male	9.0	(105,169)	43.3	(88,668)
Female	1.9	(99,573)	10.3	(85,845)
Total	5.6	(204,742)	27.1	(174,513)
Drinking				
Male	17.8	(104,964)	68.2	(88,372)
Female	6.1	(99,574)	45.3	(85,747)
Total	12.1	(204,538)	56.9	(174,119)
Frequenting Discotheques or Bars				
Male	2.5	(104,254)	25.5	(88,372)
Female	0.5	(99,346)	8.7	(85,844)
Total	1.5	(203,600)	17.2	(174,216)
Watching Video Tape on Sex				
Male	29.3	(105,045)	64.9	(88,380)
Female	10.1	(99,235)	20.1	(85,711)
Total	19.9	(204,280)	42.9	(174,091)
Taking Drugs				
Male	0.9	(104,652)	3.5	(88,375)
Female	0.3	(99,462)	0.3	(82,425)
Total	0.6	(204,114)	1.9	(170,800)

Note: Numbers in parentheses are estimated parameters.

cent of the girls had drinking experience and 43.3 per cent of the boys and 10.3 per cent of the girls had smoked. It should be noted that women's smoking and drinking have been increasing steadily in Korea. While 64.9 per cent of high school boys had watched sex video, only 29.3 per cent of the middle school boys had. When we compare the students' attitudes toward the risk taking behavior and experience there is no conflict in their attitudes and experiences. For example, for smoking, 33 per cent of the high school students approved of smoking and 27 per cent had smoked; 64 per cent approved of drinking and 57 per cent drank, 47 per cent approved of looking at sex video and 43 per cent actually watched them; 6 per cent approved of drug taking only 2 per cent had actually taken a drug.(Table IV-1)

2. Students' Experience with Sexual Stimulation and Sexually Stimulating Occasions

Of the middle school boys 58.3 per cent had sexually stimulated experiences and 93.9 per

Table IV – 2. Students' Sexually Stimulated Experiences and Stimulated Occasions

(Unit: %)

Experiences	Middle School			High School		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Sexually Stimulated Experiences	46.5	58.3	34.0	67.7	93.9	40.6
(N)	(204,834)	(105,690)	(99,144)	(174,511)	(88,667)	(85,844)
Sexually Stimulated Occasions						
Watching sexual scene on TV or movie	35.3	45.5	24.5	49.2	72.9	24.6
Reading sexual scene on the book	24.9	34.2	15.1	51.7	72.4	30.4
Touching physically with the opposite sex	5.0	7.3	2.6	8.8	15.2	2.2
Meeting with the opposite sex	14.3	21.1	7.0	18.7	31.8	5.1
Spontaneously	5.5	7.3	3.5	9.2	15.8	2.3
Others	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.8	4.8	0.8
(N)	(204,834)	(105,690)	(99,144)	(174,511)	(88,667)	(85,844)

Note: Numbers in parentheses are estimated parameters.

cent of high school boys had; 34 per cent of the middle school girls and 40.6 per cent of the high school girls also experienced sexual stimulation. In other words, while the boys and a sharp increase, 36 per cent point, between middle and high school, the girls' increase percentage was only 7 per cent point.

They were asked when they felt most sexually stimulated. Among middle school students, 35.3 per cent said when they were watching TV or movie, 24.9 per cent when they were reading sexual descriptions in book; among high school students, 49.2 per cent stimulated the former situation and 51.7 per cent the latter situation. Interestingly, only 5 per cent of the middle school students and 8.8 per cent of the high school students felt sexual stimulation when they met the opposite sex.

3. Boys and Girls' Differences in Sexually Stimulated Feelings

Among middle school students 8.5 per cent thought that there was no differences between boys and girls in their sexually stimulated feelings and 5.4 per cent of high school boys agreed; but 67.1 per cent of the former and 39.5 per cent of the latter thought that boys feel more strongly than girls. There was little difference, 15.5 per cent for middle school students and 14 per cent for high school students, among those who thought girls feel more strongly than boys. Among those who answered "don't know" there was a sharp contrast between middle school students and high school students: 8.9 per cent for the former and 41 per cent for the latter.

Table IV—3. Boys and Girls' Differences in Beliefs Concerning Sexually Stimulated Feelings

(Unit: %)

Differences	Middle School			High School		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
No Difference	12.5	4.5	8.5	7.1	3.7	5.4
Boys Feel more Strongly than Girls	50.2	84.5	67.1	30.6	48.9	39.5
Girls Feel more Strongly than Boys	27.6	2.9	15.5	18.9	8.8	14.0
Don't Know	9.7	8.1	8.9	43.4	38.6	41.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

It seems that high school students are less sure of the traditional beliefs that sex is for men or only men feel sex. etc.

4. Students' Actions to Sublimate Sexual Stimulation

Students were asked how they sublimated sexual stimulation, and 50.9 per cent of the high school boys and 10.6 per cent of the high school girls said they masturbated. About the same percentage, 30.6 per cent of the boys and 32.6 per cent of the girls overcame sexual stimulation by listening to music, exercising or engaging in other activities.

Table IV—4. Students' Actions to Sublimate Sexual Stimulation

(Unit: %)

Actions	Middle School			High School		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Did Nothing	44.0	42.1	47.5	21.0	11.9	41.0
Masturbated	7.3	10.4	1.8	38.3	50.9	10.6
Overcame Listening to Music, Exercising or Other Activities	35.6	32.8	40.3	31.3	30.6	32.6
Imagined Sexual Behaviors	10.3	13.0	5.6	8.3	6.2	13.0
Others	2.8	1.7	4.8	1.1	0.4	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(81,843)	(52,011)	(29,832)	(103,717)	(71,278)	(32,439)

Note: Numbers in parentheses are estimated parameters.

5. Students' Experiences on Relationships with the Opposite Sex

Of the middle school students, 16.9 per cent had experienced relationships with the opposite sex and 46.3 per cent of high school students had. This is quite a shift from their previously mentioned attitudes toward relationships with the opposite sex; 84 per cent of the middle school students and 97 per cent of the high school students approved the relationship. In reality Korean students do not have opportunities to associate with the opposite sex because of educational

system (lack of co-educational school) and social disapproval for young people to associate with the opposite sex. A similar situation exists in the case of their experience with kissing and embracing. While 35 per cent of the middle school students and 57 per cent of the high school students approved the behavior, only 5 per cent of the former and 17.3 per cent of the latter had experienced kissing and embracing.

There was little differences between the boys' and girls', in both middle and high schools, dating experiences. A similar situation applied to kissing and embracing. The difference was 5 per cent for middle school boys and girls 11 per cent in high school.

Table IV –5. Students' Experience with Date and Kissing/Embracing

(Unit: %)

Experiences	Middle School		High School	
	%	(N)	%	(N)
Date				
Male	20.6	(105,366)	49.9	(88,569)
Female	13.1	(99,369)	42.6	(85,748)
Total	16.9	(204,735)	46.3	(174,317)
Kiss or Embracement				
Male	7.6	(103,987)	22.9	(88,372)
Female	2.2	(99,455)	11.6	(85,664)
Total	5.0	(203,442)	17.3	(174,036)

Note : Numbers in parentheses are estimated parameters.

6. Students' Sexual Intercourse Experience

Among middle school boys, 1.4 per cent had had intercourse and 11.7 per cent of the high school boys had. The experience percentage was quite low for girls, 0.2 per cent for middle school girls and 2.8 per cent for high school girls.

The percentage of sexual intercourse experience was highest among high school boys. Of the boys, 86.8 per cent had had intercourse between the ages of 15 to 19 years, but, of the girls, 53.4 per cent was between the ages of 15 to 19 years and 46.6 per cent was below 14 years.

It means that 46 per cent of these girls were either raped or had experienced incestuous relationships. As to place of intercourse, outdoors ranked first, inns second, at the girl's home third. For girls, it was their home first, outdoors second and the partner's home third. Boy's partners, 81.6 per cent, were either friends or lovers, but 16.8 per cent of the girls' partners were relatives. Again, this confirms the previous assumption that many girls were raped or had incestuous relationships.

When the family status of the boys who had had sexual intercourse, was reviewed the following characteristics were highlighted. Many boys and girls lived with their fathers only, or lived separately from family or lived with the mother only. Boys parents' education, and mother's jobs did not have significant influence, but parents' education below elementary school and mothers with job did seem to affect the girls. Religion influence showed no differences.

7. Use of Contraception among High School Students who had Premarital Intercourse.

As to contraceptive use, 81.5 per cent of the boys and girls equally did not discuss contraceptive use with their partners, while 39.1 per cent of the boys and 18.9 per cent of the girls used contraception. The reasons for not using contraception were: 45.1 per cent of the boys and 43.8 per cent of the girls were not prepared or had no time to use contraceptives, which indicates that adolescents sexual intercourse is on impulse. Both boys and girls used condom the most and oral pills next. It should be noted that 22.6 per cent of the boys and 27.9 per cent of the girls had no knowledge of contraceptives and so they need to be taught how to use them.

Table IV—6. Middle and High School Students' Sexual Intercourse Experience

(Unit: %)

Experiences	Middle School		High school	
	%	(N)	%	(N)
Sexual Intercourse				
Male	1.4	(104,853)	11.7	(145,012)
Female	0.2	(99,462)	2.8	(23,585)
Total	0.8	(204,315)	7.3	(168,597)

Note: Numbers in parentheses are estimated parameters.

Table IV-7. High School Students' Sexual Intercourse Experiences, Sexual Intercourse Age, Place of the Act and Types of the Partners

(Unit: %)

Sexual Intercourse	Total	Male	Female
Sexual Intercourse Age			
Below 15 years	20.1	13.2	46.6
15~19 years	79.9	86.8	53.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(11,488)	(9,109)	(2,379)
Place of the Act			
Boys' home	17.8	16.3	23.4
Girls' home	21.9	17.9	36.4
Inn	17.2	19.9	7.0
Outdoors	31.7	32.2	29.9
Others	11.4	13.7	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(12,334)	(9,726)	(2,608)
Types of the Partners			
Friend	63.9	72.3	32.8
Lover	8.8	9.3	7.0
Relative	8.6	6.4	16.8
Prostitute	5.0	7.1	0.0
Others(housemaid, entertainer, don't know who)	13.7	4.9	43.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(12,318)	(9,710)	(2,608)

Note: Numbers in parentheses are estimated parameters.

Table IV—8. Socio-Demographic Background of High School Students Who had Premarital Intercourse

(Unit: %)

Variables	Total	Male	Female
Living Status with Parents			
With mother & father	7.4	12.4	2.7
With mother only	7.8	10.8	6.0
With father only	16.2	22.0	8.7
Others	6.1	5.6	8.8
Living Status			
Live together	7.2	11.6	2.7
Live separately	8.7	10.6	6.9
Mother's Job			
No job	5.9	10.2	1.9
Job	11.2	14.6	7.0
No mother	20.1	24.0	13.2
Education of Father			
Below elementary school	10.1	11.9	6.2
Middle school graduate	9.3	14.6	2.6
High school graduate	7.1	11.6	1.8
Above college	5.6	8.9	3.5
No father	7.7	7.9	7.5
Education of Mother			
Below elementary school	8.4	10.6	5.4
Middle school graduate	7.7	12.4	2.0
High school graduate	6.7	11.8	2.5
Above college	4.6	5.7	4.2
No mother	21.1	24.0	15.2
Religion			
Buddhism	8.4	14.1	1.1
Protestant	7.4	10.0	4.8
Catholic	6.8	15.7	1.9
Confucianism	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	6.5	11.2	0.0
No religion	7.1	10.8	2.8
(N)	(159,075)	(88,232)	(85,490)

Note: Numbers in parentheses are estimated parameters.

Table IV –9. Use of Contraception among High School Students Who had Premarital Intercourse

(Unit: %)

Contraception	Total	Male	Female
Discussion of Contraceptive Use			
Discussed	18.5	19.5	14.5
No discussion	81.5	80.5	85.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(12,067)	(9,678)	(2,389)
Contraceptive Use			
Use	35.1	39.1	18.9
Not used	64.9	60.9	81.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(12,067)	(9,678)	(2,389)
Reason for Not Using Contraception			
No knowledge	24.0	22.6	27.9
Not prepared	15.5	14.4	18.8
No time to use contraception	29.2	30.7	25.0
Could not purchase contraceptives	25.2	30.6	9.2
Others	6.1	1.7	19.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(7,521)	(5,622)	(1,899)
Contraceptive Methods			
Condom	51.9	53.2	40.6
Oral pill	18.7	18.4	21.2
Rhythm method	9.0	10.1	0.0
Ejaculation	9.5	10.6	0.0
Others	10.9	7.7	38.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(4,232)	(3,780)	(453)

Note : Numbers in parentheses are estimated parameters.

V. Students' Sexual Knowledge Level and Sources of Sexual Knowledge

1. Students Own Evaluation of Their Knowledge of Physical Changes and High School Students' Own Evaluation of Sexual Knowledge

Middle school students were asked to rate their knowledge of physical changes. Only 6.7 per cent of them said they knew enough and 18 per cent thought they knew a great deal but not sure of its accuracy. Of the high school students, only 11.2 per cent said they knew enough and 46.1 per cent were not sure of its accuracy. It is safe to say that the majority of the students do not have the necessary sex information.

Table V – 1. Students' Own Evaluation Knowledge on Adolescents' Physical Changes and High School Students' Own Evaluation Knowledge on Sex

(Unit: %)

Knowledge Level	Middle School			High School		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Know Nothing	2.2	3.5	0.8	2.2	2.6	1.8
Know a Little	59.1	53.7	64.8	29.9	28.4	31.6
Know Enough	6.7	9.1	4.2	11.2	14.2	8.1
Know a Great Deal but not Sure of its Accuracy	18.0	19.1	16.9	46.1	47.2	44.9
Not Interested	13.9	14.4	13.3	8.4	6.2	10.7
Others	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.2	1.4	2.9
Total (N)	100.0 (205,261)	100.0 (105,690)	100.0 (99,571)	100.0 (174,510)	100.0 (88,666)	100.0 (85,844)

Note: Numbers in parentheses are estimated parameters.

2. Students' Level of Understanding of Sex-related Terminology and Sexual Knowledge

Both boys' and girls' understanding level of sex-related terminology were quite low. Among girls, 90.5 per cent understood the meaning of menstruation and 61.1 per cent fertilization.

When we review Table V-2, majority of the girls were well aware of menstruation related topics. Korean home economic textbook has a detailed information mentioned. They did not, however, understand the reproductive processes of the male and female.

The boys seemed to understand male-related sexual terms such as wet dream, testis, and contraception.

3. Students' Sources of Sex Information

Students were asked where they had learned about sex and to list all their sources. Sex booklets ranked first, 26.1 per cent, peers, 18 per cent, second and teachers, 8.8 per cent third. Both fathers and mothers rated very low, 0.2 per cent and 4.7 per cent respectively.

Table V-2. Students' Understanding of Sex-related Terminology

(Unit: %)

Terminology	Boys				Girls			
	True	False	Don't Know*	Total	True	False	Don't Know*	Total
Menstruation	44.1	27.7	28.2	100.0	90.5	1.5	8.0	100.0
Fertilization	58.1	15.2	26.7	100.0	61.1	9.9	29.0	100.0
Masturbation	33.1	9.6	57.3	100.0	25.1	9.9	65.0	100.0
Testis**	28.5	17.9	53.6	100.0	10.1	23.1	66.8	100.0
Wet dream	23.4	11.7	64.9	100.0	14.5	10.2	75.3	100.0
Sexual Intercourse	38.0	20.1	41.9	100.0	28.4	15.2	56.4	100.0
STD	46.9	3.3	49.8	100.0	32.7	2.6	64.7	100.0
Contraception	39.4	7.4	53.2	100.0	21.7	5.2	73.1	100.0

*Included those who did not understand meaning of the word.

**14 % mistook testis for sperm.

Table V –3. Rank Order of Sex-information Sources

(Unit: %)

Sources	Total	Middle School		High School	
	%	%	Rank	%	Rank
Sex Booklets	26.1	19.2	1	36.4	1
Peers	18.0	15.2	2	22.8	2
Teacher	8.8	7.5	4	11.3	3
T.V/Video	6.4	8.4	3	5.0	4
Mother	4.7	5.8	5	4.1	5
Brother/Sister	1.7	1.9	6	1.6	6
Father	0.2	0.2	7	0.2	7
Others	6.3	3.4		9.7	
No Answer	27.8	38.4		9.0	
Total	100.0	100.0		100.0	
(N)	(379,771)	(205,261)		(174,510)	

Note: Numbers in parentheses are estimated parameters.

VI. Factor Analysis of Sexual Behavior

1. Factor Analysis of the Middle School Students Sexual Behavior

Factor analysis has been executed for 10 variables of sexual behavior for middle school students. From the principal solution, 3 factors are extracted with an eigenvalue greater than or equal to 1.0, which explained 46.8 % of variance.(Table VI-1)

The varimax rotation was used to achieve simpler and theoretically more meaningful factor patterns. Table VI-2 presents the terminal solution of orthogonally rotated factors. The three columns in Table VI-2 stand for three factors as yet unnamed, and the numbers in each row represent regression weights. Factor 1 consists of smoking and drinking. Factor 2 consists of sexual intercourse and rape. On the other hand, it is obvious that the most important determinant of drug taking is Factor 3, and the influence of the other common factors is negligible.

Table VI –1. Eigenvalue, Percent of Variance and Cumulative Percent of Variance for Middle School Student Sexual Behavior

Factor	Eigenvalue	Percent of Variance	Cumulative Percent
1	2.40801	24.1	24.1
2	1.20723	12.1	36.2
3	1.05999	10.6	46.8
4	0.95206	9.5	56.3
5	0.93092	9.3	65.6
6	0.80004	8.0	73.6
7	0.73389	7.3	80.9
8	0.70567	7.1	88.0
9	0.65044	6.5	94.5
10	0.55175	5.5	100.0

Table VI –2. Varimax Rotated Factor Matrix for Middle School Students' Sexual Behavior

Variable	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Communality
Date	0.55734	0.07502	0.05945	0.31979
Kiss or Embrace-ment	0.48163	0.29052	-0.01962	0.31675
Masturbation	0.49332	0.19818	0.09741	0.29212
Sexual Intercourse	0.02175	0.74717*	-0.05616	0.56189
Smoking	0.70961*	-0.02493	-0.03218	0.50520
Drinking	0.68680*	-0.00563	-0.23454	0.52674
Frequenting Disco- theques/Bars	0.27829	0.51546	-0.28081	0.42200
Watching Video Tapes on Sex	0.57150	0.04613	0.20286	0.36989
Rape	0.04593	0.67917*	0.31769	0.56431
Taking Drug	0.09545	0.00860	0.88733*	0.79654

2. Factor Analysis of the High School Students' Sexual Behavior

For the high school students, 14 variables (behavior) are composed of sexual behavior. Four factors are selected, which explained 56.4 per cent of variance (Table VI-3). Those 4 factors are as follows: Factor 1 consists of three behaviors in terms of date, kiss or embracement, and frequenting discotheques or bars; Factor 2 consists of sexual intercourse and rape; Factor 3 consists of masturbation and watching videotapes on sex; and Factor 4 consists of pregnancy and induced abortion (Table VI-4).

Discussion

We have examined given factors of sexual behavior for the middle school students and the high school students. From the separate factor analysis, we can see that there is different pattern in sexual behavior. Smoking and drinking are most common behavior for the middle school

Table VI-3. Eigenvalue, Percent of Variance and Cumulative Percent of Variance for High School Students' Sexual Behavior

Factor	Eigenvalue	Percent of Variance	Cumulative Percent
1	4.04675	28.9	28.9
2	1.60881	11.5	40.4
3	1.20229	8.6	49.0
4	1.03941	7.4	56.4
5	0.88514	6.3	62.7
6	0.81734	5.8	68.6
7	0.73509	5.3	73.8
8	0.67034	4.8	78.6
9	0.59727	4.3	82.9
10	0.55037	3.9	86.8
11	0.52008	3.7	90.5
12	0.46860	3.3	93.9
13	0.43951	3.1	97.0
14	0.41899	3.0	100.0

Table VI—4. Varimax Rotated Factor Matrix for High School Students' Sexual Behavior

Variable	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Communality
Date	0.79296*	0.00275	0.01969	0.01117	0.62931
Kiss or Embrace-ment	0.67570*	0.37740	0.08663	0.02869	0.60732
Masturbation	-0.00814	0.15145	0.80682*	-0.00333	0.67397
Sexual Intercourse	0.32552	0.69216*	0.10625	0.09889	0.60611
Smoking	0.50406	0.20667	0.54100	-0.00511	0.58950
Drinking	0.55055	-0.09755	0.45198	0.04271	0.51872
Pregnancy	0.10699	0.04067	-0.05924	0.75936*	0.59323
Induced Abortion	0.04938	0.09713	0.08111	0.83810*	0.72087
Contraceptive Use	0.11906	0.69843*	0.00528	0.07102	0.50705
Frequenting Discothe-ques/Bars	0.61873*	0.31643	0.27771	0.01225	0.56022
Watching Sexual Related Magazine and Videotape	0.22688	0.07875	0.72675*	0.01903	0.58621
Cohabiting	0.45263	0.51549	0.09483	0.04287	0.48144
Rape	-0.06556	0.59571	0.06249	0.29812	0.45195
Taking Drug	0.05294	0.56767	0.15428	-0.15013	0.37140

students, while date and kiss or embrace-ment are most common for the high school students. They also showed different combinations of sexual intercourse. The middle school students who have had sexual intercourse are likely to have been involved in rape. whereas the high school students who have used contraceptives are more likely to have been involved in sexual interco-urse. To explain Factor 3, taking drug is only one risk taking behavior for the middle school students. On the other hand, masturbation and watching videotapes on sex are important for the high school students. Moreover, those high school students also have experienced pregnancy and induced abortion in relation to sexual intercourse as well as failure to use of contraceptives.

In summary, we can conclude that students initiated risk taking behavior in terms of smoking, drinking and drug taking in their early adolescence. As they are getting older, they turn their interests to sexual behavior.

VI. Summary and Recommendation

1. Summary

About half of the middle school students did not understand sex related terminology; masturbation, wet dream, sexual intercourse, STD and contraception. High school students' knowledge level was also low. As to the sources of sex information, adolescents' two main sex information sources were sex booklets and friends.

As expected, high school students were more permissive than middle school students concerning risk taking behavior. The order of risk taking behavior was: drinking 68 per cent, smoking 27 per cent, and drug taking 2 per cent.

Students' kissing and embracing experiences were very low: middle school students 5 per cent and high school students 17 per cent.

Concerning students' masturbation experiences, 50 per cent of the boys masturbated more than the girls when they felt sexually stimulated: 94 per cent of boys and 41 per cent of girls responded that they had experienced sexual stimulation.

Among middle school boys, 1.4 per cent had sexual intercourse which 12 per cent of the high school boys had experienced. However, only 0.5 per cent of middle school girls and 3 per cent of high school girls had sexual intercourse.

About 85 per cent of the high school students were eager to learn about contraception, but among those who had sexual intercourse, 39 per cent of the boys and 19 per cent of the girls used contraception.

From the separate factor analysis for middle and high school students, it is shown that smoking and drinking are most common behaviors for the middle school students, while date and kiss or embracement are most common for the high school students.

2. Recommendation

Since the physical and mental development of adolescent is promoted and their mean age at marriage is increased, their chances to confront with sex related problems are increased. Moreover, sexual stimulation by various media such as movie and video is increased but adolescents do not know how to sublimate their sexual urges.

Socio-economic change such as increase of per capita income, national development, industrialization, urbanization, etc. brings with it a cultural westernization which influence the rapid change of social norm on human sexuality. In order to minimize the side effects of the rapid change in sexual culture a systematic education program for the young generation should be developed.

School is the best place where a formal sex education for adolescent can be given. So far, the sex education programme for school students was not so active since it has been sporadic and not systematic. The low level of the students' knowledge on sex means that sex education programme at school has not been satisfactory. In fact, sex education subjects are taught in biology, economics, home moral education, and physical education classes respectively without coordination among the classes. The contents in each subject need to be coordinated and all teachers who teach the subject need to have a similar approach as well as similar teaching methods. In addition, sex counselling teachers' activities need to be coordinated with the sex education programme. More specifically, four different aspects of the sex education programme need to be supported as follows in order to promote the sex education at school:

- 1) Administrative and financial support.
- 2) Development of training methods and training guide.
- 3) Development of training programme for teachers, parents, and volunteer counselling mothers.
- 4) Development of audio visual materials and teaching aids.

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中·高等 學生들의 性教育 發展을 위한 實態分析

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本 研究는 中·고등학생들의 性과 관련된 制限사항을 考察하므로서 그들의 性教育 지도에 도움이 될 수 있는 方案을 모색하기 위해 시도되었다. 本 研究에서 考察된 내용은 靑少年期の 性問題로 지적되고 있는 8가지 영역의 性問題인 이성교제, 키스, 포옹, 자위행위, 혼전성행위, 혼전임신, 危險素地性行爲(음주, 흡연등), 성병, 피임 등이다.

研究結果에 의하면, 이성교제, 키스, 포옹에 대해서는 中·고등학생 모두 許容의 태도를 보였으나 남·녀 사이의 차이가 컸다. 그중 가장 許容의인 집단이 고등학교 남학생으로서 80.9%가 키스나 포옹을 許容하는 태도를 보였다. 자위행위에 대해서도 가장 許容하는 태도를 보인 집단은 고등학교 남학생으로서 전체의 87.0퍼센트였으며 고등학교 여학생의 경우도 42.9퍼센트가 許容의 태도를 보였다. 婚前性行爲에 관한 태도도 고등학교 남학생의 경우는 37.7퍼센트가 許容의 태도를 보이고 있어 性問題의 심각성이 입증되고 있다. 반면에 性과 관련된 경험은 중학생의 5.0퍼센트와 고등학생의 17.3퍼센트가 키스나 포옹을 경험한 것으로 나타났고 性行爲의 경험도 중학생의 0.8퍼센트와 고등학생의 7.3퍼센트만이 경험한 것으로 나타나 허용적인 태도에 비해 실 경험율은 훨씬 밑돌았다. 中·고등학생의 性과 관련된 行爲를 요인분석한 결과는 중학생과 고등학생간의 뚜렷한 차이를 보여주고 있다. 즉 음주와 흡연이 中·고등학생의 가장 흔한 行爲인 반면 고등학생의 경우는 이성교제, 키스, 또는 포옹이 가장 흔한 행위인 것으로 나타났다. 특히 中·고생의 性行爲의 樣相은 두드러진 차이를 보여주고 있었는데 중학생의 性行爲는 強姦의 성격을 띄우고 있는 반면 고등학생의 경우는 性行爲를 하는 경우 피임법을 사용하는 경향이 나타났다. 危險素地性 行爲도 중학생의 경우는 단지 자위행위와 음란비디오 시청이 중요한 要因으로 나타났다. 특히 고등학생의 경우는 피임사용의 실패로 인하여 임신이나 인공유산을 경험하게 되는 것으로 추측된다. 결론적으로 이야기한다면, 靑少年들은 초기에는 흡연, 음주, 약물남용과 같은 危險素地性 行爲를 하다가 점차 나이 들어 가면서 그들의 흥미를 性行爲 쪽으로 옮겨간다고 할 수 있겠다.

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오늘날의 靑少年들은 肉體的 精神的 發達이 더욱 빨라지는데 反해 結婚年齡은 오히려 높아지는 경향이 있으므로 이들은 婚前 性問題에 노출되는 期間이 더욱 길어지고 있다. 한편으로는 各種 媒體를 통한 性的刺戟은 增大되고 있지만 靑少年들은 스스로의 性的 欲求를 어떻게 醇化시킬 것인지를 모른다. 社會的, 經濟的, 文化的 變化와 더불어 性에 대한 價値規範도 變하고 있다. 이에 따라 急變하는 性文化의 副作用을 極少化하기 위한 靑년 世代의 性教育프로그램 開發이 더욱 절실하다.

學校야말로 靑少年 性教育을 體系적으로 實施할 수 있는 가장 적절한 곳이다. 그러나 지금까지는 學校에서의 性教育이 期待할만큼 만족스럽지 못했다고 보는 것이 타당하다. 體育, 家事, 生物, 倫理等 서로 다른 教科目에 약간씩 散發적으로 取扱되므로서 體系化되지 못하고 教材의 專門性, 教材의 貧困, 指導의 一般性缺如等 많은 어려움이 있다. 따라서 教科內容이 體系적으로 一貫性있게 取扱될 수 있도록 學年別 教科內容의 補完整備는 勿論, 教師들의 指導技能 및 質的向上을 위한 努力이 同時에 이루어져야 한다.

보다 具體적으로 (1) 行政的, 財政的 支援의 擴大, (2) 教育訓練方法 및 指針의 開發, (3) 教師, 學父母, 自願奉仕어머니 등의 教育프로그램 開發에 이르는 一連의 努力이 보다 劃期的으로 이루어져야 할 것이다.