

= Abstract =

## Health behavior patterns of Korean

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The purpose of this study was to identify population subgroups with similar patterns of diet quality, physical activity, alcohol consumption and cigarette smoking of Korean. The cluster analysis was conducted using the data from Korea National Health Survey (KNHS) in 1995, which consisted of 5,805 persons.

We identified six health behavior typologies: 32.9% of the sample had a good diet but sedentary activity level (good diet lifestyle), 7.2% had high activity level but less diet quality (fitness lifestyle). Individuals in the passive lifestyle cluster (39.1%) had no active health promoting activities but tended to avoid risk taking health behavior such as cigarette smoking and alcohol drinking. 1.1% of the sample were in a drinking cluster, 17.2% in a smoking cluster and 2.5% had a hedonic lifestyle characterized by heavy drinking and smoking.

The other characteristics of these lifestyle clusters could be presented by demographic and socioeconomic factors.

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Key word : Health practice, Health lifestyle pattern, Cluster analysis, Health promotion

I.

(life style)

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Doll Hill(1964) (Gill ,  
1965; Kannel, 1967; Astrup, 1973; Castelli, 1990).  
가 Alameda  
. 1965 7

(Health Practice; Alameda 7) (Berkman , 1988).  
50%가 (USDHHS, 1979;  
USDHHS, 1980), , 30 ,  
, 120 (USDHHS, 1990).

가  
가

가 (Slater , 1991; Patterson , 1994). 가  
1 (unidimensional)  
(Taylor, 1986).

가 (multidimensional) , 가  
가  
(Steele , 1972; Langlie, 1974; Tapp , 1982).  
가 (Williams , 1972; Norman, 1985; Sobal ,  
1992), 가 (Harris ,  
1979; Kannas, 1981; Slater , 1991).

가 1970  
( , 1988; , 1988)  
( , 1988) ( , 1992) 가  
. 1992  
가  
( , 1995a; , 1995b).

가

가

가

가

가

가

## II.

1.

1995

( , 1995)

1995

가 5,805 ( 2,564 , 3,241 )

2.

<Table 1>

<Table 1> Variables used in the analysis

Variable Name	Description of Variables	Measurement		
<b>Health Behavior :</b>				
Cigarette consumption	usual number of cigarettes smoked per day	cigarettes		
Alcohol consumption	usual consumption of drinks per month	drinks		
Physical activity	usual time of regular exercise per week	minutes		
Diet quality	having the breakfast	1 never	2 often	3 always
	having the good tastes for the salty food <sup>1)</sup>	1 yes	2 moderate	3 no
	having the good tastes for the saturated fat <sup>1)</sup>	1 yes	2 moderate	3 no
	vegetable intake <sup>1)</sup>	1 low	2 middle	3 high
<b>Socioeconomic Variables :</b>				
Age	period of life	years		
Sex	sex	1 male	2 female	
Education	educational status	8 categories		
Occupation	job by Korean Classification of Vocation	9 categories		
Economic status	percieved living - status	1 low	2 middle	3 high
<b>Health Status :</b>				
Health status	self assessed health status	1 poor	2 moderate	3 good
Chronic disease	chronic-ill conditions	1 yes	2 no	
BMI	body mass index based on the self reported height and weight	kg/m <sup>2</sup>		
<b>Other Variables :</b>				
Health check-up	taking the health examination in last year	1 yes	2 no	
Health information	attention to health information	1 yes	2 no	
Seat belt	using the seat belt	1 no	2 often	3 always

Note) 1) The measurement of each variable was measured by 5 categories in KNHS, but which have been reorganized to 3 categories for DQI.

3.

가.

Fastclus

(Cluster Solution) F

, R<sup>2</sup> Cubic Clustering Criterion

가 (drinks) 가

가 1 가

가 ( , , ) DQI(Deit

Quality Index) 가 ( ) 3 ,

( ) 1 , ( ) 2 DQI

4 16

가 가

0, 가 1

(Standardizing)

가

Split Sample Replicability, Cross-Replication (External Validation)

Split Sample Replicability

(Cross Replicability).

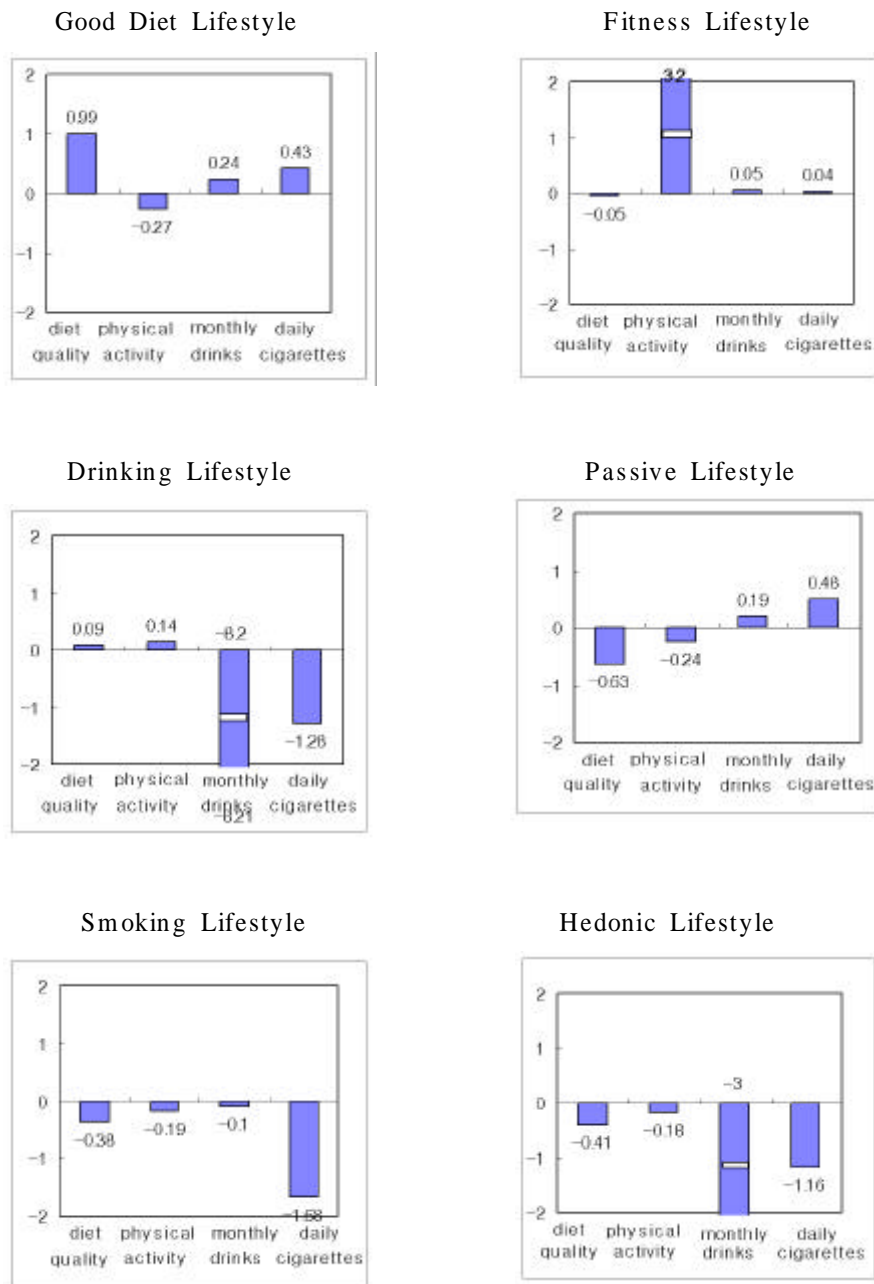
BMI 가

가

1.

6 가 (Cluster Solution)

(behavior cluster) <Figure 1>



<Figure 1> Health lifestyle profiles of Korean(means of standardized health behavior variables). Bars with positive SDs are better than average health behaviors. Bars with negative SDs (down) are worse than average.

<Figure 1>

가

<Table 2>

Lifestyle) (Passive Lifestyle) (Good Diet Lifestyle) (Fitness Lifestyle) (Drinker Lifestyle) (Smoking Lifestyle)

Lifestyle)

(Hedonic Lifestyle)

<Table 2> Health Behavior Patterns of Korean

Health Lifestyle	n	percent	Health behavior means	SE
over all sample	5,805	100	Average diet (DQI=9.1)a Average Activity (Act time=13.5)b 7.2 drinks per month 5.0 cigarettes per day	0.02 0.42 0.32 0.12
Good diet lifestyle	1,908	32.9	Good diet (DQI=10.5) Very Sedantary (Act time=5.0) 1.4 drinks per month 1.0 cigarette per day	0.02 0.28 0.13 0.07
Fitness lifestyle	416	7.2	Poor diet (DQI=9.0) Very active (Act time=113.80) 5.9 drinks per month 4.6 cigarettes per day	0.07 1.38 0.72 0.38
Passive lifestyle	2,271	39.1	Poor diet (DQI=8.1) Very Sedantary (Act time=5.9) 2.5 drinks per month 0.6 cigarette per day	0.02 0.28 0.16 0.03
Drinker lifestyle	62	1.1	Fair diet (DQI=9.2) Moderate activity (Act time=17.8) 205.9 drinks per month 16.7 cigarettes per day	0.18 4.94 5.91 1.51
Smoker lifestyle	1000	17.2	Poor diet (DQI=8.5) Sedantary (Act time=7.4) 9.6 drinks per month 20.4 cigarettes per day	0.04 0.50 0.41 0.27
Hedonic lifestyle	148	2.5	Poor diet (DQI=8.5) Sedantary (Act time=7.8) 79.8 drinks per month 15.6 cigarettes per day	0.12 1.68 0.81 0.99

a) A measure of diet quality index (DQI) from 4(poor) to 16(excellent)

b) Act time : Physical activity min/week

(Good Diet Lifestyle) 32.9%

가 (DQI=10.5),

(Fitness Lifestyle) 7.2%

( 1 54 ),

(Passive Lifestyle) 39.1% 가

가

(Drinker Lifestyle) 1.1% ( 51 ) ( 17 )  
 ,  
 (Smoking Lifestyle) 17.2% , 가 ,  
 ( 1 ) .  
 (Hedonic Lifestyle) 2.5% 가  
 , ( 20 ) ( 16 ) .

2.

가. Split Sample Replicability

(Correlation Matrix) , 가  
 0.87(p=0.023), 0.99(p<0.001), 0.92(p=0.010), 0.99(p<0.001)

. Cross Replication

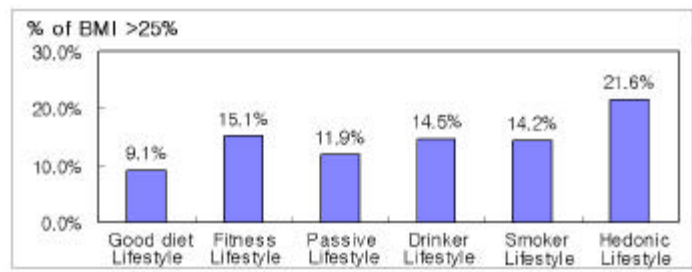
(hierarchical) Ward 가 가 Fastclus  
 . kappa 62.7%가  
 kappa 0.60 가

(External Validation)

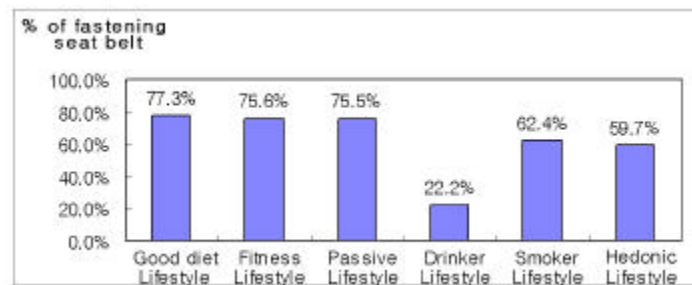
<Figure 2> BMI 25 가 가  
 ( A), ( B). , , . SAS  
 .  
 )  
 , (p=0.0011) 가 (negative predictor  
 of BMI). (p=0.0006), (p=0.0052) (p=0.0015)  
 (positive predictor of seat belt use),  
 (p=0.0011; negative predictor of seat  
 belt use).



<A>



<B>



<Figure 2>External validation of health lifestyle by comparison to relevant criteria  
 (A) Percentage with greater than 25% of BMI  
 (B) Percentage of using seat belt

3.

<Table 3>

가 (44.3%), 가 (36.3%).  
 (74.1%) 가 (69.3%) 가 (4.8%) (7.5%)  
 (7.4%) 가 , 39.7% 가  
 (26.0%) 가 (6.5%) 가  
 (90.3%). 가 가 (56.5%).  
 가 (45.2%) 가 ,  
 가 (43.7%), 가 (26.2%),  
 가 가 (80%), 가

(93%).

<Table 3> Demographic & socioeconomic characteristics of Korean(n=4,563) health lifestyles

Variables	Clusters					
	Good Diet Lifestyle	Fitness Lifestyle	Passive Lifestyle	Drinker Lifestyle	Smoker Lifestyle	Hedonic Lifestyle
<b>Demographic characteristics</b>						
Age(years)	42.77	36.31	37.46	43.08	40.40	44.32
Female(%)	74.11	39.66	69.26	4.84	7.50	7.43
<b>Socioeconomic characteristics</b>						
Education(% with college)						
Occupation(% of white colored worker)	14.95	25.96	18.29	6.45	20.50	14.86
The level of physical labour(% of high level)	10.84	18.03	12.77	9.67	17.70	10.81
Perceived economic status(% of below average)	30.51	26.92	27.63	56.45	35.47	44.90
	32.83	24.76	30.99	45.17	32.73	41.89
<b>Others</b>						
Health check up (% in past year)	32.90	43.72	33.14	26.23	35.91	31.97
Health information (% of having the source)	89.42	93.07	89.12	80.36	88.60	83.46

42.8 가 가  
 , 가 가 . 36.3 가  
 가 39.7% , ,  
 가 . 37.5 가  
 . 43.1 가 가 ,  
 가 . 40.4 가 . 44.3  
 가 ,  
 가 .

1.

가 ,  
 lifestyle analysis( psychographics)  
 (Mitchell, 1983; Weinstein, 1987; Wells, 1974). ,

(Kotler, 1971), 1)  
(segmentation) 2) segment  
3) segment 4)  
segment 가 (Lefebvre, 1988).

(Lau, 1986), 가

2.

3  
(, 1995) 가 1 가 , 가 (  
가 ) 가 가 15 69  
가 가

(reliability) 가

1) (health  
practice) 2) 3) 가

4)  
(Patterson, 1994).

가  
, 가  
, 가  
(National Research Council, 1989).  
, 가 3  
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가 . SAS Fastclus k  
(k-means clustering) ,  
nested ( , 1994).  
Fastclus 가  
(Milligan, 1980). ,  
가  
(Rand, 1971),  
(Bock, 1985). 가  
가 가 , 가  
(construct validity) (predictive validity)  
(Aldenderfer , 1984; Hartigan, 1975). ,  
1)  
2) 가 .  
가 ,  
, BMI (predictive  
validity) , BMI 가  
(regression to the mean, flat slope syndrome)  
(Kuskwsa-Wolka , 1992).  
3.  
4  
, , , ,  
, , , ,  
(Health Promotive Lifestyle)  
. <Figure 1>  
가 1 (unidimensional)  
가 (multidimensional)  
가

(Patterson, 1994)

(10.4%), (24.5%), (15.6%), (17.2%), (2.3%), (24.8%)

1/5 (21%, 23%)

2/3

90%

Langlie Stephens  
(indirect/abstract risk)

(direct/concrete risk)

가

1995

6

1) (Good Diet Lifestyle) 32.9%

- 가 (DQI=10.5),  
 42.8 가 가  
 가 가 .
- 2) (Fitness Lifestyle) 7.2% ,  
 ( 1 54 ),  
 36.3 가 가 39.7% , ,  
 가 .
- 3) (Passive Lifestyle) 39.1% 가 ,  
 가 37.5 가 .
- 4) (Drinker Lifestyle) 1.1% ( 51 ) ( 17 )  
 ,  
 43.1 가 가 ,  
 가
- 가 .
- 5) (Smoking Lifestyle) 17.2% , 가 ,  
 ( 1 ) 40.4 가 .
- 6) (Hedonic Lifestyle) 2.5% 가  
 , ( 20 ) ( 16 )  
 44.3 가 가  
 , 가  
 .

가 .

가 . SAS . , 1994

: 1988;10(2):138-45

, 1988;31:887-93

, 1995;17(1):48-63

, 1995;28(1):187-205

. 가 . , 1992

. 1988;10(1):30-39

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