

기질과 가정환경 및 발달사이의 관계에 관한 예비연구*

A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP AMONG
TEMPERAMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS, FAMILY ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

홍 성 도**†

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요 약 : (Easy type), (Difficult type), (Slow - To - Warm - Up type) 가 , , , . 4 484 (296 , 188) “ (Parent Temperament Questionnaire) ” “ 가 ” . 가 Fullard 1978 (diagnostic cluster) 98 , 36 , 21 “ 가 ” . (1) 가 . (2) 가 . (3) / 가 . (4) 가 가 . (5) 가 가 . (6) 2 5 가 가 . (7) 가 가 . (8) 가

중심 단어 : . 가 . .

서 론

가
가

1996
.. Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Department of Neuropsychiatry, Samsung Medical Center, Seoul
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Thomas Chess(1956) (New York Longitudinal Study, NYLS) (content) (motivation)

Thomas & Chess(1977) (Parental Temperament Questionnaire)

Kim (1997) 9가 72

1981 ; Goldsmith Gottesman 1981), Dopamine beta - hydroxylase (Rapoport 1977) 가

(stability) - 98 , 36 , 21

. Rothbart Derryberry 가 275 , 53

Brazelton(1973) “ (style) ” 가

155 28%

(heri -

1) 기질의 평가 3 7 가

Thomas & Chess(1977)

가 (Parental Temperament Questionnaire)

Kim (1997) , 9가 72

8

1 7 가

가 , 가 , 가 . Thomas

(status)

2. 연구방법

3. 연구대상

5 3

7 546 가

가 484 (296 , 188) 가 65 , 가 64

Fullard (1978)

Buss Plomin(1975)

(stability) - 98 , 36 , 21

. Rothbart Derryberry 가 275 , 53

Brazelton(1973) “ (style) ” 가

155 28%

(heri -

1) 기질의 평가 3 7 가

Thomas & Chess(1977)

가 (Parental Temperament Questionnaire)

Kim (1997) , 9가 72

8

1 7 가

가 , 가 , 가 . Thomas

Chess(1977)가 9가 29

9가 :가 (10. , 11.
 4 A(Factor A) , 12. /
 가 , 13. 가),
 (14. , 15.
 (Thomas Chess 1977). , 16.
 가, 17. , 18.
 가 가 , 23.
 가 . 24. , 25. , 26.
 , 28.),
 2) 진단적 군집화(Diagnostic Clustering)
 Fullard (1978) 9가 (35. , 36. , 37.
 , 38. 가 , 39.
 가 , 40. , 41. 2
 , 42. 2 5
 Intermediate low) 43. 2 5 , 44. 2 5
 (Table 1). , 45. 가 , 46.
 가), (48.
 49.), (50.
 484).
 3) 아동 발달력 평가표 3. 자료의 통계분석
 가 , 가 , 26
 가
 5가 57
 가
 (ANOVA)

Table 1. 기질의 진단분류 및 각 진단분류의 기준

Category Cluster	Activity	Rhythmicity	Approach/Withdrawal	Adaptability	Intensity	Mood
Easy		rhythmic	approach	adaptive	mild	positive
Difficult		arrhythmic	withdrawal	slowly adaptive	intense	negative
STWU*	low		withdrawal	slowly adaptive	mild	negative
Definition of diagnostic cluster						
Easy	Scores greater than mean in no more than two of difficult/easy categories and less than one standard deviation					
Difficult	4 - 5 scores greater than mean in difficult/easy categories. These must include intensity and two scores must be greater than one standard deviation.					
STWU*	as defined above, but if either withdrawal or slow adaptability is greater than one standard deviation, activity may vary up to mean plus a half of one standard deviation and mood may vary down to mean minus half of standard deviation.					
Intermediate	all others. Intermediate high-4 or 5 difficult/easy categories above mean with one greater than one standard deviation, or 2 or 3 above mean with 2 greater than one standard deviation. Intermediate low-all other intermediates.					

*STWU = Slow-To-Warm-Up

Table 2. 각 항목별 세 진단집단간 비교 결과

Items	Easy (n = 96)	Difficult (n = 36)	STWU (n = 21)	p value
10.	40*(44.4)** 51 (53.1) 5 (5.2)	8 (22.2) 24 (66.7) 4 (11.1)	3 (15.0) 16 (80.0) 1 (5.0)	0.0232***
11.	60 (62.5) 37 (37.5) 0 (0.0)	13 (36.1) 21 (58.3) 2 (5.6)	9 (42.9) 12 (57.1) 0 (0.0)	0.0110***
12.	42 (50.6) 38 (45.8) 3 (3.6)	10 (29.4) 21 (61.8) 3 (8.8)	4 (19.0) 13 (19.0) 0 (61.9)	0.0352***
13. 가				
100	1 (1.0)	2 (5.6)	0 (0.0)	
100 - 150	17 (17.3)	10 (27.8)	5 (23.8)	
150 - 200	32 (32.7)	16 (44.4)	11 (52.4)	0.0115***
200 - 300	30 (30.6)	4 (11.1)	4 (19.0)	
300 - 500	18 (18.4)	4 (11.1)	1 (4.8)	
38. 가				
1	8 (8.6)	3 (8.8)	1 (4.8)	
1 - 1	38 (40.9)	4 (11.8)	8 (38.1)	
1 - 2	36 (38.7)	18 (52.9)	9 (42.9)	
2 - 2	7 (7.5)	6 (17.6)	2 (9.5)	0.0213***
2 - 3	2 (2.2)	2 (5.9)	0 (0.0)	
3 - 3	1 (1.1)	1 (2.9)	1 (4.8)	
3 - 4	1 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
42. 2 - 5	35 (35.7) 58 (59.2) 5 (5.1)	8 (22.2) 24 (66.7) 4 (11.1)	1 (4.8) 15 (71.4) 5 (23.8)	0.0014***
45. 가				
6 - 9	54 (60.0)	17 (51.5)	17 (89.5)	
9 - 12	10 (11.1)	8 (24.2)	1 (5.3)	
12 - 18	0 (0.0)	1 (3.0)	0 (0.0)	0.0300***
18 - 24	2 (2.2) 24 (26.7)	0 (0.0) 7 (21.1)	0 (0.0) 1 (5.3)	
50.	1 (1.0) 18 (18.8) 55 (57.3) 22 (22.9)	3 (8.3) 14 (38.9) 15 (41.7) 4 (11.1)	0 (0.0) 8 (38.1) 11 (52.4) 2 (9.5)	0.0036***

*number of children

**percent of each category

***statistically significant in Kruskal-Wallis One-way ANOVA

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The objective of this study was to compare the family environment and developmental history of three groups of children classified by their temperament. The parents of 484 Korean children aged between 3 and 7 years completed the Korean version of Parental Temperamental Questionnaire developed by Thomas and Chess and Developmental Questionnaire created by Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Samsung Medical Center. After clustering these children into 5 temperamental groups according to the method proposed by Fullard et al, 98 Easy, 36 Difficult, and 21 Slow-To-Warm-Up children were included in the analysis.

Statistically meaningful differences observed among three groups were as follow : 1) Marital conflict of parents was more frequent in Difficult and Slow-To-Warm-Up children than in Easy children. 2) Parent-child conflict was more frequent in Difficult children than in Easy children. 3) Conflict among siblings was more frequent in Difficult children than in Easy children. 4) Average monthly income of family was less in Difficult children than in Easy children. 5) Toilet training was achieved later in Difficult children than in Easy children. 6) Motor development was slower, between 2 and 5 years old, in Slow-To-Warm-Up children than in Easy children. 7) Fear of stranger started earlier in Slow-To-Warm-Up children than in easy children. 8) Physical health was poorer in Difficult and Slow-To-Warm-Up children than in easy children.

The findings indicate that Difficult child or Slow-To-Warm-Up child group have unfavorable family environment, different developmental milestone and poorer physical health in comparison with Easy child group.

KEY WORDS : Temperament · Goodness of fit · Family environment · Development.