

청소년의 가정환경과 도덕발달단계가 행동장애에 미치는 영향*

THE INFLUENCE OF FAMILY ENVIRONMENT AND MORAL DEVELOPMENT TO CONDUCT DISORDER IN ADOLESCENTS

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요 약 : 본 연구는 청소년의 가정환경과 도덕발달단계가 행동장애에 미치는 영향을 조사하기 위하여 DSM-III-R (1994) 기준의 Conduct Disorder (CD) 47명을 대상으로 (1986)년 기준의 Rest의 도덕발달단계 (1, 2, 3)를 평가하였다. Scheffe test 결과, 1) 도덕발달단계가 높을수록 행동장애의 정도가 낮아지는 경향을 보였다. 2) 가정환경이 양호할수록 도덕발달단계가 높고 행동장애의 정도가 낮아지는 경향을 보였다. 3) 도덕발달단계가 높을수록 가정환경이 양호해지는 경향을 보였다. 결론적으로, 청소년의 도덕발달단계와 가정환경은 행동장애에 영향을 미친다.

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가 ,
중심 단어 : .가 .

서 론

80 , 가 , 가 (Martin 1982). & Pitzpatrick 1964). 가 가 가 (1984). (1985). (1987 ; 1982). 가 가 (1982 ; 1981 ; 1980 ; Lurie 1970 ; Mandelbaum 1969 ; Weinstock 1967 ; Moulton 1966 ; Reubush etc al. 1963 ; Shulman etc al. 1962 ; Miller & Swanson 1960 ; Peck 1958). 가 가 (Christiansen 1977a, b) , 가 (Mednick 1986). dop - amine -hydroxylase monoamine oxidase 가 (Bowden etc al. 1988) (Hurlock 1973). 가 (1995). 가 (가 , ,) , Piaget(1932) , Kohlberg(1968) 가 . 가 (Shulman & Klein 1983). 가 (1984).

연구대상 및 방법

1. 연구대상

10 120 (60 , 60)

DSM - III - R

60 (30 , 30)

200 (100 , 100)

가

가 가 118

(60 , 58), 47 (

29 , 18) , 173 (

85 , 88) . 338

12 18 (Table 1).

2. 연구도구

1) 한국판 가정환경척도(Korean form of the family environment scale)

Moos Moos(1986)

(1994)

가 .79

가 .가

가-

90

가

가

.가

3가

10

. 10

9

가

0

1

3가 가

10

1)

2)

3) 가

Table 1. Sex distribution of subjects

| Sex | JCI (N=173) | CD (N=47) | Normal (N=118) | Total (N=338) |
|--------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Nele | 85 | 29 | 60 | 174 |
| Female | 88 | 18 | 58 | 164 |

JCI : juvenile correctional institution

CD : conduct disorder

(1) (Relationship dimensions) 가 . 3가 “

1 : (Cohesion) - 가 ; “ ; “ ” , 12

2 : (Expressiveness) - 가 가 12

3 : (Conflict) - 가 가 4 가

(2) (Personal growth dimension) 가 가 가 가

4 : (Independence) - 가 (1995). 가 가

5 : (Achievement orientation) - , 1가 가 12

6 : - (Intellectual - cultural 4가

orientation) - , , . 12가

7 : 가 (Active - recreational (2 6)

orientation) - , 가 4 ,

8 : - (Moral - religious em- 3 ,

phasis) - 가 2 ,

(3) (System maintenance dimen- 1 ,

sion) 0

9 : (Organization) - 가 3) DSM-III-R 행동장애 진단기준에 따른 자가보고형식

10 : (Control) - 가 DSM - III - R

13가

6 13가 3

2) 한국형 주제정의검사(Korean defining issue test, DIT)

Rest(1979) (Defining Issue

Test, DIT) (1986) 가

.77 Kohlberg 2 가

2 6

A

(Anti - establishment orientation)

6가

1) Heinz and drug, 2) Prisoner,

3) Doctor's dilemma 3가

.93 (Rest 1986).

4.26%(2) . 16.9%
(20), 72.3%(84), 1.9%(14)

가 (Ta-

ble 3).

4) 연구방법

가
가“가 ”, “ ”, “ ”
가 54.9%, 18.5%, 2.3%
55.3%, 12.8%, 14.9%
50.8%, 3.4%, 0.8%

가
가 , 가

가
가

(ONE - ANOVA)

가
(Table 7).

Scheffe test
SPSS/PC⁺

43.3% 10.6%, 17%
40.5%

결 과

1. 교육수준, 사회경제적 수준 및 가족구조요인의 집 단간 비교

1 6.6%(46),
2 31.2%(54), 3 27.2%
(47), 1 12.1%(21), 2
2.9%(5) 3
1
2.1%(1), 2 21.3%(10),
3 17.0%(8), 1 27.7%
(13), 2 8.5%(4), 3
23.4%(11) . 2,
3 58.4%
58.6%

(Table 2).

가

15%(26), 76.8%(133
, 8.1%(14) ,
23.4%(11), 72.3%(34),

Table 2. Educational level of subjects

| Variable | JCI (N=173) | CD (N=47) | Normal (N=118) | Total (N=338) |
|----------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|
| M1 | 46 | 1 | 20 | 67 |
| M2 | 54 | 10 | 20 | 84 |
| M3 | 47 | 8 | 20 | 75 |
| H1 | 21 | 13 | 19 | 53 |
| H2 | 5 | 4 | 20 | 29 |
| H3 | - | 11 | 19 | 30 |

JCI : juvenile correctional institution
CD : conduct disorder

Table 3. Socioeconomic status subjects

| Variable | JCI (N=173) | CD (N=47) | Normal (N=118) | Total (N=338) |
|----------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|
| High | 26 | 11 | 20 | 57 |
| Middle | 133 | 34 | 84 | 251 |
| Low | 14 | 2 | 14 | 30 |

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Table 4. Parental divorce and seperation of subjects

| Variable | JCI(%) | CD(%) | Normal(%) | Total(%) |
|------------|--------|-------|-----------|----------|
| Divorce | 40.5 | 10.6 | 2.5 | 53.6 |
| Seperation | 43.9 | 17 | 7.6 | 68.5 |

JCI : juvenile correctional institution
CD : conduct disorder

(2.5%, 7.6%)

(Table 4).

가 가 (Table 5).
4.6%, 5.8%, 6.4%, 15.6%, 6.9%, 0.6%

1.7%, .8%

가 1.2%, 5.8%,

9.2%, 16.8%, 9.8%, 1.2%

가 가

가

Table 5. Parental divorce time of subjects

| Variable | JCI (%) | CD (%) | Normal (%) | Total (%) |
|----------------------|---------|--------|------------|-----------|
| Infantile period | 4.6 | - | - | 4.6 |
| Childhood period | 5.8 | - | 1.7 | 7.5 |
| Preschool period | 6.4 | 4.3 | - | 10.7 |
| Elementary school | 15.6 | 2.1 | - | 17.7 |
| Middle school period | 6.9 | 4.3 | - | 11.2 |
| High school period | .6 | - | .8 | 1.4 |

JCI : juvenile correctional institution
CD : conduct disorder

Table 6. Parental separation time of subjects(N=388)

| Variable | JCI (%) | CD (%) | Normal (%) | Total (%) |
|----------------------|---------|--------|------------|-----------|
| Infantile period | 1.2 | - | .8 | 2.0 |
| Childhood period | 5.8 | - | - | 5.8 |
| Preschool period | 9.2 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 15.2 |
| Elementary school | 16.8 | 8.5 | 4.2 | 29.5 |
| Middle school period | 9.8 | 4.3 | .8 | 14.9 |
| High school period | 1.2 | 2.1 | - | 3.3 |

JCI : juvenile correctional institution
CD : conduct disorder

Table 8. Means and difference of each subscale of FES in subjects(N=338)

| Subscale | Means ± SD | | | F | p |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|--------|
| | JCI | CD | Normal | | |
| Cohesion | 5.27 ± 2.06 | 5.36 ± 2.17 | 6.14 ± 2.11 | 6.39 | <.01 |
| Expressiveness | 4.09 ± 1.46 | 4.04 ± 1.79 | 3.78 ± 1.77 | 1.36 | NS |
| Conflict | 3.80 ± 1.80 | 4.17 ± 2.46 | 2.96 ± 1.60 | 10.38 | <.0001 |
| Independence | 5.16 ± 1.46 | 5.30 ± 1.74 | 5.31 ± 1.47 | .47 | NS |
| Achievement | 4.51 ± 1.60 | 5.30 ± 1.73 | 5.34 ± 1.80 | 9.72 | <.001 |
| Intellectual-cultural | 3.75 ± 1.81 | 3.21 ± 1.98 | 3.74 ± 2.10 | 1.50 | NS |
| Active-recreational | 4.32 ± 1.68 | 4.15 ± 1.91 | 3.18 ± 1.82 | 15.24 | <.0001 |
| Moral-Religious | 4.16 ± 1.79 | 4.54 ± 1.89 | 4.44 ± 2.00 | 1.22 | NS |
| Organization | 5.25 ± 1.80 | 5.70 ± 1.93 | 5.03 ± 2.04 | 2.06 | NS |
| Control | 3.59 ± 1.73 | 3.60 ± 2.15 | 3.87 ± 1.89 | .81 | NS |

JCI : juvenile correctional institution
Normal : normal adolescent

CD : conduct disorder
FES : family environmental scale

2) 가정환경요인의 집단간 비교

가 , 가
3가 가 10

Table 8

가

가 가

Table 7. Comparison of parental physical abuse of subjects(N=338)

| Variable | JCI(%) | CD(%) | Normal(%) |
|------------|--------|-------|-----------|
| None | 24.3 | 17.0 | 44.9 |
| Sometimes | 54.9 | 55.3 | 50.8 |
| Frequently | 18.5 | 12.8 | 3.4 |
| Many | 2.3 | 14.9 | .8 |

JCI : juvenile correctional institution
CD : conduct disorder

(p<.01). 가 가 가 (Table 9).
 , 가 가 2 6
 가 가
 (p<.0001). , 3 4
 , - 가 2
 가 가 (p<.001)
 가 SPA
 (p<.01).
 (p<.001) 가 6 5 , 6
 (p<.0001). 가
 , 가 (p<.0001) 5
 가 가
 가 (p<.0001)(Table 10).

3) 가정내 도덕적, 종교적 경향과 도덕발달수준의 집
 단간 비교
 가

고 찰

Table 9. Correlation between moral-religious emphasis in FES and moral stage development in DIT

| Moral stage in DIT | Moral-religious emphasis in FES |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Stage 2 | -0.0594 |
| Stage 3 | -0.1823 |
| Stage 4 | 0.1326 |
| Stage 5 | 0.0821 |
| Stage 6 | 0.0247 |
| Stage A | -0.1186 |

FES : family environmental scale
 DIT : defining issue test
 Stage A : anti-establishment orientation

Table 10. Means and difference of each percentage of DIT in subjects(N=338)

| Stage | Means ± SD | | | F | p | Scheffe |
|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|--------|---------|
| | JCI | CD | Normal | | | |
| Stage 2 | 5.47 ± 2.92 | 5.16 ± 2.32 | 3.83 ± 2.24 | 10.11 | <.001 | < = |
| Stage 3 | 25.25 ± 6.51 | 23.38 ± 3.54 | 24.54 ± 4.05 | 1.63 | | = = |
| Stage 4 | 24.49 ± 9.59 | 26.69 ± 3.54 | 24.73 ± 4.52 | 1.28 | | = = |
| Stage 5 | 19.06 ± 5.50 | 20.53 ± 3.49 | 22.69 ± 3.48 | 15.47 | <.0001 | < |
| Stage 6 | 8.83 ± 2.78 | 8.35 ± 2.13 | 10.32 ± 2.17 | 12.35 | <.0001 | = < |
| Stage A | 7.99 ± 2.77 | 7.08 ± 2.80 | 6.69 ± 2.53 | 5.54 | <.01 | < |

JCI(①) : juvenile correctional institution CD(②) : conduct disorder
 Normal(③) : normal adolescent DIT : defining issue test Stage A : anti-establishment orientation

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This study was to know the influence of familial environment and moral development on conduct disorder. Subjects were composed of 47 male and female patients with conduct disorder (patients group), 113 general male and female students (normal group), and 173 juvenile prisoners (JP group). The Korean Form of the Family Environment Scale (FES) was used to assess the family environment of the subjects and the Korean Defining Issues Test (DIT) was used to assess the moral development. Conduct disorder was diagnosed with the DSM-III-R criteria for conduct disorder. The influence of familial environment and moral development on conduct disorder was analyzed with ANOVA and the differences among groups were verified with Scheffe test. There was no difference in the socioeconomic status and the physical abuse by the parents among the three groups. But the rates of divorce or separation of the parents were significantly highest in the JP group and higher in the patients group than in the normal group. Especially the subjects of the JP group experienced the divorce or separation of their parents during the preschool or the elementary school periods. In regard to the family environment, there was no difference among the three groups in the Subscales of Expressiveness, Independence, Intellectual-cultural orientation, Moral-religious emphasis, Organization, and Control. Cohesion Subscale ' was significantly higher in the normal group than in the JP group. Conflict Subscale ' was significantly higher in the JP and patients groups than in the normal group. Achievement orientation Subscale ' was significantly lower in the JP group than in the patients and normal groups. Active-recreational orientation ' was significantly lower in the normal group than in the JP and patients groups. In regard to the moral developmental stage, the lower moral developmental step was higher in the JP and patients groups than in the normal group. The higher steps were significantly higher in the normal group than in the JP group. There was no significant correlation between the degree of Moral-religious emphasis Subscale ' and the moral development. The clinical implication and limitation of present study were listed and discussed.

KEY WORDS : Moral development · Familial environment.