

행동문제 원인의 구조적 모델에 관한 연구

- 행동문제, 우울, 불안, 가정환경, 자기개념, 걸음마기 기질의 관계 -

STRUCTURAL MODEL OF CAUSES OF CONDUCT PROBLEM - RELATIONSHIP AMONG CONDUCT PROBLEMS, DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, FAMILY ENVIRONMENT, SELF-CONCEPT, AND TODDLER TEMPERAMENT -

노명선*[†] · 조수철** · 신민섭**

Myoung Sun Roh, M.D.,*[†] Soo Churl Cho, M.D., Ph.D.,** Min Sup Shin, Ph.D.**

요 약 : 본 연구는 행동문제, 우울, 불안, 가정환경, 자기개념, 걸음마기 기질의 관계를 구조적 모델로 설명하고자 하였다. 477명의 4-6세 아동과 보호자를 대상으로 DSM-IV 기준의 행동문제, 우울, 불안, 가정환경, 자기개념, 걸음마기 기질을 측정하였다. 구조방정식 모형(Structural Equation Model)을 사용하여 행동문제에 대한 우울, 불안, 가정환경, 자기개념, 걸음마기 기질의 영향을 분석하였다. 행동문제에 대한 우울, 불안, 가정환경, 자기개념, 걸음마기 기질의 영향력은 각각 (p<0.01), (p<0.01), (p<0.05), (p<0.01), (p<0.01)로 나타났다. 또한, 행동문제에 대한 우울, 불안, 가정환경, 자기개념, 걸음마기 기질의 영향력은 각각 (p<0.01), (p<0.01), (p<0.01), (p<0.01), (p<0.01)로 나타났다. 본 연구의 모형 적합도는 (GFI>0.90)로 나타났다.

중심 단어 : 행동문제, 우울, 불안, 가정환경, 자기개념, 걸음마기 기질

* Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul

** () Department of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, College of Medicine, Seoul National University Children's Hospital, Seoul

[†]Corresponding author

서 론

가 , (pure conduct disorder), (depressive conduct disorder), (anxious conduct disorder)

6

가

1) .

2 9%²⁾, 3.8%³⁾

가

40%

가

4) .

가 , (self - concept)

가

17) .

1960 가 (ma - sked depression) 가¹⁸⁾,

가

5) . 19) . 가¹⁷⁾

36 80%가

6)7) , 가

50%

8) . Carlson Cantwell⁹⁾ 가²⁰⁾ . Coon²¹⁾

가

가 , Robins²²⁾

10) , . Maziade²³⁾ 1(, , - , Maziade

24) .

11) . Walker¹²⁾ Gray²³⁾ 1 가 (Two - factor Theory) ' 가

13) , 가 , , 가

25) ,

3 (, analysis) Amos v. 3.6 .
 ,), (, , -
 , 가 ,),
 (,) .

결 과

5) 한국형 소아자기개념척도
 Piers - Harris
 (Self Concept Scale, 1984)

1. 연구대상군의 인구학적 특성
 가 (p<0.05),
 가 (p<0.05).

17). 80
 - 2 가
 1 가 80
 .
 가
 가 . , ,
 , , , 6
 .

(Table 1).
 2. 행동문제군과 대조군사이의 각 척도들의 비교
 MANOVA WILKS'
 Lambda p value 0.002
 (p<0.01).
 (F =
 11.02, df = 1, p<0.01),
 (F = 13.34, df = 1, p<0.01).

6) 한국형 걸음마기 기질평가척도
 Fullard
 가 (Toddler Temperament Scale, TTS,
 1978)

가 (F = 5.35, df = 1, p<
 0.05) (F = 11.02, df = 1, p<0.01)

가 24). 1 3
 . 9가
 , , , ,
 , , , ,
 97 6
 (1 6) 가
 . 9 6
 (, , , , ,)
 5
 (, , , , ,)
)

(Table 3).
 (F = 13.09, df = 1, p<0.01).
 1 (F = 15.65, df = 1, p<0.01), 2
 (F = 16.13, df = 1, p<0.01), 3
 (F = 5.67, df = 1, p<0.05)
 (Table 4).

3. 자료분석

7
 (F = 7.77, df = 1, p<0.01),
 (Table 5).
 가

SPSS/PC+ v. 8.0
 Student's t - test,
 (Multiple Analysis of Variance, MANOVA), Chi -
 square test, Pearson (Pearson product -
 moment correlation analysis)
 (Structural relation

(Two - way MANOVA)

Table 1. Demographic data

Characteristics	CP (N = 15)	Non-CP (N = 128)	p
			.04
Male	12(80)	70(54.7)	
Female	3(20)	58(45.3)	
(years)	13.80 ± .77	13.52 ± .55	.20
	10(66.7)	59(46.1)	.14
	5(33.3)	69(53.9)	
			.05
	9(60)	126(98.4)	
	4(26.7)	2(1.6)	
			.81
	9(60.0)	77(60.2)	
	5(33.3)	40(31.3)	
	1(6.7)	11(8.6)	
			.74
	0(0)	10(7.8)	
1	13(86.7)	93(72.7)	
2	2(13.3)	25(19.5)	
			.49
	2(13.3)	21(16.4)	
	10(66.7)	106(82.8)	
	1(6.7)	1(0.8)	
			.50
	5(33.3)	33(25.8)	
	10(66.7)	94(73.4)	
		1(0.8)	
			1.00
	0(0)	3(2.3)	
	13(86.7)	125(97.7)	
			.37
	4(26.7)	52(40.6)	
	10(66.7)	76(59.4)	
			.36
	3(20)	41(32.0)	
	10(66.7)	82(64.1)	
	1(6.7)	5(3.9)	

CP : conduct problem group
 Non-CP : non-conduct problem
 () % , p value in Student's t-test

3. 행동문제 점수와 각 척도들간의 상관관계

(r = 0.27, p<0.01),
 (r = 0.23, p<0.01) (r = 0.40, p<0.01)
 , 가 (r = - 0.24, 가
 p<0.01), (r = - 0.17, p<0.05), -

(r = - 0.19, p<0.05), (r = - 0.22, p<0.01)

(r = - 0.40, p<0.01)

(Table 6).

4. 경한 행동문제군과 대조군사이의 비교

가
 (= 33 , 15 , =
 40 , 43 ; p<0.05), 가
 (= 44 , 4 ,
 83 ; p<0.05), 가 (= 5
 , 1 39 , 2 4 , = 5 , 1
 56 , 2 22 ; p<0.01).

MANOVA WILKS' Lambda

0.025 (p<0.05).

(=
 35.31 ± 5.94, 32.18 ± 7.25 ; F = 6.45, df = 1,
 p<0.01), (= 14.48
 ± 6.22, 11.43 ± 6.17 ; F = 7.36, df = 1, p<0.01).
 가

(= 44.50 ± 11.71,
 52.60 ± 10.83 ; F = 16.03, df = 1, p<0.01).
 1 (= 9.67 ± 3.24, 12.33 ±
 2.75 ; F = 24.87, df = 1, p<0.01), 2
 (= 8.17 ± 3.62, 10.02 ±
 3.13 ; F = 9.56, df = 1, p<0.01), 4 (=
 7.63 ± 3.04, 9.11 ± 3.00 ; F = 7.37,
 df = 1, p<0.01), 5 (= 7.04 ±
 2.20, 7.99 ± 2.38 ; F = 5.09, df = 1, p<0.05),
 6 (= 6.23 ± 3.41,
 7.13 ± 2.38 ; F = 4.34, df = 1, p<0.05)

5. 행동문제의 발생모델 검증

, , , , 가 ,
 (Fig. 1).
 FF3 FF10 reverse

Table 2. Comparison of TAI, SAI, CDI between conduct group and non-conduct group

	CP(N = 15)	Non-CP(N = 128)	df	F	p
TAI	35.80 ± 7.88	33.29 ± 6.99	1	1.68	.20
SAI	39.20 ± 7.84	32.91 ± 6.83	1	11.02	.00
CDI	19.00 ± 7.62	12.50 ± 6.40	1	13.34	.00

CP : conduct problem group, Non-CP : non-conduct problem group, TAI : trait anxiety inventory, SAI : state anxiety inventory, CDI : children's depression inventory, Values : M ± SD, p value in MANOVA

Table 3. Comparison of FES between conduct group and non-conduct group

	CP(N = 15)	Non-CP(N = 128)	df	F	p
FF1	5.47 ± 2.26	6.66 ± 1.84	1	5.35	.02
FF2	3.40 ± 1.35	3.88 ± 1.63	1	1.18	.28
FF3	2.93 ± 1.44	2.73 ± 1.71	1	.20	.65
FF4	4.93 ± 1.98	5.59 ± 1.60	1	2.17	.14
FF5	5.00 ± 1.51	4.86 ± 1.75	1	.09	.77
FF6	2.87 ± 2.45	3.76 ± 1.89	1	2.79	.10
FF7	4.00 ± 1.69	3.45 ± 1.80	1	1.29	.26
FF8	4.33 ± 1.80	4.53 ± 2.30	1	.10	.75
FF9	3.80 ± 1.66	5.35 ± 2.15	1	7.31	.01
FF10	3.47 ± 1.85	3.66 ± 2.10	1	.11	.74

CP : conduct problem group, Non-CP : non-conduct problem group, FES : family environment scale, FF1-FF10 : FES subscale score, Values : M ± SD, p value in MANOVA

Table 4. Comparison of PHCSCS between conduct group and non-conduct group

	CP(N = 15)	Non-CP(N = 128)	df	F	p
CC1	7.93 ± 3.17	11.38 ± 3.20	1	15.65	.00
CC2	5.80 ± 2.73	9.45 ± 3.39	1	16.13	.00
CC3	3.40 ± 2.97	5.31 ± 2.94	1	5.67	.02
CC4	7.13 ± 3.27	8.59 ± 3.11	1	2.91	.09
CC5	7.20 ± 1.86	7.67 ± 2.35	1	.56	.46
CC6	5.73 ± 2.60	6.81 ± 2.40	1	2.66	.11
Ctotal	38.40 ± 9.76	49.84 ± 11.77	1	13.09	.00

CP : conduct problem group, Non-CP : non-conduct problem group, PHCSCS : piers-harris children's self concept scale, CC1-CC10 : PHCSCS subscale score, Values : M ± SD, p value in MANOVA

가 .
 (C.R.<1.96),
 (C.R.>1.96). 가 가
 (GFI, Goodness of Fit Index)
 0.959 (>0.90).

고 찰

Kovacs³⁰⁾

13)

가 . , 가 ,

Table 5. Comparison of TTS between conduct group and non-conduct group

	CP(N=7)	Non-CP(N=128)	df	F	p
ACT	3.60 ± .86	3.34 ± .84	1	.60	.44
RHY	2.82 ± .71	2.66 ± .62	1	.41	.52
APP	3.33 ± .93	3.42 ± .93	1	.05	.82
ADA	3.06 ± 1.05	2.80 ± .86	1	.60	.44
INT	3.49 ± .46	3.60 ± .69	1	.13	.72
MOO	3.23 ± .74	3.01 ± .61	1	.83	.36
PER	3.60 ± .74	2.86 ± .68	1	7.77	.00
DIS	4.10 ± .63	3.70 ± .69	1	2.26	.14
THR	4.34 ± .77	4.29 ± .73	1	.03	.86

CP : conduct problem group, Non-CP : non-conduct problem group, TTS : toddler temperament scale, ACT : activity, RHY : rhythmicity, APR : approach, ADP : adaptability, INT : intensity, MOO : mood, PER : persistence, DIS : distracta-bility, THR : threshold, Values : M±SD, p value in MANOVA

Table 6. Correlation coefficient among CP score, TAI, SAI, CDI, FES, PHSCS and TTS

CP score							
Item	Corr ^a	Item	Corr ^a	Item	Corr ^a	Item	Corr ^b
TAI	.225**	FF1	-.235**	CC1	-.416**	ACT	-.002
SAI	.268**	FF2	-.083	CC2	-.364**	RHY	.116
CDI	.400**	FF3	.149	CC3	-.271**	APP	-.050
		FF4	-.169*	CC4	-.223**	ADA	-.005
		FF5	.052	CC5	-.187*	INT	-.139
		FF6	-.190*	CC6	-.205*	MOO	-.044
		FF7	.058	CTOTAL	-.397**	PER	.143
		FF8	-.047			DIS	.133
		FF9	-.219**			THR	-.017
		FF10	-.008				

CP score : conduct problem score of Rating form for DSM-IV disruptive behavior disorder, Other legend as in Table 2 - 5, *p<0.05, **p<0.01 in Pearson Correlation Analysis

a : CP group(N=15) and non-CD group(N=128), b : CP group(N=7) and non-CD group(N=128)

가

가

13)

가

가

(Table 6).

가

가

가 .

5가 (linear by linear asso-
 ciation ; chi square=0.171, p>0.05),

가 0.535 가 ,

Coon ²¹⁾

otton ³⁸⁾ 가 Wo- 가

가 , 가

Lancaster ²⁴⁾ 가 , 가

12% 42%가 , (externalizing behavioral symp-
 toms) ³⁹⁾ ,

가 , 가

가 , DSM- 가 가

가 , 가 DSM-
 3.98%

가 , 1

가 , 가

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ANXIETY, FAMILY ENVIRONMENT, SELF-CONCEPT,
AND TODDLER TEMPERAMENT -**

Myoung Sun Roh, M.D., Soo Churl Cho, M.D., Ph.D., Min Sup Shin, Ph.D.

Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul

Objectives : This study was investigated to examine the relationship among conduct problems, anxiety, depression, family environment, self-concept and toddler temperament in general population and to make a structural model of causes of conduct problem that could be applicated for conduct disorder prevention.

Methods : 477 middle school students in Seoul and Iksan city were assessed using Rating Form for DSM- Disruptive Behavior Disorder, Korean Form of the Kovacs' Children's Depression Inventory (CDI), Spielberger's. State-Trait Anxiety Inventory for Children(STAI), Moos & Moos' Family Environment Scale(FES) and Piers-Harris' Self Concept Scale(PHSCS). Fullard's Toddler Temperament Scale(TTS) was performed by their parents. Conduct problem group was compared with non-conduct problem group on each scales.

Results :

1) Conduct problem group reported higher level of depression($p < 0.01$) and state anxiety($p < 0.01$) than non-conduct problem group. There was no difference in trait anxiety between two groups.

2) Family of conduct problem group showed lower level of cohesion($p < 0.05$) and organization ($p < 0.01$).

3) Conduct problem group reported lower level of self-concept($p < 0.01$), esp. behavior($p < 0.01$), intellectual and school status ($p < 0.01$), physical appearance and attribute subscale($p < 0.05$).

4) Assessment of the temperament of conduct problem group by their parents was not different from that of non-conduct problem group, except persistence subscale of TTS ($p < 0.01$).

5) The structural model of causes of conduct disorder - negative family environments induce low self-concept and depression, that make child anxious, and anxiety results conduct problem - was proved(GFI > 0.90). Temperament had little effect on this model.

Conclusion : Anxiety was suggested for a direct cause of conduct problem. Family environmental factors had more influence on conduct problem development than temperament. This suggests anxiety and family environment must be treated more importantly in the preventive and clinical approaches of the children with conduct problems.

KEY WORDS : Conduct problems · Depression · Anxiety · Family environment · Self-concept · Temperament.