

걸음마기 기질평가척도를 이용한 한국 아동의 기질 특성 연구

A STUDY ON THE TEMPERAMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF
KOREAN CHILDREN USING TODDLER TEMPERAMENT SCALE

손정우*† · 최성구** · 홍성도***

Jung-Woo Son, M.D.,*† Sung-Ku Choi, M.D.,** Sungdo D. Hong, M.D.***

연구 목적 : 가 (Toddler Temperament Scale)

방 법 : 25 1,175
가 가
9 , Fullard가

결 과 : 13.6% 35.8%, 33.1%, 11.1%, 6.3%,
.5 9
(p=.022), 가

결 론 : 가
“ (goodness of fit) ”

중심 단어 : 가 . 가

서 론 가, 가¹⁾ 가

가

* Department of Neuropsychiatry, College of Medicine, Chungbuk National University, Cheongju

** Medical Department, Janssen Korea, Seoul

*** Department of Psychiatry, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul

†Corresponding author

(temperament) ' 가 ' Chess
(New York Longitudinal Study : NYLS)²⁾ 가
Thomas Chess . 1956 가 " " ,
NYLS 3가 가 . ,
" (poorness of fit) "
1) (Activity Level) 2) 가
(Rhythmicity) 3) / (Approach/Withdrawal) 4)
(Adaptability) 5) (Threshold of Reaction) 6)
(Intensity of Reaction) 7)
(Quality of Mood) 8) (Distractibility) 9)
(Attention Span and Persistence) 5)6), 7)8), 3)4), 9)
9가 (Table 1). 9 . Thomas Chess²⁾
가 Buss Plomin⁸⁾
가 .
, 9가 . Rothbart Derryberry⁹⁾
(Easy), (Difficult), (Slow - Brazelton¹⁰⁾
To - Warm - Up, STWU) " (style) " 가
. Kagan¹¹⁾¹²⁾
, Maziade¹³⁻¹⁶⁾
가 .
, 가
Rutter¹⁷⁾
가
, 가 ,
(goodness of fit) . Thomas , 가

Table 1. Nine categories of temperament

Category	Temperamental characteristics
Activity level	Level and extent of motor activity
Rhythmicity	Regularity with which behaviors such as sleeping and feeding occur
Approach/Withdrawal	Nature of the response to a new person or stimulus
Adaptability	Eases with which a child adapts to changes in his environment
Intensity	Energy level of a response or reaction
Threshold of responsiveness	Strength of stimulation necessary to evoke a discernible response
Mood	Amount of friendly, happy behavior contrasted unfriendly, unhappy behavior
Distractibility	Degree to which extraneous stimuli alter behavior
Persistence or attention span	Amount of time devoted to an activity, and the effect of distraction on the activity

가 1,277 (68.5%)가 3~7가 1,175가 (Toddler Temperament Scale, TTS)²⁴⁾ 1~3가 NYLS 9가 5가¹⁸⁾ NYLS 9가 8 13 6 TTS 612 가 TTS 가 (Table 2). Cronbach's alpha 0.53~0.85 0.73 9가 Fullard 5 (di-agnostic clustering) Fullard

연구대상 및 방법

1. 연구 대상
25

가 2가

Table 2. Temperamental profile

Temperamental category	1	Score	6
Activity	Low		High
Rhythmicity	Very rhythmic		Arrhythmic
Approach-withdrawal	Approach		Withdrawal
Adaptability	Very adaptable		Slowly adaptable
Intensity of reaction	Mild		Intense
Quality of mood	Positive		Negative
Persistence	High persistent		Low persistent
Distractibility	Low distractible		High distractible
Threshold of reaction	High		Low

9 가 , 421 (35.8%), 389
 가 (4.7030 ± .6536), 가 가 (33.1%), 131 (11.1%), 74 (6.3%),
 (2.53 ± .68). 9 160 (13.6%) .

Table 5. Differences of temperamental category and diagnostic cluster according to gender and birth order

Temperamental category	Gender(N=1174)					Birth order in all children(N=1170)				
	Boy(643)		Girl(531)		†p-value	First-born(822)		Later-born(348)		†p-value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
ACT	3.6995	.6371	3.4465	.5844	.000***	3.5827	.6369	3.5849	.5982	.958
RHY	2.5936	.6752	2.5759	.6826	.656	2.5837	.6886	2.5863	.6585	.953
APR	3.2776	.9412	3.4947	.9967	.000***	3.3723	.9886	3.3885	.9370	.795
ADP	2.9262	.7044	2.8019	.7438	.003**	2.8444	.7224	2.9363	.7282	.048*
INT	4.0044	.7593	3.9206	.7370	.057	3.9397	.7517	4.0377	.7429	.041*
MOO	2.8584	.5789	2.9031	.6014	.196	2.8639	.6021	2.9183	.5585	.150
PER	2.5287	.6384	2.5390	.7213	.796	2.5040	.6755	2.5949	.6789	.036*
DIS	3.7517	.6972	3.8372	.6636	.042*	3.8064	.7284	3.7527	.6902	.242
THR	4.6362	.6473	4.7824	.6526	.000***	4.7319	.6448	4.6356	.6695	.022*
Diagnostic cluster(%)										
Easy	35.2		36.7			37.3		31.6		
I.L	34.8		30.9			33.0		33.6		
I.H	11.5		10.7			10.0		14.1		
STWU	5.3		7.5			6.0		7.2		
Difficult	13.2		14.1			13.7		13.5		
	$\chi^2(4) = 4.232$					$\chi^2(4) = 6.558$				
	†p : .375					†p : .161				
Temperamental Category	Birth order in boys(N=636)					Birth order in girls(N=517)				
	First-born(543)		Later-born(93)		†p-value	First-born(445)		Later-born(72)		†p-value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
ACT	3.6875	.6506	3.6995	.5537	.866	3.4601	.5794	3.4187	.5675	.573
RHY	2.5623	.6732	2.7145	.6581	.044*	2.5853	.6816	2.5286	.6998	.514
APR	3.3005	.9432	3.1867	.9384	.282	3.4835	1.0008	3.5399	.9995	.658
ADP	2.9090	.7023	2.9945	.7450	.282	2.8086	.7434	2.8026	.7481	.950
INT	3.9810	.7646	4.1221	.7189	.098	3.9071	.7401	4.0319	.7061	.182
MOO	2.8494	.5787	2.8848	.5978	.587	2.9002	.6088	2.9288	.5595	.709
PER	2.5186	.6380	2.5309	.6435	.863	2.5291	.7154	2.6144	.7116	.348
DIS	3.7520	.6978	3.7110	.6713	.598	3.8469	.7349	3.7783	.7832	.467
THR	4.6573	.6306	4.5195	.7197	.057	4.7903	.6481	4.7463	.6910	.596
Diagnostic cluster(%)										
Easy	35.9		32.3			37.8		31.9		
I.L	35.2		33.3			29.9		37.5		
I.H	11.6		8.6			9.7		12.5		
STWU	5.2		6.5			7.9		5.6		
Difficult	12.2		19.4			14.8		12.5		
	$\chi^2(4) = 4.383$					$\chi^2(4) = 2.893$				
	†p = .357					†p = .576				
CT : activity	RHY : rhythmicity		APR : approach		ADA : adaptability					
INT : intensity	MOO : mood		PER : persistency		DIS : distractibility					
THR : threshold	I.L. : Intermediate low		I.H. : Intermediate high		STWU : Slow-To-Warm-Up					
† : Student's t-test,	‡ : χ^2 -test, *		* : p<0.05 (2-tailed), ** : p<0.01 (2-tailed), *** : p<0.001 (2-tailed)							

2. 성별 및 출생 순서에 따른 기질 특성의 차이(Table 5)

(p=.000), / (p=.000),
 (p=.003), (p=.042),
 (p=.000)

(70.3% vs. 66.6%),
 (23.7% vs. 27.6%)
 (6.0% vs. 7.2%)

(p=.048), (p=.041),
 (p=.036), (p=.022)

(p=.044)

(71.1% vs. 65.6%),
 (23.8% vs. 28.0%)
 vs. 6.5%)

69.4%),
 (7.9% vs. 5.6%)

(5.2%
 (67.9% vs.
 (24.5% vs. 25.0%),
 가

3. 아동의 외동 여부에 따른 기질 특성의 차이(Table 6)

(p=.007).

(38.1% vs. 34.7%)
 (34.8% vs. 32.5%) (11.5% vs.
 14.5%) (9.5% vs. 11.9%)

Table 6. Differences of temperamental category and diagnostic cluster according to the existence of siblings

Temperamental category	Existence of siblings(N=1172)				†p-value
	No(328)		Yes(842)		
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
ACT	3.5784	.6309	3.5853	.6236	.865
RHY	2.6359	.6998	2.5650	.6708	.107
APR	3.2996	.9597	3.4073	.9773	.089
ADP	2.8428	.6807	2.8830	.7417	.395
INT	3.9263	.7430	3.9855	.7527	.226
MOO	2.8052	.5962	2.9093	.5849	.007**
PER	2.5325	.6712	2.5305	.6803	.963
DIS	3.7894	.7020	3.7908	.7237	.976
THR	4.7617	.6119	4.6808	.6681	.059
Diagnostic cluster(%)					
Easy	38.1		34.7		
I.L	34.8		32.5		
I.H	9.5		11.9		
STWU	6.1		6.4		
Difficult	11.6		14.5		

²(4)=3.861

†p=.425

ACT : activity, RHY : rhythmicity, APR : approach
 ADA : adaptability, INT : intensity, MOO : mood
 PER : persistency, DIS : distractibility, THR : threshold
 I.L. : Intermediate low, I.H. : Intermediate high
 STWU : Slow-To-Warm-Up
 † : Student's t-test, ‡ : ²-test
 ** : p<.01 (2-tailed)

(6.1% vs. 6.4%)

4. 아동의 거주 도시별 비교(Table 7)

9
(p=.039)
5
가 .5
5
(35.7% vs. 42.4%) (32.3% vs. 32.5%)
(12.6% vs. 9.2%)
(13.9% vs. 12.9%) (5.5% vs. 3.0%)

Table 7. Difference of temperamental category and diagnostic cluster according to the residential city

Temperamental category	City(N=1175)				†p-value
	Seoul or extended city [§] (948)		Middle or small city (227)		
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
ACT	3.5871	.6311	3.5739	.6072	.775
RHY	2.6048	.6881	2.5105	.6317	.039*
APR	3.3841	.9826	3.3427	.9272	.564
ADP	2.8694	.7252	2.8701	.7241	.990
INT	3.9551	.7555	4.0122	.7260	.303
MOO	2.8793	.5969	2.8790	.5593	.994
PER	2.5235	.5717	2.5717	.6765	.335
DIS	3.7999	.7224	3.7499	.6933	.346
THR	4.6979	.6570	4.7243	.6404	.585
Diagnostic cluster(%)					
Easy	35.7		42.4		
I.L	32.3		32.5		
I.H	12.6		9.2		
STWU	5.5		3.0		
Difficult	13.9		12.9		

[‡](4)=2.727

*p=.605

ACT : activity, RHY : rhythmicity, APR : approach
 ADA : adaptability, INT : intensity, MOO : mood
 PER : persistency, DIS : distractibility, THR : threshold
 I.L. : Intermediate low, I.H. : Intermediate high
 STWU : Slow-To-Warm-Up
[§] : Pusan, Incheon, Taejeon, Kwangju, Ulsan
[†] : one-way ANOVA, [‡] : ²-test
 ** : p<0.01 (2-tailed)

5. 아동의 거주 지역별 비교(Table 8)

4 9
, 5
4
(67.9% vs. 80.0% vs. 67.8% vs. 67.4%)
가 (25.4% vs. 16.2% vs. 27.4% vs. 24.7%) (6.7% vs. 3.8% vs. 4.8% vs. 7.9%) 가

6. 아동의 가정 환경에 따른 비교(Table 9)

가
9
, 5
가
(67.4% vs. 53.6%)
(24.4% vs. 31.5%) (6.2% vs. 8.8%) 가
가
가
9 가
가 (p=.027),
(p=.002), (p=.002),
(p=.035)가
가 가 가
, 5
(p=.0022),
가
(36.4% vs 27.3%), (33.2% vs. 31.1%)
(12.9% vs. 22.0%) (6.1% vs. 9.1%)

Table 8. Difference of temperamental category and diagnostic cluster according to the residential province

Temperamental category	Province(N=1175)								†p-value
	Seoul & Kyung-Gi(835)		Chung-Cheong(105)		Kyung-Sang(146)		Chon-Ra(89)		
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
ACT	3.5633	.6497	3.6301	.5657	3.6425	.5647	3.6352	.5608	.342
RHY	2.5720	.6760	2.5865	.6429	2.6557	.7185	2.5877	.6802	.596
APR	3.3725	.9991	3.2805	.8181	3.3505	.9745	3.5649	.8592	.214
ADP	2.8529	.7337	2.8399	.7103	2.8985	.7259	3.0133	.6429	.226
INT	3.9448	.7636	3.9252	.6502	4.0674	.7165	4.0483	.7752	.193
MOO	2.8791	.6067	2.8531	.5488	2.8946	.5775	2.8868	.4918	.956
PER	2.5051	.6872	2.6080	.6021	2.5892	.6834	2.6115	.6432	.178
DIS	3.7913	.7375	3.8316	.6880	3.7851	.6435	3.7401	.6739	.851
THR	4.7117	.6594	4.7359	.6170	4.6592	.6727	4.6539	.6124	.666
Diagnostic cluster(%)									
Easy	36.2		41.0		35.6		27.0		
I.L	31.7		39.0		32.2		40.4		
I.H	11.3		8.6		10.3		14.6		
STWU	6.7		3.8		4.8		7.9		
Difficult	14.1		7.6		17.1		10.1		
$\chi^2(12) = 14.700$									
$\dagger p = .258$									
ACT : activity	RHY : rhythmicity	APR : approach	ADA : adaptability	INT : intensity					
MOO : mood	PER : persistency	DIS : distractibility	THR : threshold	I.L. : Intermediate low					
I.H. : Intermediate high	STWU : Slow-To-Warm-Up								
† : ANOVA,	‡ : χ^2 -test								

Table 9. Difference of temperamental category and diagnostic cluster according to family environment

Category	Marital State of parents(N=1172)				†p-value	Relation between each parent(N=1096)				†p-value
	Married(1115)		Other(57)			Good(964)		Bad(132)		
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
ACT	3.5846	.6276	3.5876	.6203	.972	3.5844	.6308	3.6082	.6258	.683
RHY	2.5835	.6759	2.6058	.7490	.809	2.5660	.6735	2.7063	.7510	.027*
APR	3.3686	.9712	3.5250	.9972	.236	3.3743	.9716	3.4525	1.0571	.391
ADP	2.8658	.7225	2.9111	.7466	.645	2.8510	.7189	3.0585	.7505	.002**
INT	3.9705	.7468	3.8873	.8107	.414	3.9536	.7531	4.0742	.7475	.085
MOO	2.8754	.5814	2.9555	.7279	.317	2.8586	.5848	3.0248	.5411	.002**
PER	2.5314	.6781	2.5466	.6660	.869	2.5104	.6748	2.6433	.6994	.035*
DIS	3.7941	.7184	3.7007	.7000	.338	3.7881	.7238	3.7749	.6781	.843
THR	4.7115	.6460	4.5709	.7430	.112	4.7071	.6590	4.6759	.6439	.609
Diagnostic cluster(%)										
Easy	35.9		33.3			36.4		27.3		
I.L	33.5		26.3			33.2		31.1		
I.H	10.9		17.5			11.4		10.6		
STWU	6.2		8.8			6.1		9.1		
Difficult	13.5		14.0			12.9		22.0		
$\chi^2(4) = 3.707$										
$\dagger p = .447$										
$\chi^2(4) = 11.451$										
$\dagger p = .022^*$										
ACT : activity,	RHY : rhythmicity,	APR : approach,	ADA : adaptability,	INT : intensity high						
MOO : mood,	PER : persistency,	DIS : distractibility,	THR : threshold,	I.L. : Intermediate low						
I.H. : Intermediate,	STWU : Slow-To-Warm-Up									
† : Student's t-test,	‡ : χ^2 -test,	* : p<0.05(2-tailed),	** : p<0.01(2-tailed)							

2) 34)

18) 24)

33) 34)35) 36)

(Table 10). TTS 가

가 가

1 2 가 30)

(, ,) 18) 9

. 5

18) 5

(35.8% vs. 37.3%) (33.1% vs. 35.2%) (13.6% vs. 11.6%)

(11.1% vs. 9.5%) (6.3% vs. 6.4%). , 5

(8)

5~10 가

가

가 . 5

Thomas Chess 가

2) 가 가 가

29)34) 가 가

30) 가 24) 가

가 18) 180 (54.9%), 328 148

21) (45.1%)

18) 가

9

가 Thomas Chess

, 5 가 , Thomas Chess
 9 가 (goodness) ,
 5 가 “ ” 가
 가 ,
 가 ,
 , 9 ,
 5 가 ,
 , 1~3 ,
 가 ,
 가 , 1~3 ,
 가 ,
 , 9 5 1~3 가 ,
 , 5 가 ,
 , 9 4 (, 가 ,
 5) ,
 가 - 가 1~3 ,
 , 가 ,

References

- 1) **Diamond S**(1974) : The Roots of Psychology. NewYork, Basic Books
- 2) **Thomas A, Chess S**(1977) : Temperament and Development. NewYork, Brunner/Mazel Inc.
- 3) **Buss AH, Plomin R, Willerman L**(1973) : The inheritance of temperament. *J Pers* 41(4) : 513-524
- 4) **Goldsmith H, Gottesman F**(1981) : Origins in variation in behavioral style : A longitudinal study of temperament in young twins. *Child Dev* 52(1) : 91-103
- 5) **Reznick JS, Kagan J, Snidman N, Gersten M, Baak K, Resenberg A**(1986) : Inhibited and uninhibited children : A follow-up study. *Child Dev* 57(3) : 660-680
- 6) **Kagan J, Reznick JS, Snidman N, Gibbons J, Johnson MO**(1988) : Childhood derivatives of inhibition and lack of inhibition to the unfamiliar. *Child Dev* 59(6) : 1580-1589
- 7) **Torgerson AM, Kringlen E**(1978) : Genetic aspects of temperamental differences in infants. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry* 17 : 433-444
- 8) **Buss AH, Plomin R**(1975) : A Temperament Theory of Personality. NewYork, Wiley
- 9) **Rothbart M, Derryberry D**(1981) : Development of individual differences on temperament. In M Lamb & A Brown(Eds.), *Advances in Developmental Psychology*. Boston : Erlbaum
- 10) **Brazelton TB**(1973) : Neonatal Behavioral Assessment Scale. London : Statistics International Medical Publications
- 11) **Kagan J, Reznick JS, Clarke C, Snidman N, Garcia-Coll C**(1984) : Behavioral inhibition to the unfamiliar. *Child Dev* 55 : 2212-2225
- 12) **Kagan J, Reznick JS, Snidman N**(1987) : The physiology and psychology of behavioral inhibition in young children. *Child Dev* 58(6) : 1459-1473
- 13) **Maziade M, Caperaa P, Laplante B, Boudreault M, Thivierge J, Cote R, Boutin P**(1985) : Value of difficult temperament among 7-year-olds in the general population for predicting psychiatric diagnosis at age 12. *Am J Psychiatry* 142(8) : 943-946
- 14) **Maziade M, Cote R, Bernier H, Boutin P, Thivierge J** (1989) : Significance of extreme temperament in infancy for clinical status in preschool years I : Value of extreme temperament at 4-8 months for predicting diagnosis at 4.7 years. *Br J Psychiatry* 154 : 535-543
- 15) **Maziade M, Cote R, Bernier H, Boutin P, Thivierge J** (1989) : Significance of extreme temperament in infancy for clinical status in preschool years II : Patterns of temperament change and implications for the appearance of disorders. *Br J Psychiatry* 154 : 544-551
- 16) **Maziade M, Caron C, Cote R, Boutin P, Thivierge J** (1990) : Extreme temperament and diagnosis. A study in a psychiatric sample of consecutive children. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 47(5) : 477-484
- 17) **Rutter M**(1987) : Temperament, personality and personality disorder. *Br J Psychiatry* 150 : 443-458
- 18) 조수철, 김종훈, 최진숙(1992) : 한국판 길음마기 기질평가척도 개발. *신경정신의학* 31(2) : 363-383
- 19) 최성구, 김승태, 이소영, 정유숙, 홍성도, 김이영(1999) : “아동 기질에 대한 부모 설문지”의 한글 표준화 연구. *신경정신의학* 38(1) : 201-210
- 20) 조수철, 김동현, 김자성(1993) : 주의력 결핍 과잉운동 장애아의 기질적 특성. *소아청소년정신의학* 4(1) : 114-123
- 21) 김승태, 최성구, 김상엽, 정유숙, 홍성도, 김선우, 이상일, 이홍재(1997) : 한국 천식아동의 기질특성. *신경정신의학* 36(6) : 1080-1087
- 22) 최성구, 홍성도, 김승태(1997) : 아동의 기질특성과 신체발육 사이의 관계. *소아·청소년정신의학* 8(1) : 43-49
- 23) 홍성도(1997) : 기질과 가정환경 및 발달사이의 관계에 관한 예비연구 *소아·청소년정신의학* 8(1) : 50-55
- 24) **Fullard W, McDevitt SC, Carey WB**(1978) : Toddler Temperament Scale, Basic Information. Department of Educational Psychology. Temple University : Philadelphia PA
- 25) **Hubert NC, Wachs TD, Peters-Martin P, Gandour MJ** (1982) : The study of early temperament : Measurement and conceptual issues. *Child Dev* 53 : 471-600
- 26) **Goldsmith HH**(1996) : Studying temperament via construction of the Toddler Behavior Assessment Questionnaire. *Child Dev* 67(1) : 218-235
- 27) **Carey WB**(1985) : Clinical use of temperament data in pediatrics. *J Dev Behav Ped* 6(3) : 137-142
- 28) **Prior M**(1992) : Childhood temperament. *J Child Psychol Psychiatr* 33 : 249-279

- 29) Carey WB, McDevitt SC(1978) : Stability and change in individual temperament diagnosis from infancy to early childhood. *J Am Child Psychiatry* 17(2) : 331-337
- 30) Persson-Blennow I, McNeil TF(1981) : Temperament characteristics of children in relation to gender, birth order and social class. *Am J Orthopsychiatry* 51(4) : 710-714
- 31) McDevitt SC, Carry WB(1981) : Stability of rating vs perceptions of temperament from early infancy to 1-3 years. *Am J Orthopsychiatry* 51(2) : 342-345
- 32) McNeil TF, Persson-Blennow I(1988) : Stability of temperament characteristics in childhood. *Am J Orthopsychiatry* 58(4) : 622-626
- 33) Gibbs MV, Reeves D, Cunningham CC(1987) : The application of temperament questionnaires to British sample : Issues of reliability and validity. *J Child Psychol Psychiatr* 28(1) : 61-77
- 34) Hsu CC, Soong WT, Stigler JW, Hong CC, Liang CC (1981) : The temperament characteristics of Chinese babies. *Child Dev* 52 : 1337-1340
- 35) Wang YC, Li SC(1987) : A study on the temperamental characteristics of Kaohsiung "Sanmin Chii" toddler. *Kaohsiung I Hsueh Ko Hsueh Tsa Chih* 3(2) : 111-120
- 36) Sewell J, Oberklaid F, Prior M, Sanson A, Kyrios M (1988) : Temperament in Australian toddlers. *Aust Paediatr J* 24(6) : 343-345

A STUDY ON THE TEMPERAMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF KOREAN CHILDREN USING TODDLER TEMPERAMENT SCALE

Jung-Woo Son, M.D., Sung-Ku Choi, M.D., Sungdo D. Hong, M.D.

Department of Neuropsychiatry, College of Medicine, Chungbuk National University, Cheongju

Objectives : This study was designed to investigate the temperamental characteristics and the differences of temperamental characteristics in Korean children according to the sociodemographic and family environment factors using Toddler Temperament Scale(TTS).

Methods : The samples consisted of 1,175 children who were attending twenty-five Samsung Child Care Centers nationwide. Both Korean version of TTS and child developmental questionnaire(designed by the Department of Psychiatry, Samsung Medical Center) were distributed to the parents of these children. Score of 9 temperamental categories was determined using the result of TTS, and determination of 5 temperamental clusters was conducted by the Fullard's criteria. Statistical analyses were performed according to the sex, birth order, existence of siblings, residential city, residential province, marital state of child's parents, and parental relationship to compare the scores of temperamental categories and the distribution of temperamental clusters.

Results : The distribution of temperamental clusters was as follows ; Easy 35.8%, Intermediate Low (IL) 33.1%, Intermediate High(IH) 11.1%, Slow-To-Warm-Up 6.3%, and Difficult 13.6%. Some of 9 temperamental categories were statistically different according to the sex, birth order, existence of siblings, residential city, residential province, marital state of child's parents, and parental relationship. From the viewpoint of 5 temperamental clusters, there were statistically more Easy and less Difficult children in good relation between each parent($p=.022$). In spite of no statistical significance, the children in conditions of first-born, non-existence of siblings, middle or small residential city, Chung-Cheong province, married state of parent had a tendency to be easier to care.

Conclusions : The toddler temperamental characteristics of Korean children showed some differences in several sociodemographic and family environment factors. We could confirm that the "Goodness of Fit" was very important in child temperament.

KEY WORDS : Toddler temperament scale · Temperamental category · Temperamental cluster · Sociodemographic factor · Family environment factor.