

걸음마기 기질평가척도를 이용한 한국 아동의 기질 특성 연구

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

손정우*† · 최성구** · 홍성도***

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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

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(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⁾ TTS 1~3, 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

2. 성별 및 출생 순서에 따른 기질 특성의 차이(Table 5)

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

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

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

(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		

$\chi^2(4)=3.861$

‡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, ‡ : χ^2 -test
 ** : p<0.01 (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
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 , 1~3 ,
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 , 9 5 1~3 가 ,
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A STUDY ON THE TEMPERAMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF KOREAN CHILDREN USING TODDLER TEMPERAMENT SCALE

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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.