

한국비행 청소년의 가정환경 및 개인내적 특성

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR FAMILY ENVIRONMENT AND CHARACTER TRAIT AMONG DELINQUENT ADOLESCENTS IN KOREA

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요 약 : 본 연구는 서울지역의 비행청소년 1,236명(남자 707명, 여자 529명)을 대상으로 가정환경 및 개인내적 특성을 조사하였다. 조사결과 비행청소년의 가정환경은 일반청소년에 비해 불량한 경향이 있었으며, 개인내적 특성에서도 비행청소년은 일반청소년보다 공격성, 충동성, 자의성 등이 높고, 자존감이 낮았다. 이러한 차이는 Chi-square 검정에서 유의미한 차이를 보였다. 본 연구의 결과는 비행청소년의 가정환경 및 개인내적 특성을 이해하고, 비행예방을 위한 교육 및 상담 프로그램 개발에 시사점을 제공한다.

키워드 : 비행청소년, 가정환경, 개인내적 특성

중심 단어 : 비행청소년, 가정환경, 개인내적 특성

서 론

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1994).

가 가

가

(Kennedy 1991).

(1992).

(Hutchings 1974 ; Crowe 1982), 가 가

(Robins 1966), 가

가 (Farrington 1982 ;

Le Blanc 1992),

(1992) 가

가 (Le Blanc

1992 ; 1992) (

1992)

가

가

(Marquis 1992). Cortes Gatti(1972)

가 가

, Emery(1982)

(,) 가

가

(Horrocks 1976 ; Le Blanc

1992) 가 가

1. 용어정의

(theoretical definition)

(operational definition)

1) 가정환경

: 가

가 , 가

가 (Fagan Wexler

1987 ; Le Blanc 1992 ; 1992).

: , 가

, 가 가 , 가

2) 개인내적 특성(성격 특성)

(Gold 1972)

(Kalogeriakis 1972).

(1)

:

(Novotny , 가 ,

1974).

, (,), , :
 , , Langner(1962)
 (APA 1994).
 : Zung(1965) 가 Zung
 (1971) 가
 , .
 (2) (5) /
 :
 : 15
 , , 가 , (Maslow 1970)
 , , 가
 , , 가
 (Krug Cass
 (APA 1994 ; Gunderson Phillips 1995). 1987).
 : 가
 (1978) (Maslow 1970 ; Krug Cass 1987)
 가 /
 (3) :
 가 2. 연구문제와 연구가설
 가 1) 연구문제
 (Crowne Marlowe 1960). 가 (1) 가
 : 가 가?
 가 , (2) 가?
 가
 2) 연구가설
 (1) 가 가
 (Crowne Marlowe 1960 ;
 Kashani 1982) 가
 (4) 가 가
 :
 (Kaplan 1994).

가 가 가 (Ta-
 가 가 . ble 1).
 가 가 0.33

(2) 2. 연구대상자 선정
 1
 3 1,236
 , 707
 12 18
 (Mast 1991)
 (pro-
 portional stratified random sampling method)
 (-) (,
 , ,)

연구방법 및 절차

1. 연구설계 및 질문지 구성방법

가 , 1,943 (: 707 ,
 : 1,236) 80

Table 1. 각 변수별 측정도구의 신뢰도

		Cronbach's	Test-retest
가		correlations	correlations
	7	0.86	0.82
	7	0.78	0.65
가	14	0.90	0.88
-	12	0.79	0.79
가 가	4	0.84	0.76
가	3	0.31	0.77
	3	0.30	0.33
/	10	0.78	0.84
	11	0.80	0.67
	10	0.85	0.67
44	12	0.63	0.57
(internal consistencies)	10	0.87	0.73
(test - retest correlations)(1)	20	0.81	0.72

(Horrocks 1976 ; 1978 ; Hogarth
 1991 ; Mast 1991 ; Le Blanc 1992 ; Wiegman
 1992).

가 .
 44
 (internal consistencies)
 - (test - retest correlations)(1)

Table 2. 조사대상자 분포

	1,943	707	1,236
	1,863	657	1,206
(%)	95.9	92.9	97.6

1,863 (: 92.9%, : 97.6%) 95.9% (Table 2).

3. 자료분석

가 ,
 ,
 가
 ,
 가
 ,
 가

IBM PC

SAS

2

조 사 결 과

/ , , ,
 , 가 , , 가 가 ,
 가 , 가

多重共線性(mul-ticollinearity) 가 .

4

1. 비행청소년과 학생청소년의 개인내적 및 환경적 차이에 대한 서술통계분석

1) 청소년의 사회 인구학적 특성

1,189 612
 , 577 643
 566 , 77 (Table 3).

가
 가 ($\chi^2 = 284.3, df = 6, p = 0.000$) (Table 3).

가 (Table 3).

, 가
 가 가

2) 주요변수군의 주성분분석

가
 , 가 , - , 가 가
 , 가 가
 / , ,
 가

Table 4

가 , 가
 , - , 가 가 , 가
 7

42.3%, 38.1% 가
 가 1 67%

가
 41.6%, - 45.5%, 가
 40.4%, 41.3% 1

Table 3. 사회 인구학적 변수별 비행청소년과 학생청소년간의 비교분석

				2		p
	1,178	612 (52.0)	566 (48.0)			
	654	577 (88.2)	77 (11.8)	242.9	1	0.000
	1,832	1,189 (64.9)	643 (35.1)			
12	129	111 (86.0)	18 (14.0)			
13	244	212 (86.9)	32 (13.1)			
14	232	192 (82.8)	40 (17.2)			
15	315	227 (72.1)	88 (27.9)	284.3	6	0.000
16	352	198 (56.2)	154 (43.8)			
17	303	179 (59.1)	124 (40.9)			
18	288	87 (30.2)	201 (69.8)			
	1,863	1,206 (64.7)	657 (35.3)			
	8	0 (0)	8 (100)			
	61	0 (0)	61 (100)			
	680	602 (88.5)	78 (11.5)			
	220	0 (0)	220 (100)			
	76	0 (0)	76 (100)			
	650	604 (92.9)	46 (7.1)			
	91	0 (0)	91 (100)			
	26	0 (0)	26 (100)			
	1,812	1,206 (66.6)	606 (33.4)			
	776	471 (60.7)(41.8)	305 (39.3)(47.3)			
	175	94 (53.7)(8.3)	81 (46.3)(12.6)			
	338	180 (53.2)(16.0)	158 (46.8)(24.5)			
	4	3 (75.0)(0.3)	1 (25.0)(0.2)	86.2	6	0.000
	6	1 (16.7)(0.1)	5 (83.3)(0.8)			
	473	378 (79.9)(33.5)	95 (20.1)(14.7)			
	1,772	1,127 (63.6)	645 (36.4)			

3) 주성분변수별 비행청소년과 학생청소년간의 비교 분석

6
1
/ 31.8%, 20.1%, 4
가 46.5%,
40.7%, 42.1%, 36.6%
(Table 5 - 1, 5 - 2).

Table 4
1 2
1 2

Table 5-1. 주성분변수별 비행청소년과 학생청소년간의 비교분석(가정환경)

()=%

			2	p	
	830	269 (32.4)	561 (67.6)		
	355	137 (38.6)	218 (61.4)		
	351	152 (43.3)	199 (56.7)	13.8	3 0.003
	154	54 (35.6)	100 (64.9)		
	1,690	612	1,078		
	876	282 (32.2)	594 (67.8)		
	360	135 (37.5)	225 (62.5)		
	346	135 (39.0)	211 (61.0)	10.8	3 0.013
	122	54 (44.3)	68 (55.7)		
	1,704	606	1,098		
가	825	21 (26.8)	604 (73.2)		
	420	163 (38.8)	257 (61.2)		
	331	138 (41.7)	193 (58.3)	62.2	3 0.000
	144	81 (56.3)	63 (43.7)		
	1,720	603	1,117		
	771	213 (27.6)	558 (72.4)		
	431	150 (34.8)	281 (65.2)		
	301	125 (41.5)	176 (58.5)	49.7	3 0.000
	150	82 (54.7)	68 (45.3)		
	1,653	570	1,083		
가	879	287 (32.7)	592 (67.3)		
	299	106 (35.5)	193 (64.5)		
	275	122 (44.4)	153 (55.6)	16.5	3 0.001
	186	80 (43.0)	106 (57.0)		
	1,693	595	1,044		
가	900	229 (25.4)	671 (74.6)		
	461	176 (38.2)	285 (61.8)		
	365	175 (47.9)	190 (52.1)	107.9	3 0.000
	101	67 (66.3)	34 (33.7)		
	1,827	647	1,180		
	866	275 (31.8)	591 (68.2)		
	376	162 (43.1)	214 (56.9)		
	281	145 (51.6)	136 (48.4)	41.7	3 0.000
	104	46 (44.2)	58 (55.8)		
	1,627	628	999		

Table 5-2. 주성분변수별 비행청소년과 학생청소년간의 비교분석(개인내적 특성)

()=%

				2		p
/	841	217 (25.8)	624 (74.2)			
	466	190 (40.8)	276 (59.2)			
	293	129 (44.0)	164 (56.0)	51.7	3	0.000
	112	48 (42.9)	64 (57.1)			
	1,712	584	1,128			
	837	271 (32.4)	566 (67.6)			
	477	160 (33.5)	317 (66.5)			
	241	105 (43.6)	136 (56.4)	15.9	3	0.001
	183	79 (43.2)	104 (56.8)			
	1,738	615	1,123			
	822	201 (24.5)	621 (75.5)			
	414	145 (35.0)	269 (65.0)			
	272	134 (49.3)	138 (50.7)	107.5	3	0.000
	215	121 (56.3)	94 (43.7)			
	1,723	601	1,122			
	725	196 (27.0)	529 (73.0)			
	436	156 (35.8)	280 (64.2)			
	237	104 (43.9)	133 (56.1)	52.6	3	0.000
	193	100 (51.8)	93 (48.2)			
	1,591	556	1,035			
	687	178 (25.9)	509 (74.1)			
	527	190 (36.1)	337 (64.0)			
	300	142 (47.3)	158 (52.7)	66.0	3	0.000
	77	46 (59.7)	31 (40.3)			
	1,591	556	1,035			
	747	202 (27.0)	545 (73.0)			
	536	230 (42.9)	306 (57.1)			
	294	128 (43.5)	166 (56.5)	47.4	3	0.000
	108	30 (27.8)	78 (72.2)			
	1,685	590	1,095			

가

가

가

(Fagan 1987).

가

가

가 가

(Fagan 1987) 가 (Connell 1974).

가 가 (Gold 1972)

(Loeber Dishion 1983), Patterson (1989) 가 geriakis 1972) . (Kalo-

가 (Novotny Piaget(1965)

, 가 , , 1974). Kohlberg(1969) (

(Farrington 1987)) (Henggeler 1989).

(Patterson 1989). 가

, 가 , 가

, 가 가 , 가

() (Le Blanc 3 가 (Henggeler 1989).

1992) 가

(Henggeler 1989 ; 1992)

가

가 가 Quay(1964, 1987)

가 가 가

가 가

(undersocialized aggression),

(socialized aggression),

- (immaturity - attention deficit)

withdrawal) . Quay
 Quay
 1989).
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 가
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 가 . 가 가 가
 , 가
 (1996).
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THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR FAMILY ENVIRONMENT AND CHARACTER TRAIT AMONG DELINQUENT ADOLESCENTS IN KOREA

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Objective : At the present time in Korea, for a considerable proportion of children and adolescent, delinquent behavior and violence has become as a way of life in their lives and a major social problem issue as well. The contributing factors to this problem were assumed to be the negative interaction between family environment and character of adolescent. The purpose of this study is to search the relationship between these constructs and juvenile delinquency.

Method : Data were collected through questionnaire survey over a period of 2 months. Subjects served for this study consisted of 1,863 adolescents including 657 delinquent adolescents and 1,206 student adolescents in Korea, sampled from Korean student population and delinquent adolescent population confined in juvenile corrective institutions, using proportional stratified random sampling method. Their age ranged between 12 and 18 years. Data were analysed by IBM PC using SAS program. Statistical methods employed were Chi-square and principal component analysis.

Results : The results of this study were as follows : Inconsistency by parental child rearing patterns tended to affect delinquent behavior among delinquent adolescents. On the other hand, adolescent students were consistently reared by their parent with democratic, flexible, trusting their children and reward-oriented attitudes. In comparison of both parents in the degree of influence on their children, it was revealed that paternal child rearing pattern was more influential on their children's behaviors than maternal's. The psychological instability of family, disharmonious parent-child relationships tended to be contributing to delinquent behavior among delinquent adolescents. Especially, It was an interesting finding that student's mother is the higher employed than delinquent's mother. However working mother was more prevalent in the student's adolescents than in student adolescents in previous studies. The delinquent adolescents have more depressive trend, more complaints of psychosomatic symptoms, the higher degree of need frustration, the more maladaptive and antisocial personality pattern than student adolescents.

Conclusion : Recently, many studies on association between family factor, character of adolescent and juvenile delinquent behavior have produced relatively consistent results. This study showed that family environment and character trait of adolescent also were linked with delinquent behavior such as smoking, drinking, runaway and physical assaults etc. The results of this survey may provide impetus for future speculation and study of correlation or reciprocal interaction between family factor, character trait of adolescent and delinquent behavior during adolescence and beyond.

KEY WORDS : Juvenile delinquency · Family environment · Character trait.