





가 F 가 MMPI F 가

가 9). K 가 가

L 가

9). , 가 , , , 가

가

2) 한국아동인성검사(Korean Personality Inventory for Children[KPI-C] ; 이하 KPI-C라 칭함)<sup>11)</sup>

KPI - C 가

(?) , - (T - R) , (L) , 3. 분석방법

(F) 4 (ERS ; MMPI L, F, K KPI - C T - R, L, F

Ego Resilience) 11 Pearson MMPI

225 11). - (25%ile )

(T - R) 가 가 (75%ile ) KPI -

가 가 가 C t - test

가 KPI - C

가 11)

**Table 1.** Diagnosis of subjects

Diagnosis	Number of case (pers.)
Mental retardation	14
Learning disorder	5
Communication disorder	2
Pervasive developmental disorder	1
Attention deficit/Hyperactive disorder	24
Emotional disorder	15
Etc.	1
Total	62

**Table 2.** Pearson correlation coefficients of T scores between L,F,K scale in MMPI and T-R, L, F scale in KPI-C

KPI-C <sup>5)</sup> validity scale	MMPI <sup>1)</sup> validity scale		
	L <sup>2)</sup>	F <sup>3)</sup>	K <sup>4)</sup>
T-R <sup>6)</sup>	.04	-.17	-.06
L <sup>7)</sup>	.13	-.32*	.30*
F <sup>8)</sup>	-.19	.23	-.21

\*p < .05

- 1) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory  
 2) Lie scale 3) Frequency scale  
 4) Correction scale  
 5) Korean Personality Inventory for Children  
 6) Test-Retest scale 7) Lie scale  
 8) Frequency scale

**Table 3.** Means and standard deviation of T scores of high-low group in KPI-C validity scales

KPI-C <sup>5)</sup> validity scale	MMPI <sup>1)</sup> validity scale								
	L <sup>2)</sup>			F <sup>3)</sup>			K <sup>4)</sup>		
	High(N=15)	Low(N=15)	t value	High(N=15)	Low(N=15)	t value	High(N=15)	Low(N=15)	t value
T-R <sup>6)</sup>	47.87( 9.67)	46.45(11.94)	-3.57	48.54(17.46)	56.34(22.31)	1.07	54.99(23.32)	56.31(15.21)	.18
L <sup>7)</sup>	43.98( 6.87)	40.03(10.94)	-1.19	36.56( 4.42)	43.52( 8.58)	2.79*	45.17(10.31)	37.60( 5.27)	-2.59*
F <sup>8)</sup>	48.98(18.67)	61.77(13.17)	2.17*	63.31( 9.32)	53.14(21.38)	-1.69	54.38(15.75)	63.93(15.15)	1.69

\*p < .05, ( ) = S.D.

- 1) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory 2) Lie scale 3) Frequency scale  
 4) Correction scale 5) Korean Personality Inventory for Children 6) Test-Retest scale  
 7) Lie scale 8) Frequency scale

MMPI K 가

연구 결과

, MMPI K KPI-C L MMPI L 가  
( $r=.30, p<.05$ ) MMPI

F KPI-C L K 가  
( $r= -.32, p<.05$ ). Table 2 가  
. KPI-C

고찰

(MMPI F )

T MMPI KPI-C 가

C KPI- 가 가

가 가 .  
가 가  
KPI-C 가 .  
가 1  
가 2  
가 가  
MMPI K 가  
T 70

가 ( , 가 . )

. , 가 가 가  
MMPI K 가  
가

가 가 가 . ,  
가

(MMPI L )

가 . 가

가 가 가 가 .  
가 가 ? 가 가

MMPI F 가  
 MMPI K 가  
 MMPI K 가  
 KPI - C  
 가  
 가

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**RELATIONSHIP OF MOTHERS' SELF-PERCEPTION  
WITH PERCEPTION OF CHILDREN'S PROBLEMS  
- FOCUSING ON VALIDITY SCALES OF MMPI & KPI-C -**

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**Objective :** Present study investigated the relationship between mothers' self-perception and perception of children's problems.

**Method :** Subjects were 63 children, mothers, who visited child & adolescent psychiatric clinic. Their mothers completed Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) & Korean Personality Inventory for Children (KPI-C). Correlation between validity scales of mothers' MMPI and validity scales of KPI-C was analysed, and then we divided subjects into two groups (High & Low Group) according to the MMPI validity scales, and compared KPI-C's validity scales by student *t*-test.

**Result :** There were significant positive correlation ( $r = .30$ ) between K scale of MMPI and L scale of KPI-C, significant negative correlation ( $r = -.32$ ) F scale of MMPI and L scale of KPI-C. The Means of T scores did show significant difference according to MMPI F, K scales in KPI-C L scale, to MMPI L scale in KPI-C F scale.

**Conclusion :** These results indicated that defensive mothers tend to perceive her child's problems more defensively. However mothers who exaggerate their problem more severely, do not exaggerate their children's problem. Therefore, these results suggested that we should be careful not to underestimate children's problem whose mother elevated in K scale of MMPI.

**KEY WORDS :** Mothers' self-perception · MPI · KPI-C.