

구속된 비행 청소년들의 특성 및 석방 후 6개월간 재범여부와 관련된 변인

CHARACTERISTICS OF DETAINED DELINQUENT ADOLESCENTS AND VARIABLES RELATED TO THE REPEATED CRIME DURING 6 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE

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요 약 : 본 연구는 구소년소녀가장 67명(남자 33명, 여자 34명)을 대상으로 6개월간 재범여부와 관련된 변인(인성검사, MMPI, 학업성취도, 생활습관, 사회적응)을 조사하였다. 인성검사는 73명(100%)이 실시되었으며, MMPI는 65명(95.5%)이 실시되었다. 인성검사 결과, 65명(95.5%)이 정상 범주에 속했으며, MMPI 결과, 65명(95.5%)이 정상 범주에 속했으며, 학업성취도는 78%가 평균 이상, 생활습관은 77%가 양호, 사회적응은 77%가 양호하였다. 재범률은 48.9%로 나타났다. 인성검사, MMPI, 학업성취도, 생활습관, 사회적응은 재범률과 유의한 관련이 있었다.

중심 단어 : 구소년소녀가장, 인성검사, MMPI, 재범률, 학업성취도, 생활습관, 사회적응

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서론

(delinquent behavior) 가 , 73% , 10% 7). 8-10) 가

가 , 14 19 11), 12), / 12 19 11) 15 , 12 13 1), 13), / , 가 (, 7))¹⁴⁾, 가

2). 가 80 15) DSM - (child - hood - onset) (adolescent - onset) , 가 3).

4)5). 가 , 가 16).

(multifactor approach) 6). 17) 6 가 (CBCL) 가 6 가 18) 6 가

94%가

60 가 1962 1990 가 65
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 가 가 2) 범죄관련 변인
 가 가 73 가 55
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 가 65
 6 65 19

연구 방법

1. 연구대상 3) 다면적 인성검사
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 가 가 ‘ (:Mf) 1
 73 . 72
 T - score
 73 ,

3. 자료분석

SPSS WIN
(chi - square test)
(independent samples t - test)

결 과

1. 구속된 비행청소년들의 사회인구학적 특성 및 가족구조

73
17.4 ± 1.5 가 72
가 ,
가 17 (23%)
가 56 (77%)
가 36 (50%)
가 25 (34%) 가 12 (16%)
3 가 2
가 가
38 (52%) 가
가 12 (16%)
17 (23%)
가 14
/ 가 6 (9%)
/ 가 2 , /
가 4 , /
가 21 (91%)
가 2
(Table 1).

2. 구속된 청소년들의 범죄 관련 특성

1) 구속의 원인이 된 현 범죄 관련 특성

가 64 (87%) , 2가
가 9 (13%)

82
가 36 (44%) 가
가 12 (15%),
9 (11%) 6 (7%),
9 (11%), 4 (5%)(
1 , 2 , 1)
56 (77%)
1.7 (: 1 5) 가
73 가 55 (75%)
(Table 2).

2) 전과 관련 특성

73 1 가 55
가 15.6 ± 1.1
2.3 ± 1.5 1 가
가 22 (40%) 가 3
가 가 25 (34%)
43
(78%)
477.6 ± 430.4
(: 5 2034) 가
218.7 ±
249.9 (: 3 1283) (Table 3).

3. 재범군과 비재범군간의 인구학적 및 범죄관련 변인비교

		73	65
Table 1. Demographic characteristics and family structure of subjects(N = 73)			
Variables		Number	%
Sex	Male	72	99
Socioeconomic status	Lower	56	77
	Middle-lower	17	23
Occupation	Students	25	34
	Have jobs	12	16
	Have no job	36	50
Family structure	Natural parents	38	52
	Parents absent	12	16
	Single parent	17	23
	Natural & step	6	9
		Mean	SD ¹⁾
Age(year)		17.4	1.5

Note : ¹⁾Standard deviation

4. 재범군과 비재범군간의 다면적 인성검사 점수비교

6 19 3가 Pa
 (41%) 가 10 가 10가
 4, 2, (t = -3.17, p<0.01)(Table 5).
 1, 가 2
 93.7 ± 42.8 (12 154) 고 찰
 (t =
 2.04, p<0.05) 가
 ($\chi^2=2.87$, p<0.1) 가
 ($\chi^2=3.74$, p<0.05).
 (t = 2.51, p<0.05) 1
 가 가 ($\chi^2=$ 가 21)22)
 5.16, p<0.05).
 가 가 ($\chi^2=6.06$, p<0.05 ; 3 : 1
 $\chi^2=6.55$, p<0.05) 가
 (t = 1.90, p<0.1)(Table 4). 가 가

Table 2. Characteristics of present crime

Variables	Number	%
Pattern of crime ^a		
Theft	36	44
Burglary	12	15
Substance abuse	9	11
Violation of the road traffic law	9	11
Violence	6	7
Sex violence	6	7
Others	4	5
Presence of accomplice in crime	56	77
Presence of previous conviction	55	75

Note : ^aIndicated values are numbers and percent among total 82 crimes

Table 3. Characteristics of previous conviction(N = 55)

	Mean	SD ¹⁾
Age of first previous conviction	15.6	1.1
Numbers of previous conviction	2.3	1.5
Days from the first previous conviction to present crime	477.6	430.4
Days from the last previous conviction to present crime	218.7	249.9
	Number	%
Presence of previous conviction same with the present crime	43	78

Note : ¹⁾Standard deviation

Table 4. Comparisons of demographic and crime-related characteristics between subjects with and without repeated offense (N = 65)

Variables	Subjects with repeated crime(N = 19)		Subjects without repeated crime(N = 46)		Analysis	
	Mean	SD ¹⁾	Mean	SD	t	p
Demographic						
Age	16.7	1.5	17.6	1.4	2.04	0.04
	No.	%	No.	%	²	p
No. of subjects with low SES	17	90	32	65	2.87	0.08
Presence of both parents	7	37	29	63	3.74	0.04
No. of subjects who were attending regular school	6	32	16	35	0.06	0.5
Crime-related						
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	t	p
Age of the first offence	14.9	0.9	15.7	1.2	2.51	0.02
Days from the first previous conviction to present crime	353.0	370.6	539.9	517.4	1.45	0.15
Days from the last previous conviction to present crime	138.9	131.3	274.0	275.6	1.90	0.06
	No.	%	No.	%	²	p
Pattern of present crime(theft)	17	90	28	61	5.16	0.02
Presence of accomplices in present crime	13	68	38	75	1.60	0.31
Presence of previous conviction	18	95	30	65	6.06	0.01
Presence of previous conviction same with the present one	16	84	23	59	6.55	0.01

Note : ¹⁾Standard deviation

Table 5. Comparisons of MMPI scores between subjects with and without repeated crime

Scales	Subjects with repeated crime(N = 19)	Subjects without repeated crime(N = 46)	t	p
Validity scales				
L	57.7 ± 12.7	56.6 ± 13.2	-0.300	0.766
F	53.9 ± 9.1	51.6 ± 10.7	-0.885	0.381
K	55.7 ± 9.9	55.3 ± 9.6	-0.161	0.875
Clinical scales				
Hs	52.3 ± 9.2	53.4 ± 9.9	0.309	0.759
D	50.4 ± 10.7	50.5 ± 10.7	0.034	0.973
Hy	52.3 ± 9.2	53.4 ± 9.9	0.437	0.665
Pd	59.4 ± 8.4	57.2 ± 9.3	-0.919	0.364
Mf	51.7 ± 6.3	48.8 ± 8.6	-1.508	0.139
Pa	57.0 ± 7.1	50.2 ± 9.5	-3.174	0.003
Pt	52.1 ± 9.7	50.6 ± 9.4	-0.596	0.560
Sc	48.5 ± 9.8	47.9 ± 10.0	-0.212	0.833
Ma	48.3 ± 8.2	48.4 ± 10.1	0.049	0.961
Si	47.1 ± 8.9	48.2 ± 10.8	0.415	0.680

Note : Mean ± Standard deviation values are shown

Note : L : Lie scale, F : Frequency scale, K : Defensiveness scale, Hs : Hypochondriasis, D : Depression, Hy : Hysteria, Pd : Psychopathic deviate, Mf : Masculinity-Femininity, Pa : Paranoia, Pt : Psychiasthenia, Sc : Schizophrenia, Ma : Hypomania, Si : Social Introversion

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Moffitt ³⁹⁾ 가
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**CHARACTERISTICS OF DETAINED DELINQUENT ADOLESCENTS
AND VARIABLES RELATED TO THE REPEATED CRIME
DURING 6 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE**

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Objectives : This study investigated the characteristics of detained delinquent adolescents and variables related to the repeated crime during 6 months after release.

Methods : The socio-demographic and crime-related characteristics of 73 detained adolescents were evaluated by semi-structured interviews and police records, and the psychological characteristics of them measured by the MMPI. We also compared the characteristics between subjects with and without repeated crime during 6 months after release.

Results :

1) Most of detained adolescents had families with low socioeconomic status(77%) and broken families (48%). Sixty-six percent of them were dropped out of school. The most frequent crime pattern was theft(49%), and with accomplice(77%). Seventy-five percent of total subjects had the records of previous conviction. Of the previous convictions, seventy-eight percent was same with the present crimes.

2) Subjects with repeated crime during 6 months after release were younger and had higher T-score on Pa scale of MMPI than the subjects without repeated crime. More adolescents with repeated crime had broken families than those without repeated crime. They also showed the crime-related characteristics of higher percent of theft among crime patterns, higher incidence of previous conviction, younger age of the first crime, and shorter crime-free duration from the last to present crime.

Conclusion : These results of present study suggest that the development and the persistence of adolescent delinquency would be resulted from interaction of factors of individual, family, school, and community. By the comparison between subjects with and without repeated crime, it was found that familial dysfunction, younger age at first crime, presence of previous conviction might be the risk factors for repeated delinquency. To prevent repeated crime of delinquent adolescents more effectively, early therapeutic intervention and the development of programs to help adaptation in school and community would be essential.

KEY WORDS : Adolescent · Delinquency · Characteristics · Prognosis.