



**2002 12**



가

, 가 가

가

가

	.....	iii
	.....	iii
	.....	iv
I.	.....	1
1.	.....	1
2.	.....	2
3.	.....	3
II.	.....	4
1.	.....	4
2.	.....	7
III.	.....	9
1.	.....	9
2.	.....	9
3.	.....	9
4.	.....	11
5.	.....	11
IV.	.....	13
1.	.....	13
2.	.....	17
3.	.....	21
4.	.....	26

5.	.....	27
V.	.....	29
VI.	.....	34
1.	.....	34
2.	.....	36
	.....	37
	.....	50

< 1>	.....	14
< 2>	.....	17
< 3>	.....	20
< 4>	.....	22
< 5>	.....	24
< 6>	.....	26
< 7>	.....	28

< 1>	.....	39
< 2>	.....	43
< 3>	.....	46

가가 .

가

가 .

가

가

가

40 59 2002 10 14 11

19

Derogatis(1977)가

- 90 가 (1993) -

48

(1988) (2000)

SPSS 11.0 program t - test, ANOVA,

Pearson Correlation coefficients, Multiple regression .





# I.

## 1.

가 가 , 가가  
. 65 7%  
, 2020 14% 가  
. 69 ,  
128 25 21  
( , 2001).

가 가  
, 가 가  
가 가  
가 가  
가 가  
, 가 ,  
가 가

. 가 ,  
, , , , , , 가 , ,  
( , 1992; , 1996; , 1988; ,  
, 1992; , 2002; , 2002; , 1992; , 2000).  
.

가

## 2.

- (1) 가?
- (2) 가?
- (3) 가?
- (4) 가?



## II.

### 1.

가

#### (1)

(1983)

, , (1992) (2002)

(2000)

,

(1983),

(1988),

(2002)

가

, (1992), (2002)

가

(1992)

가 30 , 20 , 40 , 50

(1992)

50 가 39.8%,

30 가 35.5%, 40 가 24.7% , 40 가

가 ( , 1983; , 1988; , 1992; , 2000). (1996)

, ( , 1983; , 1988; , 1992; , 2002; , 2000). (1996)

, 가 (2002) 가

가

( , 1988). (1996)

가

(2002)

가

, 가

가 가 , ( , 1988). (2000)  
가 가 가 가 ,  
. , 가 ,  
. 가 ,  
, ( ,  
1988). (1996) ( , , 1992).  
(1996) 가 가 ( ,  
2000). (1983) .  
. , , , , , , 가 , , ,  
. (2)  
, , ( ,  
1988).

( , 2002). (2000)

(1988)

(2002)

## 2.

(2002)

가

가

가

(1996)

( , 1992).

가



가  
가 40 (Bee & Mitchell,  
1980).

가

### III.

1.

2.

3.

16 , 48 , 38  
102

(1)

Derogatis(1977)가  
- 90 가 (1993) -  
48 , , , , , 가 9 90 , , ,  
48 .  
Cronbach's = .97 . Cronbach's  
= .95 .  
2 가  
' 4 , '가 ' 3 , ' 2 ,  
' 1 4 . 가  
가 .

(2)

(1988)가 ,  
가 Cronbach's  
= .80, 가 Cronbach's = .75, 가 Cronbach's  
= .72 . 가 Cronbach's = .82,  
가 Cronbach's = .75, 가 Cronbach's = .76  
.  
가 (2000) .  
Cronbach's = .86 , Cronbach's  
= .86 .  
' 1 , ' 2 , '  
' 3 , ' 4 4 .

가 가 .

4.

40 - 59  
1 , 2 ,  
3  
2002 10 14 11 19 600  
408 가  
79 329 .

5.

SPSS 11.0 program ,

1)

2)

3)

ANOVA .

t - test

4)

coefficients .

Pearson Correlation

5)

stepwise method

Multiple regression

## IV.

### 1.

< 1> .  
234 (71.1%) 2 ,  
44.9 가 가 308 (93.9%) ,  
130 (39.8%), 115 (35.2%) .  
가 134 (40.7%) 가 201 -  
300 85 (26.2%) 가 100  
가 224 (68.5%)  
2 가 166 (77.7%)  
가 , 가 가 293 (89.3%)  
65 가 146 (44.8%), 70 가  
116 (35.6%) 65  
'가 210  
(64.4%)  
'가 154 (46.8%), '가 107 (32.5%),  
'가 68 (20.7%) 가  
가

가 '가 42 (67.7%) 가 .  
 ' 가 '가 28 (8.7%), ' 가  
 가 '가 67 (20.7%), ' 가 가 '가  
 85 (26.3%)

< 1>

n=329

		95	28.9
		234	71.1
	40 - 44	192	58.4
( : 44.9 )	45 - 49	94	28.6
	50 - 54	34	10.3
	55 - 59	9	2.7
		308	93.9
		20	6.1
		1	.3
		5	1.5
		29	8.9
		130	39.8
		25	7.6
		115	35.2
		22	6.7
		18	5.5
		14	4.3
		15	4.6

		71	21.6
		13	4.0
		10	3.0
	/	30	9.1
		134	40.7
		6	1.8
		18	5.5
	100	9	2.8
	101 - 200	62	19.1
	201 - 300	85	26.2
	301 - 400	62	19.1
	401 - 500	52	16.0
	501	54	16.7
		224	68.5
		103	31.5
		101	30.9
		55	16.8
		89	27.2
		6	1.8
		73	22.3
		3	.9
가	가	293	89.3
	가	35	10.7
	55	8	2.4
	60	56	17.2
	65	146	44.8
	70	116	35.6



		54	16.6
	가	62	19.0
	가	210	64.4
		21	6.4
		133	40.4
		107	32.5
		53	16.1
		15	4.6
		77	47.5
		102	63.0
	가	88	54.3
		45	27.8
		88	54.3
	가	42	67.7
	가	1	1.6
		8	12.9
		2	3.2
		11	16.2
	가	28	8.7
	가	67	20.7
	가	85	26.3
	가	67	20.7
		76	23.5

2.

(1)

2 가  
 ' 4 , '가 ' 3 , ' 2 , '  
 ' 1 4 . 가  
 가 .  
 171.8 , 3.6  
 가 < 2>.  
 64.3 , 3.6 , 53.6 ,  
 3.6 , 53.4 , 3.6 .

< 2>

n=329

가			-		
(A)			(B)		(B/A)
48	48 - 192	85 - 192	171.8	16.4	3.6
18	18 - 72	37 - 72	64.3	6.7	3.6
15	15 - 60	17 - 60	53.6	6.3	3.6
15	15 - 60	30 - 60	53.4	5.0	3.6

가  
(3.1 )', ' 가 (3.0 )', ' (3.0 )' .

(2)

t - test ANOVA .  
 , , 40 - 44 , 45 - 49 , 50 - 54 , 55 - 59 ,  
 , , , , , , , , / ,  
 , , . 100 , 101 -  
 200 , 201 - 300 , 301 - 400 , 401 - 500 , 501 ,  
 , . 가 가 가 ,  
 55 , 60 , 65 , 70 ,

가 . <

3>.

가 , , , , ,  
 . , , , , ,  
 , 가 , , , , ,  
 . , , , , ,  
 , 가 , , , , ,  
 . 가 , , , , ,  
 , 가 , , , , ,  
 . 가 , , , , ,  
 , 가 , , , , ,  
 . 가 , , , , ,

(t or F)	(t or F)	(t or F)	(t or F)
<b>2.68</b>	2.76	2.15	3.16
<b>(p=.008)</b>	(p=.006)	(p=.032)	(p=.002)
<b>1.09</b>	.76	.28	.54
<b>(p=.352)</b>	(p=.525)	(p=.840)	(p=.653)
<b>.95</b>	.46	1.07	.58
<b>(p=.342)</b>	(p=.644)	(p=.285)	(p=.563)
<b>3.49</b>	4.42	3.44	1.47
<b>(p=.001)</b>	(p=.000)	(p=.001)	(p=.178)
<b>1.47</b>	1.78	1.44	1.13
<b>(p=.158)</b>	(p=.071)	(p=.169)	(p=.344)
<b>2.61</b>	3.83	2.59	1.86
<b>(p=.025)</b>	(p=.002)	(p=.026)	(p=.101)
<b>2.81</b>	2.39	2.29	2.00
<b>(p=.005)</b>	(p=.018)	(p=.023)	(p=.046)
<b>.41</b>	.93	.62	.23
<b>(p=.841)</b>	(p=.463)	(p=.687)	(p=.947)
<b>.72</b>	1.47	-.43	.32
<b>(p=.471)</b>	(p=.144)	(p=.664)	(p=.749)
<b>3.79</b>	2.54	4.76	3.07
<b>(p=.005)</b>	(p=.040)	(p=.001)	(p=.017)

가

\_\_\_\_\_ : p<.05

### 3.

#### (1)

1 , ‘ ’ 2 , ‘ ’ 3 , ‘ ’ 4  
4 가 가 .  
99.0 , 2.6  
< 4>. 24.5 ,  
2.5 , 24.3 , 2.7 ,  
25.9 , 2.6 , 가  
24.1 , 2.7 .  
가 ‘  
가 (3.1 )’, ‘  
(3.0 )’, ‘가  
(3.0 )’ .

< 4 >

n=329

---

	가	-	(B)		(B/A)
(A)					
38	38 - 152	73 - 142	99.0	16.1	2.6
10	10 - 40	10 - 37	24.5	5.7	2.5
9	9 - 36	11 - 36	24.3	4.1	2.7
10	10 - 40	10 - 40	25.9	5.5	2.6
가	9	9 - 36	24.1	5.1	2.7

---

(2)

t - test ANOVA .  
40 - 44 , 45 - 49 , 50 - 54 , 55 - 59 ,  
100 , 101 -  
200 , 201 - 300 , 301 - 400 , 401 - 500 , 501 ,  
가 가 가 .  
55 , 60 , 65 , 70 ,  
가 가  
가 <

5>.

가 , , ,  
가 ,  
/ , , , ,  
가  
가 , , ,  
/ , , ,  
가 , , ,  
가 , , ,



가  
 가  
 /  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 가

< 5 >

n=329

n=329				
가				
(t or F)	(t or F)	(t or F)	(t or F)	(t or F)
<b>- 1.40</b>	- 2.56	- .85	- .11	- .10
<b>(p=.161)</b>	<u>(p=.011)</u>	(p=.399)	(p=.916)	(p=.925)
<b>.14</b>	.12	1.10	.18	.18
<b>(p=.939)</b>	(p=.948)	(p=.349)	(p=.912)	(p=.912)
<b>2.67</b>	1.72	- .48	3.45	3.00
<b>(p=.008)</b>	(p=.087)	(p=.633)	<u>(p=.001)</u>	<u>(p=.003)</u>
<b>6.96</b>	6.53	4.15	5.35	3.83
<b>(p=.000)</b>	<u>(p=.000)</u>	<u>(p=.000)</u>	<u>(p=.000)</u>	<u>(p=.001)</u>

	가				
	(t or F)	(t or F)	(t or F)	(t or F)	(t or F)
	<b>6.64</b> <b>(p=.000)</b>	7.40 (p=.000)	2.93 (p=.002)	5.88 (p=.000)	3.50 (p=.000)
	<b>8.11</b> <b>(p=.000)</b>	3.79 (p=.002)	3.20 (p=.008)	13.80 (p=.000)	4.88 (p=.000)
	<b>2.23</b> <b>(p=.026)</b>	1.33 (p=.184)	.78 (p=.438)	2.81 (p=.005)	2.10 (p=.037)
	<b>1.29</b> <b>(p=.267)</b>	.45 (p=.816)	1.69 (p=.138)	.49 (p=.787)	3.20 (p=.008)
가	<b>-.82</b> <b>(p=.412)</b>	.17 (p=.867)	-1.50 (p=.137)	-.50 (p=.616)	-1.09 (p=.276)
	<b>2.64</b> <b>(p=.034)</b>	1.11 (p=.353)	2.06 (p=.086)	1.56 (p=.185)	2.89 (p=.022)
	<b>2.42</b> <b>(p=.091)</b>	.11 (p=.895)	2.71 (p=.068)	4.10 (p=.018)	4.17 (p=.016)

\_\_\_\_\_ : p<.05

4.

가 (r=.27, p=.000). 가 < 6>. , , , , , , 가 (r=.28, p=.000).

< 6>

n=329				
가				
.27 (p=.000)	.21 (p=.000)	.25 (p=.000)	.18 (p=.002)	.18 (p=.003)
.21 (p=.000)	.16 (p=.006)	.21 (p=.000)	.15 (p=.009)	.15 (p=.010)
.28 (p=.000)	.23 (p=.000)	.26 (p=.000)	.22 (p=.000)	.16 (p=.005)
.20 (p=.001)	.13 (p=.022)	.18 (p=.002)	.16 (p=.005)	.12 (p=.039)

\_\_\_\_\_ : p<.05

5.

가  
가  
200  
1, 65  
가  
6%,  
가  
201

가  
1, 0  
1, 0  
1, 0  
1, 0  
0  
201  
1,  
0  
1, 60  
0  
201  
가 7%  
3%  
16%

가  
가  
201

가 8% , 6%,  
 3%, 1% 18%  
 < 7>.

< 7>

n=329

b	cum R <sup>2</sup>	Beta	F	P
.61	.08	.25	23.87	.000
6.27	.14	.20	20.97	.000
6.00	.17	.16	17.93	.000
3.64	.18	.12	14.62	.000

# V.

가 2 가 60 가 408 가 79 329 가 600 가 60 65 65 70 (1988) 83.7% 80.4% 가 , 가 가 가 가 55.7% (2002) 55.7%가 가 가 64.4% 가 (1992) 73%가

(1992) 72.3%가  
 61.2%, (2002)  
 (1992)  
 '가 '가 40.7% 가  
 가  
 (2002)  
 가 48.8%가 , 41.0% , 10.2%  
 1/5 가 가 가  
 가  
 ' 4 , '가 ' 3 ,  
 ' 2 , ' 1 4  
 171.8 ( 3.6 ) 가  
 3.6 , (2001)  
 5 3.16  
 (1999) 2  
 0.45 가  
 가  
 가  
 ' 1 , ' 2 ,  
 ' 3 , ' 4 4  
 99.0 ( 2.6 )  
 (1988) 3.2 , 55 - 65  
 (2000) 3.4

(2.5 ), (2.7 ), (2.6 ), 가  
(2.7 )가 . 가  
40 가 50 .  
'가 46.8%, '가 32.5% ,  
가  
가 , ,  
, , , . 가 ,  
, / , , ,  
, , , . (1983),  
(1988), (2002), , (1992), (2002),  
(2000) .  
(r=.27, p=.000)  
가 .  
(1996)  
(2002) 가 가  
. (r=.21, p=.000), (r=.28, p=.000),  
(r=.20, p=.001) ,  
가 .  
, ,  
가 7% , 6%,  
3% 16% .  
, ,  
가 ,  
, 201 ,





‘ ’, ‘ ’, ‘ ’  
가 가  
,  
,  
( , 1999; Wilson, 1981).

(Sarason, 1983).

# VI.

## 1.

2002 10 14 11 19 600  
408 가  
79 329  
16 , 48 , 38  
102  
Derogatis(1977)가 - 90 가 (1993)  
- 48 ,  
(1988) (2000)  
SPSS 11.0 program  
t - test ANOVA  
Pearson Correlation  
coefficients  
Multiple regression

1. 171.8 ( 3.6 )

가 3.6 .

2. 99.0 ( 2.6 )  
 , (2.5 ) , (2.7 ) ,  
 (2.6 ) , 가 (2.7 )가 .

3. (r=.27, p=.000),  
 가 .  
 (r=.21, p=.000),  
 (r=.28, p=.000), (r=.20, p=.001)  
 , 가 가

4. 가 7%  
 , 6%, 3%  
 16% .  
 , ,  
 가 , 201  
 , 가 8% , 6%,  
 3%, 1% 18%  
 .  
 가 가

2.

1.

2.

3.

4.

가

가가

가

(1992). \_\_\_\_\_.

(1996). \_\_\_\_\_.

(1983). \_\_\_\_\_.

(1983). \_\_\_\_\_.

, (2001). \_\_\_\_\_, 가 \_\_\_\_\_,

(1999). \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_, 10(1), 140 - 153.

(1988). \_\_\_\_\_.

, (1992). 가 \_\_\_\_\_,

18, 143 - 166.

(2002). \_\_\_\_\_.

(1996). \_\_\_\_\_.

가 (1993). 가 \_\_\_\_\_, 23(3),

467 - 484.

(1999). \_\_\_\_\_.

(1992). \_\_\_\_\_.

(2002). \_\_\_\_\_가 \_\_\_\_\_.

(2002). \_\_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_, 22(1),  
101 - 125.

(1992). \_\_\_\_\_ :  
가 \_\_\_\_\_, 12(2), 1 - 22.

(2000). \_\_\_\_\_.  
가 \_\_\_\_\_ .

Bee. H. L. & Mitchell. S. K.(1980). The developing person : A life - span approach. Harper & Row.

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Wilson B. J.(1981). Assessment of recovery with special reference to a study with post - operative cardiac patients. Journal of Advanced Nursing, Nov, 6(6), 435 - 445.

< 1 >

?

가 ,

가 .

.

.

,

.

.

.

가

.

2002 10



\* 'V' . ,

1. . \_\_\_\_\_

2. ?

3. ? \_\_\_\_\_

4. 가 ?

5. ?

6. ?

/

7. ?  
100                    101 - 200                    201 - 300  
301 - 400                    401 - 500                    501

8. ?

9. ?

10. 가 가 ?  
가 가

11. ?  
55 60 65 70

12. ?  
가  
가

13. ?

14. (13 )  
? .

가

( )

15. (13 )

?

가

가

( )

16.

?

가

가

가

가

가

가

< 2>

\* . 2  
가 ‘V’ .

		가		
1.	.			
2.	가 .			
3.	.			
4.	.			
5.	가 .			
6.	.			
7.	.			
8.	.			
9.	.			
10.	가 .			
11.	.			
12.	.			
13.	.			
14.	.			
15.	.			
16.	.			

		가		
17.	.			
18.	가 .			
19.	.			
20.	.			
21.	.			
22.	.			
23.	.			
24.	.			
25.	.			
26.	.			
27.	가 .			
28.	가 .			
29.	.			
30.	.			
31.	.			
32.	.			
33.	.			
34.	.			
35.	.			

		가		
36.				
37.				
38.				
39.				
40.				
41. 가				
42.				
43. 가				
44. 가				
45. 가				
46. 가				
47.				
48.				

< 3 >

\* 가  
'V'

1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

1. 가				
2. 가				
3. 가				
4. 가				
5. 가				
6. 가				
7.				
8.				
9.				



1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.                   가				
10.				

가				
1. 가				
2. 가				
3. 가				
4.				
5. ( : , )				
6. 가				
7.				
8. 가				
9.				

## **ABSTRACT**

### **The correlation between health condition and preparation for the old - aged in the middle - aged**

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The Graduate School  
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The old population is remarkably increasing due to the continuous improvement of living standard and health care technology, which make the average life span prolonged. However, the current mid - life, who will enter into their old age in this country where social welfare system is not established well, keenly have to provide against the declining years by themselves, along with social awareness on the later life.

The middle - aged is a crucial moment from the viewpoint of health care, because it is climacteric showing symptoms of aging effect, has the potential to outbreak of chronic & malignant diseases, and also experiences changes in their role of parents to start their own life after their children's marriage. It is expected that living standard and life span will be changed according to the health condition of the middle - aged, which will effect on the preparation for the later life. Therefore, this study is performed to investigate health condition and the standard of preparation against the old age and research how health condition affects the preparation for the old age, aimed at the middle age.

As a descriptive correlation, this study collected information through structural questionnaire form Oct 14 to Nov 19, 2002, targeting the middle

age from 40 to 59.

Based on the Symptom Checklist - 90 Revision(SCL - 90 - R) developed by Derogatis(1977), the Symptom Checklist - 48 designed by Oh, Ga - Sil(1933) was used as a study tool to measure health condition after some correction and supplement. To measure the preparation against the old age, a tool developed by Bae, Kye - Hee(1988) & Hawang, Seung - Il(2000) was applied with correction and supplement.

The data collected was analyzed by the SPSS 10.0 program using t - test, ANOVA, Pearson Correlation coefficients and Multiple regression.

The results are drawn as follows;

1. The health condition of the middle - aged comparatively showed good. In parts, physical, emotional, social healths were equal as 3.6 point.
2. The preparation standard of the elderly indicated medial (ordinary) as 99.0 point (2.6 in average). In parts, physical (2.5), emotional (2.7), economic (2.6), and leisure (2.7) preparation for the elderly were presented much the same.
3. Providing for the old age showed correlation with health condition( $r=.27$ ,  $p=.000$ ), the healthier middle age prepares for their old better. In detail, preparation for the old age indicated correlation with all the physical( $r=.21$ ,  $p=.000$ ), emotional( $r=.28$ ,  $p=.000$ ) and social health condition( $r=.20$ ,  $p=.001$ ), especially, emotional showing the highest relation.
4. Health condition explained 7% of preparation for the old age, occupation 6% and monthly income 6%, which showed 16% in total. By looking it in details as physical, emotional, and social health condition, the healthier showed better preparation against the elderly for those who are housewives or have monthly income over 2,010K(KRW) or are more

than college graduate. The emotional health condition explained 8% of preparation for the old age, occupation 6%, monthly income 3%, and education 1%, which indicated 18% in total.

Overall, it is proposed that health condition is closely related with preparation for the old age. Amongst all factors in health condition, emotional health showed the closest relation with the preparation for the old age. Therefore, it is concluded that the preparation for the old age of the middle-aged can be promoted through improving emotional health condition.

---

key words : Middle - aged, Health condition, Preparation for the old - aged