

[1]杨国愉,张大均,王立菲,等.中国青年军人特质焦虑的发展特点[J].第三军医大学学报,2013,35(20):2143-2146.

Yang Guoyu,Zhang Dajun,Wang Lifei,et al.Developmental characteristics of trait anxiety in Chinese young soldiers [J].J Third Mil Med Univ,2013,35(20):2143-2146.

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中国青年军人特质焦虑的发展特点(PDF)分享到

《第三军医大学学报》 [ISSN:1000-5404/CN:51-1095/R] 卷: 35 期数: 2013年第20期 页码: 2143-2146 栏目: 论著 出版日期: 2013-10-30

Title: Developmental characteristics of trait anxiety in Chinese young soldiers

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关键词: [中国青年军人](#); [特质焦虑](#); [发展特点](#)

Keywords: [Chinese youth soldiers](#); [trait anxiety](#); [trait anxiety inventory](#)

分类号: R395.1; R749.72; R821.2

文献标志码: A

摘要: 目的 探讨中国青年军人特质焦虑的发展特点。 方法 采用特质焦虑问卷 (trait anxiety inventory, TAI), 对4695名16~28岁的中国青年军人进行团体测试, 分析其信度和效度, 并比较性别、年龄、军龄、军种和级别差异。 结果 ①各项目与总分之间的相关系数在0.37~0.67之间 ($P<0.01$), 同质性信度 (cronbach α 系数) 为0.860, 斯皮尔曼分半信度在0.824, 重测信度在0.789。说明TAI在青年军人被试群体中有较好的信度和区分度, 可以作为青年军人特质焦虑的测评工具。②中国青年军人特质焦虑均分为 (44.42 ± 8.89), 其中, 男性 (44.33 ± 8.84), 女性 (46.62 ± 9.65)。③女性特质焦虑得分显著高于男性 ($P<0.05$), 这种差异主要表现在16~19岁。④中国青年军人特质焦虑水平存在显著年龄主效应 ($F=2.23, P<0.05$), 呈现“先升后降”的发展趋势。⑤中国青年军人特质焦虑水平存在显著军龄主效应

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($F=3.36$, $P<0.05$), 呈“U”型的发展趋势; ⑥陆军特质焦虑得分显著高于空军和海军 ($F=15.55$, $P<0.01$); ⑦军官特质焦虑得分显著低于士兵和士官 ($F=23.01$, $P<0.01$)。 结论 中国青年军人特质焦虑呈现明显的性别、年龄、军龄、军衔和军种发展特征。

Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the developmental characteristics of trait-anxiety in Chinese young soldiers. **Methods** Trait anxiety inventory (TAI) was employed to evaluate 4 695 Chinese young soldiers at an age of 16 to 28 years through group testing, to study the developmental characteristics of trait-anxiety. The reliability and validity of the survey were analyzed. All data were compared in the gender, age, service years and military rank by multi-ANVOA. **Results** TAI items analysis indicated that the correlation were in 0.37 to 0.67 between each item score and the total score ($P<0.01$), with the Cronbach alpha of 0.860, the split-half reliabilities of 0.82, and the repeated reliabilities of 0.79 in Chinese young soldiers. The results showed that TAI had good reliability and discrimination in Chinese young soldiers and could be used as assessment tool to evaluate the trait-anxiety in the sample of Chinese soldiers. The norm of TAI score was 44.42 ± 8.89 in Chinese soldiers, and was 44.33 ± 8.84 for the male ones and 46.62 ± 9.65 for the females. Compared with the score of the male, the one of the female was increased obviously ($P<0.05$), and the difference was mainly in the samples at the age of 16 to 19 years. An obvious main effect was found among ages in the trait-anxiety in the soldiers ($F=2.23$, $P<0.05$), and it showed a rising then falling trend. Another obvious main effect was found among service years in the trait-anxiety ($F=3.36$, $P<0.05$), and it showed an “upward and downward” trend. The TAI score was obviously higher in the land forces than in the air force and navy ($F=15.55$, $P<0.01$), and in the