

## 地域における高齢者と子どもの世代間交流観察スケールの開発

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### 要旨

#### 1. 目的

本研究の目的は、地域における高齢者と子どもの世代間交流の客観的評価法を確立するために、様々な世代間交流プログラムの場で生じる高齢者と子どもの相互作用を観察する地域世代間交流観察スケール：Community Intergenerational Observation Scale for Elders (CIOS-E) and Children (CIOS-C)を開発し、信頼性、妥当性を検討することである。

#### 2. 方法

1) アイテムプールの作成, 内容妥当性の検証により CIOS 原案 (CIOS-E 27 項目, CIOS-C 26 項目) を作成した. 2) 予備調査:6 か所の世代間交流プログラムの参加者(高齢者 113 名, 子ども 130 名)を対象に CIOS 原案を用いて観察し, CIOS 暫定版(CIOS-E 18 項目, CIOS-C 16 項目)を作成した. 3) 本調査:16 か所の世代間交流プログラムの参加者(高齢者 178 名, 子ども 175 名)を対象に CIOS 暫定版を用いて観察後, 自記式質問紙にて両世代の交流への自己評価と満足度(VAS)を調査した. さらに高齢者は世代性関心尺度, SF-8 を自記式質問紙にて, 子どもは社会的スキル尺度を観察により測定した. 妥当性の検証のため探索的因子分析,上記の基準との相関分析, 本調査と予備調査の多母集団確認的因子分析を行った. 信頼性の検証のため Cronbach  $\alpha$  と観察者間一致率を計算した. 本研究は本学の研究倫理審査委員会の承認を得て行った (聖路加看護大学倫理審査委員会承認番号 12-002).

#### 3. 結果

##### 1) CIOS-E の分析結果

本調査の対象高齢者は年齢  $76.0 \pm 9.4$ (Mean  $\pm$  SD)歳, 女性 125 名(70.2%)で, 予備調査と比べ認知症の日常生活自立度が自立と I であるものの割合が 136 名(76.4%)と有意に低かった( $p < 0.0001$ ). CIOS-E は【包容】3 項目【足跡】2 項目【子どもに教える】2 項目の 3 因子構造を有し,本調査と予備調査の集団間で測定不変性が採択された( $p = 0.061$ ).尺度の Cronbach  $\alpha = 0.787$ ,観察者間一致率は  $\kappa = 0.615 \sim 0.795$  であった. CIOS-E は交流への自己評価( $r = 0.25, p < 0.01$ ), 年齢( $r = -0.39, p < 0.0001$ ), 認知症高齢者の日常生活自立度( $t = 5.01, p < 0.0001$ ), 参加プログラム( $F = 15.97, p < 0.0001$ )と関連がみられた.

##### 2) CIOS-C の分析結果

本調査の対象小学生は年齢  $9.6 \pm 2.0$ (Mean  $\pm$  SD)歳, 女兒 106 名(60.6%)であり予備調査の対象と比べ年齢が有意に高かった( $p < 0.0001$ ).CIOS-C は【高齢者に教わる】4 項目【主体的交流】3 項目の 2 因子構造を有し, 本調査と予備調査の集団間で測定不変性が採択された( $p = 0.392$ ).尺度の Cronbach  $\alpha = 0.812$ ,観察者間一致率は  $\kappa = 0.467 \sim 0.903$  であった. CIOS-C は社会的スキル尺度( $r = 0.54, p < 0.0001$ ),参加プログラム( $F = 3.71, p < 0.0001$ )と関連がみられた.

#### 4. 結論

CIOS-E, CIOS-C は多様な世代間交流の場における高齢者と子どもの相互作用を観察する尺度として妥当性と信頼性が示唆されたが, 主観的な交流評価との併存妥当性については今後の課題である.

# Development of the Community Intergenerational Observation Scale for Elders and Children

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## Abstract

### Purpose

The purpose of this study was to develop a Community Intergenerational Observation Scale for Elders (CIOS-E) and Children (CIOS-C) designed to objectively evaluate interactions between elders and children in intergenerational programs in the community and to examine its' reliability and validity.

### Methods

To develop CIOS-E AND CIOS-C: 1) A pool of items was generated and content validated. 2) A pilot study: 113 elders over 60 years of age and 130 children from six programs were recruited and their interactions were observed by the researcher using the initial forms CIOS-E (27 items) and CIOS-C (26 items) and 3) A main study with an additional 178 elders and 175 children from 16 programs were recruited and their interactions were observed by the researcher using revised forms CIOS-E (18 items) and CIOS-C (16 items) . Subjects completed a voluntary self-report questionnaire to evaluate their interactions and to describe their satisfaction using the VAS. Elders completed a Generative Concern Scale and the researcher used a Social Skill Scale to record observations of the children. Item analysis, exploratory factor analysis, multi-group confirmatory factor analysis, and correlation with above criterion were conducted to assess validity. Cronbach's alpha and inter-observer reliability were computed for reliability. This study was approved by Ethics Committee of St. Luke's College of Nursing (Approval No.12-002)

### Results

1) CIOS-E: Average age of elders of main study was  $76.0 \pm 9.4$  (Mean  $\pm$  SD) , most of the elders were female (70.2%) ; elders' with dementia daily life independence was independent or I (76.4%) ;lower rate compared with pilot study ( $p < 0.0001$ ) . CIOS-E had three factors named Tolerance; Telling own History; Teaching the Children and seven items. Measurement equivalence across main study and pilot study was accepted ( $p=0.061$ ) . CIOS-E showed a Cronbach's alpha = 0.787 and inter-observer reliability  $\kappa = 0.615-0.795$ . CIOS-E had correlations with evaluation interactions with children ( $r = 0.25, p < 0.01$ ) , age ( $r = -0.39, p < 0.0001$ ) , the degree of independence in elders' with dementia daily life ( $t = 5.1, p < 0.0001$ ) , and the program setting ( $F = 15.97, p < 0.0001$ ) .

2) CIOS-C: Average age of children of main study was  $9.6 \pm 1.9$  (Mean  $\pm$ SD) ; this was higher compared with pilot study ( $p < 0.0001$ ) ; majority of the children were female (60.6%) . CIOS-C had two factors named Taught by Elders and Independent Interchange and seven items. Measurement equivalence across main study and pilot study was accepted ( $p=0.392$ ) . CIOS-C exhibited Cronbach's alpha = 0.812 and inter-observer reliability  $\kappa = 0.467 - 0.903$ . CIOS-C had correlations with Social Skill Scale ( $r = 0.54, p < 0.0001$ ) and the program setting ( $F = 3.71, p < 0.01$ ) .

### Conclusion

CIOS-E and CIOS-C had reliability and validity to evaluate interactions between elders and children in intergenerational programs in the community, except for concurrent validity with subjective evaluation to interactions.