

原著

祖父母との人間関係が大学生の自己受容と対人態度に及ぼす影響

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The Relationship with Grandparents : Effect on Self-acceptance and Attitude toward People in University Students

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Abstract

With the advent of the nuclear family, many of today's children are being raised in an environment where there is little opportunity to interact with elderly people such as their grandparents. It is postulated that this situation may adversely affect the personality of children. In order to investigate the validity of this concept, a survey was conducted by questionnaire. Ninety-six university students were asked such things as whether or not they had ever lived with their grandparents, and whether or not they liked their grandparents. They were also asked to answer questions that were used to assess their degree of self-acceptance and emotional empathy. The response rate was 100% (80 questionnaires returned). Analysis of the data indicated that there were no significant differences in self-acceptance or emotional empathy between those respondents who had lived with their grandparents and those who had not.

Regardless of whether they had lived with their grandparents or not, those students who responded that they liked their grandparents had a significantly higher degree of self-acceptance than those who replied that they did not. In addition, students who replied that they thought they had been raised in a warm family environment had a significantly higher degree of self-acceptance in comparison to those who replied that they had not. On the other hand, the relationship with grandparents or family had little affect on the emotional empathy scale score.

The results of this survey suggest that having grandparents that one likes or being raised in a warm family environment can, in part, enhance one's self-acceptance. It is conjectured that what

is important in the growth process of children is not just having lived with their grandparents, but being exposed to the kind of interpersonal experience that prompts them to like their grandparents.

要約

核家族化に伴って、現代の子どもたちの多くは、祖父母など高齢者と接する機会が少ないなかで養育されている。このような状況は、子どもたちの人格形成に何らかの影響を与える可能性があると考えられる。そこで、大学生96名を対象にアンケート調査を実施した。祖父母との同居経験の有無や祖父母が好きか否か等の質問と、自己受容測定尺度と情動的共感性尺度に回答してもらった。回収数は80名で有効回答率は100%であった。分析の結果、自己受容測定尺度および情動的共感性尺度の得点ともに、祖父母との同居経験の有無による差は認められなかった。同居経験の有無に関わらず、祖父母が好きと回答した学生は、嫌いと回答した学生より自己受容的であり、有意差が認められた。また、暖かい人間関係の家庭で育ったと思うと回答した学生は、そう思わないと回答した学生に比べて自己受容的であり、有意差がみられた。一方、祖父母や家庭内での人間関係は、情動的共感性尺度の得点に対しては、あまり影響を与えてはいなかった。本調査から、好きな祖父母がいることと、暖かい人間関係の家庭で育つことが自己受容を高める要因の一部であることが示唆された。子どもたちの成長過程において重要なのは、単に祖父母との同居経験ではなくて、祖父母が好きと思えるような交流体験であると考えられる。
