

: ,

*

**

(Wetzl, 1976;

Miller, 1983; Campbell, 1987).

1.

가

가

(Roberts, 1986).

1996).

가

가

가

가

가

가

(, 1990) ,

(, 1995)가 .

(, 1993).

가 6 (, 1990; , 1992;

* 1998

** (sechung @cjcnet.chongjunc.ac.kr)

, 1992; , , 1992; , 1994;
, 1995) .

, ,
Miller

가

가

(Ryden, 1977).

, , , 가 ,

, , , ,

가

2.

(1995)

, , , , , , , , ,

가 , , , , , , , , ,

가

, 가

2.

1)

2)

3)

Neel & Seeman(1964) The Powerlessness Scale

, ,
,

II.

Neel

& Seeman(1964)

Guilbert(1972)

1.

가

Health Care Work Powerlessness Scale ,

가

(Langer and Rodin,

1976).

Roy(1976)

가

(Butler, et al., 1991).

Chang(1978)

60

79

가

. The Situational Control of

Daily Activities(SCDA)

(Atchley, 1981).

가 가

가 (Seeman, et al., 1988)

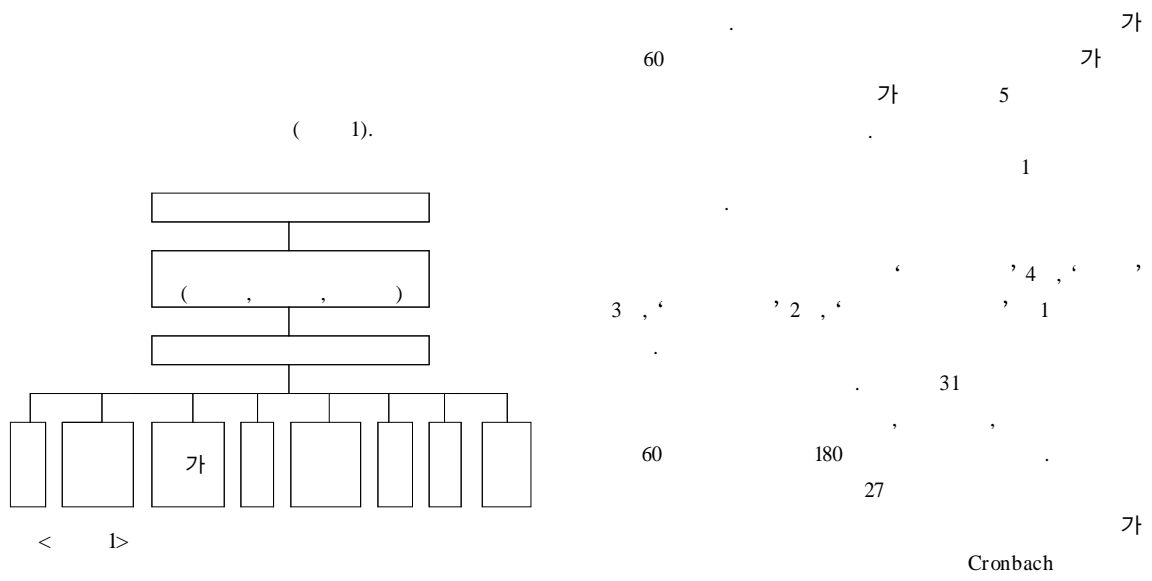
Miller(1983) , ,

가

Miller(1992)
 Powerlessness Behavioral Assessment Tool
 가

), 108
 가 CVI(The
 Index of Content Validity)(Waltz et al., 1981; Lynn,
 1986)

10 8 5
 가 가
 4 (3 , 1)
 2
 80% CVI
 3.



III.
 1.
 2.
 1)
 “
 ?”, “
 ?”
 2가
 36 , C
 36 (17 , 17
 (S , D), (C
), (C , K) 60 1,150
 -
 -

가 C 5 27 Cronbach
60 85 .8752
Cronbach 가 .

2) 가

1997 8 17 9 13 .

15 .

가 , 2. :

10 1) Varimax , 5
(1).

3) 1 ,

SAS . 2 , 3 , 4
, 5 , 27 5
67.77%

(1) t .

(2) Cronbach

Pearson .

(3) 2) (Known group technique)

(4) (N=406) (N=740)

(5) 가 , 가
(t=3.0284, P<.05).
(t=3.7586, P<.001),
(t=2.8706, P<.05), (t=3.9856, P<.001)
가 (2).

IV.

1. 70

31 가 .

180 1 Pearson
179 .8720 r=.9435(P<.0001)
Cronbach 31 - 1 가
correlation , .0001
with total 0.4 4 27 가 (3).

< 1>

22.	가					.7060
9.		가				.6755
23.						.6608
18.						.6572
3.		가				.6571
30.						.6524
4.						.5974
5.						.5947
11.		가				.5412
26.						.4959
17.						.4610
2.						.6764
16.						.6561
14.		, 가				.6468
6.						.6260
1.		(),				.6235
15.						.7422
7.		가				.7178
28.						.5450
21.			가			.4939
19.			가	가		.4189
8.						.4861
12.						.7226
13.		가				.7138
20.						.7314
27.						.6070
24.						.4872
eigen value	8.4928	2.2841	1.9964	1.1450	1.0993	
	31.45%	11.49%	10.52%	7.24%	7.07%	
	31.45%	42.94%	53.46%	60.70%	67.77%	

< 2>

	(N=406)		(N=740)		t	P
	2.6691	4941	2.5538	4985	3.7586	.0002*
	2.6392	4925	2.6411	4924	- 0.0629	.9499
	3.0951	4235	3.0173	4472	2.8706	.0042**
	3.2574	5124	3.1250	5813	3.9856	.0001*
	2.7913	5945	2.7736	5301	0.4970	.6193
	2.8340	3606	2.7630	3901	3.0284	.0025**

* P<.001, ** P<.05

< 3>

(N=85)

-	
.9582*	
.7882*	
.8120*	
.8483*	
.6734*	
.9435*	

* P<.0001

2)

1,150

Cronbach

.9141 , Cronbach

.8284, .7384,

.7613, .6722, .6574 .

4.

2.8493 .

(M=3.1713) ,

가 (M=2.6080) (4).

< 4>

2.6080	.7430
2.6418	.7021
3.0452	.6501
3.1713	.6455
2.7802	.6455
2.8493	.6915

< 5>

			T or F	P
60-64	2.5788	.7335	275.72	.0001
65-69	2.6397	.7205		
70-74	2.8276	.7306		
75-79	2.8451	.7526		
80-84	2.9998	.7401		
85+	3.0404	.7096		
	2.7797	.7766	2.2975	.0216
	2.7612	.7142		
	2.6778	.7673	115.41	.0001
	2.8580	.7119		
	3.0714	.8005		
	2.4083	.7276		
	2.7133	.7714		
	2.3667	.5561		
	2.8607	.7044	146.04	.0001
	2.7718	.7452		
	2.6705	.7477		
	2.5465	.7898		
	2.5054	.8819		
	2.1333	.7912		
	2.7420	.7401	25.08	.0001
	2.7893	.8396		
	2.7192	.7372		
	2.8283	.6990		
	2.7610	.8936		
	2.8253	.7451		
가	2.7613	.7471	20.72	.0001
	2.7996	.7146		
	2.8232	.8196		
	2.9963	.7615		
	2.6090	.7716	18.4095	.0001
	2.8084	.7362		
10	2.8871	.7118	117.20	.0001
50	2.7418	.7403		
100	2.4938	.8399		
200	2.3222	.7883		
200	2.6222	.9066		
	2.5740	.8954	231.22	.0001
	2.6666	.7510		
	2.7267	.7041		
	2.8844	.7246		
	3.0935	.7422		
	2.8174	.7626	8.5646	.0001
	2.7446	.7359		
	2.7588	.7863	8.05	.0003
	2.7944	.6970		
	2.7607	.74		

V.

85

가

0.4

5

(1992)

(1995)

8

가

가

(1992)

가

(1992)

가

75%

가

11

가 가

(1990)

(1995)

가

가

가

4

가

가 가

(, 1990;

가

, 1992; , 1994)

가

가

. Zylstra(1991)

가

(1990),

65

51

(1992)

가

가

)

가

()

$r=.9435(P<.0001)$

.6734- .9582

10

Cronbach

.9141

가

Cronbach 가 .70

(Nunnally, 1978)

(1992)

가 (M=3.1713)

, 가 (M=2.6080)

가 4)

(Anderson,

Beuwen, 1981).

, , , , ,

(, , 가 .

1996).

가

VI.

1. 1) 가 .
2) (2), (1), (2)
가)

가 .

3)

가 .

60
1997 8 17 9 13 , 1,150

SAS

Cronbach Pearson

t

t-test, ANOVA

1)

5

가

2)

(P<.0001)

Cronbach

.9141

2.8493

3)

(1995). _____.

(1992). 가 , ,

, (1992).

. _____, 22(4), 506-25.

(1996). . : .

(1990). 가 가

(1992). E-

(1990). _____,

(1995).

_____. (1996).

- . , 26(1), 223-47.
(1994). 가
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-Abstract-

Key concept : Elderly, Powerlessness

A Study of Tool Development for Powerlessness of Elderly and the Degree of Elderly's Powerlessness

Chung, Seung Eun^{*}

The purpose of this study was to develop a tool to assess the powerlessness and to measure the powerlessness of elderly.

From the result of pre-test, twenty seven items were finally selected to survey the elderly's powerlessness. The questionnaires on the elderly's powerlessness were drafted so that such tool may be evaluated in accordance with the four point Likert Scale.

The number of subjects is 1,150 with ages of 60 years or more and who live in a large city, a small and middle-sized city and a rural area. The subjects of the test and retest were 85 elderlies.

Collected data were analyzed by utilizing SAS program with Cronbach's and Pearson's correlation, factor analysis method and known group techniques, descriptive statics, t-test and ANOVA.

The results from this study were summarized below :

1. When the factor analysis method was applied for validity, the tool for powerlessness of elderly was separated into 5 factors: loss of self-confidence to deal with physical, emotional, social aspects of life; expulsion by others from meaningful human relate; perception that life is meaningless and time passes quickly; falling behind young people; being rejected by other people, having no influence on others. An application of the known group technique showed a significant difference with the result of the degree of elderly's powerlessness tools developed by the two groups, with illness and without.
2. In testing reliability, it was found that coefficient of test-retest was .9435($P<.0001$) when the test-retest method was used as a test of stability, and that the alpha coefficient of internal consistency was .9141 over all items within the tool of elderly's powerlessness
3. In powerlessness of elderly, total mean is 2.8493. And in factor of powerlessness, the highest factor is falling behind young people ($M=3.1713$), the lowest factor is loss of self-confidence to deal with physical, emotional, social aspects of life($M=2.6080$).
4. The results from the test for the degree of powerlessness, according to the subject's demographic variables, showed that there were significant differences between age, sex, marital status, educational level, religion, possession of house, job, monthly pocket money, health status, illness and a place of residence.

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