

学位論文抄録

A qualitative study on quality of life among the floating population and a relevant study on creating supportive volunteering system for intervening in Shanghai, China

(上海市出稼ぎ難民のQuality of Lifeの向上に関与する因子の解析とそれを支援するボランティア組織の整備に関する研究)

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Abstract of the Thesis

Background and Purpose: We attempt to conduct a comprehensive study for improving the quality of life (QOL) among the floating population based on developing the volunteering in Shanghai, China. We conducted two basic and primary research fields, study I, a qualitative study of quality of life among the floating population in Shanghai, China, and study II, a study on volunteering applying the social cognitive perspective.

Methods: In study I, We adopted a qualitative method for a bespoke solution to some serious impacts of migration experience on QOL of floating population and find out the source of problem and provide one solution. Grounded theory guided our research design and analysis. We conducted eight focus groups with 58 floating population members. Thematic analysis was conducted to create the categories and sub-categories.

In study II, We proposed the volunteering model applying social cognitive perspectives to explore relationships between volunteer organization environment (VOE), self-efficacy, motivation, and volunteer intention. The study sample consisted of 198 community health volunteers. Explore factor analysis was conducted as one preliminary analyses and the mediation effects were tested using hierarchical multiple regression according to guidelines recommended by Baron and Kenny.

Results: In study I, the result was presented under five headings of life domains, which will lead to an understanding of the QOL of the floating population. These headings are (1) personal development, (2) jobs and career, (3) family life, (4) social relationships, and (5) social security. Furthermore, the data indicated that these life domains were permeated and influenced by stigma and discrimination, which also influenced how the participants framed their expectations regarding QOL.

In study II, major findings include: a) exploratory factor analysis revealed six new factors, including two VOE factors, relation with organization and support from government; two motivation factors, personal attitude and social recognition; self-efficacy; and volunteer intention; a hierarchical regression analysis indicated that b) relation with organization accounted for 14.8% of the variance in volunteer intention; c) self-efficacy and personal attitude motivation partially mediated the effects of relation with organization on volunteer intention; d) relation with organization, self-efficacy and personal attitude motivation accounted for 33.7% of the variance in volunteer intention. These results provide support for self-efficacy and personal attitude motivation as mediators and provide preliminary insight into the potential mechanisms for predicting volunteer intention and improving volunteering by integrating VOE, self-efficacy and motivation factors.

Conclusions: Study I and study II provided the primary insight in the improvement of quality of life among the floating population and the development of volunteering respectively, however, by present we have not set a strong connection between these two study, and we have not proposed clear action plans on improving the quality of life among the floating population through volunteering. Our future job would focus on these fields.