

研究業績 英文表記

和文	
表題	子育て負担感とソーシャルサポートとの関連：堺市における実態調査より
著者名	高木さひろ1), 黒田研二2), 今津弘子3), 花家薫3), 安斉智子3), 増田麻砂予3)
所属	1) 人間健康研究科 博士課程後期課程 2) 人間健康学部 教授 3) 堺市健康福祉局 長寿社会部 地域包括ケア推進課
英文	
Title	The Relationship between the Burden in Child Rearing and Social Supports —A Survey in Sakai City, Japan—
Author	Sahiro Takagi* , Kenji Kuroda**, Hiroko Imazu3*, Kaoru Hanaie3*, Tomoko Anzai3*, and Masayo Masuda3*
Affiliation	* Graduate School of Health and Well-being, Kansai University ** Faculty of Health and Well-being, Kansai University 3* Senior Citizens' Policy Promotion Division, Senior Citizens' Welfare Department, Health and Welfare Bureau, Sakai City Governmen
Abstract	<p>Recent changes in Japanese women's lifestyles include working outside the home. Many women continue working after marriage, and the combination of work and home responsibilities has increased the number of families experiencing stressful child rearing. This study's purpose is to clarify the difficulties of parents whose child rearing is stressful and to suggest changes that municipal governments could make to help these parents.</p> <p>Questionnaire were handed out to 1,365 parents or guardian who brought their infants or young children (0-3 years) for checkup to health centers in Sakai city. In addition, 5,000 parents or guardian of children or young people (4-18 years) were sent by post. The 1,244 respondents were categorized as (1) child rearing was considered a heavy burden and (2) otherwise, and the groups were compared.</p> <p>The high-burden group (HBG) had a higher proportion of preschool age children and lower self-perceived health than the low-burden group (LBG) . The odds ratios of expressing a sense of burden, such as "my family does not help with childcare," "I feel isolated," and "there is no-one I can talk to," which were components of a sense of burden, were significantly higher in the HBG. Regarding people with whom they could discuss their childcare worries and sources of reliable assistance, informal support in the form of friends and acquaintances were listed by significantly fewer HBG respondents. The HBG respondents tended to rely on formal supports, such as certified centers for early childhood education and care, nursery schools, and family support centers. The HBG respondents also gave lower ratings to childcare environments and supports than the LBG respondents.</p> <p>To reduce the sense of childcare as a burden, it is necessary to enhance administrative policy for stimulating informal support and to improve formal childcare support. It is important to accurately understand caregivers' needs and try to ensure that children's caregivers are not socially isolated.</p>
keyword	Burden in Child Rearing, Social Supports, Formal and Informal Supports

※本データの英文表記は実際の論文上の表記とは異なります。