

4036545 PHPH/M : MAJOR : PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING : M.Sc.(PUBLIC HEALTH)

KEY WORDS : HEALTH STATUS / SELF - REGULATION / SOCIAL SUPPORT/ HEALTH PROTECTIVE BEHAVIORS / PUBLIC CLEANING WORKER

PREAMRUDEE CHAROENPORN : RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEALTH STATUS, SELF - REGULATION, SOCIAL SUPPORT, JOB SATISFACTION AND HEALTH PROTECTIVE BEHAVIORS OF THE PUBLIC CLEANING WORKERS OF BANGKOK METROPOLITAN ADMINISTRATION. THESIS ADVISORS : PIMPAN SILAPASUWAN, Ed.D., ROONGROTE POOMREIW, Ph.D., DUSIT SUJIRARAT, M.Sc.(Biostat).

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p. ISBN 974-663-076-3

Presently, the health status of Thai people has changed along with the development of technology and communication, which affect life style and health status. The majority of health problems are caused by social problems, environment and high risk behavior.

The purpose of this research is to study the relationship between health status, self-regulation, social support, job satisfaction and health protective behaviors of the public cleaning workers. The study also assesses whether differences in health status, self - regulation, social support and job satisfaction of public cleaning workers cause differences in health protective behaviors. The subjects were selected by multi-stage random sampling, and consisted of 242 public cleaning workers. Data collection was done by individual interview and check up. The data collection instrument consisted of a six section interview which addressed demographic data, health status, self-regulation, social support, job satisfaction and health protective behaviors. The data was analysed by SPSS program. The statistics included frequencies, percentage, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient and analysis of variance One way ANOVA.

The results showed that the subjects had the following characteristics: health abnormalities present 90.5%, medium and low level of self-regulation equally prevalent 49.6%, each high level of social support 69.0%, high level of job satisfaction 52.9% and high level of health protective behaviors 53.7%. The health status had no statistically significant correlation with health protective behaviors. Self-regulation, social support and job satisfaction were statistically and significantly correlated with health protective behaviors. The subjects with different health status did not have different health protective behaviors. The subjects with different self-regulation, social support and job satisfaction had different health protective behaviors.

The results of this research suggest that the Department of Sanitation should establish rules and regulations requiring that public cleaning workers receive medical check up every year. Adequate protective equipment should be supplied to the public cleaning workers. Public health nurses should provide health education to the public cleaning workers about health protective behaviors.