

Sunisa Saengngao 2006: Relationships Between Work Values, Quality of Work Life, and Working Behavior: Case Study of Supervisors of Entrepreneurship Development Program, Central Region. Master of Science (Industrial Psychology), Major Field: Industrial Psychology, Department of Psychology. Thesis Advisor: Ms. Thipthinna Smuthranond, Ph.D. 134 pages.  
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The objectives of this research were: 1) to study the level of work values, quality of work life, and working behavior of the supervisors; 2) to compare work values, quality of work life, and working behavior by gender and marital status; 3) to study the relationship between age, the duration of work and working behavior as well as to study the relationship between work values, quality of work life and working behavior; and 4) to find out the predictive variables of working behavior. Data were collected from 199 supervisors working with industrial organizations participated in the Entrepreneurship Development Program. Questionnaires were designed to collect data of work values, quality of work life and working behavior. Data were consolidated by computerized method and were analyzed by the following statistics: percentages, frequency, mean, standard deviation, Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient and multiple regression analysis.

Results indicated as in the followings: 1) the work values of the supervisors were in the high level and the quality of work and working behavior were in the moderate level; 2) the working behavior in communication aspect of different marital status was significantly different at .05; 3) age was positively related to total working behavior at the .01 level and work values in term of esthetic and ways of life were positively related to working behavior in term of organization conformity at the .05 level, moreover, quality of work life was positively related to total working behavior at the .01 level; and 4) esthetic and surrounding of work values and development of human capacities and constitutionalism of quality of work life could predict working behavior at 34.9 percentage.

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