

Rungrudee Jinnawaso 2008: Family Factors Affecting Adolescent Mental Health Among Lower Secondary Education Students in Schools Under Sing Buri Provincial Education Area. Master of Science (Health Education), Major Field: Health Education, Department of Physical Education. Thesis Advisor: Mr. Thanawat Imsomboon, Dr.P.H. 156 pages.

This descriptive study had its objective for examining family factors affecting adolescent mental health among lower secondary education students in schools under Sing Buri provincial education area. The sample group were six hundred adolescents, aged between 13 to 15 years. They were randomized by the method of a multi-stage random sampling. Seventy adolescents were purposively high score recruited and assigned into two groups. The first thirty-five adolescents were classified as adolescents with good mental health and the other paralleled group with last low score 35 students were assigned as adolescents with poor mental health. The questionnaire and interview form were used for data collection. Descriptive statistics including frequency of distribution, Percentage, Arithmetic Mean, Standard Deviation, Chi-square Test and Independent t-test were used for data analysis.

The results showed that: The majority of adolescents residing in Sing Buri province had healthy mental health. Familial factors including parents' marital status, family income, and pattern and structure of the family had significant relationship with adolescents' mental health at the level of significance .05. Parents' educational level had significant relationship with adolescents' mental health at the level of significance .01. However, the rank of birth, number of siblings, guardian, parental age, parental occupation, number of family members and living environment had no relationship with adolescents' mental health. There were significant differences between the group of adolescents with good mental health and the group of adolescents with poor mental health in terms of relationship among family members, communication among family members and child rearing pattern at the level of significance .001.

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