

Metta Kumpibool 2010: Factors Relating to Health Promotion Behaviors of Health Personnel in the Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health. Master of Science (Health Education), Major Field: Health Education, Department of Physical Education. Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Supat Teravecharoenchai, M.Sc. 170 pages.

The objectives of this descriptive research were to study factors relating to health promotion behaviors of health personnel in the Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health. Three hundred and thirty officers of Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health were designated as the sample group. The designed research questionnaire constructed by the researcher was utilized for data collection. Data analysis was carried out in terms of percentage, mean, standard deviation, correlation, Chi-square test, Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, and stepwise multiple regression.

The results were found as follows: Health promotion behaviors of Department of personnel pertaining to the Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health were at a moderate level. The bio-social factors namely age and work position was significantly related to health promotion behaviors at the level of .01 and income per month at the level of .05. The predisposing factors namely knowledge, attitude, perceived benefit, perceived health status, and perceived self efficacy of health promotion had positive relationship with health promotion behaviors with statistic significance at the level of .01. While the enabling factors namely resources for support health promotion and policies on health promotion had positive relationship with health promotion behaviors with statistic significance at the level of .01. The reinforcing factors namely health promotion information receiving through media and the support of their relative had positive relationship with health promotion behaviors with statistic significance at the level of .01. The predictors of health promotion behaviors were perceived self efficacy, health promotion information receiving through media, work position, resources for support health promotion, the support of their relatives and level of education could predict health promotion behaviors for 50.1%. Whereas perceived self efficacy was the best predictor that could predict the behavior for 35.6 %.

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Thesis Advisor's signature