

Tanikan Nubwandee 2006: Factors Related to Vegetable Consumption Behavior of Students in Rajamungala University of Technology Thanyabury. Master of Home Economics, Major Field: Home Economics, Department of Home Economics. Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Tasanee Limsuwan, Ph.D. 143 pages. ISBN 974-16-2036-5

This research was designed to investigate: 1) Vegetable consumption behavior of students in Rajamungala University of Technology Thanyabury 2) Factors related to vegetable consumption behavior, by using questionnaires to collect data from 400 students of Rajamungala University of Technology Thanyabury. Statistical data analysis comprised of percentage mean and correlation by using chi-Square

The findings revealed that students were male and female; 50 %each. This area of study in science and social science in equal numbers and 58% had taken food or nutrition class. Their fathers' and mothers' education were at primary school level more than other levels. The students resided with parents and friends; 39.0 and 30.8 %, respectively. Score on the questionnaire show that students had good knowledge in vegetable's nutritive value. The most favorite vegetable consumed were cucumber, holy basil, swam morning glory, Chinese kale and carrot; respectively. Ivy gourd, water mimosa, acacia pennata, pak wan and sesbania were the most favorite indigenous vegetables consumed. Students consumed 1-3 types of vegetable everyday. Fried and fresh vegetable were consumed almost everyday. The most favorite curry, fried vegetable, salad, and snack made from vegetable consumed by students was Kaeng Som Pak Ruam (mixed sweet and sour curry), fried Chinese kale, yam Mama (instant noodle salad), and vegetable salad, respectively. Data on semiquantitative food frequency questionnaire revealed the weight of vegetable consumed was 10.79- 39.22 grams/day . The freshness was the first criteria for vegetable selection.

The correlation between personal factors and vegetable consumption behavior show statistical significance at level .05 for 1) genders and food or nutrition class of students to the number of vegetable consumed; 2) genders, study area and food or nutrition class of students to the type of vegetable; 3) genders, food or nutrition class and residence of students to patterns of consumption; 4) genders to the vegetable consumed consideration; 5) genders, study area and student's background in food or nutrition were correlated with level of knowledge

Tanikan Nubwandee

Student's signature

Tasane Limsuwan

Thesis Advisor's signature

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