

Kusumapon Tawon 2007: Child - Rearing Practices and Factors Influencing in Reasoned Attention of Secondary School Students in the North - East Region. Master of Arts (Educational Psychology and Guidance), Major Field: Educational Psychology and Guidance, Department of Educational Psychology and Guidance. Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Apa Chantharasakul, Ed.D. 106 pages.

The purposes of this study were: 1) to compare the reasoned attention of secondary school students in the North - East Region on the criteria of these variables; child - rearing practices, sex, age, educational plans, grade point average, parents' occupation, parents' income, and parents' educational level. 2) to study the variables which predicted the reasoned attention of secondary school students in the North - East Region. The sample group was 400 secondary school students in the North - East Region during the academic year 2006. The sample group was drawn by using the proportional stratified sampling technique. The instruments used in this study were the reasoned attention test for secondary school students and the child - rearing practices questionnaire. The data was analyzed by t - test, Kruskal - Wallis H test, and Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis.

The results were as follows. 1) There was significant differences at the .05 level of reasoned attention of secondary school students who differed in child - rearing practice with much - less plenty of love and support. There were no significant differences at the .05 level of reasoned attention among secondary school students who differed in these variables; reasonable - emotional child - rearing practice, child-rearing practice with mentally - physically punishment, child - rearing practice with strict - slight controlling, fast - slow independent child - rearing practice. 2) There were significant differences at the .05 level of reasoned attention among secondary school students who differed in these variables sex, age, grade point average, parents' educational level, parents' occupation and parents' income. There was no significant differences at the .05 level of reasoned attention of secondary school students who differed in educational plans. 3) The variables that could predict the reasoned attention of secondary school students in the North-East Region were; ages, grade point average, parents' income, sex, parents' occupation, child - rearing practice with plenty of love and support, and parents' educational level. The predictive equation was reasoned attention = .569 age of 16 - 17 years old + .199 high grade point average + .141 parents educational level higher than secondary school + .130 female + .122 parents' occupation (private employee) + .157 parents have income higher than 15,000 baht +.084 child - rearing practice with plenty of love and support + .063 parent educational level at secondary school. Those selected variables could predict the reasoned attention of secondary students 73.2 percent.

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