

Thesis Title      The Relationship Between Social Supports and  
Health Practice of Pregnant Women : A Case  
Study of Changwat Nakhon Ratchasima  
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### ABSTRACT

The purposes of this research were to study the relationship between social support and health practice and to compare the social support and health practice of pregnant women who differed in age, education and monthly income. The research sample were 152 pregnant women in Changwat Nakhon Ratchasima. The instrument developed by the researcher composed of three sections which were network structure, social support and health practice of pregnant women. The collected data were analyzed by using percentage arithmetic mean, standard deviation, frequency, range, F-test, Scheffe procedure and Pearson correlation coefficient. The .05 level of statistical significant was considered in this study.

The conclusion drawn from data analysis were as follow:

1. Social support and health practice were positively significant correlated.
2. In comparing of the social support of pregnant

women who differed in age, education and monthly income, the results indicated that :

2.1 Pregnant women who were older than 30 years old had received higher esteem support than the group of 20 years old and lower.

2.2 The pregnant women with different educational levels were not statistical significant difference in social supports.

2.3 The pregnant women who earned monthly income more than 4,000 baht had received higher socially support than the group earned 2,000 baht and lower and the group earned 2,000-4,000 baht had received higher information support than the group earned 2,000 baht and lower.

3. In comparing of the health practice of pregnant women who differed in age, education and income, the results indicated that :

3.1 The pregnant women who differed in ages were not statistical significant difference in health practice.

3.2 The pregnant women who completed secondary education and the college or university education demonstrated a better performance in health practice than the group of primary education and the college or university education group showed a better performance in nutritional practice than the primary education group.

3.3 The pregnant women who earned monthly income 2,000-4,000 baht showed a better performance of health practice, nutritional practice and mental health practice than the group earned 2,000 baht and lower.