

THESIS TITLE : RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN GROUP BEHAVIORS, HEALTH LOCUS
OF CONTROL, PERCEPTION OF RISK AND AIDS PREVENTIVE
BEHAVIORS IN THE THIRD REGIONAL ARMY RECRUITS.

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed at investigation of the relationships between group behaviors, health locus of control, perception of risk and AIDS preventive behaviors. The conceptual framework used in this study was from review literature related preventive behaviors that constructed based on 3 theories were group dynamics theory of Lewin, health locus of control of Wallston and Wallston and health belief model of Rosenstock. The sample were 300 recruits from the third regional army from kai somdej pranarasualmaharaj, kai somdej praagathosarod and kai somdej praboromatrilokanard in Phitsanuloke.

They were chosen by stratified random sampling. The instruments used in this study were Wallston and Wallston's health locus of control questionnaire modified by Kannika Kantaruksa, group behaviors questionnaire, perception of risk questionnaire and preventive behaviors questionnaire that were developed by the researcher. Content validity of the questionnaire was verified by a panel of experts. Reliability was tested using Kuder-Richardson and alpha cronbach statistical technique. Group behavior showed the reliability of 0.72, while internal health locus of control, external health locus of control on powerful others, external health locus of control on chance, perception of risk and preventive behaviors showed the reliability of 0.73, 0.98, 0.72, 0.76 respectively.

The results were as follows :

1. The samples had moderate score of group behaviors 79.67%. Most of the samples had external health locus of control 72.8% that were powerful others health locus of control 36.6% and chance health locus of control 35.2%. There were moderate score of perception of risk 67.33% and moderate score of preventive behaviors 65.0%.

2. Relationships between group behaviors, health locus of control, perception of risk and AIDS preventive behaviors.

2.1 There was a statistically significant negative correlation between group behaviors and AIDS preventive behaviors. ($r = -.6758$, $p = .001$)

2.2 Internal-External health locus of control and AIDS preventive behaviors.

2.2.1 There was a statistically significant positive correlation between Internal health locus of control and AIDS preventive behaviors. ($r = .4602$, $p = .001$)

2.2.2 External health locus of control.

2.2.2.1 There was a statistically significant positive correlation between powerful others health locus of control and AIDS preventive behaviors. ($r = .5719$, $p = .001$)

2.2.2.2 There was a statistically significant negative correlation between chance health locus of control and AIDS preventive behaviors. ($r = -.4152$, $p = .001$)

2.3 There was a statistically significant positive correlation between perception of risk and AIDS preventive behaviors. ($r = .8632$, $p = .001$)

3. Perception of risk was the predictor of AIDS preventive behaviors. ($R^2 = .6720$, $p < .01$)