This research was designed to study and to compare the health behaviors of pregnant women and to investigate the relationship between marital status, economics status, educational levels, health belief, social support and health behavior of the sample. The sample was 280 pregnant women selected by stratified random sampling. The research instruments developed by the investigator were the health belief, social support and health behavior which the Cronbarch Alpha were .81, .79 and .70 respectively. The following were the major results of the study.

1. The score of health belief, social support , health prevention, health promotion and health behavior between normal pregnant women and those who had Obstetrics complications were not significantly diferrence at the .05 level.

2. The score of health prevention, health promotion and health behavior between pregnant women who had registered and no registered in marital status were not significantly difference at the .05 level.

3. The score of health prevention, health promotion and health behavior of pregnant women showed the significantly higher at the .05 level in the group of higher educational level, earned more than 1,500 baht per month, in unlabour workers, and housewives.

4. The relationship between health belief, social support, educational levels, economics status, positively related to health prevention, health promotion, and health behavior at the .05 level of significant.

5. Educational levels, emotional support, perceived barrier, and health motivation, predicted health prevention at the .05 level and coefficient of multiple correlation was .45 (R = .4543) which accounted for 20 percent. (R^2 = .2064)

6. Material and Information support, health motivation, emotional support, unlabour workers and housewives perceived benifit, perceived susceptibility, predicted health promotion at the .05 level and Coefficient of multiple correlation was .55 (R = .5526) which accounted for 30 percent. (R^2 = .3054)

7. Emotional support, health motivation, perceived barrier, unlabour workers and housewives, perceived benifit, predicted health behavior at the .05 level and coefficient of multiple correlation was .57 (R = .5711) which accounted for 32 percent.(R^2 = .3261)