

Abstract

This study is quasi experimental research. The objectives are to test for using program of development of local health security fund at Bangluksua Sub-district, Ongkaruk District, Nakhon Nayok Province. The study also presents the outcomes from post-test of this program. The samples were purposive sampling for 90 persons who involved in the local health security fund. Those were divided into 45 persons for the intervention group who were at Bangluksua Sub-district, Ongkaruk District, Nakhon Nayok Province, and 45 persons for the control group who were at Phothan Sub-district, Ongkaruk District, Nakhon Nayok Province. The research tool was the program of development of local health security fund developed by the researcher using the principle of empowerment and the promotion of community participation. The duration for this activity is six weeks. The data was collected by questionnaire: pre-test and post-test. The data was analyzed by descriptive statistic and tested for differences by t- test. The results were found that at post-test the intervention group had a higher level of knowledge and attitude to the implementation of local health security fund than pre-test group with statistical significance ($p < .001$). The intervention group had mean differences of the knowledge and attitude to the implementation of local health security fund higher than the control group with statistical significance ($p < .001$). The intervention group participated in a workshop for developing strategy route map and plan/project for health promotion, diseases prevention, and health rehabilitation higher than that of pre-test group with statistical significance ($p < .05$). The intervention group had mean differences of the participation in developing strategy route map and plan/project for health promotion, diseases prevention, and health rehabilitation higher than the control group with statistical significance ($p < .05$). The intervention group had a higher level of the satisfaction to the implementation of local fund health security than the control group with statistical significance ($p < .05$). The control group had mean difference of the satisfaction to the implementation of local fund health security higher than the intervention group with statistical significance ($p < .05$).

The recommendations were that learning process should be organized to persons who implemented the local health security fund and they should be a learning center. The two-way communication between the givers and the receivers should be encouraged. The knowledge givers should have good skill of communication, motivation, persuasion to increase feeling of self-esteem, and assertiveness among the target groups. The givers should promote the acceptance of differences in terms of knowledge and understanding among receivers in order to assist them to be confident which is important root for effective management of local fund health security.