

4036745 PPH/M : MAJOR : PUBLIC HEALTH LAW ADMINISTRATION; M. Sc.

(PUBLIC HEALTH)

KEY WORDS : READINESS OF ADMINISTRATION/WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM'S MANAGER/WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM IN COMMUNITY HOSPITAL.

BANCHOB CHANCHAROEN : READINESS FOR ADMINISTRATION OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM MANAGER IN COMMUNITY HOSPITAL. THESIS ADVISORS : SURACHAT NA NONGKHAI LLB, MA.(SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT), SUTHEP SILAPANUNTAKUL B.Sc., LLB., M.Sc., Ph.D.(Med. & Vet. Ent.), DUSIT SUJIRARAT B.Sc., M.Sc.(BIOSTATISTICS) 140 p. ISBN 974 -663-022-9

This survey research aimed to measure levels of readiness for administrators of wastewater treatment systems and to study the population characteristic, experience, knowledge and motive factors for wastewater treatment system managers in community hospitals. The research population was 302 wastewater treatment system managers of community hospitals. Questionnaires were sent to managers and 223 (73.84%) of them were returned. Data were collected and analyzed with percentage, average, standard deviation, Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient and Multiple Classification Analysis (MCA).

The wastewater treatment system managers had a medium level of readiness for administration. Their average age was 34.1 years, most were married. Most had bachelor degrees. Their positions were sanitation technicians with an average duration of 5.7 years in this position. They were mostly trained and then supervised in wastewater treatment. However, they thought their training and supervision were not adequate enough for work. They were supervised by the companies that constructed the systems. Their knowledge about wastewater treatment systems and motive factors were at a medium level 62.8 %.

The result of correlation analysis showed that: present position, training and inspection, supervision, knowledge and motive factors had significant correlation to the readiness for administration of these managers ( $P\text{-value}<0.05$ ). The results of MCA showed that the managers who were sanitation technicians had a higher readiness for administration than those who were not sanitation technicians. In the same way, managers who were trained, who were supervised, who had high knowledge and who had high motivation had higher readiness for administration than those who were not or did not respectively.

This research suggests that the immediate superior who assigns sanitation technicians should arrange for continuous training; and should give attention to and support motive factors or wastewater treatment system managers such as inspections, continuous learning, high salaries, etc.