

Independent Study Title The Relationship Between Knowledge and
Practices of Sex Education Among Secondary
School Students at Non - formal Education
Center, Chiang Mai Province

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between knowledge and practice of sex education among secondary school students at non-formal education center, Chiang Mai province. Purposive sampling was used to obtain 96 single students, age ranged from 15 to 24 years old, studying in secondary school at non-formal education center, Chiang Mai province. The instrument used for data collection was a questionnaire. Content validity was examined by specialists. The reliability of the instrument was tested by K-R 20. The value obtained for part of knowledge was .91. Data were also obtained by quantitative method using focus group discussion.

Data were analyzed by using SPSS/PC⁺ program for frequency, percentage, arithmetic mean and standard deviation. The hypotheses were tested by Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient and t-test. Knowledge and practice of sex education questionnaire was divided into five components : general knowledge and practice, biology, hygiene, psychology and sociology of sex education.

The results of this study showed that the average score of knowledge on sex education was 40.57 from a total of 70 and standard deviation was 8.82. The average score of practices on sex education was 17.47 from 26 and standard deviation was 3.66. When the level of knowledge and practice was divided into 2 groups by using mean of the knowledge and practice as cut-of points, the results also revealed that 53.7 % samples had good knowledge and 60 % of samples had proper practice.

Regarding the score of Knowledge and practice in various aspects, it was found that samples had good knowledge on sex biology, psychology and general knowledge on sex education. The results also revealed that samples practiced correctly on psychological, sociological aspects and general practice of sex education. The hypothesis testing showed no correlation between knowledge and practice of sex education. The findings concluded that students who had different levels of knowledge did not practice sex education differently.