

Thesis Title            The Effect of Training to Improve Self-Efficacy  
                          for AIDS Prevention of High - School Boys in  
                          Nongkae District, Saraburi.

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#### Abstract

Nowaday AIDS is an important problem, which cannot cure and develop vaccine. From AIDS report, it showed the highest percentage of HIV positive in age group 20-24 years old. So the researcher has applied Self-Efficacy Theory to improve Self-Efficacy for AIDS prevention of high-school boys, which bring them to appropriately practice on AIDS prevention.

This study is a quasi-experimental design research. It aimed to examine the effect of training to improve self-efficacy for AIDS prevention of Matayom 6 boys in Nongkae District, Saraburi. The sample included sixty-five boys from two school, of which thirty-five boys from one school were assigned to be an experimental group and thirty from another school to be a control group by simple random sampling method. Almost all of general characteristics of the both groups were similar. The experimental group received the training course to improve self-

efficacy for AIDS prevention but the control group didn't. The data were collected during January 27<sup>th</sup> to March 5<sup>th</sup>, 1992 by self administered questionnaires. The self-efficacy of each group was assessed three times: the first for pre-test, the second at one week after conducting intervention and the third at four weeks after conducting intervention. Descriptive statistics, t-test, Chi-square test and Fisher Exact Test were applied to analyse the data.

The results revealed that the self-efficacy of the experimental group at pre-test was significantly higher than the control group, because of some significantly different characteristics. They were self-esteem, going out with a bunch and having closed friend who like to go to the entertainment complex and house of prostitution that were significantly related with self-efficacy for AIDS prevention. In the experimental group, the self-efficacy at post-test showed significantly higher than at pre-test. Between both groups, the self-efficacy of the experimental group was significantly higher than the control group, whereas the different of scores in the experimental group and the control group weren't significantly different. It may be resulted from the training course lacked of Performance Accomplishment strategy, which was an important source of self-efficacy development because of time limitation.

From the results, the researcher suggests that the health personnels should cooperate with school teachers to improve self-efficacy of the youth in order to prevent and control of AIDS. The Performance Accomplishment strategy should be added in order to significantly develop self-efficacy on AIDS prevention of the high school boys, which bring them to appropriately practice on AIDS prevention.