

Thesis Title Factors Relating to Readiness of AIDS Prevention
and Intention to act Toward AIDS Infected patient
of Upper Secondary School Students

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to study the readiness of AIDS prevention and intention to act toward AIDS infected patient of Upper Secondary School Students and to indentify the factors related to the readiness of AIDS prevention and intention to act toward AIDS infected. The said factors are sex, father's occupation, mother's occupation, experience of AIDS learning, Participation in the AIDS prevented campaign, experience and contract with AIDS infection patient, perceived susceptibility of AIDS, perceived severity of AIDS, attitude and subjective norm act toward AIDS infected patient.

The research samples were 387 upper secondary school students in Pattaya and Amphur Maung Chonburi province which are under the Department of General Education. The instrument used of collecting data were the standard questionnaires. The data were computerized and analyzed by using the statistical package for the Social Sciences Version x (SPSS^x). The percentage, mean, standard diviation, pearson product moment correlation coefficient and the stepwise multiple regression analysis were employed in this study.

The Findings show that the majority of the sample are female. Most of the families have the commercial career of their own as well as practice private business. The majority of students learned about AIDS in class room and from various exhibitions. Most of them never met or had conversation with the AIDS infected patient.

The students have the low level of perceived susceptibility of AIDS. However, they anticipate the severity of AIDS at the high level. Their readiness of AIDS preventions were at high level. Perceived Susceptibility, sex and father's occupation have the negative relationship with the readiness of AIDS preventions. These three factors accounted 6.19 percent for the readiness of AIDS preventions. However, Perceived Susceptibility is the most significant factor.

The students' attitude and subjective norm toward AIDS infected patient are negative. Furthermore their intention to act toward AIDS infected patient were not clear. Subjective norms, Attitude and participation in the AIDS prevention campaign have the positive relationship with the intention to act toward AIDS infected patient. These three factors accounted 14.76 percent for the intention to act toward AIDS infected patient. However, Subjective norms is the most significant factor.

In conclusion, the students' readiness of AIDS prevention were at high level. However, they are uncertain about how to act toward AIDS infected patient in order to be socially accepted. Therefore, there should be the intensive campaign not only for the students but also for the students' parents, teachers and other people in the society, to enable people to have correct understanding concerning the living with the AIDS infected patient.