

Thesis Title Health Value, Health Locus of Control and
 Health Risk Behavior in Adolescence
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Date of Graduation 21 January B.E. 2536 (1993)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study were twofold. Firstly, to examine the relationships among health value, health locus of control, modifying factors of sex and level of education and health risk behavior in adolescence. Secondly, to identify predictive factors of health risk behavior. Multistage random sampling was used to select 300 adolescences who study in Mathayomsuksa 1, 2 and 3 in secondary school in Bangkok Province. The Health Value Scale developed by Wallston (1980), The Multidimensional Health Locus of Control developed by Wallston, et al. (1978) and The Youth Risk Behavior Survey developed by Center for Disease Control (1990) were administered to the sample.

Results of the study indicated that level of education and chance health locus of control were positively correlated with health risk behavior. Sex was also related to health risk behavior in that male adolescences

had significantly higher health risk behavior than female adolescences. To analyze the predictive effect of sex, level of education, health value and health locus of control on health risk behavior, a model of stepwise multiple regression was test. Sex, level of education, powerful others and chance health locus of control were significant predictors of health risk behavior, whereas sex was the best predictor. Overall, the model accounted for 14.94 % of the variance in health risk behavior which was statistically significant ($p < .05$).

This finding seem to support the validity of Pender health promotion model of factors related to health behavior. The implication for community practice and suggestion for further study were recommended.