Abstract

The objective of this research was to study the relationship ᴇween Health Belief Model, Health Locus of Control and Preventive ᴐident Behaviors of Construction Workers; the prediction ability of the ᴄtors were also studied. The research was designed as Correlational ᴦvey research. The sample was 200 Construction workers in Construction ᴨpany at Photharam Distric, Rajburi Provinc. Data were collected by ᴉng interviewing and analyzed by using the $SPSS^X$ program. The ᴀtistics included: frequencies, percentage, arithmatic mean, standard ᴠiation, t-test, Pearson's Product Moment Correlation and Hierachical ᴌtiple Regression Analysis.

The finding was found that most of the Construction ᴏkers (90.0%) had moderately Preventive Accident Behaviors. And most

of them had moderately Perception in three dimensions of Health Belief Model, Perceived Susceptibility was 80.0%, Perceived Severity was 65.5% and Perceived Benefit-Barriers was 85.5%. Internal Health Locus of Control 76.5% had high level, but External Health Locus of Control, Powerful Others 49.5% had moderately level and 46.0% had high level . By Chance 46.5% had moderately level and 40.0% had high level.

There were significant positive correlation between Preventive Accident Behaviors and the following variables: Perceived Susceptibility (r = .2023, P<0.01), Perceived Severity (r = .1729, P<0.01), Perceived Benefit-Barriers (r =.3178, P<0.01), Internal Health Locus of Control (r =.2171, P<0.01), Jobs (r =.1463, P<0.05) and Cues to action (r=.1671, P<0.01). Skilled workers were significant higher score on Preventive Accident Behaviors than those labours. In the groups that received Cues to action were significant higher score on Preventive Accident Behaviors than the others. When using Hierachical Multiple Regression Analysis for predicted Preventive Accident Behaviors, the result was following: The first step was Perceived Benefit-Barriers could significant predicted 10.1%. The second step was Internal Health Locus of Control could significant predicted 3.0%. The third step was Jobs could significant predicted 2.4%. The last step was Cues to action could predicted 1.4% All of these variables could predicted and explained 16.9% of Preventive Accident Behaviors.

It was recommend that should be promote about safety on working by proper safety programing to advice about Benefit and Barriers; propose alternative practice when there were barriers and promotion Internal Health Locus of Control into high level especially in labours.