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Thesis Title : Factors Relating to Behaviors in Using Sanitary Lavatory of Rural Families
in Yala Province

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Abstract

The purposes of the study were to investigate the behaviors in using sanitary lavatory and factors relating to behaviors in using sanitary lavatory of rural families in Yala province. The study based on **Precede framework, Health belief model and Social support**. Predisposing factors were knowledge of using sanitary and diseases, attitude toward using sanitary, perceived risk factors of diseases, perceived severity of diseases and perceived benefit of sanitary usage. Enabling factors were availability water and sanitary. Reinforcing factors were social support and information accessibility. The demographic factors were age, gender, religions, occupation, education and habitation. Sample size of 406 head of the families were randomly selected through a multi-random sampling technique. Data were analyzed by mean of SPSS/PC⁺ to obtain frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, by t-test and chi-square test

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The finding were as follows :

1. Sanitary usage behaviors lavatory of rural families in Yala province were at fair level.
2. Factors relating sanitary usage behaviors of rural families in Yala province were.

- At the predisposing factors level knowleages about using sanitary, deseases, attitude toward the sanitary usage, perceived risk factors of deseases, percieved serverity of deseases and percived benefit of sanitary usage were significantly correlated with sanitary usage behaviors at the 0.01 level.

- At the enabling level, avialability water and sanitary were significantly correlated with sanitary usage behaviors at the 0.01 level.

- At the reinforcing factors level social support and information accessibility were significantly correlated with sanitary usage behaviors at the 0.01 level.

- For The demographic factors it was found that occupation and education shown significantly correlated with sanitary usage behaviors at the 0.001 level, and mean while age of the sample group shown significantly negative correlated with sanitary usage behaviors at the 0.01 level.