

Thesis Title Knowledge , Attitude and Practice of High School
Students in Related to Tobacco Product Control Act
B.E.2535 and Nonsmokers Health Protection Act
B.E.2535 in Bangkok Metropolis.

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this research was to study and explore knowledge, attitude and practice of high school students in relation to Tobacco Product Control Act B.E.2535 and Nonsmokers Health Protection Act B.E.2535 in Bangkok Metropolis, and to establish comparisons and relationships with the factors that may have an influence. Attitude towards the problem and suggestions on solving the problem in the enforcement of the law were also identified. The sample group was composed of 811 teenagers between 15 - 19 years old, high school students in Bangkok Metropolis. Self-administered questionnaire was used for collecting data. A lot of 767 complete questionnaire (95.00%) were returned for statistical analysis using SPSS/PC+.

It was found that 71.99 percent of the sample group did not have knowledge of the Act, but attitude and practice were in good level. The population characteristics such as intimate - friend at school, age , school type , and school affiliation were factors influencing different degree of knowledge. The intimate - friend (neighbour), class level and school affiliation were factors influencing attitude. Age, sex, older brother-sister, intimate-friend, relative, teacher, class level, school type , and campaign for non-smoking by law were factors influencing practice.

The smoking behavior factors of smokers and non-smokers were not influenced by different knowledge and attitude, but were influenced by different practice. Social resistance and lovers' request were influenced by giving up smoking and different attitude of the person who used to smoke in group. Social resistance, extra expenditure, and having "Nonsmoker Health Protection Act" would differently influence giving up smoking and practice. For the behaviour of smoking group, it was found that the factor of staying alone was influenced by different knowledge and for other factors such as hotels, clubs, bars, discotheques, and break time could be influenced by different attitude, and timing factor like just before going to bed, or going back home, as well as location like friend's house and toilet would be influenced by different practice. A predictable factor for the future of all sample group would be influenced by knowledge in no different way. But it would be influenced by different attitude and practice. For relation between knowledge, attitude and practice and level of education, it was found moreover that knowledge and practice were related with attitude but knowledge is not related with practice.

Regarding their attitude about the problem and suggestion on solving the problem in the enforcement of the law, it was found that the main cause came from the fact that the population did not know and did not realize how important was law suggestion on how to solve the problem, by giving education to population, and mass media in order to make them realize the importance of law by giving them information. It is suggested from this that high schools should concentrate about smoking behaviour and not permit to sell tobacco products. The officers also should give serious punishments to whom commits illegal action. Moreover, there should be an anti smoking campaign by using regulated law.