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KEY WORD : LIFE - SKILLS /PROGRAM FOR THE PREVENTION OF AMPHETAMINE ABUSE /
PARTICIPATORY LEARNING

NAVANUN KITTHAVEE : THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LIFE-SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
FOR THE PREVENTION OF AMPHETAMINE ABUSE AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS,
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL EDUCATION NONTHABURI PROVINCE. THESIS ADVISOR : PRAPAPEN
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This quasi-experimental research is designed to study the effectiveness of the life-skill development program to prevent amphetamine abuse among the secondary school students, Department of General Education, Nonthaburi Province. The sample was composed of 70 students, which were separated into 2 groups, a group of 35 control-students, and a group of 35 comparison-students. The experimental group was exposed to the 6 plans of the life-skill program which was developed by applying life-skill concepts of WHO and Health Department, Ministry of Public Health, including principles of participatory learning. Scenarios and group process were organized, with the following activities : brief lecture, brain-storming, small and large group discussion, role-playing, skill training, and demonstration, in order to help students change their behaviors concerning : self-esteem, self-awareness, decision-making skills, stress-management skills, assertive skills, and amphetamine abuse prevention behaviors. The data were analyzed by using percentage, mean, standard deviation, Student's t-test, Paired Samples t-test and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation.

The results of the study show that the differences of self-esteem, self-awareness, decision-making skills, assertive skills, the amphetamine abuse prevention behaviors before and after the experimentation on the experimental group and between the experimental and comparison group, were not statistically significant. In regard to stress-management skills, it was found that within the experimental group, the skills were increased significantly, but no statistically significant difference was found between the experimental group and the comparison group. But for the decision-making skills, statistically significant difference was found between the pre-and post-test of the experimental group and of the comparison group. It was also found that there was a positive statistical correlation between amphetamine abuse prevention behaviors and assertive-skills and decision-making skills. It can be concluded that the programs developed had some effects upon changing behaviors of students. This life-skill development program should be applied in organizing learning-teaching activities to prevent amphetamine abuse among secondary school students, along with other extra-curricular activities.