FACTORS AFFECTING SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG THE ROYAL THAI AIR FORCE AIRMEN AT DONMUANG AIR FORCE BASE

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FACTORS AFFECTING SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG THE ROYAL THAI AIR FORCE AIRMEN AT DONMUANG AIR FORCE BASE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this survey research was to examine factors affecting substance abuse by RTAF airmen at DonMuang Air Force Base. 1,093 RTAF airmen, aged 18-28 years (averaging 21.42 years) in section 2005/2. RTAF Security Force Command, ACC, and the RTAF Directorate of Medical Services, ASC, were screened and classified into 5 groups using interview data and urine screening tests by officers from the Division of Preventive Medicine. Data was then collected using questionnaire interviews of people who had never been substance abusers. Data was also collected from 2 other groups: from 588 RTAF airmen who was infrequent abusers (equal to or less than 3 times), and 183 frequent abusers. For the majority, the education level was at M.1-3 or less. They were earned about 3,001-6,000 baht per month, were single and Buddhist. Education, occupation, income, alcohol drinking, cigarette smoking were major predisposing factors to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen at 0.05 level. Close contact with persons involved with substance abuse and substance abusers in the community were major enabling factors to substance abuse by the RTAF airmen at 0.05 level. Furthermore, violence in families, such as quarrels between parents, or between brothers, sisters, and cousins, and having friends involved with illegal substance use, or who were frequent substance abusers, were major reinforcing factors to substance abuse by the RTAF airmen at 0.05 level. This study emphasizes the role of education, occupation, alcohol, smoking, and child rearing on substance abuse by RTAF airmen, and also the importance of family environment, school and community.

KEY WORDS: SUBSTANCE ABUSE/RTAF AIRMEN

142 P.

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ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการติดสารเสพติดของทหารกองประจำการกองทัพอากาศส่วนกลาง ณ ฐานที่ตั้งดอนเมือง (FACTORS AFFECTING SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG THE ROYAL THAI AIR FORCE AIRMEN AT DONMUANG AIR FORCE BASE)

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บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยครั้งนี้เป็นการวิจัยเชิงสำรวจ มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาปัจจัยต่างๆ ที่มีผลต่อการติดสารเสพติดของทหารกองประจำการกองทัพอากาศส่วนกลาง ณ ฐานที่ตั้งดอนเมือง กลุ่มตัวอย่างคือ ทหารกองประจำการกองทัพอากาศส่วนกลางผลัด 48/2 จากหน่วยบัญชาการอากาศโยธิน และกรมแพทย์ทหารอากาศ จำนวน 1,093 คน ที่มีอายุตั้งแต่ 18-28 ปี ซึ่งได้รับการตรวจปัสสาวะ, สัมภาษณ์ และแบ่งไว้เป็น 5 กลุ่มแล้วจาก เจ้าหน้าที่จากกองเวชศาสตร์ป้องกัน หลังจากนั้นผู้วิจัยได้เก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลจาก แบบสอบถามที่ผู้วิจัยได้สร้างขึ้นเปรียบเทียบระหว่างทหารกองประจำการผู้ไม่เคยใช้สารเสพติด(กลุ่มที่1) จำนวน 588 คนและผู้ติดสารเสพติด (กลุ่มที่ 2) จำนวน 183 คน ในช่วงเวลาที่ทำการฝึกในกองทัพอากาศตั้งแต่ 1 พ.ย.48-30 เม.ย.49 ผลการวิจัยพบว่า อายุเฉลี่ยของทหารกองประจำการทั้ง 2 กลุ่มคือ 21.43 ปี ส่วนใหญ่จบชั้นมัธยม 1-3, อาชีพรับจ้าง, มีรายได้อยู่ระหว่าง 3,001-6,000 บาท, โสด, นับถือศาสนาพุทธ. ปัจจัยหลัก ได้แก่ การศึกษา, อาชีพ, รายได้, การดื่มสุราและการสูบบุหรี่ มีความสัมพันธ์กับการติดสารเสพติดของทหารกองประจำการอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 ปัจจัยเสริม ได้แก่การมีบุคคลใกล้ชิดเกี่ยวข้องกับสารเสพติดและการใช้สารเสพติดในชุมชนมีความสัมพันธ์กับการติดสารเสพติดของทหารกองประจำการอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 นอกจากนี้การทะเลาะกันในครอบครัวได้แก่บิดามารดาหรือญาติพี่น้อง, การมีเพื่อนเกี่ยวข้องกับคดีเสพติดหรือเป็นผู้ติดสารเสพติดเป็นปัจจัยสนับสนุนที่มีความสัมพันธ์กับการติดสารเสพติดของทหารกองประจำการอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 การศึกษาครั้งนี้ชี้ให้เห็นว่าการศึกษา,อาชีพ, เศรษฐานะ, การดื่มสุรา, การสูบบุหรี่, ความสำคัญของสิ่งแวดล้อมในครอบครัว, โรงเรียนและชุมชนล้วนมีความสัมพันธ์กับการติดสารเสพติดทั้งสิ้น

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CONTENTS

Page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS…… iii

ABSTRACT……. iv

LIST OF TABLES……..... viii

LIST OF FIGURE…….. xi

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS…… xii

CHAPTER

I INTRODUCTION…….. 1

1. Background and Significance of the problem…… 1

2. Research Objective ……..... 2

3. Scope of the study…… 3

4. Definitions of Terms…….. 3

5. Research Framework……...…… 5

6. Variables and level of measurement…….. 6

7. Research Hypothesis……. 6

8. Limitation of this study……. 7

9. Expectation outcome and Application from research…… 7

II LITERATURE REVIEW……... 8

Part1. Knowledge concerning The RTAF airmen …… 8

Part 2. Concepts about behavior…… 9

Part 3. PRECEDE –PROCEED Model……. 14

Part 4. Definition of substance abuse…… 17

Part 5. Causes of substance abuse …… 18

Part 6. Biology of substance abuse …….. 20

Part 7. Risk factors to drugs addiction in adolescence …… 21

Part 8. Concerned researches…… 24

III MATERIALS AND METHODS……...…. 31

Part 1 Target population …….. 31

Part 2 Sample of the study…… 31

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CONTENTS (Continued)

		Page
	Part 3 Research Instruments……..	32
	Part 4 Research Procedure and Data Collections……..	32
	Part 5 Data Analysis……..	34
	Part 6 Statistics for analyzing data…….	34
IV	**RESEARCH FINDINGS**……..…..	36
	Part 1 Personal data such as age, education level, occupation, Income, marital status, religion and religion approaching, alcohol drinking, smoking, hobbies, problems/to be worried with and trusting…….....	37
	Part 2 Knowledge about narcotics, beliefs and attitudes about narcotics and other beliefs…….	47
	Part 3 Self-values, Denied skills and Narcotic approaching……	61
	Part 4 Family with relations and having a friend…….	72
V	**DISCUSSION**…….……...	89
	Hypothesis 1……	89
	Hypothesis 2……	104
	Hypothesis 3……	108
VI	**CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**……	117
	1. Summary of findings……..…….	118
	2. Recommendations and suggestions from this study ……..	122
	3. Recommendations for future research…….....	123
BIBLIOGRAPHY……..……..		125
APPENDIX……...		129
BIOGRAPHY……...		142

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LIST OF TABLES

		Page
Table 1	The relation between proximate people of adolescence who used to sue in criminal case and allegation of youth as characteristic of mistake…….	22
Table 2	The relation between behavior of members in family and allegation of youth……..	23
Table 3	Number and percentage from airmen group 1 to airmen group 5 of airmen in section 2 of 2005 at DonMuang Air Force Base…..	33
Table 4	Number and percentage of the airmen by age……	41
Table 5	Mean of the airmen classified by substance abuse status……...	41
Table 6	Number and percentage of the airmen classified by substance abuse status…….....	41
Table 7	Number and percentage of the airmen classified by substance abuse status.....	42
Table 8	Number and percentage of the airmen classified by income……..	42
Table 9	Number and percentage of the airmen classified by marital status……...	43
Table 10	Number and percentage of the airmen classified by religion…….	43
Table 11	Going to the temple to hear the sermon or talk with the monk…..	43
Table 12	Going to the temple to give any food to the monk on Birthday or on occasion concerning Buddha…….	44
Table 13	Comparing alcohol drinking between the person has never used substance before and the frequent substance abuser……..	44
Table 14	Comparing smoking between the person has never used substance before and the frequent substance abuser……..	45
Table 15	Hobbies……...	45
Table 16	Problems or to be worried about……	46
Table 17	Trust of the airmen classified by substance abuse status……...	46

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LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

		Page
Table 18	Knowledge about narcotics……	50
Table 19	Mean of knowledge about narcotics……...	53
Table 20	Beliefs and attitudes about narcotics of two airmen groups……....	53
Table 21	Beliefs and attitudes about narcotics classified by substance abuse status……	55
Table 22	Mean of beliefs and attitudes about narcotics……	57
Table 23	Important factors protecting substance abuse classified by substance abuse status……...	57
Table 24	Idea to the sentence “Did good get good, did poor get poor”……	58
Table 25	The believe “Where will the people go after they die?”……	58
Table 26	Idea to the sentence “Millionaire/money could buy every things including happiness”……..	59
Table 27	Idea to the sentence “Money could solve all problems”……	59
Table 28	Idea to punishment as laws in illegal narcotics case……..	60
Table 29	Pleasure in life……	60
Table 30	Idea to life……...	61
Table 31	Self-values of airmen groups…….....	64
Table 32	Self-values compared between the person has never used substance and the frequent substance abuser……..	65
Table 33	Mean of self-values about narcotics classified by narcotic status..	67
Table 34	Denied skills of two airmen groups……	67
Table 35	Denied skills compared between the person has never used substance and the frequent substance abuser……..	68
Table 36	Mean of denied skills of two airmen groups.(n=771)……	69
Table 37	Accommodation and environment of two airmen groups……..	69
Table 38	Closest person is concerned with substance……...	70
Table 39	Using substance in community before joining to the RTAF airmen…….	70

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LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Page

Table 40	Substance source in community before joining to the RTAF airmen…….	71
Table 41	Substance source in The RTAF airmen……..	71
Table 42	Seeing frequent substance abuser……...	72
Table 43	Caring from newborn to 5 years old among two airmen groups....	76
Table 44	Supervisor in the present of two airmen groups…….	77
Table 45	The people who the airmen lived with……...	77
Table 46	Financial responsibility in family among two airmen groups……	78
Table 47	Characteristics of taking care……	78
Table 48	Frequency of some topics which two airmen groups have been taught……..	79
Table 49	Comparing quantity of some topics which two airmen groups have been taught between the person has never used substance and the frequent substance abuser……..	80
Table 50	Mean of some topics which two airmen groups have been taught.	81
Table 51	Marital status of the airmen's parents……	81
Table 52	Father's habit……..	82
Table 53	Mother's habit……	82
Table 54	Feeling when the airmen have to confess guilt to their parents….	83
Table 55	Quarrel of parents……...	83
Table 56	Feeling when the airmen saw their parents quarreled……	84
Table 57	To quarrel with brothers, sisters, cousin…….	84
Table 58	Having friends concerning illegal substance……..	85
Table 59	Seeing friends who are using substance…….	85
Table 60	Having friends who were frequent substance abuser…….	86
Table 61	Amount of closest friend……	86
Table 62	Getting friends…….....	87
Table 63	Criteria for having friends of two airmen groups……...	87
Table 64	Friends are important to substance using behavior……	88

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LIST OF FIGURE

Page

Figure 1. The PRECEDE – PROCEED Model from health Promotion planning and evaluation …….. 16

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full word
ACC	Air Combat Command
ACM.	Air Chief Marshal
AM.	Air Marshal
ASC	Air Support Command
Assoc.Prof.	Associate Professor
etc.	et cetera (Latin), and the rest
Fac.	Faculty
Gp.Capt.	Group Captain
Grad.Studies	Graduate Studies
i.e.	id est (Latin), that is, in other words
M.	Education level in Mathayom
M.A.	Master Degree of Arts
Max.	Maximum
Min.	Minimum
No.	number
n	number
PRECEDE	Predisposing, Reinforcing and Enabling Causes in Educational Diagnosis and Evaluation
PROCEED	Policy Regulatory and Organizational Constructs in Educational and Environmental Development
P-Value	probability value
RTAF	Royal Thai Air Force
S.D.	standard deviation
Sqn.Ldr.	Squadron Leader
Univ.	University
$\overline{X}$	mean
%	percent

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

Background and Significance of the problem

Substance abuse among the RTAF airmen is substantially serious problem because The RTAF has the great mission, that is the prevention of Thai territorial air so personnel must extremely ready to fight. Substance abuse among each section of the RTAF airmen is the problem to each person, to their family and also to mission of The RTAF. In RTAF, there are RTAF Security Force Command, Air Combat Command (ACC) and RTAF Directorate of Medical Services, Air Support Command (ASC) which are responsible for recruitment two sections of The RTAF airmen a year, each section for six months. After that, they will operate in The RTAF for one and a half year before remove from the act list. In the past, there were more than 50% of all airmen in each section who used to be frequent substance abuser or used to be substance abuser before join to The RTAF, at the beginning they will get throw away from it. After they get the permission to go home, some parts of them will return to substance abuse. Furthermore, it will spread out to other RTAF airmen. Extremely, It was a serious problem about eight to ten years ago before the government started to have a battle with drugs. The RTAF airmen is the high risk group for substance abuse because of several factors such as age, impetuous time, curiosity, want to be a part of peer group. Moreover, there were approximately 50% of The RTAF airmen who live in other province besides Bangkok which makes them lonely and lost because they have to keep away from their families. Some people are still on duration of adaptation and lack of advisor. Since 2003, according to the government policy to investigate the population at risk for drug abuse, all RTAF airmen histories of drug abuse were interviewed by officers from Division of Preventive Medicine, Directorate of Medical Services, ASC and urine screening test were performed, then all RTAF airmen were classified into five groups as follows:

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Group 1: The person who did not use substance or used it equal to or less than 3 times in life.

Group 2: Frequent substance abuser who always use it over 5 times a month, continuously use it over 6 months or something happened seriously in their life but they cannot keep away from it. Furthermore, they had the last using within 1 year.

Group 3: Substance abuser who sometimes use it equal to or less than 5 times a month and they had the last using within 1 year.

Group 4: The person who used to be frequent substance abuser but they had the last using over 1 year.

Group 5: The person who used to be substance abuser but they had the last using over 1 year.

The analysis of derived data from Division of Preventive Medicine, Directorate of Medical Services, Air Support Command found that frequent substance abuser in the RTAF airmen 2004/2 and the RTAF airmen 2005/1 at DonMuang Air Force Base were 8.05% and 17.54% respectively. It means 255 people from 1,911 people or 25.59% for frequent substance abuser (group 2) in the last fiscal year. Furthermore, factors affecting substance abuse in RTAF airmen is a very interesting issue. Hence, the researcher designed a study to compare possible factors that may have potential influence on substance abuse among the two groups of RTAF airmen; the frequent substance abusers and those who were non-abusers at DonMuang Air Force Base. The derived important data may have impact on the preventive measures and management policy of substance abuse in this population in the future.

Research Objective

To study factors affecting substance abuse among the RTAF airmen at DonMuang Air Force Base.

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Scope of the study

This research is Survey Research, focus on 1,093 personnel of The RTAF airmen at DonMuang Air Force Base who applied or are conscripted in section 2 of 2005 from November,1st 2005 to April 30th,2006 from RTAF Security Force Command, Air Combat Command (ACC) and RTAF Directorate of Medical Services, Air Support Command (ASC) which were classified into 497 personnel of Security Force Regiment The King's Guard, Security Force Command, ACC., 458 personnel of Antiaircraft artillery Regiment, Security Force Command, ACC., 108 personnel of Security Force Training Center, Security Force Command, ACC., 30 personnel of Medical Airmen Company, Service Division, Directorate of Medical Services, ASC.and studying occurred duration 7 months by October 2005 and April 2006.

Definitions of Terms

Narcotic refers to a drug that dulls the stress, induces sleep and becomes addictive with prolonged use.

Substance abuse refers to drug or any chemical substance which is the products from natural or artificial substance, takes the substance by eating, smoking, injecting, inhaling or any pattern for a while or for continuous long time, makes your body worn out, old and shabby and obviously effects to both physical and mental health. Furthermore, you really wants to increase dose because you are stand in resist drug action condition. When you use narcotic and then you lost it, you might have withdrawal syndrome including torment both physical and mental condition or only mental condition.

Airmen refers to all men, aged from 18 years old, apply for or were selected by drawing a raffle ticket. Their responsibilities are protecting country from any enemy. They are classified to Army, Navy, Air force and Supreme Command. They are on duty from 6 months, 1 year, 1½ years or 2 years vary to educate-qualification as the laws approved.

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ACC., RTAF refers to Air Combat Command, The Royal Thai Air Force.

ASC, RTAF refers to Air Support Command, The Royal Thai Air Force.

RTAF Security Force Command, ACC. refers to an unit of soldier, commando section in directorate level compose of 2 battalions, It has responsible for protecting military base both continental and air part at DonMuang including 10 Wings in country side. Furthermore, it has responsible for drill, train, organize, support instructor, and arrange whole activities in unit as commando orders.

Classification of RTAF Airmen from urine screening test and interviewing

Group 1: The person who did not use substance or used to use it equal to or less than 3 times in life.

Group 2: Frequent substance abuser who always use it over 5 times a month, continuously use it over 6 months or something happened seriously in their life but they cannot keep away from it. Furthermore, they had the last using within 1 year.

Group 3: Substance abuser who sometimes use it equal to or less than 5 times a month and they had the last using within 1 year.

Group 4: The person who used to be frequent substance abuser but they had the last using over 1 year.

Group 5: The person who used to be substance abuser but they had the last using over 1 year.

Personal Data refers to age, education, occupation, income, marital, status, looking after, religion, alcoholic drinking.

Attitudes refers to idea, viewpoint, perspective both optimistic and pessimistic points of view about narcotic and substance abuse.

Self-values refers to self acceptance, self-respecting, proud of selfness, self-importance and self pleasure, high self-esteem.

Denied Skills refers to any way, any method, any practice in order to refuse or resist any objectives of people politely.

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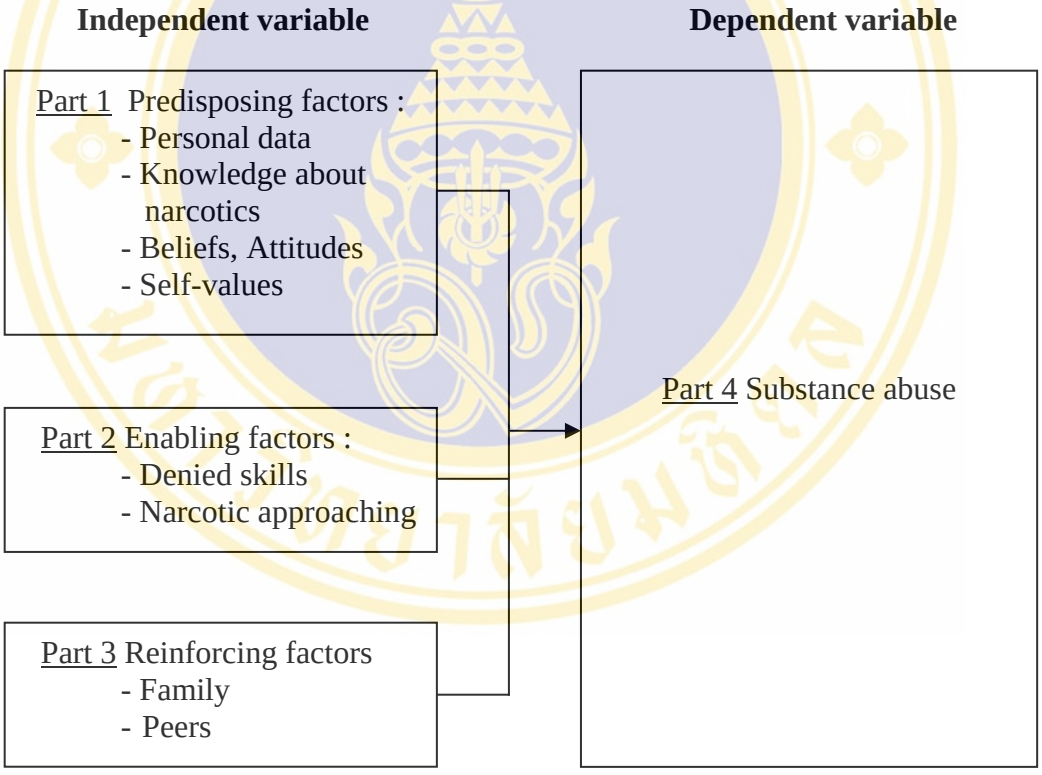
Narcotic Approaching refers to person, parents, friends, neighborhood, financial status, looking after, education, environment and whatever that makes the people use narcotic either easier or more difficult.

Family refers to father, mother, sisters, brothers and other cousin including relationships in family.

Associating with peers refers to thought, way, method, consider and intend to make friends.

Research Framework



This research framework gets pattern from PRECEDE Framework which can explain to factors affecting substance abuse because of substance abuse is high risk health-behavior so behavior and health are to be partners. The researcher wants to analyze causes of high risk health- behavior so I bring the fourth step of PRECEDE Framework in part of Educational and Organizational Diagnosis which be composed

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of Predisposing factors, Enabling factors and Reinforcing factors. Moreover, the researcher studied variables which might effect to substance abuse among The Royal Thai Air Force airmen at DonMuang Air Force Base such as personal data, knowledge about narcotics, beliefs, attitudes, self-values, denied skills, narcotic approaching, family and peers.

Variables and level of measurement

Variables	Level of measurement
Independent variables	
- Age	- Ordinal
- Education	- Ordinal
- Occupation	- Nominal
- Income	- Ordinal
- Marital status	- Nominal
- Taking care of	- Nominal
- Religion	- Nominal
- Alcoholic drinking	- Nominal
- Knowledge about narcotics	- Nominal
- Beliefs, attitudes	- Ordinal
- Self-values	- Ordinal
- Denied skills	- Ordinal
- Narcotic approaching	- Nominal
- Family	- Nominal
- Peers	- Nominal
Dependent variables	
- Substance abuse	- Nominal

Research Hypothesis

1. Predisposing factors such as personal data, knowledge about narcotics, beliefs, attitudes and self-values would have correlation with substance abuse among the Royal Thai Air Force airmen.

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2. Enabling factors such as Denied skills and narcotic approaching would have correlation with substance abuse among the Royal Thai Air Force airmen.

3. Reinforcing factors such as family and peers would have correlation with substance abuse among the Royal Thai Air Force airmen.

Limitation of this study

The RTAF airmen enrolled in this study were only from DonMuang Air Force Base, so they could not represent RTAF airmen in other parts of the country.

Expectation outcome and Application from research

1. Benefit to the RTAF airmen at DonMuang Air Force Base: it makes them realize Narcotic problems and decrease amount of frequent substance abuser.

2. Benefit to the RTAF: to know about factor affecting substance abuse among the RTAF airmen and substantially finding out prevention and amending the epidemic of narcotics among The RTAF airmen and finding out frequent substance abuser to the circle of treatment as fast as possible. Furthermore, to guide for modifying variety of projects or activity programs to prevent narcotic problems among The RTAF airmen effectively.

3. Benefit to academic matter: to know about causes of using substance among The RTAF airmen.

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CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE REVIEW

For this research, the researcher reviews literature around research topics as follows:

Part 1 Knowledge concerning The RTAF airmen
Part 2 Concepts about behavior
Part 3 PRECEDE – PROCEED Model
Part 4 Definition of substance abuse
Part 5 Causes of substance abuse
Part 6 Biology of substance abuse
Part 7 Risk factors to substance abuse among adolescence
Part 8 Relevant research

Part 1 Knowledge concerning the RTAF airmen

Airmen refer to all men, aged from 18 years old, apply for or were selected by drawing a raffle ticket. Their responsibilities are protecting country from any enemy. They are classified to Army, Navy, Air force and Supreme Command. They are on duty from 6 months, 1 year, 1½ years or 2 years vary to educate-qualification as the laws approved.

The RTAF airmen refer to all men take a part of RTAF, aged from 18 years old, apply or were candidated to enter into government service, responsible for protecting boundary of Thailand from enemy. However, RTAF ACC. is responsible for recruitment The RTAF Airmen approximately 6 months. After that, they might be sent to other sectors and any more directorates either in DonMuang Air Force Base (Wing 6) or in other 10 Wings.

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Part 2 Concepts about behavior

2.1 The meanings of behavior

There are many meanings about behavior such as:

Longman Dictionary of Psychology and Psychiatry: Behavior means action or action response in ways of Psychology of each person and has the relation which response to inside stimulator and outside stimulator including any activities have objectives obviously, any activities have considered, or any activities happened unintentional (Goldenson, 1984:90)

Sopa Chupikulchai (1978:2): Behavior means either any actions or activities which human can observe and can test by instrument such as laughing, crying, eating, sleeping, playing, etc.

Prapapen Suwan (1985:35): Behavior means all activities which human did both observational and unable to observe such as walking, speaking, thought, feeling, paying attention to, etc.

Chuda Jitpitak (1985:2): Behavior means activities outside seen and unseen in mind of human being such as value, attitude, opinion, belief, taste and mind.

In conclusions, behavior means action or all activities which human did, may be considered carefully or happened unconsciously. Anyway, knowledge, understanding, attitude and any factors effect to behavior. Furthermore, both observational behavior and unable to observe behavior can test by instrument.

2.2 Theories of human being behavior

For studying about human being behavior, there are many teachers and instructors to present theories which concern with studying of human being behavior. Moreover, each theory has different in term of objective of studying. However, theories are interesting in this research such as:

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2.2.1 Lewin's Field Theory (1951 : abstract) told that human being behavior is the result from both influence in person with influence outside person. The people will have any behavior, how and when; sometimes it not only depends on needs of behavior but also depends on influence outside person. Furthermore, it depends on much influence both inside and outside following experience of each person.

Lewin's Field Theory promoted for studying about human being behavior that

B = f (P.E)

When B = Behavior of person
P = Population / People
E = Environment
f = Result of correlation between two items

That means behavior depends on relation between people and environment. Moreover, this environment is not real sight – seeing but it is the physical environment including social and cultural environment

2.2.2 Bloom's Theory (Bloom, 1975 : 65 – 197) told that behavior was more activities which human did , may be observational or non – observational. Anyway, it was classified into three sections such as:

1) Cognitive domain concerns with cognition, remember including the development of intellectual skills, and make a decision. Cognitive domain is classified into six procedure were knowledge, comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis and evaluation.

2) Affective domain means interested in, thought, feeling manner, like, unlike, evaluate, change of value. Affective domain happens in mind, exactly necessary to use special instrument to measure it. It is composed of five procedure such as :

- Receiving or attending
- Responding
- Valuing
- Organization

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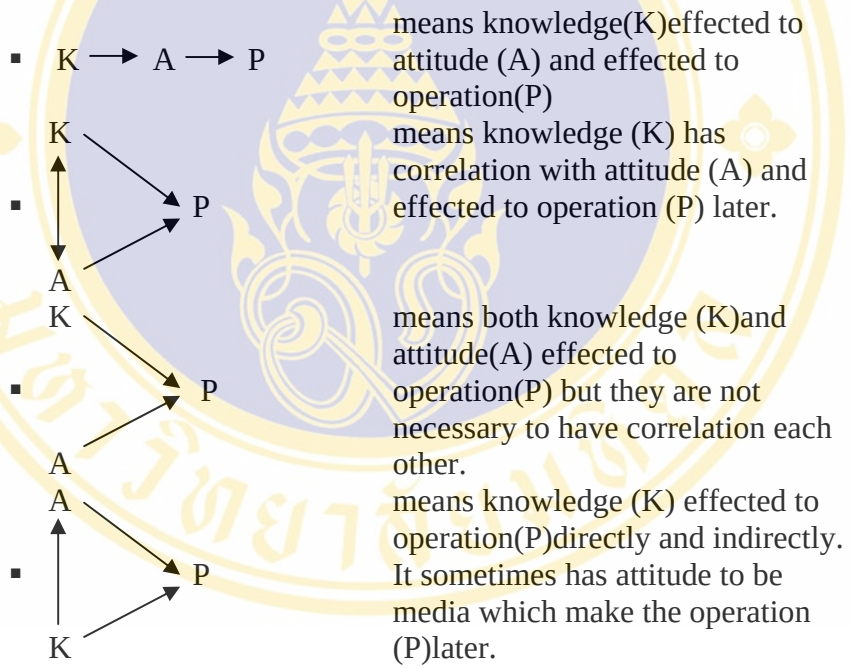
- Characterization by a value or value complex.

3) Psychomotor domain is the show time of human including operation, behavior outside person, observational in any situation or may be behavior be late. That means the people did not operate it promptly but might operate it in the next chance. It is the last behavior, the target of education, is composed of knowledge and attitude. When it shows, it uses duration and consideration which make it easy to the assessment. On the other hands, it has complicated with the process.

For relation among knowledge, attitude and behavior, Nipa Manulpiju (1978: 827) guided that the relation has four forms such as



2.3 Constituent and factors affecting behavior

Pat Sujamnong (1979: 80-82), Dr.Narong Sinsawat (1994: 112-130), Prapapen Suwan(1985:6) and Chuda Jitpitak(1992 :59-72) summarized that

2.3.1 Family is most important organization to pass habit on kids because the family is the first institution to develop child's character to foster child's ability direct or indirectly such as father, mother, grandfather, grandmother. Sometimes, father and mother do not teach directly but they are closed to their kids so child do almost every

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things such as think, speak, dresses like their parents. If parents strict the religion their kids also strict it. Furthermore, parents' mode to take care of kids is a way to transfer habit to them. If parents encourage kids to talk, they might be talkative person. If parents give a chance for kids to show their idea, they might be generous person. Moreover, if parents do not punish kids seriously when they grow up they would not like using force against seriously or if parents are the people with controllable emotion, their tendency might be calm people. Furthermore, if parents encourage kids to be proud of themselves when they success in something they might grow up with self-esteem. For studying several leader's biography to find out that family definitely take a part of some character of kids such as John F. Kennedy was implanted to competition so he wants to win in political ways. Besides that, each child may be accepted from parent non-equally and also the more they look the more they learn.

2.3.2 Education institution is an important organization to modify and develop characteristic of child because school is the center to give knowledge, believe, value and discipline to child. However, some schools teach social lifestyle but no move teaching in discipline and in studying. Furthermore, some schools emphasize academic, technology and discipline but no more teaching in social lifestyle.

2.3.3 Peers such as friends in school, friends in same institution group. These peers effect to opinion, consideration and make a decision how to choose each friend.

2.3.4 Experience Psychology theories guide that each characteristic of person depends on personal experience especially experience before to be leader, Most experience might be forgotten but any experience might be remember for a long period and they might effect to opinion and behavior such as the person who friend cheats will remember incident for a long time and that's unforgettable experience to remind him for choosing a new friend in the next chance or the person who is successful will remember the incident of success for a long time and try to do the same when he get the chance. However, we classify experience to 2 ways optimistic and pessimistic which might happen in anywhere such as in family or in school, etc.

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So factors keep child away from narcotics are to keep the impressive experience in their life and life and to learn how to continue their life correctly from school and family.

2.3.5 Social mean the large group which live together and to be composed of

(1) Status: May be social to schedule such as sex, age, religion, etc. Moreover, human may acquire it by himself such as rank, position etc. If people have different status they'll show different behavior, too.

(2) Progression in technology: Nowadays, human always use any labor-saving device instead of worker. It makes their behavior change from the past.

(3) Laws: Any behavior was controlled by laws such as smoking on bus is illegal. It makes amount of people who smoke to decrease.

(4) Religion: Each religion has the different regulation so in the same the people who respect the different religion might show the different behavior.

(5) Culture and belief: Culture and belief effect to lifestyle of human such as culture in taking care of baby.

2.3.6 Environment: The people who live in different environment including situation also have the different behavior.

2.3.7 Individual habit of each person such as

(1) Belief means trust or confidence, a conviction or opinion or a tenet or a body of tenets.

(2) Value means a fair equivalent or return for something, as goods or services, monetary or material worth, worth as measured in usefulness or importance, merit, a principle or quality considered in currently worthwhile or desirable, any idea which help and make a decision to choose something, a form of idea non especially may come from reading, telling or thought by themselves.

(3) Attitude: Prapapen Suwan (1985:6) told that attitude, norm of social, habit and expectation about the results after action effect to behavior. Not only attitude is the tendency or is the pre-action level of behavior but also effect to showing of human such as a student has bad attitude to the teacher so he/she will show the strange behavior with him/her.

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(4) Personality is a part of habit and is an instrument to determine the behavior.

Part 3 PRECEDE - PROCEED Model

PRECEDE – PROCEED Model is a model to use for analyze about factors effect to behavior especially healthy and plan to adapt behavior and health promotion by Lawrence W. Green and Marshall W. Kreuter. They start their studying in 1970 from PRECEDE framework. Furthermore, from 1980 to 1991 it develops and adds procedure of PROCEED into PRECEDE – PROCEED Model (Mahidol University, Faculty of public health in health education and behavioral, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Health education Division and Association of health education occupation, 1992:59-62) which is compose of two sections these are as follow:

Section 1 Diagnostic Phase or PRECEDE (Predisposing, Reinforcing and Enabling Causes in Educational Diagnosis and Evaluation which are compose of procedure 1 to 4

Section 2 Developing Phase or PROCEED (Policy Regulatory and Organizational Constructs in Educational and Environmental Development) which are compose of procedure 5 to 9.

Procedure 1 Social Diagnosis

Social Diagnosis is the diagnosis of problems of social in population needed which studies about want and personal expectation. Anyway, studying of problems of social may come from several indications in social.

Procedure 2 Epidemiological Diagnosis

This procedure concerns with consideration in specific health objectives which effect to objectives or social problems in social Diagnosis (Procedure 1). Data is used in this procedure be life statistic, Hospitality data and Epidemiology. Planner will use these data to arrange the significance of problems.

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Procedure 3 Behavioral and Environmental Diagnosis

This procedure is composed of setting the factor of environment and the factor of behavior which concern with health problems. The factor of environment is the component outside people but they cannot control it by themselves. It can adapt, support behavior which concerns with health and quality life of people or any people. The influence of these components to behavior shows that health education especially behavior which concerns with health incorrectly. It is necessary to be considered.

Procedure 4 Educational and Organizational Diagnosis

From behavior study shows that there are many components effect to substance abuse among the airmen. However, the analysis for seeking factors affecting substance abuse among the airmen, the main is procedure 4 in section 1 (PRECEDE) which classified to 3 groups (Mahidol University, Faculty of public health in health education and behavioral, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Health education Division and Association of health education occupation, 1992:18-19)

Group 1: Predisposing factors: motivate to change behavior. They are composed of knowledge attitude, believe, self-values and personal date which motivate and give the reason for substance abuse.

Group 2: Enabling factors: They are composed of skills, resources or any things interrupt and make people to change behavior including change environment may be positive or may be negative. However, they happen from system of social, facility, personal resource, less or much resource. Furthermore, income, laws, status and skills may effect in positive and in negative. In conclusion, whole component change the behavior or environment, increase motivation to drugs such as narcotic approaching, laws, denied skills, skills in communication and giving data of officer.

Group 3: Reinforcing factors mean feed back data from other people after people did any behavior, may support or interrupt that behavior. Furthermore, factors affecting substance abuse among the airmen be continued and did not be continued also concern with giving reward, motivation, punishment, relation in family, behavior of parents and having friends of the airmen.

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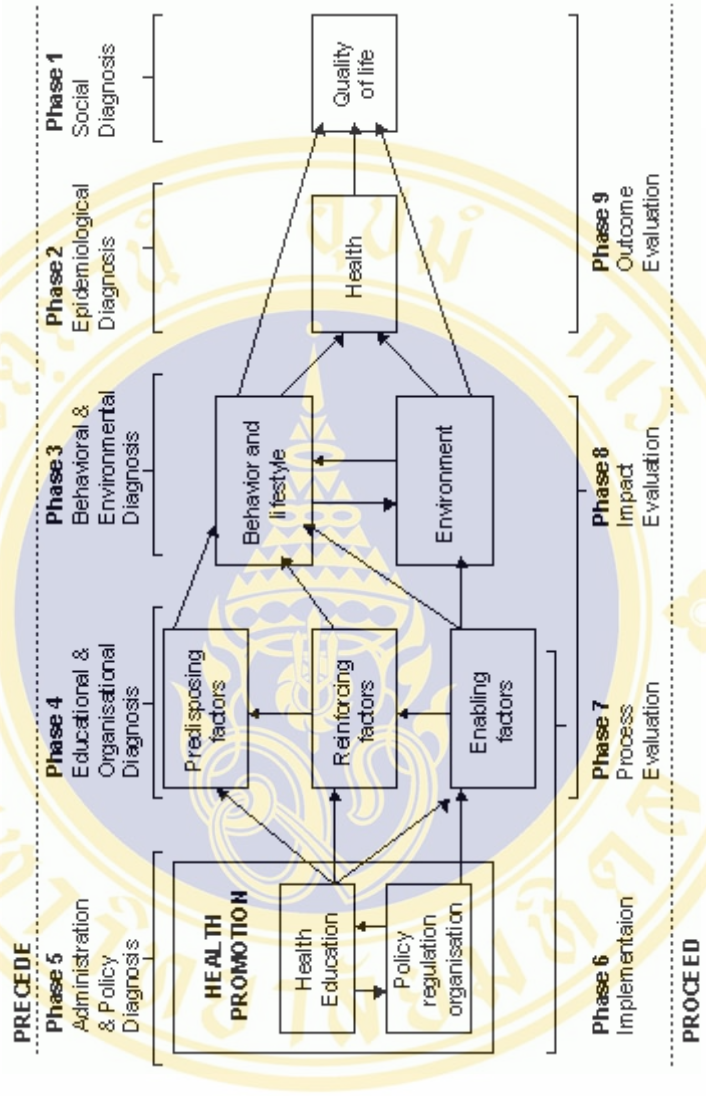
Figure 1. The PRECEDE – PROCEED Model from health Promotion planning and evaluation.



Source : Lawrence W.Green and Marshall W.Kreuter.Health Promotion : An Educational and Environmental Approach. Toronto : Mayfield Publishing Comp. 1991,p.24

Procedure 5 Administrative and Policy Diagnosis

This procedure concerns with assessment of ability, resource of organization and administration to plan and to operate. However, there are many problems to obstruct plan and work such as resource limited, lack of policy, policy improperly, time, etc. These problems might be solved by cooperation with local office or high level office. Besides that this procedure concerns with proper strategy and method. However, it was considered to prepare the place for having health promotion project

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such as institute, school, health clinic, public health center, etc.

Actually, the assessment is the activity has been assigned in procedure 8 and 9 respectively. Furthermore, in procedure 7, 8 and 9 related to assessment in every level properly and continuously.

Finally, PRECEDE - PROCEED was built by 2 important basic ideas these are as follows:

1) healthy and high-risk behavior and

2) science, technology and knowledge effect to changing behavior, environment and social such as science, social sciences, medical science, political science, public health, behavioral, economics, education and administration, etc.

Part 4 Definition of substance abuse

Narcotic refers to a drug that dulls the senses, induces sleep and becomes addictive with prolonged use.

Substance abuse refers to drug or any chemical substance which products from natural or artificial substance, takes the substance by eating, smoking, injecting, inhaling or any pattern for a while or for continuous long time, makes your body worn out , old and shabby and obviously effects to both physical and mental health. Furthermore, you really wants to increase dose because you are stand in resist drug action condition. When you use narcotic and then you lost it, you might have withdrawal syndrome including torment either physical and mental condition or only mental condition. Substance abuse shows four important qualifications these are as follows:

4.1 Tolerance: need high quantity of substance for getting the same force as it was.

4.2 Withdrawal is the symptom when people keep away from substance, decrease substance, stop using substance both step by step and immediately.

4.3 Try more and more in every ways to acquire substance.

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4.4 Disadvantages happened to himself, other people, family, social and country.

Part 5 Causes of substance abuse

Causes of substance abuse were explained by Bio-Psycho-Social model of Addiction (S.Piyaka, 2000:4-8)

5.1 Person or heredity effects to substance abuse 50%. Moreover, transmitted characteristics such as vulnerability which is the tendency to be frequent substance abuser or speed of heredity to be frequent substance abuser. However, human can increase positive factors and also can decrease negative factors for decreasing influence of heredity. Substantially, although people have high tendency of heredity if they don't try to get it, that means they always close an opportunity to use it. Protection is giving positive factors and decreasing negative factors in emphasis.

5.2 Substance effects to substance abuse 25%. When any substance enters to some parts of brain, it makes brain flew any chemical media which effect to people happy and decrease suffering. By the way, when people often use it the brain will be changed.

5.3 Environment effects to substance abuse 25% including caring from parents. Besides that, environment takes a part of lead people to substance. It supports to use substance continuously so the best ways should manage to environment properly. Furthermore, there are many factors which effect to substance abuse both positive factors and negative factors.

Positive factors such as loveliness with family, love with parents, family have the regulation exactly for members, members have communication efficiently, children respects in dignity and has high self-esteem, evaluate themselves either in good or in medium level, children has success for studying in and out class. Children like to help any people and take advantage to social, children has the skills in solving the problems and makes a good decision, children has good relationship with any

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people and can manage with the poor emotion, etc. However, an institute in social can help to add positive factors and ebb negative factors as follows:

1) Family Institute by

- Train parents about the skills for taking care of children.
- Train parents about knowledge in narcotic.
- Train parents for talking with their child about narcotic properly.
- Train parents for observing their child's friends.
- Train parents to help their child immediately.

2) Peer Institute by

- Train child about the skills to make a good friend.
- Train child to have the good skills to resist the pressure from their friends.
- Train child to have the good communication, show the feeling to any people properly.
- Train child to take a part of group and take advantage to social.

3) School Institute by

- Train child to like to learn and to like to take a part of activities in school.
- Train child to be good at class, full of ethics, to be responsible for social.
- Train child for keeping away from alcohol and narcotic.
- Train child to understand about disaster result of alcohol and narcotic.
- Train child to understand that alcohol and narcotic are not accepted by social especially narcotic is still illegal.

4) Social Institute by

- Deliver the laws properly.
- Keep the laws strictly.
- Policy limited in advertisement of alcohol and cigarette.
- Fix policy of non-narcotic area.
- Support the activities about prevention of substance abuse.

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Part 6 Biology of substance abuse

The brain weight only 1.4 kilograms or approximately 2% of body weight but it wants 20% of oxygen. Anyway, the brain has the skull which protects it from injury. Substantially, it classified into 3 parts as follows:

6.1 Anterior brain is the part of intelligence and the part of decision to command. It is the supreme command center of body. If it defects, intelligence will decrease rapidly and then decision might not be delivered.

6.2 Posterior brain controls range of motion, reception, some parts of controlling organ about balancing. If they were not work, they might be paralyzed, might be deaf, blindness or might be disabled.

6.3 Deep brain is located of Limbic System. This brain has many centers which control mind, emotion, memory, inborn trait, behavior including control level of temperature of body. In conclusion, it is the most important of brain.

All parts are overlapped but they always contact all the time including when they are sleeping. However, there are much chemical which concern with drug addiction. These are Dopamine, Serotonin, Endorphine, GABA and Glutamate (S. Piyaka, 2000:4-8)

Groups of Limbic System of brain control memory like hippocampus. At its mouth, we call “Aggressive Center”. At its tail, there is Nucleus Abducens concern angry and sensitive emotion. However, there are both happy center and sad center in brain. Sad center will operate when we are sad or anxious. It needs Endorphine and GABA to calm it down. Natural has mechanism and standard to control these chemical to balance. If we understand this standard, we will understand how to practice children to have happiness, keep away from sadness and narcotics.

If we achieved, we would proud of ourselves and we were accepted from other people or had the good relationship, happy center would secrete any chemical and transfer it to other center of body so physical and mental would be happy. On the other

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hands, if we were hungry, were disappointed, without honor, were insulted, were not be respected, had poor relationship with people, had strain, sad center would secrete any chemical called “Endorphin” or “GABA” for calming down. Furthermore, when we expect to have happiness or sad, any chemical will secrete from brain.

All incidents will be recorded into memory center by controlling of Glutamate. The more happy or sad, the more impress. Certainly it will be unforgettable situation. Narcotics take more changes in brain. They flow a lot of chemical immediately so user will be happy quickly, to be impressed with taste which implant in memory center. Moreover, it is difficult to away from them. Many people return to them again and again although their life will get worse. Narcotics deceive natural. The brain cannot secrete any chemical in time so it goes to “bankrupt situation”. Furthermore, brain wants a lot of chemical in order to work or to be happy. Normally, chemical follows the lines is too less for feeling to be happy. For the long time, although you might use lots of narcotics you couldn’t have happiness as it was because the brain has already changed both physical and chemical. It makes the brain fail and out of control.

Part 7 Risk factors to drugs addiction in adolescence

There are many risk factors to bring to drugs addiction in adolescence (S. Piyaka, Chanwit Ngensritrakul, Sawittri Autrangkornchai, 2002:218-219)

1. Parents or family

1.1 If parents use any narcotics, members in family used to sue about narcotics, adolescence will be high risk to use and addict narcotics. Data from report of youth and teenage (Organization of Academic Addictionology Committee of link-administration, Rush education in demand and supply of substance, 2003:26), For comparing between youth used to sue about narcotics and youth used to sue in case of other allegations, it founds that youth used to sue about narcotics will have parents used to sue in criminal case of narcotics 61.3%. On the other hands, youth used to sue in case of other allegations will have parents used to sue in criminal case of narcotics 58.8%. However, youth used to sue about narcotics will have brothers or sisters used to sue in criminal case of narcotics about 82% and youth used to sue in case of other

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allegations will have brothers or sisters used to sue in criminal case of narcotics around 65%. It shows that most youth arrested in case of narcotics will have proximate people in family such as father, mother, brothers, sisters, uncle or aunt used to sue in criminal case of narcotics.

Table 1. The relation between proximate people of adolescence who used to sue in criminal case and allegation of youth as characteristic of mistake.

People in family who used to sue in criminal case of narcotics	Allegation which police arrested	
	Not concern with narcotics	concern with narcotics
Father	(N=34)	(N=62)
- doesn't concern with narcotics	41.2	38.7
- concerns with narcotics	58.8	61.3
Mother	(N=7)	(N=47)
- doesn't concern with narcotics	-	12.8
- concerns with narcotics	100.0	87.2
Brothers/Sisters	(N=43)	(N=89)
- doesn't concern with narcotics	34.9	18.0
- concerns with narcotics	65.1	82.0
Uncle/Aunt	(N=8)	(N=18)
- doesn't concern with narcotics	-	16.7
- concerns with narcotics	100.0	83.3

Besides that, members in family used to sue about narcotics personal behavior of members also concern with narcotics of adolescence obviously such as buying or selling narcotics in various forms as table 2.

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Table 2. The relation between behavior of members in family and allegation of youth.

Behavior of members in family	Allegation which police arrested	
	Not concern with narcotics	concern with narcotics
Father	(N=369)	(N=538)
- doesn't sell ecstacy	97.8	95.2
- sells ecstacy	2.2	4.8
	(N=368)	(N=538)
- doesn't use ecstacy	97.5	94.6
- uses ecstacy	2.5	5.4
Mother	(N=425)	(N=601)
- doesn't sell ecstacy	98.3	94.2
- sells ecstacy	1.6	5.8

1.2 Attachment between father or mother and child is too less. Child becomes estranged.

1.3 Father/mother is lack of practicing discipline to child or spoils them so children do not endure and do not restrain.

1.4 Father/mother teaches child inconsistency. Regulation is uncertainly. Furthermore, when child have the same behavior, sometime they punish them, sometime they are indifferent or sometime they give them more prize.

1.5 Attitude or showing out of father/mother to using substance of child unclearly such as mother said "Don't tell your father about your substance abuse it might become the big story" It looks like "That is the matter but don't tell the others"

1.6 Lock of introducing from father/mother properly. Adolescence wants instruction and introducing. They want father/mother to be consultant. Father/mother should have enough time to talk, guide and introduce to them. Father/mother shouldn't be unconcerned. Moreover, father/mother should have much time to approach them properly.

2. Friend

2.1 Has substance using friend.

2.2 Has quarrel some friend.

2.3 Too much fascinate with friend.

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3. Adolescence

3.1 Risk factor is some specific qualification in a child such as aggressive behavior, like to risk life, like exciting life, like thrilling life. Moreover, if any child like these behaviors since he was 6 years old he might be high risk to substance abuse.

3.2 Poor learning

3.3 Believed that using narcotic help to get together with other people.

4. Social

4.1 low economic status

4.2 either live in a slum or live in located high crime

4.3 Advertising narcotic from any media, example in social such as actor/actress or singer and using narcotic of head quarter in social legally.

5. Genetics

5.1 Thesis about twins by comparing between twins from the same egg and twins from different egg. Furthermore, comparing twins to be adopted child show that genetics take a part of risk factor.

5.2 Be alcohol-tolerant person is risk factor to substance abuse.

Part 8 Concerned researches

Concerned researches to factors affecting substance abuse among the RTAF airmen at DonMuang Air Force Base are classified to 3 terms as follows:

8.1 Thesis concerned with drugs problem in fighting services

Sasirat Bunchuen, Group captain (2002) studied that role of defense force and narcotic problem in the future by survey opinion from politicians, teachers, soldiers (Royal Thai Army, Royal Thai Navy, Royal Thai Air Force and Supreme Command Head quarters) and official services who concern with preventing and suppressing narcotics. She found that most of them agree with role of fighting services to solve the narcotic problem in cooperation, prevention, suppression, battlefield, and treatment and rehabilitation patient under strategy “Combine all life for resisting narcotic problem”

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Chalermporn Khumnualthong, Group Captain (2002) studied that the impart on spread of the RTAF active airmen with the mission of the RTAF. He found that the RTAF airmen at DonMuang Air Fore Base have positive thinking to themselves. Furthermore, most airmen thought that narcotic problem is the big problem, must be solved. They want to take a part of solving of narcotic. Most of them used to use substance and believed that they can give up narcotic easily. That is why they want to try and test it so narcotic problem still happens continuously. Anyway, the main cause of substance abuse is to be curious, want to try, the second cause is to be persuaded by friends or peers, family problem and also the fault value.

Suchin Wanaroj, Group Captain (2002) studied that prevention of epidemic narcotic among adolescence in case of DonMuang Air Force Base. He found that the adolescence who has the positive thinking to himself will has the composition both mental and social which different from the adolescence who has the negative thinking to himself. However, the most cause of substance abuse in adolescence is they want to try it and to be curious. Furthermore, he guided The RTAF to prevent an epidemic of narcotic from the beginning, promote and pay attention to family, give a good attitude to adolescence and share an activities together which make the family warm and supplement the stable family in community of DonMuang Air Force Base.

8.2 Thesis concerned with substance abuse

Department of Physical Education, Ministry of Education (1994) studied that factors affecting substance abuse in Thai student groups and the opinion of student to keep away from substance using. Data was collected by interviewing. Example is the experience students to substance using who are studying in usual secondary school and in vocational education level about 1,102 people. They found that factors affecting substance abuse are the teacher has too much strict regulation, to be biased between brothers/sisters. Furthermore, the most influence to the first narcotic using is friend. Students have the opinion that substance abuse could be treated and parents affected to give up of narcotic.

Virawan Prateepkaew, Paladee Yimyam and Surasak Jongcherdchutrakul (2004) studied that factors affecting the use behavior of addictive substance among

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school students in Nonthaburi Province. The methodology of this research has been conducted by collecting primary information though questionnaire with 2,975 sample size of students in year 6, year 7-12 and vocational education year 1-3. The data were analyzed in terms of percentages; means, standard deviations and Logistic Regression Analysis were also employed. As a result, the rate of all narcotic using was 26.0 (763 persons per 1 case have used narcotic more than one type of it).Alcohol drinking was maximum about 11.5%. About 7.2% of students were currently smoking and about 3.2%of them were currently used hypnotic. Furthermore, about 3% of them were currently used ecstasy. It also found that the main causes of trial are their own eager to know 73.1%, about 9.2% for entertainment. Nearly 60% had started narcotic at home and approximately 52.5% did not want to give up from it. Anyway, only 47.5% of students want to give up from narcotic. Moreover about 70.2% of them gave up from narcotic by themselves. From logistic Regression Analysis, it found that factors affecting the use behavior of addictive substance among school students were friend's narcotic using, age, narcotic using of people in family, student's mental problem, genders and grade report of student in class respectively. Furthermore, student had the friend who used narcotic had an opportunity to use it more than student did not have the friend who used it about 7.2 times and student over 15 years old had an opportunity to use narcotic more than student under 15 years old about 1.64 times. Anyway, student who had the person in family used narcotic had an opportunity to use it more than student who their family did not use it about 1.63 times. And student who had mental problem had an opportunity to use it more than student who did not have mental problem about 1.49 times, student who had grade report over 2.00 had an opportunity to use it less than student who had grade report under 2.00 about 35%. They promoted that counseling skills were necessary and should be supported life skills for students especially denied skills including risk factors of students such as have the friends who used narcotic, substance abuse in family and low grade level students.

Pantipa Khumpa, Mayuree Sansawad, Siriporn Moomapai and Suchada Bunpata (2003) studied that Factors Related to Amphetamine Using Behavior of Adolescence in treated site Bangkok by studying in Psychology factors such as self

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efficacy, attitude to amphetamine using and aggressive. Social factors such as relation to father, relation to mother, having friend who uses amphetamine, distribution of amphetamine and reinforcing factors such as freedom in self administration has correlated with amphetamine using behavior of adolescence. A sample of 50 adolescence both male and female who use amphetamine and treated in Thanyarak Hospital. The data were analyzed in terms of percentages. The results were as follows: 4 variables such as attitude to amphetamine using, having closed friend who uses amphetamine distribution of amphetamine and freedom in self administration has correlated with amphetamine using behavior of adolescence.

Smith Wattanathanyakram and group (2002) studied that Distribution of Substance Abuse and Factors related to Substance Abuse Behavior of High School Student in Prathumthani Province. This study aimed to characterize drug abuse behavior of high school students in Pathumthani Province. A second aim was to determine other behavioral patterns correlated with drug abuse, which might include smoking and the use of alcohol or amphetamines. The study was a descriptive-correlation design. A sample of 1,530 high school students was recruited using stratified three-stage random sampling. Research instruments were urine collecting cup, a student questionnaire, and a Thai Youth Checklist (TYC) for the teacher. The data were analyzed by descriptive statistics and discriminated analysis was used to find correlations between behavioral patterns and drug abuse. The results were as follows:

1. Most students (70.3%) were at risk for smoking behavior. Nearly 15% had smoked in the past and 7.5% were currently smoking. Almost all of those (6.73%) currently smoking characterized them as addicted. Only 7.45% of students were not at risk for smoking. Predictive smoking factors were age, thought problem behavior, delinquent behavior, role model of smoking and risk to smoking. The discriminated functions were 52.44%.

2. Over half the students were at risk for alcohol drinking behavior. Nearly 18% used to drink alcohol and over 20% currently drank alcohol. Over three quarters of those currently using alcohol were addicted. Only 6.08% of students were not at

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risk to alcohol. Predictive alcohol drinking factors were age, anxious/depressed behavior, delinquent behavior, role model of alcohol and risk to alcohol. The discriminated functions were 50.64%.

3. Only about 7% of students were at risk for amphetamine abuse, with only 3.5% of the students having used amphetamines in the past and 2.16% of students currently used amphetamines. The prevalence rate was 21.57 per 1,000 persons. Predictive factors were age, anxious/depressed behavior, status of father and mother, role model of amphetamine and risk to amphetamine. The discriminated functions were 51.25%.

Nanta Chaipichitpan (1998) studied that a study of Factors Affecting Amphetamine Relapsing Behavior of Secondary School Students treated in Thanyarak Hospital. The purposes of this survey were to study factors affecting amphetamine relapsing behavior of secondary school students and to study the relationship among predisposing factors, enabling factors, reinforcing factors and amphetamine relapsing behavior. The subjects were 50 amphetamine relapsing secondary school students treated in Thanyarak Hospital. The data were collected through the constructed interview, the knowledge test, attitude and belief questionnaires and the SCL-90 test. The data were analyzed in terms of percentages, means and standard deviations. The Pearson's Product Moment Correlation, Chi-Square, Cramer's V and Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis were also employed. The results were as follows:

1. Most amphetamine relapsing students were male, 14-16 years old, studied in Mathayom Suksa two with grade point average of 1.01-2.00. Their Parents lived together; fathers were government officials and mothers were employees, they needed assistance from the schools. Regarding this, they wanted their teachers to talk to their parents to accept and send them to be treated in hospitals. Their daily allowance was 21-50 baht a day. Their closed friend also took amphetamine. Most relapsing students had slight mental problems, i.e. psychosis, depression and interpersonal sensitivity. They had "fair" knowledge about amphetamine whereas their attitude and belief towards amphetamine relapsing were at the "good" level.

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2. Predisposing factors including ages, number of brothers/sisters, order of children in the family, years of study and status of their parents' marriage were significantly related to amphetamine relapsing behavior at the 0.05 level. However, there was no significant relationship between amphetamine relapsing behavior and the amphetamine knowledge, attitude and belief towards amphetamine, gender, score level, parents' occupation and mental health.

3. Enabling factors including cost of amphetamine, students' allowance, family's income, procedure of bringing amphetamine, sources where amphetamine was obtained, places for taking amphetamine and students' living condition were not significantly related to amphetamine relapsing behavior at the 0.05 level.

4. Reinforcing factors including members in the family taking amphetamine and rearing practice were significantly related to amphetamine relapsing behavior at the 0.05 level. However, there was no significant relationship between amphetamine relapsing behavior and amphetamine using peers, family relationship, relationship with friends and teachers, school regulation and laws.

For knowledge, psychologist believed that knowledge is a component to make the behavior. Benjamin S. Bloom's behavior theory showed that knowledge and attitude are the significant composition for acting behavior. (Bloom, 1975:65-197)

8.3 Thesis concerned with PRECEDE-PROCEED Model

Kanjana Srinuan studied that Factors Affecting smoking behavior among The Buddhist priest in Saraburi Province. She brought PRECEDE Framework to explain the thesis. The methodology of this research has been conducted by collecting primary information though questionnaire with 266 sample size of smoking Buddhist priest and non-smoking Buddhist priest. The results were Predisposing factors such as duration of ordaining, education level of layman, education level in Buddhism, knowledge, attitude, believe, value about smoking and Enabling factors such as smoking and getting the permission of members in family or disagree with abbot and other monks in the same temple about smoking has correlation with smoking behavior significantly in statistics at the 0.05 level. However, Enabling factors such as using

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time of monk and Reinforcing factors such as giving cigarette to the monks do not have correlation with smoking behavior.

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CHAPTER 3
MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is Survey Research aimed to characterize factors affecting substance abuse among the Royal Thai Air Force Airmen at only DonMuang Air force Base. Substantially, research steps were planed and presented into 6 parts as follows:

1. Target population
2. Sample of the study
3. Research Instruments
4. Research Procedures and Data Collections
5. Data Analysis
6. Statistics for analyzing data

Part 1 Target population

Target population for this research means The Royal Thai Air Force Airmen

Part 2 Sample of the study

Sample is the Royal Thai Air Force Airmen at DonMuang Air Force Base who applied or are conscripted in section 2 of 2005 from November, 1st 2005 to April, 30th 2006 from RTAF Security Force Command, ACC and RTAF Directorate of Medical Services, ASC which were classified into 497 personnel of RTAF Security Force Regiment The King's Guard, Security Force Command, ACC., 458 personnel of RTAF Antiaircraft artillery Regiment, Security Force Command, ACC., 108 personnel of RTAF Security Force Training Center, Security Force Command, ACC., 30 personnel of RTAF Medical Airmen Company, Directorate of medical Services, ASC., study duration 7months by October 2005 and April 2006.

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Part 3 Research Instruments

Research Instruments used in this research is questionnaire which the researcher researches various clinical textbook for a variety of substance issues, any idea including researcher's experience in the office. Furthermore, they are composed of 3 parts of questionnaire. These are as follows:

1. Predisposing factors are composed of personal data, knowledge about narcotics, beliefs, attitudes and self-values.
2. Enabling factors are composed of denied skills for narcotics, narcotic approaching and laws.
3. Reinforcing factors are composed of family and peers.

Part 4 Research Procedure and Data Collections

Research continues collecting data as follows:

1. Ask and assess data, collect data, study the target population from RTAF Security Force Command, ACC., Medical Airmen Company, Directorate of Medical Services, ASC.and Preventive Medical Division. Directorate of Medical Services, ASC. After that, the researcher helps the officer from Preventive Medical Division, Directorate of Medical Service for urine screening test of all airmen on November, 2nd 2005. One week later, survey the biography in the past and in the present of all airmen by interviewing with format form which is agreeable with survey form called substance using and substance abuse survey form No.2 (Announced on June, 30 2004.) and is composed of

- Personal data: name, surname, age, address.
- Substance using data: Use/not use, what kind of substance, how often quantity to use, maximum quantity to be used, last time to use, impact from using substance, arresting in the past, treatment in the past.

After that, the officers from Division of Preventive Medicine classified them into 5 groups as follows:

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Group 1: The person who did not use substance or have used it equal to or less than 3 times in life.

Group 2: Frequent substance abuser refers to the person who always use substance over 5 times a month, continuously use it over 6 months or something happened seriously in their life but they cannot keep away from it. Furthermore, they had the last using within 1 year.

Group 3: Substance abuser refers to the person who occasionally uses substance equal to or less than 5 times a month and they had the last using within 1 year.

Group 4: Used to be frequent substance abuser but they had the last using over 1 year.

Group 5: Used to be substance abuser but they had the last using over 1 year.

After that, the researcher brings the results of interviewing and of urine screening test to classify into 5 groups as shown in table 3.

Table 3. Number and percentage from airmen group 1 to airmen group 5 of airmen in 2005/2 at DonMuang Air Force Base.

RTAF airmen in 2005/2									
Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4		Group 5	
n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
588	53.8	183	16.74	87	7.96	146	13.36	45	4.12
Total n = 1,093									

After that, the researcher interviewed and collected the data by using questionnaire which the researcher built with all of frequent substance abuser who were the high-risk group (group2) and all the airmen who did not use substance or have used it equal to or less than 3 times in life (group1).

2. Taking the letter from the chairman of course committee, Faculty of Graduate Studied, Mahidol University to the director of RTAF Security Force Commend, ACC. and the director of Directorate of Medical Services, ASC. for getting the permission. After that, the researcher makes an appointment to chief of department for informing the research objectives, methodology and cooperation about data collections, These

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are 497 personnel of Security Force Regiment The King's Guard, Security Force Command, ACC., 458 personnel of Antiaircraft artillery Regiment, Security Force Command, ACC., 108 personnel of Security Force training Center, Security Force Command, ACC.and 30 personnel of Medical Airmen Company, Directorate of Medical Services ASC., RTAF

3. The researcher continue to collect the data in the date, time and place were planned.

4. The researcher brings those data into SPSS program on computer for data analysis.

Part 5 Data Analysis

The researcher used SPSS program to analyze data in terms of frequencies, percentages, means, standard deviations and comparing the difference of means for explaining collecting data including the relation between independent and dependent variables in research.

Part 6 Statistics for analyzing data

Statistics for analyzing data were composed of

1. Personal data were analyzed in terms of frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations. T-test was used to compare means of each factor between two groups (group 1 and group 2). Moreover, Fisher's Exact Test and Chi-square were used to compare percentages of each factor between two groups (group 1 and group 2).

2. Factors affecting substance abuse data were analyzed in terms of frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations. T-test was used to compare means of each factor between two groups (group 1 and group 2). Moreover, Fisher's Exact Test and Chi-square were used to compare percentages of each factor between two groups (group 1 and group 2).

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3. If data was not normally distributed, non-parametric statistic i.e. Mann-Whitney Test was used.

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CHAPTER 4
RESEARCH FINDINGS

This research studied factors affecting substance abuse among The RTAF Airmen at DonMuang Air Force Base. The researcher found the results from analyzing questionnaire and presented them in terms of table into 4 parts respectively as follows.

Part 1: Personal data such as age, education level, occupation, income, marital status, religion and religion approaching, alcohol drinking, smoking, hobbies, problems/to be worried with and trusting presented in terms of frequencies, percentages and standard deviation. T-test was used to compare means of each factor between two groups (group 1 and group 2). Furthermore, Fisher's Exact Test and Chi-square was used to compare percentages of each factor between two groups (group 1 and group 2).

Part 2: Knowledge about narcotics, beliefs and attitudes about narcotics and other beliefs presented in terms of frequencies, percentages and standard deviation. T-test and Mann-Whitney Test were used to compare means of each factor between two groups (group 1 and group 2). Furthermore, Fisher's Exact Test and Chi-Square were used to compare percentages of each factor between two groups (group 1 and group 2).

Part 3: Self-values, Denied skills and Narcotic approaching and narcotic laws presented in terms of frequencies, percentages and standard deviation. T-test was used to compare means of each factor between two groups (group 1 and group 2). Furthermore, Fisher's Exact Test and Chi-square were used to compare percentages of each factor between two groups (group 1 and group 2).

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Part 4: Family with relations and having a friend presented in terms of frequencies, percentages and standard deviation. Mann-Whitney Test was used to compare means of each factor between two groups (group 1 and group 2). Furthermore, Fisher's Exact Test and Chi-square were used to compare percentages of each factor between two groups (group 1 and group 2).

Part 1: Personal data

The solution of data analyzing between 588 peoples who have never used substance and 183 peoples who were the frequent substance abuser was classified into various variable such as age, education level, occupation, income, marital status, religion and religion approaching, alcohol drinking, smoking, hobbies, problems/to be worried with and trusting (as shown in Table 4-17).

Age

The average of both airmen group's age was 21.43 years old (as shown in Table 4).

Mean by age of group 1 of the airmen was closed to group 2 of the airmen around 21 years old (as shown in Table 5).

Education

The study showed over 80% of the airmen had the education level in Mathayom especially 48.77% in Mathayom 1-3 and also 50.82% of frequent substance abuser had the education level in Mathayom 1-3. Furthermore, none of frequent substance abuser was in Bachelor's degree. However, there were significantly between the airmen group 1 and group 2 at 0.05 level especially in Pathom 6 and Mathayom 4-6 or education level was significantly related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen at 0.05 level.(P-Value <0.001) (as shown in Table 6)

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Occupation

The study showed 46.69% of the airmen were employed, 20.50% of them were the student and 14.53% of them were the businessman/trader respectively. Moreover, 49.73%of frequent substance abuser was employed. There were significantly between the airmen group 1 and group 2 at 0.05 level especially businessman and student or occupation was significantly related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen at 0.05 level.(P-Value <0.001) (as shown in Table 7)

Income

The data showed most of the airmen (35.54%) received income 3,001-6,000 baht/month. However, 25.03% of them received income between 6,001-9,000 baht/month and 22.44% of them received income less than 3,000 baht/month. Furthermore, there were significantly between the airmen group 1 and group 2 at 0.05 level especially income less than 3,000 and 6,001-9,000 baht/month or income was significantly related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen at 0.05 level. (P-Value <0.001) (as shown in Table 8)

Marital status

The data showed most of the airmen (87.8%)were single and only 10.38% of them were married/ lived together. However, marital status was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen.(P-Value = 0.731) (as shown in Table 9)

Religion

The study showed most of the airmen (91.83%) were Buddhist and religion was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen.(P-Value = 0.130)(as shown in Table 10)

The study showed over 55% of the airmen went to the temple to hear the sermon or talked with the monk, only 1-4 times/year. Anyway, there were 26.98% of them went to the temple 5 and over times/year in the same reason. However, going to

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the temple to hear the sermon or talked with the monk was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen.(P-Value = 0.218) (as shown in Table 11)

The study showed over 55% of the airmen went to the temple to give any food to the monk on Birthday or on occasion concerning Buddha, only 1-4 times/year. Anyway, there were 30.74% of them went to the temple 5 and over times/year in the same reason. However, going to the temple to give any food to the monk on Birthday or on occasion concerning Buddha was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen.(P-Value = 0.128) (as shown in Table 12)

Alcohol drinking

The study showed 26.2% of the person has never used substance denied to drink, 22.1% of them was used to drink but had already quitted. However, nowadays 51.7% is currently drinking alcohol. On the other hands, 17.5% of frequent substance abuser denied drinking, 22.4% of them was used to drink but had already quitted. However, nowadays most of them around 60% are currently drinking alcohol. Finally, alcohol drinking was significantly related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen at 0.05 level.(P-Value 0.044) (as shown in Table 13)

Smoking

The study showed 37.4% of the person has never used substance denied smoking, 11.7% of them were used to smoke but had already stopped smoking. However, over 50% was still smoking and most of them around 32% smoked 1/2 package/day. On the other hands, 14.2% of frequent substance abuser denied smoking; only 12% of them was used to smoke but had already stopped smoking. Anyway, over 70% was still smoking and most of them around 47% smoked 1/2 package/day. Furthermore, smoking was significantly related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen at 0.05 level.(P-Value<0.001) (as shown in Table 14)

Regarding Table 13 and 14 showed that frequent substance abuser had the high ratio of both alcohol drinking and smoking especially smoking behavior. It obviously showed that frequent substance abuser had amount of the person who was still smoking over 70%. On the other hands, the person has never used substance had

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amount of the person who was still smoking approximately 50%.(as shown in Table 13 and 14)

Hobbies

The study showed both group of the airmen had the similar hobbies, these were general activities and sports respectively. There was only one hobby i.e. activities concern with religion was significantly related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen at 0.05 level.(P-Value = 0.012) (as shown in Table 15)

Problems or to be worried about

The study showed both group of the airmen had the similar problems. The person has never used substance and frequent substance abuser presented maximum of earn living cost problem,41.84% and 32.79% respectively and next was family problem, 18.54% and 24.59% respectively. Furthermore, both group of the airmen presented minimum of accommodation problem, 2.21% of group 1 and none of group 2 respectively. Moreover, Problems or to be worried about was significantly related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen at 0.05 level.(P-Value = 0.001) (as shown in Table 16)

Trust

The study showed both group of the airmen had the similar trust. The person has never used substance and frequent substance abuser presented maximum of trust on parents, 62.93% and 70.49% respectively and next was trust on brothers/sisters, 11.4% and 11.48% respectively. Furthermore, 1.02% of the person has never used substance trusted others such as himself. However, trust was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen at 0.05 level.(P-Value = 0.301) (as shown in Table17)

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Table 4. Number and percentage of the airmen by age.

Personal data	Number	Percentage
Age (n =771)		
18 years	28	3.6
19 years	29	3.8
20 years	87	11.3
21 years	275	35.7
22 years	229	29.7
23 years	74	9.6
24 years	28	3.6
25 years	13	1.7
26 years	4	0.5
28 years	4	0.5
$\bar{X}$=21.43 S.D.=1.44		

Table 5. Mean age of the airmen classified by substance abuse status.

Characteristics	Type of the airmen	Mean (S.D.)	P-Value[a]
Age	The person has never used substance (n=588)	21.49 (1.35)	1.827
	Frequent substance abuser(n=183)	21.24(1.69)	

a : T-test

Table 6. Number and percentage of the airmen classified by substance abuse status.

Education level	Total	Substance abuse[number(%)]		P-Value[b]
		Never	Yes	
Pathom 6	88(11.41%)	52(8.84%)	36(19.67%)	<0.001*
M.1-3	376(48.77%)	283(48.13%)	93(50.82%)	
M.4-6	264(34.24%)	210(35.71%)	54(29.51%)	
Bachelor	43(5.58%)	43(7.31%)	-(0%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

b: Fisher's Exact Test**,** * Significant difference

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Table 7. Number and percentage of the airmen classified by substance abuse status.

Occupation	Total	Substance abuse[number(%)]		P-Value[c]
		Never	Yes	
None	90(11.67%)	67(11.39%)	23(12.57%)	<0.001*
Business	112(14.53%)	73(12.41%)	39(21.31%)	
Were employed	360(46.69%)	269(45.75%)	91(49.73%)	
Student	158(20.50%)	145(24.66%)	13(7.1%)	
Agriculturalist	23(2.98%)	13(2.21%)	10(5.46%)	
Others	28(3.63%)	21(3.57%)	7(3.83%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

c: Chi-square, * Significant difference

Table 8. Number and percentage of the airmen classified by income.

Income	Total	Substance abuse[number(%)]		P-Value[c]
		Never	Yes	
Less than 3,000	173(22.44%)	140(23.81%)	33(18.03%)	<0.001*
3,001-6,000	274(35.54%)	207(35.20%)	67(36.61%)	
6,001-9,000	193(25.03%)	157(26.70%)	36(19.67%)	
Over 9,000	109(14.14%)	78(13.27%)	31(16.94%)	
Don’t take the answer	22(2.85%)	6(1.02%)	16(8.74%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

c: Chi-square, * Significant difference

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Table 9. Number and percentage of the airmen classified by marital status.

Marital status	Total	Substance abuse[number(%)]		P-Value[b]
		Never	Yes	
Single	677(87.80%)	515(87.59%)	162(88.52%)	0.731
Married/lived together	80(10.38%)	62(10.54%)	18(9.84%)	
Separated	8(1.04%)	5(0.85%)	3(1.64%)	
Widow because divorce	4(0.52%)	4(0.68%)	-(0%)	
Widow because Husband/wife died	2(0.26%)	2(0.34%)	-(0%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

b: Fisher's Exact Test

Table 10. Number and percentage of the airmen classified by religion.

Religion	Total	Substance abuse[number(%)]		P-Value[b]
		Never	Yes	
Buddha	708(91.83%)	546(92.86%)	162(88.52%)	0.130
Christian	8(1.04%)	4(0.68%)	4(2.19%)	
Islam	49(6.35%)	34(5.78%)	15(8.20%)	
Others	6(0.78%)	4(0.68%)	2(1.09%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

b: Fisher's Exact Test

Table 11. Going to the temple to hear the sermon or talk with the monk.

Going to the temple	Total	Substance abuse[number(%)]		P-Value[c]
		Never	Yes	
5 and over	208(26.98%)	150(25.51%)	58(31.69%)	0.218
3-4	218(28.28%)	175(29.76%)	43(23.5%)	
1-2	226(29.31%)	175(29.76%)	51(27.87%)	
Denied	119(15.43%)	88(14.97%)	31(16.94%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

c: Chi-square

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Table 12. Going to the temple to give any food to the monk on Birthday or on occasion concerning Buddha.

Going to the temple	Total	Substance abuse[number(%)]		P-Value[c]
		Never	Yes	
5 and over	237(30.74%)	184(31.30%)	53(28.96%)	0.128
3-4	256(33.21%)	205(34.86%)	51(27.87%)	
1-2	191(24.77%)	137(23.30%)	54(29.51%)	
Denied	87(11.28%)	62(10.54%)	25(13.66%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

c: Chi-square

Table 13. Comparing alcohol drinking between the person has never used substance and the frequent substance abuser.

Alcohol drinking	Total	Substance abuse[number(%)]		P-Value[c]
		Never	Yes	
Never user	186(24.12%)	154(26.20%)	32(17.50%)	0.044*
Former user	171(22.18%)	130(22.10%)	41(22.40%)	
Current user	414(53.70%)	304(51.70%)	110(60.10%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

c: Chi-square, * Significant difference

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Table 14. Comparing smoking between the person has never used substance before and the frequent substance abuser.

Smoking	Total	Substance abuse[number(%)]		P-Value[b]
		Never	Yes	
Denied	246(31.91%)	220(37.40%)	26(14.20%)	<0.001*
Former smoker	91(11.80%)	69(11.70%)	22(12.00%)	
1-2 roll/day	81(10.50%)	62(10.50%)	19(10.40%)	
1/2 package/day	274(35.54%)	188(32.00%)	86(47.00%)	
1 package/ day	67(8.69%)	39(6.60%)	28(15.30%)	
Over 1 package/day	12(1.56%)	10(1.70%)	2(1.10%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

b: Fisher's Exact Test, * Significant difference

Table 15. Hobbies (allowed more than 1 choice)

Hobbies	Substance abuse[number(%)]		P-Value[b]
	Never	Yes	
Stay home/general activities	395(33.17%)	130(35.62%)	0.328
Takes activities with family	131(11.00%)	46(12.60%)	0.422
Talk or take a trip with friend	161(13.52%)	44(12.05%)	0.372
Walk and look around shopping center	97(8.14%)	27(7.40%)	0.575
Sports	240(20.15%)	67(18.36%)	0.310
Musics	99(8.31%)	21(5.75%)	0.081
Activities concern with religion	42(3.53%)	24(6.58%)	0.012*
Others	26(2.18%)	6(1.64%)	0.498
Total	1,191(100%)	365(100%)	

c: Chi-square, * Significant difference

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Table 16. Problems or to be worried about.

Problems	Total	Substance abuse[number(%)]		P-Value[b]
		Never	Yes	
Family	154(19.97%)	109(18.54%)	45(24.59%)	0.001*
Class	90(11.67%)	68(11.57%)	22(12.02%)	
Boyfriend, Girlfriend	53(6.87%)	29(4.93%)	24(13.11%)	
Friends in office	34(4.41%)	28(4.76%)	6(3.28%)	
Earn living cost	306(39.69%)	246(41.84%)	60(32.79%)	
Accommodation	13(1.69%)	13(2.21%)	-(0%)	
Health	43(5.58%)	32(5.44%)	11(6.01%)	
Others	78(10.12%)	63(10.71%)	15(8.20%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

b : Fisher's Exact Test, * Significant difference

Table 17. Trust of the airmen classified by substance abuse status.

Trust	Total	Substance abuse[number(%)]		P-Value[b]
		Never	Yes	
Parents	499(64.72%)	370(62.93%)	129(70.49%)	0.301
Brothers/ Sisters	88(11.41%)	67(11.40%)	21(11.48%)	
Friends	47(6.10%)	39(6.63%)	8(4.37%)	
Husband, wife, boy/girlfriend	74(9.60%)	61(10.37%)	13(7.10%)	
Cousins	57(7.39%)	45(7.65%)	12(6.56%)	
Others	6(0.78%)	6(1.02%)	-(0%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

b : Fisher's Exact Test

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Part 2 : Knowledge about narcotics, beliefs/attitude about narcotics and other beliefs.

2.1 Knowledge about narcotic(as shown in Table 18-19)

Criteria for getting score is every items which answers “Yes” will get 1 point except items No.2 and No.8 which answer “No”will get 1 point.(as shown in Table 18)

The person has never used substance took correct answer in the maximum score=16, minimum score=2, mean=12.72 and frequent substance abuser took correct answer in the maximum score=16,minimum score=7,mean=12.81.(as shown in Table 19)

2.2 Beliefs and attitudes about narcotics. (as shown in Table 20-22)

Number and percentage of both airmen groups by degree of beliefs and attitudes about narcotics.(as shown in Table 20)

There were significantly between the airmen group 1 and group 2 at 0.05 level especially in strongly agree and strongly disagree at items No.1,5,6,10,13 and 14. (P-Value =0.017,0.005,<0.001,0.003,0.045 and 0.003 respectively)(as shown in Table 21)

Mean and S.D. of beliefs and attitudes about narcotics and criteria for getting score of items No.1,2,6,7,10,12,15,17,19 and 20 were as follow : 4 = Strongly agree, 3 = Agree, 2 = Disagree and 1= Strongly disagree. On the other hands, criteria for getting score of items No.3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16 and 18 were 4 = Strongly disagree, 3 = Disagree, 2= Agree and 1= Strongly agree.(as shown in Table 22)

2.3 Other beliefs (as shown in Table 23-30)

For important factors protecting substance abuse classified by substance abuse status found both airmen group had the similar ideas. The maximum important factor protecting substance abuse was “good-natured in family” (44.62%), next is

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“choosing a friend” (23.09%) However, it was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen.(P-Value = 0.369) (as shown in Table 23)

For idea to the sentence “Did good get good, did poor get poor” found over 80% of both airmen groups were moderate agree and definitely agree with this sentence. Anyway, it was significantly related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen at 0.05 level.(P-Value 0.005) (as shown in Table 24)

For believe “Where will the people go after they die?” found over 50% of both airmen groups believed that the people would born again depend on their retribution. Anyway, it was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen.(P-Value = 0.184) (as shown in Table 25)

For idea to the sentence “Millionaire/money could buy every things including happiness” found both airmen groups had the contrary idea in adjoining amount. It means about 42.93% in agree way and about 41.12% in disagree way. However, there were significantly between the airmen group 1 and the airmen group 2 at the 0.05 level or it was significantly related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen at 0.05 level. (P-Value = 0.009) (as shown in Table 26)

For idea to the sentence “Money could solve all problems” found 47.86% of both airmen groups were agree with this sentence and only 37.74% were disagree with it. Anyway, it was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen.(P-Value = 0.121) (as shown in Table 27)

For idea to punishment as laws in illegal narcotic case found 48.9% of both airmen group thought that the punishment was violent and proper. Furthermore, 35.41% of them thought that the punishment was not enough violent. However, it was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen.(P-Value = 0.112) (as shown in Table 28)

For pleasure in life found 85% of both airmen groups had moderately pleased, completely pleased and maximum pleased in life. Furthermore, it was significantly related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen at 0.05 level. (P-Value<0.001) (as shown in Table 29)

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For idea to life found two airmen groups had the similar ideas. The person has never used substance thought that they made themselves be as nowadays (42.52%) and 56.83% of frequent substance abuser thought the same. However, 30.1% of the person has never used substance thought that parents made them be as nowadays and18.58% of frequent substance abuser thought the same. Furthermore, it was significantly related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen at 0.05 level. (P-Value=0.011) (as shown in Table 30)

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Table 18. Knowledge about narcotics.

Items	Total(n=771)		The person has never used substance(n=588)		Frequent substance abuser (n=183)		P-Value [c]
	Say "No"	Say "Yes"	Say "No"	Say "Yes"	Say "No"	Say "Yes"	
1. Narcotic means whatever substance go into your body then you need to increase quantity of using more and more. You will have withdrawal symptoms if you away from it.	98(12.71%)	673(87.29%)	65(11.05%)	523(88.95%)	33(18.03%)	150(81.97%)	0.013*
2. You can take substance by only eating and smoking.	557(72.24%)	214(27.76%)	432(73.47%)	156(26.53%)	125(68.3%)	58(31.7%)	0.173
3. Heroin and Morphine suppress to the brain, relieve pain, make you feel sleepy and sleep.	225(29.18%)	546(70.82%)	169(28.74%)	419(71.26%)	56(30.6%)	127(69.4%)	0.629
4. Heroin's withdrawal symptoms are muscle pain, bone and joint pain and chest pain.	186(24.12%)	585(75.88%)	141(23.98%)	447(76.02%)	45(24.59%)	138(75.41%)	0.866
5. Amphetamine and Heroin are the most violence of narcotics.	74(9.6%)	697(90.4%)	57(9.69%)	531(90.31%)	17(9.29%)	166(90.71%)	0.871
6. Amphetamine stimulates to brain, makes you alert, tachycardia and after it slows down, you will be weak.	73(9.47%)	698(90.53%)	59 (10.03%)	529(89.97%)	14(7.65%)	169(92.35%)	0.336

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Items	Total(n=771)		The person has never used substance(n=588)		Frequent substance abuser (n=183)		P-Value [c]
	Say "No"	Say "Yes"	Say "No"	Say "Yes"	Say "No"	Say "Yes"	
7. If you use amphetamine for a long time, your brain will deteriorate, you will see optical illusion and you will be crazy.	69(8.95%)	702(91.05%)	51(8.67%)	537(91.33%)	18(9.84%)	165(90.16%)	0.630
8. Workingmen/workingwomen often use ecstasy and club drug to strong in the sun and to work for a long time.	558(72.37%)	213(27.63%)	427(72.62%)	161(27.38%)	131(71.58%)	52(28.42%)	0.785
9.Heroin has the action more serious than morphine and opium.	100(12.97%)	671(87.03%)	78(13.27%)	510(86.73%)	22(12.02%)	161(87.98%)	0.662
10.Any substance for smoking effects to brain so fast and it is easier to become frequent substance abuser than other ways.	300(38.91%)	471(61.09%)	228(38.78%)	360(61.22%)	72(39.34%)	111(60.66%)	0.890
11.The brain of person who uses inhalation will be destroyed permanently although inhaler will away from it. The brain is different.	149(19.33%)	622(80.67%)	113(19.22%)	475(80.78%)	36(19.67%)	147(80.33%)	0.892
12. Kra-tom leaf and marijuana are the narcotics which come from natural.	93(12.06%)	678(87.94%)	83(14.12%)	505(85.88%)	10(5.46%)	173(94.54%)	0.002*
13. Frequent substance abuser has skinny body, poor health, get worse in class or work and often contacts to new or strange friends.	104(13.49%)	667(86.51%)	84(14.29%)	504(85.71%)	20(10.93%)	163(89.07%)	0.246

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Items	Total(n=771)		The person has never used substance(n=588)		Frequent substance abuser (n=183)		P-Value [c]
	Say "No"	Say "No"	Say "No"	Say "Yes"	Say "No"	Say "Yes"	
14. Whoever will be in allegation of drugs addiction and possessing although they will have amphetamine equal to or less than 5 tablets/equal to or less than 500 milligrams.	97(12.58%)	674(87.42%)	87(14.80%)	501(85.2%)	10(5.46%)	173(94.54%)	0.001*
15. Following the act rehabilitate of drugs abuse person capability in 2002,if whoever completes capability-rehabilitating course he/she will acquit.	210(27.24%)	561(72.76%)	161(27.38%)	427(72.62%)	49(26.78%)	134(73.22%)	0.872
16. All hospitals of government could treat frequent substance abuser.	309(40.08%)	462(59.92%)	238(40.48%)	350(59.52%)	71(38.8%)	112(61.2%)	0.686

c: Chi-square, * Significant difference

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Table 19. Mean of knowledge about narcotics.

Characteristics	Type of the airmen	Min.	Max.	Mean (S.D.)	P-Value[d]
Overall score	The person has never used substance (n=588)	2	16	12.72(2.41)	0.652
	Frequent substance abuser (n=183)	7	16	12.81(2.30)	

d: Mann-Whitney Test

Table 20. Beliefs and attitudes about narcotics of two airmen groups. (n=771)

Items	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1. All people who use substance get the change to be infectious disease.	192(24.9%)	462(59.9%)	112(14.5%)	5(0.6%)
2. The person who uses substance for a long time will be moody and lost of concentration.	308(39.9%)	416(54.0%)	42(5.4%)	5(0.6%)
3. Narcotics can solve the misery.	40(5.2%)	130(16.9%)	297(38.5%)	304(39.4%)
4. Narcotics make you much confidence.	50(6.5%)	169(21.9%)	280(36.3%)	272(35.3%)
5. Narcotics make the brain clear and grade will be up in class.	36(4.7%)	55(7.1%)	301(39.0%)	379(49.2%)
6. For giving up narcotics, user needs strong mind.	451(58.5%)	241(31.3%)	49(6.4%)	30(3.9%)
7. Substance using person has to pay for treatment various disease because of amount of substance in body.	213(27.6%)	392(50.8%)	122(15.8%)	44(5.7%)
8. Narcotics increase the energy. They make you endure to work although you will be weak.	149(19.3%)	335(43.5%)	193(25.0%)	94(12.2%)
9. If you stop using narcotics only 1-2days, obviously you can give up to use them.	34(4.4%)	186(24.1%)	372(48.2%)	179(23.2%)
10. Any ways you use narcotics, your health will get worse.	480(62.3%)	226(29.3%)	44(5.7%)	21(2.7%)

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Items	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
11. Using little substance does not addict.	62(8.0%)	267(34.6%)	323(41.9%)	119(15.4%)
12. Using narcotics means you suicide gradually.	374(48.5%)	335(43.5%)	44(5.7%)	18(2.3%)
13. Using narcotics guide to the relations in peer.	41(5.3%)	164(21.3%)	349(45.3%)	217(28.1%)
14. Using narcotics make you easy for having a friend.	51(6.6%)	194(25.2%)	333(43.2%)	193(25.0%)
15. New generation refuses narcotics.	199(25.8%)	216(28.0%)	305(39.6%)	51(6.6%)
16. Using narcotics is normal behavior of adolescence.	50(6.5%)	188(24.4%)	305(39.6%)	228(29.6%)
17. Using narcotics or commercial narcotics destroys stability of country.	428(55.5%)	256(33.2%)	50(6.5%)	37(4.8%)
18. Using narcotics be continue make you fresh and good mind all days.	49(6.4%)	108(14.0%)	351(45.5%)	263(34.1%)
19. Substance using person might be lost of control, might make someone hurt or risk to suicide.	394(51.1%)	303(39.3%)	54(7.0%)	20(2.6%)
20. Using narcotics for long time make your body be deteriorated, easy to be sick.	421(54.6%)	298(38.7%)	33(4.3%)	19(2.5%)

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Table 21. Beliefs and attitudes about narcotics classified by substance abuse status.

Items	The person has never used substance(n=588)				Frequent substance abuser(n=183)				P-Value[b]
	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	
1. All people who use substance would get the change to be infectious disease.	154(26.2%)	352(59.9%)	81(13.8%)	1(0.2%)	38(20.8%)	110(60.1%)	31(16.9%)	4(2.2%)	0.017*
2. The person who uses substance for a long time would be moody and lost of concentration.	230(39.1%)	319(54.3%)	36(6.1%)	3(0.5%)	78(42.6%)	97(53.0%)	6(3.3%)	2(1.1%)	0.390
3. Narcotics could solve the misery.	34(5.8%)	90(15.3%)	224(38.1%)	240(40.8%)	6(3.3%)	40(21.9%)	73(39.9%)	64(35.0%)	0.087
4. Narcotics would make you much confidence.	33(5.6%)	121(20.6%)	217(36.9%)	217(36.9%)	17(9.3%)	48(26.2%)	63(34.4%)	55(30.1%)	0.070
5. Narcotics would make the brain clear and grade would be up in class.	32(5.4%)	37(6.3%)	215(36.6%)	304(51.7%)	4(2.2%)	18(9.8%)	86(47.0%)	75(41.0%)	0.005*
6. For giving up narcotics, user needs strong mind.	332(56.5%)	196(33.3%)	45(7.7%)	15(2.6%)	119(65.0%)	45(24.6%)	4(2.2%)	15(8.2%)	<0.001*
7. Substance using person had to pay for treatment various disease because of amount of substance in body.	171(29.1%)	299(50.9%)	88(15.0%)	30(5.1%)	42(23.0%)	93(50.8%)	34(18.6%)	14(7.7%)	0.189
8. Narcotics increase the energy. They make you endure to work although you will be weak.	111(18.9%)	252(42.9%)	153(26.0%)	72(12.2%)	38(20.8%)	83(45.4%)	40(21.9%)	22(12.0%)	0.701
9. If you stopped using narcotics only1-2days you could give up to use them.	26(4.4%)	138(23.5%)	293(49.8%)	131(22.3%)	8(4.4%)	48(26.2%)	79(43.2%)	48(26.2%)	0.436
10. Any ways you use narcotics, your health will get worse.	351(59.7%)	178(30.3%)	38(6.5%)	21(3.6%)	129(70.5%)	48(26.2%)	6(3.3%)	-(0%)	0.003*

b : Fisher's Exact Test, * Significant difference

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Items	The person has never used substance(n=588)				Frequent substance abuser(n=183)				P-Value[b]
	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	
11. Using little substance does not addict.	44(7.5%)	194(33.0%)	253(43.0%)	97(16.5%)	18(9.8%)	73(39.9%)	70(38.3%)	22(12.0%)	0.138
12. Using narcotics means you suicide gradually.	292(49.7%)	250(42.5%)	34(5.8%)	12(2.0%)	82(44.8%)	85(46.4%)	10(5.5%)	6(3.3%)	0.519
13. Using narcotics guide to the relations in peer.	25(4.3%)	119(20.2%)	271(46.1%)	173(29.4%)	16(8.7%)	45(24.6%)	78(42.6%)	44(24.0%)	0.045*
14. Using narcotics make you easy for having a friend.	30(5.1%)	145(24.7%)	252(42.9%)	161(27.4%)	21(11.5%)	49(26.8%)	81(44.3%)	32(17.5%)	0.003*
15.New generation refuses narcotics.	151(25.7%)	172(29.3%)	225(38.3%)	40(6.8%)	48(26.2%)	44(24.0%)	80(43.7%)	11(6.0%)	0.472
16. Using narcotics is normal behavior of adolescence.	38(6.5%)	139(23.6%)	224(38.1%)	187(31.8%)	12(6.6%)	49(26.8%)	81(44.3%)	41(22.4%)	0.099
17. Using narcotics or commercial narcotics destroys stability of country.	313(53.2%)	201(34.2%)	41(7.0%)	33(5.6%)	115(62.8%)	55(30.1%)	9(4.9%)	4(2.2%)	0.063
18. Using narcotics be continue would make you fresh and good mind all days.	37(6.3%)	88(15.0%)	258(43.9%)	205(34.9%)	12(6.6%)	20(10.9%)	93(50.8%)	58(31.7%)	0.322
19. Substance using person might be lost of control, might make someone hurt or risk to suicide.	312(53.1%)	222(37.8%)	40(6.8%)	14(2.4%)	82(44.8%)	81(44.3%)	14(7.7%)	6(3.3%)	0.242
20. Using narcotics for long time would make your body be deteriorated, easy to be sick.	326(55.4%)	225(38.3%)	25(4.3%)	12(2.0%)	95(51.9%)	73(39.9%)	8(4.4%)	7(3.8%)	0.498

b: Fisher's Exact Test, * Significant difference

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Table 22. Mean of beliefs and attitudes about narcotics.

Characteristics	Type of the airmen	Min.	Max.	Mean (S.D.)	P-Value[d]
Beliefs And attitudes	The person has never used substance (n=588)	44	80	62.14(7.78)	0.077
	Frequent substance abuser (n=183)	42	78	60.94(7.77)	

d: Mann-Whitney Test

Table 23. Important factors protecting substance abuse classified by substance abuse status.

Factors protecting substance abuse	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[b]
		Never	Yes	
Education	24(3.11%)	20(3.40%)	4(2.19%)	0.369
Choosing a friend	178(23.09%)	132(22.45%)	46(25.14%)	
Good-natured in family	344(44.62%)	260(44.22%)	84(45.90%)	
Exercise	43(5.58%)	28(4.76%)	15(8.19%)	
Denied skills	96(12.45%)	80(13.61%)	16(8.74%)	
Caring	55(7.13%)	41(6.97%)	14(7.65%)	
Religion	3(0.39%)	3(0.51%)	-(0%)	
Economics	4(0.52%)	4(0.68%)	-(0%)	
Others	24(3.11%)	20(3.40%)	4(2.19%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

b: Fisher's Exact Test

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Table 24. Idea to the sentence “Did good get good, did poor get poor”

Idea	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[b]
		Never	Yes	
Strongly disagree	11(1.43%)	8(1.36%)	3(1.64%)	0.005*
Disagree	17(2.21%)	13(2.21%)	4(2.19%)	
Not sure	90(11.67%)	78(13.27%)	12(6.56%)	
Moderate agree	294(38.13%)	205(34.86%)	89(48.63%)	
Definitely agree	359(46.56%)	284(48.30%)	75(40.98%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

b: Fisher’s Exact Test, * Significant difference

Table 25. The believe “Where will the people go after they die?”

Believe	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[c]
		Never	Yes	
No born,everything disappear	93(12.06%)	79(13.44%)	14(7.65%)	0.184
No born but they have to compensate their retribution	226(29.31%)	168(28.57%)	58(31.69%)	
Born again depend on their retribution	417(54.09%)	316(53.74%)	101(55.19%)	
Born again but not depend on their retribution	35(4.54%)	25(4.25%)	10(5.47%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

c: Chi-square

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Table 26. Idea to the sentence "Millionaire/money could buy every things including happiness"

Idea	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[c]
		Never	Yes	
Strongly disagree	144(18.68%)	120(20.41%)	24(13.11%)	0.009*
Disagree	173(22.44%)	119(20.24%)	54(29.51%)	
Not sure	123(15.95%)	102(17.35%)	21(11.48%)	
Moderate agree	212(27.50%)	161(27.38%)	51(27.87%)	
Definitely agree	119(15.43%)	86(14.62%)	33(18.03%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

c: Chi-square, * Significant difference

Table 27. Idea to the sentence "Money could solve all problems"

Idea	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[c]
		Never	Yes	
Strongly disagree	118(15.30%)	98(16.67%)	20(10.93%)	0.121
Disagree	173(22.44%)	132(22.45%)	41(22.40%)	
Not sure	111(14.40%)	85(14.45%)	26(14.21%)	
Moderate agree	253(32.81%)	194(32.99%)	59(32.24%)	
Definitely agree	116(15.05%)	79(13.44%)	37(20.22%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

c: Chi-square

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Table 28. Idea to punishment as laws in illegal narcotic case.

Degree of Violent	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[c]
		Never	Yes	
Violent and proper	377(48.90%)	278(47.28%)	99(54.1%)	0.112
Too much violent	121(15.69%)	90(15.31%)	31(16.94%)	
Not enough violent	273(35.41%)	220(37.41%)	53(28.96%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

c: Chi-square

Table 29. Pleasure in life.

Pleasure in life	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[b]
		Never	Yes	
Does not please	49(6.35%)	45(7.65%)	4(2.18%)	<0.001*
Fairly pleased	48(6.23%)	29(4.93%)	19(10.38%)	
Moderately pleased	277(35.93%)	220(37.42%)	57(31.15%)	
Completely pleased	200(25.94%)	157(26.70%)	43(23.50%)	
Maximum pleased	197(25.55%)	137(23.30%)	60(32.79%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

b : Fisher's Exact Test, * Significant difference

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Table 30. Idea to life.

Idea to life	Total	Substance abuse[number(%)]		P-Value[b]
		Never	Yes	
Yourself	354(45.91%)	250(42.52%)	104(56.83%)	0.011*
Parents	211(27.37%)	177(30.10%)	34(18.58%)	
Family	114(14.79%)	87(14.80%)	27(14.75%)	
Teachers	7(0.91%)	5(0.85%)	2(1.09%)	
Friends	22(2.85%)	18(3.06%)	4(2.19%)	
Heaven/ retribution	63(8.17%)	51(8.67%)	12(6.56%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

b : Fisher's Exact Test, * Significant difference

.

Part 3: Self-values, denied skills of narcotics and drug approaching.

3.1 Self-values (seen in Table 31-33)

Number and percentages of various choices of self values in both airmen groups.(as shown in Table 31)

Self-values compared between the person has never used substance and frequent substance abuser found there were significantly between the airmen group 1 and the airmen group 2 at 0.05 level especially in choices "Never" and "Often" on items No.2,10,11,13 and 14.(P-Value = 0.001, 0.036, 0.006, 0.015 and 0.024 respectively) (as shown in Table 32)

Mean and S.D. of self-values about narcotics classified by narcotic status.(as shown in Table 33)

3.2 Denied skills (as shown in Table 34-36)

Number and percentages of various choices of denied skills in both airmen groups.(as shown in Table 34)

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Denied skills compared between the person has never used substance and frequent substance abuser found there were significantly between the airmen group 1 and the airmen group 2 at the 0.05 level on items No.2,4 and 6.(P-Value = 0.023, 0.031 and 0.043 respectively) (as shown in Table 35)

Mean and S.D. of denied skills of both airmen groups (as shown in Table 36)

. **3.3 Drug approaching** (as shown in Table 37-42)

Number and percentages of accommodation and environment classified by narcotic status found 38.61% of the person has never used substance had the accommodation and environment in the allocating village. About 18.2% were others.(Village, Farm house, Coconut garden, personal area, mansion, condominium, countryside, Base, Official residence, Riverside house, Shrine) On the other hands, 33.33% of frequent substance abuser had the accommodation and environment in the allocating village and 19.13% had the accommodation and environment in slum. Furthermore, there were significantly between the airmen group 1 and the airmen group 2 at the 0.05 level in location of slum, location of Pub/Bar, location of substance and other accommodations (P-Value = 0.001, 0.003, 0.033 and 0.033 respectively)

(as shown in Table 37)

For the closest person who was concerned with substance found 38% (293 people from 771 people) of two airmen groups had closest person be concerned with substance. Approximately 52.46% of frequent substance abuser had closest person be concerned with substance and about 33.5% of the person has never used substance had closest person be concerned with substance respectively. Furthermore, there were significantly between the airmen group 1 and the airmen group 2 at the 0.05 level. (P-Value < 0.001) (as shown in Table 38)

For using substance in community before joining to The RTAF airmen found 49.54% of two airmen groups lived in non- substance community before joining to The RTAF airmen. However, 40.47% of two airmen groups had some using in community before joining to The RTAF airmen. Furthermore, there were significantly between the airmen group 1 and the airmen group 2 at the 0.05 level.(P-Value < 0.001) (as shown in Table 39)

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For substance source in community before joining to The RTAF airmen which the question was allowed only the person has substance in community found 389 people of two airmen groups had substance source in community and 59.13% of them bought it from outside village. Furthermore, there were significantly between the airmen group 1 and the airmen group 2 at the 0.05 level. (P-Value < 0.001) (as shown in Table 40)

For substance source in The RTAF airmen found 69.13% of two airmen groups did not know substance source in The RTAF airmen and 17.64% brought substance from outsider RTAF. However, it was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen.(P-Value = 0.229) (as shown in Table 41)

For seeing frequent substance abuser found 41.38% of two airmen groups did not see frequent substance abuser. Approximately 18.16% of two airmen groups saw frequent substance abuser around resident area and 16.73% of two airmen groups saw frequent substance abuser around Pub/Bar. Furthermore, there were significantly between the airmen group 1 and the airmen group 2 at the 0.05 level. (P-Value < 0.001) (as shown in Table 42)

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Table 31. Self-values of airmen groups. (n=771)

Items	Always	Often	Sometimes	Never
1. You are used to have idea "suicide"	57 (7.4%)	96 (12.5%)	168 (21.8%)	450 (58.4%)
2. Your family is very proud of yourself.	123 (16.0%)	357 (46.3%)	268 (34.8%)	23 (3.0%)
3. You are unluckiest man in the world.	43 (5.6%)	76 (9.9%)	192 (24.9%)	460 (59.7%)
4. You could do many things which others couldn't do them.	91 (11.8%)	285 (37.0%)	314 (40.7%)	81 (10.5%)
5. In your opinion, you have benefited to social.	188 (24.4%)	445 (57.7%)	121 (15.7%)	17 (2.2%)
6. In your opinion, you think you were worthless.	64 (8.3%)	49 (6.4%)	187 (24.3%)	471 (61.1%)
7. You have self-confidence.	136 (17.6%)	407 (52.8%)	213 (27.6%)	15 (1.9%)
8. You have no dream in life.	84 (10.9%)	110 (14.3%)	170 (22.0%)	407 (52.8%)
9. You think you are sweetheart of their family.	219 (28.4%)	399 (51.8%)	130 (16.9%)	23 (3.0%)
10. You often use the time valueless.	32 (4.2%)	141 (18.3%)	375 (48.6%)	223 (28.9%)
11. You were an important person for your friends.	71 (9.2%)	305 (39.6%)	365 (47.3%)	30 (3.9%)
12. If it is possible, you would like to reborn.	81 (10.5%)	117 (15.2%)	210 (27.2%)	363 (47.1%)
13. Friends rely on you.	87 (11.3%)	328 (42.5%)	327 (42.4%)	29 (3.8%)
14. You like to isolate, live alone.	40 (5.2%)	110 (14.3%)	286 (37.1%)	335 (43.5%)
15. If you had variety of choices, you didn't want to be as it was in the present.	102 (13.2%)	159 (20.6%)	231 (30.0%)	279 (36.2%)
16. You feel very proud when you do everything in accurate ways.	372 (48.2%)	304 (39.4%)	72 (9.3%)	23 (3.0%)

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Table 32. Self-values compared between the person has never used substance and frequent substance abuser.

Items	The person has never used substance(n=588)				Frequent substance abuser(n=183)				P-Value [b]
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Never	Always	Often	Sometimes	Never	
1. You are used to have idea "suicide"	49 (8.3%)	72 (12.2%)	123 (20.9%)	344 (58.5%)	8 (4.4%)	24 (13.1%)	45 (24.6%)	106 (57.9%)	0.261
2. Your family is very proud of yourself.	99 (16.8%)	261 (44.4%)	217 (36.9%)	11 (1.9%)	24 (13.1%)	96 (52.5%)	51 (27.9%)	12 (6.6%)	0.001*
3. You are unluckiest man in the world.	38 (6.5%)	57 (9.7%)	145 (24.7%)	348 (59.2%)	5 (2.7%)	19 (10.4%)	47 (25.7%)	112 (61.2%)	0.280
4. You could do many things which others couldn't do them.	69 (11.7%)	215 (36.6%)	237 (40.3%)	67 (11.4%)	22 (12.0%)	70 (38.3%)	77 (42.1%)	14 (7.7%)	0.559
5. In your opinion, you have benefited to social.	140 (23.8%)	338 (57.5%)	96 (16.3%)	14 (2.4%)	48 (26.2%)	107 (58.5%)	25 (13.7%)	3 (1.6%)	0.773
6. In your opinion, you think you were worthless.	55 (9.4%)	37 (6.3%)	144 (24.5%)	352 (59.9%)	9 (4.9%)	12 (6.6%)	43 (23.5%)	119 (65.0%)	0.254
7. You have self-confidence.	102 (17.3%)	313 (53.2%)	160 (27.2%)	13 (2.2%)	34 (18.6%)	94 (51.4%)	53 (29.0%)	2 (1.1%)	0.788
8. You have no dream in life.	68 (11.6%)	75 (12.8%)	125 (21.3%)	320 (54.4%)	16 (8.7%)	35 (19.1%)	45 (24.6%)	87 (47.5%)	0.078

b: Fisher's Exact Test, * Significant difference

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Items	The person has never used substance(n=588)				Frequent substance abuser(n=183)				P-Value [b]
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Never	Always	Often	Sometimes	Never	
9. You think you are sweetheart of their family.	174 (29.6%)	302 (51.4%)	94 (16.0%)	18 (3.1%)	45 (24.6%)	97 (53.0%)	36 (19.7%)	5 (2.7%)	0.479
10. You often use the time valueless.	26 (4.4%)	98 (16.7%)	281 (47.8%)	183 (31.1%)	6 (3.3%)	43 (23.5%)	94 (51.4%)	40 (21.9%)	0.036*
11.You were an important person for your friends.	56 (9.5%)	248 (42.2%)	258 (43.9%)	26 (4.4%)	15 (8.2%)	57 (31.1%)	107 (58.5%)	4 (2.2%)	0.006*
12. If it is possible, you would like to reborn.	58 (9.9%)	87 (14.8%)	158 (26.9%)	285 (48.5%)	23 (12.6%)	30 (16.4%)	52 (28.4%)	78 (42.6%)	0.484
13. Friends rely on you.	73 (12.4%)	261 (44.4%)	231 (39.3%)	23 (3.9%)	14 (7.7%)	67 (36.6%)	96 (52.5%)	6 (3.3%)	0.015*
14. You prefer to isolate or alone.	34 (5.8%)	94 (16.0%)	207 (35.2%)	253 (43.0%)	6 (3.3%)	16 (8.7%)	79 (43.2%)	82 (44.8%)	0.024*
15. If you had variety of choices, you didn't want to be as it was in the present.	82 (13.9%)	117 (19.9%)	173 (29.4%)	216 (36.7%)	20 (10.9%)	42 (23.0%)	58 (31.7%)	63 (34.4%)	0.571
16. You feel very proud when you do everything in accurate ways.	279 (47.4%)	232 (39.5%)	56 (9.5%)	21 (3.6%)	93 (50.8%)	72 (39.3%)	16 (8.7%)	2 (1.1%)	0.360

b : Fisher's Exact Test, * Significant difference

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Table 33. Mean of self-values about narcotics classified by narcotic status.

Characteristics	Type of the airmen	Mean (S.D.)	P-Value[a]
Self-values	The person has never used substance (n=588)	48.24(6.81)	0.764
	Frequent frequent substance abuser (n=183)	48.10(5.29)	

a : T-test

Table 34. Denied skills of two airmen groups. (n=771)

Items	Always	Often	Sometimes	Never
1. You would be frustrated if you refused someone's persuasive.	93(12.1%)	251(32.6%)	312(40.5%)	115(14.9%)
2. You are afraid that other people would be angry or displeased if you didn't do as they asked.	43(5.6%)	223(28.9%)	344(44.6%)	161(20.9%)
3. You usually go straight your idea although other people will object you.	106(13.7%)	253(32.8%)	349(45.3%)	63(8.2%)
4. You often have personal reason which cannot explain to anyone.	72(9.3%)	261(33.9%)	327(42.4%)	111(14.4%)
5. If you refused, you would brave to show your idea to every friends.	135(17.5%)	374(48.5%)	240(31.1%)	22(2.9%)
6. In the future, you are afraid that other people would refuse you like you refuse them.	44(5.7%)	162(21.0%)	332(43.1%)	233(30.2%)
7. Rejection is normal habit which you can do. Furthermore, it is not serious guilt.	228(29.6%)	302(39.2%)	192(24.9%)	49(6.4%)

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Table 35. Denied skills compared between the person has never used substance and frequent substance abuser.

Items	The person has never used substance (n=588)				Frequent substance abuser (n=183)				P-Value [b]
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Never	Always	Often	Sometimes	Never	
1. You would be frustrated if you refused someone's persuasive.	79 (13.4%)	191 (32.5%)	228 (38.8%)	90 (15.3%)	14 (7.7%)	60 (32.8%)	84 (45.9%)	25 (13.7%)	0.113
2. You are afraid that other people would be angry or displeased if you didn't do as they asked.	31 (5.3%)	186 (31.6%)	251 (42.7%)	120 (20.4%)	12 (6.6%)	37 (20.2%)	93 (50.8%)	41 (22.4%)	0.023*
3. You usually go straight your idea although other people will object you.	87 (14.8%)	181 (30.8%)	268 (45.6%)	52 (8.8%)	19 (10.4%)	72 (39.3%)	81 (44.3%)	11 (6.0%)	0.096
4. You often have personal reason which cannot explain to anyone.	64 (10.9%)	201 (34.2%)	243 (41.3%)	80 (13.6%)	8 (4.4%)	60 (32.8%)	84 (45.9%)	31 (16.9%)	0.031*
5. If you refused, you would brave to show your idea to every friend.	112 (19.0%)	289 (49.1%)	171 (29.1%)	16 (2.7%)	23 (12.6%)	85 (46.4%)	69 (37.7%)	6 (3.3%)	0.065
6. In the future, you are afraid that other people would refuse you like you refuse them.	40 (6.8%)	123 (20.9%)	257 (43.7%)	168 (28.6%)	4 (2.2%)	39 (21.3%)	75 (41.0%)	65 (35.5%)	0.043*
7. Rejection is normal habit which you can do. Furthermore, it is not serious guilt.	176 (29.9%)	228 (38.8%)	149 (25.3%)	35 (6.0%)	52 (28.4%)	74 (40.4%)	43 (23.5%)	14 (7.7%)	0.775

b: Fisher's Exact Test, * Significant difference

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Table 36. Mean of denied skills of two airmen groups. (n=771)

Characteristics	Type of the airmen	Mean (S.D.)	P-Value[a]
Denied skills	The person has never used substance (n=588)	19.15(3.13)	0.154
	Frequent frequent substance abuser (n=183)	19.52(2.95)	

a : T-test

Table 37. Accommodation and environment of two airmen groups.(allowed more than 1 choice)

Items	The person has never used substance(n=588)		The frequent substance abuser(n=183)		P-Value [c]
	Say "No"	Say "Yes"	Say "No"	Say "Yes"	
1. Location of slum	530 (90.14%)	58 (9.86%)	148 (80.87%)	35 (19.13%)	0.001*
2. Formal, allocating village	361 (61.39%)	227 (38.61%)	122 (66.67%)	61 (33.33%)	0.198
3. Flat	550 (93.54%)	38 (6.46%)	177 (96.72%)	6 (3.28%)	0.105
4. Location of Pub/Bar	564 (95.92%)	24 (4.08%)	165 (90.16%)	18 (9.84%)	0.003*
5. Location of market	515 (87.59%)	73 (12.41%)	159 (86.88%)	24 (13.12%)	0.803
6. Commercial buildings	510 (86.73%)	78 (13.27%)	157 (85.79%)	26 (14.21%)	0.745
7. Location of substance	570 (96.94%)	18 (3.06%)	171 (93.44%)	12 (6.56%)	0.033*
8. Location of factory	549 (93.37%)	39 (6.63%)	165 (90.16%)	18 (9.84%)	0.148
9. Others	481 (81.8%)	107 (18.2%)	162 (88.52%)	21 (11.48%)	0.033*

c: Chi-square, * Significant difference

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Table 38. Closest person was concerned with substance.

Friends or closest family concerned with substance	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[c]
		Never	Yes	
Father	13(1.69%)	5(0.85%)	8(4.37%)	< 0.001*
Brothers/ Sisters	44(5.71%)	28(4.76%)	16(8.74%)	
Cousin	51(6.61%)	28(4.76%)	23(12.57%)	
Friends	185(23.99%)	136(23.13%)	49(26.78%)	
Total	293(38%)	197(33.5%)	96(52.46%)	

c: Chi-square, * Significant difference

Table 39. Using substance in community before joining to The RTAF airmen.

Using substance in community	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[c]
		Never	Yes	
None	382(49.54%)	316(53.74%)	66(36.06%)	< 0.001*
Some	312(40.47%)	221(37.59%)	91(49.73%)	
Wide spread	77(9.99%)	51(8.67%)	26(14.21%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

c: Chi-square, * Significant difference

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Table 40. Substance source in community before joining to The RTAF airmen. (This question is allowed only the person has substance in community)

Substance source in community	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[c]
		Never	Yes	
Inside village	113(29.05%)	72(26.47%)	41(35.04%)	< 0.001*
Outside village	230(59.13%)	169(62.13%)	61(52.14%)	
Others	46(11.82%)	31(11.4%)	15(12.82%)	
Total	389(100%)	272(100%)	117(100%)	

c: Chi-square, * Significant difference

Table 41. Substance source in The RTAF airmen.

Substance source in The RTAF airmen	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[b]
		Never	Yes	
Outsider RTAF	136(17.64%)	108(18.37%)	28(15.3%)	0.229
Insider RTAF	65(8.43%)	48(8.16%)	17(9.28%)	
Insider office	4(0.52%)	4(0.68%)	- (0%)	
Around office	26(3.37%)	22(3.74%)	4(2.19%)	
Did not know	533(69.13%)	403(68.54%)	130(71.04%)	
Others	7(0.91%)	3(0.51%)	4(2.19%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

b: Fisher's Exact Test

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Table 42. Seeing frequent substance abuser.

Seeing frequent substance abuser	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[c]
		Never	Yes	
None	319(41.38%)	267(45.41%)	52(28.42%)	< 0.001*
Office	44(5.71%)	30(5.1%)	14(7.65%)	
Resident area	140(18.16%)	89(15.14%)	51(27.87%)	
Toilet	87(11.28%)	67(11.39%)	20(10.93%)	
Pub/Bar	129(16.73%)	97(16.5%)	32(17.49%)	
Touring place	29(3.76%)	22(3.74%)	7(3.82%)	
Others	23(2.98%)	16(2.72%)	7(3.82%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

c: Chi-square, * Significant difference

Part 4: Family and relation including having friends

4.1 Family and relation (as shown in Table 43-57)

Caring after from newborn to 5 years old among two airmen groups, allowed more than 1 choice, found that most of two airmen groups were took care from newborn to 5 years old of father and mother. Moreover, none of the person has never used substance was took care from newborn to 5 years old of nursery whereas about 2.7% of frequent substance abuser were took care from newborn to 5 years old of nursery. Additionally, there were significantly between the airmen group 1 and the airmen group 2 at the 0.05 level who were taken care of brothers/sisters and nursery. (P-Value=0.031 and 0.001 respectively) (as shown in Table 43)

Supervisor in the present of two airmen groups, allowed more than 1 choice, found that maximum of supervisor in the present of two airmen groups were father and mother. Anyway, approximately 20% of each looked after themselves. However, there

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was significantly between the airmen group 1 and the airmen group 2 at the 0.05 level who was taken care of mother. (P-Value=0.029) (as shown in Table 44)

The people who the airmen stayed with, allowed more than 1 choice, found that the people who the airmen stayed with in maximum point were father and mother and 25.1% of frequent substance abuser stayed with brothers/sisters whereas only 13.6% of the person has never used substance stayed with brothers/sisters. Furthermore, there were significantly between the airmen group 1 and the airmen group 2 at the 0.05 level, they stayed with their mother and brothers/sisters. (P-Value=0.022 and <0.001 respectively) (as shown in Table 45)

Financial responsibility in family among two airmen groups, allowed more than 1 choice, found that maximum financial responsibility in family among two airmen groups were parents. Furthermore, frequent substance abuser took financial responsibility in family by themselves were 43.7% whereas the person has never used substance took financial responsibility in family by themselves were 35.4%. Additionally, there were significantly between the airmen group 1 and the airmen group 2 at the 0.05 level among brothers/sisters and themselves ((P-Value=0.011, 0.019 and 0.044 respectively) (as shown in Table 46)

Characteristics of caring found that 40.21% of two airmen groups were spoiled and 38.52% of them were reasonable. Furthermore, 42.35% of the person has never used substance were spoiled and 43.71% of frequent substance abuser were reasonable. However, it was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen. (P-Value = 0.266) (as shown in Table 47)

Number and percentages of frequency of some topics which two airmen groups have been taught were shown in Table 48.

Comparing quantity of some topics which two airmen groups have been taught between the person has never used substance and frequent substance abuser. There were significantly between the airmen group 1 and the airmen group 2 at the 0.05 level in topics of “Faithful/Well-behaved” and “Any idea about impact to others” (P-Value = 0.033 and 0.007 respectively) (as shown in Table 49)

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Mean of some topics which two airmen groups have been taught were shown in Table 50. However, it was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen. (P-Value = 0.068)

Marital status of the airmen's parents found that 58.24% of two airmen groups lived together and 27.76% have already separated. However, it was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen. (P-Value = 0.553) (as shown in Table 51)

Parents' habit of two airmen groups were reasonable habit. They had the reasonable father about 37.61% and mother about 37.7%. Anyway, the second priority was calm habit. They had the calm father about 22.83% and had the calm mother about 34%. However, they were not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen. (P-Value = 0.816 for father's habit and 0.179 for mother's) (as shown in Table 52 and 53)

Feeling when the airmen have to confess guilt to their parents found that 72.2% of two airmen groups felt relax and content because their parents understood. However, it was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen. (P-Value = 0.316) (as shown in Table 54)

Quarrel of parents and feeling when the airmen saw their parents quarreled found that 62.26% of two airmen groups were used to see their parents quarreled and about 37.48% of them felt sad to this incident. Furthermore, there were significantly between the airmen group 1 and the airmen group 2 at the 0.05 level ((P-Value=0.007 and 0.049 respectively) (as shown in Table 55 and 56)

To quarrel with brothers, sisters, cousin found that 51.36% of the person has never used substance had never quarreled with brothers, sisters or cousin and only 34.43% of frequent substance abuser had never quarreled with brothers, sisters or cousin. For frequent substance abuser, there were people had quarreled with brothers, sisters or cousin more than the person has never used substance. Moreover, there were significantly between the airmen group 1 and the airmen group 2 at the 0.05 level (P-Value<0.001) (as shown in Table 57)

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4.2 Having friends (as shown in Table 58-64)

Having friends concerning illegal substance found that 68.31% of frequent substance abuser had friends concerning illegal substance whereas 47.96% of the person has never used substance had friends concerning illegal substance. Moreover, there were significantly between the airmen group 1 and the airmen group 2 at the 0.05 level (P-Value<0.001) (as shown in Table 58)

Seeing friends who are using substance found that 39.56% of two airmen groups would go to prohibit immediately if they saw their friends have used substance. However, 36.58% of them would keep away if they saw their friends have used substance. However, it was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen. (P-Value = 0.186) (as shown in Table 59)

Having friends who are frequent substance abuser found that 53.96% of two airmen groups would warning although friends did not stop using substance the airmen would associate with them. Besides that, 21.79% of two airmen groups would warn if their friends did not stop using substance the airmen would refuse to associate with them. Anyway, there were significantly between the airmen group 1 and the airmen group 2 at the 0.05 level (P-Value=0.010) (as shown in Table 60)

Amount of closest friend found that there were significantly between the airmen group 1 and the airmen group 2 at the 0.05 level (P-Value=0.005) especially amount 1-2 closest friends. About 32.68% of two airmen groups had 1-2 closest friends, the person has never used substance had 30.95% whereas frequent substance abuser had 38.25%.Moreover, the person has never used substance had no closest friend 12.41% whereas frequent substance abuser had no closest friend 4.37%.(as shown in Table 61)

Getting friends found that frequent substance abuser had scarcely friends at school around 20.77% whereas the person has never used substance had them at school around 34.35% and over 55% of frequent substance abuser had getting friends around their houses. Furthermore, there were significantly between the airmen group 1 and the airmen group 2 at the 0.05 level. (P-Value <0.001) (as shown in Table 62)

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Criteria for having friends of two airmen groups which allowed more than 1 choice found that the criteria for having friends of two airmen groups was not different. However, the maximum criterion of the airmen was having same idea; about 57.0% of the person has never used substance and about 57.9% of frequent substance abuser. Furthermore, the second criterion was “no criteria can associate to everyone”, around 41.5% of the person has never used substance and 44.8% of frequent substance abuser respectively. (as shown in Table 63)

Friends were important to substance using behavior found that 41.37% of two airmen groups thought that friends were very important because adolescence like to follow whatever their friends did. On the other hands, 39.82% of them thought that friends were not important. It depended on them. However, there were significantly between the airmen group 1 and the airmen group 2 at the 0.05 level. (P-Value = 0.042) (as shown in Table 64)

Table 43. Caring from newborn to 5 years old among two airmen groups. (allowed more than 1 choice)

Caring from newborn to 5 years old	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[c]
	Never	Yes	
Father	275(46.8%)	78(42.6%)	0.350
Mother	497(84.5%)	151(82.5%)	0.563
Brothers/ Sisters	35(6.0%)	20(10.9%)	0.031*
Cousin	141(24.0%)	44(24.0%)	1.000
Nursery	-(0%)	5(2.7%)	0.001*
Others	6(1.0%)	-(0%)	0.345

c: Chi-square, * Significant difference

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Table 44. Supervisor in the present of two airmen groups. (allowed more than 1 choice)

Supervisor in the present	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[c]
	Never	Yes	
Father	302(51.4%)	85(46.4%)	0.271
Mother	412(70.1%)	112(61.2%)	0.029*
Brothers/ Sisters	27(4.6%)	15(8.2%)	0.091
Cousin	94(16.0%)	30(16.4%)	0.908
Yourself	126(21.4%)	40(21.9%)	0.918
Others	6(1.0%)	2(1.1%)	1.000

c: Chi-square, * Significant difference

Table 45. The people who the airmen stayed with. (allowed more than 1 choice)

The people who the airmen stayed with.	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[c]
	Never	Yes	
Father	316(53.7%)	86(47.0%)	0.127
Mother	417(70.9%)	113(61.7%)	0.022*
Brothers/ Sisters	80(13.6%)	46(25.1%)	< 0.001*
Cousin	118(20.1%)	46(25.1%)	0.148
Friends	16(2.7%)	4(2.2%)	1.000
Others	30(5.1%)	13(7.1%)	0.355

c: Chi-square, * Significant difference

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Table 46. Financial responsibility in family among two airmen groups. (allowed more than 1 choice)

Financial responsibility in family	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[c]
	Never	Yes	
Parents	435(74.0%)	117(63.9%)	0.011*
Brothers/ Sisters	71(12.1%)	35(19.1%)	0.019*
Cousin	63(10.7%)	26(14.2%)	0.233
Yourself	208(35.4%)	80(43.7%)	0.044*
Others	12(2.0%)	9(4.9%)	0.063

c: Chi-square, * Significant difference

Table 47. Characteristics of taking care.

Characteristics of caring	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[b]
		Never	Yes	
Strictly	72(9.34%)	54(9.18%)	18(9.84%)	0.266
Neglect	14(1.81%)	10(1.70%)	4(2.19%)	
High expectation	78(10.12%)	58(9.86%)	20(10.93%)	
Spoil	310(40.21%)	249(42.35%)	61(33.33%)	
Reasonable	297(38.52%)	217(36.91%)	80(43.71%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

b: Fisher's Exact Test

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Table 48. Frequency of some topics which two airmen groups have been taught.

Topics	Much	Moderate	Little	None
1.Faithful/Well-behaved	585(75.9%)	174(22.6%)	8(1.0%)	4(0.5%)
2.Sacrificed/Take advantage of social	370(48.0%)	370(48.0%)	29(3.8%)	2(0.3%)
3.Acknowledge/Make an adjustment	539(69.9%)	208(27.0%)	22(2.9%)	2(0.3%)
4.Any idea about impact to others	469(60.8%)	274(35.5%)	22(2.9%)	6(0.8%)

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Table 49. Comparing quantity of some topics which two airmen groups have been taught between the person has never used substance and the frequent substance abuser.

Topics	The person has never used substance(n=588)				The frequent substance abuser(n=183)				P-Value [c]
	Much	Moderate	Little	None	Much	Moderate	Little	None	
1.Faithful/Well-behaved	433 (73.6%)	143 (24.3%)	8 (1.4%)	4 (0.7%)	152 (83.1%)	31 (16.9%)	-	-	0.033*
2.Sacrificed/Take advantage of social	289 (49.1%)	27 (46.3%)	25 (4.3%)	2 (0.3%)	81 (44.3%)	98 (53.6%)	4 (2.2%)	-	0.217
3.Acknowledge/Make an adjustment	402 (68.4%)	166 (28.2%)	18 (3.1%)	2 (0.3%)	137 (74.9%)	42 (23.0%)	4 (2.2%)	-	0.350
4.Any idea about impact to others	339 (57.7%)	225 (38.3%)	20 (3.4%)	4 (0.7%)	130 (71.0%)	49 (26.8%)	2 (1.1%)	2 (1.1%)	0.007*

c: Chi-square, * Significant difference

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Table 50. Mean of some topics which two airmen groups have been taught.

Characteristics	Type of the airmen	Mean (S.D.)	P-Value[d]
Topics which the airmen have been taught	The person has never used substance (n=588)	14.33(1.71)	0.068
	Frequent frequent substance abuser (n=183)	14.66(1.41)	

d: Mann-Whitney Test

Table 51. Marital status of the airmen's parents.

Marital status of the airmen's parents	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[b]
		Never	Yes	
Lived together	449(58.24%)	352(59.86%)	97(53.01%)	0.553
Separated	214(27.76%)	157(26.71%)	57(31.15%)	
Father died	77(9.99%)	56(9.52%)	21(11.48%)	
Mother died	16(2.07%)	12(2.04%)	4(2.18%)	
Both of them died	15(1.94%)	11(1.87%)	4(2.18 %)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

b : Fisher's Exact Test

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Table 52. Father's habit

Father's habit	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[c]
		Never	Yes	
Serious	135(17.51%)	102(17.35%)	33(18.03%)	0.816
Calm/ Good emotion	176(22.83%)	135(22.96%)	41(22.40%)	
Overripe/ Outspoken	66(8.56%)	50(8.50%)	16(8.74%)	
Reasonable	290(37.61%)	220(37.42%)	70(38.25%)	
Keep regulation/ Scold	54(7.00%)	39(6.63%)	15(8.20%)	
Do a lot of works/ timeless	50(6.49%)	42(7.14%)	8(4.37%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

c : Chi-square

Table 53. Mother's habit

Mother's habit	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[b]
		Never	Yes	
Strict/ Arbitration	108(14.0%)	791(3.44%)	29(15.85%)	0.179
Grumble/ Complain/ Keep regulation	91(11.80%)	65(11.05%)	26(14.21%)	
Calm	262(34.00%)	212(36.05%)	50(27.32%)	
Reasonable	291(37.70%)	216(36.74%)	75(40.98%)	
Do a lot of works/ timeless	19(2.50%)	16(2.72%)	3(1.64%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

b: Fisher's Exact Test

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Table 54. Feeling when the airmen have to confess guilt to their parents.

Feeling when the airmen have to confess guilt to their parents	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[c]
		Never	Yes	
Upset, stress because they scolded.	167(21.7%)	125(21.3%)	42(22.9%)	0.316
Relax, content because they understood.	557(72.2%)	431(73.3%)	126(68.8%)	
Refuse confessing/he is used to get violent punishment.	47(6.1%)	32(5.4%)	15(8.2%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

c: Chi-square

Table 55. Quarrel of parents

Quarrel of parents	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[b]
		Never	Yes	
None	282(36.57%)	232(39.46%)	50(27.32%)	0.007*
Be used to	480(62.26%)	350(59.52%)	130(71.04%)	
Others	7(0.91%)	4(0.68%)	3(1.64%)	
Do not take the answer	2(0.26%)	2(0.34%)	-(0%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

b: Fisher's Exact Test, * Significant difference

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Table 56. Feeling when the airmen saw their parents quarreled.

Feeling when the airmen saw their parents quarreled	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[b]
		Never	Yes	
Angry	25(3.24%)	21(3.57%)	4(2.19%)	0.049*
Annoy/Moody	106(13.75%)	80(13.61%)	26(14.21%)	
Bore/to be indifferent	51(6.62%)	34(5.78%)	17(9.29%)	
Sad/To feel inferior	289(37.48%)	207(35.20)%	82(44.81%)	
Others	23(2.98%)	19(3.23%)	4(2.18%)	
Don't take the answer/the airmen who their parents have never quarreled	277(35.93%)	227(38.61%)	50(27.32%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

b: Fisher's Exact Test, * Significant difference

Table 57. To quarrel with brothers, sisters, cousin.

To quarrel with brothers, sisters, cousin	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[c]
		Never	Yes	
None	365(47.34%)	302(51.36%)	63(34.43%)	< 0.001*
Often	31(4.02%)	21(3.57%)	10(5.46%)	
Rarely	375(48.64%)	265(45.07%)	110(60.11%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

c: Chi-square, * Significant difference

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Table 58. Having friends concerning illegal substance.

Having friends concerning illegal substance	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[c]
		Never	Yes	
Denied	364(47.21%)	306(52.04%)	58(31.69%)	< 0.001*
Have	407(52.79%)	282(47.96%)	125(68.31%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

c: Chi-square,* Significant difference

Table 59. Seeing friends who are using substance.

Seeing friends who were using substance	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[b]
		Never	Yes	
Go to join them	33(4.28%)	23(3.91%)	10(5.46%)	0.186
Keep away from them	282(36.58%)	216(36.74%)	66(36.07%)	
Go to prohibit	305(39.56%)	229(38.95%)	76(41.53%)	
Tell the chief	56(7.26%)	50(8.5%)	6(3.28%)	
Tell other friends	77(9.99%)	56(9.52%)	21(11.47%)	
Others	18(2.33%)	14(2.38%)	4(2.19%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

b: Fisher's Exact Test

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Table 60. Having friends who were frequent substance abuser.

Having friends who were frequent substance abuser	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[c]
		Never	Yes	
Refuse to associate with	51(6.61%)	44(7.48%)	7(3.82%)	0.010*
Warning ,if they didn't believe, I would refuse to associate with	168(21.79%)	140(23.81%)	28(15.30%)	
Warning, although not believe I still associate with	416(53.96%)	300(51.02%)	116(63.39%)	
To associate with as usual	136(17.64%)	104(17.69%)	32(17.49%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

c: Chi-square,* Significant difference

Table 61. Amount of closest friend.

Amount of closest friend	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[c]
		Never	Yes	
None	81(10.51%)	73(12.41%)	8(4.37%)	0.005*
1-2	252(32.68%)	182(30.95%)	70(38.25%)	
3-4	151(19.59%)	121(20.58%)	30(16.39%)	
5-6	122(15.82%)	95(16.16%)	27(14.75%)	
Almost all of friends	165(21.40%)	117(19.90%)	48(26.23%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

c: Chi-square,* Significant difference

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Table 62. Getting friends.

Getting friends	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[b]
		Never	Yes	
Around house	354(45.91%)	252(42.86%)	102 (55.74%)	< 0.001*
School	240(31.13%)	202(34.35%)	38(20.77%)	
Office	85(11.03%)	69(11.74%)	16(8.74%)	
Tour	28(3.63%)	25(4.25%)	3(1.64%)	
Others	64 (8.30%)	40(6.80%)	24(13.11%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

b: Fisher's Exact Test, * Significant difference

Table 63. Criteria for having friends of two airmen groups (allowed more than 1 choice)

Criteria for having friends	Substance abuse [number(%)]	
	Never	Yes
Leadership	132(22.4%)	53(29.0%)
Have the same idea	335(57.0%)	106(57.9%)
No criteria, could associate to everyone	244(41.5%)	82(44.8%)
Big shot, important person, higher officials	28(4.8%)	4(2.2%)
Rich man, Millionaire	20(3.4%)	2(1.1%)
Same level of education or higher	59(10.0%)	25(13.7%)
Handsome/Beautiful/Clean	38(6.5%)	10(5.5%)
To associate with No one	10(1.7%)	1(0.5%)
Others	37(6.3%)	13(7.1%)

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Table 64. Friends are important to substance using behavior.

Friends are important to substance using behavior	Total	Substance abuse [number(%)]		P-Value[c]
		Never	Yes	
Very important. Adolescence like to follow whatever their friends do.	319(41.37%)	252(42.86%)	67(36.61%)	0.042*
Very important. Adolescence want to be acceptable person.	109(14.14%)	80(13.60%)	29(15.85%)	
No important, depend on yourself	307(39.82%)	235(39.97%)	72(39.34%)	
No important. It might happen from other cause.	36(4.67%)	21(3.57%)	15(8.20%)	
Total	771(100%)	588(100%)	183(100%)	

c: Chi-square,* Significant difference

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CHAPTER V
DISCUSSION

This chapter presents discussion of the research findings of chapter IV related to the hypothesis. The discussion is focusing on the following issues:

Hypothesis 1

Predisposing Factors such as personal data, knowledge about narcotics, beliefs, attitude and self-value would have correlation with substance abuse among the RTAF airmen as followed

Age was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen (p-value = 1.827) Following definition of airmen, mean all men, aged equal to or greater than 18 years old. That means there are no more different of age in each section of airmen. The airmen in this research from section 2005/2, aged from 18 to 28 years old so most airmen are still adolescents. Normally, adolescents desire the similar basic need so age was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen. Relating to Kanika Piromrat, Gp.Capt.(2005:abstract), who studied a survey of previous drug abuse history of newly-recruited RTAF Airmen: Important trends of drug abuse in 2005 among five sections, scope of the study in 4,570 people from section 2003/2 to section 2005/2 found that they are 17-29 years old and Means of age were 21.91± 1.39 years. The result was contrary to a study in study groups by Nanta Chaipichipan (1998:abstract), who studied factors affecting amphetamine relapsing behavior of secondary school students treated in Thanyarak hospital found that Predisposing factors including ages, number of brothers/sisters were significantly related to amphetamine relapsing behavior at the 0.05 level. In addition, this study was not in agreement with Wilawan Prateepkaew and group (2000:18), who studied the epidemic of substance among the students in Nonthaburi Province. Found that sex, age, levels of education, living of teen students were significantly related to substance using among teen students at 0.01 level. According to Risa Panichautra(1992), Prapasri

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Suktrustsanee (1993), Prapisri Sohnglin and party (1989), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned(1997:113) found that the more child's age, the more child used substance.

Education related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen (p-value <0.001). There were 50.82% of frequent substance abuser had the education level in only Mathayom 1-3 and none of frequent substance abuser was in Bachelor degree (as shown in Table 6) which supports Hypothesis 1. This result supported to a study by Nanta Chaipichitpan (1998:abstract), who studied a study of factors affecting amphetamine relapsing behavior of secondary school students treated in Thanyarak hospital found that year of study was significantly related to amphetamine relapsing behavior at 0.05 level. However, there was no significant relationship between amphetamine relapsing behavior and the amphetamine knowledge, attitude and belief towards amphetamine gender, score level, parents's occupation and mental health. Relating to Tanawan Asarat (1995), whom Wilawan Prateepkaew and group mentioned(2004:17),studied background, knowledge, attitude and substance using among frequent substance abuser treated at Chonburi hospital found that frequent substance abuser in the high-level education has pessimistic attitude with narcotics. Relating to Wilawan Prateepkaew and group (2000:abstract), who studied the epidemic of substance among the students in Nonthaburi Province found that sex, age, educations, living of students were significantly related to substance using among the students at 0.05 level. According to Pawinee Uprasert (1997:110), who studied factors affecting drug abuse of teen students in the metropolis of Bangkok found that sex, age, level of education, living of teen students were significantly related to substance using among teen students at 0.01 level. According to Sumnao Makban (1999), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:63)studied adolescents treated at OPD in Thanyarak hospital found that most of substance abuse adolescents had the parents also in education of Pathomsuksa (55.03%)**.** This result was contrary to a study by Kanika Piromrat,Gp.Capt. (2005: abstract), who studied a survey of previous drug abuse history of newly-recruited RTAF Airmen: Important trends of drug abuse in 2005 among five sections from section 2003/2 (recruited in November 2003) to section 2005/2 (recruited in November 2005) found that five sections of the airmen had maximum point of education level in equal to or less than Pathom 6 (22.4%).

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However, relating to Kanika Piromrat,Gp.Capt. and group (2003:abstract), who studied a survey of previous drug abuse history in section 2003/2 and section 2004/1 among the RTAF Airmen at DonMuang Air Force Base found that the airmen in high-educated concerned with substance abuse less than the airmen in low-educated or education level was significantly related to substance at $p < 0.001$ level.

Occupation and income related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen (both p-value < 0.001). There were 46.69% of two airmen group be employed. Furthermore, 49.73% of frequent substance abuser was employed. (as shown in table 7). Besides that, most of two-airmen groups (35.54%) got income between 3,001-6,000 bath/month and 36.61% of frequent substance abuser got the same income (as shown in table 8). Most of the airmen who lived in country-side before joining the RTAF airmen at DonMuang Air Force Base would have less income than the people lived in Bangkok. Moreover, all airmen were only men who proper for taking employment because men had more power than women. This result supports to a study by Pawinee Uprasert (1997:111), who studied factors effecting drug abuse of teen students in the metropolis of Bangkok. The data were analyzed by Spearman rank Correlation Coefficients. It found that student's income had positive correlation with drug abuse of teen students with statistically significant (p-value=0.01). Besides that, they were analyzed in terms of Discriminant Analysis which found that factors were important and were used to classify between drug abuse and non-drug abuse were friend's drug using, family's drug using, students' hobbies, self-esteem, students' income and beliefs about drugs. Furthermore, most of drug abuse students had high-income per day. According to Sumnao Makban (1999), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned(2002:63) who studied adolescents treated at OPD in Thanyarak hospital found that most substance abuse adolescents had the family with middle-classed income. Relating to Vasun Kaosanga (1997),whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned(2002:63) who studied social support of frequent substance abuser who used to arrested in the center of Phatumthani Province found that it was easy for the people with low society and low economics if they would found substance although those people received mental warm from social network. Relating to Tanawan Arsarat (1995), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned

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(2007:119)found that the person was in low economics had more chance than the person in high-economics to use substance. Relating to Jitra Faosab (1977), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (2007:113) found that working in part time related to substance using. Relating to thought of Keat Tone (1986), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (2007:120) found that economic was a cause taking the wrong ways of narcotics. Relating to Institute of developing Thailand (1995), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (2007:120) found that the people with low-economics were easier substance using than the people with high-economics. According to Kittipong Pattanapong (1995), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (2007:120) found that economics related to positive deviation among students. According to Arporn Saichiar (1995), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (2007:120) found that substance using person came from family with enough living, the second came from poor family and the third came from family with moderate living. This result was contrary to a study by Saerin Punnahitanon (1974), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (2007:119) found that frequent substance abuser usually came from family with high economics more than low economics. Relating to Malinee Siriwongpirach (1980), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (2007:120) found that the stability about income was not related to substance abuse among the population.

Marital status was not related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen (p-value=0.731). There were 88.52% of frequent substance abuser were single and also 87.59% of the person has never used substance were single. Relating to this research, the airmen aged from 18-28 years old were still adolescents so most of them were single. They were not ready to have family and they still wanted to work as much as they could for earning their life or for keeping their money for good future. This result was contrary to a study of Ubonwan, K (1997:102) studied self-care behavior and quality of life of the elderly in central region of Thailand found that marital status was related to smoking and exercise. In additions, Innog.C.(1997:97) found that marital status was related to smoking, exercise and social interaction. Relating to Anupong Sutumnirun and group (2001), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:63) studied substance using adolescents group found that the family

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of adolescents who used amphetamine had more rate of divorce than family of them who did not use amphetamine.

Religion was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen (p-value =0.130). Most of two airmen group (91.83%) were Buddhists. Actually, every religion recommends people do good actions so teaching of all religions will have the same objectives just different only the way to go to these objectives. In additions, most Thai people respect Buddhism so most RTAF airmen are also respect Buddhism. It does not effect to substance abuse or non-substance abuse.

Going to the temple to hear a sermon or talk with the monk was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen (p-value = 0.28). Over 55% of two airmen groups go to the temple to hear a sermon or talk with the monk 1-4 times per year. Moreover, 31.69% of frequent substance abuser go to the temple in the same reason equal to or greater than 5 times per year whereas 25.51% of the person has never used substance go to temple in the same case. It showed that frequency of going to the temple for this reason could not effect to substance using behavior among the RTAF airmen.

Going to the temple to give any food to the monk on birthday or on other days was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen (p-value = 0.128). Over 55% of two airmen groups go to the temple to give any food to the monk on their birthday or on other days 1-4 times per year. However, the time per year of going to the temple in the same reason among two airmen group are rarely similar.

Alcohol Drinking related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen. (p-value=0.044) In the group of the person has never used substance presented 26.2% of them denied alcohol drinking, 22.1% of them were used to drink but had already quitted. However, 51.7% were currently drinking alcohol. On the other hands, in the group of frequent substance abuser presented 17.5% of them denied alcohol drinking, 22.4% of them were used to drink but had already quitted. However, approximately 60% were currently drinking alcohol (as shown in Table 13).This result supports to a study by Chalermporn Khumnualthong, Gp.Capt. (2002:abstract) who studied the

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impact on spread of The RTAF active airmen with the mission of The RTAF found that 36% of The RTAF airmen were used to use alcohol. Relating to Wilawan Prateepkaew and group (2000:18) who studied the epidemic of substance among the students in Nonthaburi Province found that about 13% of students have currently maximum rate in drinking alcohol. Relating to Pajongjit Intasuwan and group (1996:4), who studied factors related to drug addicts behavior of adolescents found that 55% of student group were used to use drug addicts and around 43% denied using drug addicts. Furthermore, the first drug addict has been used was alcoholic beverage, the second was cigarette and the third was cannabis. Relating to Suthira Wisartpong,whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:114), found that frequent substance abuser had the stress which came from maximum crisis situation in family. When stress happened, they would drink alcohol because they believed that alcohol could relieve misery so alcohol is the first step before using other drug addicts. Furthermore, alcohol could acquire easier than other drug addicts and was legal so alcohol drinking had directly related to substance abuse. According to Prasert Tunsakul and group (1989), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:114), who found that most substance which students use were alcohol and cigarette.

Smoking related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen. (p-value< 0.001). Actually, frequent substance abuser had the high ratio of both alcohol drinking and smoking especially smoking behavior. It obviously showed that frequent substance abuser had currently smoking over 70% whereas the person has never use substance had only 50% of currently smoking (as shown in Table 14). The result supports to a study by Chalermporn Khumnualthong, Gp.Capt. (2002:abstract) who studied the impact on spread of The RTAF active airmen with the mission of The RTAF found that 21% of them were used to use cigarette whereas 8% of them have never use substance. According to a study by Department of Physical Education, Ministry of Education (1985), where Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:114), found that most students would be cigarette abuse before developing to be substance abuse. According to Smith Wattanathunyakram and group (2002 : abstract) studied distribution of substance abuse and factors related to substance abuse behavior of high school students in Pratumthani Province found that 70.3% of students were at risk for

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smoking behavior. Nearly 15% had smoked in the past and 7.5% were currently smoking. Almost all of those (6.73%) were currently smoking characterized themselves as addicted. Only 7.45% of them were not at risk for smoking. Relating to Pajongjit Intasuwan and group (1996:4) studied factors related to drug addicts behavior of adolescents found that 55% of student group are used to use drug addicts and around 43% denied using them. Furthermore, the first drug addict has been used was alcoholic beverage, the second was cigarette and the third was cannabis.

Hobbies There was only one hobby which related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen. It was an activity concerned with religion (p-value=0.012). General activities were the most favored hobby among The RTAF airmen and the second preference was sports (as shown in Table 15). Relating to Aonanong Hongchumpair (1995), whom Smith Wattanathunyakrum and group mentioned (2002:66), studied knowledge about amphetamine and self-protection to keep away from amphetamine among secondary school students at Hua-Hin Prachuapkhirikhan Province found that secondary school students at Hua-Hin Prachuapkhirikhan Province who had good intention in life, had the beneficial hobbies would have self-protection from amphetamine. Relating to Somjit Patikorn and group (1984), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:114), studied about hobbies of students found that most students used narcotics would stay home and play sports. In additions, some students would talk with friends, walk and look around department store or go to Pub. Moreover, a cause of narcotics using was to associate with friends for unlawful purpose. According to Preecha Vihokto and group (1997), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:65), studied substance using among students in Primary school found that factors about students related to substance using were hobbies or activities they did on recess time, after class and on weekends. However, a hobby which was not related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen was “talk and take a trip with friends”. This result was contrary to a study by Sorat Grabvipa (1998), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:68), studied factors affecting risk of substance abuse among secondary school students, found that having friends who were frequent substance abuser effect to risk of substance abuse among secondary school students. According to Thanayus Tanathiti

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(2000), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:68), studied factors affecting serious substance using among secondary school students who use base substance in schools under control of Education Zone 5 of department of general education, Ministry of Education found that a variable was used to classify between base substance using group and serious substance using group was influence of friends resisting and motivating to use serious substance. Furthermore, according to Pawinee Uprasert (1997:110), who studied factors affecting drug abuse of teen students in the metropolis of Bangkok found that the valueless hobbies of students was significantly related to substance using among teen students at 0.01 level and most substance using students would stay home the most. However, Varunee Purisinsitti (1988), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:118), found that substance abuse students like and need to go to Pub more than non-substance using students.

Problems or to be worried about some things related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen (p-value=0.001). The person has never used substance and frequent substance abuser presented maximum of earn living cost problem,41.84% and 32.79% respectively and the next problem was family problem,18.54% and 24.59% respectively, minimum of accommodation problem,2.21% of the person has never used substance and none of frequent substance abuser (as shown in Table 16). Relating to Pawinee Uprasert (1997:122), who studied factors affecting drug abuse of teen students in the metropolis of Bangkok found that daily income of teen students had positive correlation with drug abuse of teen students with statistically significant (p-value=0.01). Relating to Vasun Kaosanga (1997), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:63), studied social support of frequent substance abuser who used to be arrested in the center of Patumthani Province found that it was easy for the people with low society and low economics if they would found substance although those people received mental warm from social network. Relating to Wilawan Prateepkaew and group (2000: abstract), who studied the epidemic of substance among the students in Nonthaburi Province found that students who had problems or to be worried about somethings had the chance to use substance more than students who had not problems1.49 time. According to Suthira Wisartpong (1988), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:114), who found that frequent

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substance abuser had the stress which main cause from family crisis. Relating to Sumnao Makban (1999), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:63), who studied adolescents treated at OPD in Thanyarak hospital found that most substance abuse adolescents had the family with middle-classed income. Relating to Anupong Sutumnirun and group (2001), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:63), who studied substance using adolescents found that the family of adolescents who used amphetamine had more rate of divorce than the family of adolescents who did not use amphetamine. According to Tanomrat Prasitthimate (1998), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:63), who studied cause and process of amphetamine abuse among secondary school students in Nakhon Sawan Province found that students who live with parents had 91.9% decreasing of risk factors to amphetamine abuse. In additions, students lived with parents who have always quarreled in family effected to be used to use amphetamine of students with statistically significant. Relating to Nanta Chaipichitpan (1998:abstract), who studied factors affecting amphetamine relapsing behavior of secondary school students treated in Thanyarak hospital found that Predisposing factors, including ages, number of brothers/sisters in family, order of children in family and marital status of their parents were significant related to amphetamine relapsing behavior at the 0.05 level. Enabling factors, including cost of amphetamine, students' allowance, family's income and students' accommodation were not significantly related to amphetamine relapsing behavior at 0.05 level and also no significantly relationship between amphetamine relapsing behavior and family relationship. Relating to Jarus Suwanvela and group (1978), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:69), who studied narcotic problems in Thailand found that a cause of drug addicts was strictly take care of parents in family or parents had neglected in their child. According to Preecha Vihokto and group (1997), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:69), who studied substance using among students in Primary school found that factors about students related to substance using were good natured or harmonious in family.

Trust was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen.(p-value=0.301). The study showed both airmen groups had the similar trust. The person

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had never used substance before and frequent substance abuser presented maximum of trusting in parents, 62.93% and 70.49% respectively and next was to trust to brother/sister, 11.4% and 11.48% (as showed in Table 17). It showed that the airmen rely on close person in family more than cousin or friends. Relation to Nanta Chaipichitpan (1998:abstract), who studied factors affecting amphetamine relapsing behavior of secondary school students treated in Thanyarak hospital found that reinforcing factors, including relationship with friends and teachers was not related to amphetamine relapsing behavior. According to a study by Varisara Peangsuk (1997), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:69), who studied factors concerning amphetamine using behavior among childhood in Ban Ubakekha, Ban Pranee and secondary school students found that the relation with mother had positive correlation with amphetamine using behavior. Relating to Tanomrat Prasitthimate (1998), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:69), studied cause and process of amphetamine abuse among secondary school students in Nakhon Sawan Province. Found that students were alienated with father had the chance to be amphetamine abuse person 12.5 time.

Knowledge about narcotics There were only 3 items from 16 items of questionnaire related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen (as shown in Table 18). Mean score of frequent substance abuser (12.81) was higher than mean score of the person has never used substance (12.72) (as shown in table 19). Relating to Nanta Chaipichitpan (1998:abstract), studied factors affecting amphetamine relapsing behavior of secondary school students treated in Thanyarak hospital found that there was no significant relationship between amphetamine relapsing behavior and the amphetamine knowledge. Relating to Preecha Vihokto and group (1997), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:64), who studied substance using among students in Primary school found that low degree of knowledge about narcotics was a cause of narcotic using. According to a study by Aonanong Hongchumpair (1995), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:64), studied knowledge about amphetamine and self-protection to keep away from amphetamine among secondary school students at Hua-Hin Prachuapkhirikhan Province found that students, who had good knowledge about narcotics, they would have also good self-

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protection to amphetamine. Relating to Saruda Pomdee (1998), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:64), who studied the relation between knowledge about risk-decreasing behavior to amphetamine using among secondary school student at the center of Nakhonratchasima Province found that knowledge about narcotics had positive correlation with risk-decreasing behavior to amphetamine using with statistically significant. This study in agreement with Tanawan Arsarat (1995), whom Wilawan Prateepkaew and group mentioned (2004:17), who studied background, knowledge, attitude and substance using among frequent substance abuser treated at Chonburi hospital found that frequent substance abuser who had the good knowledge, they would have pessimistic attitude to narcotics.

Beliefs/ attitude about narcotics There were 6 items from 20 items of questionnaire related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen, there were significantly between the person had never used substance and frequent substance abuser at the 0.05 level (as shown in Table 21). Relating to Pawinee Uprasert (1997:111), who studied factors affecting drug abuse of teen students in the metropolis of Bangkok found that beliefs about narcotics was significantly related to substance using among teen students at 0.01 level. Relating to thought of Keat Tone (1986), whom Pawinee Uprasert (1997:122), found that knowledge, beliefs about narcotics built the form of proper attitude to narcotics. According to Kanjana Srinuan (1989), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:117), who found that non-smoking monks would have beliefs about smoking following health belief model more than the smoking monks. Relating to research department, office of the Narcotics Control Board and Ministry of Education (1981),whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:117), found that most university students belief that if they tried to use narcotic they could give up it exactly. According to Narcotics Control Board research project, Department of teacher training (1984), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:117), found that the most university students belief that if they used or addicted the narcotics, they could away from them as soon as they needed. Relating to Chalermporn Khumnualthong, Gp.Capt. (2002: abstract), who studied the impact on spread of the RTAF active airmen with the mission of the RTAF found that most of airmen were used to trail themselves and did belief that quality control could be

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manages designable. Relating to Vasana Pattanakamjohn (1998), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:65), who studied factors related to amphetamine using behavior among students treated in Ratchaburi hospital found that values about “amphetamine using showed the modern” and belief “A little use; not frequent substance abuser” throughout seeking new experience of students related to amphetamine using behavior. Relating to Saruda Promdee (1998), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:65), who studied influence of attitude about amphetamine to risk behavior to amphetamine using among secondary school students in the center of Nakornratchasima Province found that attitude about amphetamine effect to risk behavior to amphetamine using among secondary school students. The result was contrary to a study by Pajongjit Intasuwan and group (1996:3), who studied Heroine abuse person and Inhalants abuse person found that drug abuse group had obviously more correct beliefs than student group and the reason was drug abuse group had seen the sample of drug abuse person closer than student group. Relating to Preecha Vihokto and group (1997), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:64), found that belief factor of students is abuse to substance using.

Other beliefs

Belief about important factors protecting substance abuse was not different between the person has never used substance and frequent substance abuser. Both airmen groups had the similar ideas. The maximum important factor protecting substance abuse was good-natured in family (44.62%), the next was choosing a friend (23.09%) (as shown in Table 23). Relating to Niramon Pianjaroon (1989),whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:119), found that the family had the most influence to substance abuse among secondary school students. Relating to Anupong Sutumnirun and group (2001), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:63), who studied group of substance using adolescents, found that family of adolescents who used amphetamine had more rate of divorce than family of them who did not use amphetamine. According to Tanomrat Prasitthimate (1998),whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:63), who studied cause and process of amphetamine abuse among secondary school students in Nakhon Sawan Province,

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found that students who live with parents had 91.9% decreasing of risk factors to amphetamine abuse. In addition, students lived with parents who had always quarreled in family affected to be used to use amphetamine of students with statistically significantly. Relating to Nanta Chaipichitpan (1998:abstract), who studied factors affecting amphetamine relapsing behavior of secondary school students treated in Thanyarak hospital, found that Predisposing factors, including marital status of their parents was significant related to amphetamine relapsing behavior at the 0.05 level. According to thought of Keat Tone (1986), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:119), found that the friends who used substance had the influence to substance using in the wrong ways. According to Prapasri Suktussanee (1993), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned(1997:120),found that associating with the friends who used substance related to positive substance using among adolescents. Relating to Yubonwan Pramuannatakarn (1989), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned(1997:120), who found that getting a friend who used substance had directly impact to substance using behavior. Relating to Supod Denduang (1979) Supat Teeravejcharhoenchai (1979) and Matinee Siriwongpirat (1980), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:120), found that the friends who used substance related to substance using behavior among adolescents.

Belief about "Did good, get good did poor, get poor" was significantly related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen at 0.05 level (p-value=0.005) (as shown in Table 24). Actually, most people belief in this sentence because they often hear this sentence from their parents, their teachers, any other monks in the temple and also in any media such as radio or television, etc. so over 80% of both airmen group were moderate agree and definitely agree with this sentence.

Belief about "Where will the people go after they die?" was not different between the person has never used substance and used (as shown in Table 25). Most people respect Buddhism which teaches about aliveness and dead, so over 50% of both airmen group belief that the people would born again depend on their retribution.

Belief about "Millionaire/money could buy everything including happiness" was significantly related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen at

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0.05 level (p-value=0.009) (as shown in Table 26). Most of the person has never used substance moderately agreed with this sentence (27.38%). On the other hands, most of frequent substance abuser disagreed with this sentence (29.51%)

Idea to the sentence "Money could solve all problems" was not different between the person has never used substance and used (as shown in Table 27). About 47.86% of both airmen groups agreed with this sentence and only 37.74% of both airmen groups disagreed with it.

Idea to punishment as laws in narcotics case It was not different between the person has never used substance abuse and used (as shown in Table 28). About 48.9% of both airmen group thought that the punishment was violent and proper and around 35.41% of them thought that the punishment was not enough violent.

Pleasure in life was significantly related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen at 0.005 level (p-value<0.001) (as shown in Table 29). Relating to Anupong Sutumnirun and group (2001),whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:66), who studied self-proud and depression in amphetamine abuse adolescents among secondary school students in Ratchaburi Province found that amphetamine abuse adolescent had low pleasure in life as student. They feel not good at class and make their parents displeased.

Idea to life was significantly related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen at 0.05 level (p-value=0.011) (as shown in Table 30). The person has never used substance thought that they make themselves be as nowadays (42.52%) and 56.83% of frequent substance abuser thought the same. However, 30.1% of the person has never used substance thought that parents make them as nowadays and 18.58% of frequent substance abuser thought the same.

Self-values There were 5 items from 16 items related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen. It was significantly between the person has never used substance and frequent substance abuser at the 0.05 level (as shown in Table 32). Substantially, mean of self-values of the person has never used is higher than mean of self-value of used (as shown in Table 33). Relating to a study by Kanika Piromrat,

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Gp.Capt (2004: abstract), who studied a research in preventive measures of drug dependence in children of RTAF personnel: a multi-case study in RTAF Personnel whose children were drug dependence. It found that RTAF personnel whose children were drug dependence lacked substantial knowledge in child-rearing practice essential for immunizing their children against drug dependence such as teaching children to build self-values, two ways communication to children, co-activity to children, teaching children to solve the problems and make a decision, etc. Relating to a study by Pawinee Uprasert (1997:115), who studied factors affecting drug abuse of teen students in the metropolis of Bangkok found that self-values was significantly related to substance using among teen students at 0.01 level or self-values factors had significantly low negative correlation with substance using among teen students at -0.1497. It means the more self-values the low substance using. Relating to thought of Keat Tone (1986), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:116), found that low self-values was a factor related to the wrong substance using . According to Emerry and group (1993), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:116), found that the person used substance had the low self-values. Relating to Supod Denduang (1979),whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:116), found that substance abuse had directly related to self-feelings. Relating to Verawan Suterakairad (1993)),whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:116), found that self-proud was significantly predicted attitude to substance using at 0.01 level. This was in agreement with Nongluk Wongprasert (1991)),whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:116), who studied and compared self-idea between normal adolescent and drug abuse adolescents found that normal adolescents had ten ways of self-ideas including physical, personal, family, social, unique, self-proud better than drug abuse adolescents. Relating to Varunee Purisinsit(1988),whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:117) found that frequent substance abuser had high depending on other people. According to Yongyut Wongpiromsan (1986), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:117), who found that the person with low self esteem had obviously tendency to use substance. Relating to Varisara Peangsuk (1997), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned(2005:66), who studied factors concerning amphetamine using behavior among childhood in Ban Ubakekha, Ban Pranee and secondary school students found that self-values had significantly negative correlation with amphetamine using

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behavior. This was in agreement with Pichitpong Ariyawong (2002), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned(2002:66), found that childhood were the first arrest because of amphetamine using had significantly overall self-values lower than general childhood. This result was contrary to a study by Siriporn Moomapi (2003:abstract),who studied factors concerning amphetamine using behavior among adolescents in the rehabilitation center of Bangkok found that self-values was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen.

Hypothesis 2

Enabling Factors such as denied skills, narcotic approaching would have correlation with substance abuse among The RTAF airmen as followed

Denied skill There were 4 items from 7 items of questionnaires related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen, was significantly between the person has never used substance and frequent substance abuser at 0.05 level (as shown in Table 35). Relating to a study by Kanika Piromrat,Gp.Capt.(2004:abstract), who studied a research in preventive measures of drug dependence in children of RTAF personnel: a multi-case study in RTAF Personnel whose children were drug dependence found that teaching denied skill for narcotics, teaching children to solve the problems and make a decision for example. Relating to Wilawan Prateepkaew and group (2004:abstract),who studied factors affecting the use behavior of addictive substance among school students in Nonthaburi Province and had the recommendation from research results that the schools should have the activities for protecting narcotic problems for students, including teaching life-skills and emphasis in denied skills.

Narcotics approaching

Accommodation and environment There were 4 choices from 9 choices related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen, was significantly between the person has never used substance and frequent substance abuser at 0.05 level(as shown in Table 37). Relating to Niramon Pianjaroon(1989), whom Wilawan Prateepkaew and group mentioned(2004:17),who studied Marijuana and Inhalants

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using among secondary school students in Bangkok found that if their schools located around Pub or entertainment site which might motivate them away from class or might happen unsuitable behavior. Relating to Keat Tone (1986), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:121), who found that environment was a factor related to unsuitable substance using. Relating to Vasana Pattanakamjohn(1998), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned(2002:67), who studied factors related to amphetamine using behavior among students treated in Ratchaburi hospital found that environment closed to amphetamine was a factor concerning amphetamine using behavior. This result was contrary to a study by Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:121), who studied factors affecting drug abuse of teen students in the metropolis of Bangkok found that accommodation and environment was not related to drug abuse behavior of teen students. Furthermore, the person has never used substance had the accommodation and environment in the allocating village (38.61%) and the second priority be chosen was other accommodations (18.2%), village, farm house, coconut garden, personal area, mansion, condominium, countryside, base, official residence, riverside house and shrine for example.(as shown in Table 37)

Closest person concerned with substance was significantly related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen at 0.05 level(p-value<0.001). About 56.42% of frequent substance abuser had closest person concerning with substance and only 33.5% of the person has never used substance had closest person concerning with substance(as shown in Table 38). Relating to a study by Pawinee Uprasert (1997:111),who studied factors affecting drug abuse of teen students in the metropolis of Bangkok found that members in family or peer used substance had positive correlation with drug abuse of teen students with statistically significant. According to Vasana Pattanakamjohn(1998), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned(2002:67),who studied factors related to amphetamine using behavior among students treated in Ratchaburi hospital found that substance using behavior in family or brothers/sisters used amphetamine was related to amphetamine using behavior among students. Relating to Tanomrat Prasitthimate(1998), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:67) who studied cause and process of amphetamine abuse among secondary school students in Nakhon Sawan Province

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found that either members in family were used to, used amphetamine and had friends forced to use amphetamine or following what their friends did effected to amphetamine using behavior among students. Relating to Nanta Chaipichitpan (1998:abstract), who studied factors affecting amphetamine relapsing behavior of secondary school students treated in Thanyarak hospital, found that members in family used amphetamine related to amphetamine relapsing behavior and most amphetamine relapsing students would have many friends from inside and outside school used it. This was in agreement with Sorat Grabvipa (1998), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned(2002:68),who studied factors affecting risk of substance abuse among secondary school students found that having friends were frequent substance abuser effected to risk of substance abuse among secondary school students. Relating to Varisara Peangsuk (1997), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned(2002:68),who studied factors concerning amphetamine using behavior among childhood in Ban Ubakekha, Ban Pranee and secondary school students found that closest friends concerned with amphetamine had positive correlation with amphetamine using behavior. According to Thanayus Tanathiti (2000), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:68), studied factors affecting serious substance using among secondary school students who use base substance in schools under control of Education Zone 5 of department of general education, Ministry of Education found that a variable was used to classify between base substance using group and serious substance using group was influence of friends resisting and motivating to use serious substance.

Using substance in community before joining to The RTAF airmen was significantly related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen at 0.05 level. (p-value<0.001) (as shown in Table 39). Relating to Vasana Pattanakamjohn (1998), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:67), who studied factors related to amphetamine using behavior among students treated in Ratchaburi hospital found that closest environment to amphetamine was related to amphetamine using behavior. Relating to Nanta Chaipichitpan (1998:abstract), who studied factors affecting amphetamine relapsing behavior of secondary school students treated in Thanyarak hospital, found that most amphetamine relapsing students would have

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many friends from inside and outside schools who also used amphetamine. However, it found that 49.54% of both airmen group lived in non-substance community and around 40.47% of them had some using in community before joining to The RTAF airmen.

Substance source in community before joining to The RTAF airmen was significantly related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen at 0.05 level (p-value<0.001) (as shown in Table 40). The study showed 389 people of all airmen had substance using in community and most of them bought it from outside village. Relating to Chalermporn Khumnualthong, Gp.Capt. (2002: abstract), who studied the impact on spread of the RTAF active airmen with the mission of the RTAF, from seminar results and interviewing the commander of the airmen found that causes of substance using among the airmen before joining to The RTAF airmen were family problems, personal problems, environment in community where RTAF airmen were used to live, friends' persuade, it was not different to find it in community unsuitable value and be curious.

Substance source among The RTAF airmen was not related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen (p-value=0.229) (as shown in Table 41). About 69.13% of both airmen groups did not know substance source and 17.64% got substance from outsider RTAF

Seeing frequent substance abuser was significantly related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen at 0.05 level (p-value<0.001) (as shown in Table 42)**.** Relating to Chalermporn Khumnualthong, Gp.Capt. (2002: abstract), who studied the impact on spread of the RTAF active airmen with the mission of the RTAF, from seminar results and interviewing the commander of the airmen found that seeing substance seller or seeing frequent substance abuser were classified into 2 parts as follow:

Insider RTAF means the airmen, the person who live in RTAF or residential area, officer and employee, officers' family and the civilian who enter to

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The RTAF for working in RTAF site, the person who always go into and go out of restrict zone, soldier's cousin and shopkeeper for example.

Outsider RTAF means any things which friends or cousin sent to the airmen by post and other sources outside RTAF site.

Hypothesis 3

Reinforcing factors such as family and peer would have correlation with substance abuse among The RTAF airmen.

Looking after from newborn to 5 years among both airmen group Most of the airmen were took care from newborn to 5 years of father and mother. Furthermore, none of the person has never used substance was took care of nursery whereas 2.7% of frequent substance abuser were took care of nursery(as shown in Table 43). Normally, father and mother were the best people to support their child to grow up with strong potential. Relating to Kanika Piromrat,Gp.Capt.(2004:abstract), who studied a research in preventive measures of drug dependence in children of RTAF personnel: a multi-case study in RTAF Personnel whose children were drug dependence found that there were only 5 from 10 families whose child were took care from newborn to 5 years of father and mother. In additions, this research results support that be lacked of good-natured family was a factor to drug dependence problem.

Supervisor in the present among both airmen group Maximum of supervisor in the present among both airmen groups were father and mother. However, approximately 20% of each looked after themselves (as shown in Table 44)

The people who the airmen live with Both airmen group lived maximum with father and mother and 25.1% of frequent substance abuser lived with brother/sister.(as shown in Table 45). Relating to a study by Pawinee Uprasert (1997:110),who studied factors affecting drug abuse of teen students in the metropolis of Bangkok found that 59% of them were studying in Mathayom 3 and 6 and most of them lived with father and mother. The second candidate lived with only mother equal

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to lived with cousin. Relating to Niramon Pianjaroon (1989), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:119), who studied Marijuana and Inhalants using among secondary school students in Bangkok found that family had the most important influence to substance abuse among secondary school students. Relating to Chunter and Killbee (1992), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:119), who found that adolescents who came from the family used substance would also use substance. According to Tanomrat Prasitthimate (1998), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:63), studied cause and process of amphetamine abuse among secondary school students in Nakhon Sawan Province found that students who live with parents had 91.9% decreasing of risk factors to amphetamine abuse. In additions, students lived with parents who had always quarreled in family effected to be used to use amphetamine of them with statistically significant.

Financial responsibility in family of both airmen group Maximum of financial responsibility in family of both airmen group was parents. Furthermore, 43.7% of frequent substance abuser who took financial responsibility by themselves whereas 35.4% of the person has never used substance took financial responsibility by themselves.(as shown in Table 46) Nowadays, most fathers and mothers have to work to earn their family so they have no more time to teach their children and that is why it effects to the relationship in their family. Relating to a study by Pawinee Uprasert (1997:115), who studied factors affecting drug abuse of teen students in the metropolis of Bangkok found that relationship in family and daily income of them had positive correlation with drug abuse of them with statistically significant.

Types of taking care were not related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen.(p-value=0.266) About 42.35% of the person has never used substance were spoiled whereas about 43.71%of frequent substance abuser were reasonable taking care. (as shown in Table 47) Relating to Kanika Piromrat, Gp.Capt.(2004:abstract), who studied a research in preventive measures of drug dependence in children of RTAF personnel: a multi-case study in RTAF Personnel whose children were drug dependence found that most types of taking care were spoiled and rarely talk in family. Furthermore, most fathers thought that mother had too spoil to children. On the other hands, mother thought that father had too much punishment to children so she

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always keeps her children's secret the best. Relating to Varaporn Rakvijai (1997), whom Kanika Piromrat,Gp.Capt.mentioned (2004:abstract),who found that parents' occupation could guide to type of taking care their children.

Teaching children had the different teaching between the person has never used substance and frequent substance abuser in point of "Faithful/Well-behaved" and "Idea about impact to others" at 0.05 level.(as shown in Table 49)

Marital status of the airmen's parents was not related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen.(p-value=0.553) (as shown in Table 51) Relating to a study by Pawinee Uprasert (1997:110),who studied factors affecting drug abuse of teen students in the metropolis of Bangkok found that marital status of the student's parents was not related to drug abuse behavior of teen students. This result was contrary to a study by Nopporn Panichsuk (1980), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:113), found that the family problems including the relationship in family, separation and to divorce effected to amphetamine using behavior. Relating to Suthira Wisartpong (1988), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:114), found that frequent substance abuser had the stress which came from crisis situation in family, father and mother had separation for example. Relating to Niramon Pianjaroon (1989), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:119), who studied Marijuana and Inhalants using among secondary school students in Bangkok found that family had the most important influence to substance abuse among secondary school students. According to Chunter and Killbee (1992), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:119), found that adolescents who came from the family used substance they would also use it.

Relating to Nanta Chaipichitpan(1998:abstract),who studied factors affecting amphetamine relapsing behavior of secondary school students treated in Thanyarak hospital, found that marital status of parents related to amphetamine relapsing behavior.

Father and mother's habit was not related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen.(p-value=0.816 and 0.179 respectively) Father and mother of both airmen group had the similar habit, which was reasonable habit. Anyway, the second priority was calm habit (as shown in Table 52 and 53) The study was contrary to a

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study by Tanomrat Prasitthimate (1998), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:63), studied cause and process of amphetamine abuse among secondary school students in Nakhon Sawan Province found that students who the parents always quarreled in family were significantly related to be used to use amphetamine of students. Relating to Jarus Suwanvela and group (1978), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:69), who studied drug problems in Thailand found that there were the epidemic of the people who their parents had strictly looked after, they had no time for child, deficient personality and worried about their family problems and living were the important cause to drug abuse. Relating to Sumnao Makban (1999), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:69), who studied adolescents treated at OPD in Thanyarak hospital found that the communication and relationship in family related to type of amphetamine using behavior among adolescents.

Feelings when the airmen have to confess guilt to parents was not related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen.(p-value=0.316) About 72.2% of both airmen group relaxed, contented and also their parents paid attention to listen them calmly. (as shown in Table 54)

Quarrel of parents related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen.(p-value=0.007) (as shown in Table 55) Relating to Tanomrat Prasitthimate (1998),whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned(2002: 63), studied cause and process of amphetamine abuse among secondary school students in Nakhon Sawan Province found that students who their parents always quarreled in family was significantly related to be used to use amphetamine of students**.** Moreover, quarrel of parents guided to marital status of their parents. Relating to Nanta Chaipichitpan (1998:abstract),who studied factors affecting amphetamine relapsing behavior of secondary school students treated in Thanyarak hospital, found that marital status of their parents related to amphetamine relapsing behavior. Relating to Jarus Suwanvela and group (1978), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:69), who studied drug problems in Thailand found that the quarrel of parents was a cause of family problems which guided to drug abuse. Relating to Nuanjan Tasanachaikul (1991), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:70), who

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studied the epidemic of narcotics in Controlling and Protecting center of children, Department of Probation, Ministry of Justice found that the good relationship in family related to decreasing of amphetamine using among children.

Feelings when the airmen saw their parents had quarreled related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen.(p-value=0.049) About 64.07% of both airmen group were used to see their parents had quarreled and about 37.48% of them felt sad, inferior when they saw their parents had quarreled (as shown in Table 56)

To quarrel with brothers/sisters/cousin related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen.(p-value<0.001) There were significantly between the person has never used substance and frequent substance abuser at 0.05 level. About 51.36% of the person has never used substance denied to quarrel with brothers/sisters/cousin. On the other hands, only 34.43% of frequent substance abuser denied to quarrel with them. (as shown in Table 57) Anyway, the quarrel with brothers/sisters/cousin was a factor to guide to the relationship in family. Relating to a study by Pawinee Uprasert (1997:115), who studied factors affecting drug abuse of teen students in the metropolis of Bangkok found that the relationship in family had significantly low negative correlation with substance using among teen student at -0.1471. Relating to Nopporn Panichsuk (1980), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:113), found that family problems had the influence to amphetamine using. Relating to Keat Tone (1986), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:119), found that the family factors took the students to unsuitable substance using. Relating to Preecha Vihokto and group (1997), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:69),studied substance using among students in Primary school found that factors about students related to substance using were harmonious and good-natured family. Relating to Tanawan Arsarat (1995), whom Wilawan Prateepkaew and group mentioned (2004:17), who studied background, knowledge, attitude and substance using among frequent substance abuser treated at Chonburi hospital found that frequent substance abuser who had the good relationship in family, full of loveliness and good help would have pessimistic attitude to narcotics. The result was contrary to a study by Nanta Chaipichitpan (1998:abstract), who studied factors affecting amphetamine relapsing

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behavior of secondary school students treated in Thanyarak hospital, found that Reinforcing factors, including family relationship, relationship with friends and teachers, school regulation and laws were not significantly related to amphetamine relapsing behavior.

Having friend concerning substance case related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen.(p-value<0.001) There were significantly between the person has never used substance and frequent substance abuser at 0.05 level. About 68.31% of frequent substance abuser had some friends who concerned with substance case and only 47.96% of the person has never used substance had some friends who concerned with it. (as shown in Table 58) Relating to Chalermporn Khumnualthong, Gp.Capt. (2002: abstract), who studied the impact on spread of the RTAF active airmen with the mission of the RTAF, found that 81% of both airmen group knew the person who had narcotic problems and 25% of them were closest friends, 21% of them were just new arrival, 16% of them were classmate,19% of them were cousin and 19% of them were not familiar with the person concerning substance case.

Seeing friend who was using substance was not related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen.(p-value=0.186) About 39.56% of both airmen group would go to prohibit immediately if they saw their friends had used substance. However, about 36.58% of both airmen groups would keep away from them if they saw their friends had used substance. (as shown in Table 59)

Having friend who was frequent substance abuser related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen.(p-value=0.010) About 53.96% of both airmen groups would warning. Although their friends did not stop, they would still associate with them. Besides that, About 21.79% of both airmen group would warning. Although their friends did not stop, they would refuse to associate with them. (as shown in Table 60) Relating to Wilawan Prateepkaew and group (2000:abstract), who studied the epidemic of substance among the students in Nonthaburi Province found that friend's substance using related to substance using behavior among the students. Relating to Siriporn Moomapi and group (2003:abstract), who studied factors related to amphetamine using behavior among adolescents at Rehabilitative center in Bangkok

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found that having closest friend who used amphetamine related to amphetamine using behavior among adolescents. According to Keat Tone (1986), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:119), found that the friend who used substance had the influence to substance using in the wrong ways. Relating to Prapasri Suktussanee (1993), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned(1997:120),found that associating with the friends who used substance related to positive substance using among adolescents. Relating to Yubonwan Pramuannatakarn (1989), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:120), who found that getting a friend who used substance had directly impact to substance using behavior. Relating to Supod Denduang (1979) Supat Teeravejcharhoenchai (1979) and Matinee Siriwongpirat (1980), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:120), found that the friends who used substance related to substance using behavior among adolescents. Relating to Pawinee Uprasert (1997:115) found that friend's drug using had positive correlation with drug abuse of teen students with statistically significant.(p-value<0.001) Relating to Sorat Grabvipa (1998), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:68), studied factors affecting risk of substance abuse among secondary school students, found that having friends who were frequent substance abuser effect to risk of substance abuse among secondary school students. Relating to Thanayus Tanathiti (2000), whom Smith Wattanathunyakram and group mentioned (2002:68), studied factors affecting serious substance using among secondary school students who use base substance in schools under control of Education Zone 5 of department of general education, Ministry of Education found that a variable was used to classify between base substance using group and serious substance using group was influence of friends resisting and motivating to use serious substance. The study was contrary with a study by Nanta Chaipichitpan (1998:abstract), who studied factors affecting amphetamine relapsing behavior of secondary school students treated in Thanyarak hospital, found that having closest friend who used amphetamine was not related to amphetamine relapsing behavior.

Amount of closest friend related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen.(p-value=0.005) Majority of both airmen groups had 1-2 closest friends (as shown in Table 61) Relating to Pawinee Uprasert (1997:115)), who studied factors

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affecting drug abuse of teen students in the metropolis of Bangkok found that substance using factors among friends had moderate positive correlation with drug abuse of teen students.

Getting friend related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen. (p-value<0.001) Over 55% of frequent substance abuser had friends around their house. (as shown in Table 62)

Criteria for having friend among both airmen group was not different. However, the maximum criterion of the airmen was having same idea; about 57.0% of the person has never used substance and about 57.9% of frequent substance abuser. Furthermore, the second criteria was “no criteria, to associate to everyone”, around 41.5% of the person has never used substance and 44.8% of frequent substance abuser respectively. (as shown in Table 63)

Friends took a part to substance using related to substance abuse among The RTAF airmen.(p-value=0.042) (as shown in Table 64) Relating to Somjit Patikorn and group (1984), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:114)**,** found that a cause of narcotics using was to associate with friends for unlawful purpose. Substance using factors of friends were the maximum correlated factors to substance using of teen students. Relating to Pawinee Uprasert (1997:119)**,** who studied factors affecting drug abuse of teen students in the metropolis of Bangkok found that most substance using students had the friends used substance because teen students would close to their friends very much and also peer had much influence to students. However, if students did not do as their friends did, their friends would not accept them. It made them lack of self-esteem because they had no friend to protect any danger. That was why they had to imitate friend’s action. Relating to Keat Tone (1986), whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:119)**,** found that the friend who used substance had the influence to substance using in the wrong ways. Relating to Ubonwan Pramuanrattakarn, whom Pawinee Uprasert mentioned (1997:120)**,**found that having friend had the directly impact to substance using. According to Supod Denduang (1979) Supat Teeravejcharhoenchai (1979) and Matinee Siriwongpirat (1980), whom Pawinee

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Uprasert mentioned (1997:120), found that the friends who used substance related to substance using behavior among adolescents.

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CHAPTER VI
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study was a survey research on substance abuse among the RTAF airmen at DonMuang Air Force Base. The sample groups in this study consisted of The Royal Thai Air Force Airmen at DonMuang Air Force Base who were recruited in section 2 of 2005 on November, 1st 2005 from RTAF Security Force Command, ACC.and RTAF Directorate of Medical Services, ASC. The duration of this study was 7 months, from October 2005 to April 2006.

The data were collected by questionnaire which the researcher researched various clinical textbook for a variety of substance issues and any idea including researcher's experience in the office. The questionnaire was taken for comparing factors affecting substance abuse between the airmen who did not use substance or have used it equal to or less than 3 times (group 1) and frequent substance abuser who were the high-risk groups (group 2). They were composed of 3 parts as follows:

1. Predisposing factors were composed of personal data, knowledge about narcotics, beliefs, attitudes and self-values.
2. Enabling factors were composed of denied skills for narcotics and narcotics approaching.
3. Reinforcing factors were composed of family and peers.

The statistical analyzes presented in term of frequencies, percentages, means, standard deviation, t-test, Mann-Whitney Test, Fisher's Exact test and Chi-Square.

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Summary of Findings:

1. **Predisposing Factors.**

Age

The average age of both airmen group was 21.43 years with a range of 18-28 years old. There was no significant difference in both groups.

Education

Majority of both airmen group, 50.82% of frequent substance abuser and 48.13% of the person has never used substance, had the education level in Matthayom 1-3. None of frequent substance abuser received bachelor degree. Lower level of education was significantly related to higher rate of substance abuse among the RTAF airmen (p-value<0.001). Hypothesis 1 was supported.

Occupation and income

Majority of both airmen group, 49.73% of frequent substance abuser and 45.75% of the person who has never used substance, were employed. Occupation was significant difference especially in terms of business and student parameter (p-value<0.001). Furthermore, income was significant difference especially at the level 6,001-9,000 baht/month. (p- value<0.001)

Marital status

Majority of both airmen group, 88.52% of frequent substance abuser and 87.59% of the person who has never used substance, were single and no significant difference in both groups (p-value = 0.731)

Religion

Most of two airmen group (91.83%) was Buddhists. Religion was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen (p-value = 0.130)

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Alcohol Drinking

It was obviously shown that over 60% of frequent substance abusers were currently drinking alcohol, whereas only 51.7% of the person who has never used substance was currently drinking alcohol. It was significant difference especially who denied drinking alcohol, frequent substance abuser denied it only 17.5%, whereas the person who has never used substance denied it 26.2%. There was significantly related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen.(p-value = 0.044) Hypothesis 1 was supported.

Smoking

It was obviously shown that over 70% of frequent substance abusers were currently smoking, whereas only 50% of the person who has never used substance was currently smoking. It was significant difference especially who denied smoking, frequent substance abuser denied it only 14.2%, whereas the person who has never used substance denied it 37.4%. There was significantly related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen (p-value < 0.001). Hypothesis 1 was supported.

Knowledge about narcotics

Majority of knowledge were no significant difference in both groups. Frequent substance abuser had more knowledge about narcotics than the person has never used substance in laws aspects.(p-value=0.001)and Kra-tom, marijuana source.(p-value=0.002) However, the person has never used substance had more knowledge about narcotics than frequent substance abuser in the meaning of narcotics. (p-value=0.013). Mean score of frequent substance abuser (12.81) was a slightly higher than mean score of the person who has never used substance (12.72).

Beliefs and attitudes

Beliefs and attitudes were significant difference especially in point of “Infectious disease”(p-value=0.017), “Making the brain clear”(p-value=0.005),“For giving up narcotics the user needs strong mind” (p-value<0.001), “Health will get worse in every ways you use”(p-value=0.003), “Using narcotics guide to the relations in peer”(p-value=0.045) and “Using narcotics make you easy for having a friend”

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(p-value=0.003). Mean score of frequent substance abuser (60.94) was lower than mean score of the person has never used substance (62.14) which indicated that abuser group had some wrong believes in the action of narcotics.

Self-values

The person who has never used substance had more self-values and self esteem than frequent substance abuser especially in point of “Family is very proud of yourself”(p-value=0.001), “You often use the time valueless”(p-value=0.036), “You were an important person for your friends”(p-value=0.006), “Friends rely on you” (p-value=0.015) and “You like to isolate, live alone”(p-value=0.024). However, Mean score of frequent substance abuser.(48.10) was slightly lower than mean score of the person has never used substance.(48.24).

2. Enabling Factors

Denied skills for narcotics

There were 4 items from 7 items of questionnaire related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen (p-value 0.113, 0.023, 0.031 and 0.043 respectively). In addition, mean score of frequent substance abuser (19.52) was higher than mean score of the person has never used substance (19.15).

Narcotic approaching

Accommodation and environment

Majority of the accommodation of both airmen groups were in villages but frequent substance abuser had significant difference and had worse accommodation and environment than the person has never used substance in location of slum(p-value=0.001), location of Pub/Bar(0.003) and location of substance (p-value=0.033)

Closest person concerned with substance

Majority of both airmen group (38%) had closest person concerning substance especially friends. About 26.78% of frequent substance abuser and 23.13% of the person who never used substance had friends concerned with substance. It

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obviously showed that having closest person concerned with substance related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen (p-value<0.001). Hypothesis 2 was supported.

Using substance in community before joining to the RTAF airmen

Absolutely, frequent substance abuser had more substance in community than the person has never used substance (p-value<0.001). Hypothesis 2 was supported.

Substance source in community before joining to the RTAF airmen

Furthermore, most of them (59.13%) bought it from outside village. Substance source in community before joining to the RTAF airmen was significantly related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen (p-value<0.001). Hypothesis 2 was supported.

Substance source among the RTAF airmen

69.13% of both airmen group did not know substance source and 17.64% received substance from outside the RTAF. Substance source among the RTAF airmen was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen (p-value 0.229).

Seeing frequent substance abuser

Majority of both airmen groups (41.38%) did not see frequent substance abuser. However, 18.16% of them saw frequent substance abuser around resident area. Seeing frequent substance abuser was significantly related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen (p-value<0.001). Hypothesis 2 was supported.

3. Reinforcing factors

Family

Majority of both airmen group were took care both from new born to 5 years and in the present of mother and father respectively. The people who the airmen

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had almost lived were mother and father respectively. Parents were financial-responsible people in family. About 40.21% of both airmen group were spoiled, 42.35% of the person who has never used substance were spoiled whereas about 33.33% of frequent substance abuser were spoiled. However, type of caring was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen (p-value 0.266). Teaching about "faithful" and "impact to others" was significantly related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen (p-value 0.033 and 0.007 respectively). Majority of marital status of the airmen's parents lived together (58.24%). Marital status of the airmen's parents, father's and mother's habit and feeling when the airmen had to confess guilt to parents were not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen (p-value 0.553, 0.816, 0.179 and 0.316 respectively). However, quarrel of parents, feeling when the airmen saw parents have quarreled and the quarrel with brother/sister/cousin were significantly related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen (p-value 0.007, 0.049 and <0.001 respectively).

Peers

Majority of both airmen groups (52.79%) had some friends who concerned with substance case. Besides that, only 4.37% of frequent substance abuser thought that they had no closest friend, whereas 12.41% of the person who has never used substance thought the same. Obviously, most frequent substance abuser(55.74%) had more friends around their house than the person who has never used substance.(42.86%) Anyway, the person who has never used substance(34.35%) had more friends at school than frequent substance abuser(20.77%). Finally, having some friend involving with substance , having some friends who were frequent substance abuser, amount of closest friends and the place where the airmen got friends were significantly related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen (p-value<0.001, 0.010, 0.005 and <0.001 respectively) except seeing some friends who were using substance was not related to substance abuse among the RTAF airmen. (p-value 0.186)

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RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

1. According to the result of this study, it obviously presented that the substance abuse group had lower education level than those who were not, so the government should emphasize on the education policy in order to encourage the children to learn in school as far as their capability allowed in both basic education and vocational training. Moreover, the government should have a policy concerning pre-school children and their parents in order to develop good attitude towards future education of their children.

2. It was obviously shown that substance abuse group were currently cigarette smoking and alcohol drinking more than the non-abuser group. So the government should co-operate for campaigning this problem in the long term, to support update news and information about narcotics and relationship with cigarette smoking and alcohol drinking, in order to alert and motivate parents and children to keep away from substance using behavior.

3. Financial problem is one of the important problems concerned by the substance abuse group, so occupational guidance and income-increasing measures are to be seriously concerned by the responsible sectors.

4. Incorrect beliefs about narcotics is a problem in substance abuse group, so teaching about narcotics in school should emphasize on two-way communication methods and demonstrating terrible outcomes of people who are substance abusers or smugglers in order to facilitate proper and realistic impression about narcotics in children.

5. In order to build proper self confidence and self esteem, good habit and good life skills in people, their family is the most important teaching unit. The government should support proper education in married couples towards better understanding in child rearing, how to cope with difficult situation in their lives so that their children will get the least effects, and knowledge about how to build up the immunity against substance abuse in their children continuously.

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6. Availability of drugs in the public and neighborhood is a very important factor, so aggressive and controlling narcotics continuously is a major support to preventive measures.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

1. In addition to study factors affecting substance abuse among the RTAF airmen at DonMuang Air Force Base, it should include study on alcohol drinking and smoking which are starter and bring to frequent substance abuser finally.

2. Expand duration of studying in order to know trend of the epidemic of substance among the RTAF airmen in other sections.

3. The organization should seek, bring substance abuse airmen and high risk airmen group to appropriate treatment program for the drug addicts in the rehabilitation center of RTAF continuously.

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APPENDIX

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แบบสอบถาม

เรื่อง ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการติดสารเสพติดของทหารกองประจำการกองทัพอากาศส่วนกลาง ณ ฐานที่ตั้งดอนเมือง

คำอธิบาย

1. แบบสอบถามฉบับนี้ใช้เพื่อการศึกษาวิจัยเท่านั้น ข้อมูลทั้งหมดที่ได้จากท่านจะถูกเก็บเป็น“ความลับ” ผู้วิจัยจะไม่นำเอาไปเปิดเผยไม่ว่ากรณีใดๆทั้งสิ้น

2. แบบสอบถามนี้ แบ่งเป็น 4 ส่วนคือ

ส่วนที่ 1: ข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล

ส่วนที่ 2: ความรู้ ความเชื่อ/ ทัศนคติ เกี่ยวกับสารเสพติด และ ความเชื่ออื่นๆ

ส่วนที่ 3: การรับรู้คุณค่าในตัวเอง ทักษะการปฏิเสธสารเสพติด และ ความยากง่ายในการเข้าถึงสารเสพติด

ส่วนที่ 4: ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับครอบครัว สัมพันธภาพของคนในครอบครัว และการคบเพื่อน

ทั้งนี้ข้อคำถามเหล่านี้ไม่มีคำตอบที่ถูกหรือผิด **ขอให้ท่านตอบให้ตรงกับความเป็นจริงและความคิดเห็นของท่านมากที่สุด**โดยไม่ต้องกังวลว่าความคิดเห็นของท่านจะเหมือนหรือแตกต่างจากผู้อื่น **และโปรดตอบให้ครบทุกข้อ**

.....

คำอธิบาย

คำว่า “สารเสพติด” ในแบบสอบถามนี้หมายถึง ยาบ้า ยาอี ยาเลิฟ ฝิ่น เฮโรอีน มอร์ฟีน ยาแก้ไอน้ำดำกัญชา กระท่อม สารระเหยพวกกาว แลคเกอร์ ทินเนอร์ น้ำมันเบนซิน น้ำยาล้างเล็บ ยาเคแอลเอสดี โคเคน ฯลฯ โดยในแบบสอบถามนี้ **เหล้า เบียร์และบุหรี่ ไม่จัดว่าเป็นสารเสพติด**

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ส่วนที่ 1: ข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล

คำชี้แจงโปรดทำเครื่องหมาย √ ลงในช่อง [ ] ที่ตรงกับข้อความที่เป็นจริงเกี่ยวกับตัวท่าน หรือเติมข้อความในช่องว่างให้สมบูรณ์

1. ปัจจุบัน ท่านมีอายุ.....ปี
2. ระดับการศึกษา
   [ ] ≤ ป.6 [ ] มัธยมปีที่ 1-3 / ปวช. [ ] มัธยมปีที่ 4-6 / ปวส.
   [ ] ปริญญาตรี [ ] สูงกว่า ปริญญาตรี [ ] อื่นๆ ระบุ.....
3. ก่อนเข้ารับราชการเป็นทหารกองประจำการ ท่านประกอบอาชีพใด
   [ ] ไม่ได้ประกอบอาชีพใดๆ [ ] ธุรกิจส่วนตัว /ค้าขาย [ ] รับจ้าง
   [ ] นักเรียน นิสิต นักศึกษา [ ] เกษตรกรรม [ ] อื่นๆระบุ.....
4. รายได้ / เดือนของท่าน
   [ ] ≤ 3,000 บาท/เดือน [ ] 3,001-6,000 บาท/เดือน [ ] 6,001-9,000 บาท/เดือน
   [ ] > 9,000 บาท/เดือน
5. สถานภาพการสมรสของท่าน
   [ ] โสด [ ] แต่งงาน/สมรส/อยู่ด้วยกัน [ ] แยกกันอยู่
   [ ] หม้ายเพราะหย่าร้างจากคู่สมรส [ ] หม้ายเพราะสามีหรือภรรยาเสียชีวิต
6. ท่านนับถือศาสนา
   [ ] พุทธ [ ] คริสต์ [ ] อิสลาม
   [ ] อื่นๆระบุ.....
7. ท่านไปวัดเพื่อฟังอบรมเทศนา หรือสนทนาธรรมกับพระภิกษุ
   [ ] ปีละ ≥ 5 ครั้ง [ ] ปีละ 3-4 ครั้ง [ ] ปีละ 1-2 ครั้ง
   [ ] ไม่เคยไปเลย
8. ท่านไปวัดเพื่อทำบุญตักบาตรในวันเกิดหรือในวันสำคัญทางศาสนา
   [ ] ปีละ ≥ 5 ครั้ง [ ] ปีละ 3-4 ครั้ง [ ] ปีละ 1-2 ครั้ง
   [ ] ไม่เคยไปเลย
9. ปัจจุบันท่านดื่มสุราหรือไม่
   [ ] ไม่เคย [ ] เคยแต่ปัจจุบันเลิกแล้ว
   [ ] ปัจจุบันยังดื่มอยู่ โปรดระบุปริมาณที่ดื่ม (โดยเฉลี่ย).....วัน/เดือน

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10. ปัจจุบันท่านสูบบุหรี่หรือไม่

[ ] ไม่เคย [ ] เคยแต่ปัจจุบันเลิกแล้ว

[ ] ปัจจุบันยังสูบอยู่ โปรดระบุปริมาณที่สูบโดยเฉลี่ย/วัน .....

[ ] 1-2 มวน/วัน [ ] ½ ซอง/วัน

[ ] 1 ซอง/วัน [ ] > 1 ซอง/วัน

11. เมื่อมีเวลาว่างหรือวันหยุด ท่านใช้เวลาทำอะไร(ตอบได้ >1 ข้อ)

[ ] อยู่บ้านตนเองทำกิจกรรมทั่วไป เช่น ดูทีวี ฟังเพลง อ่านหนังสือ เป็นต้น

[ ] ทำกิจกรรมกับคนในครอบครัว เช่น ช่วยกันทำกับข้าว/ขนม ช่วยกันทำงานบ้าน ช่วยกันปลูกต้นไม้ เป็นต้น

[ ] จับกลุ่มคุย/ เที่ยวกับเพื่อน

[ ] ไปเดินเล่นตามศูนย์การค้า หรือแหล่งบันเทิงเช่น โต๊ะสนุ๊ก ตู้เกมส์ ฯลฯ

[ ] เล่นกีฬา

[ ] เล่นดนตรี

[ ] ทำกิจกรรมทางศาสนา เช่น ตักบาตร ทำบุญ เข้าวัด โบสถ์ หรือ มัสยิด

[ ] อื่นๆระบุ.....

12. ในปัจจุบันท่านมีปัญหาหรือกลุ้มใจเกี่ยวกับเรื่องใดมากที่สุด

[ ] ครอบครัว [ ] การเรียน [ ] เพื่อนต่างเพศ

[ ] เพื่อนที่ทำงาน [ ] ค่าใช้จ่ายไม่เพียงพอ [ ] ที่พักอาศัย

[ ] สุขภาพ [ ] อื่นๆระบุ.....

13. เวลาที่ท่านมีปัญหาหรือกลุ้มใจ ท่านไว้วางใจใครมากที่สุด

[ ] พ่อ, แม่, ผู้ปกครองที่เลี้ยงดู [ ] พี่, น้อง [ ] เพื่อน

[ ] สามี/ภรรยา คนรัก [ ] ญาติที่ใกล้ชิด [ ] อื่นๆระบุ.....

ส่วนที่ 2 : ความรู้ ความเชื่อ / ทัศนคติเกี่ยวกับสารเสพติดและความเชื่ออื่นๆ

ส่วนที่ 2.1 ความรู้เกี่ยวกับสารเสพติด

ข้อที่	ข้อความ	ใช่	ไม่ใช่
14.	สารเสพติดคือ สิ่งที่เข้าสู่ร่างกายด้วยการเสพแล้ว ร่างกายมีความต้องการที่จะเพิ่มปริมาณการเสพขึ้นเรื่อยๆ และมีอาการขาดยาเมื่อไม่ได้เสพ		
15.	สารเสพติดสามารถเสพได้โดย กินและสูบเท่านั้น		

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ข้อที่	ข้อความ	ใช่	ไม่ใช่
16.	เฮโรอีนและมอร์ฟีนมีฤทธิ์กดประสาท ลดความรู้สึกเจ็บปวด ทำให้รู้สึกง่วงและหลับ		
17.	อาการขาดยาของเฮโรอีนคือการปวดกล้ามเนื้อ กระดูก ข้อ จุกแน่นในอก		
18.	ยาบ้าและเฮโรอีนจัดเป็นสารเสพติดให้โทษที่ร้ายแรงที่สุด		
19.	ยาบ้าออกฤทธิ์กระตุ้นประสาท ทำให้ตื่นตัว หัวใจเต้นเร็ว หมดฤทธิ์จะอ่อนเพลีย		
20.	ถ้าใช้ยาบ้าติดต่อกันเป็นเวลานาน จะทำให้สมองเสื่อม เห็นภาพลวงตา คุ้มคลั่งได้		
21.	บุคคลวัยทำงานมักเสพยาอี ยาเลิฟ เพื่อให้ทนแดดและทำงานได้นาน		
22.	เฮโรอีนออกฤทธิ์แรงกว่ามอร์ฟีนและฝิ่น		
23.	สารเสพติดที่ใช้สูบ ออกฤทธิ์ที่สมองเร็วและเมื่อเสพแล้วจะติดได้ง่ายกว่ากว่าการเสพโดยวิธีอื่น		
24.	สมองของผู้ที่ดมสารระเหยจะถูกทำลายอย่างถาวร แม้จะเลิกดมแล้วก็ไม่กลับมาเหมือนเดิม		
25.	กระท่อมและกัญชาจัดเป็นสารเสพติดที่มีอยู่ในธรรมชาติ		
26.	ผู้ติดยาเสพติดมักมีร่างกายซูบผอม สุขภาพทรุดโทรม มักขอเงินผู้ปกครองเพิ่ม มีผลการเรียนหรือทำงานแย่ลง หรือมีการติดต่อกับเพื่อนแปลกๆใหม่ๆ		
27.	แม้จะมียาบ้าไม่เกิน 5 เม็ดหรือไม่เกิน 500 มิลลิกรัม ก็มีความผิดในข้อหาเสพและมีไว้ในครอบครองได้		
28.	ตาม พ.ร.บ.ฟื้นฟูสมรรถภาพผู้ติดยาเสพติดพ.ศ.2545 หากเข้ารับการบำบัดฟื้นฟูสมรรถภาพผู้ติดยาเสพติดจนครบถ้วนตามที่กำหนดไว้แล้ว ให้ถือว่าพ้นจากความผิดที่ถูกกล่าวหา		
29.	โรงพยาบาลรัฐบาลทุกแห่งสามารถรักษาผู้ติดสารเสพติดได้		

<u>ส่วนที่ 2.2</u> <u>ความเชื่อและ ทัศนคติ เกี่ยวกับสารเสพติด</u>

ให้ท่านพิจารณาแต่ละข้อความและทำเครื่องหมาย √ ลงในช่องที่ต้องการ โดยประเมินความเชื่อของท่านว่าเชื่อหรือไม่ ระดับใด ตั้งแต่ เชื่อมากที่สุด เชื่อ ไม่เชื่อ หรือไม่เชื่อมากที่สุด

ข้อที่	ข้อความ	เชื่อมากที่สุด	เชื่อ	ไม่เชื่อ	ไม่เชื่อมากที่สุด
30.	ผู้ที่เสพสารเสพติดทุกคนมีโอกาสเป็นโรคติดเชื้อได้ง่าย				
31.	ผู้ที่เสพสารเสพติดไปนานๆจะทำให้หงุดหงิดง่าย สมาธิเสีย				
32.	สารเสพติดช่วยแก้ปัญหาเรื่องทุกข์ได้				

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ข้อที่	ข้อความ	เชื่อมากที่สุด	เชื่อ	ไม่เชื่อ	ไม่เชื่อมากที่สุด
33.	สารเสพติดทำให้ตนเองมีความมั่นใจมากขึ้น				
34.	การเสพสารเสพติด ช่วยให้สมองปลอดโปร่ง เรียนหนังสือได้ดีขึ้น				
35.	การที่จะเลิกเสพสารเสพติดได้ ผู้เสพจะต้องมีจิตใจที่เข้มแข็งพอ				
36.	ผู้ที่เสพสารเสพติด จะต้องเสียค่าใช้จ่ายในการรักษาโรคต่างๆอันเนื่องจากการเสพสารเสพติดเป็นจำนวนมาก				
37.	สารเสพติดช่วยเพิ่มพลังทำให้มีความอดทนในการทำงานสูง แม้ว่าร่างกายจะอ่อนเพลียก็ตาม				
38.	ถ้าหยุดเสพสารเสพติดเพียง 1-2 วันก็สามารถเลิกเสพสารเสพติดได้				
39.	การเสพสารเสพติดด้วยวิธีใดก็ตาม ล้วนมีอันตรายต่อสุขภาพเช่นกัน				
40.	การเสพสารเสพติดเพียงเล็กน้อยไม่ทำให้ติดได้				
41.	การเสพสารเสพติดเป็นการฆ่าตัวตายแบบผ่อนส่ง				
42.	การเสพสารเสพติดเป็นการสร้างสัมพันธภาพในกลุ่มเพื่อน				
43.	การเสพสารเสพติดทำให้เข้ากับกลุ่มเพื่อนได้ง่ายขึ้น				
44.	วัยรุ่นสมัยใหม่ไม่เสพสารเสพติด				
45.	การเสพสารเสพติดเป็นเรื่องธรรมดาของวัยรุ่นไม่ใช่เรื่องเสียหาย				
46.	การเสพการค้าสารเสพติด เป็นการทำลายความมั่นคงของประเทศชาติบ้านเมือง				
47.	การเสพสารเสพติดเป็นระยะๆทำให้ร่างกายสดชื่น จิตใจสบายตลอดวัน				
48.	ผู้ที่เสพสารเสพติดอาจมีอาการคลุ้มคลั่งและทำร้ายผู้อื่นหรือตนเองได้				
49.	การเสพสารเสพติดไปนานๆ จะทำให้ร่างกายทรุดโทรมและเกิดโรคภัยไข้เจ็บได้ง่าย				

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ส่วนที่ 2.3 ความเชื่ออื่น ๆ

50. ท่านคิดว่าปัจจัยสำคัญที่สุดที่ช่วยป้องกันการติดสารเสพติดคืออะไร (ตอบเพียงข้อเดียว)

[ ] การศึกษา [ ] การเลือกคบเพื่อน [ ] ความอบอุ่นของครอบครัว

[ ] การออกกำลังกาย [ ] ทักษะการปฏิเสธ [ ] การอบรมเลี้ยงดู

[ ] ศาสนา [ ] ฐานะทางเศรษฐกิจ [ ] อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ .....

51. ท่านมีความคิดเห็นอย่างไรกับคำกล่าวที่ว่า "ทำดีได้ดี ทำชั่วได้ชั่ว จะช้าหรือเร็วเท่านั้น"

[ ] เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง [ ] เห็นด้วยปานกลาง [ ] ไม่แน่ใจนัก

[ ] ไม่เห็นด้วย [ ] ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง

52. ท่านเชื่อว่าคนเราเมื่อตายไปแล้ว จะเป็นอย่างไร

[ ] ไม่มีการเกิดอีก ตายแล้วสูญไปเลย ไม่มีสวรรค์ หรือนรก

[ ] ไม่มีการเกิดอีกแต่ต้องชดใช้กรรม ถ้าทำดีไปสวรรค์ ทำชั่วชดใช้กรรมในนรก

[ ] ตายแล้วไปเกิดใหม่ ตามกรรมที่ทำไว้

[ ] ตายแล้วไปเกิดใหม่แต่ไม่ขึ้นกับกรรมที่ทำไว้

53. ท่านมีความคิดเห็นอย่างไรกับคำกล่าวที่ว่า "เงินทองหรือคนรวยซื้อทุกอย่างได้รวมถึงความสุข"

[ ] เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง [ ] เห็นด้วยปานกลาง [ ] ไม่แน่ใจนัก

[ ] ไม่เห็นด้วย [ ] ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง

54. ท่านมีความคิดเห็นอย่างไรกับคำกล่าวที่ว่า "เงินทองแก้ปัญหาได้ทุกอย่าง"

[ ] เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง [ ] เห็นด้วยปานกลาง [ ] ไม่แน่ใจนัก

[ ] ไม่เห็นด้วย [ ] ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง

55. ท่านคิดอย่างไรกับบทลงโทษตามกฎหมายในคดีที่เกี่ยวกับสารเสพติด (ตอบเพียงข้อเดียว)

[ ] บทลงโทษมีความรุนแรง และเหมาะสมเพราะจะทำให้คนเกรงกลัวและไม่กระทำผิด

[ ] บทลงโทษมีความรุนแรงมากเกินไปและไม่สามารถแก้ไขปัญหาได้

[ ] บทลงโทษยังไม่รุนแรงเพียงพอ

56. ท่านพึงพอใจกับชีวิตของท่านในปัจจุบันมากน้อยแค่ไหน

[ ] มากที่สุด [ ] มาก [ ] ปานกลาง

[ ] เล็กน้อย [ ] ไม่พึงพอใจ

57. ท่านคิดว่า ชีวิตของท่านเป็นอย่างทุกวันนี้เพราะใคร

[ ] ตนเอง [ ] พ่อแม่ [ ] ครอบครัว

[ ] ครู [ ] เพื่อน [ ] สวรรค์/ฟ้าดิน/ กรรมเก่า

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ส่วนที่ 3: การรู้คุณค่าในตัวเอง ทักษะการปฏิเสธสารเสพติด ความยากง่ายในการเข้าถึงสารเสพติด

ส่วนที่ 3.1 การรู้คุณค่าในตัวเอง

ให้ท่านพิจารณาแต่ละข้อความอย่างละเอียด แล้วทำเครื่องหมาย √ ลงในช่องที่ตรงกับความรู้สึกมากที่สุดเพียงช่องเดียวในแต่ละข้อ

ข้อที่	ข้อความ	จริงที่สุด	จริง	จริงบ้างไม่จริงบ้าง	ไม่จริงเลย
58.	ท่านเคยมีความคิดอยากฆ่าตัวตาย				
59.	ครอบครัวภูมิใจในตัวท่าน				
60.	ท่านเป็นคนที่โชคร้ายที่สุดในโลก				
61.	มีอะไรอีกมากมาย ที่ท่านทำได้แต่คนอื่นทำไม่ได้				
62.	ท่านคิดว่าท่านยังมีประโยชน์ต่อสังคม				
63.	ท่านคิดว่าท่านไม่มีค่าอะไร				
64.	ท่านมีความมั่นใจในตนเอง				
65.	ท่านไม่มีความใฝ่ฝันอยากได้อะไรในชีวิต				
66.	ท่านคิดว่าท่านเป็นที่รักของครอบครัว				
67.	ท่านมักปล่อยให้เวลาผ่านไปโดยเปล่าประโยชน์				
68.	ท่านเป็นบุคคลที่เพื่อนให้ความสำคัญ				
69.	ถ้าเป็นได้ ท่านอยากกลับไปเกิดใหม่				
70.	ท่านเป็นคนที่เพื่อนไว้วางใจ				
71.	ท่านชอบเก็บตัวเงียบ ไม่ชอบเข้าสังคม				
72.	ถ้าเลือกได้ ท่านไม่อยากเป็นอย่างที่ท่านเป็นในปัจจุบัน				
73.	ท่านภูมิใจในเวลาที่ทำในสิ่งดี				

ส่วนที่ 3.2 ทักษะการปฏิเสธสารเสพติด

ให้ท่านพิจารณาแต่ละข้อความอย่างละเอียด แล้วทำเครื่องหมาย √ ลงในช่องที่ตรงกับความรู้สึกมากที่สุดเพียงช่องเดียวในแต่ละข้อ

ข้อที่	ข้อความ	จริงที่สุด	จริง	จริงบ้างไม่จริงบ้าง	ไม่จริงเลย
74.	ท่านรู้สึกลำบากใจเมื่อต้องปฏิเสธคำชักชวนของผู้อื่น				
75.	ท่านกลัวผู้อื่นโกรธ,ไม่พอใจที่ท่านไม่ทำตามคำขอ				

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ข้อที่	ข้อความ	จริงที่สุด	จริง	จริงบ้างไม่จริงบ้าง	ไม่จริงเลย
76.	ท่านมักจะทำตามความคิดเห็นของท่านไม่ว่าผู้อื่นจะชักชวนอย่างไร				
77.	ท่านมักมีเหตุผลส่วนตัวที่อธิบายให้ใครฟังไม่ได้				
78.	เมื่อจะปฏิเสธ ท่านกล้าที่จะแสดงความคิดเห็นกับเพื่อนทุกคน				
79.	ท่านกลัวว่าในอนาคตคนอื่นจะปฏิเสธท่านเหมือนที่ท่านปฏิเสธเขา				
80.	การปฏิเสธเป็นเรื่องปกติวิสัยที่สามารถทำได้ ไม่ได้เป็นความผิดร้ายแรงอะไร				

<u>ส่วนที่ 3.3</u> <u>ความยากง่ายในการเข้าถึงสารเสพติด</u>

81. ที่อยู่อาศัยของท่าน อยู่ในสภาพแวดล้อมใดต่อไปนี้ (ตอบได้ > 1ข้อ)

[ ] ชุมชนแออัด [ ] ชุมชนบ้านจัดสรร [ ] แฟลต

[ ] แหล่งสถานเริงรมย์ [ ] ตลาดย่านการค้าธุรกิจ [ ] ตึกแถว/ห้องแถว

[ ] แหล่งสารเสพติดให้โทษ [ ] เขตโรงงานอุตสาหกรรม [ ] อื่นๆระบุ .....

82. ท่านมีเพื่อนหรือคนในครอบครัวติดสารเสพติดหรือไม่

[ ] ไม่มี [ ] มี

ได้แก่..... [ ] บิดา [ ] มารดา [ ] พี่/น้อง [ ] ญาติ [ ] เพื่อน

83. ในชุมชนที่ท่านพักอาศัยอยู่ก่อนมาเป็นทหารกองประจำการ มีการใช้สารเสพติดหรือไม่

[ ] ไม่มี ..... ข้ามไปตอบข้อ 85

[ ] มีการใช้บ้าง [ ] มีการใช้แพร่หลาย

84. ถ้ามีการใช้สารเสพติดในชุมชนที่ท่านพักอาศัยอยู่ก่อนมาเป็นทหารกองประจำการ ท่านทราบหรือไม่ว่า ผู้ใช้สารเสพติดไปซื้อยาจากแหล่งใด

[ ] ภายในหมู่บ้าน/ชุมชน [ ] ภายนอกหมู่บ้าน/ชุมชน [ ] อื่นๆ ระบุ.....

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85. ท่านทราบหรือไม่ว่าเพื่อนในกลุ่มทหารกองประจำการ ได้สารเสพติดจากแหล่งใด

[ ] บุคคลภายนอกกองทัพอากาศ [ ] บุคคลภายในกองทัพอากาศ

[ ] จากภายในหน่วยงานเอง [ ] จากรอบ ๆ บริเวณหน่วยงาน [ ] ไม่ทราบ

[ ] อื่นๆ ระบุ…….....……

86. ท่านเคยพบเห็นคนเสพหรือขายสารเสพติดหรือไม่

[ ] ไม่เคย [ ] เคยที่ใด [ ] ที่ทำงาน [ ] แถวที่พักอาศัย

[ ] ห้องน้ำ [ ] แหล่งบันเทิง เช่นในผับหรือดิสโก้เทค

[ ] สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว เช่น สวนสนุก สวนสาธารณะ

[ ] อื่นๆระบุ .....

<u>ส่วนที่ 4</u><u>: ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับครอบครัว สัมพันธภาพของคนในครอบครัว และการคบเพื่อน</u>

87. ผู้ที่เลี้ยงดูท่านในช่วงแรกเกิด – 5 ปีคือ..... (ตอบได้ > 1 ข้อ)

[ ] พ่อ [ ] แม่ [ ] พี่

[ ] ญาติ [ ] สถานรับเลี้ยงเด็ก (Nursery) [ ] อื่นๆ ระบุ.....

88. ผู้ที่เลี้ยงดูท่านในปัจจุบันคือ..... (ตอบได้ > 1 ข้อ)

[ ] พ่อ [ ] แม่ [ ] พี่

[ ] ญาติ [ ] ตัวท่านเอง [ ] อื่นๆ ระบุ

.....

89. ปัจจุบันท่านอาศัยอยู่กับใคร (ตอบได้ > 1ข้อ)

[ ] พ่อ [ ] แม่ [ ] พี่, น้อง

[ ] ญาติ [ ] เพื่อน [ ] อื่นๆ ระบุ

.....

90. ค่าใช้จ่ายในครอบครัวมาจากไหน (ตอบได้ > 1ข้อ)

[ ] พ่อ, แม่ [ ] พี่ [ ] ญาติ

[ ] ตัวท่านเอง [ ] อื่นๆ ระบุ.....

91. บิดา มารดาหรือผู้ปกครองเลี้ยงดูท่านในลักษณะใดมากที่สุด (ตอบเพียงข้อเดียว)

[ ] แบบเข้มงวดกวดขัน ปกป้องคุ้มครอง [ ] แบบปล่อยปละละเลย

[ ] แบบคาดหวังในตัวท่านสูง [ ] แบบตามใจให้อิสระคิดเอง

[ ] แบบใช้เหตุผล [ ] แบบไข่ในหินไม่ให้ทำอะไรเลย

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ข้อ 92-95 บิดามารดาได้อบรมสั่งสอนท่านในเรื่องต่อไปนี้มากน้อยเพียงใด

ข้อที่	ข้อความ	มาก	ปาน กลาง	เล็กน้อย	ไม่เคย
92.	ให้มีความซื่อสัตย์ ประกอบอาชีพอย่างสุจริต				
93.	ให้ช่วยเหลือสังคม ทำตนให้เป็นประโยชน์				
94.	เมื่อทำผิดให้ยอมรับผิด และปรับปรุงตัว				
95.	การตัดสินใจใดๆก็ตาม ให้คำนึงถึงผลกระทบต่อผู้อื่นด้วย				

96. สถานภาพการสมรสของบิดา มารดา

[ ] อยู่ด้วยกัน [ ] แยกกันอยู่ [ ] บิดาเสียชีวิต

[ ] มารดาเสียชีวิต [ ] บิดาและมารดาเสียชีวิต

97. บิดาเป็นคนมีนิสัยอย่างไรมากที่สุด

[ ] เอาจริงเอาจัง เข้มแข็ง [ ] ใจเย็น อารมณ์ดี ไม่ค่อยดุว่าลูก

[ ] ห้าว จิตใจนักเลง พูดจาโผงผาง [ ] ใช้เหตุผลในการอบรมลูก

[ ] เจ้าระเบียบ ค่อนข้างดุ [ ] ทำแต่งาน ไม่ค่อยมีเวลาให้กับลูก

98. มารดาเป็นคนมีนิสัยอย่างไรมากที่สุด

[ ] เข้มงวด เอาจริงเอาจัง เผด็จการจัดการทุกอย่างในบ้าน [ ] จู้จี้ ขี้บ่น เจ้าระเบียบ

[ ] ใจเย็น อารมณ์ดี ไม่ค่อยดุว่าลูก [ ] ใช้เหตุผลในการอบรมลูก

[ ] ทำแต่งาน ไม่ค่อยมีเวลาให้กับลูก

99. เมื่อท่านทำความผิด และต้องสารภาพกับบิดา มารดาหรือผู้ปกครอง ท่านมีความรู้สึกอย่างไร

[ ] ไม่สบายใจ รู้สึกเครียด เพราะท่านดุมาก

[ ] สบายใจที่ได้พูดออกไป บิดามารดาจะรับฟังอย่างเข้าใจ

[ ] ไม่เคยสารภาพเลย เพราะเคยมีประสบการณ์ถูกลงโทษรุนแรง

100. บิดามารดาเคยทะเลาะกันหรือไม่

[ ] ไม่เคยให้ข้ามไปตอบข้อ 102 [ ] เคย [ ] อื่นๆระบุ.....

101. ท่านรู้สึกอย่างไรที่เห็น บิดา มารดา ทะเลาะกัน

[ ] โมโห/โกรธ [ ] รำคาญ /หงุดหงิด [ ] เบื่อ/ชินชา

[ ] เสียใจ /น้อยใจ [ ] อื่นๆ ระบุ.....

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102. ท่านเคยทะเลาะกับญาติพี่น้องหรือไม่

[ ] ไม่เคย [ ] เคย บ่อยหรือไม่ [ ] บ่อย.....ครั้ง/สัปดาห์ [ ] ไม่บ่อย

103. ท่านมีเพื่อนที่เคยต้องโทษเกี่ยวกับคดีสารเสพติดหรือไม่

[ ] ไม่มี [ ] มี

104. ถ้าท่านพบเห็นเพื่อนกำลังใช้สารเสพติด ท่านจะทำอย่างไร

[ ] เข้าไปขอลองบ้าง [ ] เดินหนี

[ ] เข้าไปห้ามและแนะนำให้เลิกใช้สารเสพติด [ ] แจ้งให้ผู้บังคับบัญชาทราบ

[ ] เล่าให้เพื่อนคนอื่นฟังเพื่อช่วยตัดสินใจ [ ] อื่นๆระบุ.....

105. หากท่านทราบว่าเพื่อนของท่านติดสารเสพติด ท่านจะยังคงคบอยู่เหมือนเดิมหรือไม่

[ ] เลิกคบเลย

[ ] จะตักเตือนหากไม่เชื่อก็เลิกคบ

[ ] ตักเตือน ถ้าไม่เชื่อก็ยังคบอยู่ แต่คบห่างๆ ไม่สนิทเหมือนเดิม

[ ] คบเหมือนเดิม

106. ท่านมีเพื่อนสนิทที่ไว้วางใจได้กี่คน

[ ] ไม่มีเลย [ ] 1-2 คน [ ] 3-4 คน

[ ] 5-6 คน [ ] เกือบทุกคนที่คบอยู่

107. ส่วนใหญ่ท่านได้เพื่อนจากไหน

[ ] คนแถวบ้าน [ ] ที่โรงเรียน [ ] ที่ทำงาน

[ ] เจอกันที่เที่ยว [ ] อื่นๆ ระบุ.....

108. การเลือกคบเพื่อน ดูจากอะไร (ตอบได้ > 1 ข้อ)

[ ] คนที่มีความเป็นผู้นำสูง

[ ] มีความคิดเห็นตรงกัน ชอบทำอะไรคล้ายๆกัน

[ ] ไม่มีเกณฑ์ตายตัว จะดีจะเลวคบได้ทุกคน

[ ] คบคนที่มีอิทธิพล ชอบทำตัวเป็นหัวหน้าแก๊งค์

[ ] คบคนที่มีฐานะร่ำรวย

[ ] คบคนที่มีการศึกษาระดับเดียวกันหรือสูงกว่า

[ ] คบคนที่หน้าตาหล่อ/สวย ดูแลตัวเอง รักความสะอาด

[ ] ไม่คบใครเลย

[ ] อื่นๆระบุ.....

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109. ท่านคิดว่าการเลือกคบเพื่อนมีส่วนสำคัญต่อการใช้สารเสพติดหรือไม่ อย่างไร

[ ] มีส่วนสำคัญอย่างมาก เพราะวัยรุ่นมักชอบทำอะไรตามเพื่อน/ชอบเลียนแบบ

[ ] มีส่วนสำคัญอย่างมาก เพราะวัยรุ่นต้องการเป็นที่ยอมรับของสังคม

[ ] ไม่มีส่วนสำคัญ เพราะคนจะใช้หรือไม่ใช้ อยู่ที่ตัวเราเอง

[ ] ไม่มีส่วนสำคัญ เพราะคิดว่าน่าจะเกิดจากสาเหตุอื่นมากกว่า

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