ข้อที่ 1. โปรแกรมพัฒนาความสามารถด้านการจัดการแผนพัฒนาบุคลากร

ผู้จัดการ

ปริญญา

ปีการศึกษา

อาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา

ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร. ภูริทัศน์ ภักดีวัฒนานนท์
Title
DEVELOPMENT OF AN EXECUTIVE FUNCTION PROGRAM AS A PROTECTIVE FACTOR FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG YOUTH

Author
KRIENGKRAI PEUNGCHUER

Degree
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Academic Year
2018

Thesis Advisor
Assistant Professor Dr. Kanchana Pattirawat

The main objective of this research is to develop an the Executive Function Program as a protective factor for substance use among youth. The research instruments included a 1) functional program as a protective factor for substance abuse among youth; (2) evaluation of EF for youth ($\alpha = 0.94$); (3) evaluation of risk behavior of substance abuse among youth ($\alpha = 0.88$). A population of one thousand, eight hundred and thirty five people were used in this research as samples to develop the program and set a norm criteria. There were seventy six people working as researchers to develop and study the effectiveness of the program who were divided into thirty eight people in the experimental group and thirty eight people in as a control group. The research shows that the EF model has concordance with empirical data (Chi-Square = 873.717 df = 818 p = 0.0863 RMSEA = 0.006 AGFI = 0.975 GFI = 0.978 RMR = 0.028), EF can be measured by seven factors, which include Working Memory (WORM), Inhibitory Control (INHC), Cognitive Flexibility or Shift (COGF), Emotional Control (EMOC), Planning and organizing (PLAO), Self-monitoring (SELM), and Initiating (INIT). The statistical analysis set a norm for EF among juveniles by converting scores to a normalized T-score norm, divided into five degrees, with scores of 43 – 129, 130 – 144, 145 – 160, 161 – 176 and 177 – 215. These scores translated into very low, low, medium, high, and very high EF respectively. It was found that the average EF experimental group increased from low to medium ability after the experiment which employed INHC , COGF, SELM. The analysis of variance to test the differences within groups of EF and the behavioral risks of substance abuse of an experimental group based on the time interval before the trials. Immediately after the trial and track later finished one month trial found that the risk of substance abuse of an experimental group based on the time interval before the trials. Immediately after the trial and track later finished one month trial there were statistical differences significance at the .01 level (p = .004).

Keyword : substance abuse, youth, protective factor, Executive function (EF)