

Tassanan Chinsiriphan. (2012). **Psychosocial Factors Related to Mathayom Suksa 3 Students' Moderation Practices as Sufficiency Economy in School with Sufficiency Model**. Master thesis, M.S. (Applied Behavioral Science Research). Bangkok: Graduate School, Srinakharinwirot University. Advisor Committee: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ungsinun Intarakhamhang, Dr. Wichuda Kijtorntam.

The purposes of this comparative correlational research were to: 1) compare students' moderation practices as sufficiency economy within the different type of school. 2) find the interaction effect between situational factors and psychological traits related to students' moderation practices as sufficiency economy, and 3) identify important predictors of mathayom suksa 3 students' moderation practices as sufficiency economy. The samples were 447 mathayom suksa 3 students from two-stage random sampling techniques, consisting of 218 students from the school with sufficiency model and 229 students from the school without sufficiency model. This research consisted of 10 instruments, which were in the form of summated rating scales. The reliability with alpha coefficients was between .665 -.887. The data were analyzed by 1) descriptive statistic 2) Two-Way Analysis of Variance, and 3) Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis.

The results were found that: 1) there were the interaction effect between school types and future orientation and self-control influencing on moderation practices as sufficiency economy in time management and technology and resource utilization. The students in school with sufficiency model had more moderation practices than their opposites. 2) there were the interaction effect between future orientation and self-control and moderation socialization from family influencing on total moderation practices, spending, time management, and moderation consuming. 3) there were the interaction effect between mental health and receiving moderation information from media influencing on total moderation practices, spending, and technology and resource utilization. 4) nine variables altogether predicted total moderation practices, spending, time management, moderation consuming, and technology and resource utilization with 39%, 43.5%, 16.3%, 13.1%, and 26.1% respectively. The important predictors were the favorable attitude towards moderation practices as sufficiency economy and the receiving moderation information from media.