

Krittapat Chuenphitthayavut. (2015). *The effect of psychological and social factors toward flood disaster risk management behavior through psychological capital and posttraumatic growth of teachers in vicinity*. Master Thesis, M.S. (Applied Behavioral Science Research).
Bangkok: Graduate School, Srinakharinwirot University, Advisor Committee:
Lecturer Dr. Numchai Supparerkchaisakul, Assoc. Prof Dr. Ungsinun Intarakamhang,

The two main purposes of this study were to: 1) to examine the structural relationship models of the effect of psychological and social factors toward flood disaster management behavior through psychological capital and posttraumatic growth of teachers in vicinity; 2) to compare the structural relationship models of the effect of psychological and social factors toward flood disaster management behavior through psychological capital and posttraumatic growth of teacher in in Pathum Thani and Nonthaburi province The samples were selected by stratified random sampling of teachers in Pathum Thani and Nonthaburi province who had been affected by flooding during October - November 2011. The total sample in this study was 818: 417 in Pathumthani province and 401 in Nonthaburi province. Eight tests of questionnaire were verified for content validity by professional experts - with reliability of 0.72 to 0.92. The data was statistically analyzed by using LISREL version 8.7.

The findings manifested that

1. The hypothesized structural equation models of the effect of psychological and social factors toward flood disaster management behavior through psychological capital and posttraumatic growth of teachers in vicinity was adjusted in harmony with the fitted empirical data, resulting the absolute fit indices revealed that the chi - square (χ^2) is equal to 1036.02, $df = 215$ ($p = .00$), SRMR = 0.057, RMSEA = 0.068, GFI = 0.90. Incremental fit indices also disclosed that NFI is equal to 0.96, CFI = 0.97 and NNFI = 0.96 and parsimony fit indices found that PNFI = 0.75 and $\chi^2/df = 4.819$, where all various levels are acceptable. It was signified that the posttraumatic growth had direct effect on the flood risk management behavior by the most influential coefficient of 0.58.

2. According to the comparative study of models depicted that there were higher factor loadings of Pathumthani teacher group than the Nonthaburi teacher group in observed variables of emotional intelligence, namely self-regulation , self-motivation , recognizing emotions in others, social skills. Observed variables in posttraumatic growth were appreciation of life. However, the Pathumthani teacher group was only a lower factor loading of community identity than the

Nonthaburi teacher group in observed variables of sense of community. Additionally, coefficient effect of sense of community on positive psychological capital variable in Pathumthani teacher group was higher than Nonthaburi teacher group, but the coefficient effect of social supports on positive psychological capital variable in Pathumthani teacher group was lower than Nonthaburi teacher group.