

Research Abstract

"Factors relating to adjustment in school adolescents"

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The objectives of this study were divided into three categories. Firstly, it aimed to compare school adolescents according to their family and bio - social backgrounds. Secondly, it aimed to investigate the relationships among Child - rearing practices, self - concepts and home - environments with the adjustment of school adolescents. Thirdly, it was to study important factors which could influence the adjustment of school adolescents.

The sample group consisted of 534 Mathayom Suksa I students of the academic year 1989 from secondary schools in Bangkok Metropolitan area by simple random sampling. The instruments used for collecting data were a student background questionnaire, a questionnaire assessing self - concepts, a questionnaire assessing adjustment, a home - environment questionnaire and a child - rearing practices questionnaire.

Data were analysed by using one - way analysis of Variance, Pearson's product Moment Correlation Coefficient and Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis.

Results of the study are summarized as follows :

1. The comparison of school adolescents according to the family and bio - social backgrounds yields the following results

1.1 There was a difference between the family and bio - social background of school adolescents and their ability in adjustment. The school adolescents with high family economic background could adjust themselves better than the school adolescents with low family economic background. However when compared to the school adolescents with middle family economic background, the school adolescents with high family economic background shown no difference. By the same token the school adolescents with low family economic background shown no difference in their adjustment compared to the school adolescents with middle family economic background.

1.2 School adolescents from the extended family could adjust themselves better than those from the nucleus family.

1.3 There was no significant difference in adjustment among school adolescents with different sexes, ages, birth orders, family sizes, father and mother's levels of education, occupations of father and mother.

2. The study of relationships among child - rearing practices, self - concepts, home - environments and adjustment of school adolescents revealed the following results.

2.1 School adolescents with love - oriented and reasoning child - rearing practices shown the positive relationship with self adjustment.

2.2 Self - concepts and home - environments were positively correlated with the ability in adjustment of school adolescents.

3. The Self concepts were the first important influence factor in predicting the adjustment of school adolescents. The prediction could reach as high as 42.29%. When added with the second important factor home - environment, the prediction could be 50.37%