

b148402

**AN EVALUATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL
ANTI-NARCOTIC PROGRAMS
IN BANGKOK METROPOLIS**

Police Lieutenant Colonel Surasak Laohapiboolkul

**A Dissertation Submitted in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy (Population and Development)
School of Applied Statistics
National Institute of Development Administration**

ISBN 974-231-696-1

2006

**AN EVALUATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL
ANTI-NARCOTIC PROGRAMS
IN BANGKOK METROPOLIS**

**Police Lieutenant Colonel Surasak Laohapiboolkul
School of Applied Statistics**

The Examining Committee Approved this Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Population and Development).

Associate Professor *Kanikar Sookasame* Committee Chairperson
(Kanikar Sookasame, Ph.D.)

Professor *Suchart Prasith-rathsint* Committee
(Suchart Prasith-rathsint, Ph.D.)

Associate Professor *Preecha Vichitthamaros* Committee
(Preecha Vichitthamaros, Ph.D.)

Police Major General *S. Suttharom* Committee
(Surasak Suttharom, M.P.A.)

Lersan Bosuwan Dean
(Lersan Bosuwan, Ph.D.)

ABSTRACT

Title of Dissertation	An Evaluation of Secondary School Anti-Narcotic Programs in Bangkok Metropolis
Author	Police Lieutenant Colonel Surasak Laohapiboolkul
Degree	Doctor of Philosophy (Population and Development)
Year	2006

This research aims to study students' demographic characteristics, school environment and relationship between students and their guardians, affecting the prevalence of narcotics in schools, the efficiency and outcomes of the anti-narcotic programs in schools, and to propose problems and recommendations for the anti-narcotic programs administration in schools. The study divides the population into school and individual levels. The number of school sample is 103 schools. For the individual level, 2,378 persons were interviewed, composed of 188 school executives/teachers, 1,773 students, 412 people living around the schools, and 5 police officers in charge of narcotic problems in schools.

Moreover, for the study on the factors affecting students' narcotic usage, the dependent variable is narcotics usage by students while independent variables were divided to three factors, namely: student demographic factor, social and family factor and school environment factor using the hierarchical logistic regression analysis technique.

The result of the study shows that school surroundings mostly affecting the prevalence of narcotics is having areas to indulge and that half of the schools involved have narcotic using and trading sources near the schools. In the relationship within the family, students are highly intimated by their guardians, and in addition, are having problems at most with guardians, by returning home late. Moreover, there are other worrisome problems with the students such as having sex before the proper age, prostitution, avoiding school to play computer games or snooker, molestation,

ganging-up in dormitories, drinking or smoking, participation in the entertainment arena at night, motorcycle racing, ganging-up to agitate the public, being part of a broken family, drop out from school, pregnancy during school years and abortion, etc.

Regarding to the topic of student use of narcotics. The current overall rate of students involved in narcotics is 9.3 percent.; 8.3 percent involved as user or addict and 1.0 percent involved as traders. Students in private vocational schools have a significantly higher rate of narcotics using and trading than the other schools. The most used narcotics by students is amphetamine. The variables significantly affecting usage of narcotics by students are sex, gender, having problems with guardian on association with friends, strolling and taking narcotics, having friends who are addicted to or use narcotics, having a place to indulge and having narcotics using and trading places around the school.

According to the result of narcotics prevention and correction programs in schools, the research found that most schools perform both special programs and normal programs with high efficiency. The programs include irregular narcotics teaching in normal class, suggestions on life skill, establishing duty and responsibility instruction and organizing problem solving skill camps for youths respectively. In cases where the programs perform less than half, the visit-to-prison program, life skill building, dhamma force and Thai armed forces narcotics resistant program and using the temple as a narcotics treatment centre are the least performing activities.

The recommendations from the research are separated into four categories. Firstly, the contextual aspect; the zoning of entertainment areas needed along with the campaign to make the adults and guardians a good role model for children. Secondly, input aspect; the schools must have programs which persuade students not to become involved with narcotics and gang up places as well as family participation in various school programs along with the familys' role of taking care of children are essential. Thirdly, process aspect; reward the school executives and teachers who eagerly help to save students from the risk of narcotics and also provide them with teenager psychology training. Finally, evaluation aspect; the need to systemized the programs evaluation with the programs worthy evaluation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This dissertation was made possible by the immensely kind counsel and tireless help in weeding out any mistakes by Associate Professor Dr. Kanikar Sookasame, Chairman of the dissertation consulting committee, Professor Dr. Suchart Prasith-rathsint, Associate Professor Preecha Vichitthamaros and Police Major General Surasak Sutharom, of the dissertation consulting committee. All of the dissertation committee members mentioned above had graciously given beneficial time, knowledge and suggestions in shaping and making this dissertation complete.

Also, I would like to thank all of my superiors and subordinates for their helping hands and encouragements. In regards to data collection on the field, I would like to extend my gratitude to all respondents for providing data, as well as those who assisted with all activities in completing this study.

Finally, I dedicate all the merits of this dissertation to my parents, my dear wife and my two dear daughters in return for their help and unfailing support along the way of its success.

Pol.Lt.Col.Surasak Laohapiboolkul

May 2006