Dussadee Lebkhao, Burapha University, Thailand Pennapha Koolnaphadol, Burapha University, Thailand Pracha Inang, Burapha University, Thailand

The Asian Conference on Psychology and the Behavioral Sciences 2014 Official Conference Proceedings 2014

0180

Abstract

This study aimed to 1) to study social intelligence levels in adolescents 2) to study correlation between the individual factors and social intelligence 3) to investigate the effect of individual factors for enhancing the social intelligence. The study was multi-stage and stratified random sampling; samples were randomized from adolescents who were studying in secondary school and vocational school totaling 913 people. Instrument used in this study consisted of questionnaires in the social intelligence developed by the researcher.

The results were summarized as follows:

1)The social intelligence as a whole were high. When the different elements were compared it was found that the social intelligence score for Authenticity had the highest mean followed by the Empathy, Presence, Charity and Situation awareness. 2)The individual factors such as Gender, Age, Field and GPA effected to social intelligence in adolescent with statistically significant at the .05 level.

3)In the range from 16 - 18 years of age and the high GPA that there were a positive correlation with social intelligence with a statistically significant at the .05 level. There were four factors; the range of age were 12 to 15, 19 to 25 years, low - moderate GPA that were negative correlation with social intelligence with a statistically significant at the .05 level.

4)Four individual factors: the high and low GPA, the age range from 11 - 15 years and enrollment in secondary school effected to the social intelligence score with statistically significant at the .05 level.

iafor The International Academic Forum www.iafor.org

Introduction

Over the decade Thailand facing a major political that changes faster and more complex. It is bring to both a benefits and risks (Economic Development Board, 2555). For a benefits we have realized situation but for a risk an independent ideas have been increasing that can lead to disunity. Social is an important part of developing the identity of adolescents (Erikson, 1959 cited in Nida Limsuwan, 2555). It can lead to get many opportunities such as improve social skills, and improve self of characteristics nevertheless it causes crisis such as crime problems, drug abuse. It is particularly essential to build immunity in adolescent to the social problem. According to the long-term vision of the country's National Economic and Social Development Plan No. 11 (BE 2555 - 2559) Adhering to the principles of good governance ,the government attempts their population to support and care each other.

Base on such problems and National Economic and Social Development Plan No. 11 (BE 2555 - 2559), the researcher are interested to study of social intelligence in adolescent in Roi-Et province and study of the Individual factors effect to social intelligence in order to plan the development of Counseling Psychology Programs for expansion Social intelligence in adolescents who will be the future of the nation to prevent and solve the problem to reduce the impact of family and social problems.

Objectives of Study

- 1. To study social intelligence levels in adolescent.
- 2. To study correlation between the individual factors and Social Intelligence.
- 3. To investigate the effect of program for enhancing the Social Intelligence.

Conceptual Frame Work



Methodology

Population and Sample

The population and sample that used to study of social intelligence levels. The sample consisted of adolescent who were studying in secondary school and vocational school in Roi-Et province which obtained by Multistage sampling. The researcher used random sampling area (Cluster Area Sampling) in 20 districts and divided then into 2 groups and then each of group of 10 districts were randomly combine into single group. Next both of these group were divided in two group base on enrollment the adolescents were in and vocational school. Both of the groups of secondary students were divided in tree groups base on school size: large, medium, small. Finally both vocational groups were divided into groups depend on whether there school were a private and government school. The examiner define the sample size according to G-power .05 one-tail statistical significant, Power of test was .80, Effect size was 0.2 The data were collected to 1% of students total have 913 people.

Instrument and Data Collection

In the social intelligence questionnaire. The researcher developed a questionnaire of Intelligence of the Social consists of five following components; the situation awareness, the presence, the authenticity, the clearity and the empathy. It was five-level rating scale base on the concept type of Likert (Likert Scale), determine the reliability of the test with co-efficiency alpha of Cronbach (Alpha co-efficient) and found alpha co-efficients all equal to 0.86.

Data Analysis

Information from the questionnaire was analyzed by using descriptive statistics which were the frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation of leadership of social intelligence score and Multiple Regression Analysis to predict the effect of individual factors to Social Intelligence.

Result

1. The study to Social Intelligence of adolescent in Rot-Et province, Thailand **Table 1:** Shows mean and standard deviation of social intelligence in adolescent in aspects and for all elements.

List (n=913)	X	SD	Level
Authenticity	3.68	0.48	High
Empathy	3.49	1.42	High
Presence	3.48	0.43	High
Clarity	3.43	0.50	High
Situation Awareness	3.25	0.49	High
Mean of Social Intelligence	3.47	0.66	High

Table 1: shows the social intelligence as a whole were high. The mean score was 3.47and the standard deviation was 0.66. when the different elements were compared it was found that the social intelligence score for Authenticity had the highest mean followed by the Empathy, Presence, Charity and Situation awareness.

Table 2: Shows Pearson coefficient correlation between individual factors and Social Intelligence.

Variable	SI	Male X ₁	Fe male X ₂	2° school X ₃	Voca- tional X ₄	Age 12-15 yrs X ₅	16-18	-	GPA low X ₈	GPA med X9	GPA high X ₁₀
SI	1.00	033	.033	.048	048	080*	.083*	007*	106**	- .131* *	.161**

Table 2: The individual factors such as Gender, Age, Field and GPA effected to social intelligence in adolescent in Roi-Et province with statistically significant at the .05 level. In the range from 16 - 18 years of age and the high GPA that there were a positive correlation with social intelligence with a statistically significant at the .05 level.

Table 3: show Multiple Regression Analysis of individual factors the predict social intelligence. Independent variable was collected by stepwise method.

Model	Df	SS	MS	F	Sig.
Regression	4	8437.37	2109.343	10.879**	.000
Residual	908	176046.30	193.884		
Total	912	184483.67			
Laval ** signifi	contat the 00	1 laval			

Level ****** significant at the .001 level.

Table 3: show that the social intelligence has a linear correlation with the 10 individual factors, these individual factors are statistically significant at the .001 level that mean to the data is a good representation of the population.

Table 4: show the power of individual factor to predict social intelligence.

Factor	b	SEb	β	R	\mathbf{R}^2	F
X ₁₀	4.307	.995	.148	.161	.026	24.36*
X _{10,} X ₅ ,	-3.736	.987	130	.191	.036	9.76*
X_{10}, X_5, X_8	-7.221	1.047	074	.204	.041	4.84*
X ₁₀ , X ₅ , X ₈ , X ₃	2.388	1.187	.074	.214	.046	4.05*

a = 135.78, R = .214, $R^2 = .046$, $SE_{est} = 13.924$

Table 4 show that four individual factors: the high and low GPA, the age range from 11 - 15 years and enrollment in secondary school effected to the social intelligence score with statistically significant at the .05 level.

Social intelligence scores in adolescents were predicting at 4.6 percent coefficient of a regression equation. Skip below.

Predict social intelligence in adolescents. Roi Et. Raw scores were used. $\hat{\gamma} = 135.75 + 4.307 \times 10 - 3.736 \times 5 - 7.221 \times 8 + 2.388 \times 3$.

Predict social intelligence in adolescents. Roi Et. Include using standard score.

Z = .148 X10 - .130 X5 - .074 X8 + .074 X3. Z = .148 * Z ingenuity social studies class - .130 * Z Age between 10 -15 years - .074 * Z low grades + .074 * Z Teacher Education.

Suggestions:

Application

-Various organizations that involved with the development of Social Intelligence or agencies that interested in result for enhancing the social intelligence as five aspects include the Situation Awareness, the Presence, the Authenticity, the Clarity and the Empathy of adolescent.

-Communities can used as a framework to develop a strong sense of adolescent effectively possible.

-Researcher who are interested in this social intelligence questionnaire can applied it to assess social intelligence in adolescent.

Research

-Next research should apply mixed research design (Qualitative and Quantitative design) to study deeply on social intelligence in Thailand

-To develop the effectiveness counseling program in order to enhance social intelligence in Thailand.

Acknowledgement

The author would like to extend special thanks to Dr. Pennapa Kulnapadol and Dr.Pracha Inang; wonderful Adviser, Faculty of Education, Burapha University for many valuable suggestions for this research.

References

Manoch Lortrakul, thanida Hiralpop and Nida limsuvan (2013). Psychiatry Hand book,

Bangkok: Department of Psychiatry, Ramathibodi Hospital.

Economic Development Board (2555). Country's National Economic and Social Development Plan No. 11 (BE 2555 - 2559) summary paper. Bangkok

Albrecht Karl. (2004). Social Intelligence. Jossey-Bass A wiley Imprint, San Francisco, CA, United State Of America.

Agata Maltesea, Marianna Alesia, Azzurra Giuseppa Maria Al. (2012). Self-esteem, defensive strategies and social intelligence in the adolescence. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences, 69(2012) , 2054-2060.* Retrieved January, 26, 2013. From www.sciencedirect.com

Erikson, Erik H. (1959). Identity and the Life Cycle. New York: International Universities Press.

Feldman, Robert S. (2009) .Understanding Psychology .(9th ed). New York. United State.

Gardner Howard. (2011). Frames of Mind: The Theory of Multiple Inteligences, Basis book, United State of America.

Goldeman Daniel. (2006). Social Intelligence. London: Hutchinson.

Linda L. Bilich And Joseph Ciarrochi. (2009). Promoting Social Intelligence Using the Experiential Role-Play Method. In J.T Blackledge, J.V Ciarrochi & F.P. Deane (Eds.), Acceptance and commitment therapy: contemporary theory research and practice (pp.247 – 262). QLD, Australia: Australian Academic Press. Retrieved January, 26, 2013. From www.sciencedirect.com

Ma.Evelina Ascalon, Deidra J. Schlecher, Marisa Ph. Born Erasmus. (2008). Crosscultural-social intelligence: An assessment for employee working in cross – national context, *Cross Cultural Management: An International Journal, 15(2)* 109 – 130 Retrieved January, 26, 2013. From <u>www.sciencedirect.com</u>

Marjut Wallenius, Raija-Leena Punamaki, Aja Rimpela. (2007). Digital game playing and direct and direct aggression in early adolescence: The roles of age, social intelligence, and parent-child communication.

J Youth Adolescence, (2007)36, 325-336. Retrieved January, 26, 2013. From www.sciencedirect.com

Narcross John C., Goldfried R. Marvin. (2005). Handbook of Psychotherapy Integration (2nd ed.) New York: Oxford.Noortje Meijs Antonius H. N. Cillessen ,Ron H. J. Scholte Eliane J Youth Adolescent (2010)39, 62-72.

Segers Renske Spijkerma.(2010). Social Intelligence and Academic Academic Achievement as Predictors of Adolescent Popularity.

Rosaria Conte. (2002). Agent-based modeling for understanding social intelligence. Institute of Cognitive Science and Technology, National Research of Cooncil, Via Le max 15, 003171Rome, Italy. Retrieved January, 26, 2013. From www.sciencedirect.com

Susanne Weis, Heinz-Martin Sub. (2006). Reviving the research for social intelligence-A multitrait – multimethod study of its structure and construct validity, *Personality and Individual Differences 42 (2007), 3-14*. Retrieved January, 26, 2013. From www.sciencedirect.com

Sternberg Robert J. (2000). Handbook of Intelligence, The Press syndicate Of The University Of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom.

Tayfun DOAN, Bayram ETİN.(2000). The validity, Reliability and Factorial Structure of the Turkish Version of The Tromso Social Intelligence Scale. Educational Sciences: Theory & Practice, 9(2) spring 2009, 709-720. Retrieved January, 26, 2013. From www.sciencedirect.com

Erickson's Psychosocial Stage. Search date 26 January 2013. .<u>http://psychology.about.com/library/bl_psychosocial_summary.htm</u> http://psychology.about.com/od/psychosocialtheories/a/identity-versus-confusion.htm