

Thesis Title A Comparative Study of Predicted Risk Factors for
Sexual Risk Behaviour toward Human Immunodeficiency
Virus Infection among Rural and Urban Higher
Secondary School Students in Nakhon Ratchasima

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Degree Master of Science (Epidemiology)

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Date of Graduation 29 January B.E. 2535 (1992)

ABSTRACT

The purposes of this thesis were to compare risk factors for sexual risk behaviour and to compare sexual risk behaviour between rural and urban higher secondary school students and to identify risk factors which can be predict sexual risk behaviour toward Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection. A sample of 1,752 students (887 rural students, 865 urban students) in June 1991 were selected by using Multi-Stage Random Sampling technigue and using anonymous self-administered questionnaires. Student't-test, Z-test and Mann-Whitney U test were used for the difference test, Discriminant Analysis was used to select independent variables and Multiple Classification Analysis (MCA) was used to explain variation in sexual risk behaviour toward HIV infection by predicted variables.

The results indicated that the rural students had level of vulnerable characteristic of income and residence significantly higher than the urban's. Family relationship, alcohol drinking, knowledge

on AIDS and attitude toward AIDS among rural students were significantly lower than the urban ones. There were no significant difference regarding level of vulnerable characteristic in source of sexual education, pornography reading and pornographic VDO or film vision between rural and urban students. In sexual risk behaviour, it was found that the rural male students had sexual intercourse with prostitutes significantly lower than urban's students but condom use were significantly lower. There were no significant difference regarding number of sexual partners, pattern of sexual intercourse, homosexual, frequency prostitute contact per-year and history of a STD between two groups. The risk factors which stronger predicted sexual risk behaviour toward HIV infection were alcohol drinking, pornographic VDO or film vision, income, family relationship, pornography reading and attitude toward AIDS respectively.

The results of this thesis can be used a guideline for prevention of sexual risk behaviour for the rural and urban higher secondary school students. Participation and coordination from family school and community are strongly recommended.