

Thesis Title            Factors Associated with AIDS Preventive Behaviors  
                         among Male Workers in Factories in Saraburi Province

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#### ABSTRACT

AIDS is one of the most severe sexual transmitted disease. It has been spreading worldwide to several groups of population. The labour group, in particular, is the most prone group due to its rather low socioeconomic status and lifestyle. The purpose of this study is to find predictive factors associated with AIDS preventive behaviors among male workers. Those factors include socio-economic factors, knowledge on AIDS, perception of susceptibility to AIDS, perception of severity of AIDS, perception of benefit of behavioural change, means to receive information and source of advice from mass media and AIDS preventive behaviors. These study included 300 men who worked in factories in Saraburi province. They were selected by systematic random sampling. The factories were selected by stratified random sampling. Data were collected by self-administered questionnaires. Percentage, means, standard deviation, correlation coefficient (Pearson's Product - Moment Correlation) and stepwise

regression model were used to analyse the data. The results were as follows :

1. AIDS preventive behaviors

By our criteria, 79 % of men workers had fair scores, while 18 % had high scores and 3 % had low scores on AIDS preventive behaviours.

2. Factors associated with AIDS preventive behaviors

Factors which had statistically significant positive correlation with AIDS behaviours ( $P\text{-Value} < 0.01$ ) were level of perceiving of information from various sources, level of perception of AIDS risk factors, knowledge on AIDS, level of perception of benefit to advice, level of perception of severity of AIDS, family income and educational level. Correlation coefficients ( $r$ ), of each factor were 0.31, 0.23, 0.21, 0.21, 0.18, 0.16 and 0.14 respectively.

3. Prediction of AIDS preventive behaviors

By multiple regression technique, 18 % of variability of AIDS preventive behaviors, can be explained partly by an equation contained the following factors : level of perceiving of information from various sources, level of perception of AIDS risk factors, family income and level of perception of benefit to advice. The multiple correlation coefficient ( $R$ ) was 0.42 ( $P\text{-value} < 0.001$ )

Result of this study could be applied for promotion of AIDS preventive behaviors among men workers by provision of health information including education program on AIDS and preventive measures. These information and education will provide protection of these workers from AIDS.