

Thesis Title            A Comparative Study of Related Factors on AIDS  
Preventive Behavior among Male Engineering Students  
in Vocational Education and Undergraduated Program,  
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Degree                  Master of science (Public Health)  
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### Abstract

The main purpose of this research was to study factors related to AIDS preventive behavior among male engineering students in vocational education and formal education program. The factors in this study were socio-economic, demographic, and family variables ; knowledge, attitude, and information gained regarding to AIDS and AIDS prevention;and sex related variables. The effect of each factor above on the AIDS preventive behavior was also investigated. The sample were 262 vocational and 384 formal engineering students at the undergraduated level in Bangkok. They were randomly selected through the stratified random sampling technique. The Self-administered questionnaires were used to collect data during September to October 1992. Student's t-test, Z-test for proportion, Chi-square test, Odds Ratio, Pearson product moment correlation and Multiple classification analysis (MCA) were applied to analyse the data.

The results of this study revealed that the AIDS preventive behavior of the engineering students in the formal education program

was significantly better than of the vocational program students. Statistically significant differences of the following variables between the two group of the students were observed ; they were as follows : income, living independently, number of kinships and rank order of the family members, knowledge about and attitude towards AIDS and AIDS prevention, information gained in relation to AIDS, experience of having sexually transmitted diseases (STD), being read pornography and seen pornographic VDO or films. However, there were no significant differences of the family structure, pattern of the relationship among family members, alcoholic drinking, risk behaviors about AIDS of their closed friends, and their age of having first sexual experience of the two groups. The variables mentioned above were significantly related to the AIDS preventive behavior of the sample students excepted the number of kinships and the rank order in the family, the knowledge and the information gained, and the variable about being read pornography. The reinforcing factor, which were the behavior of the closed friends, the pattern of the relationships of the family and the family struture played the most important role as a predictor of the students' AIDS preventive behavior. The enabling factors : alcoholic drinking, income, level of independent in living, being seen the pornographic VDO or films, were the second most important predictor of the preventive behavior followed by the predisposing factor which comprise of only one factor , the attitude towards AIDS. About 9.4 percent of the variation in the students' AIDS preventive behavior could be explained by the three group of factors namely the predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing.

The results of this study can be used as a guideline in designing a "HIV infection prevention and control program" for male students at the University level. Their closed friends should be involed in the program.