

**SEXUALITY OF MALE ADOLESCENTS:
A CASE STUDY OF URBAN MALE ADOLESCENTS AT RISK
TO SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN CHIANG MAI PROVINCE**

UMPAVA TIMPAN

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ABSTRACT

The research study was aimed at studying thoughts, beliefs and sexual behavior of urban male adolescents exposed to sexual behavior in Chiang Mai Province. This study employed qualitative research techniques with case study and purposive sampling method for selecting the study site, which was Muang District or urban zone in Chiang Mai Province. The key informants in the study were students, aged between 17-19 years studying in vocational certificate level, senior high school level and adult education system. In-depth interviews and focus group discussion techniques were used to collect the data, which was analyzed according to concepts relating to the research study and presented in a descriptive method.

The results suggested that there was a variety of meanings of pre-marital sex for male adolescents. They defined their first sexual relationship as seeking sexual experience, resulting in having the first sexual relationship with their girlfriend, an unintentional sexual relationship if it was the result of intimacy and getting drunk with their sex partner and it would be considered an intentional sexual relationship if it was a sexual relationship with their girlfriend, resulting from going out together and staying with each other alone. They defined their first sexual relationship as sexual desire with their first sex partner or others. The study also suggested that the male adolescents did not have a risk perception of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS if they had a sexual relationship with their girlfriend but would have a risk perception of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS when they had a sexual relationship without condom use with a easy-going girl. Accordingly, their risk perception to the diseases related to social meanings they gave to their sex partners. The male adolescents had a perception of masculinity in terms of personality traits, emotionality, mentality and characteristics, which were superior to femininity. Furthermore, they believed that men possessing masculinity must have girlfriends and drink alcohol. In part of sexual behavior, it was found that most of the male adolescents had had more than one sex partner, mostly with girlfriend relationship and the relationship would last for 1-3 months. As for condom use or non-condom use, it was found that male adolescents did not use a condom with their girlfriend or lover because they were certain that their girlfriend or lover was free from diseases. However, they used a condom with their girlfriend when she did not take contraceptive pills to prevent her pregnancy. Furthermore, they used a condom with their temporary sex partners and easy-going girls to prevent sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. The research results lead to the conclusion that there should be an adjustment to male adolescents' attitudes to condom use, based on discrimination because such attitudes can make male adolescents use or not use a condom for various reasons; provision of sex and gender education in term of gender equality, which can change male adolescents' sexual views effecting gender inequality; promotion of parents and family's role in taking care of their children's behavior; and provision of sufficient education on masturbation with hands because it is the safest sexual behavior.

KEY WORDS: SEXUALITY/SEXUAL BEHAVIORS/MALE ADOLESCENTS
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เพศวิถีของวัยรุ่นชายกลุ่มเสี่ยง: กรณีศึกษาจังหวัดเชียงใหม่ (SEXUALITY OF MALE ADOLESCENTS: A CASE STUDY OF URBAN MALE ANDOLESCENTS AT RISK TO SEXUAL BEHAVIORS IN CHIANG MAI PROVINCE)

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บทคัดย่อ

การศึกษานี้ มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาความคิด ความเชื่อ และพฤติกรรมทางเพศของวัยรุ่นชายกลุ่มเสี่ยงที่อาศัยอยู่ในอำเภอเมืองจังหวัดเชียงใหม่ ใช้วิธีการวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพโดยการศึกษาเฉพาะกรณี พื้นที่ศึกษารั้งนี้ ได้เลือกพื้นที่ในการศึกษาแบบเจาะจงคืออำเภอเมือง จังหวัดเชียงใหม่ กลุ่มตัวอย่างเป็นวัยรุ่นชายที่กำลังศึกษาระดับอาชีวศึกษา ระดับมัธยมศึกษา การศึกษานอกโรงเรียน อายุระหว่าง 17-19 ปี ทำการเก็บข้อมูลโดยวิธีการสัมภาษณ์แบบเจาะลึก การสนทนากลุ่ม วิเคราะห์ข้อมูลโดยใช้วิธีวิเคราะห์เนื้อหาตามแนวคิดทฤษฎีที่เกี่ยวข้องกับงานวิจัย และนำเสนอโดยใช้วิธีการพรรณนา (Descriptive)

ผลการศึกษาพบว่า การให้ความหมายของเพศสัมพันธ์ก่อนแต่งงานของวัยรุ่นชาย มีความหลากหลายและแตกต่างกันไป การมีเพศสัมพันธ์ครั้งแรกจะหมายถึงเป็นการหาประสบการณ์ทางเพศทำให้มีเพศสัมพันธ์ครั้งแรกกับแฟน เป็นเพศสัมพันธ์ที่ไม่ได้ตั้งใจเพราะความใกล้ชิดและเมาสุราด้วยกัน และเป็นเพศสัมพันธ์ที่ตั้งใจเพราะเป็นแฟนกันไปเที่ยวด้วยกันและอยู่ด้วยกันสองต่อสอง การมีเพศสัมพันธ์ครั้งอื่นๆหมายถึงความต้องการ ความอยากได้ ไม่ว่าจะ เป็นเพศสัมพันธ์กับผู้หญิงคนแรกหรือผู้หญิงคนอื่น การศึกษาพบว่าวัยรุ่นชายมีการรับรู้ว่าตัวเองไม่เสี่ยงต่อโรคติดต่อทางเพศสัมพันธ์และโรคเอดส์จากคนที่คบแบบแฟน แต่รับรู้ว่าตัวเองเสี่ยงต่อโรคติดต่อทางเพศสัมพันธ์และโรคเอดส์จากการไม่ใช่ถุงยางอนามัยกับผู้หญิงที่ชวกลางคืน ซึ่งเป็นการรับรู้ความเสี่ยงต่อโรคที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการให้ความหมายทางสังคมกับบุคคลที่มีเพศสัมพันธ์ด้วย วัยรุ่นชายมีการรับรู้ต่อลักษณะความเป็นชายในแนวสาร์ตละนิยม อารมณ์จิตใจ และบุคลิกลักษณะในลักษณะที่เหนือกว่าเพศตรงข้าม นอกจากนี้ผู้ที่มีความเป็นชายต้องมีแฟนและต้องกินเหล้า พฤติกรรมทางเพศของวัยรุ่นชายพบว่าส่วนใหญ่มีคู่วางเพศสัมพันธ์มากกว่า 1 คนและส่วนใหญ่คบแบบแฟน เป็นการคบหากันในระยะเวลาสั้นๆเพียง 1-3 เดือน การใช้หรือไม่ใช้ถุงยางอนามัยส่วนใหญ่จะไม่ใช้ถุงยางอนามัยกับแฟนหรือคู่อีกเนื่องจากมั่นใจว่าไม่มีโรคอะไร แต่จะใช้บางเดือนที่แฟนไม่ได้กินยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิดเพื่อป้องกันฝ่ายหญิงตั้งครรภ์ ในขณะที่เดียวกันวัยรุ่นชายจะใช้ถุงยางอนามัยกับผู้ที่ในกลุ่มอนชัวคราว และผู้หญิงที่ชวกลางคืนเพื่อป้องกันโรคติดต่อทางเพศสัมพันธ์และโรคเอดส์ ผลการวิจัยนี้ นำไปสู่ข้อเสนอแนะได้แก่ การปรับเปลี่ยนทัศนคติเรื่องการใช่ถุงยางอนามัยกับคู่วางเพศสัมพันธ์ในลักษณะของการเลือกปฏิบัติ เพราะทัศนคติดังกล่าวจะทำให้วัยรุ่นชายมีการใช่ถุงยางอนามัยด้วยเหตุผลที่แตกต่างกัน การให้ความรู้ในเรื่องเพศศึกษาและความเป็นหญิงชายในด้านความเท่าเทียมกันทางเพศ ซึ่งจะช่วยให้วัยรุ่นชายมีมุมมองเรื่องเพศที่ก่อให้เกิดความไม่เท่าเทียมกันทางเพศในการมีเพศสัมพันธ์เปลี่ยนแปลงไปได้ การส่งเสริมบทบาทของพ่อแม่ครอบครัวในการดูแลเอาใจใส่พฤติกรรมของลูก การให้ความรู้เพียงพอเกี่ยวกับการสำเร็จความใคร่ด้วยการใช้มือช่วยตัวเองเพราะเป็นพฤติกรรมทางเพศที่ปลอดภัยที่สุด

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Sexual behavior means sexual acts or sexual expression of individuals or groups (Carter, V.G., 1973 in Suchart Somprayoon and Wannee Somprayoon, 1988: 7). It is naturally determined so as to maintain human race. Such behavior begins when humans grow up into “adolescence”, the transition period between late childhood and adulthood in which there is rapid physical development. Apart from physical development, indicated by growth of sex organ with complete functions, such as production of sperm in males and ovulation and menstruation in females, there are emotional and mental changes stimulated by sex hormone, which make adolescents interested in people of the opposite sex and want to have a lover or girlfriend or boyfriend. Adolescence is the period in which people have strong sexual feelings (Suchart Somprayoon and Wannee Somprayoon, 1988: 56). The reason why adolescents have a strong sexual desire is that ovary or testes produces a lot of sex hormone, thus making male adolescents aged between 15-20 years have higher sexual desire than any other age group (Nimit Sanlaya, 1989: 16). WHO determines that adolescents are the population aged between 10-19 and upon extended period, the population aged between 10-24 are considered young adults. It can be said that those aged between 10-24 are in the period of changes and need of self-adjustment, self-understanding and self-acknowledgement, including love, understanding and care from adults and people around them. It is estimated that around one fourth or 25 percent of the world population are aged between 10-24. In Thailand, there are approximately 15 million adolescents aged between 10-24 or about 25 percent of Thai population (National Statistical Office, 2003).

In psychologists' view, sexual behavior is humans' instinct, which is ready to be expressed when their body reaches maturity. Adolescence, with physical,

emotional and social changes is the period of eagerness, curiosity and trial especially on sexual matters, seeking joy and freedom and making acceptability in their peer group. If they are stimulated by provocative environments, they are prone to respond their sexual feeling. Sexual relationship among adolescent with insufficient maturity can bring about problems, such as sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancy, which finally leads to abortion. This indicates the loss in educational opportunity or probably the loss in life.

According to research studies regarding Thai adolescents' sexual behavior, male adolescents have the first sexual relationship at an earlier age. There are more male adolescents in vocational training colleges who have sexual experience than those in normal high schools (Rawewan Wuthiprasit, 1983; Sumalee Phothong, 1985; Suphacharee Wacheephiwat, 1990; Chularat Haoharn, 1996). The age at which male adolescents have the first sexual relationship is that during senior high school age, 15-18 years. It is found that 26.7 percent of male adolescents have the first sexual relationship with a commercial sex worker and 10.2 percent of them have the first sexual relationship with their lover (Rawewan Wuthiprasit, 1983: 117). This is in accordance with a research study of Sumalee Phothong (1985: 93) suggesting that most male students have sexual relationships with commercial sex workers. But later research studies reveal that male adolescents have the first sexual relationship at an earlier age, that is 12 and their average age is 15-16 (Karnchana Patiyut, 1998) with their lover or girlfriend and friend (Karnchana Patiyut, 1998; Wimonmart Chanchua and Chenphong Chanchua, 2002). The data suggests that there are changes in male adolescents' sexual behavior, that is they have fewer sexual relationships with commercial sex workers but tend to have more sexual relationships with their lovers and friends. This may be influenced by various factors, such as AIDS epidemic, which makes them afraid of having a sexual relationship with commercial sex workers, based on the belief that HIV infection results from having sex with a commercial sex worker. Accordingly, male adolescents have a changing value, in that they prefer to have sexual relationships with their girlfriends, lovers or friends.

Some adolescents have risk behavior to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. Some male and female adolescents have risk sexual behavior to get STD infection due to the lack of protection. According to a study on sexual behavior of

urban male adolescents in Surin Province, it is found that 3.6 percent of those who used to have sexual relationships have STD infection—25 percent of them get bacterial infection, 25 percent of them get gonorrhea of 1 time, and 25 percent of them get gonorrhea of 2 times and 25 percent of them get chlamydia (Chularat Haoharn, 1996: 108). As for condom use, it is found that only 16 percent of adolescents used a condom with their lover or girlfriend in the first sexual relationship and 8 percent of them use to get STD infection, mostly gonorrhea (Karnchana Patiyut, 1998: 117-118). According to a study on risk sexual behavior of high school students in Samutprakarn Province, it reveals that only 6.2 percent of them used to have sexual relationships and their first sexual relationship mostly occurs at the age of 13-14 (35.7 percent), 15-16 (35.7 percent), 11-12 (10.7 percent) and over 17 (10.7 percent). If classified by gender, it is found that 75 percent of male students and 25 percent of female students used to have a sexual relationship and 75.1 percent of them have the first sex partner who is their girlfriend or boyfriend or lover. 85.7 percent of them don't use a condom for their first sexual relationship, of whom 50 percent reason that they are confident about their sex partner and are not afraid that he/she will have HIV/AIDS. It also suggests that 75 percent of them used to get gonorrhea and chancoid (Ornusa Chatarawirut, 2001: 130). It can be seen that the number of students who have pre-marital sex and sexual relationships increase and their first sexual relationship occur at an earlier age. The most obvious impact and significant problem of sexual behavior is STD infection.

A VD Division's report on STD situation, classified by age of clients visiting STD units all over the country reveals that:

Table 1 Number and percentage of individuals infected with STD, classified by age and sex in fiscal year 1998 and 2001

Age	1998				2001			
	Number of clients		percentage of infected individuals		Number of clients		percentage of infected individuals	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	Female
10-14	694	1,114	1%	0.9%	1,191	2,079	2.4%	0.9%
15-19	3,844	22,228	6.9%	2.6%	7,617	48,742	6.7%	1.6%
20-24	10,003	60,668	8.6%	2.7%	16,952	112,664	7.4%	1.6%
25-29	19,356	58,327	8.7%	2.5%	21,025	102,972	7.3%	1.4%

Source: Report on STD situation, VD Division, Ministry of Health.

There are more male adolescents aged between 10-14 infected and ill from STD, which indicates the tendency of a greater number of male adolescents who have the first sexual relationship at an earlier age, which results in STD transmission to their sex partners in case there is no condom use.

There is not only a higher rate of STD infection, there is also a higher rate of HIV infection in adolescents, shifting from 9 percent in 1992 to 19 percent in 1993 (Division of Epidemiology, Ministry of Health, 1993: 52). According to statistical data from Ministry of Health in 1996, 50 percent of HIV infected individuals are aged between 15-19 (Pimpawan Boonmongkon and Wanpen Maon, 2002: 53). The period from being a HIV infected individual to AIDS case takes 8-10 years. According to yearly reports on AIDS cases and HIV infected individuals with symptoms in Thailand, most of on AIDS cases and HIV infected individuals are aged between 30-34 and 25-29 respectively (25.75 percent, 25.59 percent). In part of areas of the disease epidemic, it is found that the most AIDS cases are in the central part, the north, the south and the northeast in Thailand respectively (15.03, 14.25, 10.64 and 5.83 people per a population of 100,000 in each area). Among provinces in the north of Thailand in 2003, Chiang Mai is one of the five provinces with the most AIDS cases. (Bureau of Epidemiology, 2003). And according to a Department of Disease Control's report on AIDS case situation, classified by age and sex, it reveals that:

Table 2 Number of AIDS cases, classified by age and sex in Thailand from September 1984 -30 March 2004

Age	1984-2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10-14	71	97	39	50	25	52	0	1
15-19	791	991	59	51	29	41	1	1
20-24	12,433	8,562	614	687	374	383	4	10
25-29	40,305	14,169	2,638	2,024	1,362	1,362	30	20

Source: Epidemiology Information Center, Bureau of Epidemiology, Department of Disease Control

From the above information, it can be said that the reason why most of AIDS cases are aged between 25-29 is that most of them got HIV infection during adolescence. Accordingly, adolescents are the group at risk to HIV infection, which all organizations have to contribute their serious concern.

Unprotected sexual relationships of adolescents also cause unwanted pregnancy, leading to abortions. A study of National Health Foundation (Chanpen Chupraphawong, 1997) suggests that 50 percent of urban female adolescents have pre-marital sex and 66 percent, or two third of them have a sexual relationship with their friend without condom use, resulting in unwanted pregnancy leading to an illegal abortion. Baul Gopal, the representative of United Nation of Population Fund stated that in Thailand, there is a high rate of unwanted pregnancy and abortions among adolescents and that in each year, there are about 300,000 abortion cases, that is one out of every three living births (Nalinee Makarasen, 1998). According to a study of Department of Mental Health on abortions, it is found that 29.9 percent of women who have an abortion are aged lower than 20 years and 2.7 percent of them have an abortion while being students and that the number of adolescents aged between 15-23 who have behavior of exchanging sex partners increases by 50 percent (Department of Mental Health, ministry of Health, 2004).

In part of sexual behavior of adolescents in the north of Thailand, it is found that adolescents have unsafe sex, which brings about the problem of abortion and STD infection. According to a research study of Khanchit Limpakarnchanarat et al. (2000) carried out with with students in Chiang Rai Province, it reveals that the rate of condom use with their lover or regular sex partner is very low, that is there are

only 15.6 percent of male students and 10.5 percent of female students who use a condom when having a sexual relationship. But there is a higher rate of condom use in sexual relationships with other people who are not their lovers or regular sex partners, 32.7 percent of male students and 47.8 percent of female students. Furthermore, 21 percent of female students used to be forced to have a sexual relationship. In the group of female students who have sexual relationships with their lovers or regular sex partners, it is found that most of them choose to take contraceptive pills rather than a condom use for contraception and prevention of STD and HIV/STD. Accordingly, it is found that there are female students and male students' lovers or sex partners who used to be pregnant, 27.3 and 16.9 percent respectively. It is also found that there are 131 pregnancies in female students and 100 in male students' lovers or sex partners. And the most of the last pregnancy is terminated with an abortion both in female students and male students' lovers or sex partners, 83 and 84.8 percent respectively. It is also found that there are 22 male students (2.46 percent) and 27 female students (3.25 percent) who have chlamydia with hidden symptoms. Such infection causes a higher risk of HIV infection in case there is unprotected sexual intercourse. The examination result reveals that there are 2 male students and 3 female students who are HIV infected individuals. There are 348 male students (38.97 percent) admitting that they used to take Methamphetamines or "yaa baa". Drug use relates to sexual behavior, especially using Methamphetamines, which affects nervous system, stimulating the users' sexual desire. And the urine test reveals that there are 108 male students (12.1 percent) are detected with the substance in their urine. And for the past 3 months before the research study was carried out, 92.5 percent of the male adolescents and 80.5 percent of the female students drank alcohol, which is a main cause of their sexual feeling, that leads to intentional and unintentional sexual relationships without condom use (Nonglak Boonayaputhi, 2001). Thus, it can be seen the rate of condom use among male and female adolescents who are girlfriends and boyfriends with sexual behavior is very low, thus resulting in an abortion and STD, especially that with hidden symptoms that will be transmitted to other sex partners. In addition, infection of HIV, which is still incurable, will affect their life quality and drug use and alcohol consumption would also effect unintentional sexual behavior.

There are not many research studies regarding behaviorism and social sciences on sexual behavior of male adolescents in Thailand is still rare. The existing research studies suggest that economic and social factors effect male adolescents' higher sexual behavior. When they get a large amount of money from their family, they will spend it on going out to entertainment places with alcohol consumption. In addition, it is found that mass media takes part in arousing their sexual feelings, such as movies, TV programs, and pornographic books, in association with the lack of care from parents. (Raweewan Wuthiprasit, 1983; Angsana Boontham, 1992; Sripatra Chariyawong, 1996; Chularat Haoharn, 1996). As for cultural factors, it is found that sexual norms controlling individuals' behavior are norms creating gender inequality. In Thai society, men are given more privilege to have sexual relationships with many women but women are determined to keep their virginity until their marriage and sexual norms would determine fixed sex role. The values have been transmitted from a generation to a generation through socialization. According to a study of Wicharn Runguthai (1990: 101), it is found that adolescents' sex has influences on their attitudes to sexual behavior. This is in accordance with a study of Raweewan Wuthiprasit (1983: 119) suggesting that men have more sexual experience than women. Accordingly, this indicates that male and female adolescents have different attitudes to sexual behavior, which results in their different sexual behavior. Changing into a modern society influenced by Western cultures effect changes in lifestyle and values, especially sexual values that have been freely transmitted via films, music, TV, video. Adolescents internalize such sexual cultures through the media and sexual values via their peer group. It is found that there is a lack of appropriate cultivation from family and school and there are changes in social environment, especially the existence of more entertainment places in almost all areas in Thailand. Also, mass media lack presenting values focusing on future life, i.e. endurance, patience and self-control that leads to future success to adolescents. And men lack cultivation of appropriate sexual values, such as giving honor to women and respecting women as humans (Wanthanee Isikasin, 1983: 18). According to a research study on vales of male youths, it is found that all of them have a value of promiscuity, which will be hidden power determining and driving them to have pre-marital sex. The study reveals that most of them view that a young man and woman should try staying

together before marriage. or men's polygamy is acceptable if they are capable of taking care of their wives., including wrong sexual beliefs, such as men have more sexual desire than women., having sex with a virgin woman can give a man more sexual pleasure. or a real man or gentleman must have sexual ability. (Chart Chamnut, 2538: 133-134). In addition, male adolescent students believed that having sex is a method of releasing stress, having sex is an important thing of men. or having sex with friends of the opposite sex during school age is preferable. (Karnchana Patiyut, 1998: 119). And they believe that men are superior to women., women are weaker than men., men can have sex with many women and men's having sex with many women is a common practice. (Thammanoon Kitikoon, 1999: 117). The values or attitudes to sexual matters in Thai society allow men to have pre-marital sex and non-marital sex (Wanthanee Isikasin, 1983: 52). And all these values promote pre-marital sex, especially in adolescents, which tends to increase.

It can be seen that humans' sexual behavior does not only result from instinct but also result from socially learned behavior. And gender is defined according to physical differences and it is a complex social relationship between men and women. On the other hand, society constructs femininity and masculinity such that they become cultures. The society tells how women and men should behave and think and what they should expect from other people of the opposite sex. And when the cultures determine gender, they tell how men and women should behave. Boys and girls are socialized so that they can act according to their gender, which is defined with different actions. For example, Asian cultures control women's expression and childrearing, values, thoughts and beliefs make most women think that sexual matters shouldn't be expressed. Thai society has double standards regarding sexuality, that is men's having sex with many women and women's having sex with many men are differently judged by the society. This makes women and men behave differently according to their socially defined cultures. These sexual values make individuals have wrong attitudes as well as wrong sexual behavior.

Consumerist movement presented via mass media constructs and promotes masculinity and femininity accordingly. Especially Western cultures in many types of mass media, it creates new values to Thai adolescents, especially sexual values. In reality, when time changes, concepts of gender should change accordingly. Because

new generation adolescents exist in Thai society with traditional Thai cultures blended with Western cultures full of freedom, they become in a perplexing state concerning sexual practices varying to each culture. According to Suan Dusit Poll in Matichon Newspaper, 15 February 2000, presenting a survey report on 1,048 adolescents aged between 14-25 in Bangkok and its peripheral areas, it suggests that 37.7 percent of them have a sexual relationship while having a status of girlfriends or boyfriends and only 21.0 percent of them stated that they wouldn't have sex until marriage. 1996 Durex Global Sex Survey Project conducting a survey on behavior and attitudes to sexual relationship of adolescents aged between 16-21 in 4 countries worldwide reveals that Thai adolescents begin their sex education at the age of 13.5 (the latest in the world) and only 1 percent of them learn it from their parents (the least in the world). It must be accepted that when talking about sexual matters, many adults appear to be embarrassed and view that it shouldn't be expressed. For example, Jan, 15 years, said, "At school, the teachers hardly teach about sex. I just used to see it from movies, TV or sexual Q and A columns in the newspaper and magazine. If I don't understand it, I'll ask my mother. But she doesn't talk much about it. She said I shouldn't know about it and that it isn't time to know about it. She also said that I had already learned it from books and movies and then she didn't say anything more." As for Bomb, an urban boy said about sex, "I'm really interested in it. But I feel embarrassed and dare not to ask my mother. I talk about it with my friends or see it from books and internet in which there are only pictures, nothing more than that. Reading about it just responds my sexual emotion. However, I don't want to talk about it with my parents because I had never talked with them about it when I was young. Then, I think I would feel strange if talking with them now. " (Usasini Riwthong, 2001). Thus, it cannot be denied that Thai adolescents learn sexual matters from media including the internet, obscene books and video, movies, comics etc. and internalize sexual values from the media and adopt them as their model.

Social changes result in cultural changes. However, there is something in Thai cultures that remain static, that is strong beliefs that men and women have to maintain traditional Thai male and female identify. Therefore, the concepts of gender determining men and women's fixed expression without adjustment according to social changes affect gender relation of people, especially adolescents in school age,

who cannot earn their living by themselves. When they have a sexual relationship, they will confront problems, such as lacking enough concentration on their study, the problem of pregnancy, abortion, sexually transmitted diseases or even suicide. All of these are the problems that have effects on the adolescents and the entire society. For this reason, I am interested in studying sexuality in male adolescents because the knowledge of sexuality of male adolescents in Thailand is not sufficient for enabling understanding of adolescents' sexuality, which will become basic knowledge that can make the society understand other related issues, especially the problem of unwanted pregnancy and abortion in female adolescents. At the present time, the problems are likely to be solved without considering its root or prevention. People still lack understanding of the issue from emic view or adolescents' explanations. Thus, a study for a better understanding of adolescents' sexual behavior should be based on thinking and belief system concerning sexuality in social context in which the adolescents exist, which have influence on their sexual behavior. Factors surrounding an individual are social, cultural, economic and politic factors, which affect his or her perceptions, including sexual perception. It can be said that social process takes part in determining, managing and controlling male and female's sexuality according to social norms. Most quantitative research studies have limitation regarding making an understanding of complicity of social phenomena and cultural meanings of sexual relationship of adolescents, which are considered sub-cultures that vary to areas.

Thus, the research study is aimed at creating an understanding of thoughts, beliefs and sexual behavior of male adolescents at risk, such as adolescents preferring alcohol drinking, visiting pubs or discotheques and street gang due to the fact that their behavior is likely to relate to sexual behavior, which may result in problems, including a risk of STD/HIV infection in them their sex partners. As for outsiders, the adolescents are problematic adolescents with a bad image. But as for adolescents, they would like to have their own society, self, acceptability in peer group and some values. Then judgement based on adult's standards may contrast with that based on adolescents' views. To understand sexuality of male adolescents, it is needed to understand present Thai social and cultural context influencing their life-style, including changes in family, social values, consumption, mass media influence, leisure, and social behavior. This is due to the fact that adolescents of all eras need

expression in a particular way. Thus, understanding of male adolescents' sexuality will be useful for reducing risk behavior to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS in adolescents and being guidelines to make policies on health promotion and sexual problem prevention in accordance with adolescents' cultures and social and cultural context in each area efficiently.

1.2 Research Questions

Principal research questions:

What are thoughts, beliefs and sexual behavior of male adolescents at risk?

Research sub-questions:

1. What are male adolescents' meanings and beliefs of pre-marital sex and meanings of types of sex partners?
2. What is the male adolescents' risk perception of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS and to masculinity?
3. How is sexual behavior of male adolescents at risk?
4. What is male adolescents at risk's social context which affects their sexual behavior?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

To answer the above questions, the research study then consists of the following objectives:

Main objective: To create an understanding of male adolescents' sexuality, enabling an understanding of their thinking system and sexual behavior, which will lead to adjustment to their thoughts, beliefs and sexual values. And the obtained data will be beneficial to making policies to prevent the problem of unsafe sex and sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS in adolescents.

Specific objectives:

1. To study meanings and beliefs of pre-marital sex and meanings of types of sex partners from male adolescents' attitudes

2. To study a risk perception of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS and to masculinity
3. To study male adolescents at risk's social context affecting their sexual behavior patterns, including family relationship, peer groups and drugs/alcohol consumption
4. To explain sexual behavior of male adolescents at risk

1.4 Operational Definitions:

1.4.1 Sexuality means thoughts, beliefs, meanings and sexual behavior under each social and cultural context. And the concepts used to study variables are as follows:

1.4.1.1 Sexual behavior means male adolescents' sexual expression, that is physical contact and sexual subjective expression; and sexual acts, that is masturbation, sexual relationship with or without condom use with sex partners and number of sex partners, (for example, no sex partners, one sex partner or more than one sex partner), including having many sex partners during the same period of time or having one partner during a period and changing to have another sex partner in the following time, conditions of sexual acts (for example, responding physical and mental need, willingness of sex partners, forcing and exchange) and types of sexual relationships, that is heterosexuality and homosexuality

1.4.1.2 Meanings and beliefs of pre-marital sex means male adolescents' explanations on meanings and beliefs regarding sexual behavior, including meanings and beliefs of pre-marital; beliefs of women's virginity; meanings of the first sexual relationship, such as seeking experience, love and sexual desire; and meanings of the following sexual relationships during when the male adolescents have a relationship with their sex partner

1.4.1.3 Meanings of types of sex partners means male adolescents' explanations on meanings of each type of sex partners, that is, "khuu rak", "faen", "phuen ying", "khuu khoung", "khuu non" and "kik"

1.4.2 Self-concept means male adolescents' perception in 2 ways, that is a perception they have for themselves, which is applied with a perception of masculinity and a perception they have for other people, which is applied with a risk perception of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS and close and distant family relationship

1.4.2.1 Risk perception of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS means male adolescents' explanations on thoughts and beliefs towards their sex partners in term of their risk of getting sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS from their sex partners, including the belief that having a sexual relationship with commercial sex workers may effect a high risk of getting sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS or the belief about characteristics and types of safe sex partners through considering their shape or figure etc., which have an influence on their decision on using or not using a condom when having a sexual relationship

1.4.2.2 Perception of masculinity means male adolescents' explanations on a perception of masculinity in physical parts, emotional expression, personality and power relations in sexual relationship

1.4.3 Family relationship means male adolescents' being with family members or parents, dispute among family members and problem consulting

1.4.4 Peer group means types of peers that the male adolescents associate and go out with, how to know peers in their peer group and gathering in peer group, that is manners, place, date and time and expenses on going out

1.4.5 Alcohol and drug consumption means male adolescents' reasons for the first drinking, types of alcohol, manners of drinking and place of drinking; and reasons for the first drug use, ways of using drugs and ways of getting drugs

1.4.6 Adolescents at risk means male adolescents who gather and do activities somewhere and their activities and places they gather are a risk of sexual behavior, such as going at night, visiting, pubs, drinking and using drugs, riding motorcycles to flirt women or gathering at friends' apartments; and who are students with poor grades and have low economic status, whose parents work for hire so that they don't have time for their children

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

The chapter is devoted to reviewing concepts and research studies relating to this research study, which are divided into 2 parts: Part 1: Concept of sociology and anthropology and Part 2: Research studies relating to this research. The research study is aimed at studying thoughts, beliefs and sexual behavior of male adolescents; accordingly the scope of literature review is determined as follows:

- 2.1.1 Knowledge about adolescents
- 2.1.2 Concept of self-concept
- 2.1.3 Risk perception of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS
- 2.1.4 Concept of gender relations
 - 2.1.4.1 Power relations
 - 2.1.4.2 Masculinity and femininity
 - 2.1.4.3 Socialization
 - 2.1.4.4 Cultural concept
- 2.1.5 Concept of sexuality
 - 2.1.5.1 Sexual norms
- 2.1.6 Sexual behavior of adolescents

2.1 Concept of Sociology and Anthropology

2.1.1 Knowledge of Adolescence

Hurlock (1974 in Sucha Chanem, 1986:2) defined “adolescence” according to the word “adolescence” in English, which means growth to maturity and the period with development or changes in physical, emotional, intellectual and social part. In part of physical changes during the period, there is rapid physical development due to sex hormone, which develops their body structure to be that of an adult. When male adolescents experience the changes, they will pay interest in themselves and consider

their changed body parts, such as hoarse voice, beard, broad shoulders, bundles of muscles and sperm production. Female adolescents will have larger breasts and hip, narrower waist and menstruation. In part of emotional changes according to psychological aspects, adolescence is the period in which people change from dependence on other people to self-dependence, which makes them need to have their own freedom and confident about their thoughts, which sometimes makes them behave against adults' standards and tend to disagree and violate rules. They have curiosity and would like to try new experiences. Emotional changes play a great role in adolescents' behavior. They are likely to express their emotion or feeling straightforwardly and overtly, which can occur easily and change quickly. Adolescents' emotion is directly influenced by changing hormone in their body. Erikson stated that adolescents have more emotional confusion than people of other age group do, that is, adolescents need freedom but lack skills of self-adjustment. Their basic emotion of adolescents is love. They love themselves, which makes them interested in adjusting their personality to be more acceptable. Adolescents love and have bond with their friends both in the same and the opposite sex (Ornanong Songsakoon, 2001: 10). In part of intellectual development, adolescents have more ability and enthusiasm, that is they can think more logically and profoundly with analytical potential, have curiosity, plan to solve problems with various ways through trials, need freedom to express their opinions, need to do things themselves in order to seek experiences for self-learning, and wouldn't like to be controlled by adults.

In part of social changes, adolescents will move from society within their family to outside, including peer groups and school. Peer group is another society that plays a very important role to adolescents. According to Dusek (1987, in Pavinee Yuprasert, 1997: 26), it suggested that adolescents spend more time with their peers than with family. Peer group influences adolescents in 2 ways, that is social comparison—adolescents' set peer group's behavior and skills as their norms to make a comparison or evaluation on themselves, and conformity—adolescents adopt peer group's attitudes and behavior into practice, for example, dressing and hair-style, resulting in forming their cultures, values and behavioral patterns. Adolescents are likely to spend most of their time with their peers. Being in their peer group makes them feel more self-confident due to the fact that their peer group will help reduce

their anxiety because their peer group always has similar feelings, thoughts, taste and interests to theirs with mutual understanding of trivial or serious matters. They are more likely to tell their peers what they have experienced and consult with them than their parents because they think that their parents do not understand them and have different ways of talking. Accordingly, adolescents can express their feeling, interest and desire to one another because there is no generation gap. They feel that peer association is a very important thing. As a result, group influence is a very important thing to adolescents' behavior as well. If adolescents associate with peer group with drug use behavior, they tend to use drugs too because of learning peer group's behavior. If they don't behave like their group, they will not be allowed to join the group. Then using drugs in adolescents relates to having peers who use drugs (Coombs, et al.; Brook, et al., 1982; Schuster and Kilbey, 1992, in Pavinee Yuprasert, 1997: 48). According to previous research studies in Thailand, it is found that the reason for the most regularly found drug use prevalence in adolescents is peer group's drug use behavior and persuasion (Pavinee Yuprasert, 1997; Sangkom Tatso, 1998).

It can be seen that adolescence is the period in which people begin to have changes in physical, emotional and social parts, especially social changes. Adolescents attach great importance to their peer group and would like to be accepted by their peer group and conform to their peer group. Adolescents have needs and are interests in a plurality of things, for example, they need to be loved; to know; to try things, especially on sexual matters and drugs; to be socially accepted, to be self-dependent, to have their own group and to have new experiences. For these reasons, society and environment takes a very important part in adolescents' behavior.

2.1.2 Concept of Self-Concept

Many psychologists defined 'self-concept' as individuals' perception to their physical and mental parts including feelings, thoughts, beliefs, attitudes and values on themselves in all aspects, which result from learning via experiences of individuals' relations with other people in societies and environments. Self-learning begins at childhood and changes according to maturity level. Coombs and Snygg (1949, in Natenapha Chaturongsaeng, 1997) stated that what individuals think and ways they behave are determined by their self-concept and individual's behavior in each

situation depends on their self-perception. Self-perception has a great influence on determining individuals' behavior. Psychologists believe that self-concept determines human behavior and it is a unique characteristic and essential element of human behavior. However, because self-concept is feeling and thought in individuals, it is invisible but can be evaluated through individuals' behavior (Laksamee Boontham, 1997: 48).

Self-concept is a concept that individuals have on themselves, which is developed from childhood. Each child perceives and distinguishes herself or himself from the others and environments. Coombs and Snygg (1959, in Laksamee Boontham, 1997) stated that there are no experiences which are so powerful in individuals' self-concept development as experiences they gained from family during early childhood, which will be a basis and ways of forming and developing their self-concept in the following periods. Societies and environments also influence their self-concept development. Accordingly, self-concept can change according to individual' maturity and environment (Kobkun Phancharoenkun, 1988). Adolescence is the period in which people seek their own identity, beginning with development and accumulation from infancy through steps. When children are given care, they will feel warm and rely on their family, including feelings about their experiences, which affects forming their self-concept, which is important for forming their identity (Samorn Thongdee, 1989: 135). A very important development of adolescents is gender identity and sex role development. Accordingly, self-concept is important for gender identity and continuously affects acceptance of gender identity in adolescents (Steinberg, L., 1993, in Sophaphan Wiengpheum, 1998: 95). Self-concept changes or develops together with physical development and changes in knowledge, understanding and interest in their own mind or from experiences they have gained from environments, social expectation and culture (Natenapha Chaturongsaeng, 1997). According to a study of Nielsen L. (1991: 198-199), it is found that expressions of sex role of males and females are in same way. Based on an experiment in which adolescents were told to find their self-image, it revealed that females still restricted choices of self-image based on a sexual pattern, and males still chose a job allowing them to gain high payment and fame just like male adolescents of the previous generation. This is in accordance with a study of Huber & Spitze, in

Hardesty & Bokemeier (1989, in Sophaphan Wiengpheim, 1998: 100) revealing that fathers' acceptance of performing roles in family, which used to be considered women's responsibility, for example, doing household chores and taking care of children, mainly depended on their attitudes to equality of gender role of males and females.

Components of self-concept have been presented in various ways, based on each individual's beliefs and concepts. Fitts (1965, in Kobkun Phanchaoenworakun, 1988) classified the components of self-concept in term of individuals, family and society into 2 ways:

1. Internal frame of reference

1.1 Identity self-concept means Individuals' opinions about themselves, which is the consideration of self-concept to answer the question "What am I?"

1.2 Satisfaction self-concept means individuals' feeling about self-acceptance, which is the consideration of self-concept to answer the question: "How do I feel about myself?"

1.3 Behavior self-concept means individuals' perception and opinions about their practices, which is the consideration of self-concept to answer the question: "How do I act?"

2. External frame of reference

2.1 Physical self-concept means individuals' opinions about their shape, physical characteristics, sexuality, health, ability and skills

2.2 Moral self-concept means individuals' opinions about their ethical values, relations with religion, feeling about being a bad or good person and satisfaction with their religion

2.3 Personal self-concept means individuals' opinions about their values, self-confidence and personality evaluation, which doesn't include physical characteristics and relations with other people

2.4 Family self-concept means individuals' feeling about values and satisfaction as a member in their family, which is the expression of self-perception as to if they have close or distant relations with their family

2.5 Social self-concept means individuals' opinions about their self-confidence and confidence in creating relations with other people

In the research study, concept of self-concept is applied with sexuality in term of perception of masculinity, a perception that male individuals have on themselves and risk perception of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, a perception that male individuals have on other people, affecting their sexual behavior.

2.1.3 Risk Perception of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV/AIDS

Concept of risk is the main concept in studying epidemiology, which is knowledge employed to measure illness and death in human population caused by epidemics. Measuring frame is measuring individuals' rate of contact with risk factors and behavioral pattern. Social scientists like Mary, D. (1986, in Niramon Muangsom, 2000) stated that risk perception relates to individuals' reasoning or feelings and that people will have a risk perception relating to their context, which is a risk perception that they determine. Moreover, she stated that risk is a concept, which can change all the time and knowledge of risk tends to be applied with only negative results or disadvantages, for example, illness or danger on health. And this concept has been widely accepted among academics.

As for individuals' risk perception as to what is dangerous to themselves will be a perception from inside or outside. A risk perception from inside is, for example, weak health that is thought to effect illness. A risk perception from outside is, for example, having a sexual relationship with a commercial sex worker that is thought to effect a higher risk at having sexually transmitted diseases than that with a woman who is not a commercial sex worker. Individuals' risk perceptions vary to their values, educational background and social class, including other indicators formed by social structure (Jacobs & Hawerker, 1994, in Niramon Muangsom, 2000) with meanings according to each social context. According to a study of Niramon Muangsom (2000), factors relating and determining an individual's risk perception are as follows:

1. Patterns of social relationships—For example, close relationships, temporary relationships with social distance and sexual relationships in exchange for money

2. Types of sex partners—Lovers, girlfriends, husbands or regular sex partners. For example, if they are lovers, they will define sexual relationships based on love and trust, which results in a low level of risk perception. Some perceive that they have no risk then they never talk about condom use to prevent diseases. Mutual reliability between a man and woman who are lovers, girlfriends or boyfriends and spouses can result in ignorance of contracting sexually transmitted diseases due to a lack of condom use. This is because a condom becomes a symbol of having sex with commercial sex workers. Condom use in lovers is thus accounted manifesting mutual distrust.

3. Risk perception relating to characteristics of sex partners—Evaluation of personality and physical appearance of sex partners, for example, drinking no alcohol, visiting no commercial sex workers, using no drugs and being good looking

2.1.4 Concept of Gender Relations

Gender has a boarder sense than sex role. Sex role means patterns showing relations of sexes, for example, role in taking care of children of women and role in providing financial support to family of men. An understanding of gender is not only that regarding role manifested in the society but also aspects, for example, women's feeling that they are inferior to men and those who are controlled or determined or men's feeling that they are superior to women and controller or determiner, which has been socialized since childhood. According to a study of Stephen, S. (1996) on rearing girls and boys of Thai Yai ethnic minority group in Mae Hong Son Province, it suggested that people in the community give importance to boys' sex organ through touching and talking about it in the public in a joking way whereas girls' sex organ is viewed not a beautiful thing and have to be concealed. Sparkes explained that such expression results in girls' inferiority complex, which will be held in their mind until they grew to be adults (Warunee Phurinasit, 1999). Even in general society, rearing girls and boys is different. Boys are given toys, which are different from girls', for example, they are given a gun and vehicle toys and allowed to play anywhere outside home whereas girls play dolls, have role-play as vendors, help their mother cook and are confined to home. When children are at school, they will meet their teachers' expectation and relations with their peers. This helps forming their skills, which are

believed appropriate to each sex. For example, they are taught that women suit for studying nursing or secretary rather than engineering or administration, which is said appropriate for men. The cultivation results in self-concept, which is thoughts and beliefs individuals have on themselves and results in determining female and male features so as to make people of both sexes have different gender role.

2.1.4.1 Power Relations: Gender-based inequality

Gender is not only determined by biological sex but is also determined by cultural and social factors and so on, which results in social expectation on gender in specific aspects and partly determines beliefs, attitudes, traditions and practices so that they become social norms regarding gender. Accordingly, gender relates to society and culture and is a medium that makes people understand femininity and masculinity (Peter, A.J., & Nerida, M.C., 1999:3). Each society determines different gender role for men and women, which is the role socially expected as to what is appropriate act of men and women. Boys and girls are socialized to have role, behavior, life expectation and unique behavior according to their gender (Napaporn Hawanon, 1996 ; Pimpawan Boonmongkon, 1998). Then meanings of sex, gender and gender role are determined by the society for paving ways of practice for people in a society because sex and gender are symbols constructed by people in a society and defined by culture (Ortner & Whitehead, 1987; Marilyn, S., 1980).

Thai society has double standards regarding sexual norms. Men and women are socialized to perceive gender role under a patriarchal society. Accordingly, men have decision power; are socially accepted in various dimensions, including sexual behavior; and have superior power to women. Women lack sexual negotiation power, for example, female adolescents cannot refuse to have a sexual relationship with their boyfriend or lover due to their shyness and fear, thinking that this will dissatisfy their boyfriends so that they have another woman. Or even when they refuse to do so, they don't get a cooperation from their boyfriend or lover, impelling women to have a sexual relationship to avoid their frustration (Niramon Muangsom , 2002).

In part of perception to gender role, male and female adolescents are socialized from family and other agents, which form and determine how men and women should be. For example, they are socialized that men should have pre-marital

sex or women shouldn't talk about sexuality, which make women feel that it is disgraceful for them to talk about such a matter. The fact that people of both sexes are socialized to have different sexual perceptions results in various problems, including pre-marital sex in adolescents and pregnancy, which is usually ended up with an abortion. Regarding gender role socialization in Thai society in the past, women were instructed that "good women" weren't interested in sexuality, didn't talk about sexuality and express their sexual desire whereas men were taught that they need not to have sexual relationships with their wife, in family system, but they could have sexual relationships with other women (Suleeman Narumon , 1994: 64). For this reason, men's sexual behavior outside marital system is not accounted disgraceful act, resulting in men's higher status, role and power relations than women.

Then gender role socialization, which is transmitted from people of one generation to another generation in an image that women are inferior to men under patriarchal society results in different sex roles in unequal direction. In aspect of sexuality, Thai society is a society that has cultures determining sexual values with a double standard, which effects different women's and men's sexual values and sexual behavior. Thai society gives values on women's virginity and is strict with pre-marital sex in women. However, the values tend to be decreased in their importance when there are proposed issues of equal rights and freedom to expression of women and men. However, in such equality, women can sometimes be negotiated with by men regarding sexual relationships. Because men and women are socialized concerning sexuality differently in many aspects, there are some disadvantages and advantages and women are usually blamed when they do a mistake.

2.1.4.2 Masculinity and Femininity

Mundigo (1995, in Sharful, I.K., 1997: 18) stated that behavior of men and women is not biologically determined but pass socialization, which determines attitudes and values of men and women. According to a study of Raguz (1996, in Sharful , I.K., 1997: 18), masculinity is defined as superior power, strength, aggression, emotionality, leadership and financial manager, not including role in household shore and femininity is characterized as tenderness, mercy, helpfulness, wife role, taking care of children and financial dependence. The concept suggests that

social structure and conditions maintain men's superior power, which results in difficulty in changing women's behavior concerning, for example, refusal to have a sexual relationship and choose condom use or patterns of sexual relationships.

Differences between women and men are not considered only in term of biology but also superiority and inferiority. Such differences are invented by Western philosophers, for example, Aristotle (1977) stating that men are superior and are rulers but women are inferior and those who are ruled. He also proposed differences between women and men that women are gentler than men in dealing with things and have more interest in taking care of children but men have more bravery, courage and wilderness. Especially, men are more perfect humans than women then men are more appropriate to be superiors and women are appropriate to be obedient. According to Kant & Hegel (1977), women's thoughts are not based on reasoning and their behavior are based on feelings and opinions. In addition, they viewed that women's main objective is being wives but the substance of men is government and occupation and family is only a part of their life. Such things created symbols to women and men, that women are the representative of love, emotion and feeling but men are the representative of reason. (Warunee Phurinasit, 2002: 6-7). It can be seen that Western philosophy still has influences on thinking system of a large number of people today, including people in Thai society.

2.1.4.3 Socialization: Gender construction

Meanings of socialization vary to fields of study. Sociologists and anthropologists define socialization as a process in which a society transmits cultures to individuals so that they learn social norms and use them as ways to lead their life with other people in the society via developing personality, attitudes and behavior (Alex, T., 1986, in Benchawan Kamthornwatchara). There are both direct and indirect socialization. Direct socialization is, for example, parents' instruction to their children and teachers' instruction to their students. Indirect socialization is, for example, reading books, listening to the radio, watching television and movies and peer association. Socialization is a process making individuals have desirable personality for a particular society. Socialization is aimed at making individuals learn social roles and have attitudes supporting such roles. People in a society have different roles

according to their status or position, for example, women have a duty to take care of children and men have a duty to work outside. Positions are determined with different roles. Especially via socialization, people can learn how to adjust themselves to their roles and understand roles of other people.

Socialization begins from childhood until end of individuals' life, allowing them to become a member of a society via learning cultures and traditions. It is the process which influences individuals' attitudes, beliefs, values, personality and behavior. For this reason, thoughts and behavior of a child are in accordance with particular cultures in a society, for example, in the past Thai society, people reared girls and boys differently. Factors relating socialization are for example, biology, including sexual distinctions. Males and females have different biological structure, effecting different ways of teaching based on gender role expectations of a society. According to a study of Sophaphan Wiengpheum (1998: 90), male adolescent students have lower acceptance of women's status as an employer or boss and equality in right of men and women than female adolescent students. And they don't agree that men should do housework and take care of children.

Sexual socialization will be obvious when children grow up and step into a transition period between childhood and adulthood, namely adolescence. During adolescence, female and male adolescents are more clearly instructed or socialized about roles according to their sex (Napaporn Hawanon, 1999: 80). Socialization makes women and men have roles, expectations and behavior according to their sex. And sexuality is social construction of each society. Generally, men and women are differently socialized concerning sexuality, which makes men and women define femininity and masculinity in a different way and have different sexual behavior. Adolescents are socialized from family, school, peer and media so that they perceive, learn and have gender role, determined by society. For this reason, people's sexual behavior is determined by the society and culture they belong to. As soon as people are born, they are instructed and socialized to learn about their gender role.

Apart from family, peer group is another important socialization agent influencing people's thoughts and behavior due to the fact that before people associate with one another, they must share something in common, for example, they must have similar thoughts and taste and are in the same school or socio-economic status. Two

people can become friends when they are satisfied with each other's act. Accordingly, children always imitate behavioral patterns and learn social rules from their peer group. Although this is indirect socialization, it has the closest relationship with individuals, by which individuals have no feeling of being forced. Individuals learn that to live in the society, they have to adjust their own needs to other people's needs and that they shouldn't do what dissatisfying their peers. Furthermore, mass media also widely and rapidly affect social members. It can be seen that children imitate their favorite characters in TV series, resulting in positive and negative socialization as well.

Accordingly, it can be seen that socialization agents playing an important role in sexual socialization, including family, school, peer group and media tend to have different substance in socialization. For example, family and school tend to transmit traditional sexual norms and values to adolescents. But mass media and peer group are likely to transmit changing norms and values, which are adopted into practice in some particular groups. Differences in socialization substances make adolescents confused as to what will be their appropriate role. Under such socialization, adolescents thus have to interpret and define what they have received (Napaporn Hawanon, 1999: 82). Such things form adolescents' thoughts, beliefs, and values on sexuality, which will affect their sexually behavioral expression.

2.1.4.4 Cultural Concept: Belief pattern of gender role

Culture means accumulation of knowledge, beliefs, arts, laws, ethics, norms, traditions, including abilities and habits, which results from social membership. Culture is a product of life in humans' society (Edward, B.T., 1871, in Serena, N., 1987). Accordingly, culture is humans' life pattern, determining their behavior. Humans learn culture through interaction with other people in society, including parents, peers, school and other agents from one generation to another generation. For this reason, a product of such learning is not a possession of any particular person, but all social members with common practice. Cultural patterns are determined according to members in each society and beliefs, values and norms can show solidarity of people in each society. Sometimes, cultural patterns are categorized according to social status through, for example, different types of work for people of different sex

and some cultural prohibition for women. Margaret Mead carried out a study in New Guinea and found that women there were prohibited from involving in worship ritual for Tambera because it is a supernatural event, which is reserved for men only. Mead found that women had accepted such prohibition so that they became accustomed to it (Serena, N., 1987: 69). Furthermore, culture can reflect thinking and belief system and attitudes of people in a particular society, which is a basic rule concerning behavior of people in society as stated by Sathian Koset, suggesting that culture is all habitual things, which are common practices that humans generate and improve from nature and learn from one another. Accordingly, culture is what social members learn together (Chamnong Adiwatthanasitand et al., 2002: 23). And culture is a determiner of roles, relations or behavior of humans through instruction about social rules among social groups. Then culture seems to be an reflected image of a society.

Culture concerning sexual relations between men and women is defining sexual values, power relations relating sexual behavior, and especially pre-marital sex culture of men and women. Although the society has much changed and developed, under social structure with gender inequity in which men have a higher status than women, sexual culture transmitted through generations still strongly influences beliefs and meanings of pre-marital sex of people in the present society. That is, men can have pre-marital and post-marital sex with many women without being reproached but praised in that they act according to stereotype masculinity. Besides, it is accepted that pre-marital sex is a common practice of men, especially single men to release their sexual desire by visiting commercial sex workers. However, women are expected to reserve their virginity until marriage. Those who can behave according to this are considered good and valuable women whom men should marry. It is found that such sexual culture is strongly believed by most Thai men.

Individuals behave in various ways under accepting cultural norms as ways of life. What social members view appropriate will become patterns that all people accept and follow. On the contrary, what social members view inappropriate will not be accepted and followed. Accordingly, culture seems to be social expectation or pattern of living of people in society. All cultures change according to surroundings. Cultural changes are based on processes relating to social changes, that is 1) innovation—cultural patterns, accepted or learned by other social members, which is

receiving or learning from outside 2) invention—combining existing cultural components, for example, thoughts and knowledge to form new knowledge and 3) diffusion—borrowing cultural knowledge and thoughts of other's society. Culture consisted of 1) Ideal norms—what people think should be done and 2) Behavioral norms—what they do. Relations between ideal norm and behavioral norm are complex. In some cases, behavioral norm is deviant from ideal norm and in some cases, when behavioral norm changes, ideal norm changes accordingly. Sometimes, ideal norm changes prior to behavioral norm. Unclearness and conflicts of the two norms make culture flexible and adjustable to different surroundings. Culture is not static but changes all the time, according to scientific progress and technology, including communication progress, resulting in changes in life-style and behavior of social members (Serena, N., 1987). Furthermore, people in each social group have their own culture, which is sub-cultures with unique behavioral patterns, significantly different from mainstream culture.

2.1.5 Concept of Sexuality

Concept of sexuality doesn't only relate to sexual behavior but also socio-cultural, psychological and economic factors of individuals in each society. Men and women are differently sexually socialized, effecting different meanings of femininity and masculinity; expectation concerning behavior of people of the opposite sex, and sexual behavior. Accordingly, sexual behavior is a complex matter. Dixon-Mueller, R. (1992, in Sharful, I.K., 1997: 17) defined sexuality as individuals' sexual need and preference concerning physiological and social meaning relating to sexual behavior, sexual identity and gender. Besides, sexuality relates to gendered identities, determining sexual relations in term of power relations concerning power and status (Peter, A.J., & Nerida, M.C., 1999: 3). Then, sexual behavior relates to different biological aspects between males and females; and gender is a social construction, of which ways of practices are determined and which is defined by culture. Zeidenstein and Moore (1996, in Sharful, I.K., 1997: 17) stated that sexuality is a social construction, which is multi-dimensional and dynamic. Individuals' sexual behavior then changes according to time, individuals' characteristics, values and social environments. Accordingly, sexuality I defined in different ways, based on

individuals and different social context. Dixon-Mueller, R. (1996) stated that sexuality contains 4 components as follows:

1. Sexual partnerships—those having a sexual relationship, considered from the number of sex partners during the past and present time, age, duration of a relationship, identity of sex partners, distance of a relationship, conditions of choosing sex partners and changing rate of sex partners. These things have connections with patterns of sexual acts and sexually transmitted diseases (Dyson, 1992, in Dixon Mueller, R., 1993). Each sexual relationship significantly influences adjusting attitudes and behavior of choosing and changing sex partners through one's life period. Premature sex results in a high rate of contracting sexually transmitted diseases as well as changing sex partners (Duncan, 1990, in Dixon-Mueller, R., 1993). In the study, I will study who are the male adolescents' sex partners.

2. Sexual acts—sexual practice according to natural desire, frequency and choices or types of sexual relationships of each individual or couple. Generally, people think about heterosexuality relating a genital sexual intercourse, considered by demographers relating to reproduction. But they don't talk about other types of sexual relationships, for example, oral sex or anus sex, sex without insertion, rape, masturbation, using accessories, including sexual relationships among homosexuality. Then to study the components, it is needed to consider types of a sexual relationship as to if it is homosexuality or heterosexuality or both.

3. Sexual meanings—sexual thinking process and behavior, which is interpreted and defined according to each culture context. This is an individual's accumulating of beliefs concerning body and sexual desire in speech and act, which is socially transmitted in term of appropriate and inappropriate acts for men and women. That is, people in some cultures, view that sexual relationships of men and women as expression of masculinity and femininity and define meanings of sexual practice and perception of sexual relationships in term of men's violence, superior power of a sex to another sex, oppression, rape and physical assault. But in some cultures, a sexual relationship means sharing happiness and mutual dependence. This reveals that sexual meanings vary to cultures.

4. Sexual drives and enjoyment—in psycho-social, it is believed that a sexual relationship is caused by different stimuli level and organs' ability of each

individual, which changes through his or her life period. This relates to individuals' knowledge about body, sexual potential, emotion, feeling stimulation, sexual preference, nature of sexual relationships and sexual response. Perception of drives and sexual preference of individuals and people of the opposite sex is socially determined. The component can be considered as a condition of sexual relationships of male adolescents, socializing them so that they feel that sexual desire is biologically determined that must be responded.

All the above components of sexuality relate to sexual behavior and have connections, resulting in understanding of sexual behavior of people in society. Concept of sexuality of Dixon-Mueller, R. (1996), suggests that thoughts, beliefs and meanings of sexual relationships and sexual behavior of individuals are based on gender role, socially determined and defined. Accordingly, sexuality's meanings vary to individuals, contexts and social groups.

2.1.5.1 Sexual Norms

Norms are behavioral patterns socially determined as ways of conduct for people in each society in order to determine and control behavior social members according to set appropriate acts. Accordingly, social norms are compared to a means to control society. (Benchawan Kamthornwatchara, 1994 and Chamnong Adiwatanasit, 2002). And sexual norms are another thing which a society in term of rules and ways of conduct to its social members of each sex.

Sexual norms are used to control sexual behavior and expression of women and men, determining different gender role or gender relations (Manop Kanato, 1998). A society offering sexual power and privileges to any one of the two sexes will significantly determine an individual's role when having a relationship with a person of the opposite sex as to, for example, who should begin a relationship or perception of right to accept or refuse a relationship. In Thai society, it is viewed that women shouldn't have pre-marital sex because of it is considered an inappropriate act and that men can find pre-marital sex experience, men should have sexual ability and that men are naturally determined to have higher sexual desire than women. Accordingly, men are considered more likely to be given sexual privileges than women. Women and men's behavior is controlled through norms used as a frame to evaluate sexuality

in a society. Such norms through socialization will be internalized into men and women's thinking system and conscience, based on values. When people's sexual values in a society change, sexual norms change accordingly, such as a value of male adolescents as that male they prefer to have the first sexual relationship with their lover or friend. In the past, most male adolescents had the first sexual relationship with a commercial sex worker.

Norms used to control behavior of people in a society must result in an equal judgment on the same act of a female and male. But as for sexual norms, Thai society still has double standards concerning these, that is, Thai society uses a set of criteria to judge men's behavior and another set to judge women's. This reveals that men and women are judged differently in term of their behavior. For example, men are allowed to express freely about sexuality whereas the women who talk about sexual matters in the public are reproached and considered bad women. Not only Thai society, many societies in the world judge women and men's behavior, based on a different set of criteria, that is, they give more values on men than women, allowing men to have more rights, opportunity and expression of their desire than women (Manop Kanato, 1998). Accordingly, men can express their sexual behavior freely and have sexual control power. Such double standards result in different rearing of the two sexes, that is, men are instructed to be a leader when they are young, thus making men likely to try and learn new things. In Thai society, boys don't need to stay at home but are allowed to go outside to seek experiences, which is not accounted a bad action. Accordingly, when boys grow up and enter in adolescence, which is reproductive period, they have freedom to have sexual learning without being blamed, differently from women. Pre-marital sex is considered an unacceptable act for Thai women. As a result, such double standards make the society to accept pre-marital sex of men. And it is found that Thai men always have sexual relationships with commercial sex workers to have sexual experiences because Thai society encourages Thai men to seek sexual experiences with commercial sex workers to promote masculinity. In Thai society, there is a saying that "men who never visit sex workers are not real men." And visiting commercial sex workers is also a part of socio-cultural context in term of social gathering and expressing generosity (Pimpawan Boonmongkon, 1998: 47-48).

2.1.6 Sexual Behavior of Adolescents

In views of psychologists like Skinner, behavior is an individual's action under conditions effecting behavior, for example, rewarding. He suggested that human behavior comes from learning and that humans' learning potential is innate and learning is obvious behavior. Learning of one thing links to learning of other thing in chains. Such behavior is the result of biological factor rather than environmental factor. But social scientists view that individuals' behavior is determined by values, norms, structures and so on, which are considered external factors. They think that studying human behavior cannot be limited to each individual human because humans and their behavior are under conditions and influence of social agents, for example, family, community, culture, nation and community history. Then to study individuals' behavior, it is needed to consider socio-cultural context they exist. (Suthep Sunthornthat, 1997, Sriroen Kaewkangwan, 2001). People in different cultures tend to have different sexual behavior, for example, in part of duration or age of the first sexual relationship. Having a boyfriend or girlfriend of 12-year old adolescents is considered common in the American society but inappropriate in Thai society.

Sexual behavior in adolescents in previous research studies suggest that they have the first sexual relationship at an earlier age and their first sexual partner is, instead of a commercial sex worker, a girlfriend, lover, or non-regular sex partner. Besides, adolescents tend to have sexual relationships with a lot of sex partners with a short duration. They hardly talk with their partners about sexual relations and condom use for safe sex. They view that using a condom is not a proper act in term of sexual relationships based on love because it can cause distrust and distant relationships. Female adolescents are expected not to know about sexual matters. Male adolescents view that condom use can decrease sexual pleasure (Cash et al, 1995; Ford and Kittisuksathit, 1996 in Pimpawan Boonmongkon, 1998).

Sexual behavior is expressed in action and speech, which is observable. Sexual behavior is a product of society in term of gender relations, cultivated to social members through rearing from family, instruction from school, relationships with peer group and community and perception from mass media. In addition, social context changed into materialist social context makes a group of adolescents have pre-mature

sex (Niramorn Muangsom , 2000). Thus, sexual behavior is social behavior that is socialized regarding gender, making women and men have different emotions, feelings, beliefs and attitudes and sexual expressions.

2.2 Related Research

After reviewing previous research studies, it is found that most of them deal with risk factors and non-risk sexual behavior to sexually transmitted diseases and factors relating to sexual behavior. The studies indicate that social and cultural factors relate to sexual behavior of male adolescents. I selected only those relating social and cultural factors affecting sexual behavior with the following variables:

2.2.1 Condom use/Non-condom use of adolescents

Male adolescents' condom use is behavior relating to preventing sexually transmitted diseases. According to a study of Sumalee Phothong (1985) on rate of condom use to prevent sexually transmitted diseases of students in vocational training colleges and students in high schools in Bangkok and factors influencing condom use and non-condom use, it is found that the rate of condom use of both groups is not different. Both groups reason that condom use results in unnatural sexual feeling. And it is also found that the factor influencing condom use and non-condom use relates to knowledge of sexually transmitted diseases that. As for a research study of Wattana Wuthiwan (1989), it suggests that different rates of condom use indicate different attitudes to condom, for example, the feeling that condom use causes an unnatural sexual feeling and wastes of time.

According to a study of Suepphong Chaiyaphak (1987) on acceptance of contraception of adolescents in vocational training colleges in Muang District, Khon Khaen Province, 93.7 percent of male adolescents having sexual experiences think that they will not use a condom for contraception and that contraception is more likely to be females' responsibility. Many research studies find the same conclusion that contraception is thought to be females' responsibility to prevent pregnancy.

According to a study of Angsana Boontham (1992), individuals that urban and rural male students in Nakorn Ratchasima Province used to have sex with the

most are female friends who seek sexual enjoyment and that there is a minority of students who regularly use a condom, reasoning that non-use of condom is due to the lack of preparation of a condom.

According to a study of Umaporn Patarawanit (1995) on cultural factors influencing non-risk sexual behavior of adolescents with qualitative and quantitative data collection method in 449 male and female students, aged between 15-24 years in high schools, vocational training colleges and universities through interviewing about non-condom use with their lovers, it is found that male adolescents don't use a condom with their sex partners due to the fact that they feel that condom use decreases their sexual pleasure and that they are certain that their lovers are free from sexually transmitted diseases. It is also found that some female adolescents refuse to use a condom although their sex partners propose to do so because they have received knowledge resulting in negative beliefs and attitudes to condom. As for trend of condom use and non-condom use, it suggests that those having negative attitudes and beliefs concerning gender role tend not to use a condom rather than those having positive attitudes and beliefs concerning gender role. In addition, it is revealed that those who don't talk much with their sex partners about sexual matters are less likely to use a condom than those who talk much with their sex partners about sexual matters.

According to a study Umaporn Patarawanit (1998) on using media to adjust opinions and sexual behavior of adolescents studying in a commercial college in Bangkok, with a qualitative and quantitative method, it suggests that the reason why adolescents do not prefer to use a condom is viewing that condom use means dishonoring their lovers, that their sex partners are not "other" but their lovers or girlfriends and that it takes time and the fact that they dare not to buy condoms and would like to have naturally sexual pleasure without condom use.

It can be concluded that use or non-condom use of most male adolescents is based on their attitudes to condom. Those with negative attitudes to it, for example, those who feel that it causes unnatural sexual pleasure and believe that condom is only used to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, which is not used with their lovers or girlfriends because it is shows dishonoring. Accordingly, those with negative attitudes to condom tend not to use a condom with their girlfriends.

2.2.2 Socialization concerning gender role, masculinity and femininity

According to a research study of Raweewan Wuthiprasit (1983) regarding knowledge, attitudes and experiences concerning sexuality of 274 male and 384 female students in high schools and vocational training colleges in Bangkok with quantitative method, it reveals that 26.3 percent of male students and 28.9 percent of female adolescents have a lover. Among the group, 70.2 percent of them have lovers at the age of 14-17 and 62.3 percent of their lovers study in a different institution from theirs; and 46 percent of them know their lovers by accident. 10.2 percent of male adolescents used to have a sexual relationship with their lovers but only 19.6 percent of them think that they will marry their lovers whereas 23.4 percent of female adolescents think they will marry their lovers.

According to a research study of Chart Chamnut (1995) on factors relating to values on promiscuity of students in M.6 (the last year of senior high school level) in 24 provinces in central Thailand with quantitative methods, it suggests that the factors are wrong sexual beliefs (such as beliefs that men have more sexual desire than women or having a sexual relationship with a virgin woman makes men have more sexual pleasure), attitudes to sexual relationships (such as those who give importance to sexual relationships have more values on promiscuity accordingly), having sexual experience (including flirting, dating, living together alone, touching, kissing and embracing, having a sexual relationship with lovers and sexual relationships with commercial sex workers) and a large number of entertainment places with hidden sex service.

Umaporn Patarawanit (1995) suggests that 24.3 percent of male adolescents view that women shouldn't talk about sexual matters and only 10.8 percent of female adolescents view that they should. There are 25 percent of male adolescents viewing that men can have many wives during the same period whereas only 4 percent of female adolescents agreeing with this. According to data from in-depth interview, it is found that male and female adolescents who used to have sexual experiences with their lovers have different beliefs and attitudes to sexual relationships, that is male adolescents cannot accept their lovers' sexual experiences with other men whereas female adolescents don't mind if they have lovers who used to have a sexual relationship with other women.

It can be concluded that socialization concerning gender role, masculinity and femininity are different among male and female adolescents, thus resulting in their different sexual thoughts and beliefs. That is, male adolescents view that men have more freedom to express sexual desire than women and that they can talk about sexual matters. They attach a value on women's virginity whereas female adolescents' decision to have a sexual relationship with their lover is based on their desire to marry him and they don't mind if their lover used to have a sexual relationship with other women.

2.2.3 Perception of masculinity and femininity

According to a qualitative research study of Sharful, I.K. (1997) with in-depth interview technique on sexuality and sexual behavior of male STDs patients who received a medical care at a clinic in Dhaka, Bangladesh, their perceptions of masculinity and femininity are in the form of opposite poles of a single continuum, that is men should possess masculinity and women should possess femininity. Their masculinity and femininity are static characteristics, which cannot change according to gender role relating to traditional cultures, for example, men shouldn't express their emotions and feelings as women do (men shouldn't cry as women do), men should have a strong and muscled appearance whereas women must be weak and tender; and men must have superior power with leadership and women must receive men's order.

It can be concluded that masculinity consist of the following characteristics: having strong and muscled body, keeping temper, having superior power and being a commander. It can be seen that this perception of masculinity is a perception of superior characteristics to the opposite sex.

2.2.4 Risk perception of sexually transmitted diseases

According to a research study of Anchalee Katianurak (1992) with students in vocation training colleges in a northeastern province, it suggests that there is only 16 percent of them using a condom with their friend because they have a perception that their friends are free from sexually transmitted diseases and are not commercial sex workers.

According to a study of Niramorn Muangsom (2000) with interview method, it is found that there is 1 male student from a vocational training college contracting sexually transmitted disease, who came to receive a medical treatment at AIDS and AIDS clinic and that the adolescent perceives that female friend he has had sexual relationships with is a beautiful woman and might not have any diseases because she is not a commercial sex worker.

It can be concluded that male adolescents have a risk perception of sexually transmitted diseases by evaluating external characteristics of their sex partners, that is they perceive that good-looking sex partners or sex partners who are not commercial sex workers may not have sexually transmitted diseases.

2.2.5 Peer group and going out

During adolescence, peer group is the most powerful influence on them as their models and source of consultation. For this reason, when they have a sexual relationship, they are likely to persuade their intimate friends to try sexual experience.

According to a study of Wicharn Runguthai (1990), conformity with peer group with a high degree of acceptance of sexual behavior can make adolescent have high acceptance of sexual behavior.

According to a study Chularat Haoharn (1996), male adolescent students who have intimate friends who used to have sexual experiences with commercial sex workers are 1.95 times riskier to sexual behavior than those with no intimate friends with such experience. Having intimate friends who used to have sexual experience with commercial sex workers significantly relates to male adolescents' sexual behavior.

Going out at night at entertainment places exposes them to provocative matters, resulting in a sexual relationship. According to a study of Chularat Haoharn (1996), adolescents visiting pubs, bars or other entertainment places have more possibility at 3.34 times to have sexual relationships than those who never visit such places.

According to data obtained from a group discussion of male student volunteers in a research study of Umaporn Patarawanit (1998), the place the male adolescents like to visit the most is a discotheque because of its dim atmosphere that

allows them have sexual expression more conveniently than any other place and most of them are more likely to go out at night than female adolescents.

It can be concluded that male adolescents who have intimate friends who have sexual relationships with commercial sex workers or visit entertainment places are more likely to have sexual behavior than those who don't have intimate friends who used to have such behavior.

2.2.6 Alcohol and drug consumption

Adolescents are likely to try alcohol to facilitate gathering with their peer group. When they get drunk, they lack conscience and make decisions on matters thoughtlessly. Accordingly, it is easy for them to have a sexual relationship. In addition, alcohol consumption can make them easily persuaded to use drugs.

Angsana Boontham (1992) studied factors influencing sexual behavior risk to HIV infection of senior high school students in rural and urban areas and found that alcohol consumption is a factor predicting more sexual risk behavior than any other factor.

Koonlaya Suraiphrom (1995) studied urban students in senior high schools and vocational training colleges in Udon Thani Province, both groups of students consume alcohol before having a sexual relationship; however, the behavior is found 3 times higher in vocational training students than senior high school students. It is also found that vocational training students have a lower rate of condom use than senior high school students. As for drugs, 1.8 percent of them smoke marihuana or cigarette with marihuana filing before having a sexual relationship.

According to a study of Chularat Haoharn (1996), those who used to drink alcohol have 2.65 times higher possibility at to have a sexual relationship than those who never drink. After testing statistic relations, it is found that alcohol consumption significantly relates to having a sexual relationship. Furthermore, Umaporn Patarawanit (1998) suggests that smoking and drug use is highly valued in adolescent groups. The reason for smoking and drinking alcohol is from their desire to enhance their personality of "chic".

According to a study of Thanayut Thanathiti (2000), it is found that drug use of adolescents is likely to begin with smoking and alcohol consumption before using

more dangerous drugs, including marihuana that is used together with cigarette, “yaa baa” (Methamphetamine) and heroin used together with marihuana and for injection. The reasons for first drug use are from curiosity; their friends’ persuasion which they don’t want to refuse; and a need to release their suppression and stress when having a family problem.

It can be concluded that alcohol consumption effect more risk of having a sexual relationship and this is usually a sexual relationship without condom use. Furthermore, alcohol consumption and smoking in adolescents is a factor influencing using other kinds of drugs.

2.2.7 Types of sex partners

According to a study of Chutamart Nuchanart (1988) on sexual relationships and contraception of 411 adolescent male students and 425 female adolescent students in a senior high schools in Suphan Buri Province, 40.6 percent of male adolescent and 6.6 percent of female students used to have a sexual relationship. The reason for the first sexual relationship among male adolescents is from curiosity (94.6 percent). It is revealed that most female adolescents have the first sexual relationship with their lover. Meanwhile, male adolescents have the first sexual relationship with a commercial sex worker, lover, and others respectively.

Accoirding to a study of Angsana Boontham (1992) on factors predicting risk behavior to HIV infection of rural and urban senior high school students in Nakhon Rathchasi Province, female friends preferring sexual enjoyment are individuals whom most of the male students used to have sexual relationships. As for female students, it is found that they used to have sexual relationships with their friends and lovers respectively.

According to a study of Anchalee Katianurak (1992) on risk sexual behavior to AIDS infection of 1,094 male students in a vocational college in northeast, 53 percent of them don’t have the first sexual relationship with a commercial sex worker and 47 percent with a commercial sex worker. As for sexual relationships during 1 year, it is found that 36 percent of them used to have a sexual relationship, 34 percent with women who are not commercial sex workers and 31 percent with commercial sex workers.

According to a study of Koonlaya Suraiphrom (1995) on factors influencing preventing HIV infection of 2,212 urban male and female students in senior high schools and vocational training colleges in Udon Thani Province, 25 percent of male students used to have sexual relationships with their friends or lovers and 17.6 percent with commercial sex workers and 2.7 percent of female students used to have sexual relationships with their friends or lovers.

According to a study of Chularat Haoharn (1996) on sexual behavior and factors relating to sexual relationships of 434 male students in M. 4-6 and male students in high diploma certificate, year 1-3 in Municipality area of Surin Province, 59.8 percent of them have sex with their friend, 26.8 percent with their lover and 13.4 percent with commercial sex worker.

According to a study of Karnchana Patiyut (1998) on values on sexual behavior and power to control their health relating to risk behavior to sexually transmitted diseases of 163 male students in vocational training colleges in Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, an individual with whom the male students had the first sexual relationship is a lover or girlfriend; female friend liking sexual enjoyment and commercial sex workers respectively.

It can be concluded that first sex partner of most male adolescents is their friend or lover or girlfriend; and commercial sex worker respectively. It can be seen that male adolescents' sexual behavior changes from having sex with commercial sex workers into having sex with women who don't provide sex service.

2.2.8 Meanings of types of sex partners

According to Katherine, C.B., (1995), meanings of types of sex partners can be understood from explanations on each type of relationships via terms that adolescents use and such terms relate to relationship distance and sexual frequency. Such terms have meanings or clearness. The commonly used terms are lovers, sex partners, girlfriends and friends. Male adolescents use different terms to call their sex partners according to their feeling, attachment and sexual activity with their sex partners.

According to a research study of students from Faculty of Education, Chulalongkorn University (2004), "kik" is a short term for "kookkik" which means a

person having a higher status than a friend but not girlfriend or boyfriend, with or without sexual relationships. But most research studies suggest that those who are “kik” have no sexual relationships but give more concern with each other than friends; however they don’t think that they are girlfriend or boyfriend. They don’t have sexual desire with each other. In addition, “kik” are those who are going to be girlfriend or boyfriend because they are during dating period and studying each other but they have no commitment. They give freedom and chance to each other to study other person so that they may find the right person for them. They act as if they were girlfriend and boyfriend but actually, they are not. They are like lovers but they are not lovers. They are likely to be “khuu khuong”, those who always go out with each other. Those having a girlfriend or boyfriend can have a “kik”, based on the reason that their girlfriend or boyfriend is not the right one, then they have to associate with another one to find their real love.

It can be concluded that meaning of lovers, girlfriend or boyfriend, friend, “kik” and sex partners depends on interpretation of relationships from male adolescents’ thoughts.

2.2.9 Age at first sexual relationship

According to a study of Chutamart Nuchanart (1988) on adolescent students’ sexual relationships in Suphan Buri Province, male adolescent students’ average age at first sexual relationship is 16 years and the female adolescent students’ average age at first sexual relationship is 17 years.

According to a study of Angsana Boontham (1992) with male rural and urban students in senior high schools, it is found that 25 out of 100 of students used to have a sexual relationship and that 1 out of 100 female students used to have a sexual relationship. The male students’ age at first sexual relationship is 12 years and the average age at first sexual relationship is 15.4 years.

According to a study of Anchalee Katianurak (1992) on sexual behavior of male students in a vocational training college in the northeast of Thailand, the lowest age at first sexual relationship is 12 years and 16.7 years in average. Most of them experienced the first sexual relationship at the age of 15-17.

According to a study of Karnchana Patiyut (1998) on sexual behavior of male students in vocational training colleges in Nakhon Si Thammarat, the age at first sexual relationship is 12 years and 15-16 years in average.

It can be concluded that the age at first sexual relationship of male adolescents ranges from 8-17 years. As for female adolescents, they begin to have a sexual relationship at a later age. And the above results from previous research studies are concerning students in formal educational system.

2.2.10 Number of sex partners

According to a study of Anchalee Katianurak (1992), 75.9 percent of male students who used to have sexual experiences with women who are not commercial sex workers have 1-2 sex partners; 15.1 percent with 3-4 sex partners and 6.4 percent with 5-6 sex partners.

According to a study of Koonlaya Suraiphrom (1995), most male students with sexual experiences have sexual relationships with more than 2 sex partners whereas most female students have sexual relationships with one sex partner.

According to a study of Chularat Haoharn (1996), 62.6 percent of male adolescent students who used to have sexual relationships with their friends have 1-2 sex partners and the maximum number of sex partners is 9 and the average number is 1.91. Among those who have sexual relationships with lovers, 42.8 percent of them have 1-2 lovers and the maximum number is 5 and the average number is 1.51.

It can be concluded that most male adolescents have more than 1 sex partner, while most female adolescents have 1 sex partner.

2.2.11 Sexual frequency

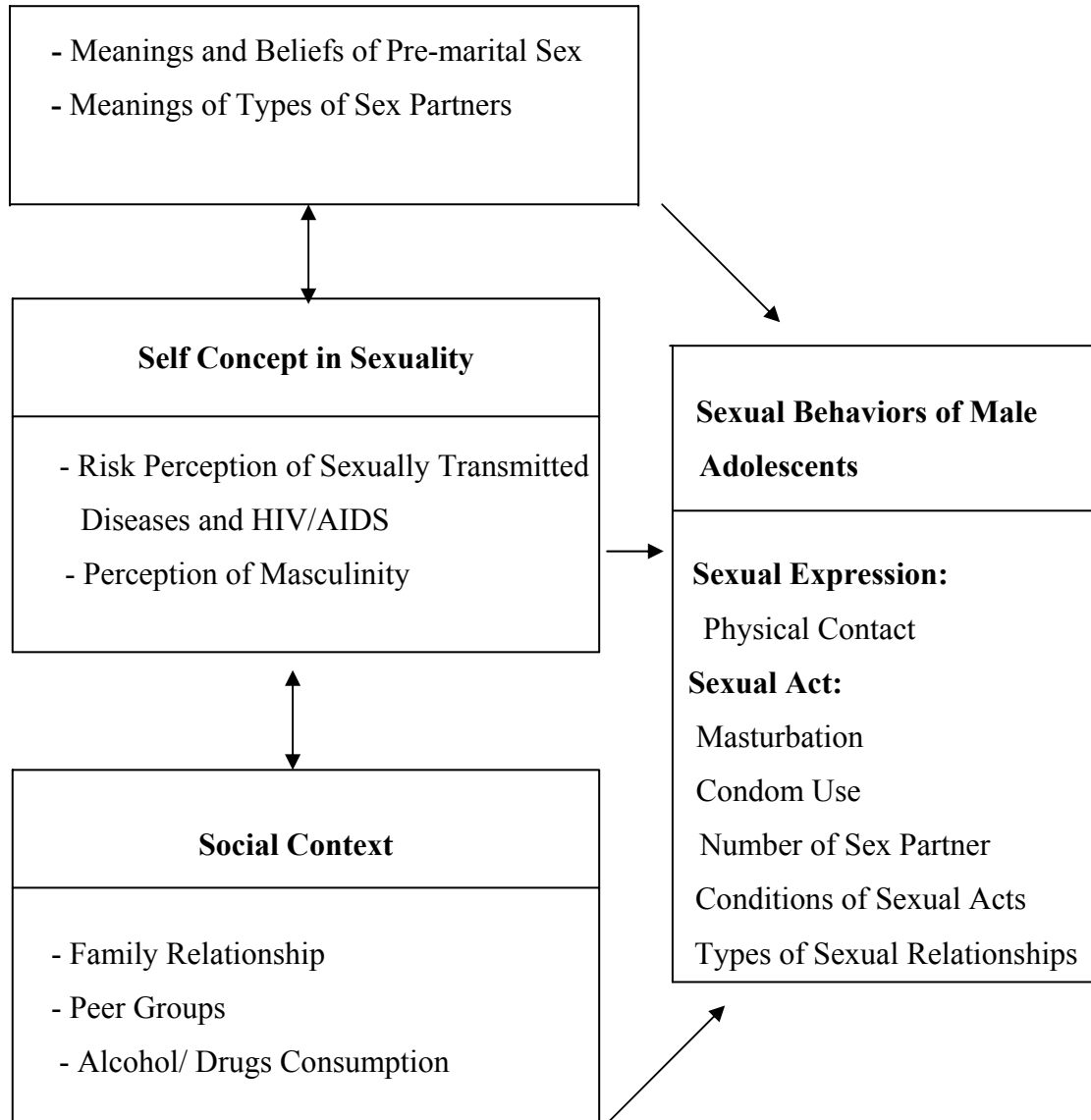
According to Chutamart Nuchanart (1988), most adolescents seldom have sexual relationships, just at 2-3 per year.

According to Charurat Chiamprachanarakorn (1994) on factors influencing behavior of preventing HIV infection of 514 students in vocational training colleges, their average sexual frequency is at 19.55 per year.

According to a study of Chularat Haoharn (1996) on male adolescent students' sexual frequency during 1 month before the study, 43.2 percent of them have 1-2 sexual relationships and the maximum is at 11 and the average is at 3.96.

It can be concluded that sexual frequency of male adolescents ranges from 2-3 times to 19 times per year, 4 times per month.

2.3 The Conceptual-Framework



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research design was qualitative research with case study and descriptive method carried out with urban male adolescents at risk to sexual behavior in Chiang Mai Province. The study was aimed at studying sexuality of male adolescents at risk to make an understanding of their meanings and beliefs on pre-marital sex, meanings of types of sex partners, risk perception of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, perception of masculinity, social context of male adolescents at risk that affect sexual behavioral pattern and sexual behavior. Qualitative research helped make a better understanding of phenomena relating male adolescents' sexual behavior. In addition, it also helped access information regarding beliefs, values and attitudes to sexual matters that affect the male adolescents' sexual behavior. Another reason why qualitative research was employed is that sexuality relates to thoughts, beliefs and meanings, which must be studied from male adolescents themselves. Accordingly, qualitative research was the most suitable method to obtain such data in the research study.

The chapter will present details of research methodology in the study:

- 3.1 Study site
- 3.2 Population and sampling
- 3.3 Procedure of data collection
- 3.4 Triangulation
- 3.5 Process of Data analysis
- 3.6 Data presentation
- 3.7 Ethical consideration

3.1 Study Site

The research study utilized purposive sampling method to select the study site, that is Muang District (urban zone), Chiang Mai province, which has development in many parts, including socio-economic, resulting in socio-cultural and social environment changes that affect lifestyle of people in communities. Because the era is the period of technological progress and things are adjusted to modernity, there are changes in thoughts, beliefs and behavior among people, especially those regarding sexuality in adolescents. For this reason, I select Muang District, Chiang Mai Province to be the study site to study thoughts, beliefs and sexual behavior of male adolescents at risk. And another reason for selecting Chiang Mai Province to be the study site is that I am a native of the province, which will be advantageous in term of language and deep insight of cultures in the area.

Furthermore, Muang District, Chiang Mai Province was selected as the study site because in here, there are a lot of educational institutes in many fields, attracting students living in other districts in Chiang Mai Province and nearby provinces. Then, the samples of male adolescents living in Muang District, Chiang Mai Province can be accounted the representatives of male adolescents living in Muang District of provinces having similar characteristics of socio-economic development to Chiang Mai Province, especially northern provinces, which have similar traditional cultures and beliefs. Selecting Muang District, Chiang Mai Province as the study site is not intended for indicating that adolescents in Muang District, Chiang Mai Province are adolescents at risk to sexual behavior rather than adolescents living in other provinces. But it was merely intended for indicating that thoughts, beliefs and sexual behavior expressed by male adolescents in Muang District, Chiang Mai Province are an image reflecting male adolescents at risk to sexual behavior, living in big cities at the present time.

3.2 Population and Sampling

Population in the research is male adolescents aged between 13-20 years, studying and living in Muang District, Chiang Mai Province and being at risk to

sexual behavior, for example, those visiting pubs, drinking alcohol or using drugs who were voluntary to participate in giving me their information. The population in the study was selected with purposive sampling method with the following methods:

3.2.1 Finding Population

I asked for a permission from the coordinator of the research project on youths at risk in Chiang Mai Province working at the Institute of Health Science Research in Chiang Mai University to make an observation on male adolescents who participated in the project and I found that the male adolescents usually took their friends there. After that, I inquired of a project researcher about characteristics of the adolescents to see whether or not they were in accordance with the criteria of the population to study. When I found that they had characteristics according to the criteria, such as, being an adolescent living in Muang District, Chiang Mai Province and had behavior of riding a motorcycle to flirt girls, visiting pubs, going at night, using drugs and drinking alcohol, leading to sexual behavior. The population in the study was selected from friends of male adolescents involving the project. I asked the project researcher to contact some of the male adolescents and to get the population according to the research criteria, I talked with the male adolescents once before asking for their consent to participate in in-depth interview. I introduced myself to the population that I was a master's student from Mahidol University, who was doing a thesis and was interested in studying male adolescents' thoughts, beliefs and sexual behavior from their own points of view. The project coordinator suggested that I made an informal consent form in participating in the interview for the volunteers.

There were altogether 8 cases, consisting of 4 students in vocational certificate level, aged between 17-19; a student in senior high school level (M.6), aged 18; and 3 students in adult education system, aged between 17-18. Most of them were natives of Muang District, Chiang Mai Province. There was only 1 case who was a native of another District, Chiang Mai Province and there was 1 case who was a native in a province of lower northern Thailand (Nakhon Sawan Province) who moved to live in Chiang Mai Province with his parents 5 years ago and usually lived with his parents. And there was only 1 case staying in an apartment, as shown in Table 3

Table 3 Demographic of the population

Population demographic	Number
Social status	
Studying in vocational certificate or higher vocational certificate level	4
Studying in senior high school level	1
Studying in adult education system (equivalent to senior high school)	3
Age	
17 years	2
18 years	5
19 years	1
Dwelling	
At home with parents	7
At apartment	1

3.2.2 Selecting Population

I employed snowball technique to select the population. The technique consists of the following steps:

- 1). After making an observation on and interviewing a case having required characteristics, I asked him to indicate another case with the same characteristics.
- 2). Studying the case indicated by the first case and the case would indicate another case.

In the research study, creating relationship to build reliability was necessary, thus making the population dare to open themselves to me. After I carried out in-depth interview and had familiarity with the population to some extent, I used snowball technique, that is, I asked them about other friends who had characteristics according to the determined criteria and asked them to contact and take them to meet me. Such method could allow a wider study network and information sources. The snowball technique that I used in the research is as follows.

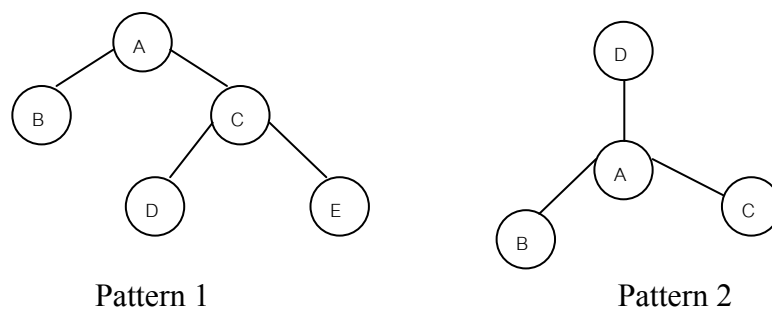


Figure 2 Patterns of the snowball technique

3.3 Procedure of Data Collection

3.3.1 Data Collection Method

I carried out my data collection in association with my research assistant from June-August 2004, for about 2 months. The data collection employed the technique of in-depth interview and focus group discussion in some issues, for example, activities with their peer group, visiting pubs, alcohol consumption and association with people of the opposite sex. The data obtained from both techniques were combined, which would show a clearer image of social context of adolescents at risk. However, the main data for analysis and interpretation was that obtained from in-depth interview.

In-depth interview—I used in-depth interview as the principal instrument to collect data in the research study because I viewed that it could provide information about what I wanted to study in details better than any other method, especially the data with profound details about meanings and beliefs of pre-marital sex, meanings of types of sex partners, risk perception of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, perception of masculinity and sexual behavior relating to thoughts, beliefs and sexual acts. Accordingly, data collection with in-depth interview was suitable for studying data regarding sexuality, which is accounted the data with profound details and individual's personal history rather than any other data. Besides, in-depth interview allowed me to ask the key informants more deeply.

I began to carry out data collection by in-depth interview technique with the informants with the set criteria in the research study. Before an interview, I introduced myself to each informant and then explained the objectives of the study, the fact that the obtained data would be kept confidential, interview topic and interview duration.

And I asked for their permission to record their voice. And all of them gave me such good cooperation. During the interview, I also made an observation on their reaction—facial expression, manner and concentration on the conversation to see whether or not they were still ready to give me their information. Before each interview, I told each informant that the interview would take a long time, at least 45 minutes and that whenever he would like to stop the interview, I would stop it and set the next appointment with him. The duration for interviewing an informant lasted 1-1.5 hours. All informants gave me a good corporation until the end of interviewing process. Because this was qualitative research, I collect additional data regarding sexual behavior of the same informant so as to get deep and detailed data sufficient for data analysis.

When I finished collecting data with in-depth interview technique with the first two key informants, I listened to each informant's interview and wrote down their speech that had interesting and useful issues for the next interview. With these, I could make additional questions for the next interview to get the most details as possible in each issue. Accordingly, the interview date and time had to be set according to the informants' readiness. Upon the period in which the in-depth interviews were carried out with the 3rd –6th informant, I transcribed the interviews myself and I found that there was a variety, with the same pattern of data obtained from the interviews regarding the issues of meanings and beliefs of pre-marital sex, meanings of types of sex partners, risk perception of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, perception of masculinity, sexual behavior and social context. To make sure if the data still had the same contribution or other different issues, I collected data by in-depth interview technique with the 7th and 8th informant. When I found that the obtained data had the same pattern of that of the previous informant group, I stopped collecting data.

Focus group discussion— I carried out data collection by focus group discussion after finishing data collection by in-depth interview of 6 informants because I would like to get sufficient data about male adolescents in aspects for the focus group discussion. The purpose of using such method to collect data was to know about their perception of masculinity through group opinions and social context of male adolescents regarding activities with peer group, visiting entertainment places

or gathering in peer group and having girlfriends or lovers that affected their sexual behavior. Such method would help to know comprehensive social context involving male adolescents' sexual behavior.

The research study employed focus group discussion with a group of informants consisting of 3 students in adult education system and their friend who finished M.3 and didn't continue his study or worked, who always went out with the 3 students. This was intended for revealing comprehensive context of going out in peer group through group opinions of peer group members that always went out together. The place for the focus group discussion was provided by a research officer, which was actually the place of the research project used for talking with volunteers. The focus group discussion lasted for 1 hour. The atmosphere was full of intimacy and all male adolescents could fully express their opinions.

3.3.2 Research Instrument

Research instrument in the research consists of:

Interview guidelines—They were used for in-depth interview in many issues, including key informants' general information, social context, meanings and beliefs of pre-marital sex, meanings of types of sex partners, perception of masculinity, risk perception of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS and sexual behavior so as to cover contents according to the objectives and concepts of the research study. Interview guidelines of the research study were improved. At first, I used the interview guidelines for an in-depth interview with a male adolescent to test the preciseness of the questionnaires. After finishing the interview, I asked the male adolescent about the preciseness of the questionnaires and he replied that he understood it well. After that, I used the interview guidelines as an instrument to collect data.

Recorder— I used a recorder to record the data from in-depth interview and focus group discussion. Before recording each interview, I asked for permission from each informant. All the 8 informants gave me good cooperation and permission to record their voice.

Field note—Daily notes used to be additional data for data analysis. In the study, it was used to record conversation with the informants' friends and a project researcher, who had familiarity with me.

I, the research—Because issues in the research questions were sensitive issues, with delicateness and privacy, it was needed to have a confidential interview known only by each key informant and I. And because I am a woman, there may be problems relating to sex and age in studying sexual behavior of male adolescents. Thus to fill the sex and generation gap, I asked a male project researcher working with adolescents to help me to collect the data. Due to the work experience with drug users and Chiang Mai Province, which is my working area, in association and being assisted by a researcher having work experience and age around that of the male adolescents, I might be able to obtain profound details about sexual behavior and drug use.

3.4 Triangulation

In the research, to make the obtained data from data collection more reliable, I employed a method to verify the obtained data, that is triangulation technique according to the concept of Denzin & Lincoln (1994) with 2 sub-methods—1) Methodological triangulation and 2) Data triangulation

1 Methodological triangulation—It is collecting data with various methods, including in-depth interview; focus group discussion; informal conversation with the project researcher, who knew many male adolescents in order to obtain their personal history, personality and general behavior; and asking the informants' peer group in some issues, for example, alcohol and drug consumption.

2 Data triangulation—It is verification of data obtained from data collection from the same informant at many times. In the research study, I asked the research assistant to interview the informants with the same interview guidelines to check the reliability of the obtained data, especially that relating to sexual behavior, that had been told by the informants.

3.5 Process of Data Analysis

Process of data analysis in qualitative research can be gradually carried out from field data collection, which is considered preliminary data analysis. When finishing data collection, it will be the final stage of data analysis. Qualitative data analysis has the following steps:

1 Verification of data—During data collection by in-depth interview, I verified the completeness of the data by listening to the recorded conversation after finishing each interview and wrote down issues of incomplete data for the next improvement. In addition, I verified the sufficiency of the collected data with my thesis advisor before data analysis.

2 Data analysis—Data analysis in the research study employed content analysis of the data obtained from in-depth interview, focus group discussion and informal conversation with the key informants' friends by registering utterances and language of informants, arranging them in writing and recording files with Microsoft Word for classifying, coding, categorizing the data and finding its relations according to concepts of data analysis, that is an analysis to reveal relations and linkage with research problems or cause and effect relationship of variables used to analyze and interpret the data to find the relations of meanings and beliefs of pre-marital sex, meanings of types of sex partners, risk perception of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, perception of masculinity and social context affecting the male adolescents' sexual behavioral pattern.

2.1 Procedures of data analysis are as follow:

2.1.1 Coding—I read all the transcription of data obtained from the informants before doing text analysis. After that, I coded the data under the theme and categories that were made from the obtained data.

2.1.2 Classification and categorization—To facilitate data analysis, I classified each informant's coded data according to the determined theme and categories.

2.1.3 Data analysis—I carried out data analysis under the objectives of the research by classifying and categorizing the data to find its relations and considering relations among variables according to the research concepts.

3.6 Data Presentation

The findings were presented by descriptive method regarding male adolescents' social context, including family relationship and peer groups, drug use, alcohol consumption, meaning of types of sex partners, meanings and beliefs of pre-marital sex, risk perception of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, perception of masculinity, sexual behavior and details regarding perceptions, beliefs, values and attitudes to sexuality and social context affecting adolescents' sexual behavior.

3.7 Ethical Consideration

Because the research study is a study about sexual thoughts and beliefs, sexual behavior and social context that are considered personal matters, I made an informal consent form in participating in the interview and employed researcher' code of ethics (Earl, R.B., 1973) as follows:

1. Voluntary participation—Participating in a research study of a respondent must not result from being forced or rewarded but it must be his or her will when viewing that its findings are useful for people in the society or mankind.

2. No harm to respondents— This is due to the fact that some issues in questionnaires may affect respondents' feeling, for example, sexual behavior, alcohol and drug consumption or some attitudes that the respondents feel that not preferable for most people. Then, if any issues in questionnaires are sensitive to people's feeling, the respondents have a right to refuse to respond.

3. Anonymity and confidentiality—name and address of the respondents must not be identified in questionnaires but hypothetical to keep respondents' confidentiality and the analysis and reporting research findings should be done with anonymity.

4. Identifying purpose. The research is aimed at making an understanding of thoughts and beliefs that are intended for being a useful research study for the entire society without researcher's bias against behavior of the respondents and any damage on any people.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL CONTEXT OF MALE ADOLESCENTS

The chapter will present information about social contexts of 8 urban male adolescent cases studying and living in Chiang Mai province. The social contexts to be presented are as follows:

- 4.1 Family relationship
- 4.2 Peer group
- 4.3 Alcohol consumption
- 4.4 Drug Use

4.1 Family Relationship

4.1.1 Leisure Time with Family

Data obtained from the study suggests that the male adolescents spent most of their time after class or during weekend doing activities with their friends rather than with their family. The activities include playing sports, such as football, table tennis and takraw; riding motorcycle; seeing movies; walking up to the hill; playing snooker with gambling; going to the pub, drinking alcohol and watching girls at the department store.

“After class at 4 p.m., I’ll pick up my girlfriend at school and send her back home. After that, I normally go to my friend’s garage to listen to the music with my 4-5 close friends everyday. These days, I hardly go out. Before, I usually went out to the pub and play football. I normally ride my motorcycle to the pub to drink with my friends. Sometimes, we visit far places and stay overnight together. In my family, there are my father, mother and I. My mother is a dressmaker and my father does contract work. I hardly talk with them. My father works everyday. After getting home, he feels tired.” (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July 2004)

“My friends and I always go out to the fairs, such as a fair in which we have to walk up to the hills. We play football and table tennis. On the day I have no classes; I help my aunt sell things. After finishing selling, I go back home to take a rest for a while and get up around 5-6 p.m. then go out to play football or table tennis. I play it until 8-9 p.m. and then go back home. On Friday and Saturday, I go out with my friends. Sometimes, when I gain money from working, I buy snack near Carrefour or Big C (Discount stores) to eat at home with my parents. But I usually stay with my friends. We go out and drink. It is up to them.” (Student, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July 2004)

“Now, I’m searching a job. When I stay with my friends, I play snooker with them around my house. Whenever I have free time, I’ll go there. I like there because I can get money. Sometimes, I gain but sometimes, I lose. Sometimes, I go out to drink with my friends around my house in a small pub. My parents are vendors. They sell food at home from morning until 10-11 p.m.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

“Sometimes, I go to play sports, football or takraw or see movies. On the day I have no class, I play snooker. Sometimes, as usual, I go out to see girls. I usually stay with my friends because when staying with them, I have fun. We drink and go back home after midnight. I go back home later than midnight. I leave home at 8 a.m. I normally get up during 11 to midday. After that, I play snooker, go to the downtown at Central (Department Store) and find girlfriends at schools” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

“My mother separated from my father. Then, now I live with my father. Before, he had construction contract work but his business didn’t go well. Now, he is unemployed and is in Bangkok. My mother rented a room. She has to be responsible for my expenditure, petrol and food. My elder brother works in Lamphoon. My parents hardly talk with each other, except when they have problems about me, such as my tuition fee. When I ask my father about my tuition fee, he tells me to talk with my mother. But when I go to ask her, she tells me to ask my father. My mother has a 2

Baht/minute mobile phone service. She has a lot of expenditure, including food, rent, mobile phone and me. I am a student then I have to stay with my friends. I am usually with them.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

“After class in the afternoon, sometimes, I go back home, go out or see movies. During the weekends, I go out to the downtown with my friends, like Central to see girls. Sometimes, I stay at my friends’ apartment to see movies or play games. Sometimes, in the evening, we drink .There are many apartments to visit. Sometimes, my friends take me to see their friends. I hardly stay at home. I usually go to my friends’ apartment. It is fun when staying and talking with friends. I also talk with my parents but I’m more likely to talk with my class mates.” (Student, vocational certificate, 18 years, 11 August 2004)

4.1.2 Family Conflicts

According to the study, most of the male adolescents lived with their parents and there was one who had separated parents. Their family conflicts were usually caused by financial problems concerning household expenses and children’s tuition fee; housework assignment to the male adolescents; dispute between the male adolescents and their younger sisters and male adolescents’ going out with friends.

“There are some disputes between my parents about money. There is no enough money. My mother is a dressmaker then her income rate isn’t regular. In some months, she earns only 2,000-3,000 Baht. My father does contract work and gets paid in installments. And we have to spend the sum of money until getting the new one. In some month, we don’t have enough money, especially when they have to pay my tuition fee or when the school is newly open. There will be expenditure on books, tuition fee and uniform. My mother has to borrow money from other people. She may get stressed. Sometimes, she tells me to stay home during free time because she doesn’t want to spend a lot of money on my petrol.” (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July 2004)

“I have some disputes with my younger sister about my personal stuff. She always gets involve in my stuff .She is 15 years. She always finds things in my room that I view my own world. She has no rights to do so. Sometimes, when my mom cleans my room and arranges my articles, I will tell her that she doesn’t need to deal with my stuff.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

“There are some disputes once in a while with my parents, about their housework assignment to me. Sometimes, I am lazy to do so. They would like me to help them sell food at home. When they run out of something, they want me to buy things for them. But I don’t like to do so. It’s annoying.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

“I sometimes dispute with my mother. She tells me I have to think carefully before associating with any friends. She said I shouldn’t associate with those who like going out or persuade me to drink alcohol. She is afraid that they will take me to go out so that I don’t study. She is more concerned with me when I study in the city and live in a apartment.” (Student, vocational certificate, 18 years, 28 July 2004)

4.1.3 Consulting when Having Problems

Data obtained from the study suggests that most male adolescents consulted their friends or girlfriend when they had problems rather than parents or other family members.

“I always consult with my father and girlfriend. But I would rather consult my girlfriend because we are familiar with each other and I rely on her. When I have problems about studying, she can give me advice. She can explain it to me. She can help me with all matters. I consult my father about having a girlfriend. At first, he blamed me and said that I was still young. But now, she doesn’t because he thinks that I am mature enough.” (Student, vocational training, 17 years, 5 July 2004)

“I consult with my senior friends or my peer group. I usually consult with them about my girlfriend, such as what I should do if my girlfriend refuses to go out

eating with me. With my mother, I consult with her about financial stuff. I study and work at the same time. I would rather work because I can gain money. Now, I am hired to lay tiles, paint and do general work. When I get money, I split it in half, for my mother and me. I won't consult with my mother about my girlfriend. I don't want her to know this. She must want me to finish my study and have a job before having a girlfriend.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July 2004)

“I usually consult my girlfriend about studying. She studies 1 level higher than me. When I don't understand any subjects, she will explain it to me. But as for general problems, I won't consult anyone but I will keep and solve them myself. I am mature enough and can think by myself. I won't consult even with my parents. When I used Amphetamine, I didn't tell anyone about it. However, I wouldn't make anyone in trouble. I did it alone. When I get bored with it, I can stop using it.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

“I usually consult with my friends about problems because they are adolescents' matters. I never consult with my parents about my problems with my girlfriend. I am likely to consult with my friends about love and how to flirt with a woman. I used to tell my mother that I had a girlfriend but when I have problems, I won't consult with her. I think my friends can understand my problems better. They are adolescents as I am. When I tell my problems to my friends, they can tell me what to do. But if I consult with my parents, they may not be able to help me.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

In conclusion, regarding family relationship, the male adolescents didn't have a good relationship with other family members. The data obtained from the study suggests that the male adolescents spent a little time with their family due to the fact that most parents had to do work for hire and had to work hard to support their family. Then they had less chance to stay with their children, resulting in less familiarity among family members. This is because a strong family relationship allows consultation among family members. Thus, friends had influence on the male adolescents. Most of their free time was spent with their friends rather than their

family. When they had problems, they were more likely to consult with their friends than their parents because they believed that their friends understood their problems and could help them find better solutions. Accordingly, the quality of family relationship depends on time family members spend together. When family members spend most of their time together, they will have familiarity and mutual understanding, which result in less family conflict and consultation among them when they have problems.

4.2 Peer group

4.2.1 Types of Peer Group

The data obtained from the study suggests that peer group that the male adolescents associate and go out with was mostly male intimate friends. Most intimate friends had similar characteristics to theirs, such as preferring to drinking alcohol, see girls and visit the pub. When any friend would like to drink or go to the pub, they will persuade their intimate friends in their group to go with them. Most male adolescents said when their friends were persuaded, they wouldn't refuse because they considered that they were intimate friends then they had to do activities together.

“My friends always persuade me to go out to drink, for example. There are 3-4 friends with whom I associate and go out. All they are males. We do activities that general men do. Sometimes, I ask one of my friends to go out. Another day, I ask another one. Sometimes, I ask all of them to find women around schools or to meet my girlfriend at her school. Sometimes, I have an appointment with my friends in front of the school. They call to tell me where they are and then I go to see them.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

“They are friends I always go out with. When I play snooker, I go with them. We go out at night. The friends I associate with always go out with me. We never leave one another. If one decides to go outside, he must ask other friends to go with him. If one decides not to go back home, the other ones won't go back home either. I have 4 intimate friends. When one would like to see girls, one will ask friends to go

with him because girls always come in group. Mostly, we went to Big C. My friend, Ton, knows a lot of girls. If he knows a girl, all friends will know her. In my group, it's him who goes to talk with girls first. I am not brave to do so." (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

"All friends in my group are my intimate friends. When one would like to go out, he will ask friends to go out with him and when we always share our problems. I go to the pub with these friends. My friends take me there. All of my friends drink alcohol. Once, one of my friends was ordained and then we gathered in a feast after the ceremony. When a senior friend would attend a draft, we went out to have a feast as well. Sometimes, we went out by motorcycle to see girls. If any friend knows a girl, he will ask others to meet her apartments. If my friend's girlfriend knows the girl I like, I'll ask her to contact her for me." (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July 2004)

"My friends in my group have similar habits to mine. When we talk, we understand one another. Now, I usually stay at home. I hardly go outside because I have to help my aunt sell things. Before, I always went out with my peer group. We always change the places to visit, usually pubs." (Student, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July 2004)

"They are my classmates at the college. We are intimate friends because we study and go out together. Sometimes, we go out to drink. We usually go to our friend's apartment. I can drink but I don't like it much. I usually drink Coca-Cola. My friends ask me to drink but I don't. I haven't drunk for almost a year. At my friend's apartment, they always drink "lao lua", "lao khao" or "Maekhong". They ask me to drink but I don't drink. I don't like it." (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

"My peer group studies at the same college of mine. All of them drink. We always go to Central to watch girls. Sometimes, we go out to drink at my friend's apartment. The apartment we regularly visit is at Santhitham. There, there are a lot of girls. One day, my friend shouted to flirt with a girl, she turned her motorcycle and

gave him her telephone number. My friend called her then they contact with each other. He makes appointments with her at her apartment, sometimes at my friend's apartment. They go out together in group. The girl takes another 2 friends with her and my friend takes other male friends with him.” (Student, vocational certificate, 18 years, 11 August, 2004)

“My friends in my group are those I always go out with. I have 4-5 close friends. To the pub, we all go there together. We have an appointment and then meet there to drink. When some of my friends would like to see their girlfriend at school, they will take other friends with them, 2 or 3-4 friends. They see their girlfriend after class at 4-5 p.m. What they do first is riding a motorcycle to pass the school and a while after; they will stop in front of the school and talk with his girlfriend. Other friends accompanying him will go to see other girls. If my friend's girlfriend knows the girls we like, she will contact them for us.” (Student, M. 6, 18 years, 4 July 2004)

Most of the male adolescents had 4-5 “phuan sanit” (intimate friend) and 5-7 “phuan sanit” (2 cases). According to data from an observation, the male adolescent's “phuan sanit” had also characteristics of “phuan thiaiw” (outgoing friends) because they always went out together. The male adolescents and their peer group always went out in group, for example, to the pub, friend's apartment, and to flirt with women. Most of the friends studied at the same educational institute or lived nearby or were friends introduced by their friends. The relationship effected social network of friendship relations, result in behavior relating to sexual behavior, for example, gathering to flirt with girls at their apartment. The network features measured were closeness of contact (intimacy) and frequency (Yoddamnern-Attig, Podhisita, and Vong-ek, 1993, in K.C. Bond, 1995:51)

“Friends I always go out with are in Ton's peer group and at Sanklang. I know my friends at Sanklang because one of them studies in the same school of mine. And the friend introduces his friends around his house to me. I know many of them, 6-7 friends. Before, I was more familiar with Ton's group. But now, I am familiar with friends at Sanklang because I haven't had much contact with Ton's group. I know

Ton's group because we live nearby. We have associated with one another since I was young." (Student, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July 2004)

"There are 5-6 friends in my group. They are older than me. They are my intimate friends and the friends I always go out with. When one wants to go any where, one will ask others to go with him. We have known one another since we was young. We live in the same village at Denha." (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July 2004)

"There are 5 friends in my group. All they are men .I know them because they study in the same college of mine. After class in the evening, we go out to Central to watch girls. Sometimes, I go to drink at my friends' apartments. All my intimate friends drink. I know where my friends' apartments are because other friends take me there. There are many apartments to visit. But the one I regularly visit is at Santitham because there, there are many girls. We'll go there together." (Students, vocational certificate, 18 years, 11 August 2003)

4.2.2 Knowing Their Peer Group

Previous research studies have the same conclusion that living in apartments allows male and female adolescents to know one another and frequently meet one another easily. Living in urban societies where there are entertainment places with alcohol results in a possibility for male and female adolescent to have intentional or unintentional sexual relationships (Kathevive, C.B., 1995, Niramom Muangsom,2000). According to the study, most male adolescent cases stay with their parents and they know their "phuen sanit" or "phuen thiaiw" because they have studied with them since primary school or live nearby in the same sub-district and always meet one another, as indicated by a male adolescents:

"I have known them since I was young. We live in the same village. We have been "phuen thiaiw". We always go out together." (Student, adult education,18 years, 14 July 2004)

“There are 3-4 friends in my group. All they are males. I have known friends since I studied with them. We have known each other since we lived in Chiang Mai, in P. 5 (Grade 5).” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

Data obtained from the study also suggests that some male adolescents lived at home but knew many friends who were students and lived in apartments. Then, I view that knowing peer group has diversity and complexity. Due to the fact that a lot of adolescents used motorcycle as their vehicle, it is convenient for them to meet their friends. Living at home or at an apartment can allow adolescents to have freedom the same.

4.2.3 Going-out in Peer Group

4.2.3.1 Characteristics of going-out

According to the study, the male adolescents always went out with their “phuen sanit” group. Most of them told me they were not “nak thiaiw” (men who like going out). According to the male adolescents’ meanings, “nak thiaiw” is a rich man, with wayward behavior, who is flirtatious, goes out everyday, doesn’t go back home, doesn’t work or study. The male adolescent said that they were not “nak thiaiw” because they didn’t go out everyday but just went to the pub 1-2 times a week on weekends with their friends and that when the pub was closed, they went back home. If they didn’t go to the pub, they would go around their village to drink at an alcohol shop.

A male adolescent case said that he didn’t go to the pub but went to talk with their peer group at his friend’s garage. He said that after class, everyday, he and his 5-6 “phuen sanit” would go to a friend’s garage to talk and listen to the music until 9-10 p.m. then went back home. And every Saturday, they would drink because his friend didn’t have to work on Sunday. They would drink at the garage after the friend closed the garage, at around 9-10 p.m. and they would drink until then ran out of money, at around 2 a.m. When they ran out of alcohol, they rode their motorcycle back home, as indicated by a case.

“In some weeks, I go to the pub on Friday or Saturday. On weekday, I drink at Lao Tong and Karaoke shop in my village. I drink with 4-5 friends because they live in the same village. We drink only 2-3 times a week. If we don’t go to the pub, we drink from 8 a.m. until 10-11 p.m. After that, we go back home.” (Student, adult education, 13 years, 1 July 2004)

“Nowadays, I hardly go to the pub. I get bored with it. We go out to drink around my house. It’s a small plain alcohol shop where we listen to the songs. We drink at night, 8-9 p.m. The time we stop drinking depends on many things, including money. If we run out of money quickly, we go back home quickly. Now, I hardly go to the pub. I haven’t been there since the beginning of the year. I’m lazy to go to the downtown. There, there are a lot of policemen and adolescents, which is so boring.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

“During the period, I hardly go to the pub. Before, I went to a pub around Soi 19. Now, I go to my friend’s garage to talk, listen to the music and drink. The reason why I like to go there is if I miss it, I feel I miss something. Then I have to go there. Once I leave home, it is the first place to go. It is the place for our gathering.” (Student, M 6, 18 years, 14 July 2004)

4.2.3.2 Place for going-out

The data obtained from the study suggests that the place the male adolescents usually visit with their “phuen sanit” are pubs, department stores or women’s apartments. The pubs they always visited are usually the places which are popular among adolescents at the same age of them. In the afternoon they usually went to the department store, at karaoke and game machine. They not only went there to eat, talk and sing karaoke but they also wanted to watch and “jeep sao” (flirt with girls). And these are the places their female friends usually made an appointment to see them. In addition, women’s apartments are also places the most adolescents and their friends visited by motorcycle. One of the male adolescents said that if their friends knew a girl, they would visit her at her apartment. Most of the girls are students. The girls would tell which apartment they stay. After that, their friend would visit that place.

Pubs are also places that both male and female adolescents preferably visited at the nighttime. There are many pubs popular among the male adolescents. They always changed their places to visit, depending on their friends. The adolescents usually asked other people about places to visit. They said they went there to drink, listen to the music, sing, seek fun with their friends, have a talk, talk with girls and flirt with them. If they could win their girls' heart, they would take them home. Such action is called "lock saou".

"There are many pubs to visit. They always change their places. It depends on my friends which pub to visit. Before, I went out with my friends at Chiang Mai Land. But now, they change to visit 12 Huay Kaew to drink, listen to the music and to talk about trivial matters and joke." (Student, vocational certificate, 17 years, 14 July 2004)

"I go to Chiang Mai Land to drink. Sometimes, my friends go to flirt with women. My 4-5 friends and I rode our motorcycles there. They said the place was fun. There are a lot of adolescents and women." (Students, adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

"During the period, we like to go to 'The Friend' and 'Legacy'. They are pubs in Chiang Mai Land. I ask my friends where most people go out. Here, I drink, flirt and talk with women. There are a lot of women there. The places are popular among adolescents whose age is around mine. But there are not many people aged 19-20 visiting there." (Male adolescent, 17 years, 1 July 2003)

The male said that pubs seem to be places gather adolescents. They said that pubs they usually visited are those permitting adolescents aged below 18 years, as indicated by a 17-year male student:

"I like the place because other places do not allow people of lower 20 years. They check our identity card. Here, there are some periods, around 11 a.m., they don't check identity card. They can remember those who often visit there and they will allow them to enter there."

Then, it can be seen that although there is a law prohibiting people aged lower than 18 years to enter entertainment places, it is not likely to be effective because entertainment places' owners would like to gain benefits from their clients, Then they are not seriously strict with their clients.

In the pubs the male adolescents usually visited are places where most clients are male and female adolescents, with equal number, aged not over 20 years. The lowest age of them is 14-15 year. People of 17-19 years were found the most.

“Those visiting there are usually those aged not over 20 years. Because pubs around there allow people aged 18 to visit. Those aged 20's are found rare. There are as many male adolescents as female adolescents.” (Students, adult education, 18 years, 28 July 2004)

“Those aged lower than 20, around 18-19.” (Students, vocational certificate, 18 years, 28 August 2004)

“From 15 years, sometimes 14. There are as many male adolescents as female adolescents.” (Students, adult education, 1 July 2004)

4.2.3.3 Date and Time for going-out

The days the male adolescent usually visited the pubs are Friday and Saturday because they are holidays in which they can get up late, which doesn't disturb their study time. They were afraid they would not be able to get up to study if they went out on other days. In addition, the reason why the adolescents didn't prefer to go there during weekdays because there were not many visitors there, making them not have fun.

“On Friday and Saturday, adolescents prefer to visit there. They visit there on Friday because the school is closed on Saturday. And they also visit there on Saturday because the school is also closed on Sunday.” (Students, adult education, 17years, 1 July 2004)

“I always go there on Friday because on the next day, I can continue my sleeping if I get drug the night before, right? And if I visit there on Saturday, on Sunday when I get up, I can still continue sleeping as well. If I visit o Sunday, I can’t continue sleeping on the following day.” (Students, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July 2004)

The time they usually went to the pub is 9-10 p.m. But a male adolescent case aged lower than 18 said that he and his friends would rather go out around 10-11 p.m. because at that time, they wouldn’t be checked for their identity card. They would stay there until 1-2 a.m. or until the pubs were closed. Some pubs were closed at 6 a.m. After the pubs were closed at 2 a.m., they and their friends sometimes rode motorcycle in the downtown to flirt with girls before going back home.

4.2.3.4 Expense

The male adolescents usually went out with their “pheun sanit” group. Some adolescents went out with their 4-5 “pheun sanit”. In each visit, each male adolescent spent 50-100 Baht. The male adolescents suggested that before they went out, they would gather their money. When they reached the pub, they would order alcohol or mixer. Sometimes they bought alcohol from outside in there.

“If we drink a lot, each must pay about 100 Baht. Before going out, we will gather our money if the expense is less than the sum of money, it will be returned to each of us. If it is not enough, each must add their money.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July 2004)

“We collect our money first. Sometimes, each has to pay 100 or 50 Baht. If we have a lot of money, each of us will pay 100 Baht to buy alcohol, listening to the music.” (Students, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July 2004)

“We will keep 60-100 from each of us. Once we go out to buy a bottle of alcohol, we have to pay 60-100 Baht.” (Students, adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

Going out expense comes from collecting money from their friends or asking from parents. The male adolescents obtained 40-60 Baht per day. The money they obtained from their parents would be spent, apart from studying, on lunch and petrol. The remaining money of each day would be collected for going out with their friends. Most of them said the money obtained from their family was sufficient, but insufficient at sometimes. Mostly, they asked for money from their mother and they were always given money if was not a big sum of money.

4.3 Alcohol Consumption

4.3.1 Types of Alcohol

The study suggests the most preferable alcohol beverage among the male adolescent is liquor. The liquor they preferred is “Sang Som” (TM) because it was cheap and easily available, such as in grocery shops in their village. Most of them preferred beer to liquor, especially “Beer Chang”(TM), reasoning that it is not bitter and has good taste. A male adolescent said he could drink all brands of beer. Most male adolescent like to drink beer because it is easy to drink. They said after drinking beer, they felt comfortable. When they got drunk from beer, their head wasn’t heavy like when drinking liquor. In addition, it suggests that the chance for drinking alcohol and beer was different. That is, they chose to drink liquor when they visit pubs or discotheques.

Most adolescents drink liquor rather than beer in pubs, reasoning that drinking liquor made them drunk faster, thus making them not paying much money. They said if they drank beer, they should order many bottles of it and the goods sold in pubs were more expensive than outside. However, if they had a lot of money, they would buy other brands of liquor. According to a male student, vocational training student and a male adolescent, choosing liquor brands depended on their money. They said if they had a lot money, they would drink “100 Pipers” and if they had no much money, they would drink “Sang Som” or “Master Blend”. It can be notice that the male adolescent cases don’t prefer to go to discotheques because liquor and mixer there was more expensive than in pubs. And the liquor brands sold in discotheques were

those with relatively high price, thus making the male adolescent not prefer to go to discotheques.

“If I carried “Sang Som” into a disco, it would be strange because in there, most of people drink “100 Pipers” or “Spay”, which costs over 300 Baht in a disco. Sometimes, we buy liquor from outside to drink there and we have to be charged of 50 Baht for this. (outside goods)” (Students, adult education, 18 years, 9 July 2004)

“If I go to the disco, I have to pay a lot, including mixer and alcohol. There, they sell “100 Pipers” and “Red Label”. “Red Label” in a disco costs 350 Baht and we have to pay 30 Baht for mixer. Those who have a lot of money prefer to go there. In the pub, “Sang Som” costs over 100 Baht and mixer costs 20 Baht.” (Students, adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

4.3.2 Characteristic of Alcohol Consumption

Most of the male adolescents drank alcohol with their “phuen sanit” group. The study suggests that they drank liquor 1-2 times a week. On the day they didn’t go to the pub, they would drink beer. Normally, they drank 1-3 bottles of beer per week. Most of them said that they prefer to drink until they feel “chung” , a state in which they don’t get much drunk and they still have conscience). They said if they drank above the level, they would get drunk. Some of the male adolescents said that they drank liquor so that they got drunk; however they said although they got drunk, they could ride their motorcycle back home.

“I don’t often drink liquor, only once a week. In some weeks, I don’t drink. Normally, I drink “Beer Chang” with my friends. I normally drink 3 bottles of beer but I don’t get drunk, just “chung”, that is I get a little bit dizzy. If I drank more than the normal level, I would get drunk.” (Students, adult education, 1 July 2004)

“I drink once a week, especially on Saturday. My 5-6 friends and I have a bottle of liquor. If we don’t get drunk, we will continue the next one. When we get drunk, we will stop drinking.” (Students, M 6, 28 years, 14 July 2004)

“I normally drink on Saturdays. My friends drink at the shop every Saturday because they have no work on Sunday. I drink with “phuen sanit” group of 7-8 friends. We drink 3-4 bottles of liquor. If we drink beer, we may drink many dozens of it .Normally we drink so that we get drunk but still have conscience, can go back home by riding our motorcycle.” (Students, adult education, 18 years, 9 July 2004)

“Sometimes, I stay at home. I feel bored with staying alone then I buy beer to drink alone, not over 2 bottles. With the quantity, I feel comfortable. Today, I play football until 8-9 p.m. After I feel bored with it, I drink “Beer Chang” while waiting for the football program. If I drink all beer before the football program is on air, I will buy another bottle,” (Students, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July 2004)

4.3.3 Place to Drink

The place the male adolescents prefer to drink beer were “lao tong”, “lao kong” shop and ‘Karaoke’ shop, selling liquor and beer, located around their villages. In a village, there are shops of these types on the side of super highway. In the evening, there are a lot of cars and motorcycles parked on the side to stop at these shops.

“I go to drink with “phuen sanit” around at 9-10 p.m. On the day I don’t play football, I’ll go to drink from 7-8 p.m. I will ride my bicycle around before finding to shop to drink. The shop I always visit has songs changed by a D.J., with no Karaoke machine . In some days, I go to “lao kong” shop, that is a shop selling “lao tong” and “lao khao” (for example, “Sang Som” and 35-degree alcohol). The shop has a simple roof with comfortable atmosphere, which looks classic. The shop is located on the roadside with rice field around Super Highway behind my house. If I have a lot of money, I will go to drink beer in a better place. If I have no much money, I will buy alcohol to drink at home.” (Students, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July 2004)

“I drink beer around my house. On the roadside of the super highway, there are a lot of shops with karaoke. There are a lot of “lao tong” shops in my village because my village is located in urban zone. I always visit there with my friends living

in the same village of mine. At 7-8 p.m., I have no activities. I don't choose the day to go out. If I don't know where to go, I will go there with my friends. We don't mind how much money we have. On the day, we would like to see women, we will go out to drink.” (Students, adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

“On the day I don't go out, I will stay at home. My friends buy 2 bottles of beer. I will drink it with my 2 “pheun sanit”. On the day there are a lot of friends visiting my home, we drink from 8 p.m. until 10-11 p.m.” (Students, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

4.3.4 Reasons for First Alcohol Consumption

The data suggests that liquor is the first type of alcohol beverage the male adolescents drank. The main reasons for their first alcohol consumption were from their friends' persuasion and their curiosity. This is due to the fact that when they were in their peer group drinking liquor, they were always encouraged to try it. In social gatherings, such as in birthday party or feasts, liquor is always an indispensable beverage. Furthermore, it is found that first drinking experience occurred during they were in early secondary school level.

4.3.4.1 Peer persuasion

“At that time, I went out with my friends. At first, I refused to drink. But they kept asking me to drink because they would like me to get drunk the same as they were. I tried it a little bit and then vomited. I was not brave to do so. But after a certain period, I often went out with them when they drank. Then, I thought I've already paid and that if I didn't drink, it would be regretful. Then I drank and I have been got addicted to it. At that time, I was 15 years old, just finishing M.3.” (Students, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July 2004)

“I went out with my friends. They took me to the disco and I drank with them.” (Students, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

“At that time, I studied in M 5. I joined a feast to celebrate the 2nd prize football match. I went with all my classmates. We drank at our friend’s house. I drank only 2-3 glasses and got drunk.” (Students, vocational certificate, 18 years, 11 August 2004)

4.3.4.2 Curiosity

Alcohol drinking is an experience that the male adolescents would like to try to let them know what taste it is like. Drinking alcohol also enabled them to get along with their friends and be equivalent to their friends.

“I myself would like to try. I would like to know what will happen if I drink. At that time, I drank liquor, “Sang Som”. After drinking it, I felt like vomiting but I had to steel myself to swallow it because it is a shame if I wasn’t brave to do so. I saw my school friends drink in M. 2-3. Since then, I have drunk heavily.” (Students, adult education, 17 years, 28 July 2004)

“I would like to try to know how its taste.” (Students, adult education, 18 years, 9 July 2004)

“I had never drunk before until I saw my senior friends drink. I began with 2 glass and felt “slippery” in my throat. Then, I drank it at a steady pace. At that time, I studied in M 1. My senior friends hold a birthday party at home.” (Students, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

4.3.4.3 Imitation of adults

Being in a peer group with drinking behavior made the adolescents have drinking behavior accordingly. Besides, the fact that adults’ drinking is viewed normal in the society also influenced their curiosity, as indicated by a male adolescent, aged 19, who drank first at the age of 12.

“I would like to try it. I saw adults drink it in the shop. I thought it had to have good taste. Then I tried it. I saw them drink many times and my friends also asked me to drink. They bought liquor. I tried it and I really got drunk. At first I saw that adults

didn't get drunk and could talk to one another after drinking. But when I drank, I got drunk."

4.3.5 Relations between Alcohol Consumption and Sexual Relationships

The data obtained from the study suggests that there is only 1 out of the 8 male adolescents who no longer drink. Most believed that drinking was a kind of gathering to make them have fun among peer group. But there was 1 male adolescent believing that drinking not only relates to social gathering but also sex.

"As I've seen, some groups of men would like to show off themselves toward women. Most of them were like this. After they know the women, they take them to another place." (Students, adult education, 1 July 2004)

The male adolescents visited the pub not only to drink or listen to the songs to seek joy with their peer group but they also wanted to flirt with women. They called such behavior "ha sao" (find sao). The common method to flirt with a woman in the pub was asking her to "hit" glasses, talking or pretending to walk and strike her.

"As I've seen, they ask women to hit their glass. After finishing talking in the pub, they go outside to flirt with the girls. If the women say okay, they will go to another place" (Students, M6, 18 years, 14 July 2004)

"When a woman sits drinking, I ask her to hit the glasses and talk with her in all possible matters, such as how she comes or with whom she comes." (Students, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July 2004)

"I ask her to hit glasses. I may pretend to strike against her and notice her reaction. If she is okay, I will flirt with her. She may walk toward my table to talk with me. Then I ask her name and talk with her." (Students, adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

4.3.6 Place to Have Sex

Alcohol drinking and visiting the pub of the male adolescents often led to sexual relations. The data obtained from the study suggests that their main purpose of visiting pub is “ha sao”. The male adolescents always went to the pub with their peer group by motorcycle with 2 riders. When they flirted with a woman and she accepted their relationship, they would leave the group and went back with their woman. Most male adolescent who could make their woman accept their relationship would take her to their house or her apartment.

“It usually occurs at men’s house if it’s men who persuade women to have sex. However, it may occur at women’s house. I usually have sex at my house, woman’s apartment or house. Whenever we stay together alone, we must have sex. I regularly have sex with only a woman. As for other women, I will call them whenever I would like to have sex with them.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

“I usually have sex at my house or women’s apartment.” (Student vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August, 2004)

“I usually have sex at my house, my friend’s house and apartment. Sometimes, I don’t have feeling but when I stay with her alone, lying down to watch TV and embrace with her, I have feeling and ask her to have sex with. I tell her I will be responsible for her. Sometimes, I plan to take her to visit my house. Having sex or not depends on my woman’s willingness.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July 2004)

“It usually takes place at my house, my woman’s house or apartment. If my woman stays in women’s apartment, it will be good because I can go there to find women. I usually get women at night.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

4.4 Drug Use

4.4.1 Reasons for First Drug Use

Because, by nature, adolescents are likely to try doing things, drug use among adolescents is the result of curiosity about new experiences, including social context, such as having friends who use drugs and some beliefs on drugs, such as, a belief that they can stop using drugs anytime they want, especially Amphetamine. Some male adolescents said when they would like to smoke, they smoke but when they wouldn't like to smoke, they won't do it. Accordingly, the belief that Amphetamine can't make them get addicted to and associating with friends who use drugs makes the adolescents use drugs. Previous research studies suggest that the reason for beginning using drugs in adolescents is from their curiosity and peer persuasion. (Wasana Pattanakamchorn, 1988; Thanayut Thananiti, 2000). The data obtained from the study suggests that most male adolescents were in peer group using drugs and their first experience of drug use was their curiosity.

4.4.1.1 Curiosity

"I want to try it. I would like to know how it is. I saw my friends use it while I was playing games. Then I tried it." (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

"I wanted to know about it. When I tried it, I didn't feel anything. I didn't get addicted to it. When I studied in M.3, I had used Amphetamine for 3 months. I haven't used it for 3-4 years. I stopped using it because I didn't feel anything when using it. I just wanted to try it. During the time I used it, I didn't feel that I got addicted to it. When I wanted to use it, I used it. When I didn't want to use it, I wouldn't use it." (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July 2004)

"I wanted to try it. At that time, I was young and didn't know about it. It was not likely that I didn't know it. I knew it but I wanted to try it." (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

“I used to have marihuana because my friend’s grandfather grew it. He added it in a kind of curry and my friend stole it. He dried it and smoked it. I wanted to know how dopey I would be from marihuana then I tried smoking it. And I used Amphetamine. Big, my friend and other friends used it at my house. At first, they just sat and talked. Big asked me to ride him to the place he would get Amphetamine in front of Robinson. And he and other friends used my room to be a place to take Amphetamine. I watched them. Later, he didn’t have money to but it. Then he borrowed my money. I lent him money. After that, he asked me to try it because I lent him money. At first, I refused him but after thinking for a while, I thought it was likely to be fun when getting dopey from it and it smelled good. Then I tried it.” (Student, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July 2004)

“My friend asked me if I wanted to try it. Then I asked him how it was. He said he got addicted to it. Like Coca-Cola, that is if I took, I would like it. I smelled it and I found that it smelled like chocolate. He said I had to inhale it fully in my lung. He taught me how to use it. At that time, I tried it alone.” (Male adolescent, 19 year, 9 July 2004)

4.4.1.2 Problem solution

Apart from curiosity, the first drug use experience was for releasing stress from family problems in.

“At that time, I got stressed because there were problems in my family. Then I tried it. After that, I went back with live with family again.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July 2004)

According to the study, all male adolescents used to smoke. This is in accordance with previous research studies suggesting that drug use in adolescents usually begins with smoking. (Thanayut Thananiti, 2000). The reason for first smoking is from curiosity after seeing their friends smoke it. The first time they tried smoking was during late primary school level to junior high school level.

4.4.2 Ways to Use Drug

According to the interview, all male adolescents used to use drugs. The commonly used drugs are marihuana and Methamphetamine or “yaa baa”. There were 2 cases using heroin to replace “yaa baa” at some times. As for marihuana, they used to replace cigarette filling. They smoke it like general cigarettes. Sometimes, they smoked it from a pipe. As for “yaa baa”, they would use foil from cigarette package to be a material.

“I used paper wrapping cigarettes. I will peel white paper off foil. I put “yaa baa” on the file and heat it over flame and let it melt. When it is heated, it will melt and becomes smoke. I inhale the smoke.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

“When I use it, I will heat it over flame. I put it on a piece of foil from cigarette case. I put “yaa baa” on the foil and heat it over flame and use a plastic straw to inhale it.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

“I smoked it. I used foil from cigarette case to be a straw and put “yaa baa” on it and use a lighter to heat it and I inhale its smoke.” (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July 2004)

4.4.3 Ways to Get Drug

According to the study, drugs used at the beginning time were given from their friends to test only. After that, the male adolescents had to buy them from their friends and it was found that there were 2 cases who sold drugs and when they gained profits, they would use the remaining drugs themselves.

“Mostly, I don’t buy the drugs. I take them to sell and when I gain profits, I will give money to the owner and use the remaining drugs.” (Male adolescent, 19 years, 9 July 2004)

“At first, I bought them from my friends, 100 Baht per pill, 80 Baht later. And he took me to take the drugs from the seller. Once, I bought 10 pills and the seller gave me a discount. After that I went there to buy them myself. And I often went there and asked the seller where they got the drugs. When I knew it, I went to the source and could buy the drugs at a cheaper price. At that time, I often went there. I sold it. Each pill costs 21 Baht and I sold it 80 or 100 Baht.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

4.4.4 Relations between Drug Use and Sexual Relationships

Drug use is an issue relating to sexual relationship, especially “yaa baa”, which stimulates users’ central nervous system to have sexual desire. The data obtained from the study suggests that there was only 1 male adolescent, who used to have sexual desire after using “yaa baa” and he chose masturbation to release his feeling. However, there were his friends who had sexual desire after using “yaa baa” and they release their desire by calling their girlfriend to have sex at home.

“Sometimes, when I use “yaa baa”, I have sexual feeling and then I masturbate.”

Sexual behavior relates to drug use, not only in part of drugs’ effect on nervous system but also in part of sexual relationship in exchange for money. It is found that some spent their money gained from selling sex to buy drugs and some have sex in exchange for drugs. There were 2 male adolescent cases stating that it was rather women who had sex in exchange for drugs.

“They are my friends at school.” (Student, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July 2004)

“Before, there were a lot of my friends who sold drugs in slum behind Carrrefour. There are a lot of women who go there to find men to have sex in exchange for drugs. My friends said 2 pills could be exchanged for sex with them. After using drugs, they will lack conscience. Most men who sell “yaa baa” have

girlfriends who use “yaa baa” because they sell drug there and have no chance to flirt with girls anywhere. It is okay for the women because they can get free drugs. This is what the women think. After they lack drugs, they will separate.” (Male adolescent, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

There have been dramatic changes in Thai society. Parents have to struggle in their career so that they have less time to stay with their children. In the era of capitalism and materialism, adolescents are interested in materials and become consumerists. They lack guidelines from their parents, who are burdened with family support. Thus, friends have a major role in adolescents' life-style, making male adolescents go out at night, drink and use drugs more. The main reason for these phenomena comes from their curiosity and association with friends who like to go out, thus leading to sexual relationship among adolescents. According to the study, male adolescents drank alcohol when they entered in adolescence. Most of them had a value that drinking was for social gathering. For this reason, when they had social gatherings no matter when, alcohol would be a medium to show friendship and liberation of capitalism. Permission to freely open entertainment places, lacking serious control from the government makes adolescents become a target group of free trade market promoting values on materialism, drugs and free sex.

The above mentioned things are social context relating to sexual behavior of urban male adolescents: associating with friends who like to go out at night, drink alcohol and “ha sao”. Using drugs, especially, “yaa baa”, which stimulates nervous system can cause users' sexual desire and drug use also relates to sexual relationship in exchange for drugs or money to buy drugs. Having sex partners, especially having a girlfriend during adolescence can cause male adolescents to have sexual behavior intentionally or unintentionally. Unsafe sex can cause problems to adolescents, including sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancy in female adolescents.

CHAPTER V

SEXUALITY OF MALE ADOLESCENTS

The chapter will present sexuality of male adolescents, based on the concept of Dixon-Mueller (1996) considering sexuality in term of biology and social construction. The study will help make an understanding of thoughts, beliefs, sexual meanings, meanings of types of sex partners and sexual behavior which vary to each male individual and his context. Then, I study sexuality of male adolescents in part of meanings and beliefs of pre-marital sex, which is interpreted and defined according to their cultural context and accumulation of beliefs that have been socially transmitted. Meanings and beliefs of pre-marital sex relate to a perception of masculinity, a risk perception of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, and sexual behavior, that is, sexual expressions and sexual acts.

5.1 Meanings and Beliefs of Pre-marital Sex

5.1.1 Meanings of Pre-marital Sex

Thai society has double-standardized sexual values, thus culturalizing men and women to perceive gender role under patriarchal society. As for a perception of gender role regarding sexuality, male and female adolescents are socialized by family and other agents, which will form and determine preferred characteristics of men and women, for example, men should find pre-marital experience and women should keep their virginity until marriage. At the present time, virginity may be less valued due to the introduction of the issue of equal rights and freedom of expression of men and women. At the present time, most male adolescents accept that pre-marital sex is a common practice if it results from mutual desire of a man and woman. Especially in Thai society, people view that it is acceptable for men to have pre-marital sex (Wantanee Wasikasin, 1983). Furthermore, according to a study of Chat Chamnut (1995) with male youths, it suggests that most male adolescents view that young

people should try living together before marriage. Accordingly, such value encourages male adolescents to have pre-marital sex and changes Thai society into a society giving freedom of expression to women, resulting in a higher number of adolescents with sexual experience and acceptance of such behavior among them.

This is a study on meanings of pre-marital sex of male adolescents, which can reflect their sexual behavior. Adolescents' sexual meanings are based on their interpretation and defining under their sexual socialization. Besides, meanings of pre-marital sex of male adolescents, a group of people with sub-cultures, are set according to types of sex partners, such as lover or "faen" (girlfriend).

Meanings of pre-marital sex: male adolescent's points of view

It must be accepted that Thai male adolescents live in a society with traditional Thai cultures blended with western cultures full of freedom. Accordingly, adolescents are confused by sexual behavioral patterns of the 2 cultures, which are different as well as various meanings of pre-marital sex. According to the study, the male adolescent cases defined pre-marital sex in 4 characteristics:

1. Inappropriate act

Data obtained from the study suggests that some male adolescent cases believed that men and women should have sexual relationships after marriage according to traditional rules of practice in Thai society, which are considered right and appropriate. Accordingly, they thought pre-marital sex is not a good practice.

"It is not good. People in the ancient time said that people shouldn't have pre-marital sex until they marry. But at the present time, it is normal for men and women to have pre-marital sex. Women at the present time have more choices. Supposing I was a woman and was flirted with by a man, I would have to consider his look and economic status. Formerly, a woman had to consider if his man really loved her but at the present time, a woman will consider if his man is rich, can make her happy and have comfortable life and can offer what she wants or not. If yes, she will choose him." (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July 2004)

“It is not a right act but I don’t know why I do such a thing. I know it isn’t right but I’ve done it with the girlfriend. Her parents don’t really like me because we have sex while we are still students.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 5 July 2004)

“It is not good. This rather depends on individuals’ values. But right practices must be traditional ones, that is, people must marry before having sex. Formerly, if adolescents would like to marry, they had to have an engagement. But at the present time, we don’t do this. If we think we will marry, we have pre-marital sex. Although we haven’t been married, we have sex because we don’t know if women’s parents will accept us or not. Our women may have higher working status and we can’t make sure if they will marry us in the future. Then we must have pre-marital sex. Most people do such a thing. 10% of people allow their parents to know their association with an engagement and won’t have a sexual relationship until marriage. 90 % of people have pre-marital sex because men don’t know women’s parents. They may be male and female students skipping their class and meet each other. They then know each other and have dates. In the following time, the male student may take her to another place.” (Student, vocational certificate, 18 years, 11 August 2004)

2. Making a mutual commitment

Some male adolescent thought that pre-marital is for making a commitment based on love. They thought having a sexual relationship with their girlfriend can prolong their relationship.

“When I have sex with her, I think it’s difficult to leave her. It’s a commitment because she’s already had sex with me. Most people can have long relations after they have sexual relations with each other. I would like her to stay with me for a long time because I love her. When she loses her virginity for me, she will live with me and want to be beside me all the time and have long relations with me. We don’t have a serious relationship. I haven’t thought I’ll marry her because we are not mature enough.” (Student, adult education, 1 July 2005)

“It’s a mutual commitment. When my woman has a relationship with me, she must think of me. If she decided to have another man, she would recall our deep relationship and would not have another man. Or it wouldn’t be easy for her to cut a relationship from me. I am a sort of man who can’t cut a relationship with women. All is up to my women. If they can stay with me, I will stay with them. If not, it’s okay. For me, I think sex is based on love, that is, I want them to stay with me as long as possible. I think when we have sex, it’s not easy to leave each other. Most people can stay with each other for a long time after they have sex; however it must be based on mutual love and willingness to stay with each other. Sex caused by momentary sexual desire will not make them have a long relationship. If a man feels that he is the 8th or 10th man of his woman, he will not be happy because he must keep thinking why she has had sex with other men before him. Then he will decide to have another better woman.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2005)

3. Good thing allowing studying each one’s habits

Some male adolescents viewed that pre-marital sex is a good thing because when they have sex with their woman, they will have more intimacy and learn each other’s habits.

“If I stay with a woman and know how she is and how her parents are, it will be good. At first, my girlfriend’s father was a strict with our relationship. After he trusted me, he hasn’t blamed me and he began to accept my opinions. If I hadn’t sex with her, he might have complained and been bossy to me. It is good to have pre-marital sex. After we have sex, we can study each other so that we know if we can get along with each other or not. If we can’t, we will stop our relationship.” (Student, vocational certificate, 18 years, 11 August 2004)

“It is good. This is because if we have sex and stay with each other, we then know each other’s habits. If we can’t get along with each other, we don’t need to lose our time to get divorced. When a man has sex with a woman, he will consider if he will be responsible for her or leave her. A woman will consider if his man is a responsible man or will take care of her well as the same or not. Some men, after

having sex with a woman, leave her because they get bored with her and think that it's better to have another woman. We can know this by the fact that before a man has a sexual relationship with a woman, he takes care of her very well but after he has sex with her, he gets bored with her because he feels he has already won her. After he has sex with her, when she doesn't allow him to get what he want, he will leave her. I admit that I used to have such behavior with previous women. When I hadn't had sexual relations with them, they were okay. But after having had sexual relations with them, they meddled too much in me, unlike the previous time when I hadn't had sex with them, that is, we only took care of each other. But after I had sexual relations with them, they interfered with my life and tried to possess me. Then I felt bored with them. Some men get suddenly bored with women after having sexual relationships with them. About 70% of men have such a thought.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2005)

“It's mutual desire. Most people have pre-marital. Women think the same because they are afraid they will have a bad husband. Then, they have to study each other before marriage. They may live with each other without marriage and inform their parents to acknowledge this. Most people have pre-marital sex, unlike the former time.” (Student, Adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

4. Mutual love, trust and desire

Some male adolescents view that when a man and woman love and trust each other, sexual relationship doesn't need to be retarded until marriage and that sexual relationships come from mutual desire.

“Today, I can accept it because if two people love each other, they don't need to wait until marriage. If they love and trust each other, they can have sex. If they love each other, having sex or not, it is not significant.” (Student, M 6, 18 years, 14 July 2004)

“Each has one's own desire. During adolescence, men have a lot of sex hormone. Men and women have desire; however, it is up to whether or not women

accept to do so. If they don't, I won't pay attention to them and have no feeling with them. When women see a handsome, smart and rich man, they will have desire for him. This depends on their acceptance to do so. Sexual desire is in all people.” (Student, Adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

“If people love each other and don't care about post-marital sex and think they will certainly marry each other, they will view that pre- and post-marital sex are not significant for them. And I think today, there are more people having pre-marital sex. A man and woman may go out for 2 weeks or a month, and then they have sex. Mostly, women would like to do so. If I would like to have sex with a woman, I will tell her. If she accepts to do so, we can have such a relationship. If she doesn't accept and tries to resist, it is impossible to have sex with her.” (Student, Adult education, 18 years, 28 July 2004)

“If a man has a relationship with a woman for a long time, marrying or not, it is not important because they can pass a ritual to make acknowledgement that they have a relationship. It is just like they go out, live and sleep with each other but haven't been married. Then marrying or not, it is not the point. Formerly, people had to pass a commitment ritual but today, they just pass a ritual to make acknowledgement that they have a relationship. Another part is my desire. I don't have so much desire that I will rape my woman. Not many people use violence. At present, both men and women agree to do so. The reason why a woman doesn't wait until marriage is that she isn't a virgin woman. There are no virgin women left, except girl students in M.1-M.2. Sex is a mutual agreement of a man and woman. When I sleep with a woman and kiss her and she accepts to have sex with me, then we have sex. If she doesn't want to do so, she will resist.” (Student, Adult education, 18 years, 9 July 2004)

5.1.2 Beliefs of Pre-marital Sex of Male Adolescents

Most male adolescent cases believed that people at their age can have a sexual relationship because they are not too young and “grow enough”, that is they have a

body and organs like those of adults' and because sexual relation can occur when they have sexual desire, suitable ambiance and women's willingness.

"People at me age are considered mature. Women have large enough breasts. They have body like adults' but their thoughts may not mature but sex organ is mature. And they can have sex with people of the same age. The occurrence of a sexual relationship depends on surroundings and appropriateness, such as my house, my girlfriend's house and my friend's apartment. In my room, when I decide to have sex, I will turn on TV with loud volume then my parents don't know what we are doing. After taking a bath, I feel comfortable. But all depends on my emotion. If my girlfriend wants it but I don't, I won't do it. As for having sex at night, I can have sex if I can get up late on the following day. If, on the following day, I have to get up early to school, I won't have sex on that night." (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

"If a man and woman have sexual desire, sex can occur all the time, depending on moment, time and atmosphere. As for the right moment, it will be a moment that my woman has no menses. Time is not significant because we can have sex anytime. If a woman skips her class to meet me in the morning, I will have sex with her at that time. It depends on what time I meet her. If I meet her at night, I'll take her to my home to have sex at night. That is, we can have sex anytime. Atmosphere for adolescents is their home. They may turn on TV to hide the sound. Sometimes, when I drink and my girlfriend stays beside me, teasing and kissing me, I have sexual feeling. If I have the feeling, I will fondle her. If she would like to do so, she'll let me do it. If not, she'll tell me. When I am with my girlfriend, I usually have sexual feeling. Sexual feeling can occur all the time. But I will have sex only when she was okay." (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

"People at 17-18 years are considered mature because if younger than this, they may be too young. They are a little bit more mature and thoughtful. When I was 15-16 years old, I always went out and didn't pay attention to studying. I didn't go to school; then I had to retire from school. At the age of 17-18 years, I came back to

study and help my aunt to sell things. I have been with my girlfriend for almost 2 years. I took her to see my parents. When I watch movies with love scenes, I have sexual feeling. Or when I lie down watching TV with her, hugging together, not so long I have sexual feeling and want to have sex with her. I think she has the same feeling of mine when we stay alone. Sometimes, sex will not happen if a man has no sexual feeling.” (Student, vocational certificate, 5 years, 5 July 2004)

“I think I grow enough, that is, I have sexual desire. When one is 17-18 and hasn’t had sexual experience, he will be mocked by his friends. My friend kept asking me if I had sex with women with whom I always went out. When I said no, they said I had to try it. If men are flirted with by women, they will always keep a relationship with them. Whether or not they are good women, men will have sex with them so that they can tell other people that they’ve already had sexual experience. Girls paying attention to studying will not think about such matter.” (Student, Adult education, 18 years, 9 July 2004)

“It depends on the moment, like when a man and woman live together alone with sexual feeling and desire. When they stay together alone, they tend to have sexual feeling. I used to see my friend hug, kiss and have sex with his girlfriend. They intended to let me look at them. At present, people are not shy to do such thing. They had sex and let me look at them near them. When I saw that, I had sexual feeling but at that time my girlfriend wasn’t there with me. I tried to sleep. However, I think it is a natural matter. Sometimes, I have sex with my girlfriend while having a friend in my room. I turn off the light. I am not shy to do so. My friend doesn’t say anything because he used to do such a thing at my home as well. My parents know this but don’t say anything because I am a man and mature enough. Mature means my parents can let me do things. I’ve already passed junior high school and can have sex. I can do anything, drinking, smoking, going back home anytime, going out and sleeping anywhere. All depends on me. I had first sexual experience when I finished M.3, at the age of 16. I thought I grew enough and my woman accepted to do so. Most women agree to do so because they love me. Sometimes, they need sex but I have no

feeling. Because they love me, they can do anything for me. Men are ready to do so all the time.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

Then it can be seen that pre-marital sex of the male adolescents is mainly based on sexual desire, giving less importance on love, emotional attachment and feeling about their women than sexual desire. They believed that sexual relationships can occur when a man and woman enter adolescence with physical growth, sexual feeling and women’s consent.

Beliefs of virginity of male adolescents

Most Thai people adopt a belief about reserving virginity of women. Meanwhile, female adolescents at the present time think that virginity is not the most important thing for their life. Most adolescents view that it is not important and that losing virginity is acceptable if a man and woman love each other. Most female adolescents adopt sexual values, such as, having a boyfriend at school age. Those with no boyfriend may be viewed out of date (Niramon Muangsom, 2000). According to the study, it is found that male adolescents attached the first importance on love. They view that love must come first. That is, they view that a man and woman have to love, understand and be sincere to each other. They think virginity is a second factor next to love and they would like love of their women as the first thing. Then, it can be seen that beliefs relating values of female virginity in male adolescents, the group having their own sub-cultures, are significantly different from mainstream cultures.

“For me, love is more important. If she loves me, takes care of me, knows my habits, is not egocentric and doesn’t tell a lie; virginity is not an important thing. Before marriage, we study and know each other. We are like the same person.” (Student, M6, 18 years, 14 July 2004)

“Virginity is important. However, love and understanding are also important. I don’t directly focus on virginity. It is a factor next to love. Love and sincerity must come first. Nowadays, female virginity is not necessary like Thai women in the ancient time. Before going outside their house, they had to be clean and virgin

because they had no shoes and hardly went outside. They weren't to be adventurous in the outside world. If they walked far, their feet would be painful. Then, they hardly went anywhere but were always at home. Today, I can accept any women, being beautiful is okay. Virginity is not important. I just would like women who are not fussy" (Student, vocational certificate, 18 years, 4 August 2004)

"I think love is more important because if two people don't love each other, although they are married, they can't live with each other. Female virginity is also important but love is more important. Living together must depend on mutual understanding and enjoyment. If I can choose, I'll choose a virgin woman because I'll be proud that I am the first man in her life. But as I've seen from my female friends, it may be difficult to find virgin women. Even in the group of good students, I used to see those with sexual experience." (Student, 17 years, 5 July 2004)

"Mutual love and sincerity are more important. Having a relationship with a virgin woman who doesn't understand or know me or isn't sincere to me is meaningless. As for a woman I will marry, I'll choose a virgin woman. However, I have to consider if she is sincere, loves me and takes care of me or not. I am likely to choose a woman who loves me. It is difficult to find virgin women. As my experience, I haven't seen virgin women." (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July 2004)

"Love is the most important thing. Although I don't like to flirt with a non-virgin woman, if she loves me the most and accepts to do all for me, I will accept her. I believe that most women today are not virgin. Finding a virgin woman is more difficult than finding a needle in an ocean. There is a minority of women who are virgin. But I have to consider their love to me. I have to choose the one who is better than me. It is good to find virgin women but I can't find any now. I have to marry with a good woman, who loves me and is not flirtations; however, it is difficult to find one. Girls studying in M.1 and M.2 are not virgin. Most of them used to have sex. The one my friend had sex with is not virgin. The girl hadn't told him about this. But after having sex, she told him she had had sexual experience. We know which women are virgin. If they are virgin, when having sex, they must bleed. If not, it means they used

to have sexual experience. All girls I used to have sex with are not virgin. It is unlike the ancient time in which people believed in virginity. But adolescents today do not view it important." (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

"It isn't important today. Men and women get older and if women still keep virginity until marriage, it will take such time and be boring for men. For example, if a man and woman have an engagement at the age of 18 and intend to marry at the age of 24-25 after graduation, the man may have pre-marital sex with another woman because he can't wait until marriage. It is not likely that people today violate rules and cultures because men and women have sexual desire. In the ancient time, it was possible that women kept virginity until marriage. But today, there is more media like internet." (Student, vocational certificate, 18 years, 11 August 2004)

In addition, the data obtained from the study suggests that some male adolescents attached importance on virginity of woman they will marry.

"In fact, I really want to have a virgin woman. But today there is no virgin woman. It's difficult to find one. Like my new girlfriend, she is not virgin. She is a new one for me but the old one for other men. But I am not serious about this. She no longer has a relationship with her ex-boy friend. She loves me. I don't mind about her history, about with whom she used to have sex because I also used to have a girlfriend before having her. Then we will never talk about our history. In fact, I want a virgin woman but there is no such woman. Today, 99% of women are not virgin." (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

According to the male adolescents' attitudes, love is attachment, mutual understanding and trust. For them, love expression is doing best and being sincere to a woman they love. However, they haven't thought they would live with her in the future. They thought they might live with her if they were ready. Some male adolescents thought that love is having sex. Accordingly, expressions of love of male and female adolescents at the present time end with having a sexual relationship.

Meanings of first sexual relationship

According to the study, the male adolescents defined their first sexual relationship as seeking sexual experiences due to having a “faen” relationship and being together with their girlfriend alone in a bedroom. It is also an unintentional and unexpected sexual relationship because of being drunk and being together with their woman alone in her apartment. And it is an intentional sexual relationship for some male adolescents. The places they have sex are their house or their friends’ houses. And it is found that their first sexual relationship occurred when they studied in junior high school.

1. Seeking sexual experience

The data obtained from the study suggests that curiosity made some male adolescents seek the first sexual experience with their girlfriend.

“She is my girlfriend. I passed the first sexual experience with her. At that time, we went out together and unintentionally missed my friends on the way. We didn’t know where to go then we went to my home. We talked and played with each other like male and female adolescents do. And I thought I would like to try doing so like general men, and then we had sex. The first sexual experience occurred when I just finished my study in M.3, at the age of 16.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

2. Unintentional sexual relationship

The data obtained suggests that unintentional sexual relationships of some male adolescents occurred when they stayed with their girlfriend alone while being drunk. And some male adolescents stayed with their girlfriend alone but didn’t intend think to have sex with her.

“After I finished studying, I went to my female friend’s apartment and we didn’t know what to do. Then I recalled that a friend of mine was drinking at his home. Then I asked her to take me there. She didn’t have anything to do as well at night. She and I drank. All friends drank. When we came back, I asked her if she got drunk and

she said yes. I was drunk too. Then we had sex at her apartment.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

“My first sex partner was my friend. On that day, she didn’t go to school. She asked me to skip classes. She took me to her apartment and bought a lot of snacks. She asked me to eat snack with her. Her friend went outside. We stayed together on our own. At first, I ate snacks, smoked and watched TV. Suddenly, she jumped onto the bed and told me to turn off the light and lie down with her. My first sexual relationship occurred when I hadn’t finished M. 3, at the age 14-15.” (Student, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July 2004)

3. Intentioned sexual relationship

The obtained data suggests that the male adolescents’ first sexual relationship occurred due to a “faen” relationship and sexual desire. Then when they stayed with their girlfriend alone in their room, sexual relationship could easily occur. Being together in their own room is a main factor allowing a sexual relationship due to proper space and time.

“She is my friend’s friend. I told my friend to contact her for me. We associate with each other as “faen”. We went to the pub together. I asked her to drink; after that, I asked her to sleep at my house. I didn’t intend to get her drunk to have sex with her. Both of us accept our “faen” relationship. This occurred at the beginning of last year.”(Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

“My girlfriend and I visited my friend’s house for his birthday party. At first, my girlfriend was in the room, watching TV and I drank with my friends outside. After that, I went to see her in the room. At that time, I got drunk and had sexual feeling. She also had such feeling. We then had sex. This happened when I studied in M.3.” (Student, M.6., 18 years, 14 July 2004)

“She is my classmate. She stayed overnight in my house on my birthday 3 years ago. My parents don’t blame me. They know this but my girlfriend’s parents

don't. She doesn't dare to tell them about this. She said she would tell them when she finished M.6." (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July 2004)

According to the study, the male adolescents defined the first sexual relationship as sexual desire with the first or other women in their life. The following sexual relationships mostly occurred after flirting with other women. When they could win their women's heart, they would be their boyfriend and go out with them. They sometimes stayed with their girlfriends alone in the bedroom at their houses. Sometimes, they visited their girlfriends' house or took them to visit their friends' apartments. It was known among them that this practice would allow them to stay together alone. The data obtained suggests that when they experienced the first sexual relationship, the following sexual relationships could easily occur as indicated by some male adolescents:

"I flirted with her and went out her. Sometimes, I visited my girlfriend's house when her parents weren't there. I might go to my friend's apartment. At first, my friend was there but later he went outside. We had made the plan. I then had a chance to have sex with my woman. It is the result of sexual desire and atmosphere, that is staying together alone in a room." (Student, adult education, 28 June 2004)

"I've known what to do because I have passed such experiences like men in general, flirting with many women. When we stay together alone, we have sexual desire and have sex. Mostly, I had sex at my house and my friend's apartment. When I have sex at home, my parents are also there. But I have my own room in adolescents' world that must not be disturbed. My parents may know this but they don't blame me. If I decide to have sex at my friend's apartment, my friend will go out. We know what to do. The following sexual relationships, I feel normal about them and they are easier than the first one because I am a little bit more mature, that is, I know more about sexual relationships." (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

"It is desire. I got impressed with the first sexual relationship. I have had sex only with this girlfriend." (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July 2004)

“I want it. I used to do it with the first woman. The following sex, there is nothing to be shy of.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

Meanings of pre-marital sex of the male adolescents have many senses and are complicated, based on interpretation and defining according to their thoughts and beliefs under socio-cultural context they exist. The society they were consists of integrated characteristics of traditional Thai culture, allowing men’s pre-marital sex and focusing on values of female virginity; and western culture giving men and women equal rights and freedom of expression. Accordingly, the male adolescents defined pre-marital sex as an inappropriate act, stating that people should have post-marital sex, which is considered a good thing that allow a man and woman to study each other’s habits or to make a commitment so that it is difficult for them to leave each other.

The male adolescents defined their first sexual relationship as seeking sexual experience and curiosity; an intentional sexual relationship due to having a “faen” relationship and living together alone; and an unintentional sexual relationship due to getting drunk and intimacy. The following sexual relationship is defined as desire, with the first or the following sex partners.

The data obtained may lead to a conclusion that meanings and beliefs of pre-marital sex of male adolescents are different from those of most people in Thai society, especially adults. Most male adolescents accepted that pre-marital sex could occur when they had sexual desire or both they and their woman had sexual desire.

5.2 Meanings of Types of Sex Partners

AIDS epidemic during the first period occurred during when people believed that AIDS was caused by having sex with commercial sex workers. This resulted in changes in patterns of choosing partners based on a risk perception to HIV/AIDS, patterns of relationships, cleanliness, degree of sexual activity and sexual accessibility. Meanwhile, adolescence is the period in which people associate thoughts and feelings regarding modernity in new contexts. Such associating varies to duration and individual characteristics, which relate to making decisions on complicated acts and

negotiation status (Katherine, C.B., 1995:183). Thus, meanings of types of sexual partners must depend on interpretation of each relationship via adolescents' own thoughts.

The data obtained from the study suggests that most male adolescents called a woman they associated with "faen". Some called her "khuu rak". As for "khuu rak", they had more love and attachment to her than a "faen", with mutual understanding. The study concentrates on "terms" used to call types of sexual partners of the male adolescents. Bond (1995) stated that terms used to call types of sexual partners relate to relationship distance and sexual frequency. The male adolescents' terms used to call their partners vary to their feeling, attachment and sexual activities with them.

5.2.1 Khuu Rak

"Khuu rak means a pair of people who can stay with each other. They may not have the same thinking but must understand each other." (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

"Khuu rak means those who love each other and have sexual relationships." (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July 2004)

"Khuu rak may be those who stay and are more intimate with each other than friends." (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July 2004)

"Khuu rak means the most beloved one, to whom I am never unfaithful. It means the right one." (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

A male adolescent said that a characteristic of "khuu rak" is goodness.

"She must be a good woman, not drinking, smoking and not "hai", that is, she must not flirt with a man." (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

5.2.2 Faen

"Faen" are a man and woman having relationships with each other during the beginning period, who don't know much about each other's habits. They just like

each other with no sexual relationships and go out together. However, although they have a sexual relationship, they are still called “faen” because they don’t live with each other.

“Faen are those who haven’t had sex with each other. They just like each other and go out together. They must care for each other because they are still new for each other.”(Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

“They have just associated with each other and don’t know much about each other’s habits. They haven’t had sex with each other.” (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July 2004)

“They regularly contact and go out together.” (Student, vocational certificate, 18 years, 11 August 2004)

“Faen is the one I flirt with whereas and I have already had a lover. She is next to my lover.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

“Faen are those who call, go out and have sex with each other.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

5.2.3 Phuan Ying

According to attitudes of most male adolescents, “phuan ying” is the one they know and associate with as a friend. When they see her, they greet her but don’t have a relationship with her beyond a friend.

“It’s a friend. When I meet her, I greet her. I don’t have many female friends.”(Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

“It is my friend, my classmate. When I meet her, I greet her, but don’t have much intimacy with her.” (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July 2004)

“It is a friend I know and have intimacy with but have no relations with her beyond a friend.” (Student, vocational certificate, 18 years, 4 August 2004)

“It is the one I associate with like people I know in general. I have male friends and female friends.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

5.2.4 Khuu Non

“Khuu non” according to the male adolescents’ attitudes has 2 characteristics:

1. With no attachment—they meet her and are satisfied with her. They lure her. They and she get drunk. They have sex with each other and in the morning on the following day, they act as if there is nothing happening the night before. The male adolescents said “khuu non” is a woman he meet when visiting the pub or going at night.

“When I go out, I meet her. If I flirt with her and she is okay, I will take her at my house. In the morning on the next day, we separate from each other.” (Student, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July 2004)

“When I meet her, I tell her I would like to sleep with her and then we have sex. On the next day, we have no longer relations. It seems nothing has happened.”(Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

“Our relationship lasts for one day. Sometimes, I lure her to have sex. It is just a non-regular sex partner.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July 2004)

“We drink and get drunk and I ask her to sleep at an apartment. We have sex once and then separate.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

2. With attachment—lover or wife or woman whom they live with

“In my sense, she is a lover.” (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July 2003)

"It is the one I love and live with." (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

5.2.5 Khuu Khuong

Some male adolescents defined "khuu khuong" as "faen", a woman they go out with.

"She may be like a "faen"." (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

"It is the one I go out with." (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

"She is "faen", the one I regularly go out with." (Student, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July 2004)

"It is the one I usually go out and have intimacy with so that other people think we are "faen"." (Student, vocational certificate, 18 years, 11 August 2004)

The data obtained suggests that the meanings of "faen" and "khuu khuong" are similar, that is a woman they regularly go out with.

Some other male adolescents couldn't give its clear meaning. One male adolescent said that "khuu khuong" is a woman he hadn't a serious relationship with. He said he might have sex with her but didn't love her.

"It is not a serious relationship. I may have sex with her but no love for her." (Student, M.6, 18 years, 18 July 2004)

5.2.6 Kik

Changes in society develop love and sexual desire during adolescents into many patterns. At present, there is a new term for a male-female relationship, that is "kik" with a higher status than a friend but not "faen". The data obtained from the study suggests that some male adolescents defined "kik" as an adulterer.

"It is an adulterer. There are "light kik" and "heavy kik". As for "light kik", they just call to each other. In case of "heavy kik", they may have sex. A female "kik"

may know that her make “kik” has already had a wife.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

“Kik means a woman who has already had a “faen”. However, although I know she has a “fean”, I still want to have sex with her and she is willing to do so. It is like an adulterer.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

“Like in the song, it is more than a friend but not “faen”. “Kik” is like the one I have sex with once and then we no longer have a relationship.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July 2004)

“It is like I have already a girlfriend. And when she is absent, my “kik” comes to see me. She is not a friend and is almost a “faen”. She stays with me all day all night if my girlfriend is not with me.”(Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

According to male adolescents’ attitudes, the manners of having a “kik” are as follows:

- 1) A woman knows that his man has already had a girlfriend. If they are willing to have sex with each other, the woman is called a “kik”.
- 2) A woman and man have their own boyfriend and girlfriend and both know the fact. If they are satisfied with each other, they will become “kik”.
- 3) A woman tells a man that she has already had a boyfriend but the man doesn’t mind. Then, he will be called a “kik”.

According to data from focus group discussion, most male adolescents said that they were a “kik”. This means their women have already had a boyfriend. However, despite knowing the fact, they still would like to have sex with her, who agreed to have sex. “Kik” is different from “khuu non” (without attachment), that is a “kik” relationship is longer; however, it is based on less intimacy than a “faen” relationship.

“Kik is the one I don’t give much care. When I tell her she can’t call me when I am with my girlfriend, she won’t call me.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

It can be concluded that “kik” is new term according to adolescent movement. However, its meaning is not different from an ‘adulterer’ or “chuu”. According to their explanations, “being a kik” or “having a kik” without sexual relationships is not a harmful thing but “being kik” in a swinging manner or having regular and non-regular sex partners at the same time will bring negative effects, including sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, unwanted pregnancy and abortion in female adolescents.

5.3 Risk Perception of Sexually Transmitted Disease Transmission and HIV/AIDS

According to the male adolescents’ attitudes, a risk perception is a perception inside and outside individuals. A risk perception inside an individual is, for example, a perception that weakness causes illness. A risk perception outside an individual is, for example, a perception that having sex with commercial sex workers is riskier for HIV infection than that with general women. Each individual’s risk perception varies to patterns of social relations, types of sexual partners and risk perception to sex partners, which relate to meanings according to their social context. A risk perception of sexually transmitted disease and HIV/AIDS from the male adolescent’s points of view will help create a better understanding regarding their risk perception of sexually transmitted disease and HIV/AIDS that result in their sexual behavior. In Thai society today, values of pre-marital sex are acceptable among adolescents, resulting in an increased number of male and female adolescents having sexual relationships. Male adolescents believed that those who are “faen” must have sexual relationships to express their mutual love, allowing them to have a longer relationship. And giving values on pre-marital maintains their sexual behavior.

AIDS epidemic results in changes in male adolescents’ sexual behavior. Their sexual behavior with commercial sex workers is changed into that with a “khuu rak”, “faen” or “phan ying” in a higher rate because a risk perception relates to

individuals' reasoning or psychological feeling and a risk perception relating to their contexts (Mary, D., 1986, in Niramon Muangsom, 2000). According to the study, it is found that the male adolescents had a risk perception of sexually transmitted disease and HIV/AIDS according to their feelings and thoughts, including internal and external factors. Internal factors relate to a perception to their own health and external factors relate to social relations, such as, confidence that their girlfriend is “phuu ying dee”; types of relations, such as closeness, intimacy or temporary relations with social distance; types of sex partners such as “khon rak”, “faen” or “khuu non”, which are differently defined, resulting in different levels of a risk perception; and a risk perception to characteristics of their sex partners, such as, a perception that women who don't drink alcohol or go out at nights and pay attention to study are well-mannered women and good women or a perception that their women are clean women and may not have any diseases after considering their physical appearance.

As for a risk perception of sexually transmitted disease and HIV/AIDS of male adolescents, there are 2 manners of such perception— a perception that they have no risk and a perception that they have a risk.

5.3.1 Reasons for perceiving that they have no risk for sexually transmitted disease and HIV/AIDS

According to the study, it is found that half of the male adolescents perceived that they had no risk for sexually transmitted disease and HIV/AIDS from their sex partners, as explained as follows:

5.3.1.1 Their sex partner is not “phuu ying hai”

“Phuu ying hai” is a northeastern word. The male adolescents explained that “phuu ying hai” means women who usually drink alcohol, go out at night and flirt with men. The male adolescents were confident that they had good choices of their woman then they were certain that their woman would certainly have no diseases.

“She has no diseases because I've chosen a good woman. Before I associated with her, I tried to find her information if she is “hai” and promiscuous or not. “Phuu ying hai” are like women drinking alcohol in my peer group. They shouted to call

men. The woman I've chosen is not likely to go out and tell a lie. When she says that a man is only her friend, he must be really her friend, not other kinds of relationships. A good woman is a well-mannered woman, who seldom goes out, associates with friends who are not likely to go out and give good advice, and pays attention to study. She hardly thinks about sexual relations.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July 2004)

Data obtained from the study also suggests that “phuu ying dee” in their sense are woman who are difficult to flirt with. A beautiful woman with high economic status will carefully choose a man who flirts with her. And she pays attention to her study and has reasons. Accordingly, they thought this kind of women have no risk for disease as stated by a male adolescent, 18 years:

“Phuu ying dee is not easy to have sex with. For example, if I, not a handsome man, flirted with a beautiful rich woman, certainly, she would not accept me. This kind of women has no risk. Perfect women certainly have no risk. “Phuu ying dee” is a woman who pays attention to study and says useful things thoughtfully like adults. If she is a student, I must consider her habits. She may go out at night, such as at the game shop and internet shop but doesn't go back home too late.”

5.3.1.2 Being not promiscuous

Some male adolescents perceived that having sexual relationship with only their girlfriend and believed that their girlfriend loved only them with no sex with other men. Then, they were confident that they were free from a risk for diseases.

“I think I have no risk because I am confident with myself and my girlfriend. I am not promiscuous and my girlfriend loves only me and has no sex with other men. We have associated with each other for 2 years. I think having sex with my girlfriend is not risky. My girlfriend is always with me. It is impossible for her to have relations with other men. If she had sex with other men, she would be too tired to have sex with me and wouldn't let me do so.” (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July 2004)

5.3.1.3 Beliefs that their sex partners are still virgin

Apart from indicating women's values according to traditional Thai society, virgin tissue also means being free from diseases as indicated by some male adolescents:

"I've never thought I will have a risk because my sex partner is virgin. I think those who has sexual experience can spread many kinds of diseases. However, I have the only girlfriend." (Student, vocational certificate, 18 years, 28 July 2004)

5.3.1.4 Having a close relationship and intimacy with girlfriend

Some male adolescents perceived that regular going out with their girlfriend so that they had mutual intimacy could assure that they would not have a risk for any diseases.

"I think I have no risk. I used to ask her if she had any other men. She said she had only me. And I've seen that she always goes out with only me. She never goes out with other men. I have intimacy with her because she is my girlfriend. We call and go out with each other. I always have her everywhere. And I am certain that a woman I choose to be my girl friend is not a "phuu ying hai". She doesn't like night out. I used to find her information if she likes going out and where she lives. Having a relationship with her is not risky because she has sexual relationships with only me. If she had sexual relationships with other men, it might be a little bit risky. But if my sex partner is my girlfriend, I am certain that I will not get diseases from her." (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July 2004)

The data obtained from the study suggests that 'intimacy' means regular meeting, having time for each other, and having a long contact and relationship. They viewed that a relationship for 2-3 months can be accounted a close relationship. Then an intimate "faen" relationship made them perceive that they didn't have risk for diseases.

5.3.2 Reasons for having a risk perception to transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS

According to the research study, the male adolescents had a risk perception to transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS because of:

5.3.2.1 Non condom use with sex partners

Some male adolescents had a risk perception to transmitted diseases because they had sex without using a condom with their sex partners whom they had associated with for a short period of time, who were not their girlfriends. And some of them had a risk perception to transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS from their girlfriend.

“It is a risk because I didn’t wear a condom. For example, once I met a woman, I had sex with her although I didn’t know her background. When I stayed with her, I would like to have sex and embrace her. After having sex, I thought hard how she was. Then I felt afraid. I use to have such experience when having sex with my second sex partner. She came from Lampoon and visited my house. At that time, I thought I would like to have sex with her. She was really beautiful and chubby with fair skin. I molested her. After having sex, I asked her if she wasn’t virgin and how many men she used to have sex with before me. She said I was her second man. She easily accepted to have sex with me. When I molested her, she struggled a little bit and was shy. However, she might like me; unless, she would not let me do so. After newly having sex with her, I wasn’t afraid but on the following day, I was. I thought I would certainly die if the 17–years-old woman had got AIDS. I didn’t wear a condom at that time because I didn’t think that she had any diseases. By appearance, she is unlikely to be a promiscuous woman and like going out or flirt with men.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

“I used to have a risk from a woman, named Nan. I knew her at a pub and on that day, I took her to my house and then had sex with her. After that, I met her at the same pub and took her at my house again. Later, people said that she got AIDS. Before, I had risk behavior because I didn’t wear a condom. For general women, I flirted and had sex with them, on the following day, we acted as if nothing had

happened and we just talked with each other as friends. I had sexual experiences with many women during when I often went out.” (Student, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July, 2004)

“I used to have Lymphogranuloma venereum last year. And I visited a clinic and could be cured. I got a risk from my girlfriend, who is my first girlfriend. I told her that I got the disease from her. When I had the symptoms, we quarreled and separated from each other. A certain period later, I called her and told her that she had to take care of herself if she would like to have relations with another man. The reason for the risk came from non condom use protection. Now, I know that I have to think carefully before having relations with a woman. I have to consider if she always goes out and “hai” or not. The most risky women are those who like going out at night. We don’t know if they have sexual relationships with men they go out with or not. We just notice their appearance. However, I can’t make sure that having sex with my girlfriend is not a risk for diseases. I have to study her habits in a long term.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

5.3.2.2 Having sex partners who are “phuu ying hai”

Some male adolescents had a perception that having a sexual relationship with “phuu ying hai” would cause a risk for sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. The male adolescents explained that “phuu ying hai” are women who seem to act they like men and used to have sexual relationships with a lot of men.

“I think it is risky. Once, I had sexual feeling with a woman. After I had sex with her, I felt afraid. For example, my first sex partner, I am her 10th sex partner. After we had sex, she told me that she had passed sexual experience. Among her sex partners, 2-3 are my friends. She told me whom she used to have sex with. “Phuu ying hai” are women who had sexual experiences with many men. I used to ask my friend if he knew the woman. He said that she was called ‘Ann, big breasts.’ I asked him why she had got the name and he told me. This means she had sex with almost all men before getting the name.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

According to the study, the male adolescents explained characteristics of “phuu ying hai” as follows:

“They are women who usually go out with many men. There is a girl living around my house named “Nid”. She is a very pretty girl and my friend has already had sex with her. He told me that he used to have sex with “Nid Ban Pong Noi” (Pong Noi Village). With only such information, I know what is what. And the friend used to have sex with other women before. This is called “phuu ying hai”. Some women who are beautiful but heavily smoke and talk with many men can be considered risk women.” (Student, vocational certificate, 18 years, 28 July, 2004)

“Phuu ying hai are risky. They go out and talk with many men. In their group, there are 10 men but only 3-4 women, who regularly go out, whom I regularly meet whenever I go out. These are “phuu ying hai”, who are risky women. If they were my girlfriends, after only half a month, I could know their habits and know if they had another man or not. If I associated with them for only 2 days and could have sex with them with their willing, they could be considered risky women.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July, 2004)

“I can notice their bodies if there are sores and the ways they dress. If they dress too sexily or have pale lips, they may like going out and heavily drink and smoke. Sometimes, my friends told me which women are “phuu ying hai”. When I see the ways their dress and their bad condition, I won’t have sex with them because they are risky.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July, 2004)

“Phuu ying hai appear to be too easy women and I can do anything with them. I can hug and touch them. They like to dress sexily and go out at night and have drugs.” (Student, vocational certificate, 18 years, 11 August 2004)

It can be concluded that a risk perception of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS according to the male adolescents’ attitudes is a risk perception to diseases relating to social meanings of their sex partners. Accordingly, a risk perception of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS influence their sexual behavior,

especially on using or not using a condom for disease prevention. According to the study, it suggests that the male adolescents' perception to a risk or non-risk for sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS depends on their sex partners.

1. Having a sexual relationship with “phuu ying dee” is a not a risk for diseases.

Some male adolescents perceived that they had no risk for sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS because they believed that their sex partners are “phuu ying dee”. “Phuu ying dee” has various meanings, such as, studious women, well-mannered women, women who don't easily accept to have a sexual relationship and women who never flirt with men. The male adolescents believed that women who flirt men may be those who pass sexual experiences. The women the male adolescents flirted with are, for example, students who they regularly awaited in front of their schools in the evening or whom their friends recommended.

2. Having a sexual relationship with girlfriend is not a risk for diseases.

Most male adolescents had a perception that they didn't have a risk for diseases from having sex with sex partners they called ‘girlfriends’ because they had already searched for their information as to, for example, if they liked going out at night and whom they were having relations with. Thus, the male adolescents' risk perception relates to interpretation and meanings of “girlfriend” according to their points of view, which is a social relationship in term of closeness and intimacy, making them have perceive that they didn't have any risks. This makes them lack talking about condom use to prevent diseases.

3. Having a sexual relationship with “phuu ying hai” without wearing a condom is a risk for getting diseases

Having a perception that they had a risk for sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS relates to having sex partners whom they called “phuu ying hai”. They perceived that “phuu ying hai” are women who used to have sexual relationships with many men, like going out at night, drink alcohol whom they usually meet at pub, wear sexy dresses or get addicted to drugs. And they thought that if they had sex with

women without wearing a condom, they would have a risk for getting diseases from them. A perception that they had a risk then relates to having sex partners as “khuu non”, who had a temporary social relationship.

5.4 Perception of Masculinity

Masculinity is socially defined through gender socialization (Nerida, M.C. & Peter, A.J., 1999). Meanings of gender are slippery and dynamic, changing over time, social conditions and cultures and relating conditions of social classes, ethnic groups and age. Gender is not only male or female but also includes identity, role and types of gender, such as male, female, gay, lesbian etc. However, because most people are male or female, then gender is considered in term of masculinity or femininity, based on sex organ, thus socializing men and women regarding gender relations in a manner of the opposite pole. That is, they are socialized that men should have expressions of masculinity and women should have expressions of femininity. In the study, I am interested in studying a perception of masculinity of male adolescents during the period of cultural changes in order to know whether or not their thoughts and beliefs of masculinity have changed or remain static under patriarchal sexual cultures. The study suggests that the male adolescents had a perception of masculinity in various ways, that is, biology, mentality, emotionality and personality as described as follows:

5.4.1 Physical Strength

The male adolescents perceived that physical strength expresses masculinity and that being a boxer and sport player also indicates masculinity, that is, strength which men have more than women.

“Men are strong but women are weak.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July, 2004)

“Like boxers and sport players, they must be strong.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

5.4.2 Mental Strength, Patience, Bravery and Self-sacrifice

Some male adolescents perceived that mental strength indicates masculinity. For example, they viewed that being a soldier is a symbol of mental strength, patience, bravery and self-sacrifice.

“Mentally strong, patient and not afraid of any obstacles.” (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July, 2004)

“Strong and patient like a soldier.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July, 2004)

“Being brave and self-sacrificial like a soldier” (Student, vocational certificate, 18 years, 11 August 2004)

5.4.3 Being not Fussy

Some male adolescents had a perception that those having masculinity must not be fussy but women are fussy.

“Men are not much fussy but women are.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

5.4.4 Elegance and Expressiveness

By personality, those with masculinity must be elegant and expressive whereas women must be humble.

“They must be elegant and expressive. Women must be humble.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

5.4.5 Manliness or Being Real Men

Some male adolescents perceived that those with masculinity must be manly, not like lady boys or gays and must have many girlfriends. They also perceived masculinity as having girlfriends with sexual relationships.

“They must be manly, real men, not lady boys.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July, 2004)

“Not lady boys or gays. A real man must have many girlfriends because the same one is boring. If we had sex with the same one for a long time, her thing (sex organ) would deteriorate and then we want to have a new one. This is men’s nature.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

“A real man must have a girlfriend, that is, he must have sexual experience. We are adolescents and would like to try such experience. We try all ways to have it. Most of my friends have such characteristic. Before, I had a friend who was good at studying. His exam result was in the first or second rank and he never drank nor smoked. But when he studied in the second year, he drank and smoked. When he grow up, he would like to try all things.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July, 2004)

5.4.6 Slipperiness

Some male adolescents perceived that masculinity can be expressed through having relations with many women during the same period of time and enabling their women or girlfriend not to detect their relations with other women.

“Most women have a telephone, right? I must try not to let them contact me. If I would like to go out with another girl, I must not contact any other person. If my woman saw me with another woman, I would tell her that she is my friend or my friend’s girlfriend.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July, 2004)

“I am the second man of this girlfriend. She told me this because I asked her. I also told her that she was my third woman. In fact, she is the 10th of mine. I had to tell her a lie because I was afraid that she would blame me for being “hai”. I must not show my adultery. It is fun to have many girlfriends. Once, they see each other at the hospital when I had a car accident. I told them I didn’t know anything. If I had many girlfriends, I had to be able to manage well when there are many women calling me. I

must be aware that I must not let them know about this.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

“Once, I helped my mother do housework and sell things until 9 p.m. and after that I went to the game shop. My girlfriend called me at home to ask my mother where I was and she said I had already come back home. At 11 p.m., she called me again and asked where I had been. If I had replied that I had just come back from working, she wouldn’t have believed me. When she asked me where I was, I then knew she had known from my mother that I had already reached home. I then had to tell her that I had been somewhere and played games whereas I went out to see girls. I told her if she didn’t believe it, she could ask my friends, whom, I actually went with.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

5.4.7 Being a Gentleman

Some male adolescents perceived that being a gentleman is a characteristic of masculinity, that is giving honor to women and not mistreating women and flirtatious.

“If a man has a girlfriend, he shouldn’t have affairs with other women and has to take care well of her, not disappointing her.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July, 2004)

“Being a gentleman is giving honor to women, not sexually harassing them.” (Student, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July, 2004)

“Not mistreating is a characteristic of a gentleman.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July, 2004)

Thus, according to the study, it can be seen that the male adolescents had a perception of masculinity in various ways as follows:

1. Perception of masculinity based on personality traits—differentiating men and women based on biological aspects. That is, they perceived that masculinity must consist of physical strength like that of a boxer.

2. Perception of masculinity based on mentality—a perception that those with masculinity must be mentally strong, patient, bold, insensitive and self-sacrificial like a soldier.

3. Perception of masculinity based on personality—a perception that those with masculinity must be elegant, expressive, non-fussy, manly (having expressions according to their sex), a gentleman, have a girlfriend and be slippery, being able to prevent their girlfriend's from knowing about their inappropriate behavior.

It can be said that male adolescents had a perception of masculinity based on superiority to the opposite sex. Some perception of masculinity affects their sexual behavior, that is, a perception that a man with masculinity must be slippery and not let their women know his behavior. Such perception makes many male adolescents have sexual relationships with many women during the same period of time with a thought that they can prevent each woman from knowing about their relations with other women. They viewed that this was a challenge and that masculinity is manliness or being a real man, that is, watching “women” and “drinking” as indicated by some male adolescents:

“Men must have a girlfriend and watch women. If they watch men, they will be lady boys. They must drink; unless, they will be looked as lady boys. The reason why I like drinking these days is because I would like to sit talking with my friends. If we sit talking without drinking, it will be boring. Then we have to drink. I drink for men's social gathering.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

“Among adolescents, drinking is for showing “chic” to women. They drink when they see women. Most men who like going out usually drink because they have free drinking. For example, in some feasts like New Year, they drink for social gathering.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July, 2004)

Sexual behavior under perception of masculinity

Men and women's behavior is not only biologically determined but pass through socialization process, determining attitudes and values of men and women (Mundigo, 1995, in Sharful, I.K., 1997). Sociologists and anthropologists defined

socialization as a process by which individuals are transmitted cultures so that they learn social norms for leading their life with other people in society via developing their personality, attitudes and behaviors (Alex, T., 1986, in Benchawan Kamthornwatchara). Thai society has different rearing patterns for boys and girls. Factors relating to socialization, such as, biological factors result in different ways of instruction of boys and girls according to expectation of gender role in each society. Sexual socialization is obvious when boys and girls step into adolescence. More obviously, male and female adolescents are instructed or socialized to have gender roles according to their sex (Napaporn Hawanon, 2542). Then sexual behavior of male adolescents relate to a perception of masculinity, which is socially and culturally determined. According to the study, it suggests that most male adolescents believed it should be men who start a sexual relationship and it should be women who respond them.

“A man should start it and a woman should give response. There are not many women who begin this. But if it is a woman who gets drunk, she may start it because she has sexual feeling. In case that a woman starts this, she will embrace and kiss her man, arousing his sexual feeling. In case that it’s a man starting this, he will embrace and fondle his woman. He will touch her thing (sex organ) and mostly, if he is allowed to do so, he can have sex with her. I think that showing sexual desire and sexual acts in the public of women is offensive and inappropriate. But it is okay to do it at home.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July, 2004)

“Men should begin and women should respond them. Women may not begin because they are likely to be shy. In my experience, I have begun this. If a woman started it, I would be startled and feel strange because I hardly find this kind of women. But I can accept such expression in case that she is my girlfriend. In case of women in general, it is not good for them to show their sexual desire.” (Student, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July, 2004)

“Women are likely to be shy. Most men start the relationship. If women begin this, this shows that they really want to have sex with men. In my experience, I hardly

find the kind of women. There is just one out of ten of them. Women who passed sexual experience will start this. They will have their own style and can do everything. I think women should be reserved and shouldn't express such disgraceful manners. Because they are women, they should keep their desire. If they express this, this shows that they used to have such sexual experiences. I haven't seen many of this kind of women." (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July, 2004)

"It is said that if a woman begins this, it shows that she really would like to have sex with me and used to have sex with many men. A man should begin the relationship. If a woman begins this, I am not likely to have sex with her. If she struggles, I would like to have sex with her. If she doesn't struggle, it will not fun and I wouldn't like to have sex with her. If a woman starts this, it shows that she is not a good woman. If she is not my girlfriend, I will not have relations with her. If I must sex with her, I must wear a condom and leave her after that and find another women." (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

Because the society allows men to have sexual expressions rather than women, men don't need to control their sexual feeling when they have sexual desire. Some male adolescents said to me, *"If men don't have sexual feeling, they won't begin doing this and it's impossible to them to have sex."* Meanwhile, if a woman is satisfied with a man, she must keep her feeling and shouldn't express it. This is because if she expresses it so that her man knows her feeling, she may be viewed that she would like to get him and has passed sexual experiences. Then, such sexual behavior occurred in a manner that men are the determiners and women are the followers; and men are actors and women must respond them in case they have sexual desire. Accordingly, sexual behavior of male adolescents is under a perception of masculinity, which is a social and cultural construction. In part of gender relations under Thai society, men have power decisions and are accepted from the society in various dimensions, including sexual behavior in which men are superior to women. In part of sexual relationships, Thai society accepts that it's men who should determine, control and make decisions on it and women should act according to men's need and be selected by men (Napaporn Hawanon, 1996). Giving men's superior

power in sexual activities makes women lack negotiation power regarding sexual matters. Then, it can't be denied that a perception of masculinity of male adolescents is an explanation about thoughts and beliefs of individuals in term of characteristics that men should have, which are a cultural and social construction.

5.5 Sexual Behavior of Male Adolescents

Sexual behavior is a dimension of sexuality. I studied sexual behavior in 2 manners—sexual expressions, i.e. touching, which are physical expressions; sexual subjective; and sexual acts, i.e. masturbation, condom use or non-condom use with sex partners, number of sex partners, conditions of sexual acts and types of sexual relationships. Sexual behavior of male adolescents relates to thoughts, beliefs and sexual values through socialization, interpretation and defining of individuals according to their social context.

5.5.1 Sexual Expressions

The obtained data suggests that “jeep sao” (flirt) usually occurred when the male adolescents had intimate friends who regularly flirted with women. Most male adolescents viewed that flirting with girls is a normal matter in male adolescents. They said that that their friends viewed that men who never flirt with women are considered lady boys. Flirting with women usually occurred in many occasions, such as visiting the pub, drinking at alcohol shop, going out at night, and going to the department store or in front of the school by a motorcycle. Sexual expressions towards people of the opposite sex are a process by which men and women build gender relationship, beginning with meeting and dating, thus developing their relationships so that they are “faen”. Such relationship allows physical contacts, the beginning point of a sexual relationship.

5.5.1.1 “Jeep”— The first step to build a relationship

The male adolescents have 2 methods to flirt with a woman they are interested in, that is, going to talk with her themselves and asking their friend to contact her for them, as indicated as follows:

“I walk and smile to her. I usually go around vocational training colleges to flirt with women. When I would like to know her name, I will say to her that my friend asks me to ask her name. I ask her name, what she is studying and if I can have her phone number, only this. Then I go back.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

“I will look at her first with sweet eyes. If she looked as if she was interested in me, I would walk to talk with her and ask her phone number.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July, 2004)

“I would walk to talk with her to ask her where she lives and likes to go, reasoning that when I go out at night, I can see her. Sometimes, I ask my friend to ask her name and tell her that I am interested in her and ask her if he can have her phone number. Then I call her. Women I flirted with are students or those my friends contacted for me.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

“Normally, I ask a girl I would like to flirt, such as whom she comes with, what her name is, if she has a boyfriend and if I can have her phone number.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July, 2004)

“When an interesting girl rides her motorcycle past me, I will say something to attract her and ride my motorcycle to ask her name. I usually go around the city moats. I will ride pillion on my friend’s motorcycle.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

The study suggests that a way to flirt women of most male adolescents is asking their phone number, which leads to talking and association. Previous research studies suggest that motorcycle is the only thing allowing male adolescents to talk with one another. But at the present time, mobile phone is also an important tool allowing female and male adolescents to talk and create their intimacy faster and facilitating their meeting.

5.5.1.2 Calling for a date: the second step to tighten a relationship

Most male adolescents usually asked their women's phone number so that they could call them to create more intimacy between them. After that, they had dates and went out to the department store or theatre.

"I may call her or see her. I call her to ask where she is and if I can meet her. If she is okay, I will see her." (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July, 2004)

"I will call her everyday to talk about general matters." (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July, 2004)

"I talk with her on the phone until we have an intimate relationship. When we have an intimate relationship, we will go out to shop things, like clothes in the department store as general adolescents do. Sometimes, we go to see the movie together." (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

"I contact her by phone and have an appointment to see and talk with each other. When we have an intimate relationship, I have to find ways to make her stay with me the most happily. I will talk with her about what she likes. I won't talk about what she doesn't like. I will make her happy when staying with me." (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

Male and female adolescents at the present time have freedom in their life because there are facilities allowing them have more gatherings, including motorcycles, mobile phones, and meeting points. The male adolescents said that most adolescents had their meeting points, such as Karaoke machine, theatres and game machines at the department stores during midday and pubs or discotheques at night. Going out will allow female and male adolescents have an intimate relationship, easily resulting their physical contacts.

5.5.1.3 Embracing and cheek kissing: the last step leading to a sexual relationship

The male adolescents would show their expressions with a woman whom they would like to have sex with via physical contacts, including embracing, cheek kissing and fondling her body to see her reaction.

“I will embrace her and kiss her cheek. If she is okay, this shows that she accepts to have sex with me. If she accepts to have sex with me, she will fondle, embrace me and take my hands to touch her breasts and her thing (sex organ). If she doesn’t struggle, this means she accepts to have sex with me. If she doesn’t accept to do so, she will struggle and say that she doesn’t want it.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

“I will embrace her and lie down together. When I would like to go back home, I will take her there.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July, 2004)

“I will talk with her. It begins with talking in general matters and then my hands will move. I have to build my emotion. If she responds me, I will continue.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

“I will embrace and kiss at her cheek. After that, she will have sexual feeling.” (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July, 2004)

The study suggests that what the male adolescents express to a women whom they would like to have a sexual relationship with by talking, holding hands and arms, being close together, kissing cheeks, embracing and kissing lips to build sexual feeling. Some male adolescents directly asked their woman to have a sexual relationship with and saw her reaction as to if she would like to give him a response or not. If their woman didn’t refuse or nodded, they would have a sexual relationship with her. But if she didn’t accept to do so, they wouldn’t force her and would wait until she accepted, as indicated by some male adolescents:

“If she refuses to have sex, I will not do so. I won’t have sex with her until she accepts to do so.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July, 2004)

“If she doesn’t give me a response, I will stop and play other things. I hardly force women to do so. It is okay if she doesn’t let me do it. I will wait.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

There was a male adolescent who molested his women before having sexual relationships with them. He said, *“Normally, I molest them because no women accept to do so.”* and *“However, they must let me do so.”*

However, female adolescents also had expressions when they would like to have a sexual relationship. According to the interview, most of the expressions were indirect speech without much physical expressions. A male adolescent said that a female adolescent used to say to him, *“Tonight, I will go to sleep with you.”*

“She will not say it directly. I have to notice this. Like when we go out at night, she will say she would like to go back home. And when we are together alone, she will ask me to sleep. She can’t tell me directly. She may say, “Let’s go home. I would like to sleep.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July, 2004)

“It will be her persuasive speech. For example, she calls me and asks, “Would you like to take a bath?” and “Have you already taken a bath?” And she says I can go to take a bath with her. Sometimes, I ask her if she misses me and she says yes. When I ask her if she really misses me, she says if I don’t believe her, I can go to see her to prove.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

“I used see a woman who said directly to me, “Ngian.”, “I want it.” and “Ask me to do so.” (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July, 2004)

“Ngian” is a northern word that the male adolescents referred desire to have sex.

A pub is compared to adolescents' world where all of them can show their expressions freely. Accordingly, female adolescents' expressions of interest in a man are not different from male adolescents' in a woman as indicated by some male adolescents:

"They embrace and kiss me whereas I sit doing nothing." (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July, 2004)

"When they talk with me, they like to look at my face. They like to smile to me and sit near me. It seems they would like to be provocative." (Student, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July, 2004)

It can be concluded that sexual expressions of male adolescents, a process creating a relationship between a man and woman begin with flirting and dating so that they have intimacy. This allows them to have physical contacts with their women, which is a beginning point of having a sexual relationship. Under social and cultural structure determining unequal gender roles, men then have superior power regarding sexual expressions. And double- standard sexual norms result in different sexual thoughts and practices between women and men. Under Thai society, men are given more privileges regarding sexual expression than women because sexual norms controlling behavior and sexual expressions of women and men provide more power and privileges to men.

Sexual expressions of women and men are controlled under norms, which are a sexual evaluation frame in society. The socialized norms are internalized in thinking systems and conscience of women and men, leading to individual practices. Norms are based on values and changes in sexual values also affect changes in sexual norms. Regarding pubs, the male adolescents defined "pub" as a place for social gathering of adolescents, which is like their society different from societies of general people. When adolescents live in society with mutual acceptance, their expressions are then free and equal in men and women.

5.5.2 Sexual Acts

Sexual acts are a dimension relating to sexuality. Dixon-Mueller (1996) stated that sexual acts are natural sexual practices, which relate to biology and social construction. In the research study, I would like to study 5 aspects of sexual acts—masturbation, number of sex partners, types of sexual relationships, conditions of sexual acts and condom use or non-condom use.

5.5.2.1 Masturbation

Sexual feeling is a natural phenomenon of human beings when they step into adolescence. The obtained data from the study suggests the male adolescents masturbate themselves. Their first masturbation was the result from reading pornographic books their friends gave them or viewing pornographic VDO or reading novels. When they had sexual feeling, they conducted manual masturbation. The male adolescents said that they learned the method from their friends who had such experience. Some of them said that they learned it by nature. When they had a girlfriend, they then had a sexual relationship with her instead of masturbation. Furthermore, it was found that some male adolescents masturbated themselves when they had a sexual feeling after drug use.

“I used to do it when I studied in junior high school, in M.2. At first, I asked my friends about it. He had pornographic books. I read them then I had a sexual feeling. I masturbated myself with my hands, which my friends had talked about. They had done it then I tried it myself.” (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July, 2004)

“At that time, I read a story in a book, making me have sexual feeling. I often have sexual feeling. When I have a girlfriend, I go to see her first when I have such feeling. Sometimes, I masturbate myself if she isn’t free. When I am at home and think of her, I masturbate myself. Sometimes, I watch pornographic films and have masturbation.” (Student, vocational certificate, 18 years, 28 July, 2004)

“I used to do it when I newly finished M.3. I used my hands. At that time, I often did it. But when I grow up, I don’t often do it. I used to see my brother and my

friends do it. I usually do it when I have no women beside me. Mostly, I watch pornographic movies. But now, I have sex with my girlfriend. I don't like masturbation because it's not fun. Before, after I newly finished M.32, I often did it, 2-3 times a week at night in my bedroom. I opened CD and masturbate myself. When I have a girlfriend, I have sex with her. Then I don't need to masturbate myself. " (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July, 2004)

"I used to do so. At first, I watched movies and I had sexual feeling, about 3-4 years. Sometimes, at schools, when I saw female students in mini skirts with white legs, I had sexual feeling. When I was young, I had curiosity. When I was in the toilet, I masturbated myself. When I watch movies, VCD or VDO, I knew about it. It is a natural matter. At first, I didn't often do it but after having a girlfriend, if I don't masturbate, I regularly have sex with her. If she doesn't want to do so, I will masturbate. For example, when she hasn't arrived home, I have to masturbate myself when I have sexual feeling. It is not a risk method and it is fun when staying alone. But having sex with my girlfriend is more fun." (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

"When I was 12-13 years old, I began to masturbate myself in my bedroom. I feel comfortable after doing it. But having sex with women is better and more fun. After I have a girlfriend, I don't masturbate myself any longer. When I have her, I ask her to have sex with. When I have sexual feeling but she doesn't have such feeling, I will not have sex with her." (Student, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July, 2004)

In addition, some male adolescents release their first sexual feeling by "ha sao", that is having sex with their school friends.

"It happened a long time ago, at the age of 12-13. I went to "ha sao". They were my school friends. I flirted with many women. I think having sex with women is more fun. I don't masturbate myself when I have sexual feeling." (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

5.5.2.2 Number of sex partners

According to data obtained from the study, it suggests that number of sex partners of most male adolescents is more than one. There is one male adolescent having over 10 sex partners with whom he had relations during the same period of time with a “faen” relationship. There is one male adolescent having 6-7 sex partners, of whom one is his girlfriend and the others are just one-night partners. There is one male adolescent having 4-5 sex partners with whom he had relations during the same period of time. His regular sex partner is his girlfriend and the other women are his non-regular sex partners, whom he still regularly contacted during the same period of time. There are 3 male adolescents having 2-3 sex partners at a different time with a “faen” relationship. Most their sex partners are their girlfriends, lovers or friends.

“I have 3 sex partners. The first one is my friend. We had sex because we got drunk. The second one is not considered a girlfriend because we had just known each other. The third one is my lover.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

“Seven. The first one is my friend. I stayed with her alone in a room and I don’t know how it happened. The second one, she liked me. The other two, I flirted them at a disco. The rest may be my girlfriends.” (Student, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July, 2004)

“Five. One of them is a student in a commercial college. The others are my girlfriends, of who most are students. Most flirted with me. I flirted with only one of them.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July, 2004)

“Over ten. All they are my girlfriends. They are students in high school and commercial colleges. Some flirted with me and I flirted with some of them. Sometimes, we get drunk and then have sex. I get many women at night and on the following days, we will still have relations with each other.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

According to attitudes of most male adolescents who used to have sexual relationships with women, their first sex was a result of curiosity because their friends with such experiences told them or they were exposed to VDO or VCD regarding the matter. And when they experienced the first sex, the following ones could easily occur and they were no longer excited about them. In addition, some male adolescents who have many sex partners stated that having sex with the same woman is not as exciting as that with a new one.

“It was impressive and exciting. I had pressure and didn’t know well what to do. However, I know what to do from my friends.” (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July, 2004)

“I felt that I had never done it when having the first sex. I wasn’t excited about it. I used to see it from VDO and VCD.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

“My first sex comes from my curiosity. When my friends talked about it, I asked myself why I didn’t do as they did. Then I watched CD. The second sex was easier because I had an experience. It became normal for me.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July, 2004)

“The first sex is the most exciting. Sex with the same women is not exciting as that with the new ones.” (Student, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July, 2004)

“I have more attachment with my girlfriend after having sex. During the time we had no sex, we didn’t have much interest in each other. But after having sexual relationships, we have more interest and consult with each other more.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July, 2004)

According to the study, it suggests that there are only some male adolescents who had attachment with their sex partners. Meanwhile, most of them didn’t think

anything about their relationships. They just had a feeling that they should be solicitous of their women and be their good boyfriend.

“I just felt that I had done it. I didn’t think anything. I think the reason why she accepted to have sex with me is that she loved me. Then I should be solicitous of her. I should be her good boyfriend.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July, 2004)

“I felt nothing. I was not serious about the relationship. When she called me, I talked with her.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

“I am not serious about the women who are not my girlfriends. Like the first one, she is my friend’s girlfriend.” (Student, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July, 2004)

The study suggests that most male adolescents had more than 1 sex partner with a “faen” relationship. My in-depth data reveals that the male adolescents defined ‘girlfriend’ as “khuu khuong”, a woman they usually go out with. Their close relationship depends on how often they meet each other. Most male adolescents said that their most intimate partner was the one they regularly met and spend free time with. Then a “faen” relationship in their sense easily allows them to have a chance to have sexual relationships with their women because of a close relationship. And a belief that having a sexual relationship with new women is more exciting than that with the same one makes them have more sex partners than female adolescents do. Furthermore, it is found that half of the male adolescents had more than one sex partner. Apart from having sexual relationships with their girlfriend, they also flirted with other women. Among adolescents, such behavior is called “ha sao”. Most of the women they flirted with are students they met at the pub, department store, friends’ apartments and in front of schools in the evening they visited with their intimate peer group.

Thus, it can be seen that as for meanings of girlfriend, the male adolescents thought about it in term of sexual relationships. They tried to find a chance to have a sexual relationship, with they viewed mutual happiness. They accepted to have sex

with women who are not their girlfriends, with no emotional commitment or passion, just with physical attraction or corresponding sexual response (Sophin Mookaew, 2002). Meanwhile, female adolescents who associate with their man with a “faen” relationship define their sex partners as a “khuu rak”, viewing that their sexual relationship results from love, preference and desire to stay closer and hoping that he will be the person they will marry in the future. Thus sexual relationships of most female adolescents result from love, which means a desire of a marriage. Love for male adolescents means doing the best thing, such as making women happy by taking care of them and being sincere to them. However, they didn’t think they would live with them until they are ready. Then it can be concluded that love for male adolescents is attachment and desire to make their women happy but not thinking about marriage, which must depend on their readiness.

Manners of association with women of male adolescents

The study is aimed at studying manners of association with women of male adolescents who have many sex partners as to if it is a relationship with many women during the same period of time or having one by one. The data obtained from the in-depth interview suggests that association with women of male adolescents is complex with various meanings.

1. One by one relationship

Some male adolescents had relationships with women at a different time. That is, when they would have a relationship with the second woman after cutting a relationship with the first one and they would have a relationship with the third one after they had no longer relationship with the second one. Their relationship is a “faen” relationship with short duration.

“I have a relationship with women one by one. When I stop a relationship with a woman, I have a new one. After cutting a relationship with a woman, one month later, I will find a new one. As for some women, when I have a relationship with them for a month and find out that they are not good women and I am not happy to stay with them, I will cut a relationship with them. Women as well, if they have a

relationship with a man who is not good and speaks not so well, they must think it's better to find a new one. Like my girlfriend, if I am not good for her, she must leave me as well." (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

"I have a relationship with women at a different time. Most of the relationships last for half a month or a month because I am annoyed with them. They are bossy. Like the present one, I would have another woman if I were bored with her. If she knew I changed to have another woman, we would have separated and I would have a new one. Sometimes, I get bored with having sex with the same women in the same atmosphere and the same room. It's so boring when experiencing the same thing. I may cut a relationship with them if they don't understand me and think that I have another woman and are not sincere to me." (Student, vocational certificate, 18 years, 11 August 2004)

"I have relations with women at a different time because I don't want to cut a relationship with a woman I have relations with. Some women, when they meet a more handsome and richer one, they will leave me. Sometimes, I am flirtatious and my women know my behavior then they cut a relationship with me. But I am not serious about this. I can lead my life as usual. As for a woman who is appealing, lovely, good-looking and rich, I would like to have a long relationship with her and don't want to cut a relationship with her." (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July, 2004)

2. Having a girlfriend and other sex partners during the same time

Some male adolescents had a girlfriend and also had sexual relationships with other women they knew in the pub. Such relationship is short, lasting only for one night. They thought that having sexual relationships with other women was challenging and a competition.

"I have a girlfriend. When I would like to go out, my girlfriend stays at her house. When I meet someone attractive, I will flirt with her. In the morning, we leave each other. Some of my friends, they compete with one another in part of number of

sex partners. I think it is fun to compete with one another." (Student, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July, 2004)

3. Having relationships with many women during the same time

Some male adolescents had many women during the same period of time. After having sexual relationships with them, they still contacted with all of them. Some had regular and non-regular sex partners at the same time.

"I used to have relationships with ten women. Formerly, I was a playboy. Having relationships with many women is advantageous, in that I can compare who is the best. I can make a choice for me. One day, I talked with a woman. On the other days, I talked with another woman." (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

"Before, I had a relationship with only a woman. I had had a relationship with her for 2-3 years. A few months ago, she changed. She had a relationship with a richer man. Now, it is better for me to have relationships with many women because I am afraid that I will be deceived. When I have relations with many women, I can have many choices. When I cut a relationship with a woman, I still have another one. I think it is fun. My friends are the same. I have a girlfriend and have other women. I have sex with a regular sex partner. As for other sex women, I will call them to see me when I would like to have sex with them." (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July, 2004)

According to the data obtained from the study, male and female adolescents often change their sex partners with free sex, contributed by current social context involving their life style, including a large number of entertainment places and association with peer who like going out and drink alcohol. This makes male adolescents have chances to have sexual relationship intentionally or unintentionally. Meanwhile, free influx of western cultures, standards, thinking system, judgment system, economic and cultural system, dominance of mass media system with capitalist-consumerist business and absolute consumerism targeting juvenile group

with thoughtless buying power in the form of giving a reward for some behaviors are internalized in the group of juveniles so that they become their basis of consumerist behavior (Somphong Chitradap, 2004). Adolescents always imitate behaviors of their peers, who are influenced by mass media highly valuing men with accessories for their own business profits, thus making female adolescents easily become victims of propaganda so that they would like to consume products, for which sometimes, they have to use sex in exchange.

5.5.2.3 Types of sexual Relationships

According to the study, it suggests that all male adolescents refused to have a homosexual relationship. Some male adolescents reasoned that:

“A man who has sex with a man must have mental diseases. Being gay is slightly embarrassing. I know a gay. After he became well known and other people knew I was his friend, when I flirted with women, they didn’t accept me, saying that I was a gay. I don’t like homosexuals both in men and women. I think they get a bad name to be unworthy of themselves. When they were born as women, I don’t see any point why they would like to be men. When people were born men, they must do as men do. Some transvestites are so handsome. I think they shouldn’t be that.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July, 2004)

“Relations between a man and a man is weird and shouldn’t happen. It is a mental illness. One of my friends who I always play with, he came to my house and touched my “thing” and asked to suck it. I think he must be certainly a gay.” (Student, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July, 2004)

“It is awful. I hate transvestites. I don’t want them to involve me. Once, while I was riding, I met a transvestite. He was so dark and very big with bundles of leg muscles. He tried to involve me. He was too awful. If I met a pretty one like a woman, it would be okay. However, I wouldn’t have relations with him. But as for transsexuals, I would like to try having sex with them. There are men with good dress and fair skin as women, who are so beautiful that we don’t know their real sex. Once,

I used to flirt with a transvestite. He didn't dare to say anything with me because his voice is a man's but he looked like a woman, with fair skin and breasts. Once he spoke, I could know he is a transvestite. Then I hurried to go back because I lost my face, thinking that she was a woman.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July, 2004)

“I don't like this. Before, I was in a juvenile observation and protection center and there was a transvestite. A man had him as a girlfriend. When the transvestite was going to be set free, he was raped by many men there. When I saw the event, I felt it's obscene and awful. I don't know why they had to have sex with a man although there were a lot of women. Although some like to have anus sex, they can do so with women. Women also have anus. And there are a lot of men then I don't see a point why women have to have sex with women. When I was 15 years, I flirted with a woman and she was also flirted with by a lesbian, who won her heart. I wonder why the woman doesn't choose a man but a lesbian. A woman and a woman may be able to live with each other because women are naturally clean. But a relationship between a man and a man is disgusting and dirty.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

It can be seen that types of sexual relationships of the male adolescents are still under a perception to masculinity based on personality traits focusing on physical, that is, a view that a sexual relationship is that between a man and a woman. In reality, genders are not only male and female. However, because of social construction cultivating men and women to hold masculinity and femininity respectively according to their sex, they think that heterosexuality is natural but homosexuality is unnatural. For this reason, types of sexual relationships are a social product. Heterosexuality is embedded with power relations—men should begin a relationship or be actors and women should respond or be passive.

Individual sexuality is a goal of control with various methods, depending on space and time, under the fact that only some types of sexual relationships can effect reproduction, that is male-female relationship or heterosexuality. Even heterosexuality, it consists of many patterns, such as love with age gap, out-marriage

love or playful love etc. Each society determines, based on its context and social preference, what kind of “heterosexuality” is appropriate (Parisara Saekuay, 2004). For this reason, heterosexuality of adolescents in “school age” is then viewed inappropriate, which should be controlled by society as well as homosexuality, which doesn’t effect reproduction. The society views that those with such relationship have “inappropriate” and “unnatural” acts, which are likely to be targeted of criticism and punishment.

5.5.2.4 Conditions of sexual acts

Generally, men and women are different sexually socialized, making them differently define masculinity and femininity and have different expectations of people at the opposite sex and different sexual behavior. Then sexuality is a complex matter and relates to social ordering in sexual relationships, sexual behaviors and sexual desire and preference (Napaporn Hawanon, 1996). Individuals’ sexual behavior can change according to time, social context and meanings of sexual relationships, affecting their thoughts and beliefs regarding sexual matters. The study is aimed at studying sexual relationships of male adolescents. According to obtained data, it is found that the male adolescents’ sexual relationships were influenced by various factors, such as love, preference, having a “faen” relationship’ and mutual sexual desire. Some male adolescents would like to try having a sexual relationship with their girlfriend because they had watched pornographic movies and their friends kept asking them if they had a girlfriend. It is found that some of them forced their women to have sex.

1. Mutual love and desire

Some male adolescents believed that their sexual relationships result from mutual love and their woman’s willingness and mutual sexual desire.

“It results from love and partly from desire. I told her I loved her and she accepted to have sex with me. This is a mutual agreement. I don’t force her.” (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July, 2004)

“I think it is my and my girlfriend’s desire. She is willing to do so; I don’t force her. She accepts to have sex with me because she loves me. If a woman loves me, she will accept to do all things for me, such as washing clothes, cleaning house and giving me money. When I have sexual desire, I will call her to visit me at home, without giving her reasons and she will not ask me about it because she loves me and it’s also her desire. Each one has one’s own desire. Among all my sex partners, there is only one woman that I flirted with. The rest women flirted with me. They are students in high schools and commercial colleges in the downtown. I knew them because I rode my motorcycle there. The women are my friend’s girlfriend’s friends. They flirted with me. I often go to the downtown, like Central (department store), because I would like to flirt with women.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July, 2004)

2. Their own desire

The male adolescents thought that most sexual relationships in adolescents result from their desire and passion. Some adolescents would like to try such experience as their friends who told them about their experience and aroused them to try it. Some would like to keep their record or would like to have enjoyment. This can occur in male and female adolescents.

“It comes from passion and biological need. Sometimes, I molest them because they don’t accept to do so. But this doesn’t often occur. Mostly, a man and woman accept to do so. Like girls who change men for fashion, they know they are beautiful and can choose any men. They visit the pub and go out at night. They sleep with the men they are satisfied with. They will have a long relationship with a man if they feel comfortable with him. Adolescents at the present time are like this.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

“I would like to have it. Sometimes, when I see the movies, I have sexual feeling. My friends kept asking me if I have had sex experience. Mostly, when I have such feeling, I call my girlfriend to see me at home.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July, 2004)

“I would like to try it. I think it must be fun. When I think this, I have sexual feeling, but just sometimes. And then I would like to have a woman.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

“It comes from spirit and repression. When my friends who had such experience told me about this, I would like to try it like they did. When I have a girlfriend, I then try it with her. At first, I didn’t know what my friends talk about.” (Student, vocational certificate, 18 years, 28 July, 2004)

3. Getting drunk from alcohol and effects of other drugs

Getting drunk from alcohol results in a lack of consciousness and conscience, easily leading to an unintentional sexual relationship of men and women. However, the male adolescents thought that women who get drunk are more likely to have sex and drug use also easily leads to sex because of its effect and a desire to use drugs.

“It comes from getting drunk, curiosity and rape. When a man would like to have sex, he will do all ways to get it. If he has a chance to live with a woman alone at home, it is impossible that the woman will be free from him. If the man is good enough, she may not.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

“It comes from getting drunk. For example, women’s going to the disco and getting drunk. Adolescents at the present time inhale latex and smoke, which arouses their sexual feeling. Inhaling latex makes women lack consciousness and then men may molest them. When men said that they will buy latex for their woman, it is known that they can take her anywhere.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

“Getting drunk in the pub, women don’t know where men will take them. A woman whom my friends know was raped by my friends. She lacked consciousness from latex and two of my friends took her to a hotel and they and other friends raped her. And another event took place at my house. At that time, there were only 5 men and the woman was drunk.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July, 2004)

According to the data, it can be concluded that most sexual relationships of male and female adolescents result from their mutual preference and desire. By nature, men and women have sexual desire (Dixon-Mueller, 1996). However, Thai society determines that ‘good women’ must not express their sexual desire, even saying about sexual matters in private areas or in the public. Meanwhile, men are allowed to talk and express their sexual feelings. When there are social changes open for western cultures, including sexual cultures; pre-marital sex is more highly valued among adolescents and virginity is less valued. Because adolescents accept a value of having a “faen” during adolescence, there are more adolescents with sexual experiences because male adolescents define “faen” as a person they associate and have sex with. For this reason, sex of male adolescents is mainly based on sexual desire. They attach less importance on love, emotional attachment, and feeling towards women than sexual desire and self-response. In addition, male and female adolescents have more freedom than they have a chance to stay with each other alone, resulting in an intentional and unintentional sexual relationship. Besides, going out at night and getting drunk from alcohol facilitate an occurrence of a sexual relationship of male and female adolescents under the consumerist urban context.

5.5.2.5 Condom use or non-condom use of male adolescents

The study is aimed at studying condom use or non-condom use of male adolescents, which reveals that condom use or non-condom use relates to a risk perception to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, contraception, having or not having a condom in hand and attitudes to condom.

Risk perception to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS

The obtained data suggests that a risk perception to diseases of the male adolescents is a risk perception relating to factors inside and outside individuals. As for factors inside individuals, they relate to a fear to get diseases, resulting in using a condom to prevent diseases. As for factors outside individuals, they relate to social relations with their sex partners. Condom use or non-condom use then depends on an individual perception of getting diseases from their sex partners, which is a risk perception under their social context.

“With other women, I may not wear a condom with them. However, I must look first how they are, whether or not they are clean, what their habits are, and whether or not they had relations with many men. As for girlfriends I have had a relationship for a long time, I will know if they are “hai” or not, risky or not. I will not use a condom with my girlfriends but “kik”.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

“I have only girlfriend. After my first sex, I use a condom when having sex with her every time. Protection must come first. Sometimes, she may hide some truth from me. I have to have protection first.” (Student, vocational certificate, 18 years, 28 July, 2004)

“I sometimes use a condom with other women. I am sure that my girlfriend must be a good choice. I used to ask her if she had another man, she said she had only me. And I view that she always goes out with only me. I have never used a condom with her, but with my “kik”. They would like to have sex with me, and then I accept their desire. They are okay because they know I have already had a girlfriend. After having sex, we will no longer have a relationship.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July, 2004)

“I’ve never used a condom with my girlfriend because I have never had sex with other women, except my girlfriend.” (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July, 2004)

“The women who don’t pay attention to studying, I will not have relations with. They are “hai”. With a woman who pays attention to studying, I never wear a condom because by appearance she looks a good woman and not risky or “hai” and doesn’t like going out.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July, 2004)

“I use a condom with women I meet at the pub to prevent AIDS because I don’t know with whom they have slept with. I am afraid of HIV and gonorrhoea. There are two of my friends getting gonorrhoea.” (Student, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July, 2004)

“We should use a condom with other women because we don’t know how they are and how risky they are. But with my girlfriend, I know how she is. She must not have anyone. If I get diseases from her, it must result from bad deeds of the previous life. This is because there is a low percentage to get diseases from my girlfriend. What commonly seen is that men get disease and transmit it to their women. It is impossible that women get infection from other men and transmit disease to their men. There may be men getting infected from their girlfriend, but not many. Mostly, it’s men who transmit diseases to their girlfriends.” (Student, vocational certificate, 18 years, 11 August 2004)

In part of condom use or non-condom use of male adolescents relating risk perception to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS from in the study, it suggests that male adolescents using a condom every time they had sex to prevent diseases had a risk perception to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS relating to factors inside individuals in a high rate. But the male adolescents used a condom only with women who are not their girlfriends because they believed that women who like going out at night are “phuu ying hai” and they are not certain that they will be free from diseases or not. Their relationship only lasted for a night; on the next day, they would leave each other. Or they wore a condom when having sex with “kik”, a woman who already has a boyfriend but is willing to have sex with other non-regular sex partners. Most male adolescents didn’t use a condom with their girlfriend because they believed that women they associated with in a “faen” relationship might have no diseases because they were certain that they had sexual relationship with only themselves. They also thought that regular going out with their women can result in intimacy and attachment. Thus, condom use of male adolescents depends on a risk perception to diseases relating factors inside and outside individuals.

Factors inside individuals relating to social relations:

1. Types of social relations—if people have intimacy with each other, they will have an attachment and will have a low risk perception to diseases, resulting in a low rate of condom use. In part of non-regular or non-attachment relationship, they

will have a high risk perception to diseases because they are afraid that they will get sexually transmitted diseases, especially AIDS, resulting in a high rate of condom use.

2. Types of sex partners—girlfriend, “kik” or non-regular sex partners. The male adolescents interpreted and defined sex partners in different ways according to their thoughts and beliefs. For example, when having relations with their girlfriend, they had a low risk perception of diseases, resulting in a low rate of condom use. But as for “kik”, non-regular sex partners or women they met in the pub, the male adolescents had a high risk perception to diseases, resulting in a high rate of condom use.

3. Duration of knowing sex partners—duration of knowing sex partners before having a sexual relationship relates to a risk perception to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, resulting in condom use or non-condom use. According to the study, it is found that the relationship lasted only 1 month or 2-3 months. The male adolescents considered that their intimacy with their girlfriend would lead to trust in their sex partners as well.

4. Perception to characteristics of sex partners is a perception of their sex partners' physical characteristics they judged, such as a perception that their sex partners are free from diseases because they don't go out at night. Most male adolescents perceived that it is only women who went out at night that they must use condom with because they believed that women who go out at night are “phuu ying hai”.

5. Perception to sex partners' relationship—some male adolescents are certain that their sex partners have no diseases by looking at their cleanliness. In their sense, “cleanliness” means passing sex experiences with not many men, as indicated by a student in vocational certificate, aged 19:

“I use a condom with other women. But this one is clean, that is, she has passed not so many men. As for a woman passing only 2 men, I will keep a relationship with her. I will ask her when the last time she had sex with her boyfriend was. If it was 3-4 months ago and she was still okay, I could have sex with her. ”

Factors outside individuals relating to social relations:

A perception to self-behavior, including sexual behavior with only a girlfriend makes the male adolescents perceive that they didn't need to use a condom to prevent sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. According to the study, it is suggested that most male adolescents have many sex partners. And most of the relationship is "faen" relationship' and one by one relationship. This makes male adolescents have a perception to risk for diseases at a lower rate because they believed that having sex only with their girlfriend would not make them have a risk for contracting sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS.

Condom use for contraception

Apart from preventing sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, condom use of some male adolescents is for preventing female pregnancy. This would be used only in necessary cases, such as during the months their girlfriend didn't take contraceptive pills. And most of them didn't use a condom when their girlfriends took contraceptive pills.

"I use it with my girlfriend, lover during the month she doesn't take contraceptive pills. I use it because I am afraid that she will be pregnant. Normally, I don't use it because she takes contraceptive pills. I will use it whenever she takes the pills." (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

"During the first time of relations, I regularly used a condom with my girlfriend because it is safe and can prevent pregnancy. But now, I don't use it because my girlfriend takes contraceptive pills." (Student, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July, 2004)

Having a or not having a condom in hand

The obtained data suggests that the male adolescents had a condom with themselves almost all times because they thought that they might they would have a chance to have sexual relationship with any women. Some bought condoms to use at home.

“I have one in my bag. I also have one in my school bag. My friends used to ask it from me. I said I had one, and then I couldn’t give him any.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

“I have one in my bag. It is good to have one because I may meet other sex partners and have sex with them.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July, 2004)

“If I have one in my house, I use it; unless, I won’t use it. If I have one, I will ejaculate outside because if I ejaculate inside with no condom, she may be pregnant.” (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July, 2004)

“Sometimes, when I want to use it, there isn’t any in my pocket. Sometimes, I forget it. Sometimes, I get drunk. Mostly, I use it to prevent pregnancy and AIDS.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

Attitudes to condom

According to the study, it can be suggested that some male adolescents believed that condom use with their girlfriend would cause mistrust and dishonoring to each other and they felt that condom decreased sexual pleasure.

“A condom has lubricant then it is not fun. It is slippery. It makes me not directly contact with women’s vagina. There seems to be barrier between us. It is a thin barrier but it can decrease pleasure. And if my girlfriend used a condom with me, I would think that she certainly used to have sex with other men.” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

“It is a little bit uncomfortable. It is as if there was a barrier. It is annoying because after finishing, the condom will shrink. However, I use it because it is protective.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 28 June 2004)

“I think it makes sex not fun as usual because it retards ejaculation. It is not natural.” (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July, 2004)

“If I used a condom with my girlfriend, she would wonder why I had to use it. She may wonder if I get AIDS or had sex with other women. I am afraid that she will not trust me. Using no condom is the best and I rely on my girlfriend. If I used a condom with her, it would show dishonoring and mistrusting. We have relations then we must have mutual trust. Using a condom makes sex not fun as natural. It is like I have something cover me. It doesn’t give utmost sexual delight and it retards ejaculation a little bit. It is not fun. If my girlfriend was pregnant, I would let her pregnant. She used to be pregnant, and then she used misoprostol to terminate it. Each pill costs 200 Baht. She knows where to buy it, in a pharmacy around Buong Sing.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July, 2004)

“At first, I didn’t use it with my girlfriend. For a month, she had had a distant relationship with me. During that time, we contacted each other by phone call but had no sex. One month later, I went to see her and took her at my home. I had sex with her with condom use and then she sulked. She asked me if I didn’t trust her. After that, she cut a relationship with me. During when I was having sex with her, she asked me if I was wearing a condom. I said yes. Then she became quiet. After we finished it, she stopped talking with me. When I called her, at first she didn’t pick up my phone. Later, she picked up my phone but said that I shouldn’t involve in her. She said I didn’t trust her then I stopped calling her. Most women think that their boyfriends do not trust them if they decide to use a condom with them whereas they have had relations for a long time. We hadn’t talked with each other before about this. In fact, on the last day we met each other, I called her and asked her where she was, she said she was with her friend. But I saw her ride a motorcycle with a man and then I took her at my house to have sex. When I wore a condom, then she stopped talking with me. She said I didn’t trust her. Later, I knew that she hadn’t cut a relationship with her ex-boyfriend.” (Student, adult education, 18 years, 9 July, 2004)

In addition, the data obtained from the study suggests that some male adolescents don’t dare to buy a condom and thought that condoms are expensive. When they would like to have a condom, they would ask their elder brother to buy it.

Some male adolescents never bought a condom themselves but their girlfriend bought it for them, as indicated by some adolescents:

“I am too shy to buy it. If the vendors are women, I don’t want to buy it. Its price is also a factor. Each pack costs 30-40 Baht. Why must I buy it?” (Student, vocational certificate, 19 years, 4 August 2004)

“I feel shy when buying it. Sometimes, I go to the shop but I dare not buy it. Whenever I buy it, the vendor must look at my face. I always ask my elder brother to buy it for me.” (Student, vocational certificate, 17 years, 5 July, 2004)

“I never buy a condom. Sometimes, my friends and girlfriend buys it for me. Mostly, my friends buy it from Seven-Eleven.” (Student, adult education, 17 years, 1 July, 2004)

It can be concluded that condom use or non-condom use of male adolescents relates to risk perception to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS for contraception, having or having no condom in hand and attitudes to condoms. According to the study, it is revealed that most male adolescents used a condom with women going out at night, strangers or non-regular sex partners to prevent sexually transmitted diseases especially HIV/AIDS. But in case of girlfriends or lovers, the male adolescents used a condom with them only when they didn’t take contraceptive pills to prevent pregnancy because they were certain that they wouldn’t have a risk for contracting sexually transmitted diseases. There are some male adolescents using condom with all sex partners to prevent women’s pregnancy and diseases. Furthermore, some male adolescents would like to have sexual enjoyment while having sex with their girlfriend. That is, they didn’t wear a condom if they would like to ejaculate outside but will wear it when they would like to ejaculate inside, as indicated by a male adolescent:

“I would like to ejaculate inside. If I would like to ejaculate inside, I will wear a condom. But for joy, I will ejaculate outside.” (Student, M.6, 18 years, 14 July, 2004)

Condom use of the male adolescents is still influenced by traditional sexual values with a belief that a condom is used only with “phuu ying hai”, that is with commercial sex workers in the past. But at the present time, it is changed into using a condom with women who visit the pub and go out at night or non-regular sex partners. And the adolescents had a sexual value that condom use with their lover or girlfriend shows mutual mistrust. Accordingly, the rate of condom use among adolescents with a “faen” relationship is low, compared with other individuals of other kinds of relationship. Because the male adolescents defined different types of sex partners, they had different risk perception to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS and behavior of using or not using a condom.

5.6 Other Findings Relating to Having Sexual Behavior of Male Adolescents

The study suggests that what relating to sexual behavior of male adolescents is internet use. Although it is found that there is only 1 out of 8 male adolescent cases using the internet, I think it is very important to consider it because at the present time, in Thailand, there are 21 million youths, one third of all Thai population. According to a survey of EXPAT International, an international NGO, on the amount of internet use in Thailand, regarding Thai juveniles and on-line hazard, it is found that the number of internet users in Thailand in 2003 was 6 millions and in 2002 was 4.8 millions. Ten years before, in 1992, there were 200 internet users. Among this, the group with the most growing number of internet users is the group of people aged below 20 years. According to a Thai survey, it is revealed that 90% of Thai youths regularly use the internet and 80% of youths use the internet alone. Regarding chat room, it is found that 75% of youths have friends on the internet and 55% of them chat about taboo subjects (Churairat Sanchairat, 2004). Chatting among adolescents then leads to sexual behavior as some male adolescent cases in the study knowing a

female adolescent via the internet and made an appointment with her at his house and had a sexual relationship there.

At the present time, it must be accepted that the internet has as high influence on adolescents as peer group. The internet is considered media giving positive and negative effects, of which the users, especially adolescents must be careful. This is due to the fact that adolescents can make their own world, friends and new experiences on the internet, in which they can express their sexual attitudes freely because they don't know one another and that in the real, adolescents are not given much chance to talk about sexual matters. Accordingly, the internet is the media from which adolescents search sexual information and enter chat rooms or ICQ to learn about sexual matters. Most of the conversation is about having sexual relationship, curiosity and desire to try having sex. This brings about a lot of problems, such as unsafe sex, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancy.

In the internet, there are chat rooms regarding sexual matters that most adolescents prefer because talking without seeing faces allows adolescents to express provocative speeches freely. And at the present time, it is found that there are rooms that adolescents use to make an appointment, such as "hong yak mee sex" (room of those having sexual desire), "nak sueka sao khai tua" (room of female students with sex services), "hong ha khon son sex" (room of those who are finding a person to teach sex) and "hong sao arom pliw"(room of women who are sexually lonely) through which women can ask phone number from men but they will not give their own number because they are afraid that their parents will know this. They will make an appointment with their men via public telephone, which is very popular among adolescents (Churairat Sanchairat, 2004). Thus, it can be seen that adolescents' internet use to search friends or sexual information may make them receive incorrect information, resulting in sexual behavior.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The chapter is the conclusion of the study results divided into 2 parts—Part 1 conclusion of the study results, including meanings and beliefs of pre-marital sex, meanings of types of sex partners, a risk perception of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, a perception of masculinity, social context affecting sexual behavior patterns and sexual behavior of male adolescents at risk and Part 2 recommendations.

The research study is aimed at studying thoughts, beliefs and sexual behavior of urban male adolescents at risk to sexual behavior in Chiang Mai Province. This research study employs a qualitative method with case studies and purposive sampling method for selecting the study site, which is Muang District or urban area in Chiang Mai Province. The population is students, aged between 17-19 years. Three of them are students in adult education institute (equivalent to senior high school level), one of them is a student in senior high school level and the other four are students in vocational training college. Seven of them lived with their parents and the other one lived in an apartment. Six of them are natives of Muang District; one is a native of another district; and one is a native of Nakhon Sawan Province. Snow ball technique was utilized to select the population of the study. As for data collection, I used in-depth interview and focus group discussion with a group of 4 male adolescents, of whom three are students in adult education system and the other one is their friend who finished M.3 and didn't continue his study or work. The research study employs content analysis based on concepts relating to the research study and presents data with descriptive method regarding background of the informants and narrative method regarding perception, beliefs, values and attitudes to sexual matters and social context affecting their sexual behavior.

Part 1 Conclusion of the Study Results

I will present the study results regarding meanings and beliefs of pre-marital sex, meanings of types of sex partners, a risk perception of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, a perception of masculinity and social context, and an analysis revealing their connection with the male adolescents' sexual behavior.

6.1 Meanings and Beliefs of Pre-marital Sex

6.1.1 Meanings of Pre-marital Sex

The sample group defined pre-marital sex in different ways, depending on their interpretation and meanings under sexual socialization. Present Thai society consists of sexual traditional Thai cultures, as indicated by a Thai proverb, "Don't have premature sex." and western cultures promoting freedom of behavior, especially pre-marital living and pre-marital sex of men and women. Thus, Thai adolescents at the present time are under two cultures, which are different in term of values, beliefs and ways of conduct. Meanings of pre-marital sex found among the male adolescents are in 4 characteristics:

1. Inappropriate act
2. Making a mutual commitment
3. Good thing allowing studying each one's habits
4. Mutual love, trust and desire

In the research study, I've considered meanings of the first sexual relationship and following sexual relationships. The male adolescents, having their own sub-cultures, defined sexual relationships according to characteristics of relationships with their sex partners, i.e., lovers, girlfriends, or friends. They defined the first sexual relationship as seeking sexual experiences due to curiosity, resulting in their first sexual relationship with their girlfriend. It is accounted an unintentional sexual relationship due to staying alone with their girlfriend without expecting its result and due to getting drunk with her. And it is accounted an intentional sexual relationship due to having a "faen" relationship and sexual desire while being together with their girlfriend in a room. As for a following sexual relationship, they defined it in term of sexual desire with their first or next partner. Mostly, they flirted with many

women. When their women accepted to have a relationship with them, they associated with each other as “faen”, went out, were close with each other, had a chance to stay together alone with their bedroom. Sometimes, they took their women to visit their friends’ apartment. It is well known among peer group that this would open a chance for them to stay together alone. According to the study, most male adolescents accepted that after passing the first sexual experience, their following sexual relationships are easier due to having more knowledge on sexual relationship from their experience and having sexual desire when having sexual feeling.

6.1.2 Beliefs of Pre-marital Sex

According to the study, all male adolescents used to have sexual experiences. Most of them believed that they were already ‘mature’ and could have a sexual relationship. Some of them explained that their maturity means that they have organs like those of adults and they and their women have sexual desire. When they had a girlfriend and had sexual desire and she accepted to have sex with them, in association with the right moment, time and atmosphere—being alone with each other in a room with physical contacts; sexual relationship could happen.

6.1.3 Beliefs of Female Virginity

The data obtained from the study suggests that the male adolescents believed that female virginity is not the most important thing for today life. However, they thought it is important next to love, which they considered the most important thing. They viewed that a man and woman must love, understand and be sincere and honest to each other. They said men need love from their women before any other thing, that is, they would like their women to take care of them and know their habits. Meanwhile, their thoughts reflected beliefs of female virginity through their sexual experiences, that is, the fact that most of their sex partners used to have sexual experience makes them believe that today female virginity is rare due to changing society allowing women to have more chances to go out than women in the past who had to stay at home, having no chance to go out or spend free life as women today. Furthermore, they believed that women today have less acceptance of keeping virginity until marriage because they viewed that women are braver to express their

needs and have more chances to do what they want than women did in the past, who had to keep their sexual feeling and desire against social expectation. Nevertheless, data obtained from the study suggests that most of the male adolescents said that they didn't mind if their wife used to have sexual experience with other men; however, they said if they can choose, they would choose women who never had sexual experience.

It can be concluded that the meanings and beliefs of pre-marital sex among the male adolescents vary to individuals. Most accepted that pre-marital sex in adolescence is not a disgraceful matter and that female virginity is not as important as mutual love. Adolescents today accept pre-marital sex, which affected their sexual behavior; number of sex partners, mostly more than one; and conditions of sexual acts, i.e. mutual love and desire, and men's need and women's acceptance.

6.2 Meanings of Types of Sex Partners

According to the study, it suggests that meanings of types of sex partners of the male adolescents and complex and vary to intimacy, relationship and feeling to each other. Most male adolescents called women they associated with "faen", which is interpreted differently from "khuu rak". The male adolescents defined "faen" in term of the first period of flirting and relationship, not allowing them to know much each other's habits. They just liked each other with regular going out and contacts with neither sex nor living together. As for "khuu rak", the male adolescents explained that it means beloved people, with mutual love and understanding without being unfaithful to each other. Thus, it can be seen that their definitions of "faen" and "khuu rak" are different from those of female adolescents, who defined "faen" in the same characteristic of "khuu rak". According to previous studies, female adolescents defined "faen" as a man they love and have intimacy with and the one they expect to marry in the future (Niramon Muangsom, 2000).

In addition, the male adolescent cases also defined "faen" in a similar characteristic of "khuu khoung", that is a woman they regularly go out with, who may be their "faen". Some male adolescents defined "khuu khoung" in term of non-serious relationship, with sexual relationships but no love. Thus, it can be seen that meanings of types of sex partners are complicated with variety, thus resulting in a connection to

sexual behavior. Especially, as for the number of sex partners, it is found that most research studies on sexual behavior gained the same results on this, that is, most male adolescents have more than one sex partner throughout their life (Anchalee Katianurak, 1992; Koonlaya Suraiphrom, 1995 and Chularat Haoharn , 1996).

As for “kik”, the male adolescent cases explained it in term of adultery, probably leading to a swinging sexual relationship with a lot of sex partners. Having a “kik” or being “kik” in such manner results in negative effects to male and female adolescents, including sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, unwanted pregnancy, abortion, and lack of concentration on studying due to the fact that adolescents always find new experiences for themselves. Thus, they should be guided to realize the significance of the problem. Surachai Wankaew stated that if we understand adolescents’ cultures, we can see that the issue of “kik” is a normal matter as seen that adolescents always invent new terms that can’t be always understood by people of old generation. He thought adolescents will no longer use the term “kik” soon. Using regularly the same terms so that it becomes out of date, they will find other terms instead. Adults have their own society and create their own cultures, not different from adolescents. It is hard for adults to accept adolescents’ gatherings and creating their own cultures. However, when adolescents pass this period, their cultures and life-style will change (Prathana Suphaparom, 2004). Thus, it can be seen that we can understand and accept that popularity among adolescents seems to be rapidly changing fashion and values; and having a “kik” or being “kik” is a value of adolescent today. Accordingly, adults and adolescents should talk to one another to identify problems that may be caused by unsafe sex.

6.3 A Risk Perception of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV/AIDS

According to study, it is found that half of the male adolescents had a perception that they didn’t have a risk for sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. The data suggests that they didn’t have a risk for the diseases due to they perceived that 1) having sexual relationships with “phuu ying dee” is not risky for diseases. “Phuu ying dee” here is interpreted in different ways, such as a female student paying attention to studying, being well-mannered, not going out at night to, such as, the pub, drinking or smoking and virgin woman, hard to accept a relationship

with men and not flirting with men. They viewed that women flirting with men may be those passing sexual experiences, which are considered risky in their view; and that 2) having sexual relationships with their girlfriend is not risky for diseases. Most male adolescent cases had a perception that they didn't have a risk for diseases from having sexual relationships with women they called "faen" because they were certain that they had already had searched their women's history before associating with them, regarding if they like going out and have relations with other men or not and where they live. When they associated their women as "faen", they always went out together, resulting in a close relationship and intimacy. They viewed that 2-3-monthed-relationship can result in intimacy assuring them that their women had no relations with other men.

Perceiving that they had a risk for sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS due to having a sexual relationship without condom use with "phuu ying hai", some male adolescents had a perception that "phuu ying hai" is a woman who used to have sexual relationships with many men, regularly go out at night, drink in the pub, dress sexily and get addicted to drugs. When they had sex with "phuu ying hai" with no condom use, they thought they might have a risk for diseases from them. They also had a perception that having sex with women who are not their girlfriends, with whom they had a relationship for a short period of time and with non-regular "khuu non" without condom use can bring about a risk for diseases.

Accordingly, a risk perception of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS relates to factors outside individuals, which are social meanings given to sex partners. According to the study, most male adolescents had a risk perception relating to social meanings given to their sex partners, as "phuu ying dee" and "phuu ying hai". And interpretation and meanings of women they called "faen" are social relations in term of a close relationship and intimacy, which relate to a low level of a risk perception for diseases. This causes them not to use a condom with their girlfriend because they believed that they wouldn't certainly have a risk for sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS from her. As for a sexual relationship with women they called "khuu non", in part of temporary social relations, it is found that this makes them have a high level of a risk perception to diseases, resulting in a high

rate of condom use due to being afraid that they will get sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS from their sex partners called “khuu non”.

6.4 A Perception of Masculinity

The male adolescent cases have a perception to masculinity in various ways in term of physical, emotional and personality part as follows:

1. Physical strength
2. Mental strength, patience, bravery and self-sacrifice
3. Being not fussy
4. Elegance and expressiveness
5. Manliness or being real men
6. Being a gentleman

A perception of masculinity of the male adolescents is based on social meanings through sexual socialization based on sex organ in term of the opposite poles of a single continuum, that is, masculinity is superior to femininity. The obtained data can be used to categorize a perception of masculinity in 3 ways as follows:

1. Perception of masculinity based on personality traits—differentiating men and women based on biological aspects. That is, a perception that men with masculinity must have physical strength whereas women with femininity are weak.

2. Perception of masculinity based on mentality— a perception that men with masculinity must be mentally strong, patient, bold and insensitive whereas women with femininity are sensitive.

3. Perception of masculinity based on personality— a perception that men with masculinity must be elegant, expressive, non-fussy, manly, not being gays or lady boys and have many girlfriends. They also had a perception that having girlfriends means having sexual relationships with them. For them, men with masculinity must be gentlemen, that is, they must give honor to women, not mistreating them but must be slippery to prevent their women from knowing their inappropriate behavior.

Apart from being manly or being real men, the male adolescents viewed that other characteristics of men possessing masculinity is “watching women” and

“drinking alcohol” so that they are not viewed by their friends that they are transvestites. They also believed that drinking alcohol makes them look smart for women and allows their social gathering with their peer group.

According to the study, it suggests that a perception to masculinity is in various characteristics, for example, being manly, slippery and drinking alcohol. This is a perception of masculinity resulting in their sexual behavior, i.e. a perception that men with masculinity must be manly, have many women or a girlfriend with sexual relationships, and be slippery, preventing their women from knowing their relationship with other women. This makes many male adolescents have sexual relationships with many women during the same period of time or have a girlfriend, together with other sex partners during the same period of time. They also had a perception that men with masculinity must drink alcohol, which makes all male adolescent cases drink, followed by sexual relationships, mostly without condom use.

6.5 Social Context Affecting Their Sexual Behavior

According to the study, I have studied social context, i.e. family relationship, peer group and alcohol and drug consumption. Empirical data suggests that their social context effecting their sexual behavior is as follows:

6.5.1 Association with Intimate Friends Who Like to Go Out and “Ha Sao”

Most male adolescent cases came from a nuclear family, with both father and mother. Their family members didn't dispute with one another so as to make the male adolescents feel they had a family problem. Parents of most male adolescents did general hiring jobs and had to work hard to support their family, thus sometimes making them stressed from working. When the male adolescents had a family problem, their friends played an important role to be their consultants. Friends in their group are those they went out with, of whom all were male and intimate friends. They explained characteristics of intimate friends as friends knowing well their needs and habits, with mutual understanding and help. They regularly went out together and never left each other. The male adolescents and their peer group always went to the places most adolescents go, such as the department store (Karaoke machine and game

machine) in order to flirt with women. Some male adolescents also “ha sao” at their friends’ apartment by riding motorcycle. Motorcycles are commonly found vehicles, allowing them to go out with their girlfriend or peer group during midday and nighttime. Pubs are places male adolescents and their friends regularly visited, reasoning that there are a lot of women there. There are many pubs they visited, which they had known from their friends and where their friends took them. Apart from being a place of drinking, listening to the music and talking, it is a place they had dates and flirted with women. If their women accepted to have a relationship with them, they would take the women to their home. Such behavior is called “lock sao”.

6.5.2 Alcohol and Drug Consumption, Followed by Sexual Relationships

The main reasons of first alcohol (liquor) consumption of male adolescents came from their friends’ persuasion and their own curiosity due to the fact that they were in peer group with drinking behavior and were encouraged to have such behavior. When they had social gatherings, liquor and beer is always a medium of social gatherings. Drinking alcohol made some male adolescents have sexual relationships with their friend because they got drunk, which is considered an unintentional sexual relationship and unsafe sex. Some drank and had sexual feeling. When they were with their girlfriend alone, a sexual relationship could occur.

Adolescence is the period in which people have curiosity about new experiences. Drug use of most male adolescents results from curiosity due to being in peer group using drugs. Most drugs are, such as, marijuana and “yaa baa” or Methamphetamines, which stimulate users’ nervous system, thus arousing their sexual feeling. According to the study, there is only one male adolescent case who had sexual feeling after taking “yaa baa” and he chose to masturbate himself with hands. And there are some male adolescent cases’ friends who had sexual feeling at sometimes after taking “yaa baa” and they chose to call their girlfriends to see them at home to release their desire.

6.6 Sexual Behavior of Male Adolescents at Risk

In the study, I’ve studied sexual behavior in 2 characteristics, that is, sexual expressions—physical contacts and sexual acts—masturbation, number of sex

partners, types of sexual relationships, conditions of sexual acts, and condom use or non-condom use. Sexual behavior found in the study is as follows:

6.6.1 Sexual Expressions

It is a process in which male adolescents build a relationship with people of the opposite sex, beginning with meeting and dating, developed into a “faen” relationship, resulting in a close relationship and physical contacts, which is a beginning point of having a sexual relationship. I’ve divided sexual expressions into 3 steps: 1) “jeep”, the first step of creating a relationship. A common method most male adolescents used is asking phone number 2) calling and asking for dating for a tighter relationship. Today, mobile phones are important tools facilitating male and female adolescents’ meeting and 3) embracing and cheek kissing, which is the last step leading a sexual relationship. This is an expression of male adolescents to women they would like to have a sexual relationship with and if their women showed that they didn’t refuse, they would continue their sexual relationship.

6.6.2 Sexual Acts

6.6.2.1 Masturbation

Most male adolescents had the first masturbation after reading pornographic books their friends gave them or watching pornographic VDO or novel. When they had a sexual feeling, they masturbated themselves by hands. There is a male adolescent releasing his first sexual desire by having sex with their school friend and after that, he flirted with many women. The study suggests that having a girlfriend makes male adolescents no longer masturbate themselves because they believed that having a sexual relationship with their girlfriend is fun and give them more happiness than manual masturbation. However, they had a perception that masturbation made them have no risk for contracting diseases.

6.6.2.2 Numbers of sex partners

Most male adolescent cases had more than 1 sex partner in their life. The maximum number of sex partners is over 10 (1 case) and the minimum is 2-3 (3

cases). Most male adolescents' relationship with their women is "faen", "khuu rak", "khuu non" and "kik" relationship respectively. Association with their women is in 3 characteristics 1) one by one relationship and changing sex partners with a "faen" relationship for a short period of time 2) having a "faen" and other sex partners during the same period of time. In such relationship, the other sex partners are women they met in the pub and had only one-night relationship with them 3) having relationships with many women during the same period of time. After having a sexual relationship with women, they still associated with each of them with a "faen" relationship. Some male adolescents had sexual relationships with regular sex partner (girlfriend) and other sex partners, whom they would call to see them at home when they had sexual desire.

6.6.2.3 Patterns of sexual relationships

All male adolescent cases refused to have homosexuality, reasoning that a sexual relationship should occur between a man and woman and that a sexual relationship with a gay or transvestites is accounted abnormal and disgracing. The data obtained suggests that patterns of sexual relationships of male adolescents are still under a perception of masculinity based on personality traits focusing on physical, that is, a view that a sexual relationship is only that between a man and a woman, which is natural event that should happen but homosexuality is viewed unnatural. Under patterns of heterosexuality, there are power relations, under which men should begin a relationship and women shouldn't begin a relationship because they will be viewed not good women and used to have sexual experience.

As for patterns of sexual relationships in the study, only heterosexuality is found, which is different from other research studies revealing that patterns of sexual relationships of male adolescents are both heterosexuality and homosexuality. I believe that this is due to the fact that the male adolescent cases had a perception of masculinity in term of the opposite poles of a single continuum, that is having a sexual relationship must occur between a man and woman.

6.6.2.4 Conditions of sexual acts

Sexual relationships of the male adolescents resulted from many conditions, i.e. love, mutual desire due to love, having a “faen” relationship, passion, lust and their own desire. Some male adolescents forced their women to have sex. Besides, their sex may result from mutual enjoyment, including drinking alcohol and drug use. The male adolescents thought that women who get drunk have more chances to have a sexual relationship. According to the study, it is suggested that sexual relationships of most male adolescents resulted from mutual satisfaction and desire of them and their partners, in association with their sexual values that pre-marital is not a disgraceful act and their changed values of female virginity.

6.6.2.5 Condom use or non-condom use

The study suggests that condom use or non-condom use of the male adolescents relates to a risk perception to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS from factors inside and outside individuals. Factors inside individuals relate to fear of getting diseases, resulting in condom use to prevent diseases. Male adolescents using a condom all times when they had sex to prevent diseases would have a risk perception to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, which is a perception from factors inside individuals, at a high level. As for factors outside individuals, they relate to social relations with their sex partners. According to the study, it suggests that condom use or non-condom use relate to a risk perception of getting diseases from factors outside individuals, as follows:

1. Types of social relations—in case of a close relationship or intimacy, there would be a low rate of condom use. In part of non-regular or non-attachment relationship, there would be a high risk perception to diseases, resulting in a high rate of condom use.

2. Types of sex partners—in case of a “faen” relationship, the male adolescents would have a low risk perception of diseases, resulting in a low rate of condom use. But as for “kik” or non-regular sex partners they met in the pub, they would have a high risk perception to diseases, resulting in a high rate of condom use.

3. Duration of knowing sex partners—according to the study, it is found that the male adolescents considered 2-3-month relationship as a close relationship, leading to trust in their sex partners.

4. Perception to characteristics of sex partners relates to judging physical characteristics of their sex partners, such as a perception that their sex partners are free from diseases because they don't go out at night and a perception that they must use a condom with women who go out at night because of believing that women who go out at night are “phuu ying hai”.

5. Perception to sex partners' relationship—a perception that their sex partners are clean, relating to passing sex experiences with not many men, resulting in a low level of a risk perception of diseases and condom use.

Apart from preventing sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, condom use among male adolescents is for preventing their women from pregnancy if necessary, only when their women didn't take contraceptive pills. According to the study, it is found that most of them used a condom with women who liked going out at night, strangers or non-regular sex partners to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, especially and HIV/AIDS. But as for their girlfriends or lovers, the male adolescents would use a condom with them only when they didn't take contraceptive pills to prevent pregnancy because they were certain that their girlfriends or lovers wouldn't certainly have sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS and there are some male adolescents who would like to have sexual enjoyment with outside ejaculation with no condom use.

In conclusion, studying sexuality is for making an understanding about thoughts, beliefs, meanings, and sexual behavior according to points of view of 'insiders' whose explanation may be different from that of 'outsiders'. Each group of individuals has its own unique cultures. Especially the group of adolescents, they have their own expressions and behaviors according to their age, based on, for example, curiosity to try new experiences. However, the society consisting of traditional Thai and western cultures that have different practice patterns during globalization period makes Thai adolescents become in a confusion state and considered by the majority of people causing problems in society, especially sexual behavior of adolescents.

Sexual behavior is a dimension of sexuality that is a social and cultural construction. Sexuality at its basic meanings is practice relating to sexual desire or “lust” in Traditional Lanna Law. In social system, individual’s sexual desire doesn’t only relate to natural behavior— with who to have sex, where and how to have sex but also good and appropriate desire, flirting, and creating image about ideal Mrs. and Mr.. Sexual desire is socially defined, target of socio-political control and an area of surrendering and fighting of individual level. For this reason, sexuality is a complex matter as stated by Carole S. Vance that, in reality, sexuality is a complex matter consisting of a variety of meanings, emotion, feeling, perception and interactive relationships (Prisara Saekuay, 2004). In Thai society in the past, sexuality was considered a natural matter with neutral sense, not bad or good or not dirty matter. Thai people could talk about sexual matters playfully in various spaces and time as indicated in aspects in folk poems, legends and songs. But when Thai cultural patterns are changed and constructed with the influence of Victorian society, adopted by leading class people because they would like to be modern like western people and differentiate themselves from people in a lower class. And people in a lower class tried to adjust themselves to such ways of practice by imitating them, making sexuality become a personal matter. Women are controlled not to perceive or express about sexual matter. It has been considered that the less women know about sexual matters, the better women they are because female virginity is accounted ‘clean’. However, it has been considered that the more men know about sexual matters, the more advantages they will gain because it can make them expertise and experienced because of social judgment based on sex organ, that is, men and women must express their gender role according to their sex. For this reason, people in society think only about gender role in term of opposite poles of a single continuum, resulting in different sexual socialization and transmission from a generation to another generation so that they have a perception according to their gender. That is, men are socialized to have masculine expressions and women socialized to have feminine expressions. When Thai society adopted western cultures regarding freedom of expression with gender equality, male and female adolescents accepted the related western cultures easily and rapidly due to the fact that they have more access to mass media than other age groups and imitation among them. Accordingly, their meanings

and beliefs of pre-marital sex are different from those of the majority. Female adolescents have more acceptance of sex in school age. Among them, virginity is not considered the most important thing. Their sexual values, such as having boyfriends and girlfriends during adolescence are influenced by peer group. Those with no boyfriends and girlfriends are looked down by their friends and considered transvestite. Under present social context, adolescents can have free life. Chances in which men and female adolescents stay together alone, in association with a belief that sex during adolescent is not a harmful thing but mutual desire and satisfaction, result in unintentional and intentional sexual relationships.

According to the study of sexuality of male adolescents, I can be compared to “outsider” with “etic view” who study thoughts, beliefs and sexual behavior of male adolescents who are “insiders” with “emic view”. I believe that sexuality of male adolescents is a socio-cultural construction under power relations between men and women, which is gender inequality, based on sexual differences.

Part 2. Recommendations

1. The study results suggest that male and female adolescents’ sexual behavior reveals their acceptance of pre-marital and view that it is not a harmful act. This make them change their sex partners, resulting in a risk for sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. Especially a man and woman having a “faen” relationship, it is found that they don’t use a condom because they trust each other and believe that each is free from diseases. This is in accordance with a research study of Niramom Muangsom (2000) with a group of female adolescents, suggesting that condom use among lovers shows mutual distrust. Then, it is important to provide campaigns on safe sex by adjusting values regarding sexual relations with “khuu rak” or “faen”. In addition, it is necessary to adjust attitudes to condom use with sex partners in a manner of discrimination between “phuu ying dee” and “phuu ying hai” because such behavior makes them use a condom based on different reasons, that is they use a condom with their girlfriend or lover to prevent their pregnancy but use a condom with women who go out at night to prevent diseases.

2. The study suggests that female adolescents have risk behavior not different from male adolescents’. For this reason, there should be more campaigns on

condom use among adolescents, especially female adolescents so that they realize the importance of condom use with their sex partners, which shows responsibility of male adolescents for preventing problems, including sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancy.

3. Male adolescents also have a perception to masculinity in a superior manner to people of the opposite sex, resulting in a belief that men should begin a sexual relationship and women should respond it. This is accounted power relations between men and women, under which one sex is viewed taking advantages from the other one. Then, there should be sex education and gender education in term of gender equality due to the fact that the research study confirms double standard and gender inequality in sexual relationships, under which men are viewed superior because of peer group significantly forming concept of masculinity. In addition, there should be campaigns on reducing sex partners, such as reducing promiscuity or having one-by-one relationship with seriousness of affection, thus reducing masculinity they defined.

4. According to the study, it is found that peer group is very powerful to adolescents. Most of their peers like to go out at night to the pub, drink and have sex with their girlfriend. Having intimate friends with such behavior will lead adolescents to have such behavior. Then educational institutes should set activities allowing students' participation, which they can do during free time so that they spend their free time the most advantageously, thus reducing time they spend with peer group having risk behavior.

5. The study suggests that most male adolescent cases have intimate friends in their peer group, beginning to drink during high school level and using drugs during junior high school level. Then, schools should provide projects offering them knowledge or suggestions about peer association so that they have knowledge for making decisions to choose peers who don't lead them to use drink or drugs.

6. The study suggests that the places the makes adolescents mostly have sexual relationships are their house, which their parents acknowledge. Then parents should take a role to look after their children's behavior to create intimacy and understanding in family because it is found that family relationship at the present time is not good enough, in which family members have less time to be together.

7. Regarding safe sex, people in general think only about condom use. In fact, manual masturbation is the safest sexual behavior; however, it has been ignored. For this reason, sexual feeling in male adolescents, which is a natural thing due to sex hormone will not socially viewed as a problem if male adolescents obtain enough knowledge that masturbation is not harmful and can reduce a chance to have sexual relationships.

Recommendations for Next Research Studies

1. There should be research studies on sexuality of people in late childhood or in early adolescence with qualitative method to study thoughts, beliefs and values regarding sexuality and sexual behavior in order to create more knowledge in sexuality. And due to the fact that socio-cultural contexts are dynamic, research studies on sexual behavior of the group of people should be continuously carried out for adjusting sexual attitudes and values resulting unsafe sex.

2. There should be research studies to find models to prevent risks from sexual relationships in adolescents, including a risk for sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS and their sex partners' pregnancy, leading to abortion, based on adolescents themselves in order to apply the models for preventing and reducing risky sexual behavior. Because adolescents have their own sub-cultures, with sexual beliefs and values, which are different from mainstream cultures, such models to prevent risky behavior must be in accordance with and really respond adolescents' needs.

3. There should be research studies to create skills and knowledge to male adolescents regarding access to condoms due to the fact that it is found, according to the research study, that some adolescents didn't dare to buy condoms. And there should be also research studies revealing the level of adolescents' access to government condom services and what obstacles affecting the service access in order to provide services according the existing needs.

4. There should be research studies regarding providing sexual health services to female adolescents who need or want to receive information and services on contraception due to the fact that they have little chance to access such information and qualified and safe sexual health services.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX

IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW GUIDE

The researcher draft the in-depth interview guideline for the respondents. This guideline was not followed rigidly. These open-ended questions were changed or modified in order to match with the respondents in their background context. The respondents were allowed to talk freely about their feeling during answering the open-ended questions. The questions are given below according to the variables:

SOCIAL CONTEXT

Family relationship

1. Where did you born?

How long have you lived in Chiang Mai? Where? And whom did you stay with?

Do you live in a dormitory? If so, why?

How much do you pay for rent?

Whom do you stay with?

2. How many people live in your family? Who?

Who are you close to?

What are your parents occupation?

Have your parents lived together?

How do your relationship with that person in the family?

Do you spend most of time with your family? Why?

Who are you always consult when you have problems? (the person in family or the close friends)

3. How much money do you have per month?

How do you get the money to spend?

Have you enough to spend? If so not, how do you do?

Peer groups

4. Do you have boyfriend/ girlfriend? How many?

Tell me about him/ her.

Are they close to you?

How many close friends do you have now?

What characteristics did you call “close friend”?

How did you meet?

5. What activities do you do with that person?

What activities do you do after going back the school? (or the weekend)

6. Where place do you like to go? What time? How do you know?

What do you do in these places?

How often do you come here?

Why do you like coming here?

7. What types of people come here?

8. Who do you come with?

How much money do you spend?

How do you get the money to spend?

Alcohol

9. Have you ever drink alcohol?

If so, how often do you drink?

How much alcohol do you consume?

How do you feel when drink?

10. Whom do you drink together? Where? When?

11. What occasions do you drink?

Name your favorite drink.

12. Tell me about the first time you got drunk. What cause did you drink?

Who taught you to drink? Where?

How did you feel when drink? What happened?

13. What do you think...

- if a woman drinks with a man two alone?

- if a woman drinks with women in a group of friends?

14. What does the man expect to drink?
15. What do you think if women come in pub?
16. How does a man approach a woman whom he interested in pub?
Where do they have sex?
17. What characteristics of the going-out man do you think?
Are you the going-out man? Why?

Drugs

18. Have you ever smoke cigarette?
If so, tell me about the first time you got smoke. What cause did you smoke?
19. Have you ever consume drugs? (If so not, answer No.22)
If so, what types of drugs consume? How?
Tell me about the first time you got consume. What cause did you consume?
20. Did you have sexual feeling after drugs? What happened?
21. How did you get drugs?
22. Have you ever had sex with someone? (If so not, answer No.33)
If so, have you ever had sex for money? With whom? What did you get the money to spend?
Have you ever had sex for drugs? With whom?
Have you ever had the partner with drugs? Who? How did you know that she consume?

MEANINGS OF TYPES OF SEX PARTNERS

23. Please describe that terms. What is your opinion about the meaning of sex partner?
 - “khuu rak”
 - “faen”
 - “phan ying”
 - “khuu non”
 - “khuu khrong”
 - “kik”

Tell me about the types of your sex partners in your life. What do you think?

24. How many sex partners do you have? (men/ women in your life)

What are the pattern of relationships with your partner? (in terms of “khuu rak”, “faen”, “khuu non” etc.)

25. Tell me about the first time you had sex with someone. With whom?

How did you meet?

How did you decide to have sex? Where? When?

26. Tell me about the other time you had sex. How did you decide to have sex together? Where?

27. How did you feel about the first time to have sex?

Is it different from the other time to have sex? How?

28. What did you think of that person?

RISK PERCEPTION OF SEXUAL TRANSMITTED DISEASES AND HIV/AIDS

29. Have you ever had the risk of contracting STDs and HIV/AIDS on your sexual life? With whom? (the most risk, more risk and not risk) Why?

30. Tell me about the relations. What did you think about that person?

31. What do you think about the risk of contracting STDs and HIV/AIDS? (in terms of the most risk, immediate or less risk)

MEANINGS AND BELIEFS OF PRE-MARITAL SEX

32. In your idea, when should a man and a woman have sex together?

33. What do you think about the pre- marital sex?

34. What do you think about the virginity of woman? Is it important? How?

35. What do you think about pre- marital sex in case of women? Do you want to marry with her? Why?

36. Do you decide to have pre- marital sex with a woman whom you will marry? Why?

37. What are reasons or conditions of sex in adolescents?

38. What is your opinion about love?

Do you think love is condition of sex in adolescents? Why?

39. What characteristics of a woman do you want to marry?

PERCEPTION OF MASCULINITY

40. Can you describe the characteristics of a “Man” and a “Woman”? How?
41. What do you think about a term of “masculinity”?
- Please tell me about the meaning of “Luk pou chie”. What do you think?
42. What is the characteristics of masculinity in Thai society? Please describe about it.
43. What is your opinion...
- who should initiate sexual acts? Why?
 - who should respond sexual acts? Why?
 - who could refuse sexual acts? Why?

SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

Sexual expression

44. How ways did you “jeeped” anyone?
45. How did you approach her? Why were you interested?
46. What characteristics did you like?
47. Please tell me about the sexual expressions you would to have sex with someone.
How? After that what happened?
48. What word did you know that anyone would to have sex with?
49. What sexual expressions did you know that anyone would to have sex with?

Sexual act

50. Tell me about the first time you had masturbation. When? How did you do?
- How often did you do?
- How do you feel about it?
- What often do you practices? (during sexual act and masturbation) Why?
51. Have you ever had sex with a man (“real man”, “gey” or “tud”)?
- If so, when? Where? Why? What did you feel about?
- What is your opinion about homosexuality?
52. If you have had many sex partners. Did you decide to have sex each other?
- Why? If so not, how? Why?
53. What are the conditions of your sexual acts? Please describe about it.

54. Have you ever used condoms during sex?

If so, with whom? Why?

How often do you use condoms?

What do you think of condoms during to have sex?

If so not, why?

55. In your opinion, which person do you use condoms with? Why?

56. What is your opinion...

- when should you use condoms?

- when should you un- use condoms?

57. What do you know about safe sex except the condom use?

58. What are the obstacles of your condom buy?

INFORMAL CONSENT FORM

Part 1 Advice for the Interview Participation

Introduction

The consent form was made to explain interview objectives, interview content, confidentiality and advantages you will gain from the interview before your decision-making to participate in the interview. We will read the consent form together. You can ask any questions and decide to or not to participate in the interview after you receive the complete explanations.

Interview objectives

The interview is a part of Ms. Umpava Timpan's a Master's Thesis in Medical and Health Social Science Program, Mahidol University, aimed at studying sexuality of urban male adolescents in Chiang Mai Province aged between 13-20 years in order to make an understanding of thoughts, beliefs and sexual behavior of the male adolescents from their own points of view and explanations. With respect to outsider's points of view and experiences, the obtained explanations may be not in accordance with those of the male adolescents.

Interview content

If you agree to participate in the interview, you will be asked about your social context, that is , family relationships, peer group, alcohol and drug consumption, history of sexual relationships, meanings and beliefs of premarital sex, a perception of masculinity and risk perception of sexually transmitted disease and HIV/AIDS and sexual behavior, which will take 1 hour.

Confidentiality

The interviewer will keep your personal information confidential. Your real name will be concealed. Your personal information will be known only among interviewers, researcher and you. Your name will not be present in the thesis.

Expected benefits

You will not gain direct advantages from the interview participation. However, I am pleased to give you advice regarding your problems or any inquiries. Furthermore, your obtained data will be very advantageous to create an understanding of thoughts and sexual behavior of male adolescents, which can be utilized to be a guideline for planning sex education and giving knowledge to prevent sexually transmitted disease and HIV/AIDS.

You will be given 100 Baht for your time with the researcher.

Part 2 Interview Consent

Consent date:.....Month.....Year.....

I have received explanations from the person asking for the interview consent before I decide whether or not to participate in the interview. I must feel that I have received details and clear explanations about the participation. I can inquire about the research study as much as possible before deciding whether or not to participate in the interview. When I am confident that I have received clear explanations, I then will inform the person asking for the consent about my decision.

If I have any inquiries regarding the interview, I can contact:

Ms. Umpava Timpan
39 Moo 1, Nongphaek Sub-district
Saraphi District, Chang Mai Province

Note: Witness: Your signature indicates that you witness that the volunteer has participation in the interview without conditions.

Witness.....Date.....

Interviewee.....Date.....

BIOGRAPHY

NAME	Miss Umpava Timpan
DATE OF BIRTH	January 12, 1973
PLACE OF BIRTH	Chiang Mai, Thailand
INSTUTIONS ATTENDED	Mahidol University, 1992-1995 Bachelor of Nursing Mahidol University, 2002-2005 Master of Arts (Medical and Health Social Science)
POSITION & OFFICE	1995- May 1997 Spinal Injury Unit Siriraj Hospital, Bangkok, Thailand November 1997 – Present Research Institute for Health Sciences Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai Province, Thailand Position: Nurse