

**SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG TECHNICAL COLLEGE  
ADOLESCENTS, IN WATTANAKORN DISTRICT  
SAKAEO PROVINCE, THAILAND**



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**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF  
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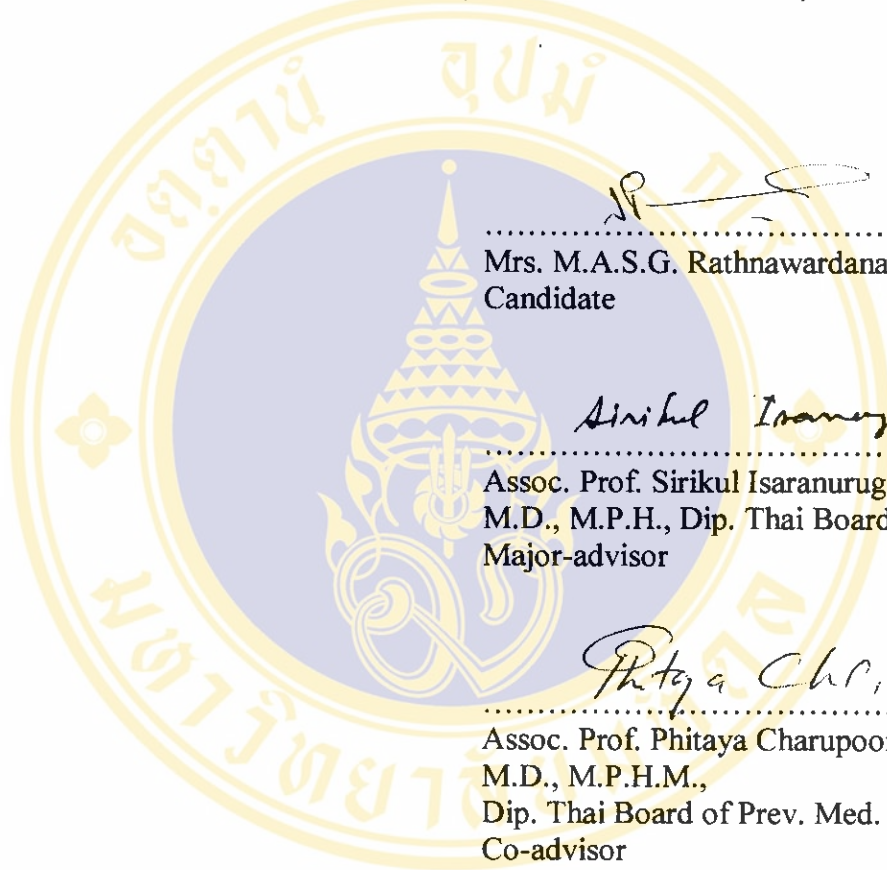
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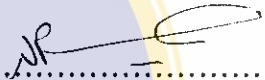
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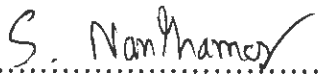
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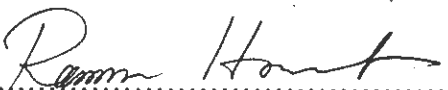
  
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SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG TECHNICAL COLLEGE ADOLESCENTS, IN  
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ABSTRACT

This cross-sectional study aimed to determine adolescent sexual behavior and influencing factors among 305 Technical College students in Wattanakorn District, Sakaeo Province, Thailand, and was conducted in January 2004 by using questionnaires.

Adolescents aged 14-19 years, which consisted of (55.4%) males and (44.6%) females participated in the study. The study revealed that (80.0%) of the students had inappropriate sexual behavior, such as being along with a date (80.0%), holding hands (70.0%), kissing and petting (52.1%) and intimate sexual affairs (35.4%). Overall, (43.7%) the males and (25.0%) the females had intimate sexual affairs.

Data analysis was done by descriptive and analytical statistics. In the bivariate analysis age, attitude towards sex, family income, parental child-communication, risky behavior of peers, previous visits to entertainment establishments, alcohol consumption and cigarette smoking were significant at the level of p-value 0.05, were re-examined in the multivariate analysis in order to identify the significant factors after controlling for other variables. Previous visits to entertainment establishments and media exposure (p-value<0.001) remained as the best predictor for the likelihood of having inappropriate sexual behavior among adolescents in Multiple Logistic Regression model.

Thus, the recommendation that a sexual and life skills program should be incorporated into the school and community programs for adolescents is based upon significant findings. Such programs could be potentially powerful factors that could maximize adolescents' potential and appropriate sexual behavior. Also required are considerable efforts on the part of parents on proper guidance of their children with the government as the leading body by enforcing prohibition laws on visits to entertainment establishments, by adolescents under 18 years of age and controlling media that stimulates sexual arousal, which would decrease the likelihood of inappropriate sexual behavior among adolescents.

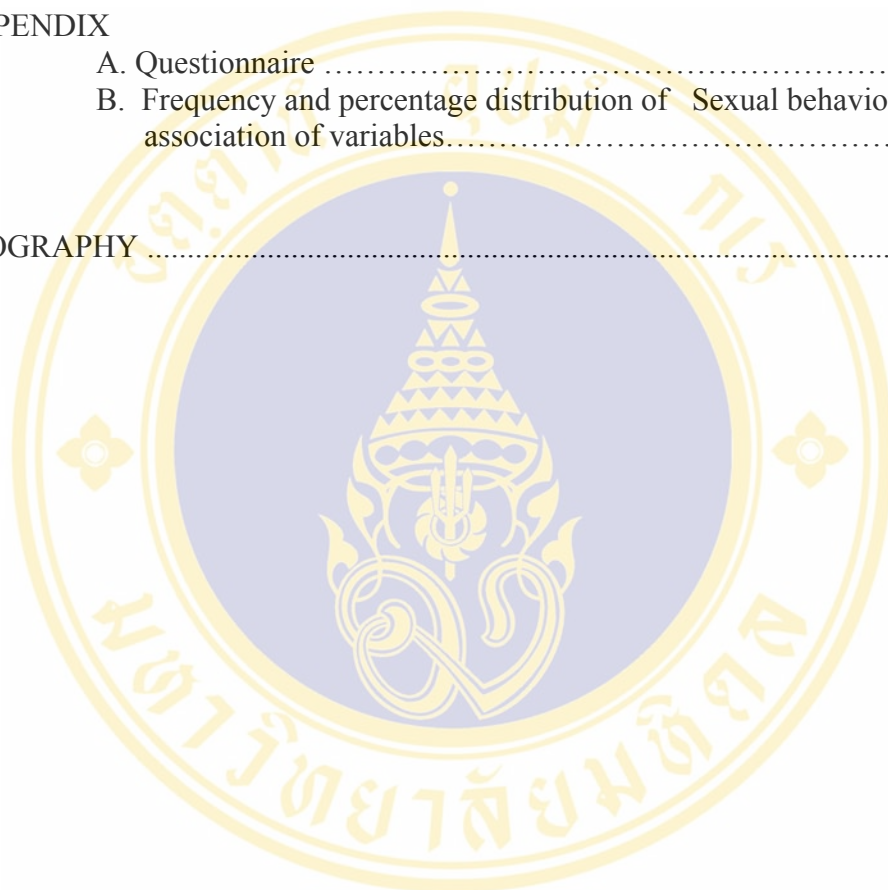
KEY WORDS: SEXUAL BEHAVIOR / ADOLESCENTS

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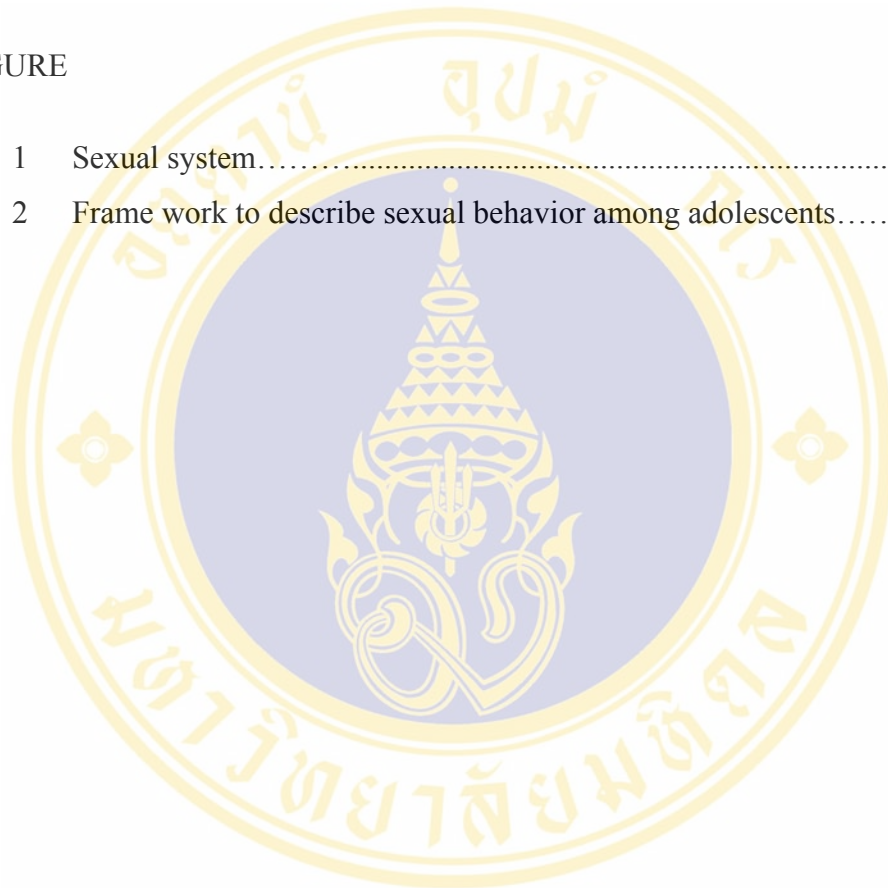
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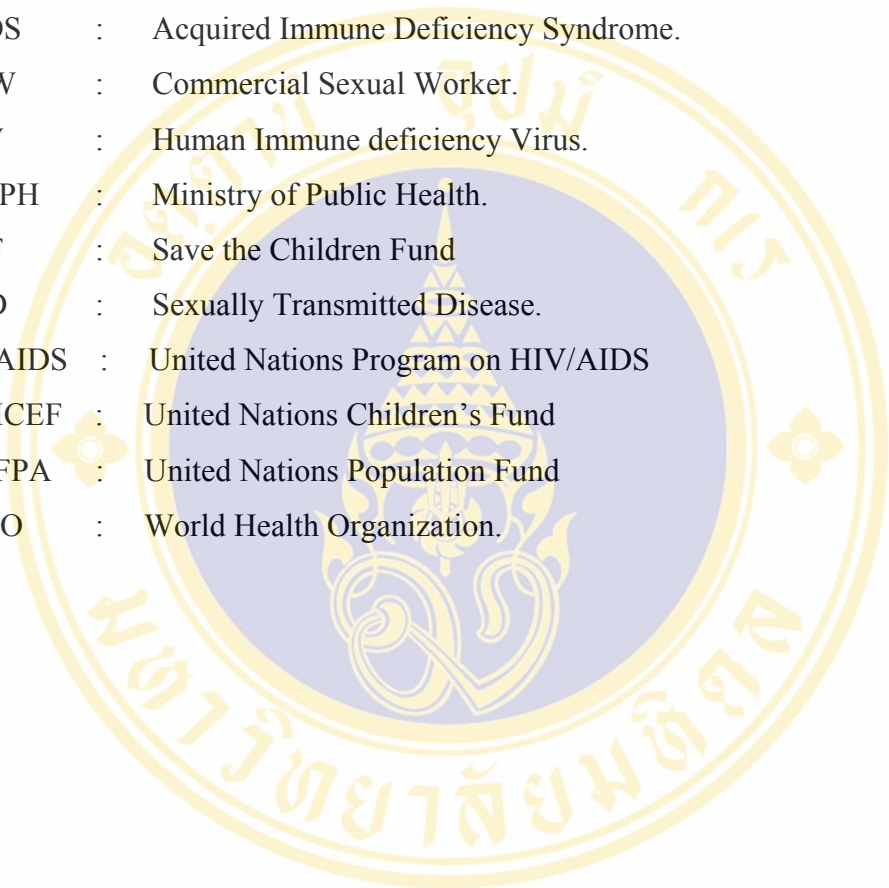
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## LIST OF ABBREVIATION



AIDS	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.
CSW	:	Commercial Sexual Worker.
HIV	:	Human Immune deficiency Virus.
MOPH	:	Ministry of Public Health.
SCF	:	Save the Children Fund
STD	:	Sexually Transmitted Disease.
UNAIDS	:	United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	:	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	:	World Health Organization.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Rationale and justification of the study

One in every five persons in the world today is adolescents between 10 and 19 years old (1). Adolescents today are going through an era of diverse changes affecting their social needs, perceptions and obligations that need to be recognized. The period of adolescent is lengthening, biological maturity is reached earlier and social and economical independence achieved later because of the increasing in opportunity for future education. It is also common knowledge that the sexual activity among adolescents is an increasing trend (2).

Sexual behavior is a part of human nature, which emerges when a person grows up to be an Adolescent. In many societies, sexual behavior is a sensitive issue regarded as private and should not be discussed. Yet, surroundings of sexual behaviors carry profound meanings for women and men in every society and affect the quality of life in fundamental ways. Sexual behavior is the behavior of human, which leads to pregnancy and childbearing, and also the central behavior around which families are formed (3).

Sexual behavior also has many consequences. It is associated with population growth which imposes the costs and burden to country economy, and also related to possible transmission of sexual transmitted diseases, including human immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV); the diseases which impose threaten to an individual's health but also contribute to collective costs to the country economy.

On a global scale, the populations of young people are growing dramatically. 33 percent of world's population is between ages of 10 and 24, of whom 87 percent lived

in the developing countries and three-quarters of these in Asia. It has been estimated by 2020, 87 percent of young people will be living in developing countries (4). Therefore, the growing segment of world population consisting of adolescents and youth is likely to have a major role in determinant of future fertility patterns. Since sexual intercourse is the most direct proximate determinant of fertility, understanding the patterns of the onset of sexual activities and the factors that influence of sexual behavior is important for country policy implications for forecasting the timing of family formation and fertility trends (5).

Throughout the world, adolescents are considered to be a time of relative good health and as a result, a wide range of adolescent health issues is being neglected (1). Low morbidity and mortality rates among young people have falsely labeled them as a healthy age group. These traditional health indicators often used by health planners, policy makers, researchers, program staff and health personal, grossly underestimates young adults reproductive health problems and ignores the future costs of morbidity. Neglecting young people's health will reduce or negate the benefits of past government expenditures in child survival, childhood communicable diseases, and education as well as curtail future economic and social development.

Adolescents, current and future health is especially linked with behaviors. Experiment with new activities, testing of newly acquired freedoms and efforts to establish an identity increase adolescents to exposure to risks, including too early pregnancy and child bearing, sexual transmitted diseases (STDs), sexual abuse and exploitation, substance abuse, accidents, suicides, and violence. Some of the behaviors compromise immediate consequences; others lead to serious health problems much later in life. A Durex Global sex survey, which was conducted in 2000 (6), has indicated that worldwide the average age of first intercourse of adolescents is 16 years. Every Teenager will have an average of 5 partners and annual average of 89 sexual practices (6). AIDS report of the UNAIDS, which studied "problems caused by sexual relationship of teenagers", and found that each year, approximately 15 million teenagers gave birth to baby, more than 4 million of them about 40 percent have an abortion, and more than 100 million became HIV infected.

On overall, about 40 percent of newly HIV-infected persons were between 15 and 24 years old. That about 7,000 teenagers becomes infected with HIV each day (7).

According to UNICEF, by December 2000, number of people under 18 years old in Thailand is 19, 039, 000 out of the total population of 60, 850, 000 (31.3%) consist of young age group people (8). This shows that there is a growing population bulge in people in Thailand, who are at there most sexual active age. This brings the importance about the significant health concern for young people because they are the future of the society and great resource to the nation.

As in many countries, Thailand, is also has experienced numerous changes in the recent decades due to socioeconomic transformation, advanced technology and communication. These major changes have had an impact not only on social institutions, but also to the individual lifestyle as well. Notable characteristics of this change are westernization of life style. These changes are more impact on adolescents and youth of the country. Adolescents are, the group of people whom experiencing tremendous changes, both physically and psychologically, Experimenting with new activities, testing of newly imitate behavior of teenagers in western countries, including hanging with group of friends, dating, dressing more revealingly, and openly showing towards one another, as well as having sexual experience, cause many negative consequences to the health of adolescents.

Adolescents, have more chances to be close to each other than it was in the past, but the family plays a less significant role in adolescent's lives. Because most of the, Thai parents currently have to go out more, to earn their livings to support the family, therefore they have less time to spend with children. So it is easier for adolescents to go out and develop a relationship with the opposite sex, in which turns leads into a sexual relationship among these groups. All over the world, there is a clear trend among young men and women the average Age of sexual initiation is getting progressively younger. Countries of the Asian Pacific region have a low average of age at marriage but in many countries like Thailand and Sri- Lanka average age of marriage, increasing (9). In Sri-Lanka mean age at marriage is 26 years and in

Thailand it is 23 years. About 31% of the total populations in these two countries are in the 10 -24 age group. The average Age of sexual initiation is getting rise.

As many other Asian countries, Thai families do not traditionally discuss sex, especially between parents and children, therefore adolescents usually consult their friends when they have problems concerning sex or find out answers from different media, some of which are intentionally stimulate interest of sex. Media exposure such as X-rated videos, pornographic books, and pornographic magazines are widespread and openly sold in the market. It makes inaccurate information and inappropriate values of sexual behavior of adolescents. It means, Media can persuade engage inappropriate sexual behavior among adolescents that eventually end up with sexual problems including unplanned pregnancy, abortion venereal diseases and HIV infection.

According to Thailand Health Profile, survey on Predisposed Behaviors to HIV / AIDS infection in Thailand, the 6th – 7th Round, 2000-2001, revealed that there was an elevation in sexual practices with various partners among secondary school students (Mo 5 or Grade 11). While the constant condom use during sexual practices was declining For Thai youths who used to experience sexual practices, because adolescents and young adults become sexual active before they acquire knowledge of contraception. About 12 percent did not use condom when sexually practicing with strangers. No condom available at that time was their excuse (6). Even though they use condoms, failure rate is high due to lack of skills and practices of use of condom (6). Non use of contraceptives among youth in sexual relations, it was revealed that increase of sexual transmitted infections, HIV and unwanted pregnancy among unmarried young adults.

Orachorn (2001) study on sexual behavior among school adolescent aged 15-19 years in Phuket Province, Thailand, found that 47.2 percent had inappropriate sexual behavior. On the basis of gender specific, it was revealed that 68 percent of male adolescents had inappropriate behavior while female student's had 38.5 percent (10)

Houque (1999) reported in his survey that out of 196 high school students in Salaya sub district in Thailand, 12.8 percent had sexual intercourse. Out of those who had experience of sexual intercourse, 48 percent started below the age of sixteen (11). Give the social restrictions on adolescent sexuality, abortion is not only the solution to over come this problem. It shows the need for a gender specific approach to sex education that strongly emphasizes on decision – making and value – clarification, for control of early and unsafe sex that might have adverse consequences to the life of the adolescents.

Vocational school adolescents are the large group of teenagers who are the future of society, and play significant role in future development of the country. It has been revealed that sexual behaviors among Thai vocational school adolescent are on rise. The study of Thato (1) assed risky health behaviors during adolescence among vocational school in Bangkok. Results of the study of 425 students aged 18-22 years, from eight randomly selected private vocational schools in Bangkok, showed that (32%) of the females and (64.8%) of the males identified themselves as sexual active. Of the sexual active subjects, only (6.3%) reported using condoms every in the beginning of their relationship, and (10.2%) during the last few times. (24%) of sexual active teens experienced unplanned pregnancies; (83%) of these pregnancies ended in abortion. (7%) of the sexual active subjects had contracted STDs.

There were no, Sakaeo Provincial level, data of sexual behavior among Vocational school adolescents. It is important to identify the factors association for sexual behavior and percentage of condom use among vocational school children in Sakaeo Provincial level, to control of early, unsafe sex and develop innovative sex educational programs and life skill programs in the schools of Sakaeo Province.

Factors affecting for adolescent's sexual behavior differ from country to country, between cultures, and also in different regions within a country (12). Therefore, the researcher has become interested in study the sexual behaviors and the factors association for sexual behavior of the vocational school adolescents in Sakaeo province. Findings of the present study can be used as guideline or baseline

information for province in an attempt to seek for necessary preventive measures and solutions to the problems.

## **1.2 Research question**

**1.2.1** What is the sexual behavior among Sakeao Technical College adolescents?

**1.2.2** What are the factors related to sexual behavior among Sakeao Technical College adolescents?

## **1.3 Research Objectives**

### **1.3.1 General objective**

To study sexual behavior of adolescents and determine the factors that associated with sexual behavior among adolescents in Sakeao Technical College.

### **1.3.2 Specific objectives**

**1.3.2.1** To determine sexual behavior among Technical College adolescents.

**1.3.2.2** To asses association between personal factors (Age, gender, monthly allowance, living arrangements, and attitudes towards sex) and sexual behaviors.

**1.3.2.3** To asses association between family factors (Family relationship, family income, parenting style, parent's marital status, father's occupation and mother's occupation and parent – child communication) and sexual behaviors.

**1.3.2.4** To assess association between social factors (Risky behaviors of peers, previous visits to entertaining establishments, media exposure, alcohol consumption, cigarette smoking) and Sexual behaviors.

**1.3.2.5** To analyze influence of the various factors and sexual behavior among Technical College adolescents.

#### **1.4 Research hypotheses**

**1.4.1** There is a relationship between personal factors and sexual behavior:

- Association between age and sexual behavior
- Association between gender and sexual behavior
- Association between living allowance and sexual behavior
- Association between living arrangement and sexual behavior
- Association between attitudes towards sex and sexual behavior

**1.4.2** There is a relationship between family factors and sexual behavior:

- Association between occupation of parents and sexual behavior
- Association of parent's marital status and sexual behavior
- Association between family relation and sexual behavior
- Association between family income and sexual behavior
- Association between parenting style and sexual behaviors
- Association between parent child communication on sexuality and sexual behaviors

**1.4.3** There is a relationship between social factor and sexual behavior:

- Association between risky behavior of peer and sexual behavior
- Association between media exposure and sexual behavior
- Association between previous visit to entertainment establishments and sexual behavior
- Association between cigarette smoking and sexual behavior
- Association between alcohol consumption and sexual behavior

**1.4.4** Sexual behaviors are influenced by personal factors, family factors, and social factors.

## **1.5 Scope of Study**

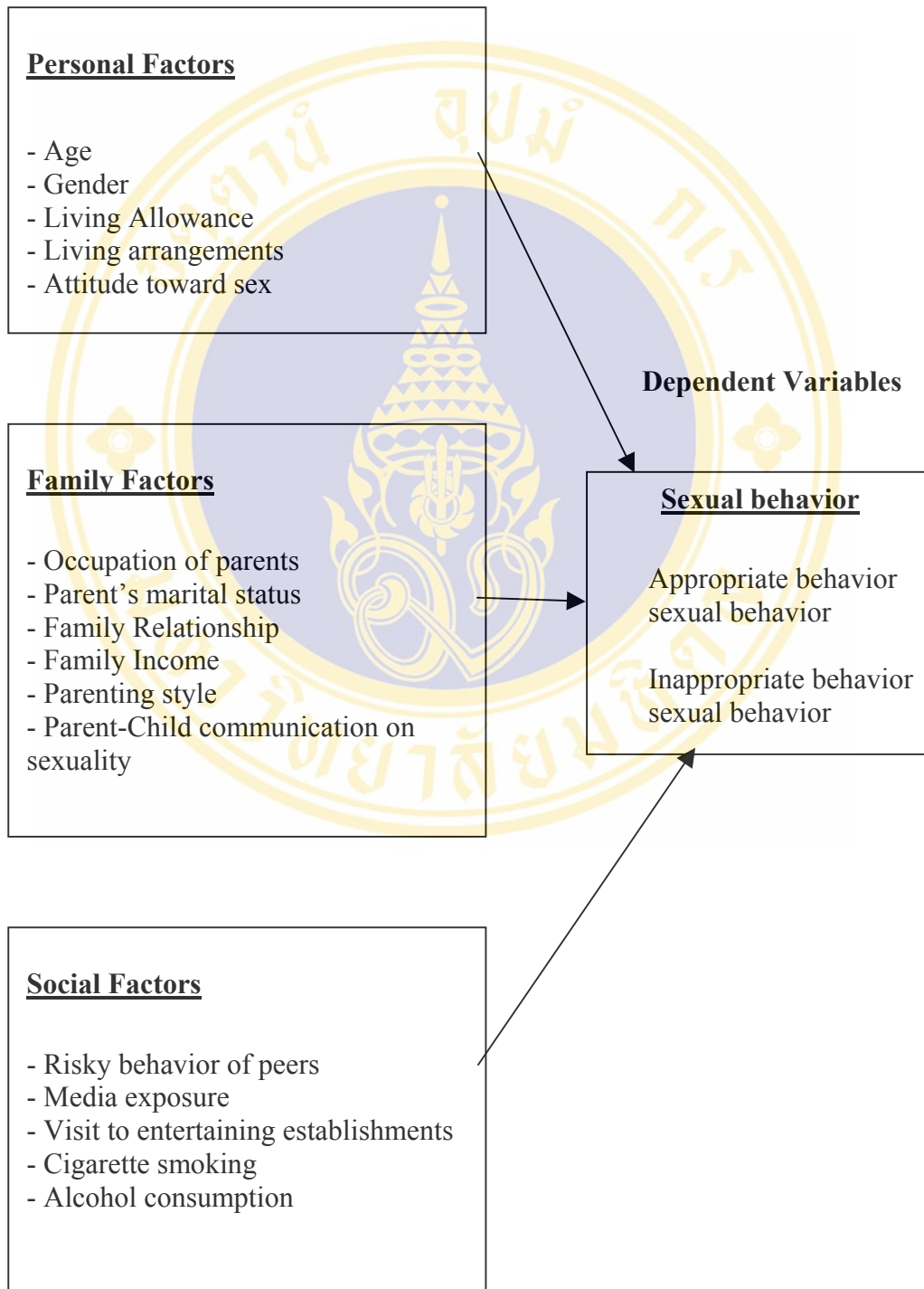
This study was conducted with students who were studying at Sakaeo Technical College in Wattanakorn District, Sakaeo Province to identify the sexual behavior among adolescents, during past 6 months of period.

## **1.6 Conceptual Framework**

The following conceptual framework has been developed based on the literature review of Abramson's sexual system theory (12) on which illustrated the causal model for this analysis. The framework consists of one dependent variable, which has dichotomous effect of appropriate and inappropriate adolescent's sexual behavior. The independent variables are categorized into three groups of factors, such as, personal factors, family factors and social factors. These three groups of independent variables are expected to be having direct effect in the model of adolescent, sexual behavior, tested in this study.

## Conceptual framework

### Independent Variables



## 1.7 Operational Definitions

**Sexual behaviors:** refers to the behaviors between men and women that can be divided into 4 stages

Stage 1 – Dating and going steady - refer to going out with the opposite sex.

Stage 2 – Holding hands - refer to holding hand with the opposite sex where nobody can see them.

Stage 3 – Kissing and petting - refer to several hugs, and kisses and petting with the opposite sex.

Stage 4 – Sexual intercourse - refer to insertion of man's penis inside a woman's vagina.

**Appropriate sexual behavior:** Refers to never having done the sexual behaviors in stages 1 to 4.

**Inappropriate sexual behavior:** Refers to ever having done, inappropriate sexual behaviors in stages 1 to 4.

**Adolescents:** Refer to the period of physical, psychological and social maturing from childhood to adulthood, including those aged 10 – 19 (WHO).

Male and female students who are in the age group of 14 – 19 years are used in this study.

**Technical College:** Refer to the group of students who are studying in occupational school.

**Personal Factors:** Refers to the age, gender of adolescent, their living allowances, and living conditions and attitude toward sex.

**Age:** How old the respondents were in the study sample, divided into two groups,  $\geq 17$  years and  $< 17$  years.

**Gender:** Refers to male and female.

**Living arrangement:** Refers to the, residence and the persons with whom the students lived. It is classified into: with parents, with relatives, at a dormitory / rented house. (Whether the respondent is living with parents or not living with parents).

**Allowance:** Defined as an amount of money students regularly received for expenditure, from their parents or other sources, per month.

**Attitudes toward sex:** Defined as the student's thoughts, feelings, and beliefs towards sex. It is classified into: positive and negative attitude toward sex in this study.

**Family Factors:** Refers to the economical status of family, Occupation of parents, parents living together at home, relationship with parents (respondent's relationship with parents), parenting style and parent – child communication on sexuality.

**Family relationship:** Refer to relationship between adolescent and the family. In the present study sample it has been classified into, good, moderate and poor relationship between family and adolescent measured by Smilkstien's family APGAR score.

**Parenting style:** Refers to parental demandingness (control) and parental responsiveness (warmth) to adolescents. In the present study parenting style divided according to the assessment score of authoritative parenting style  $\geq 50\%$  and  $< 50\%$  of the total assessment score.

**Occupation of father / mother's:** Is defined as the father/ mother's job, to earn the money to support the family. In the present study it has been classified into two groups, as professional (government/private employee, business/trade owner) and non professional group (laborer, farmer, unemployed).

**Parent's marital status:** Refers to parents were married and living together or not living together (separated, widowed or divorced).

**Social Factors:** Represents peer risky behavior, media exposure and visit to entertainment establishments' cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption.

**Risky behavior of peers:** Refers to the patterns and numbers of intimate friends who enjoyed together and may influence in each other in terms of thinking, activities and behaviors related to sexual stimulation. such as watching pornographic television/video/the internet, read pornographic books, drinking alcohol, smoking cigarette, visiting to entertaining establishments, and been promiscuous. In the present study risky behavior of peers divided into less risky behavior of peers and most risky behavior of peers

**Visits to entertaining establishments:** Refers to whether the adolescent had ever visited to a discotheque, pub/bar, karaoke bar, restaurant (with commercial sex worker) café (with commercial sex worker), beer bar, massage parlor and brothel with friends or along during the period of six months. Divided into never visited to entertaining establishments and used to visit entertaining establishments.

**Media exposure:** Refers to erotic books, magazines and pornographic movies/video/television programs, which considered as influential factors for sexual stimulation and desires of expectations and practices. Media exposure also includes availability of and accessibility to these pornographic materials. In the present study it has divided into never used to and used to media exposure.

### 1.8 Limitation of the study

Due to time limitation, sample of this study was conducted within a restricted population who are studying at Sakaeo Technical College, Wattanakorn District, in Sakaeo Province. Study of small proportion of population may not represent the general population. If select more samples in different university, colleges, and High schools, it would be more represented of sexual behavior of adolescents in Sakaeo Province.

As many other Asian countries in Thailand sexual behavior regarded as sensitive issue and confidential, confer of sexuality is cultural unacceptable therefore, some respondents might not express their real feeling.

Language is also another obstacle for this study specially, the time during the data collection. Researcher was not able to communicate with the respondents in Thai Language, so there may be some bias between explanation on English and Thai version questionnaire.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, relevant theories and concepts based on a review of literature will be presented in following areas;

- 2.1 General Review – Social and economical change is pose new challenges to societies preparing youth for productive social roles.
- 2.2 Development of adolescent
- 2.3 The sexual system theory and factors affecting for sexual behavior of adolescents.
- 2.4 Related research.

#### 2.1 General Review

Accelerating social and economic change is posing new challenges to societies and families in preparing youth for productive social roles (14). Adolescent's ability to make informed choices, to fulfill their individual potential and contribute to economy development, will be shaped by the way families, communities, nations and the world respond to their health, schooling and job needs (14, 15).

With puberty occurring earlier and average marriage age rising, young people today face a longer period of time during which they are sexually mature and perhaps, sexually active (15, 16). In many parts of the world, sexual relations begin during adolescence. It is a critical period that lays the foundation for reproductive health of individual's life time, in relation to the individual's cultural and social context.

Therefore, adolescence reproductive and sexual health involves a specific set of needs that differ from those of adults' (14).

A general sociological survey on adolescent sexuality is very difficult to conduct, since the topic is thought to be highly sensitive and personal, and information in this regard is also difficult to collect systematically. However, some broad patterns of adolescent sexual and reproductive health related behavior have been identified. The immediate consequences of adolescent sexual behavior have long- term effects on the lives of young people. Pregnancy among school – age young girls can deprive them of their education opportunity (16), their employment opportunities, and their marital stability. Thus it can also increase their dependency on the family for financial assistance (14).

In most of the countries of Asia including the Arab states of West Asia premarital sexual activity is uncommon, but marriage and childbearing start early and adolescent pregnancy rates are high. Early sexual activity usually exposes adolescent to risk of pregnancy and diseases. The large proportion of the young aged population and the increasing incidence of unsafe sex among them, in many developing countries, expose them to greater social, economic and health related problems (17), as this increases the treats of HIV and STD, which can cause serious morbidity and even mortality. On the other hand, in countries with a well – organized sex education program, as in North America and North Europe, exist lower rates of adolescent pregnancy and abortion and more wide spread use of modern contraceptive methods among adolescents (14).

## **2.2 Development of Adolescent**

### **2.2.1 Defining Adolescent**

One in every five persons in the world today is adolescent between 10 and 19 years old, and 85 percent of the adolescent live in developing countries (1).

Adolescent can be defined as the transitional period from childhood to adulthood (18), the period of disjunction between biological and social development. Biological maturity is reached earlier and social and economical independence achieved later because of the brain does not reach a fully adult state of development until the end of the teenage years. Young adolescents are able to make many crucial decisions that affect the entire life course, even though they are immature in cognitive development, knowledge, and social experience. This may influence a significant impact on the future of individuals, communities, societies, and countries.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines “adolescent” as a person aged between 10 – 19 and having the following three characteristics (19).

1. Physical development of individual which progress from the point of initial appearance of the secondary sex characteristics to that of sexual maturity.
2. Intellectual development of individual's, process and patterns of development from child to adulthood.
3. Social and economically developed, turning fro family dependency to self- reliance, being able to total socio – economic dependence to one of relative independence.

Adolescence starts with a period of rapid physical growth accompanied by the gradual development of reproductive organs, secondary sex characteristics and menarche in girls. Generally, this varied, it is accepted that the adolescent period start when the first menstrual cycle in girls and the production of reproductive cells in boys.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines the adolescent age ranges of 10 – 19 years into 3 groups (20).

1. Early Adolescence: 10 – 13 years.
2. Middle Adolescence: 14 – 16 years.
3. Late Adolescence: 17 – 19 years.

In this study, the concept of adolescent is based on the above definition.

### **2.2.2 Physical Development of the adolescents (20) (21) (22)**

Adolescent is the period of sexual maturation and physical growth. The changes that are triggered and controlled by the hypothalamus and endocrine glands that secrete of sex hormones; androgen in males and estrogen in females, and both sexes will produce more quantity of hormones when they reaching the adolescence period and stimulate and regulate the growth process. This process will occur very rapidly during the 11 -12 years of age, and developments will pursue to full grown adults at the later stage. Remarkably, sexual changes of girls are started at the age of 13 years of age and the changes in the boys are started at 15 years of age. The primary sex change is the development of the reproductive organs to be able to produce the reproductive cells. Sex hormones in male stimulate the growth of testicles to produce sperms and in female's sex hormones stimulate the maturation of ovaries and first menarche. Which shows the evidence of becoming adult who can produce offspring's of their generation. The secondary sex change is the development of the hormones to stimulate the physical changes of sex specific features. Enlargement of breasts, broader hips ,shriller voice ,hair under arms and pubic area in females and the broad shoulders, lager muscles, deeper voice, the growth of hair on the chest and in pubic area in males, shows the evidence of turning from childhood to adolescent. Sexual maturity impulses before personality structures are sufficient to contain them may result in episode of uninhibited sexual behavior. Such behaviors cause serious problems to the future life of the adolescents.

### **2.2.3 Intellectual Development of the adolescents (20)(21)(22)**

Adolescence is a period of intellectually fully grown, because the development of brain and the nervous system is complete at the age of 11 – 12 years. Therefore the period of adolescents are mature enough to think systematically, solve their problems by own. Due to lack of experience and skills, they may not conform to the social standards of thinking and especially in terms of sexual behavior. They begin to attract to the opposite sex able to make fateful decisions that affect the entire life course. The adolescents who are taught at their early age to be their own assistants

and independent thinking are usually creative and have great potential in learning and behave themselves according to the social norms. Hence, Adults should understand their nature and provide proper advices and guidance, because they bear the future generation, also breed ground for new ideas, values which influence a significant impact on society.

#### **2.2.4 Emotional development of the Adolescents (20) (21) (22)**

Adolescents are emotionally unstable. Find freedom parents love to be independent, make their own decisions, want to be accepted by their peer groups, feel concern about their physical changes, their sexual behaviors and increased sexual feelings which caused by an increased in hormones makes them sexual inquisitive. They need guidance to control their sexual desires, by practicing social acceptable work such as sports, playing musical instruments and reading. During the middle adolescent years, such positive behaviors are highest, because they become more mature and learn to control themselves in social acceptable way.

#### **2.2.5 Social development of the adolescents (20) (21) (22)**

Adolescent is typically ambivalent. They rebel against adult control, find freedom from parents, willing to closer to friends and teachers to feel socially accepted. They start to develop relationship with peer groups. During the early adolescent period, interesting to choose best friends on the same sex, based on the similar characteristics or mutual understanding. The middle stage of adolescent begin to feel interested in opposite sex they expand their peer groups to include the people of both sexes, which enable to understand the differences between males and females, by physically, mentally and psychologically. Gradually adolescents learn about the society and realized their responsibilities and rights as members of society.

### **2.2.6 Moral development of the adolescents (20) (21) (22)**

Early adolescents begin to conform with the norms of society, as well as expectations of peer groups and family. As Friends are highly influenced in this period adolescents easily can be misled. With the moral support of the family, adolescent will enable to develop their ethical values, own principals, cultural traditions, interest in religion and philosophy. During the middle and late adolescent develop their ethical values by complying with expectations of society and accepting their rights and responsibilities to both themselves and others.

The transitional period from childhood to adulthood pose vase dramatic changes, especially during the Physical changes due to development of reproduction system and increase in sexual hormones, affect psychological and emotional development of adolescents. Therefore adolescents need to adjust accordingly to become adults who are well developed in physically, intellectually, ethically, and socially. The every society has to understand and accept these changes, and provide necessary guidance to an adolescent and makes support to pass this critical period and develop social acceptable behaviors. A study in Costa Rica (23) concluded that the absolute as well as relative ages and the social characteristics of those who engage in sexual activity and behaviors vary greatly from one society to another. Therefore, biological explanations can never be complete explanations of sexual phenomena. The characteristic of social environment, which comprises family and peers as well as the individual, must also be taken into account to explain the patterns we observe in experiences of adolescent's sexual behavior. Also, modernization, good nutrition, good clothing, perfumes, videos, dances, pornography, beauty contest and peer – group modeling all influence the psychological orientation of this vulnerable group and stimulate their sexual behavior.

### 2.3 Sexual Behaviors of Adolescents

Psychosocial developments of adolescent eventually reflect by their behaviors. The term “behavior” can be defined as overt, covert behavior (24).

- Overt behavior – Describe as visual behavior, such as smiling laughing, sitting and standing, etc.

- Covert behavior - Describe as behavior which we cannot see visually such as thinking, deciding, and feelings etc.

Orachorn A. (10) defines behavior as either overt, covert behavior, or activities of living things, either noticeable or unnoticeable.

Sexual behavior of persons encompass both overt, covert behavior. Psychosocial developments of adolescent expressed by interested in opposite sex which leads to sexual arousal, finally end up with sexual relationships. A study of adolescent behavior (10),(25) conclude that sexual relationship is process which starting from appropriate behavior or no physical contact and further development of closeness between the couples, emotions and love will leads to sexual relationship or inappropriate behavior. In that study found sexual behavior ranged from the least to most intimate stages;

Stage 1: Dating with no particular affection

Stage 2: Dating with affection, but no love

Stage 3: Dating and being in love

Stage 4: Dating one person only and being in love

Stage 5: Becoming engaged

The researcher of the present study emphasizes that sexual behavior is hierarchal process which start dating with no affection and gradually increase up to having sexual intercourse which can be refer as overt behavior.

### 2.3.1 The Sexual System Theory

Frame work to describe sexual behavior of adolescents

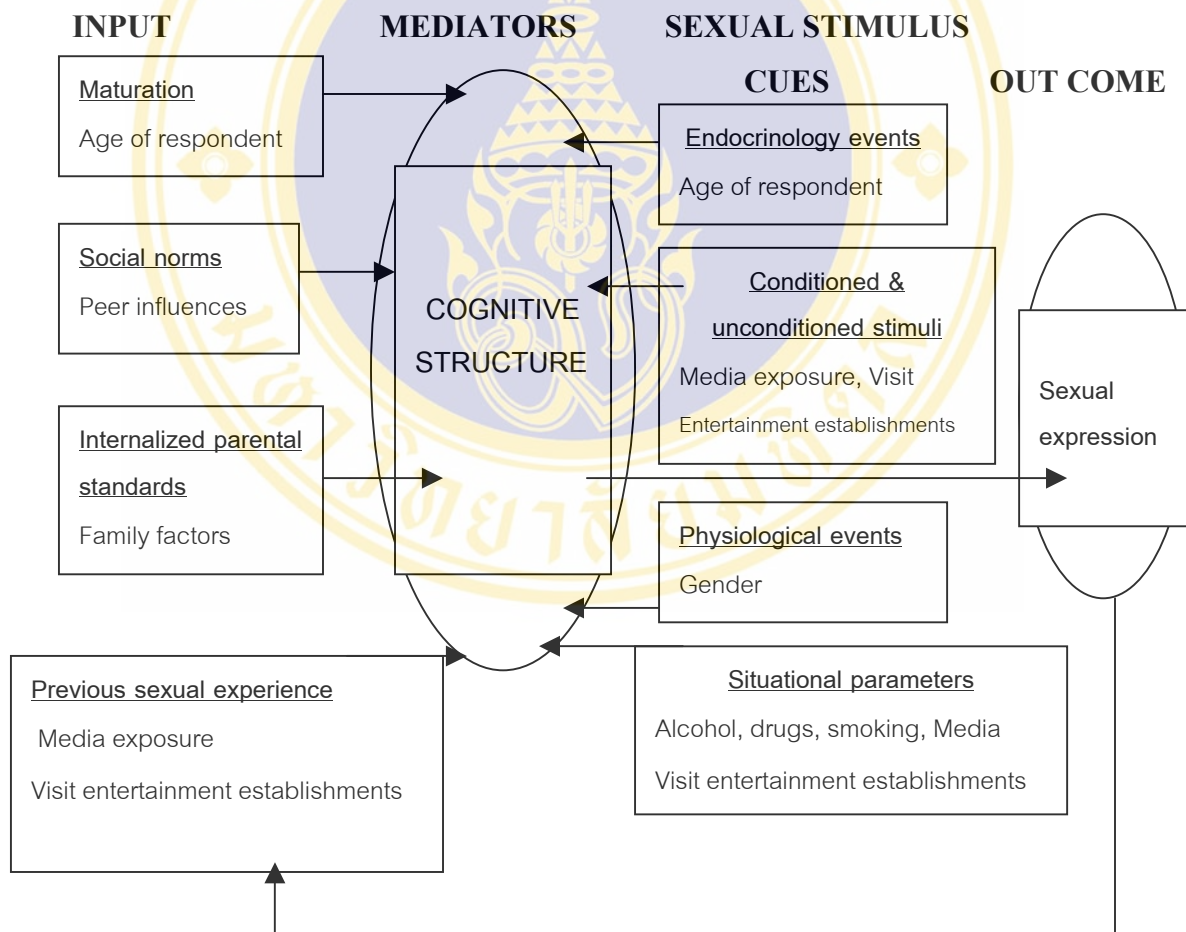
The Abramson's sexual theory (13) is a basic integrative framework in understanding human sexual behavior including adolescent sexual activity. Abramson hypothesizes in his sexual theory that all decisions regarding sexual expression are controlled by a hypothetical mechanism referred as cognitive structure determined by four classes of input (figure 1):

- 1 Maturation is the process of growing up physiologically and intellectually in personality. It acts as a phase of development from childhood to adulthood.
- 2 Social norms play important role in understanding adolescent's sexual behavior. Adolescents learn to accept social standers from peer, social groups and the mass media. Influence from social norms determines cognitive structure, particularly standards mediated by the powerfully determined adolescent's behavior.
- 3 Internalized parental standards: parental standards play an important role in adolescent sexual behavior. Adolescent learn and value sexuality from the way their parents socialize them. Children who are socialized by the parents avoid open discussion about sex are more likely to perceive sexuality is not mentionable.
- 4 Previous sexual experience has a feedback effect on the experience which perceived as guilt, may result in unplanned conception. It will be strengthened if previous sexual experience is satisfactory.



person's all overt sexual conduct. Code of sexual conduct controls a person's all overt sexual behaviors which vary according to leading factors. Also person's sexual behaviors arouse with direct arousals from a lover or indirect arousals from watching pornographic movie, together with the previous sexual experience stimulate either appropriate or inappropriate behaviors.

Based on the above theories, the frame work of factors affecting for sexual behavior in this study, categorized as follows:



**Figure 2:** Frame work to describe sexual behavior of adolescents, for present study based on Sexual System Theory

Studies in some Asian and African countries found that many diverse factors influence adolescent's level of risky sexual behavior. Age at puberty, gender, poverty, ethnicity, religiosity, peer relations, school performance, involvement in risk taking behavior like alcohol and taking drugs, and family composition and relationships have all been identified as determinants of adolescent sexual behavior (13) (26) (27) (28). Usually, an individual does not perform most sexual activity alone or in the absence of others. Sexual activity is only partly determined by factors originating within the individual, according to (28). Viewing it this way suggests that the intentions or inclinations by the various contexts in which they function, such as Family, School, or community (29) (30) (31). In some societies, adolescent's behavior may influenced by Family Characteristic Occupation and education of parents, Family Relationship, Parenting style, Parent's marital status, living arrangements and conflict between parents (26) (29) (30) (31). In other societies, children are more responsive to institutions such as the school and peers (32) (33) (34).

## **2.4 Related research**

### **2.4.1 Personal Factors**

#### **2.4.1.1 Age**

Adolescents all over the world are sexually active, but the age at which they start having intercourse varies between regions and within country, between urban and rural settings (14) (15) (16). Many authors have documented the strong correlation between age and sexual experienced (27) (33). As age increases, the likelihood of participation in sexual activity increases. Age can also increase opportunities for independence and decision making for adolescents (33). Studies in Kenya (27) and Tanzania (35) have shown that psychological and biological variables are closely related to adolescent's sexual behavior. In their examination of biological influence, Udry R (36) demonstrated that the sexual behavior of young adolescents is positively related to hormonal levels, which in turn are related to age of individual. Similarly, Karigu and Zabin (27) found that early puberty development is associated

with early commencement of coitus. In many African traditions, sexual initiation of girls often occurs even before menarche (37). According to Mensch S. (38), sexual activity before age 16 may have also decline or remained stable in some other parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, such as Kenya, Ghana and Zimbabwe. It shows all over the world, there is a clear trend among young men and women the average age of sexual initiation is getting progressively younger. Countries of the Asian Pacific region have a low average of age at marriage but in many countries like Thailand and Sri-Lanka average age of marriage, increasing (9). In Sri-Lanka mean age at marriage is 26 years and in Thailand it is 23 years. About 31% of the total populations in these two countries are in the 10 -24 age group. The average Age of sexual initiation is getting rise. Based on the review of existing research literature, it can be summarized that adolescent's age is likely to be associated with their sexual behaviors

#### **2.4.1.2 Gender**

Humans are born with biological differences between the sexes, either male or female. Their roles, responsibilities, and feelings are controlled by environments, culture or the society they live. Both men and women our society tend to endorse stereotype of men that include characteristic such as aggression, independence, competence, dominance and self – confident, whereas women are described as being more emotional, gentle, warm, sensitive and expressive than men (30) . The adolescence of boys generally longer than that of girls, as girls in many societies are deemed ready for serious courtship or marriage proposals right after menarche. Boys need more time, for reasons that have more to do with social relationships than with occupational or role training (30). Many authors have documented that there is male- female differential in sexual activity. According to Mehta S. (16) the male- female differential in sexual activity may be explained by the existence of double standards regarding sexual relations in most developing countries. Society accepts male's sexual adventures while simultaneously rejecting those of females. Peer influences may be stronger in males than females (28) because of a male- dominated society, where the male is supposed to initiate sex. Based on the review of existing research literature, it can be summarized that adolescent's gender is

likely to be associated with their sexual behaviors. Males are more prone to inappropriate sexual behavior than females.

#### **2.4.1.3 Living Allowance**

Living Allowance of adolescents an indicator of their financial status which affects their ways of life. Abraham L, Kumar KA (33) found that young men with a high personal income may have elevate likelihood of being sexual experienced. The findings of Wageepiwat S. (39), attitudes and experience sex and AIDS in Mo. 6 secondary students in Bangkok revealed that those who received a large amount of money from their parents tended to have more sexual experience than those who had lower allowances. Haohan J. (40) conducted study to examine sexual behaviors and factors associated with sexual behaviors of male adolescent students in the municipality of Surin Province. The results of the study indicate that monthly allowance was statistically significantly correlated with sexual behaviors. The students with high allowance had more sexual behavior than the students with low income. Saisung P (41) explored risk behaviors of 315 vocational students in Nan province is high among those with high allowance.

A review of existing literature has conclusion that monthly allowance is correlated with sexual behaviors among adolescents. This shows that students with high monthly allowances have more spending power to visit entertaining places or freedom of spending money for their enjoyment.

#### **2.4.1.4 Living arrangements**

Many studies in sexual behavior cited that teenagers who lived by themselves or dormitory are free from rules imposed by their family, living atmospheres and environment easily leads to sexual behavior.

Galambos NL, Tilton – Walter LC (42) found that 15 – 19 years age group, who lived outside of their family, more prone to have risk behaviors such

as smoking, alcohol taking, and sex with multiple partners, and very low condom use in sexual intercourse than those who lived with parents. Holhan J. (40) found that students who used to stay in dormitory had more sexual relationships than those who lived with parents. This findings supported by the finding of the study of Pusanasuwansri D (43), living condition of adolescent significantly associated with premarital sex students who lived themselves more likely to have sexual behaviors than those who lived with other people. However, this finding is conflicting with Duangkeow C (44) study who found that living condition was not associated with risky sexual behaviors; students did not have different sexual behaviors regardless of which they were living with parents, relatives or other people. Based on the review of existing research literature, it can be summarized that adolescent's living condition is likely to be associated with their sexual behaviors. Teenager's who live with their parents or their family because they have more freedom.

#### **2.4.1.5 Attitude toward sex**

The definition of “attitude is a mental and physical set of causes that one reacts to a given stimulus in a characteristic and predictable manner” (45). Attitudes are divided into the following two characteristics:

1. Positive attitude or good attitudes: a tendency in which an individual will approach an arousal or a situation because of personal linking or satisfaction.
2. Negative attitudes or bad attitudes: a tendency in which an individual will retreat or step back from an arousal or a situation because of personal dislike or dissatisfaction.

Orachorn A. (10) has contended that attitudes are opinions, beliefs, or feelings of individuals toward certain thing and their readiness to respond in accordance with such opinions, beliefs, and feelings. Therefore, attitudes towards the sex are opinions, believes, or feelings of individuals towards sex which are ready to expressed. As such, attitudes are one variable which can indicate the behaviors of an individual who is likely to act upon the attitudes he or she has (46). In addition,

instilling and developing positive attitudes in children will enable them to appropriately behave themselves when it comes to sexual relations (47). In the present study, positive attitude towards sex means having positive thoughts, beliefs and feelings of individual towards the sex as well as their acceptance of sex and negative attitudes, such as individuals negative thoughts, beliefs and feelings towards sex , as well as lack of acceptance and tendency to retreat from sex.

Abraham L, Kumar KA (33) found that 34.7 percent of young men with liberal attitudes toward sex had sexual intercourse and 19.6 percent of young men with traditional attitudes towards sex had sexual intercourse, but difference was not statistically significant.

Nugan Thanh Son (48) studied premarital sexual behavior among single male students aged 17 – 24 in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City Vietnam. The data were collected from 800 single male students by face to face interviews. The result indicated that attitude toward premarital sex and causal sex had strong relationships with sexual experience.

Burack R (49) studied teenage sexual behavior in 1500 students aged between 13 – 18 years old. This study has confirmed that a lack of maturity, such as opinions and attitudes, brings about definite views and sexual behavior patterns in teenagers as young as 12 or 13 years old who are becoming fully sexual active.

Orachorn A. (10) found that attitude towards sex, 53.3 percent had positive attitude. The female adolescents had positive attitude towards sex about two times more than male adolescents. The adolescents who had negative attitude have got 61.3 percent of an inappropriate sexual behavior and 34.8 percent for positive way. When the relation was tested found there was statistically significant association between attitudes towards sexual behavior.

Based on the review of the research studies, attitudes towards sex is associated with sexual behaviors of teenagers, those who are with negative attitudes

towards sex and positive attitude towards risk behavior or premarital status will have inappropriate sexual behaviors, particularly those concerning risk behaviors or premarital sexual relationships. This because an individual's sexual behaviors are a consequence of own attitudes towards the sex.

#### **2.4.2. Family Factors**

It is commonly seen that family structure has an important influence on sexual behavior (12) (27). Good parental care with correct upbringing and assertiveness are recommended to have a positive value in reducing adolescent sexual activity (12). The study of school going youth in Uganda also found that children who grow up with responsible parents are less likely to manifest excesses are less likely to manifest excesses in sexual behavior. In present study, Socio-economical status of parents, parenting style, family relation, parent-child communication on sexuality and parent's occupation will be analyzed.

##### **2.4.2.1 Socioeconomic status of parents**

It is generally accepted that the earliest social influence on an individual comes from the family. An important social correlate of adolescent sexual behavior is the family environment. Among the most powerful and least understood influences on child rearing are parent's education, income and occupation. These three factors are related and since their effects are hard to separate, most studies have used a combined index of socioeconomic status. In depth interview data from Tanzania indicated that in petty trade activities as well as changes in parental roles were found to affect the adolescent's sexual behavior in that community. Involvement in petty trade activities causes parents to spend more time at work and therefore reduce their socialization and supervisory activities in the household. Their role as care givers and breadwinners changes to more of breadwinner. These changes were reported to have increased opportunities for young people to indulge in sexual activity and new moral values are interchanged with old values regarding sexual behavior (35).

Neither parental socioeconomic status nor religion participation seemed to be significantly related to age at first sexual relations in a study of Kenyan adolescents (31). However, in a similar study in Philippines, adolescents whose families had higher socioeconomic status were found to be less likely to be sexual active, perhaps as a result of the social environment and perceived opportunities and role model available to them (26). Kiragu and Zabin (27) reported similar findings. However a study conducted by Abraham L. and Kumar (33) in India found that family socioeconomic status had no significant associations with sexual behavior. Furthermore, some studies (12) observed that in case of parents with a low income, their daughters had some type of sexual relationship which involved money. Hess reported that comparison between high and low socioeconomic families have revealed some consist differences (50):

1. Lower socioeconomic status parents tend to stress obedience, respect, neatness, cleanliness, and staying out of trouble. Higher socioeconomic status parents more likely to have stress, happiness, creativity, ambition, independence, curiosity and self-control.
2. Lower socioeconomic status parents are more controlling, power-assertive, authoritarian and arbitrary in heir discipline and they are more likely to use physical punishments. Higher socioeconomic status parents are more democratic and tend to be either permissive, authoritative. They are more likely to use induction and to be aware of and responsive to their children's perspectives.
3. Higher socioeconomic status parents talk to their children more, reason with them more and use more complex language.
4. Higher socioeconomic status parents tend to show more warmth and affection toward their children.

Socioeconomic status strongly influences children attitudes, values, background experiences and school success. This study supposes socioeconomic status will be influence on sexual behavior among adolescents.

### **2.4.2.2 Parent's marital status**

Parents are important in child's life. A broken family in which the parents are separated, or one has died, significantly affects children's development. Teenagers who have both parents that are able to provide them with love, care, affection, and necessary advice would well develop both physically and psychologically (12). It is commonly seen family structure has an important influence on sexual behavior (12). Parental conflict was found to have a major influence on sexual behavior of female's adolescents in Kenya (27), as is assumed to exist elsewhere in the world. The absence of a congenial atmosphere in the home, often in the homes leads young people to seek entertainment and pleasure outside the home, often in the wrong company, as they are still too young to understand or differentiate between the good and the bad amongst themselves. Good parental care with correct up bringing and assertiveness is recommended to have a positive value in reducing adolescent sexual activity (12).

### **2.4.2.3. Family Relationship**

Family is a social institution which influence on all aspects of a person's personality and behavioral development, as well as sexual behaviors (46). Most important factors are in family, a good relationship between parents and children having love, warmth, good interaction, time, patience, understanding and strong bonding each another. Which play an important role in an individual's life pattern from early childhood through adulthood. Especially it is generally accepted that the earliest social influence on an individual comes from the family. An important social correlate of adolescent sexual behavior is the family relationship. However, in present society, economic, social, and technological advancements have reduced the bond between family members. Parents do not have much time for their children because they have to work outside to earn their living. In addition to this, fast – developed materialistic and the relationship within the family, closeness, care, behavior and conduct also decreased. Boontharm A. (51) found that students with low

bounding in the family had more risk behaviors than male students with moderate and high family bonding.

When family relationships are marked by friction, feeling of insecurity is likely to be prolonged, and adolescents deprived of the opportunity to develop poise and more mature patterns of behavior. Furthermore, it has been found that the adolescent whose family relationship unfavorable may also develop poor relationships with people outside the family (52). Existing study will be focus on influences of family relation on adolescent sexual behavior. Based on the review of existing research literature, it can be summarized that adolescent's family relation is likely to be associated with their sexual behaviors. Teenagers with good family relationships in which the parents and children communicate and understand each other will have more appropriate sexual behaviors than those who lack communication within their family. Therefore, family relationships are believed to be associated with sexual behaviors of teenagers.

#### **2.4.2.4 Parenting style**

Diana Baumrind concept (53) of parental style conceptualized in two dimensions: Parent demanding ness (control) and parent responsiveness (warmth), which to create four categories of parenting;

1. Authoritative (high demanding ness and high responsiveness)
2. Authoritarian (high demanding ness and low responsiveness)
3. Indulgent or permissive  
(Low demanding ness and high responsiveness)
4. Indifferent or neglecting  
(Low demanding ness and Low responsiveness)

Maccoby and Martin in 1983 suggest that the dimensions of demanding / controlling vs. undemanding / low control and accepting / responsive vs. rejecting / unresponsive may be more appropriate (50).

Relationship of parenting styles to outcome (54):

1. Authoritative

Outcomes in childhood, lively and happy mood; high self – esteem and self control; less traditional gender- role behavior.

Outcomes in adolescence, high self- esteem, social and moral maturity, academic achievement, and educational attainment.

2. Authoritarian

Outcomes in childhood, anxious, withdrawn, and unhappy mood; hostile when frustrated.

Outcomes in adolescence, less well adjusted than age mates exposed to the. Authoritative style, but better school performance than age mates exposed to permissive or uninvolved styles.

3. Permissive

Outcomes in childhood, impulsive, disobedient, and rebellious; demanding and dependent on adults; poor persistence at tasks.

Outcomes in adolescence, poor self- control and school performance; more frequent drug use than age mates exposed to authoritative of authoritarian style.

4. Uninvolved / Neglecting

Outcomes in childhood, deficits in attachment, cognition, play, and emotional and social skill; acting out behavior.

Outcomes in adolescence, poor self- control and school performance frequent drug use.

Most of the parenting style is mix- style due to rapid social and environmental changes; financial problems may take it difficult for each the family, family members have not sharing time. Therefore majority parents in Thailand must apply child rearing technique appropriately for their child. In this study the author also want to know the parenting style influences the sexual behavior of children.

#### **2.4.2.5 Parent child communication on sexuality**

According to UNFPA (1998), and Mehta (16), close parental supervision discourages the adolescent's sexual activity by regulating the teenager's movements and provide opportunities to discuss topics such as sexual restraint. However, this sort of discussion is often difficult and researcher shows that only a minority undertake it (14). Adolescents mostly find it impossible or uncomfortable to talk about sexuality with their parents or other family members (34). Millan T, Valenzuela S, Vargas NA (55) found that 24 percent of females and 40 percent of males did not talk about there problems at home. Instead, they preferred to consult their friends when they faced problems. For majority, therefore, the sources of information often are peers and adult movies and magazines, in that order (29) (34).

Most parents tend to give lot of freedom to children especially after starting secondary school (56). Evidence from Kenya (27) supports this idea and it was seen that permissive parental attitudes were associated with higher rates of sexual experience among adolescents. It may be useful to cite an example of a study conducted in Uganda where it was seen that, most of the boarding school students who had experienced pre- marital sex did so during holidays (12).

#### **2.4.3 Social Factors**

##### **2.4.3.1 Risky behavior of peer**

Interaction with peers often exposes young people to norms and values that are more likely to facilitate sexual behavior. The young may be more likely to perceive peer attitudes as describe and behave according to their values (29). The study pointed out that, peer influence is stronger in males than females because males are supposed to initiate love or sex and boys are more free than girls to live on their own and, most likely, to experiment with sex. Almost half the young people in a survey in Mongolia claimed to have received their sexuality information from friends (57). It is commonly seen that, for adolescents in most developing countries,

information on sexual matters comes either from their peers, who may be equally uninformed and are likely to be relatively inexperienced themselves, or from the media, which tends to represent sexual and gender stereotypes and extremes. Some studies have found a strong correlation between an individual's behavior and the perceived behavior of the best friend of the same sex, and between the individual's own attitudes and perceived attitudes of the best same – sex friend both for males and females Kiragu and Zabin (27); Hofferth and Hayes (58). Also, in-depth interviews conducted in Tanzania by Soori and Pool (35) showed that young single men exaggerate the number of their sexual partners to gain social prestige. Traditionally, premarital sex is discouraged in most societies, though many condone it in some form, at least for boys. But this is changing too, and sex among unmarried teenagers is a problem that most societies confront. In a study by Barker and Rich (34), found that most of the adolescents in the study thought that if a boy has sex with a virgin girl, he will grow faster, and that girl's growth stops after first sexual intercourse. A similar situation has been found to exist in the context of Mongolia, where results of a study SCF, 1998 (59) showed that almost all sexually active boys wanted to have sex with virgins without using condoms; as they consider these girls to be clean.

Moreover, perceived peer group attitude toward sex with sex workers and the use of condoms during such as were main determinants of whether such behavior would take place. Risk behaviors such as unsafe sex among youth indicate that peers have strong influence in this respect, and males are more likely to count on peers than the females for advice on problems related to love, dating and sexual issues in a family and youth survey by Podhisita and Pattaravanich (60).

From this review of literature in the context of different societies, it is evident that the sexuality of in school adolescents is a very sensitive issue and needs careful and thorough exploration in the context of Thailand.

Smoking and drinking alcohol are factors that have been found to have a bearing on sexual activity and more boys than girls have been identified as smokers and consumers of alcohol cited by Twa - Twa (12). This is thought to apply to the

context of Mongolian adolescents as well SCF (59). The survey found that adolescents usually engage in sex after drinking alcohol (reasons for drinking vary from endless birthdays to camping). Such behaviors have been closely linked to increased vulnerability to unprotected sexual activity Kaaya (61). The survey on sexuality of young people in Mongolia by MSHW (57) showed that more than one fourth of rural and one third of urban in school youth think that the majority of young people of their age engage in sexual intercourse and nearly half of them think they have sex with their boy/ girl friends. Haohan J. (40) studied sexual behaviors and factors associated with sexual relationship of teenage male students. The findings indicated that 44.7 percent of the students who participated in the study smoked, and 20.1 percent of the students smoked regularly and they had more sexual relationships than those who did not smoked regularly. Pusanasuwasri D (43) found that substance abuse was significantly associated with premarital sex of adult students and also found that liquor and beer were use most, or about 65 percent, and cigarettes smoking ranked second, accounting for another 33.5 percent. Finally Anthony V, Michael W (62) studied the early initiation of sexual intercourse and its co- occurrence with other health- risk behaviors in high school students in North Carolina, found that early initiation of sexual intercourse was related to smoking cigarettes before age 13 and early onset of alcohol use. In summary, cigarette smoking can be starting point which leads to drug abuse or other serious misconduct, as well as arouse sexual desires. As a consequence, risky behavior of adolescent can leads to inappropriate sexual behaviors.

#### **2.4.3.2 Exposure to mass media**

The explosion of telecommunications across cultural boundaries is influencing the sexual behavior of young people. In many countries in the west, it is socially accepted, indeed encouraged that teenagers experiment with adult patterns of language, dress and sexual behavior. In the developing world, where opportunities are limited and health care availability inadequate, emulating western patterns of behavior has disastrous consequences UNESCO and UNFPA (14). While in developing countries of the west teenagers are granted certain attitudes pertaining to adult

behavior in the context of sexuality, they are also given the resources with which to practice those behaviors safely. This means, they have access to the appropriate health and contraceptive services as and when required. In developing world, while teenagers try to follow their western counterparts, they are not equipped with the necessary health and family planning services in this regard and practice unsafe sex.

The present technology advancement, easy access to various forms of mass media, both printed and electronic, such as internet, pornographic magazines and videos enable teenagers to have easy access to sex- oriented materials. They like to follow the western concepts presented in the media without going deeper into understanding issues, like culture, personnel values and family norms, as well as pregnancy and other consequences of unsafe sex.

Abraham L, Kumar KA (33) found that a high level of erotic exposure had significant effects on student's odds of having had sexual intercourse. Male students with a moderate level of exposure to have sexual experience and the odds were dramatically high among those with a high level of exposure.

Pusanasuwansiri D. (43) studied early secondary students in the Non-formal education program and found that the students who had high level of exposure to media concerning sex tended to have more premarital sexual relationship. Based on the literature review of research, can be conclude that exposure to media can arouse teenager's interest in sex, which leads to sexual intercourse. Thus, teenagers with easy availability and access to media are more likely to have inappropriate sexual behaviors than those who do not have such access.

### 2.4.3.3 Visit to entertainment establishments

Teenage is a period of time when curiosity is very influential. Teenagers want to learn about new things in life including sex. At present there are entertaining establishments in the environment which have strong influence on teenager's mind and emotions such as pubs, discotheques, massage parlors, or clubs, which have been constantly increasing in number. Teenagers who are naturally inquisitive and curious may decide to try out one of these establishments and may develop inappropriate sexual behaviors. Abraham L, Kumar KA (34) found that male students with high level of social interaction were almost four times as likely to be more sexually experienced. Haohan J (40) found that visiting to entertaining establishments such as clubs, bars, and massage parlors had sexual intercourse than those who never went out at night. Furthermore Pusanasuwansiri D. (43) revealed that a frequent visit to entertainment establishments was significantly associated with having premarital sex.

Entertainment establishments are one of factor that arouses teenager's sexual feelings. In addition, these establishments are used as a meeting point where teenagers can have physical touches which may lead to sexual intercourse. Thus, frequent visits to entertainment establishments are associated with inappropriate sexual behavior of teenagers.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Research design

The research design of this study was cross sectional survey, objectives of the study were to determine the sexual behavior among Sakaeo Technical College adolescents, and associated with demographic factors, family factors and social factors. Data were collected by using self-administered questionnaire, allowing students to answer freely and anonymously.

#### 3.2 Study population

The target Population in this study was adolescents in a selected Technical College in Wattanakorn District, Sakaeo Province Thailand.

#### 3.3 Sample Size calculation

The required sample size estimation was based on the pilot study in Technical College with 30 samples. It found that 83.3 percent of respondents had inappropriate sexual behavior such as dating, holding hands with opposite sex, kissing and petting with opposite sex and sexual intercourse. Based on above, researcher was estimated the sample size by using the statistical formula (63).

Equation

$$n = \frac{Z^2_{\alpha/2} P(1-P)}{d^2}$$

Where:

$n$  = Estimated sample size.

$Z$  = Standard normal deviate = 1.96 which corresponds to  $\alpha$  level = 0.05

$P$  = Anticipated proportion of individual in population possessing a characteristics of interest. Based on the proportion of pilot study was 83 percent. (0.83)

$d$  = Absolute precision (0.07)

Equation

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2(0.83)(0.17)}{(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = 217$$

Therefore, the minimum sample size required for study, was 217 samples

### 3.4 Sampling technique

Step 1:

Selected Technical College in Sakaeo Province had 1800 Students, and two educational levels (Basic and Diploma), by using random proportional stratified sampling, selected the basic level students for present study, in which included the middle and late adolescents. Basic educational level compromised with 3 levels. (Table 1)

Step 2:

Researcher were used the random proportional stratified sampling method for selection of gender by educational level of Technical College. (Table 1)

**Table 1** Number of students classified by levels of education

Level of Education	Total Number of Students	Total Number of Males Students	Total Number of Female Students	Sample size by level		
				Number of Male Students	Number of Female Students	Total Students
Basic level 1	507	323	184	69	39	108
Basic level 2	517	275	242	59	52	111
Basic level 3	376	191	185	40	41	81
Total	1400	789	611	168	132	300

### 3.5 Research instrument

Data were collected by using self administered-questionnaire, was compiled in English and then translated into Thai. It was pre-tested for adjustments. The questionnaire was constructed using closed ended questions, divided into 7 parts;

**Part 1: Personal Factors** consisting of 8 items eliciting the characteristic information of the respondents which included

Age: divided into 2 groups:

- 1) < 17 years – middle adolescents
- 2)  $\geq$  17 years – late adolescents

Gender: Male / Female

Living Allowance: divided into 2 groups:

- 1) < 1000 baht / month
- 2)  $\geq$  1000 baht / month

Living arrangements: divided into 2 groups:

- 1) With parents
- 2) Not with parents

(With relatives, student's hostel, and rented room dormitory, friend's house).

Parent's marital status: divided into 2 groups:

- 1) Living together
- 2) Not living together  
(Separated, widowed, divorced)

Parent's Occupation: divided into 2 groups:

- 1) Parents- belong to professional group  
(government/private employee, business/trade owner)
- 2) Parents- belong to non professional group  
(laborer, farmer, unemployed, house wife)

Alcohol Consumption: divided into 2 groups:

- Used to
- Never

Cigarette Smoking: divided into 2 groups:

- Used to
- Never

**Part 2: Attitude towards sex**

This part consist 12 items questionnaire measuring three dimensions of sex: Physiological (STDs and Family Planning), psychological (masturbation and Sublimation), Sociological (sexual relation, dating and abortion).

The questionnaire statement contains both positive and negative meanings. The 4 positive meaning statements are the items numbers 2, 4,6,12 and the other 8 negative meaning statements are the items numbers 1,3,5,7,8,9,10,11. The scoring of the meaning of the statements are follows:

	<b>Positive</b>	<b>Negative</b>
Strongly agree	5	1
Agree	4	2
Not Sure	3	3
Disagree	2	4
Strongly disagree	1	5

The total scores of scale ranged from 12 to 60. The classification according to the mean (33.42) into groups as follows:

- Positive attitude: Score equal and more than mean  $\bar{\chi}$  (33 – 60)
- Negative attitude: Score less than mean  $\bar{\chi}$  (12 – 32)

**Part 3: The Family Relation Scales: Family APGAR**

Family Relation (family APGAR), composed of 5 items, which was adopted from Smilkstien’s Family APGAR (64) .It, composes of, Adaptation, Partnership, Growth, Affection and Resolve. The measurement each concept of the Family APGAR is as follows:

Adaptation: How resources are shared, or the degree of satisfaction of member with the assistance received when family resources are needed.

Partnership: How decisions are shared, or the member's satisfaction with mutuality in family communication and problem solving.

Growth: How nurturing is shared, or the member's satisfaction with the freedom available within the family to change roles and attain physical and emotional growth or maturation.

Affection: How emotional experiences are shared, or the member's satisfaction with the intimacy and emotional interaction that exists in a family.

Resolve: How time, space and money shared and member's satisfaction towards the time commitment that has been made to the family by its members.

Interpretation of family relationship:

It consist 5 items which are scored as follows:

Almost always = 2 points

Some of the time = 1 point

Hardly ever = 0 point

The each of the five questions is then totaled. A score of 7-10 suggests a high family relation; a score of 4-6 suggests a moderate family relation; a score of 0-3 suggest a low family relation (64).

It has been classified into two groups as good family relation (high and moderate family relation together) and low family relation as poor family relation.

#### **Part 4: Parent-Child communication on sexual and reproductive health issues**

This comprised four questions on parent-child communication on puberty, love/friendship, HIV/ AIDS and pregnancy prevention. The respondents were asked to score on three scales (2=Yes-a lot, 1=Yes-a little, 0=no). Then each of the four questions is totaled. The total score ranges 0 to 8. The classification according to the mean (2.7) into groups as follows:

- Good parent-child communication: Score equal and more than mean  $\bar{x}$  (3 – 8)
- Poor parent-child communication: Score less than mean  $\bar{x}$  (0 - 2)

#### **Part 5: Parenting style:**

This comprised to assess the parental styles, based on the concept of Maccoby and Martin (63). The structure of questionnaire is categories as authoritative parenting, authoritarian parenting, permissive parenting, and neglecting parenting. The respondents were asked to assess the parenting styles, which they have been received from their primary caregivers. By rating the proportion of each type of styles in percent, the proportion of each type of styles in percent which will be totaled 100%.

In the present study the scoring of the meaning of the statements in terms of percentage of parental styles categorized into two groups, as follows:

- Authoritative parenting style  $\geq 50\%$  of total assessment score
- Authoritative parenting style  $< 50\%$  of total assessment score

#### **Part 6: Social Factors:** consist of two parts

6.1 Risky behavior of peers

6.2 Risky behavior of respondent

### 6.1 Risky behavior of peers:

This consisted of 7 items, four rating scale, to measure, the close friend's behavior such as watched pornographic movies/video/internet, read pornographic books, change boy/girl friend and ever had sexual relationship with opposite sex. Then each of the four questions is totaled. The total score ranges from 0 to 21. The classification according to the mean (6.7) into groups as follows:

- Most risky behavior of peers: Score equal and more than mean  $\bar{\chi}$  (6-21)
- Less risky behavior of peers: Score less than mean  $\bar{\chi}$  (0 - 5)

### 6.2 Risky behavior of respondent- Consist of 2 parts

#### 6.2.1 Media Exposure

#### 6.2.2 Previous visits to entertainment establishments

#### 6.2.1 Media exposure:

This consisted of 2 items (watched pornographic movies /video /television programs and read erotic books / magazines).

The respondents were ask to score on two scale (0 =never, 1 =used to)

#### 6.2.2 Previous visits to entertainment establishments:

This consisted of 8 items (a discotheque, pub/bar, karaoke bar, restaurant (with commercial sex worker), café (with commercial sex worker), beer bar, massage parlor and brothel that the respondents used to go.

The respondents were ask to score on two scale (0 =never, 1=used to).

The scoring of the meaning of the statements in terms of

Classified into two groups (never =0, and used to = 1-8)

**Part 7: Sexual Behavior:**

Sexual behavior consist four items such as dating and going steady, holding hands with opposite sex, kissing and petting and sexual intercourse. The respondents were ask to score on two scale (0=never, 1 =used to)

Classified into two groups: (appropriate sexual behavior=0)

(Inappropriate sexual behavior = 1-4)

**3.6 Validity and Reliability Test****3.6.1. Validity**

Based on reviewing the relevant theories and research findings, and the conceptual frame work of the study, researcher set up the questionnaire and submitted for corrections and revisions to thesis committee. According to suggestions and recommendations from three experts who participated in the validation of the self-administered questionnaire, used to revise and upgrade the study tool accordingly.

**3.6.2. Reliability**

The revised questionnaire was used as pre – tested among 30 students in Sakaeo Technical College, which had the same characteristics in the selection population. The reliability of the questionnaires was calculated by using Cronbach Alpha Coefficient as follows:

The attitude toward sex = 0.64

The Family relation scale = 0.83

### 3.7 Data collection

Data were collected by self-administered questionnaire in Thai language. Data collection included following steps:

- Pre Test of questionnaire
- Revise the questionnaire after pre test
- Contact with selected Technical College by introduction of AIHD, Mahidol University.
- Contacting the divisional head of Technical College, submitting the letter of request for permission of data collection, and describe of the purpose of the study.
- Requested permission to obtain the list of names of students in the sampling group and allocated time and date for data collection.
- Editing and verifying the questionnaires for data analysis.

### 3.8 Method of Data Analysis

The self-administered questionnaires were coded by using the computer Minitab program. The statistics used for data analysis are as follows:

1. Descriptive statistic: percentage, mean, standard deviation were calculated to describe demographic characteristics and other background information of the respondents.

2. Analytic statistic: Chi- Square Test was used to test the association between independent and dependent variable, and Logistic Regression Analysis to account for the factor effecting sexual behavior.

For Logistic Regression Analysis, the independent variables to be in, an interval scale, ratio scale or dummy variable and dependent variable is dichotomous or dummy variable. So in this was used dummy variables are as follows:

Dependent variable: appropriate behavior = 0, inappropriate behavior = 1

Independent Variables:

Personal factors:

Age: (< 17 years = 0, ≥ 17 years = 1)

Gender: Female = 0, Male = 1

Allowance: (≥ 1,000 baht = 1, < 1,000 baht = 0)

Living conditions: (Not with both parents = 1, with both parents = 0)

Attitude towards the sex: (positive = 0, negative = 1)

Family factors:

Family relationship: (good relation = 0, poor relation = 1)

Family income (≥ 5000 = 1, < 5000 = 0)

Parenting style (Authoritative < 50% = 1, Authoritative style ≥ 50% = 0)

Parent-child communication (Poor-communication = 1, Good communication = 0)

Marital status (Not living together = 1, living together = 0)

Father's occupation (Non professional = 1, professional = 0)

Mother's occupation (Non professional = 1, professional = 0)

Social factors:

Risky behavior of peer (less = 0, most = 1)

Visits to entertainment establishments (never = 0, used to = 1)

Media exposure (never = 0, used to = 1)

Drink alcohol (never = 0, used to = 1)

Smoke cigarette (never = 0, used to = 1)

## CHAPTER IV

### RESULTS

The purpose of the study was to analyze the sexual behavior and visualize the factors that related to sexual behavior among Sakaeo Technical College adolescents in Wattanakorn District, Sakaeo province. Data was collected by using self-administered questionnaires.

The result of the study comprised 4 parts.

#### **Part 4.1**

Personal characteristic of the sample group:

This compromise student's personal characteristics: age gender, monthly allowance, living arrangements, and attitude towards sex.

Family characteristic of the sample group:

This compromise student's family characteristics: Family relationship, Parenting Style, Parent's marital status, family income, father's occupation, mother's occupation and parent child communication on sexuality.

Social characteristic of the sample group:

This compromise student's social characteristics: Risky behaviors of peer, Respondent Risky behavior in which compromise into respondents previous visits to entertainment establishments and media exposure.

#### **Part 4.2**

Sexual behaviors: of Sakaeo Technical College adolescents in Wattanakorn District, Sakaeo province by using number and percentage.

#### **Part 4.3**

Analysis of relationship, between personal factors family factors, and social factors with sexual behavior, by using Chi-square test.

#### **Part 4.4**

Analysis of factors: that influence sexual behavior by Binary Logistic Regression Analysis.

#### **Part 4.1** The description of personal characteristics of the sample group

The study was conducted among respondents of Sakaeo Technical College adolescents in Wattanakorn District, Sakaeo province, Thailand. A total of 305 respondents were from Basic level 1 (36.1%), Basic level 2 (37.0%) and Basic level 3 (26.9%). The respondents were under the survey with almost equal gender distribution (136 girls vs. 169 boys). Male and female proportion was 55.4% and 44.6% respectively (Table 2)

The age group of the study sample range from 15 to 19 years. The mean age was 17.1. The study sample age group was divided into  $\geq 17$  years and  $< 17$  years. The cut off age 17 years was taken according to the (19), World Health Organization definition of middle and late adolescence age group. The (38.0%) of them were from 17 years, (28.9%) from 18 years and (24.9%) from 16 years (Table 2). It was found that among those who had inappropriate sexual behavior most (77%) were belongs to the late adolescents group (17-19 years) and (23%) were in the middle adolescent group (14- 16 years) (Table 17 in appendix). Also revealed that among those who had sexual experience, higher percentage (61.0%) belongs to the age group of  $< 17$  years and dividing by sex it was revealed that (73.0%) of males and (35.3%) of females had sexual intercourse with opposite sex (Table 18 in appendix). Regarding the age at first sexual intercourse, most (33.8%) of male respondents had sexual intercourse at the age of 16 years and most (32.4%) of female respondents had sexual intercourse at the age of 17 years (Table 19 in appendix).

It can be seen that 88.5 percent of the adolescents got more than 1,000 baht/month and 11.5 percent got lower than 1,000 bath/month. The average allowance was 1,475.9 baht/month. The lowest allowance was 100 baht/month and the highest was 5000 baht/month (Table 2). 43.3 percent of adolescent received allowance from

both parents and 6.6 percent received from funds or donor agencies (Table 20 in appendix). It was revealed that 66.2 percent of respondents were thought that their monthly allowance was sufficient and 33.8 percent respondents were felt their monthly allowance was not sufficient (Table 21 in appendix).

It was found that the most of the respondents of the study sample lived with both parents (70.5%), one forth of them lived with mother only (11.1%) and with relatives (9.2%) respectively. (5.2%) respondent's those who staying in a dormitory or rented house. Fewer respondents lived with only father (3.3%) and smallest proportion of respondents lived with grand parents (0.7%) (Table 2).

Regarding the attitude towards sex, the majority of respondents found to be favorable. It was discovered that 57 percent of the adolescents had positive attitude towards sex while 43 percent had negative attitude towards sex (Table 2). Dividing by sex, it was revealed that 67.6 percent of females had positive attitude while 32.4 percent of females had negative attitude towards sex. As for the males 51.5 percent had negative attitude, and 48.5 percent had positive attitude toward sex (Table 22 in appendix). It is also revealed that the ones with inappropriate sexual behavior more favor in negative attitude toward sex, as for males (90.8%) and for females (84.1%) (Table 23 in appendix). Regarding the attitude towards sex, among those who had sexual experience, (59.3%) of respondents found to be unfavorable, dividing by sex it was found that (58.1%) of males had negative attitude towards sex while (61.8%) of females had negative attitude toward sex (Table 24 in appendix).

Although most adolescents generally had positive attitude towards sex, the analysis of attitude item by item on the gender basis (Table 25 in appendix) showed that most of adolescent had negative attitude towards certain items, for example, 50-60 percent of male and female adolescents agreed on the negative statements of "A couple living together before marriage is an acceptable idea because the couple can learn about one another", "It is a normal thing for an adolescent couple to hug and kisses" and "The best way of getting rid of an un wanted pregnancy is an induced abortion". 60-78 percent of male adolescents were agreed on the statements of

“Having sexual intercourse with one’s lover decreases the chances of their partner having sex with a prostitute”, “Having sexual intercourse with one’s partner is an expression of your sincerity for your relationship” and the statement of “Knowledge of family planning methods increases the chance of sexual behavior”. More than 72 percent of female adolescents were agreed on the statement of “It is better to have multiple partners than just one potential partner”. Further more most of the adolescents were not sure on the positive statements of “Person should not engage in premarital sex” and the statement of “Before marriage, it is not accepted to be in a room along with your partner”. As for the psychology of sex need, regular exercises could encourage stronger health and take the mind away from sexual arousals. It was revealed that most of the adolescents were disagreeing to the statement of “Regular exercise promotes an adolescent’s health and reduces feelings of sexual arousal” (Table 25 in appendix).

**Table 2** Number and percentage of adolescents classified by personal characteristics

Personal characteristics	Number n =305	Percentage %
<b>Level of Education</b>		
-Basic Level 1	110	36.1
-Basic Level 2	113	37.0
-Basic Level 3	82	26.9
<b>Gender</b>		
-male	169	55.4
-female	136	44.6
<b>Age</b>		
15	4	1.3
16	76	24.9
17	116	38.0
18	88	28.9
19	21	6.9
Mean = 17.1, S.D.0.9 , Median = 17 , Min = 15, Max = 19		
<b>Allowance (baht/month)</b>		
≥1,000 baht	270	88.5
<1,000 baht	35	11.5
Mean = 1,475.9 , S.D.= 712.8 , Min = 100 , Max = 5000		
<b>Living Arrangements</b>		
-Both Parents	215	70.5
-Mother only	34	11.1
-Father only	10	3.3
-Relatives	28	9.2
-Dormitory / Rented House	16	5.2
-Others, e.g. grandparents	2	0.7
<b>Attitude towards sex</b>		
-Positive attitude	174	57.0
-Negative attitude	131	43.0
Mean = 33.42, S.D.= 4.7 , Min = 20.0, Max = 47.00		

#### 4.1.2 Family characteristics of adolescents

Most of the respondents (45.6%) had moderate family relationship, followed by (33.1%) high family relationship and (21.3%) low family relationship (Table 3). Generally the family relationship of study sample was mostly good in both males and female respondents (Table 26 in appendix). Dividing by sex, it was revealed that (80.9%) of females and (76.9%) of male respondents had good family relation. However, when each item was considered, it was found that 45-55% of respondents was stated the statements of Adaptation, Partnership, Growth, Affection and Resolve as sometimes (Table 27 in appendix).

Also revealed that the type of parenting style of respondents in the present study sample (45.2%) was low authoritative (of which parenting style score < 50%), followed by (42.3%) mix authoritative style (parenting style score 50-79%) and (10.8%) high authoritative parenting style (parenting style score  $\geq$  80%) (Table 3).

Dividing by sex, it was revealed that there is no much difference between gender and parenting style, (54.3%) of male respondent's had authoritative parenting style (of which parenting style score  $\geq$  50%) while (54.4%) of female respondents had authoritative parenting style (of which parenting style score  $\geq$  50%) (Table 28 in appendix).

Considering by each item of parenting style statements, it was found that (10.5%) of respondents was stated that their parents has high authoritative parenting style (of which parenting style score  $\geq$  80%), (2.3%) high authoritarian style (of which parenting style score  $\geq$  80%), (2.0%) high permissive parenting style (of which parenting style score  $\geq$  80%) and (2.6%) high neglecting parent style (of which parenting style score  $\geq$  80%) (Table 29 in appendix). Overall (70% – 82%) of respondent stated their parents has low authoritarian parenting style (of which parenting style score less than 50%) (Table 29 in appendix).

Regarding the marital status of parents, majority (80.3%) of parents lived together (Table 3). Except very small proportion, (8.2%) parents were separated,

(4.3%) were divorced, and (4.3%) were widowed. There were very few percent (2.9%) adolescents were chosen other category and specified as mother or fathers died or separated because of job (Table 3).

More than one third of respondent's father's occupation was farmers (39.3%), followed by laborer (26.6%), government employee (14.4%), business/ trade owner (11.5%), and private employee (2.6%) respectively. Very few proportions were unemployed (1%) and others (4.6%) mean retired or work in enterprises (Table 3).

It was revealed that (10.5%) of respondent's, mothers are still in traditional housewife/homemaker role among the study population. More than one third of the respondent's mothers also were farmers (40.0%), followed by laborer (26.3%), business/ trade owner (18.0%), and private employee (1.5%) respectively. There were very few percent (1.0%) of respondent's mother's were government employee and others (2.7%) mean work in enterprises and not specified (Table 3).

It was found that the nearly half (51.2%) of the respondent's parents monthly income was  $\leq$  5000 baht per month, followed by 5001- 10,000 baht per month (30.8%), 10,001-15,000 baht per month (9.5%), 15,001-20,000 baht per month (4.3%), 20,001-25,000 baht per month (1.3%), and small group received 25,001-30,000 baht per month (2.6%), 50,000 baht per month (0.3%) respectively (Table 3). The mean family income was 7,779 baht/month. The lowest family income was 1000 baht/month and the highest was 50,000 baht/month.

The survey revealed that (66.6%) of respondents, communication on sexuality issues with parents was poor while (33.4%) stated as good (Table 3). Furthermore dividing by sex findings of the study revealed that (75.7%) female and (59.2%) male students stated that they communicate on sexual issues with parents as (Table 30 in appendix).

Item wise consideration of parental-child communication, found that most of the respondents stated that, parental- child communication on puberty

(56.7%) and love (48.2%) as low communication, followed by never communication on HIV/AIDS (68.5%) and pregnancy prevention (65.5%) respectively. (Table 4). Also findings revealed that most of the respondents about 65- 68 percent, stated that they communicate lot of information on puberty and love with their parents but 65-68 percent of respondents stated that they never communicate information on HIV/AIDS prevention and pregnancy prevention (Table 4).

**Table 3** Number and percentage of adolescents classified by family characteristics

<b>Family characteristics</b>	<b>Number n = 305</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
<b>Family relationship</b>		
-High family relation	101	33.1
-Moderate family relation	139	45.6
- Poor family relation	65	21.3
<b>Parenting style</b>		
-High authoritative style ( $\geq 50\%$ )	162	53.1
-Low authoritative style ( $< 50\%$ )	138	45.2
* Missing 5 , (n = 300)		
<b>Parent's marital status</b>		
- Living together	245	80.3
- Separated	25	8.2
- Widowed	13	4.3
- Divorced	13	4.3
-Others, e.g. specify as parents died or separated because of job.	9	2.9
<b>Father's occupation</b>		
-Farmer	120	39.3
-Laborer	81	26.6
-Government employee	44	14.4
-Business owner or Trader	35	11.5
-Private employee	8	2.6
-Unemployed	3	1.0
-Others e.g. Retired, enterprises and no specified	14	4.6

**Table 3** Number and percentage of adolescents classified by family characteristics (Cont.)

Family characteristics	Number n = 305	Percentage %
<b>Mother's occupation</b>		
-Farmer	122	40.0
-Laborer	80	26.3
-Business owner or Trader	55	18.0
-House-wife	32	10.5
-Private employee	5	1.5
-Government employee	3	1.0
-Others e.g. enterprises and no specified	8	2.7
<b>Family Income</b>		
≤ 5000	156	51.2
5001- 10,000	94	30.8
10,001- 15,000	29	9.5
15,001 - 20,000	13	4.3
20,001 - 25,000	4	1.3
25,001 – 30,000	8	2.6
> 30,000	1	0.3
Mean = 7,799 baht/month, Median = 5,000, S.D = 6,471, Min = 1,000, Max = 50,000		
<b>Parent- Child Communication on Sexuality</b>		
-Poor Communication	203	66.6
-Good Communication	102	33.4

**Table 4** Number and percentage classified by parental child communication on sexuality classified by item of statements

Parental child communication on	Yes (a Lot)		Yes (Little)		No (Never)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
1. Puberty	80	26.2	173	56.7	52	17.1
2. Love	55	18.0	147	48.2	103	33.8
3. HIV/ AIDS prevention	27	8.9	69	22.6	209	68.5
4. Pregnancy prevention	24	7.9	81	26.6	200	65.6

### 4.1. 3 Social factors - Divided into two parts: Risky behavior of peers, and Risky behavior of respondent

#### 4.1.3.1 Risky behavior of peers

Concerning the peer influences of the study, revealed that (58.4%) of adolescents had friends who had most risky behavior while (41.6%) of them had friends with less risky behavior (Table 5). Dividing by sex, it was indicated that mostly (74.6%) of male respondents had friends who had most risky behavior, while (38.2%) of females had friends with most risky behavior (Table 5).

Most of the respondents stated that their close friends (66.2%) visits entertainment establishments, dividing by sex, it was indicated that 72.7 percent of males and 58.9 percent of females used to visit entertainment establishments Table 5.

(72.8%) of respondents stated that their close friends reads pornographic books and watch TV/ VDO which aroused sexual feelings. It was revealed that two third (88.8%) of male respondent's friends were used to reads pornographic books and watch TV/ VDO which aroused sexual feelings (Table 5).

(91.8%) of respondents stated that their close friends drink alcohol. Dividing by sex, it was indicated that (95.9%) of male respondent's friends and (86.8%) of female respondent's friends used to take alcohol (Table 5).

It was revealed that (56.7%) of respondents close friends used to smoke. Dividing by sex, it was indicated that two third (87.6%) of male respondent's friends were used to smoke (Table 5).

Also the findings of present study observed that almost equal amount (63.9%) of both male and female respondent's close friends were used to change boy/ girl friend (Table 5).

It was revealed that (56.1%) knew their close friends had sexual intercourse with opposite sex. Dividing by sex, it was revealed that male respondent's friends used to have sex almost twice (71.6%) than female respondent's friends (36.8%) ((Table5).

#### **4.1.3.2 Risky behavior of respondent**

##### **Previous visits to entertainment establishments**

Regarding the respondent's previous visits to entertainment establishments in the study sample, it was found that (24.6%) of adolescents in the study sample never visited any entertainment establishments and (75.4%) of respondents were used to visits entertainment establishments (Table 6). Furthermore it was discovered (59.0%) of respondents used to visit karaoke bar mostly. Dividing by sex, it was revealed that (52.1%) of male respondent's and (38.2%) of female were used to visit karaoke bar (Table 6). It was observed that (46.0%) discotheque, (38.4%) pub/bar, (29.2%) beer bar, (6.0%) massage parlors respectively, and (7.9%) of respondents stated other places such as food shops (Table 6). Besides, (17.7%) stated that they used to visit, restaurant with prostitutes and (11.2%) stated that they used to visit café with prostitutes. Dividing by gender it was observed that (59.1%) male respondents were used to visit entertainment establishments and (40.9%) of female respondents visited to entertainment establishments (Table 6).

##### **Media exposure**

Media exposure of respondents in the study sample divided into two groups as watch, TV/Movies/VDO/Internet/X-Rated media which aroused sexual feelings and reading pornographic books, magazines which aroused sexual feelings (Table 7).

(68.2%) respondents of the study sample used to watch, TV/Movies, VDO/Internet/X-Rated media which aroused sexual feelings. Dividing by sex it was revealed that (82.8%) of male respondents and (50%) of female respondents used to

watch, TV/Movies/VDO, Internet, /X-Rated media which aroused sexual feelings. (Table 7)

It was observed that (56.7%) of respondents were used to read pornographic books which aroused sexual feelings (Table 7). Dividing by sex it was revealed that (78.7%) of male respondents and (29.4%) of female respondents used to accept pornographic books which aroused sexual feelings (Table 7).

Concerning the smoking habits of the respondents, of the study indicate that most of the adolescent (68.2%) never smoked and (31.8%) were used to smoke. Among those who smoke (6.9%) of respondents stated that they smoked everyday, (4.6%) at least once a week, (2.9%) less than once a week and (17.4%) respondents stated very rare (Table 8). Also observed that male respondents (52.7%) used to smoke than female respondents (5.9%). Concerning to the frequency of smoking, among males it was revealed that (27.8%) and among females (4.4%) admitted as very rare (Table 8).

With regard to experience of alcoholic beverages intake, in the present study, revealed that (72.5%) of stated that they used to take alcoholic beverages and (27.5%) of adolescent stated that they never take alcoholic beverage. Among those who take alcoholic beverages stated that, (8.1%) take alcoholic beverages everyday, (43.9%) at least once a week, (2.2%) less than once a month and (18.3%) very rare. Dividing by sex it was observed that (82.2%) males and (62.5%) females used to consumption of alcoholic beverages (Table 9). Concerning to the frequency of intake of alcohol beverages both male (49.1%) and female (37.5%) adolescents admitted mostly as at least once a week.

**Table 5** Number and percentage of male and female adolescent's classified by Risky behavior of Peers

Risky behavior of peers	Male		Female		Total	
	n = 169	%	n =136	%	n = 305	%
- less	43	25.4	84	61.8	127	41.6
- most	126	74.6	52	38.2	178	58.4
<b>Close Friend/ Friends Visits Entertainment Establishments</b> (during past six months of period)						
-Never Visited	47	27.8	56	41.1	103	33.8
-Seldom	84	49.7	53	39.0	137	44.9
-Some times	32	18.9	19	14.0	51	16.7
Often	6	3.6	8	5.9	14	4.6
<b>Close Friend/ Friends Reads Pornographic Books, Watch TV/VDO/ internet, X-Rated Media which aroused sexual feeling</b>						
-Never Read	20	11.8	63	20.7	83	27.2
- Seldom	85	50.2	60	19.8	145	47.6
- Some times	37	22.0	10	3.3	47	15.4
- often	27	16.0	3	2.2	30	9.8
<b>Close Friend/ Friends Take Alcohol</b>						
-Never	7	4.1	18	13.2	25	8.2
- Seldom	41	24.3	63	46.3	104	34.1
- Some times	63	37.3	44	32.4	107	35.1
- Often	58	34.3	11	8.1	69	22.6
<b>Close Friend/ Friend's Smoke Cigarettes</b>						
-Never	21	12.4	111	81.6	132	43.3
- Seldom	37	21.9	14	10.3	51	16.7
- Some times	40	23.7	4	2.9	44	14.4
- Often	71	42.0	7	5.2	78	25.6
<b>Close Friend/ Friend's Change Girl/ Boy Friend</b>						
-Never	61	36.1	45	33.1	106	34.8
- Seldom	66	39.1	65	47.8	131	42.9
- Some times	21	12.4	14	10.3	35	11.5
- Often	21	12.4	12	5.8	33	10.8

(Seldom = lower than once a month, some times= at least 1-3 times per month, often = at least once a week)

**Table 5** Number and percentage of male and female adolescent's classified by Risky behavior of Peers (Cont.)

Risky behavior of peers (during past six months of period)	Male		Female		Total	
	n = 169	%	n =136	%	n = 305	%
<b>Close Friend/ Friend's had sex with opposite sex</b>						
-Never	48	28.4	86	63.2	134	43.9
- Seldom	70	41.4	30	22.1	100	32.8
- Some times	25	14.8	14	10.3	39	12.8
Often	26	15.4	6	4.4	32	10.5

(Seldom = lower than once a month, some times= at least 1-3 times per month, often = at least once a week)

**Table 6** Number and percentage of male and female adolescents classified by previous visits to entertainment establishments

<b>Respondent previous visit to entertainment establishments</b> (during past six months of period)	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>n = 169</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n = 136</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n = 305</b>	<b>%</b>
Used to	136	80.5	94	69.1	230	75.4
Never	33	19.5	42	30.8	75	24.6
<b>Discotheque</b>						
- never	81	47.9	84	61.8	165	54.1
- seldom	53	31.4	42	30.9	95	31.1
- sometimes	27	16.0	8	5.9	35	11.5
- often	8	4.7	2	1.4	10	3.3
<b>Pub/ Bar</b>						
- never	94	55.6	94	69.1	188	61.6
- seldom	53	31.4	32	23.5	85	27.9
- sometimes	18	10.5	7	5.2	25	8.2
- often	4	2.5	3	2.2	7	2.3
<b>Karaoke Bar</b>						
never	54	32.0	68	50.0	122	40.0
- seldom	70	41.4	55	40.4	125	41.0
- sometimes	26	15.4	9	6.6	35	11.5
- often	19	11.2	4	3.0	23	7.5
<b>Restaurant (with CSW)</b>						
- never	121	71.6	130	95.6	251	82.3
- seldom	32	18.9	3	2.2	35	11.5
- sometimes	15	8.9	3	2.2	18	5.9
- often	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.3
<b>Café (with CSW)</b>						
- never	139	82.2	132	97.1	271	88.8
- seldom	24	14.2	2	1.5	26	8.5
- sometimes	4	2.4	2	1.5	6	2.0
- often	2	1.2	0	0.0	2	0.7
<b>Beer bar</b>						
- never	102	60.3	114	83.8	216	70.8
- seldom	49	29.0	18	13.2	67	22.0
- sometimes	13	7.7	3	2.3	16	5.2
- often	5	3.0	1	0.7	6	2.0
<b>Brothel</b>						
- never	155	91.7	135	99.3	290	95.0
- seldom	10	6.0	0	0.0	67	3.3
- sometimes	1	0.6	1	0.7	16	0.7
- often	3	0.7	0	0.0	6	1.0

**Table 6** Number and percentage of male and female adolescents classified by previous visits to entertainment establishments (Cont)

Previous visit to entertainment establishments (during past six months of period)	Male		Female		Total	
	n = 169	%	n = 136	%	n = 305	%
<b>Massage parlor</b>						
- never	154	91.1	133	97.8	287	94.0
- seldom	13	7.6	2	1.5	15	5.0
- sometimes	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
- often	2	1.2	1	0.7	3	1.0
<b>Other Places</b>						
- never	155	91.7	126	92.6	281	92.0
- seldom	4	2.3	5	3.7	9	3.0
- sometimes	5	3.0	4	3.0	9	3.0
- often	5	3.0	1	0.7	6	2.0

(Seldom = lower than once a month, some times= at least 1-3 times per month, often = at least once a week)

**Table 7** Number and percentage of male and female adolescents classified by media exposure

Respondents Media Exposure (during past six months of period)	Male		Female		Total	
	n = 169	%	n = 136	%	n =305	%
Never	62	45.6	21	12.4	83	27.2
Used to	74	54.4	148	87.6	222	72.8
<b>Respondent, Watch TV/VDO/ internet, X-Rated Media which aroused sexual feeling</b>						
- never	29	17.2	68	50.0	97	31.8
- seldom	78	46.2	53	39.0	131	43.0
- sometimes	43	25.4	11	8.0	54	17.7
- often	19	11.2	4	3.0	23	7.5

(Seldom = lower than once a month, some times= at least 1-3 times per month, often = at least once a week)

**Table 7** Number and percentage of male and female adolescents classified by media exposure (Cont.)

Respondents Media Exposure (during past six months of period)	Male		Female		Total	
	n = 169	%	n = 136	%	n = 305	%
<b>Respondent Reads Pornographic Books, which aroused sexual feeling</b>						
- never	36	21.3	96	70.6	132	43.3
- seldom	102	60.4	31	22.8	133	43.6
- sometimes	22	13.0	6	4.4	28	9.1
- often	9	5.3	3	2.2	12	4.0

(Seldom = lower than once a month, some times= at least 1-3 times per month, often = at least once a week)

**Table 8** Number and percentage of male and female adolescents classified by smoking habits

Risk behavior of respondents	Male		Female		Total	
	n = 169	%	n = 136	%	n = 305	%
<b>Cigarette smoking</b>						
-never	80	47.3	128	94.1	208	68.2
-every day	21	12.4	0	0.0	21	6.9
-at least once a week	14	8.3	0	0.0	14	4.6
-less than once a month	7	4.2	2	1.5	9	2.9
-very rare	47	27.8	6	4.4	53	17.4

**Table 9** Number and percentage of males and females classified by alcohol consumption

Risk behavior of respondents	Male		Female		Total	
	n = 169	%	n = 136	%	n = 305	%
<b>Alcohol consumption</b>						
-never	30	17.8	51	37.5	81	27.5
-every day	24	14.2	1	0.7	25	8.1
-at least once a week	83	49.1	51	37.5	134	43.9
-less than once a month	6	3.5	1	0.7	7	2.2
-very rare	26	15.4	32	23.6	56	18.3

**Part 2:****4.2 Sexual Behavior of Adolescents**

Among the total 305 respondents of study sample, it was observed that 20.0 percent of respondents had appropriate sexual behavior and 80.0 percent had inappropriate sexual behavior (Table 10). Dividing by sex, it was found that 84.0 percent of males and 75.0 percent of females had inappropriate behavior (Table 10). It was revealed that overall, 43.7 percent of males and 25.0 percent of females had sexual experience with opposite sex. (Table 11). Among those who had sexual experience higher percentage 61.0 percent seem to be belongs to <17 years, dividing by sex it was revealed that most 73.0 percent of male had sexual intercourse than females 35.3 percent (Table 18 in appendix).

In appropriate sexual behavior divided into 4 levels (Table 11):

Level 1: Going out, in pairs with opposite sex. It was found that 80.0 percent of respondents used to go out in pairs with opposite sex. Dividing by sex, it was indicated that 84.0 percent of males and 75.0 percent of female respondents used to go in pair with opposite sex in the study sample (Table 11).

Level 2: Holding hands with opposite sex. It was revealed that 70.0 percent of adolescents used to hold hands with opposite sex. Dividing by sex, it was found that 74.0 percent of males and 64.0 percent of females used to hold hands with opposite sex (Table 11).

Level 3: Kissing and petting with opposite sex. It was discovered that 52.1 percent of respondents used to kiss and petting with opposite sex. Dividing by sex, it was revealed that 59.2 percent of males and 43.4 percent of female respondents in the study sample used to kiss and petting with opposite sex (Table 11).

Level 4: Having sexual intercourse with opposite sex. It was revealed that (35.4%) of respondents in the study sample used to have sex with opposite sex.

Dividing by sex, it was revealed that 43.7 percent of males and 25.0 percent of female respondents used to have sexual intercourse (Table 11).

**Table 10** Number and percentage of males and females classified by sexual behavior

Sexual behavior	Males n = 169		Females n = 136		Total n = 305	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Appropriate behavior	27	16.0	34	25.0	61	20.0
Inappropriate behavior	142	84.0	102	75.0	244	80.0

**Table 11** Number and percentage of males and females classified by inappropriate sexual behavior

*Inappropriate Sexual behavior	Males n = 169		Females n = 136		Total n = 305	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Level 1</b>						
Used to go in pairs with opposite sex	142	84.0	102	75.0	244	80.0
<b>Level 2</b>						
Used to holding hand with opposite sex in a secret place	125	74.0	87	64.0	212	70.0
<b>Level 3</b>						
Used to kissing and petting with opposite sex	100	59.2	59	43.4	159	52.1
<b>Level 4</b>						
Used to have sexual intercourse with opposite sex	74	43.7	34	25.0	108	35.4

\*Might have more than one sexual behavior

In cross tab analysis it was revealed that there were statistically significant association between the levels of sexual behavior ( used to go in pairs with opposite sex alone, adolescents used to hold hands, kiss and pet with opposite sex) and the sexual intercourse behavior at the level of p-value <0.001 (Table 33 in appendix). From analysis of sexual intercourse behavior, it was showed that (44.6%) of the adolescents who used to go in pair with opposite had sex, (50.9%) who used to hold hand with opposite sex had sexual intercourse and (68.0%) the ones who used to kiss and pet with opposite sex had sexual intercourse (Table 33 in appendix).

Among the total respondents one-third admitted that they had sexual experience. Regarding age at first sexual experience, it was revealed that the lowest age of the respondent who had sexual intercourse in the study sample was 9 years. Most of the male respondents had their first sexual intercourse at the age of 16 years (33.8%), 17 years (24.3%), 15 years (19.0%), 18 years (2.7%) 14 years (5.4%), 13 years (5.4%), 12 years (4.0%), 11 years (2.7%), 10 years (0.1%) respectively and 9 years (0.1%) (Table 19 in appendix). Most of the female respondents had their first sexual intercourse at the age of 17 years (32.4%), 18 years (29.4%), 16 years (26.5%), 15 years (5.9%) and 14 years (2.9%) (Table 19 in appendix).

Also revealed that among those who had sexual intercourse, that most of the respondents admitted that they had their first sexual intercourse with their lovers(72.2%) , and (3.7%) with fiancée, (0.9%) with casual friend , (0.9%) with commercial sex worker respectively. It was observed in the present study that (22.2%) of respondents used to have sexual intercourse with multiple partners (Table 34 in appendix).

Regarding the cause of having first sexual intercourse most (31.5%) of respondents were stated as passion, (19.4%) to get experienced, (18.5%) wanted to try, (10.2%) forced, (10.2%) Drunken, (4.6%) Desire, (3.7%) influenced by friends and (1.9%) stated as they want to stay with each other (Table 35 in appendix).

Regarding the practice of contraception in the last sexual intercourse (50.0%) of total respondents stated that they practice contraception methods, (5.6%) stated as they can not remember and (12.0%) stated as they have not used any birth control method for pregnancy prevention. Among the pregnancy prevention methods (31.5%) of used condoms, (25.0%) withdrawal, (17.6%) pills, (5.5%) absenteeism (0.9%) injectables and (1.8%) given other reasons ( Table 36 in appendix).

With regard to condom use among respondents in the study sample, revealed that those who had sexual intercourse experience (73.1%) respondents used condoms and (26.9%) of respondents stated that they have never used condoms (Table 37 in appendix).

About the frequency of condom usage in the present study sample it was found that, all the respondents who had sexual experience (49.1%) stated that they have used condoms some times, (24.0%) respondents used always and (26.9%) stated as never used condoms( Table 37 in appendix).

With regard to type of partner and frequency of condom usage, among those who had used condoms, 24 respondents stated that they never used with their boy/ girl friends. Also observed that the respondents those who used to have sexual intercourse with multiple partners, 11 respondents admitted that they always used condoms, 9 stated as sometimes and 4, admitted as they never used condoms in sexual relations with multiple partners( Table 38 in appendix).

Among the study sample 305 respondents 4.4% were stated that they had experience of pregnancy and 2.3% of adolescents stated that they have experience of Abortions.

With regards to most suitable person for discuss sexuality, (59.7%) of respondents stated that the most suitable person for discuss sexuality is close friend, (21%) stated as parents, (5.6%) teachers and (5.6%) stated as no one is suitable for discuss about sexuality (Table 39 in appendix).

**Part 3:****4.3 Analysis of association, between personal factors, family factors and social factors with sexual behavior**

Bivariate analysis was conducted to explore the relationship between the sexual behavior among technical college adolescent and selected characteristic of adolescents personal, family and peer.

*First*, Chi- Square analysis was used to find the association between demographic factors, family factors, and social factors with sexual behavior.

**4.3.1 Analysis of association, between personal factors with sexual behavior**

Table 12 showed that association between personal factors and sexual behavior of adolescent.

It was found that there were statistically significant association between age of respondents and inappropriate sexual behavior of adolescents. The present study revealed that the adolescents who were in the late adolescent period (17- 19 years) were significantly more likely to have inappropriate sexual behavior than those who in the middle adolescent period (14- 16 years). (83.6% vs. 70.0%, p-value= 0.009)

It was revealed that (88.5%) of respondents with negative attitude toward sex had highest inappropriate sexual behavior, while (26.4%) of those with positive attitude towards sex had the most appropriate sexual behavior. There was statistically significant association between attitude towards sex and sexual behavior among adolescents at the level of p- value = 0.001 (Table 12).

No statistically significant association was found between other personal factors of respondents. (Gender, Respondents Monthly allowance and Living arrangements).

**Table 12** The association between personal factors and sexual behavior of adolescents by using Chi-square (N= 305).

Personal factors	Sexual Behavior				n	$\chi^2$	P-value
	Appropriate behavior	%	Inappropriate behavior	%			
<b>Age*</b>							
< 17 years	24	30.0	56	70.0	80	6.778	0.009
≥ 17 years	37	16.4	188	83.6	225		
<b>Gender</b>							
- Male	27	16.0	142	84.0	169	3.835	0.050
- Female	34	25.0	102	75.0	136		
<b>Monthly Allowance</b>							
< 1,000 baht	11	31.4	24	68.6	35	3.228	0.072
≥ 1,000 baht	50	18.5	220	81.5	270		
<b>Living Arrangements</b>							
-Living with Both Parents	41	19.1	174	80.9	215	0.394	0.530
- Not Living with both parents	20	22.2	70	77.8	90		
<b>Attitude toward sex*</b>							
-Negative	15	11.5	116	88.5	131	10.490	0.001
- Positive	46	26.4	128	73.6	174		

\* Significantly at  $p < 0.05$

#### 4.3.2 Analysis of association, between family factors with sexual behavior

Table 13 showed that association between family factors and sexual behavior of adolescent.

It was found that there were statistically significant association between parental- child communication on sexuality and sexual behavior of respondents. In the present study found that respondents those who communicate with their parents on sexuality issues more likely to experience inappropriate sexual behavior (88.2%) than those (75.9%) who were not communication in these regard. There was statistically significant association between parental- child communication on sexuality and sexual behavior among adolescents at the level of p- value = 0.011.

It was revealed that there were statistically significant association between Family income and sexual behavior among adolescents. The respondents, whose family income  $\leq$  5,000 baht per month more likely to have inappropriate sexual behavior than those family incomes were  $>$  5,000 baht per month (85.2% vs. 75.0%). There was statistically significant association between Family income and sexual behavior among adolescents at the level of p- value = 0.026.

No statistically significant association was found between other family factors of respondents. (Parental marital status, father's occupation, mother's occupation, parenting style and family relation).

**Table 13** The association between family factors and sexual behavior of adolescents by using Chi-square (N= 305)

Family factors	Sexual Behavior				n	$\chi^2$	P-value
	Appropriate behavior	%	Inappropriate behavior	%			
<b>Family* Income</b>							
≤ 5,000 baht	39	25.0	117	75.0	156	4.990	0.026
> 5,000 baht	22	14.8	127	85.2	149		
<b>Parent-Child* communication on sexuality</b>							
Good	12	11.8	90	88.2	102	6.496	0.011
Poor	49	24.1	154	75.9	203		
<b>Family Relation</b>							
Good	47	19.6	193	80.4	240	0.122	0.727
Poor	14	21.5	51	78.5	65		
<b>Parenting Style</b>							
Authoritative (Score ≥ 50)	30	18.4	133	81.6	163	0.568	0.451
Authoritative (Score <50)	30	21.9	107	78.1	137		
<b>Parental Marital Status</b>							
Live together	46	18.8	199	81.2	245	1.167	0.280
Not together	15	25.0	45	75.0	19.7		
<b>Mother's occupation</b>							
Professional	14	19.7	57	80.3	71	0.005	0.946
Non Professional	47	20.0	187	80.0	234		
<b>Father's occupation</b>							
Professional	14	13.9	87	86.1	61	3.556	0.059
Non Professional	47	23.0	157	77.0	244		

\* Significantly at  $p < 0.05$

#### 4.3.2 Analysis of association, between social factors with sexual behavior

Table 14 showed that association between social factors and sexual behavior of adolescent.

All selected peer influence variables in Table 14, such as risky behavior of peers, previous visits to entertainment establishments, media exposure, cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption were significantly associated with sexual behavior of adolescents.

It was found that there were statistically significant associations between sexual behavior among adolescents and risky behavior of peers. It was found that (84.3%) of the adolescents who had friends with much risk behavior had inappropriate sexual behavior while (26.0%) of the adolescents who had friends with less risk behavior had appropriate sexual behavior. There was statistically significant association between sexual behavior among adolescents and risky behavior of peers at the level of p- value = 0.027 (Table 14)

The adolescents those who used to visit to entertainment establishments were significantly more likely to initiate inappropriate sexual behavior than those who never visited to entertainment establishments. (86.5% vs. 60.0 %). The result indicated that there were statistically significant association between previous visits to entertainment establishments and sexual behavior at the level of p-value <0.001 (Table 14).

There were significant association between media exposure and sexual behavior among adolescents. The respondents (86.5%) who used to accept media which aroused sexual feelings were significantly more likely to initiate inappropriate sexual behavior than those (37.4%) never used to accept those media. There was statistically significant association between sexual behavior among adolescents and media exposure at the level of p- value <0.001 (Table 14).

The findings revealed that there were statistically significant association between Cigarette smoking and sexual behavior. (89.6%) of respondents those who ever used to smoke were significantly more likely to initiate inappropriate sexual behavior than those (24.4%) who never smoke and had appropriate sexual behavior. There was statistically significant association between sexual behavior among adolescents and Cigarette smoking at the level of p- value = 0.005.

The findings revealed that there were statistically significant association between Alcohol consumption and sexual behavior. The respondents (85.0%) who used to alcohol consumption were significantly more likely to initiate inappropriate sexual behavior than those (33.3%) that never used to alcohol consumption. There was statistically significant association between sexual behavior among adolescents and alcohol consumption at the level of p- value <0.001.

**Table 14** The association between social factors and sexual behavior of adolescents by using Chi-square (N= 305)

Social factors	Sexual Behavior				n	χ <sup>2</sup>	P-value
	Appropriate behavior	%	Inappropriate behavior	%			
<b>Risky behavior of peer *</b>							
- less	33	26.0	94	74.0	127	4.871	0.027
- most	28	15.7	150	84.3	178		
<b>Previous Visits to entertainment establishment</b>							
- never	30	40.0	45	60.0	75	24.864	<0.001
- used to	31	13.5	199	86.5	230		
<b>Media exposure*</b>							
- never	31	37.4	52	62.6	83	21.452	<0.001
- used to	30	13.5	192	86.5	222		
<b>Cigarette* smoking</b>							
- never	51	24.4	158	75.6	209	8.042	0.005
- used to	10	10.4	86	89.6	96		
<b>Alcohol * consumption</b>							
- never	28	33.3	56	66.7	84	12.881	<0.001
- used to	33	15.0	188	85.0	221		

\* Significantly at p < 0.05

**Part 4:****4.4 Analysis of factors that influence on adolescents sexual behavior by Binary Logistic Regression Analysis**

The analysis of various factors that influence sexual behavior of adolescents was done by using Logistic Regression Analysis. The logistic regression analysis examined all independent variables at the multivariate level. The variables that were significant at the bivariate level were re-examined controlling for other variables, in multivariate analysis to produce the clearer identification of significant factors of likelihood of having inappropriate sexual behavior among Technical College adolescents. Table 15 presented estimated odds ratios (and 95% confidence intervals) from logistic regression analysis by using different combinations of independent variables. The variables that are significant at  $p < 0.001$  and  $p < 0.05$  were noted as significant for all models (Table 15).

The existing study was used format to predict the possibility of sexual behavior of adolescents in 3 models: (Table 15)

Model A: compromised personal factors

Model B: compromised personal factors and family factors

Model C: compromised personal factors, family factors and social factors

In “Model A”, personal factors of respondents was included. The findings revealed that the age of respondents and attitude towards sex were significantly associated with the likelihood of their having inappropriate sexual behavior. The decrease in the Likelihood Ratio (LR) for this model was 141.092, which was highly statistically significant at the level of  $p$ -value  $< 0.001$ .

The “Model A”, analysis which analyzed the personal characteristics of respondents showed that the personal characteristics of age, attitude toward sex could predict the possibilities of influence on inappropriate sexual behavior among Technical College adolescents, with the significant  $p$ -value at  $< 0.001$ . The results found that the adolescents who were in the late adolescent group would 2.3 times

more likely to have inappropriate sexual behavior than those were in the middle adolescent age group. Also revealed that the adolescents with negative attitude toward sex (scoring less than 33.4 of mean value of attitude score), 2.5 times of likely to have inappropriate sexual behavior than those who had positive attitude toward sex (scoring  $\geq$  than 33.4 of mean value of attitude score).

After the family characteristics variables were added to the “Model B”, age of adolescents and attitude towards sex were still significantly associated with the likelihood of their having inappropriate sexual behavior. It was observed that late adolescent age group respondents are 2.3 times significantly likelihood of their having inappropriate sexual behavior than those who belongs to middle adolescent age group. The respondents those who have negative attitude toward sex 2.4 times more likely to have inappropriate sexual behavior than those who have positive attitude toward sex. It was found that the other variables of family characteristic of respondents were not statistically significant in this model. “Model B”, of multivariate analysis showed, all the selected family characteristic variables act as protective factors for inappropriate sexual behavior except mothers occupation which has odd ratio of 1.86.

Also the likelihood ratio test that compares Model A (Personal characteristics of respondents only) with Model B (Personal characteristics and family characteristics of respondents) shows that the decrease in the Likelihood Ratio (LR) was 133.267, which was statistically significant at the level of p-value = 0.001.

The last model, “Model C” was compromised with personal factors, family factors and social factors. After adding the all variables together , It was found that the age of respondents and attitude towards sex were not significantly associated with the likelihood of their having inappropriate sexual behavior. The notable factors for this model was respondents previous visits to entertainment establishments and media exposure, were significantly associated with the likelihood of their having inappropriate sexual behavior. All other variables of social characteristics of respondents which were significant at bivariate level were not significant in this model. The analysis was revealed that the respondents those who visit to

entertainment establishments 3.1 times are more likely to have inappropriate sexual behavior than those who are never visited to entertainment establishments. Also found that the respondents who accept media which aroused sexual feelings, 2.8 times more likely to practice inappropriate sexual behavior than those who never accepted media which aroused sexual feelings.

The decrease in the Likelihood Ratio (LR) was 121.741, which was highly statistically significant at the level of p-value  $<0.001$ . The third model, "Model C" analysis clearly predicts the factors that significantly increase the likelihood of having inappropriate sexual behavior among adolescents. In the present study, the respondents' previous visits to entertainment establishments and media exposure were the most significantly associated variables for the likelihood of their having inappropriate sexual behavior among adolescents. (Table 15)

**Table 15** Logistic regression coefficient and odds Ratio value of various factors that influenced sexual behavior of adolescents

Variables	Model A		Model B		Model C	
	$\beta$	Odds ratio	$\beta$	Odds ratio	$\beta$	Odds ratio
<b>Age(1)</b>						
>17 years	0.8356 **	2.31	0.8346*	2.30	0.5256	1.69
<b>Gender (2)</b>						
-male	0.4974	1.64	0.3912	1.48	-0.2062	0.81
<b>Allowance(3)</b>						
> 1,000 baht / month	0.8044	2.24	0.6239	1.87	0.4423	1.56
<b>Living Arrangements (4)</b>						
- Not with both Parents	-0.1808	0.83	0.1870	1.21	0.3005	1.35
<b>Attitude towards sex(5)</b>						
- negative	0.9237 **	2.52	0.8602*	2.36	0.6346	1.89
<b>Family Income(6)</b>						
> 5000 baht / month			-0.6101	0.54	0.7808	0.46
<b>Parent-Child (7)</b>						
<b>Communication on sexuality</b>						
- poor			-0.8524	0.43	-0.5776	0.56
<b>Family relation(8)</b>						
- Low			-0.0798	0.92	-0.0931	0.91
<b>Parenting Style(9)</b>						
- Authoritative (score <50%)			-0.1358	0.87	-0.1527	0.86
<b>Parental marital status (10)</b>						
Not Living together			-0.2622	0.77	-0.5313	0.59
<b>Father's occupation (11)</b>						
-Non Professional			-0.5943	0.55	-0.3358	0.71
<b>Mother's occupation (12)</b>						
-Non Professional			0.7231	2.06	0.6212	1.86
<b>Risky behavior of peer (13)</b>						
- most					-0.5962	0.55
<b>Visits to entertaining establishment's (14)</b>						
- used to					1.1334**	3.11
<b>Media exposure(15)</b>						
- used to					1.0156**	2.76
<b>Alcohol consumption(16)</b>						
- used to					0.5588	1.75
<b>Cigarette smoking(17)</b>						
- used to					0.0684	1.07
<b>- 2 log likelihood</b>	141.092		133.267		121.741	
<b>Chi- square</b>	35.954		276.372		297.060	
<b>Significance</b>	<0.001		0.001		<0.001	
<b>df</b>	5		12		17	

\* Significantly at  $p < 0.05$  \*\* Significantly at  $p < 0.001$

In the brackets means reference groups for the models of multivariate analysis:

**1** = <17 years, **2** = Female, **3** = < 1,000 baht/ month, **4** = living with both parents, **5** = Positive attitude towards sex, **6** = < 5,000 baht/ month, **7** = Good parental- child communication, **8** = High family relation, **9** = Authoritative parenting style score  $\geq$  50%, **10** = Living together, **11** = Father's occupation –Professional, **12** = Mother's occupation –Professional, **13** = Less risky behavior of peer, **14** = Not used to visit entertaining establishments, **15** = Not used to media exposure, **16** = Not used to alcohol consumption, **17** = Not used to cigarette smoking

#### 4.5 Summary association results of sexual behavior among adolescents

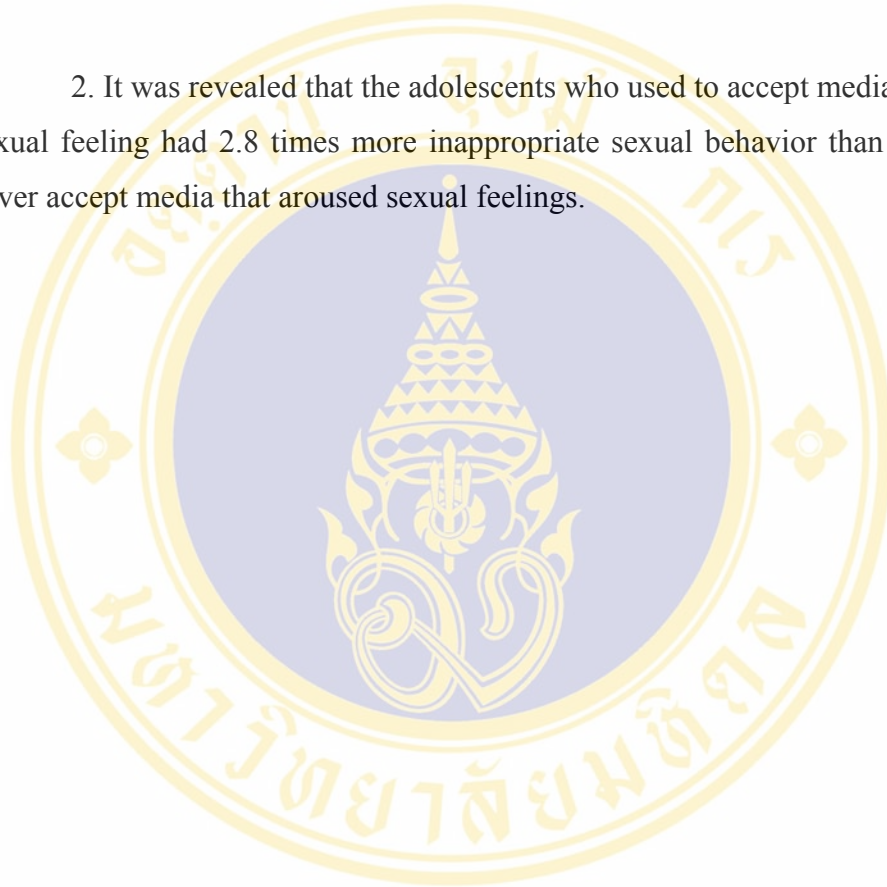
Table 16, illustrate the findings of bivariate and multivariate analysis of the study. Findings of bivariate analysis as follows:

1. The late adolescent's age group had more inappropriate sexual behaviors than middle age adolescents and age category.
2. The adolescents who had negative attitude towards sex have more inappropriate sexual behavior than the one who had negative attitude towards sex.
3. The adolescent who had low family income had more inappropriate sexual behavior than the one who had high family income.
4. The adolescents who had good parent-child communication have more inappropriate sexual behavior than the one who have poor parent-child communication.
5. The adolescents who had much risky behavior of peer's group had more inappropriate sexual behavior than the one who had peer with less risky behaviors.
6. The adolescents who used to go to entertainment establishments had more inappropriate sexual behavior than the one who never visited to any entertaining establishments.
7. The adolescents who used to accept media that aroused sexual feeling had more inappropriate sexual behavior than the one who never accept media that aroused sexual feelings.
8. The adolescents who used to drink alcoholic beverage had more inappropriate sexual behavior than the one who never drank alcoholic beverage.
9. The adolescents who used to smoke had more inappropriate sexual behavior than the one who never smoked.

### Findings of multivariate analysis of the present study

1. Multivariate analysis findings was revealed that the adolescents who used to go to entertainment establishments 3.1 times likely to practice inappropriate sexual behavior than the one who never visited to any entertainment establishments.

2. It was revealed that the adolescents who used to accept media that aroused sexual feeling had 2.8 times more inappropriate sexual behavior than the one who never accept media that aroused sexual feelings.



**Table 16** Summary association results of sexual behavior among adolescents, in bivariate and multivariate analysis

Independent variables	Bivariate analysis	Multivariate analysis		
		Model A	Model B	Model C
<b>Personal factors</b>				
Age	S*	S**	S*	NS
Gender	NS	NS	NS	NS
Monthly allowance	NS	NS	NS	NS
Living arrangements	NS	NS	NS	NS
Attitude toward sex	S*	S**	S*	NS
<b>Family factors</b>				
Family income	S*		NS	NS
Parent-Child communication on sexuality	S*		NS	NS
Family relation	NS		NS	NS
Parenting style	NS		NS	NS
Parents marital status	NS		NS	NS
Fathers occupation	NS		NS	NS
Mothers occupation	NS		NS	NS
<b>Social factors</b>				
Risky behavior of peers	S*			NS
Visits to entertaining establishments	S**			S** OR= 3.1
Media exposure	S**			S** OR= 2.8
Alcohol consumption	S**			NS
Cigarette smoking	S*			NS

\* Significantly at  $p < 0.05$  \*\* Significantly at  $p < 0.001$   
 S = means significant association, NS =means no significant association

## CHAPTER V

### DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study was to analyze the sexual behavior and visualize the factors that related to sexual behavior among Sakaeo Technical College adolescents in Wattanakorn District Sakaeo Province.

The discussion of this study will be divided into two parts:

- 5.1 The discussion of research methodology
- 5.2 The discussion of research results

#### **5.1 Research methodology**

##### **5.1.1 Data collecting method**

The study was a cross-sectional survey research which collected data from primary source. The sampling group was Sakaeo Technical College adolescents in Wattanakorn District, Sakaeo province. The data was collected by using self-administered questionnaires. Oracharon Attaveelarp (10) found that the anonymous self-administered questionnaire would provide high rate of sexual information among the respondents of study sample. It is also revealed that the method of data collection by self-administered questionnaires is convenient, fast, economical and reliable. Therefore researcher was used self-administered questionnaire as research instrument in order to collect basic data to visualize sexual behavior and factors that were related to sexual behavior among adolescents.

Data collection done from 19<sup>th</sup> January to 23<sup>rd</sup> January by small groups of random proportional stratified sampling by the each level of education. The coordinator carefully explained the purpose of the study, introduced the researcher to

students, explained how to answer the questionnaires and guaranteed the confidentiality of their answers. This was enabling to encourage the students to convey the truth about their sexual behavior, as it was sensitive issue. On the spot cleaning the data was done though it was not applicable, as it was despoiled the confidentiality of their answers and it may affect to convey the reality about their sexual behavior. Because of foreign researcher students were felt relax and enjoyed answering the questionnaire. The method of small group data collection and on the spot data cleaning take much time but the researcher will get all the data which is needed to visualize sexual behavior and factors that were related to sexual behavior among adolescents.

### **5.1.2 Research Instrument**

The research instrument was self administered structured questionnaires which contained the questions to cover the content of objectives of the present study, to visualize sexual behavior and factors that were related to sexual behavior among adolescents. Content validity was examined by three experts and field trial was done with the 30 students of Sakaeo Technical College in Wattanakorn District, Sakaeo province in year 2003 December. The reliability of questionnaire was calculated by using Cronbach Alpha Coefficient. The reliability measurement for family relationship was 0.83. The reliability measurement for the attitude towards sex was 0.59. After the questionnaires have been improved, the reliability for attitude towards sex measurement was up graded to 0.64 which was used in the present survey.

### **5.1.3 Data Analysis**

The researcher analyzed data by using descriptive statistics presented in the forms of amount, present, average rate and slandered deviation in order to study the general features of the study sampling group which was divided into personal factors such as Student's personal characteristics: age gender, monthly allowance, living arrangements, and attitude towards sex.

Family characteristic of the sample group: Family relationship, Parenting Style, Parent's marital status, family income, father's occupation, mother's occupation and parent child communication on sexuality.

Social characteristic of the sample group: Risky behaviors of peer, Respondent Risky behavior in which compromise into respondents previous visits to entertaining establishments, media exposure, cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption and sexual behavior.

Bivariate analysis was conducted to explore the relationship between the sexual behavior and selected characteristics of demographic, family and social factors of the sample group. Chi-square test was used to examine the significant of the relationship between the dependent variable and each independent variable. The Logistic Regression Analysis also used to examine the factors that influenced to adolescents sexual behavior and to support the research hypothesis.

## **5.2 Research Result**

The discussion of research result done according to the objective of the study on the basis of data analysis.

### **5.2.1 The first specific objective of the study is to determine sexual behaviors among adolescents**

The present study revealed that there are number of importance issues to be considered with regard to the findings of the study. Concerning the sexual behaviors of the respondents were under the survey, it was observed that high percent (80%) of respondents had inappropriate sexual behavior. Based on inappropriate sexual behavior, (80.0%) used to go in pairs with opposite sex alone. (70.0%) of adolescents used to hold hands, (52.1%) of respondents used to kiss and pet with opposite sex and (35.4%) of adolescents used to have sexual intercourse with opposite sex. Among those who had sexual intercourse, (43.7%) of male adolescents had more

sexual intercourse than (25.0%) of female adolescents. Out of 305 study sample units, 35.4 percent used to have sex with opposite sex. From analysis of sexual intercourse behavior, it was showed that (44.6%) of the adolescents who used to go in pair with opposite had sex, (50.9%) who used to hold hand with opposite sex had sexual intercourse and (68.0%) the ones who used to kiss and pet with opposite sex had sexual intercourse (Table 33 in appendix). Findings of present study coincided with Muuss RE. and Orachorn A., conclude that sexual relationship is process which starting from appropriate behavior or no physical contact and further development of closeness between the couples, emotions and love will leads to sexual relationship or inappropriate behavior. Present study also found sexual behavior ranged from the least to most intimate stages;

Stage 1: Dating with no particular affection

Stage 2: Dating with affection, but no love

Stage 3: Dating and being in love

Stage 4: Becoming engaged

Based on the findings the researcher of the present study emphasizes that sexual behavior is hierarchical process which start dating with no affection and gradually increase up to having sexual intercourse which can be refer as overt behavior.

Dividing by sex, it was revealed that 43.7 percent of males and 25.0 percent of female respondents used to have sexual intercourse. It shows the likelihood of beginning a sexual relationship prior to marriage, is increasing globally. Early initiation of sexual relations ends up with serious consequences of unwanted pregnancies, abortions and sexually transmitted diseases. This is enormously influence on the respondent's individual's life.

These elevated figures of sexual behavior among Technical College adolescents are mostly because this is a special group of students have more freedom than the secondary school age adolescents. And also, Thailand is, a country where encompass more tourist attraction, also Thai society accepts more western type culture than before. Influence of western type culture, such as walking with hold

hands, cuddling and kissing make the adolescents to imitate and considered as normal acceptable human behavior. Adolescent's attitude towards sex in the present study, revealed that half of the respondents believed that kissing and petting of lovers before marriage is as acceptable and normal thing. Also found that cohabiting with their lovers also considered as acceptable behavior because they want to know each other before marriage.

Adolescents are generally ready to explore and learn the things independently on their own through various means. With more freedom and independence than in the previous stages of their lives, many adolescents behavior may precede entirely different form of conventional norms and practices. Such behavior frequently involves risk to them. From the present study, it was revealed that two third of adolescents are used to have date along and stay at the place where aroused sexual feelings and desire to have sexual intercourse with opposite sex. It was observed that the minimum age of sexual initiation among the study population was 9 years. Half of the adolescents had their first sexual intercourse at the age of 15- 17 years (Table 19 in Appendix). Among those who had sexual experience higher percentage 61.0 percent seem to be <17 years those who are belongs to middle adolescent's age category, dividing by sex it was revealed that (73.0%) of male and (35.3%) of female respondents had sexual intercourse with opposite sex (Table 18 in appendix).

With regard to the prominent causes for the first sexual initiation among the present study sample respondents, it was revealed that Passion, need behavior of trial and experiment of sex. The findings coincided with Opatsawat P. (65) founded that the cause of the first intercourse is the need of trail basis and the sexual need. The findings of the present study revealed that most of the respondents had their first sexual intercourse with their boy / girl friends (72.2%), lovers (3.7%) than the prostitutes. This findings agreed with Orachorn A. (10), and Boontharm A. (51), found that the students had first sexual intercourse with there friends or lovers than the prostitutes. The adolescents may aware of sexually related diseases,

HIV/AIDS and they intended to have sexual intercourse with their lovers than with prostitutes.

With regard to condom use among respondents in the study sample, revealed that those who had sexual intercourse experience (26.9%) of respondents stated that they have never used condoms. Among those who have used condoms, (22.2%) stated that they never used with their boy/ girl friends (Table 38 in appendix). Such practice frequently involves the risk of having STDs/ AIDS among the adolescents. Among those who had sexual intercourse half of the adolescents stated that they practice contraception methods for pregnancy prevention. About one third of respondents stated that they used pills, absenteeism and injectables as methods of pregnancy prevention (Table 36 in appendix).

It also explores the wrong protection against sexual transmitted diseases among the adolescents. It was revealed that one third of respondents are used withdrawal as a method of pregnancy prevention. As a result they are not protected against unwanted pregnancies. Out of sexually experience respondents (108) among the study sample 305 respondents 4.4% were stated that they had experience of pregnancy and 2.3% of adolescents stated that they have experience of Abortions. These findings show the lack of knowledge on reproductive health issues and poor knowledge on sexual transmitted diseases among the adolescents.

With regards to most suitable person for discuss sexuality, Majority of respondents in the study sample stated that the most suitable person for discuss sexuality is close friend (Table 39 in appendix). However the knowledge gain from the friends may not always be correct, as they also have learned through trial and error. Therefore the adolescents neither have access to proper information nor the mechanisms to provide them with reproductive health care services when they required. As a result of that adolescents will protected against unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases.

## **5.2.2 The second objective: The relationship among personal factors (age, gender, living arrangements, monthly allowance and attitude towards sex) and sexual behavior of adolescents**

### **5.2.2.1 Age and the Sexual behavior**

It is known fact that throughout the world, puberty occurring earlier and average marriage age is rising, young people today face a longer period of time during which they are sexually mature and, perhaps sexually active. In many parts of world, sexual relations begin during adolescence. As a result of earlier sexual maturity of adolescents, they are more vulnerable to experiment sex, such behaviors end up with serious consequences of unwanted pregnancies, abortions and sexually transmitted diseases. It is a crucial period that lays the foundation for reproductive health of the individual's lifetime, in relation to the individual's culture and social context.

The age group of the study sample range from 15 to 19 years. The mean age was among those who have sexual experience higher percentage (61.0%) seems to be < 17 years. It was found that age of adolescents in the present study was significant at the bivariate level and the Model A, Model B of multivariate level. However it was not significant to the likelihood of sexual behavior at the Model C, controlling for other variables in the multivariate analysis. It may be social and economical factors are more likely to influence sexual behavior among adolescents than the biological factors (37). Present findings agreed with Alгаа S. (37), also found that there were no significant association between the age and sexual behavior.

### **5.2.2.2 Gender and the Sexual behavior**

The respondents were under the survey with almost equal gender distribution (136 girls vs. 169 boys). It was revealed that there were no significant association between gender and sexual behavior among adolescents in the bivariate and multivariate analysis. The reason for no association between them in this study

may due to male and female students in selected technical college has equal chance of freedom to associate with friends.

In the present study sample male and female proportion was 55% and 45% respectively. Dividing by sex, it was revealed that (43.7%) of males and (25.0%) of female respondents used to have sexual intercourse. The findings of the study support previous researches suggesting the male-female differential in sexual activity. Present findings agreed with Opatsawat P. (65), found that male students had more sexual intercourse than female students and also Abraham L, Kumar KA (33) found that 26 percent of males and 3 percent of the female students had sexual intercourse with opposite sex. According to Mehta S. (16), the male- female differential in sexual activity may be explained by the existence of double standards regarding sexual relations in most developing countries. Society accepts male's sexual adventures while simultaneously rejecting those of females. Peer influences may be stronger in males than females (29) because of a male- dominated society, where the male is supposed to initiate sex. Also there is a chance that females might be more likely to conceal their sexual experience than their male counterparts. It suggests the need or a gender specific approach to sexuality education that strongly emphasizes decision- making and values- clarification among males for the control of early sexual activity and unsafe sex.

### **5.2.2.3 Living arrangements and the Sexual behavior**

Most of the respondents of the study sample lived with both parents (70.5%). It was revealed that there were no significant association between living arrangements and sexual behavior among adolescents in the bivariate and multivariate analysis. The reason for no association between them in this study may due to, male and female students in selected technical college are mostly (70.5%) lived with both parents and both group as equal chance of freedom which also encompass as protective factor in multivariate analysis.

Contrary to literature review, it was found that adolescents whose parents were living together at home were not significantly likely to have inappropriate sexual behavior. It assumed that the direct parent-child interaction engendered by the presence of both parents in the house is more important than the passive effect of both parents living in the same house. It was found that in the present study, also revealed that there were no significant association between Living arrangements and sexual behavior among adolescents. This was in accordance with Duangkeow C.(44), who found that living arrangements was not associated with risky sexual behaviors. Wageepiwat S (39), Haohan J. (40), found that students who used to stay in a dormitory had more sexual relationship than those who stayed with their mother and father.

#### **5.2.2.4 Living allowance and the Sexual behavior**

The result of the present study indicated that (88.5%) of respondents received more than 1000 baht/ month, mean allowance was 1475, minimum allowance was 100 baht/ month and maximum allowance was 5,000 baht/ month. It was found that there were no statistically significant association between living allowance and sexual behavior among adolescents in the bivariate and multivariate analysis. The reason for no association between them in this study may due to, male and female students in selected technical college are mostly (70.5%) lived with both parents and allowance mostly (43.3%) received from both parents which encompass as protective factor for appropriate behavior.

However previous studies of Orachorn A (10) found that there is a significantly association between monthly allowance and inappropriate sexual behavior. It has been explained as those who have received higher allowance has more prone to visit entertainment establishments, buying pornographic books which aroused sexual feelings, spending money for smoking and drinking alcohol. These findings agreed with the study of Abraham L, Kumar KA (33) which found that young men with high personnel income (> 500 Rupees) may have an elevated likely hood of being sexual experienced and personal income related to sexual experienced

at the significant level of  $p < 0.001$ . The findings of Wageepiwat S. (39), attitudes and experience sex and AIDS in Mo. 6 secondary students in Bangkok revealed that those who received a large amount of money from their parents tended to have more sexual experience than those who had lower allowances. Haohan J. (40) conducted study to examine sexual behaviors and factors associated with sexual behaviors of male adolescent students in the municipality of Surin Province. The results of the study indicate that monthly allowance was statistically significantly correlated with sexual behaviors. The students with high allowance had more sexual behavior than the students with low income. Saisung P (41) explored risk behaviors of 315 vocational students in Nan province is high among those with high allowance. The findings of Wageepiwat S. (39), attitudes and experience sex and AIDS in Mo. 6 secondary students in Bangkok revealed that those who received a large amount of money from their parents tended to have more sexual experience than those who had lower allowances. Haohan J. (40) conducted study to examine sexual behaviors and factors associated with sexual behaviors of male adolescent students in the municipality of Surin Province. The results of the study indicate that monthly allowance was statistically significantly correlated with sexual behaviors. The students with high allowance had more sexual behavior than the students with low income. Saisung P (41) explored risk behaviors of 315 vocational students in Nan province is high among those with high allowance.

However, in the present study revealed that there were no significant association between living allowance and sexual behavior among adolescents, even though majority (91.4%) of respondents who had sexual experience are received  $\geq$  than 1,000 baht/month.

### 5.2.2.5 Attitude towards sex and the Sexual behavior

Regarding the attitude towards sex, the majority of respondents found to be favorable. It was discovered that 57 percent of the adolescents had positive attitude towards sex and 43 percent had negative attitude towards sex (Table 2). . It was found that attitude towards sex in the present study was statistically significant at the bivariate level and the Model A, Model B of multivariate level. However it was not significant to the likelihood of sexual behavior at the Model C, after controlling for other variables in the multivariate analysis. This can be explain as, present study focus on the few areas of attitude towards sexual behavior, which cannot cover the whole opinions, beliefs or feelings of individuals towards sex. Also at present male and female in Thai society have equal rights of having liberal attitudes towards sex. Abramson explained the intellectual structure is a result of accumulated experience together with other factors such as attitudes values which adolescents learn from the way their parents socialize them, which contribute to a person's code of sexual conduct.

However the present study also revealed that there is difference between the male- female attitudes toward sex (Table 24 in appendix). Differential in attitude towards may be explained by, the existence of values, opinions, expressions of thoughts are different in the Thai society. This was in accordance with the study of Duangkeow J (44) which found that female students had positive attitude towards sex than male. Nguyen Thanh Son (48) indicated that attitude towards premarital sex and causal sex had strong significant relationships with sexual experience before marriage. Burack R (49) has confirmed that, lack of maturity, in opinions and attitudes, caused change in sexual behavior patterns in Teenagers. This is confirmed by study of Haohan J (40), who found that attitudes towards pre-marital sex significantly correlated with sexual relationship at level of p-value <0.001.

### **5.2.3 The third objective: The relationship among Family factors (parental-child communication, Family income, Parental marital status, Father's occupation, Mother's occupation, Parenting style and Family relation) and sexual behavior of adolescents**

#### **5.2.3.1 Parental-child communication and sexual behavior of adolescents**

The communication with parents on sexual and reproductive health related issues was statistically significant in bivariate analysis. Present study found that who evaluated their communication with parents on sexual and reproductive health related issues as good more likely to experience inappropriate sexual behavior (88.2%) than those (11.8%) who had poor communication in this regard. There was statistically significant association between parental-child communication on sexuality and sexual behavior among adolescents at the level of  $p$ -value = 0.011. This is an ambiguous point which can be explained that the present study focused on few questions, which cannot confirm the direct interaction of parent-child communication. This also can be explained by limited knowledge of adults about sexuality of young people, because most of the parent's occupation in the present study was farmers on one hand, and cultural taboo about sex, which produces barriers against adults talking freely to children, on the other. The study conducted by Save the Children Fund (59) suggested that most of the adults, regardless of their background, do not have basic understanding about what is sexual behavior among young people and what issues should be included in this subject.

Most of the adolescents in the present study stated that their parents do not talk about sexual issues at home usually discuss about love and puberty. This is because of the cultural taboo about sex in the Thai society, which produces the barriers against adults to talk freely to children on sexuality. Due to these circumstances, most information on sexual matters comes either from peers, who may be equally uninformed or incorrectly informed and are likely to be relatively inexperienced themselves, or mass media which tends to represent the wrong sexual

and gender stereotypes and extremes, specially for male adolescents. Therefore the present study suggest that communication on reproductive health issues and sexuality among adolescents should be used an alternative channel because most (65%-68%), participants was stated they never communicate on sexuality issues with parents. whenever they needed they consult their friends. Neither school nor the temple has to take responsibility which can be used as an effective media to reach adolescents with reproductive health messages and correct information on proper behavior among adolescents.

### **5.2.3.2 Family income and sexual behavior of adolescents**

Family income was statistically significant in the bivariate analysis at the level of p-value 0.026. Multivariate analysis it becomes not significant. This result reflected socioeconomic status of the family, those respondents who has high Family income or low family income has equal chance of, significant association with the likelihood of their having inappropriate sexual behavior.

Contrary to literature review, it was found that family income is correlated with sexual behaviors among adolescents. This shows that students with high monthly allowances have more spending power to visit entertaining places or freedom of spending money for their enjoyment. Abraham L, Kumar KA (33) found that the young men with a high personal income may have elevate likelihood of being sexual experienced.

### **5.2.3.3 Parental marital status and sexual behavior of adolescents**

Present study found that the parental marital status was not statistically significant association between sexual behaviors among adolescents. contrary to the literature review can be explained as, mostly (80.3%) of adolescent's parents were living together at home was not significantly likely to have inappropriate sexual behavior. It is also assumed that direct parent- child interaction engendered by the presence of both parents in the house is more important than the passive effect of

presence of both parents living together. Fengxue Y (67), found that even the parents were separated, they still trend to involve the care of their kids and students had equal chance of getting care from them compare to students whose parents lived together. It disagree with the study of Opatsawat P (65) and Haohan J (40), found that student's with separated or divorced parents had more sexual intercourse than the children living together with parents.

#### **5.2.3.4 Parenting style and sexual behavior of adolescents**

Also revealed that the type of parenting style in the present study sample (46.0%) was low authoritative followed by, (43.0%) medium authoritative style and (11.0%) high authoritative parenting style. Authoritative parenting predicts good psychosocial outcomes and behaviors of adolescents and influences on adolescent's self-esteem, social and moral maturity academic performances and so on (67). The results of the present study found that the parenting style was not statistically significant to the likelihood of respondent's sexual behavior.

All of the students stated that they had different degree of authoritative parenting in this study. So there was no statistically significant association between parenting style and sexual behavior of adolescents.

#### **5.2.3.5 Family relation and sexual behavior of adolescents**

The results of the present study found that the family relation was not statistically significant to the likelihood of respondent's sexual behavior. In multivariate analysis it has shown as protective factor, with the value of odds ratio 0.92.

Family is the first social unit having an influence on the character, beliefs or actions as well as sexual behavior of person. Family life is the fundamental of human life, which indicates the success of one's work and social life by Somporn Thesitha. Family is also considered as a socialization agent – the most important first

source of learning about morals, ethics and attitudes. Parents are the first teachers influencing their children to be good members of the society (59). Generally the family relationship in the study sample was mostly good. Majority of respondents (45.6%) had moderate family relationship, followed by (33.1%) high family relationship and (21.3%) low family relationship (Table 3). The results of this study show the different degrees of family relation which reflect that the adolescent's family relation was not significant to the likelihood of respondent's sexual behavior.

#### **5.2.3.6 Parent's occupation and sexual behavior of adolescents**

The results of this study found that the adolescent's parent's occupation was not significant to the likelihood of respondent's sexual behavior. It probably because the Technical College students are special group of students, they have more freedom than the secondary school children and spend most of their time for studying of occupational training and most of the respondents parents were farmers, who belongs to non professional group were cause not much different for the sexual behavior among adolescents. These findings were agreed with the study of Orachorn A (10) found that parent's occupation was not associated with student's promiscuous behaviors. Sasung P (41) also discovered that students whose parents were government officials, public enterprise staff, bank, company employee, business owners, trade owners, farmers, laborers as well as their parents were unemployed, was not significant to the likelihood of respondent's sexual behavior.

**5.2.4 The fourth objective: The relationship among Social factors (Risky behaviors of peer, Respondent Risky behavior in which comprise respondent's previous visits to entertainment establishments, media exposure alcohol consumption and cigarette smoking) and sexual behavior of adolescents**

**5.2.4.1 Risky behaviors of peer and sexual behavior of adolescents**

Concerning the peer influences of the study, revealed that (58.4%) of adolescents had friends who had most risky behavior, (41.6%) of them had friends with less risky behavior. Dividing by sex, it was indicated that (74.6%) of male respondents had friends who had most risky behavior, while (38.2%) of female respondents had friends with risky behavior.

The results of present study found that the risky behavior of peers was significant to the likelihood of respondent's sexual behavior at the level of  $p\text{-value} = 0.015$  in bivariate analysis. It shows that peer influences were found to be strongly affected to adolescent's sexual behavior, the respondent's those who have friends with more risk behavior more likely to have inappropriate sexual behavior than those who have friends with less risky behavior.

It was revealed that male respondent's friends use to have almost twice (71.6%) sex than female respondent's friends (36.8%) (Table 5). Friend's sex life related information might be unreliable. In the present study information of friends who had sex was collected on the basis of respondent's perceptions. With regard to the experience of alcoholic intake among respondent's friends, also on rise. However it is generally agreed that friends play an important role in the process of personality development and behavior formation among youth. They have learned more things from each other than from family members (37). Some studies found (10),(40) that persuasion from friends was associated with sexual relationships. This finding also highlights the role of peer influences on in- school adolescent's sexual behavior.

How ever in multivariate analysis it was not significant of having influence to sexual behavior among adolescents. It can be explained as, risky behavior of peers may be precipitate factor, which can control by respondents.

#### **5.2.4.2 Previous visits to entertainment establishments and sexual behavior of adolescents**

Concerning the previous visits to entertainment establishments, it was revealed that (80.5%) of males and (69.1%) of female respondents used to visits to entertainment establishments.

It was found that the adolescents those who used to visit to entertainment establishments were significantly more likely to initiate inappropriate sexual behavior than those who never visited to entertainment establishments. (81.7% vs. 18.4%). The result indicated that there were statistically significant association between previous visits to entertainment establishments and sexual behavior at the level of  $p\text{-value} < 0.001$  in both bivariate and multivariate analysis. It shows that the adolescents who used to visits to entertainment establishments 3.1 times more likely to have inappropriate sexual behavior than those who were not used to visit to entertainment establishments.

It can explained by the literature review of Abramson (13) sexual system theory, visits to entertainment establishments is situational parameter in which influence the respondents inappropriate sexual behavior due to the nature of the social environment and it is contribute to the change of person's code of sexual conduct. This code of sexual conducts controls a persons all overt sexual behaviors. This was in accordance with the study of Abraham L, Kumar KA (33) found that male students with a high level of social interaction were almost four times as likely to be more sexually experienced. Furthermore findings of Orachorn A (10), Pusanasuwantri D (43) and Haohan J (40), indicated that the respondents who had been visited to entertainment establishments were twice more likely to have sex than those who had not visited to entertainment establishments. The results of present study also found

that visited to entertainment establishments was significant to the likelihood of respondent's sexual behavior at the bivariate analysis and when controlling other variables in the multivariate analysis because entertainment establishments act as situational parameter which influence the inappropriate sexual behavior in both male and female students.

In the present study found that contradictory point of, very few percent (1.5% and 0.7%) of female respondents stated that they used to visit café with CSW and brothel with CSW. It can be explained as, may be mistake of answering the questionnaire or it can be they used to go in groups to those entertainment places. Which has to be investigate in the future researches.

#### **5.2.4.3 Media exposure and sexual behavior of adolescents**

Mass media was the major source of information about sexual information and reproductive health issues for majority of the adolescents. In the present study it was revealed that the respondents (72.8%) who used to accept media which aroused sexual feelings were significantly more likely to initiate inappropriate sexual behavior than those (27.2%) never used to accept those media. There was statistically significant association between sexual behavior among adolescents and media exposure at the level of p- value <0.001. Media exposure is highly significant in bivariate analysis and all the models of multivariate analysis. It shows that adolescent's who accept the media which aroused sexual feelings was 2.8 times significant to the likelihood of respondent's inappropriate sexual behavior than those who never accepts in this regards. It can be explained that media which aroused sexual feelings also situational parameter which influence the inappropriate sexual behavior in both male and female students (13).

Many studies have suggested that the influenced modernization, western culture, changes in market of economy, widespread availability and use of communication technology have changed the cultural values among people in developing countries Metha (16) , Isarabhakdi (28), Twa- Twa (12). Besides Thailand

government supports availability of multiple sources of publications and broadcast in its “freedom of approach”. It is essential to note that, along with family life no parental guidance, distorted and nonsystematic information dissemination through mass media may have had negative impact on adolescent’s knowledge and attitude towards sexuality, (59).

#### **5.2.4.4 Alcohol consumption and sexual behavior of adolescents**

With regard to experience of alcoholic beverages intake, in the present study, revealed that (72.5%) of stated that they used to take alcoholic beverages. Dividing by sex shows the tendency of increase on alcohol intake among adolescents, especially among female respondents. It was revealed that (49.1%) of males and (37.5%) of female respondents used to take alcohol at least once a week (Table 9).

The bivariate analysis findings revealed that alcohol consumption was significant to the likelihood of respondent’s sexual behavior. It shows the respondents (72.5%) who used to alcohol consumption were significantly more likely to initiate inappropriate sexual behavior than those (27.5%) that never used to alcohol consumption. There was statistically significant association between sexual behavior among adolescents and alcohol consumption at the level of p- value < 0.001. The findings of the present study can be explained by the support of Abramson (13) sexual system theory, alcohol consumption is situational parameter in which influence the respondents inappropriate sexual behavior due to the nature of the social environment and it is contribute to a person’s code of sexual conduct. This code of sexual conducts controls a persons all overt sexual behaviors. This was in accordance with Haohan J (40) confirmed a significant correlation between students alcohol consumption and sexual intercourse, that is (32.2%) who used to alcohol consumption had sexual intercourse than those (7.9%) who are never take alcohol. A similar findings revealed by Orachorn A (10), indicated that the respondents who had used to alcohol consumption were twice more likely to have sex than those who are never take alcohol.

How ever in the present study alcohol consumption was statistically significant on bivariate analysis but not significant in multivariate analysis, reason for that may be because of confounding factors.

#### **5.2.4.5 Cigarette smoking and sexual behavior of adolescents**

Concerning the smoking habits, of the study indicate that the (31.8%) adolescent were used to smoke (Table 8). The findings revealed that there were statistically significant association between Cigarette smoking and sexual behavior. It shows that the respondents those who ever used to smoke (31.8%) were significantly more likely to initiate inappropriate sexual behavior than those (68.2%) who never smoke and had appropriate sexual behavior at the level of p- value = 0.005. This can explained as cigarette smoking is the starting point which leads to drug abuse or other serious misconducts which leads to sexual arousal (13). This agreed with the study of Haohan J (40), indicated that the students who smoked had more sexual relationships than those ho did not smoke. Therefore the adolescents who used to smoke more likely to attempt drinking alcohol, visiting to entertaining establishments or experimenting sex. This agreed with the study of Mehta S (16), which found that early initiation of sexual intercourse was related to early onset of alcohol use and smoking cigarettes before 13 years of age. How ever in the present study cigarette smoking was statistically significant at bivariate analysis but not significant in multivariate analysis, reason for that may be because of confounding factors.

### **5.2.5 The fifth objective: The influence of personal factors, family factors, social factors towards sexual behavior of adolescents**

Logistic regression analysis has been used to identify the influenced of personal factors, family factors, social factors towards sexual behavior of adolescents, at the multivariate level. The variables that were significant at bivariate level were re-examined by controlling for other variables in the multivariate analysis in which produced clearer identification of the significant factors that more was likelihood of significant to the respondent's sexual behavior. (Table 23)

At the bivariate level analysis of personal factor, it was revealed that age of respondents and attitude towards the sex were likelihood of significant to the respondent's sexual behavior. No statistically significant association was found between other demographic factors of respondents. (gender, respondents monthly allowance and living arrangements).

In the multivariate analysis "Model A", it was found that the adolescents who were in the late adolescent period (17- 19 years) were 2.3 times more likely to have inappropriate sexual behavior than those who in the middle adolescent period (14- 16 years). This was highly statistically significant at the level of  $p$ -value  $< 0.001$ .

In the multivariate analysis "Model A", it was revealed that the adolescents who were with negative attitude 2.5 times more likely to have inappropriate sexual behavior than those who with positive attitude towards the sexual behavior. Which was highly statistically significant at the level of  $p$ - value  $< 0.001$ . The decrease in the Likelihood Ratio (LR) for this model was 141.092, which was highly statistically significant at the level of  $p < 0.001$ .

After the family characteristics variables (parental- child communication, family income, parental marital status, father's occupation, mother's occupation, parenting style and family relation) were added as "Model B", age of adolescents and attitude towards sex were still significantly associated with the likelihood of having inappropriate sexual behavior. This can be explained that according to the Abramson

Sexual system theory (13), sexual expressions rise significantly with the age of maturation from childhood to adulthood due to effect of endocrinological hormones. In the present study also revealed that the adolescents who were in the late adolescent period (17- 19 years) were 2.3 times significantly more likely to have inappropriate sexual behavior than those who in the middle adolescent period (14- 16 years). It was proved in multivariate analysis of Model A and Model B. Also, in the multivariate analysis of Model B, it was revealed that the adolescents who were with negative attitude 2.3 times more likely to have inappropriate sexual behavior than those who with positive attitude towards the sexual behavior. Attitudes are one variable which can indicate the behaviors of an individual who is likely to act upon the attitudes he or she has (10).

The other family variables which were significant at bivariate level, such as parental –child communication and family income, were not statistically significant in Model B. Decrease in the Likelihood Ratio (LR) for the Model B was 133.267, which was statistically significant at the level of p-value <0.001.

“Model C” was compromised with personal factors, family factors and social factors. After adding the all variables together , It was found that the age of respondents in “Model C” were not significantly associated with the likelihood of their having inappropriate sexual behavior. It may be social and economical factors are more likely to influence sexual behavior among adolescents than the biological factors. Referring to attitude toward sex attitude towards sex also not significantly associated with the likelihood of their having inappropriate sexual behavior in “Model C”. This can be explain as, research instrument of the present study mainly focus on the attitude towards sexual behavior level 4 and not cover the inappropriate sexual behavior level 1,2 and 3. Therefore the whole opinions, beliefs and feelings of individuals towards sex cannot cover.

The other social variables which were significant at bivariate level, such as risky behavior of peer, smoking and alcohol consumption, were not statistically significant in this model. This may be because of confounding factors.

The notable factors for “Model C” was Respondents previous visits to entertainment establishments and media exposure, were statistically significantly associated with the likelihood of having inappropriate sexual behavior. The decrease in the Likelihood Ratio (LR) for this model was 121.741, which was highly statistically significant at the level of p-value <0.001. The third model, “Model C” analysis was clearly identified the factors that significantly associated with the likelihood of having inappropriate sexual behavior among adolescents. It was revealed that, the respondent’s previous visits to entertainment establishments and media exposure are the main predictors of likelihood of having inappropriate sexual behavior among adolescents in the present study. It shows that the adolescents who used to visits to entertainment establishments 3.1 times more likely to have inappropriate sexual behavior than those who were not used to visit to entertainment establishments. It can explained by supporting the literature review of Abramson (13) sexual system theory, visits to entertainment establishments is situational parameter in which influence the respondents inappropriate sexual behavior due to the nature of the social environment and it is contribute to a person’s code of sexual conduct.

Also revealed that adolescent’s who accept the media which aroused sexual feelings was 2.8 times significant to the likelihood of respondent’s inappropriate sexual behavior than those who never accepts in this regards. It can be explained that media, which aroused sexual feelings, are situational parameters, which influence the inappropriate sexual behavior in both male and female students (13).

The present study found that respondent’s previous visits to entertainment establishments and media exposure are the main factors that associated with the likelihood of having inappropriate sexual behavior among adolescents. Findings of the present study in accordance with the Abramson Sexual system theory (13), sexual expressions rise significantly with the sexual stimulus cues. One of main sexual stimulus cues in Abramson Sexual system theory is conditioned and unconditioned stimuli (erotic arousals associated with events such as sexual movies, reading pornographic books and visits to entertainment establishments) in which cognitive structure gives stimulus to raise sexual expressions. Findings of the existing study

also revealed that respondent's previous visits to entertainment establishments and media exposure are the main predictors of likelihood of having inappropriate sexual behavior among respondents.

Therefore adolescents should be able to control their activities by themselves with the guidance of the parents. However, parents need to understand, direct and assist them. Due to lack of parent's pedagogic knowledge, adolescents are unable to obtain knowledge within the family frame. Hence advocacy activities are needed to improve parent's knowledge and education in this regards. Young people's initiation into sexual relations appears to be something of a special case here; there should be possible approach to promote protective social norms and also emphasis decision making skills among adolescents.

Also suggested that mass media outlets that are popular among adolescents could place more emphasis on dissemination of correct information about reproductive issues. While these strategies are very important, collaboration from the community is also needed to address these issues. Communities need to work together to foster the messages stated above as well as to support neither the access to proper information nor the mechanisms to provide them with reproductive health care services when they required, not only at the school level but also at family and at community level.

## CHAPTER VI

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 6.1 Conclusion

A cross sectional survey was conducted, to analyze the sexual behavior and visualized the factors that were related to sexual behavior among Sakaeo Technical College adolescents in Wattanakorn District, Sakaeo province. The sample size was 305 students, data collected by using self administered questionnaires from 19<sup>th</sup> January to 23<sup>rd</sup> 2004 by proportional stratified random sampling by the each level of education. Data collecting was carried out close coordination and cooperation with the Technical College. Obtain data analyzed by percentage, mean, standard deviation and Chi-square test. The variables that were significant at the bivariate level re-examined controlling for other variables in the multivariate analysis producing identification of the significant factors.

##### 6.1.1 Research Result

Concerning the socio demographic characteristics of the respondents were under the survey with almost equal gender distribution. Male and female proportion was 55.4 percent and 44.6 percent respectively. The age group of the study sample range from 15 to 19 years. The mean age was 17.1. Most 88.5 percent of the adolescents got monthly allowance more than 1,000 baht/month. The average monthly allowance was 1,475.9 baht/month. 70.5 percent of the respondents of the study sample lived with both parents. Regarding the attitude towards sex, the majority of respondents found to be favorable. 57 percent of the adolescents had positive attitude towards sex and 43 percent had negative attitude towards sex.

Concerning the family characteristics of the respondents were under study, More than one third, 39.3 percent of respondent's fathers were farmers, it was revealed that 10.5 percent of mothers are still in traditional housewife/homemaker role among the study population. More than one third, 40 percent, of the respondent's mothers also was farmers. Regarding the marital status of parents, majority 80.3 percent of parents lived together. It was found that the nearly half, 51.2 percent of the respondent's parents monthly income was  $\leq 5000$  baht per month. The mean family income was 7,779 baht/month. The survey revealed that 66.6 percent of respondents, communication on sexuality issues with parents were poor. 45.6 percent had moderate family relationship. Also revealed that the respondents those who have high family 75.4 percent relation have good parental- child communication while those who have low family 35.8 percent relation have poor parental-child communication. Parenting style of respondents in the present study sample 45.2 percent was low authoritative parenting style, followed by 42.3 percent medium authoritative parenting style and 10.8 percent high authoritative parenting style.

By looking at social factors, the peer influences of the study revealed that 32.8 percent of them had friends with most risky behavior. Dividing by sex, it was indicated that 84.0 percent of males had friends who had most risky behavior, while 16.0 percent of females had friends with risky behavior. Regarding the respondents previous visits to entertainment establishments in the study sample, it was found that 75.4 percent of respondents used to visits entertainment establishments. The study revealed that 72.8 percent of respondents stated that they were used to watch media which aroused sexual feelings. Concerning the smoking habits of the respondents, of the study indicate that 31.8 percent were used to smoke. With regard to experience of alcoholic beverages intake, in the present study, revealed that 72.5 percent of respondents stated that they used to take alcoholic beverages.

Concerning the sexual behaviors of the respondents were under the survey, it was observed that 20.7 percent of respondents had appropriate sexual behavior and 79.3 percent had inappropriate sexual behavior. Dividing by sex, it was found that 83.4 percent of males and 74.3 percent of females had inappropriate behavior.

Based on inappropriate sexual behaviors, 79.3 percent of respondents used to go out in pairs with opposite sex, 70.0 percent of adolescents used to hold hands with opposite sex, 52.1 percent of respondents used to kiss and petting with opposite sex, 35.4 percent of respondents in the study sample used to have sex with opposite sex. Dividing by sex, it was revealed that 43.7 percent of males and 25.0 percent of female respondents used to have sexual intercourse.

Among the total respondents one-third admitted that they had sexual experienced. Regarding age at first sexual experience, it was revealed that the lowest age of the respondent who had sexual intercourse in the study sample was 9 years. Most of the respondents had their first sexual intercourse at the age of 16 years (31.5%), those who are belongs to middle adolescent's age category. Most 72.2 percent of the respondents admitted that they had their first sexual intercourse with their lovers. It was observed in the present study that 22.2 percent of respondents used to have sexual intercourse with multiple partners. Regarding the cause of having first sexual intercourse most 31.5 percent of respondents were stated as passion, 18.5 percent stated that to get experienced and 10.2 percent stated as wanted to try.

Among those who had sexual intercourse 50.0 percent of the adolescents stated that they practice contraception methods for pregnancy prevention. About one third of respondents stated that they used pills, absenteeism and injectables as methods of pregnancy prevention. It also explores the wrong protection against sexual transmitted diseases among the adolescents. It was revealed that one third of respondents are used withdrawal as a method of pregnancy prevention. As a result they are not protected against unwanted pregnancies. Condom use among respondents in the study sample revealed that those who had sexual intercourse experience 73.1 percent of respondents used condoms. Among those who have used condoms, 22.2 percent stated that they never used with their boy/ girl friends. Such practice frequently involves the risk of having STDs/ AIDS among the adolescents.

Out of sexually experience respondents (108) among the study sample 305 respondents 4.4 percent were stated that they had experience of pregnancy and 2.3 percent of adolescents stated that they have experience of Abortions.

With regards to most suitable person for discuss sexuality, 59.7 percent respondents in the study sample, stated that the most suitable person for discuss sexuality is close friend. How ever the knowledge gain from the friends may not always be correct, as they have learned through trial and error.

### **6.1.2 Results of the relation analysis between personal factors, family factors, and social factors and adolescents sexual behaviors**

1. The late adolescent's age group had more inappropriate sexual behaviors than middle age adolescents and age category was statistically significantly associated with sexual behaviors at the level of  $p\text{-value} < 0.05$

2. The adolescents who had negative attitude towards sex have more inappropriate sexual behavior than the one who had positive attitude towards sex and there was statistically significantly associated between attitude towards sex and sexual behaviors at the level of  $p\text{-value} < 0.05$

3. The adolescents who had low family income had more inappropriate sexual behavior than the one who had high family income and there was statistically significantly associated between respondent's family income and sexual behaviors at the level of  $p\text{-value} < 0.05$

4. The adolescents who had good parent-child communication have more inappropriate sexual behavior than the one who had poor parent-child communication and there was statistically significantly associated between parent-child communication and sexual behaviors at the level of  $p\text{-value} < 0.05$

5. The adolescents who had much risky behavior of peer's group had more inappropriate sexual behavior than the one who had peer with less risky behaviors and there was statistically significantly associated between risky behavior's of peers and sexual behaviors at the level of  $p\text{-value} < 0.05$

6. The adolescents who used to go to entertainment establishments had more inappropriate sexual behavior than the one who never visited to any entertainment establishments. Previous visit to entertainment establishments were

statistically significantly associated with sexual behaviors at the level of  $p\text{-value} < 0.001$

7. The adolescents who used to accept media that aroused sexual feeling had more inappropriate sexual behavior than the one who never accept media that aroused sexual feeling and media exposure was statistically significantly associated with sexual behavior at the level of  $p\text{-value} < 0.001$

8. The adolescents who used to drink alcoholic beverage had more inappropriate sexual behavior than the one who never drank alcoholic beverage and there were statistically significantly associated between alcohol consumption and sexual behavior at the level of  $p\text{-value} < 0.001$

9. The adolescents who used to smoke had more inappropriate sexual behavior than the one who never smoked and there were statistically significantly associated between cigarette smoking and sexual behavior at the level of  $p\text{-value} < 0.05$

### **6.1.3 Results of Logistic analysis**

The analysis of various factors that influence sexual behavior of adolescents was done by using Logistic Regression Analysis. The logistic regression analysis examined all independent variables at the multivariate level. The variables that were significant at the bivariate level were re-examined controlling for other variables in multivariate analysis producing a clearer identification of the significant factors.

Considered with regard to the multivariate analysis findings of the study, it was revealed that the adolescents who used to go to entertainment establishments 3.1 times likely to practice inappropriate sexual behavior than the one who never visited to any entertainment establishments.

Multivariate analysis findings revealed that the adolescents who used to accept media that aroused sexual feeling had 2.8 times more inappropriate sexual behavior than the one who never accept media that aroused sexual feelings.

## 6.2 Recommendation for future application

Based on above findings the recommendations of study categorized into three groups:

1. Recommendations for school level programs on sexual and life skill education to maximize the potentials and awareness of appropriate behavior among adolescents
2. Recommendations for family level programs to improve the parent's pedagogic knowledge on reproductive health and sexual education to their children
3. Policy level for enforcement of prohibition laws and control on media that aroused sexual feelings by adolescents under 18 years of age.

Firstly, recommendations for school level programs

- Educational programs for adolescents, on sexuality, reproductive health and life skill education programs in school and community level as potential powerful factors that could produce the desired behavioral changes which leads to appropriate behavior among adolescents.

- As to inform and education program, needs to be strengthened to address all aspects of sexuality and reproductive health, including contraception and the result of unsafe sex. Also, efforts of the mass media need to be generated to ensure the dissemination of correct and appropriate information on sexual and reproductive health issues.

- The various training programs on reproductive health and sexuality particularly sexually transmitted infections for gender-appropriate adolescents should be developed and facilitated with sensitivity to needs of youth.

- Community based programs focusing on the quality of the service need to be implemented and providers need to be trained to respect the right of the adolescents, to privacy and confidentiality. There is need to tailor family planning services and delivery mechanism, including counseling of youth on sexuality.

- Finally, programs need to raise awareness among youth and empower them, especially young female to acquire life and negotiation skills such as how to refuse unwanted sex and how to insist on condom use with parents.

### **Secondly, recommendations for family level programs**

- Parents have to considerable role to play so that their children lead healthy sexual and reproductive lives. Efforts need to be directed at parents on how important reproductive health and sexual education to their children.

- Sex education programs for parents and families.

### **Thirdly, the recommendations for policy level**

- Present study found that previous visit to entertainment establishments and media exposure are major factors for the likelihood of having inappropriate sexual behavior among adolescents. Therefore suggested, the government as the leading body of control on media and visits to entertainment establishments as follows;

- Should have strict prohibition laws for visits to night entertainment establishments under 18 years of age adolescents.

- Government should have the strict control measures of media especially printing or publishing media, television/ VDO/Internet that aroused sex among youth, which would increase the likelihood of inappropriate sexual behavior among adolescents.

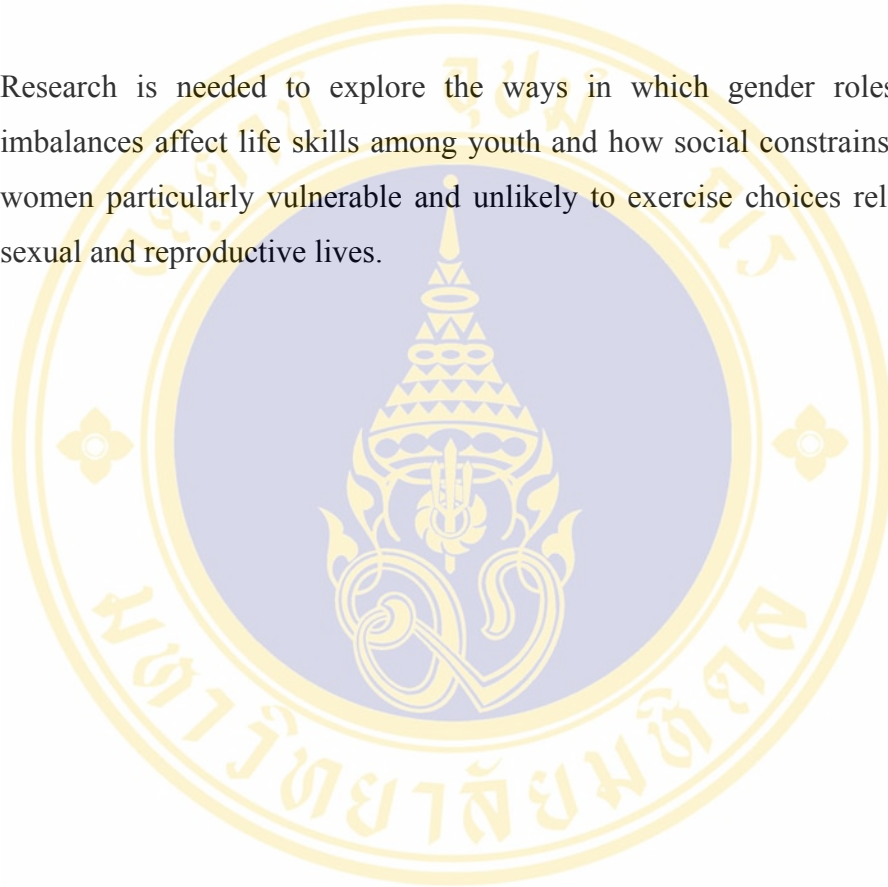
### **Needs for future research:**

More in-depth behavioral study is needed, focusing on the perceptions and experience of adolescents in different settings and among school and out-of-school adolescents.

Research needed to explore more depth in parental- child communication.

Research on attitudes towards sex which cover all the level of sexual behavior to explore values, opinions and expressions of thoughts towards sex among adolescents.

Research is needed to explore the ways in which gender roles and power imbalances affect life skills among youth and how social constrains make young women particularly vulnerable and unlikely to exercise choices relating to their sexual and reproductive lives.



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## APPENDIX A

### QUESTIONNAIRE

#### SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG VOCATIONAL SCHOOL ADOLESCENT IN SAKAEO PROVINCE IN THAILAND

TO BE FILLED BY THE RESPONDENTS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Do not write your name on this Questionnaire
- Answer the questions honestly.
- Please, make sure to answer all questions. We guarantee the confidentiality of your answer.
- Information of this study will be used for academic purpose only, therefore please feel free to answer the all questions based on the truth and your real feelings.
- Fill in the blanks as required
- Choose only one answer, except when you are instructed to choose more than one.

**Thanks for your cooperation.**

**PART 1: Personal characteristics**

**Please fill in the blank and put (✓) in the answer as you think is true.**

1. Age:           [...]. Years.

2. Gender:

[...] Boy

[...] Girl

3. Which Level are you in now?

a) Certificate Level

[...] Level 1

[...] Level 2

[...] Level 3

4. With whom do you currently live?

[...] Mother only

[...] Father only

[...] Both parents

[...] Relatives

[...] Dormitory

[...] Others (specify.....)

5. How much allowance do you receive for your expenditure? .....Bath/ month

6. Whom do you get money for expenditure from (select the most common one)?

[...] Mother

[...] Father

[...] Both Parents

[...] Other ..... (Specify)

7. How do you feel about your allowance?

[...] enough / Sufficient

[...] Not enough / Not Sufficient

8. What is the occupation of your Father?

- Government employee
- Private employee
- Laborer
- Farmer
- Business owner or Trader
- Unemployed
- Others (specify).....

9. What is the occupation of your Mother?

- Government employee
- Private employee
- Laborer
- Farmer
- Business owner or Trader
- Housewife
- Others (specify).....

10. How much your parent's income?.....Bath/ month

11. What is your parent's marital status?

- Living together
- Separated
- Divorced
- Widowed
- Others..... (Specify).

12. Have you ever smoked tobacco (cigarettes?)

- Yes
- No.....skip to question 14

13. How often do you smoke?

- [...] Everyday
- [...] At least once a week but not everyday
- [...] Less than once a month
- [...] Very rare

14. Have you ever drunk beer or any alcoholic spirits?

- [...] Yes
- [...] No ..... Skip to question 16.

15. How often do you take, beer or any alcoholic spirits?

- [...] Everyday
- [...] Only for special occasions
- [...] Less than once a month
- [...] Very rare
- [...] Others..... (Specify).

**16. Part: 2: Attitude towards to sex**

**Please put tick mark (√) in the most suitable for your opinion**

	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Not Sure</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>
1.A couple living together before marriage is an acceptable idea because the couple can learn about one another					
2.Regular exercise promotes an adolescent’s health and reduces feelings of sexual arousal					
3. Having sexual intercourse with one’s lover decreases the chances of their partner having sex with a prostitute					
4. Before marriage, it is not accepted to be in a room along with your partner					

**16. Part: 2: Attitude towards sex**

Please put tick mark (√) in the most suitable for your opinion (Cont.)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
5. It is a normal thing for an adolescent couple to hug and kisses					
6. A person should not engage in premarital sex					
7. Adolescents need to know safe sex practice to prevent pregnancy					
8. Having sexual intercourse with one's partner is an expression of your sincerity for your relationship					
9. The best way of getting rid of an un wanted pregnancy is an induced abortion					
10. Knowledge of family planning methods increases the chance of sexual behavior					
11. It is better to have multiple partners than just one potential partner					

**17. Part 3: Family APGAR questionnaire**

Please put the tick mark (√) in what you think is most appropriate about your family.

	Almost Always	Sometimes	Hardly ever
1. I am satisfied with the help that I receive from family when something is troubling me.			
2. I am satisfied with the way my family discusses items of common interest and sharers problem solving with me.			
3. I find that my family accepts my wishes to take on new activities or make changes in my life style.			
4. I am satisfied with the way my family express affection and responds to my feelings such as anger, sorrow, and Love.			
5. I am satisfied with the amount of time my family and I spend together.			

**18. Part 4: parent child communication on sexuality**

**Please put tick mark (√) in the most appropriate box.**

Have you ever talk about following things with your parents?

	Yes (a Lot)	Yes (Little)	No (Never)
1. Puberty			
2. Love			
3. HIV/ AIDS prevention			
4. Pregnancy prevention			

**19. Part 5: Questionnaire of Parenting Style**

**Please rate in percentage your real feeling of the parenting style that you received. (Note: please put the percentage from 0 to 100 in each question, total percentage of four questions is 100)**

	Percentage %
1. My parents take care of me. I feel they love me very much. I can share my ideas with them, and also when I need help they support me.	
2. My parents take care of me. I feel I am not free enough. I think I am under control of my parents. I have to follow the rule and regulations designed my parents.	
3. My parents take care of me. They love and follow me. They do everything for me. They protect me all the time without any regulations.	
4. My parents don't quite take care of me. I feel that my parents have no concern for my needs. When I do any thing wrong, they criticize me.	
Total	100

## 20. Part 6: Social Characteristics

Please put the tick mark (✓) in what you think is appropriate most for your best friend/friends, according to your feeling

	Often (At least once a week)	Sometimes (1- 2 times per week)	Seldom (lower than once a month)	Never
Risky behavior of Peers (during the past six months of periods)				
1. How often your friend / friends visit entertaining Establishments, Such as, Discotheque, Pub/Bar, Karaoke Bar, Beer Bar, Brothel. And Massage Parlor.				
2. How often your friend / friends, reading pornographic books, watching pornographic TV/ VDO/ X- Rated media, internet, which aroused sexual feeling				
3. How often your friend / friends take, beer or any alcoholic spirits				
4. How often your friend / friends smoke				
5. How often your friend / friends, change their Girl / Boy Friends.				
6. As far as you aware, How often your friend / friends had sexual relationship with opposite sex.				

21. Please put the tick mark (✓) in what you think is the most appropriate for you, according to your real feeling

Respondents Risky Behavior (during the past six months of periods)	Often (at least once a week)	Sometimes (1-2 times per month)	Seldom (lower than once a month)	Never
<b>Previous visits to entertaining establishments</b>				
1. How often you visits to entertaining establishments				
<b>Which establishments used to go for entertaining</b>				
1. Discotheque				
2. Pub/ Bar				
3. Karaoke Bar				
4. Restaurant ( with commercial sex worker)				
5. Café (with commercial sex worker)				
6. Beer Bar				
7. Brothel				
8. Massage parlor				
9. Any other place Specify.....				
<b>Media Exposure</b>				
1. Watching, TV/movie/V.D. O/ X-Rated media , internet which aroused sexual feeling				
2. Reading pornographic books which aroused sexual feeling				

**Part 7: Sexual behavior**

22. Have you ever used to go in pairs with opposite sex?

[...] Ever

[...] Never

23. Have you ever used to holding hand with opposite sex in secreted place?

[...] Ever

[...] Never

24. Have you ever used to kissing and petting with opposite sex?

[...] Ever

[...] Never

25. Have you ever had sexual intercourse with opposite sex?

[...] Ever

[...] Never (please go to question number 9)

26. With whom did you have sex and how often to used condom?

Please put a tick (✓) mark in the most appropriate cage with your real experience.

Type of sexual partner	Condom Use			Never had sex with
	Always	Sometimes	Never	
1. Fiancée/ Fiancé				
2. Boy/ Girl Friend				
3. Casual Friend				
4. Bar / Karaoke attendance				
5. Sex worker				
6. Newly met person				
7. Other (specify).....				

27. At what age did you have your First intercourse?

[ .....]

28. What was the cause for First intercourse?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> [...] Wanted to try         | <input type="checkbox"/> [...] Forced                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> [...] Influenced by friends | <input type="checkbox"/> [...] Wanted to make money  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> [...] To get experienced    | <input type="checkbox"/> [...] Stay with each other  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> [...] Desire                | <input type="checkbox"/> [...] Drunken               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> [...] Passion               | <input type="checkbox"/> [...] other ..... (Specify) |

29. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what method did you or your partner used to prevent pregnancy?

- [...] None
- [...] Pills
- [...] Condoms
- [...] Indictable
- [...] Withdrawal
- [...] periodic Abstinence
- [...] Others (Specify).....
- [...] Don't remember

30. Do you or your partner have experience of pregnancy?

- [...] Yes
- [...] No (please go to question number 32)

31. Do you or your partner have any experience of abortion?

- [...] Yes
- [...] No

32. Who had most suitable person for discussion on sexuality?

[...] Parents

[...] Teachers

[...] Friends

[...] Others (Specify).....

[...] No one



### APPENDIX B

**Table 17** Number and percentage distribution of age among inappropriate sexual behavior of respondents

Characteristics	n= (244)	%
Less than 17 years age group	56	23.0
Equal and More than17 years age group	188	77.0

**Table 18** Number and percentage distribution of age among sexual intercourse group

Characteristics	Used to have sexual intercourse					
	Male		Female		Total	
	n = 74	%	n = 34	%	n= 108	%
Less than 17 years age group	54	73.0	12	35.3	66	61.0
Equal and More than17 years age group	20	27.0	22	64.7	42	39.0

**Table 19** Number and percentage distribution of age at first sexual intercourse by gender

Age (years)	Male		Female	
	n = (74)	%	n= (34)	%
9	1	1.4	0	0.0
10	1	1.4	0	0.0
11	2	2.7	0	0.0
12	3	4.0	0	0.0
13	4	5.4	0	0.0
14	4	5.4	1	2.9
15	14	18.9	2	6.0
16	25	33.8	9	26.4
17	18	24.3	11	32.4
18	2	2.7	10	29.4
19	0	0.0	1	2.9

**Table 20** Number and percentage of respondents obtained monthly allowance

Characteristics	n= (305)	%
From Mother	122	40.0
From Father	31	10.1
From both parents	132	43.3
From other sources (donor agencies, borrowed scholarships)	20	6.6

**Table 21** Number and percentage of respondent's feeling of obtained monthly allowance

Characteristics	n= (305)	%
Sufficient	202	66.2
Not sufficient	103	33.8

**Table 22** Number and percent of Attitude towards sex classified by gender

Attitude towards sex	Gender					
	Male n = 169		Female n = 136		Total n = 305	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Positive Attitude	82	48.5	92	67.6	174	57.0
Negative Attitude	87	51.5	44	32.4	131	43.0

**Table 23** Number and percent of respondent’s sexual behaviors classified by Attitude towards sex

Attitude towards sex	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Appropriate sexual behavior				Inappropriate sexual behavior			
	n = 27	%	n = 34	%	n = 142	%	n = 102	%
Positive Attitude	19	23.2	27	29.4	63	76.8	65	70.6
Negative Attitude	8	9.2	7	15.9	79	90.8	37	84.1

**Table 24** Number and percent of male and female adolescents who had sexual intercourse classified by Attitude towards sex

Attitude towards sex	Respondents who had sexual intercourse					
	Male		Female		Total	
	n = 74	%	n = 34	%	n = 108	%
Positive Attitude	31	41.9	13	38.2	44	40.7
Negative Attitude	43	58.1	21	61.8	64	59.3

**Table 25:** Number and percentage distribution of respondents by attitude classified by detailed attitude score

Statements	Strongly Agree		Agree		Not Sure		Disagree		Strongly Disagree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. A couple living together before marriage is an acceptable idea because the couple can learn about one another	30 65.2	16 34.8	50 52.6	45 47.4	56 52.3	51 47.7	25 59.5	17 40.5	8 53.3	7 46.7
2. *Regular exercise promotes an adolescent's health and reduces feelings of sexual arousal	6 66.7	3 33.3	11 52.4	10 47.6	28 45.2	34 54.8	77 55.0	63 43.0	47 64.4	26 35.6
3. Having sexual intercourse with one's lover decreases the chances of their partner having sex with a prostitute	33 78.6	9 21.4	57 61.3	36 38.7	49 47.6	54 52.4	21 44.7	26 55.3	9 45.0	11 55.0
4. *Before marriage, it is not accepted to be in a room along with your partner	4 33.3	8 66.7	43 66.2	22 33.9	56 60.9	36 39.1	49 52.1	45 47.9	17 40.5	25 59.5
5. It is a normal thing for an adolescent couple to hug and kisses	26 57.8	19 42.2	74 62.7	44 37.3	42 54.5	35 45.5	21 44.7	26 55.3	6 33.3	12 66.7
6. *A person should not engage in premarital sex	8 53.3	7 46.7	41 66.1	21 33.9	59 64.1	33 35.9	47 61.1	30 39.0	14 23.7	45 76.3
7. Adolescents need to know safe sex practice to prevent pregnancy	76 48.4	81 51.6	58 58.0	42 42.0	25 73.5	9 26.5	6 66.7	3 33.3	4 80.0	1 20.0

**Table 25** Number and percentage distribution of respondents by attitude classified by detailed attitude score (Cont.)

Statements	Strongly Agree		Agree		Not Sure		Disagree		Strongly Disagree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8. Having sexual intercourse with one's partner is an expression of your sincerity for your relationship	20	9	46	24	61	37	35	45	7	21
	69	31	65.7	34.3	62.2	37.8	43.8	56.2	25.0	75.0
9. The best way of getting rid of an unwanted pregnancy is an induced abortion	10	5	13	10	29	10	56	40	61	71
	66.7	33.3	56.5	43.5	74.4	25.6	58.3	41.7	46.2	53.8
10. Knowledge of family planning methods increases the chance of sexual behavior	14	6	49	37	73	62	23	27	10	4
	70.0	30.0	57.0	43.0	54.0	46.0	46.0	54.0	71.4	28.6
11. It is better to have multiple partners than just one potential partner	9	12	33	13	50	32	49	44	28	35
	42.9	57.1	71.7	28.3	61.0	39.0	52.7	47.3	44.4	55.6

**Table 26** Number and percentage of respondent's family relation classified by gender

Family relation	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	n = 169	%	n = 136	%	n = 305	%
Good family relation	130	76.9	110	80.9	240	78.7
Poor family relation	39	23.1	26	19.1	65	21.3

**Table 27** Number and percentage of Family APGAR score classified by item of statements

Statements	Almost Always		Sometimes		Hardly ever	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
	1. I am satisfied with the help that I receive from family when something is troubling me.	114	37.4	153	50.1	38
2. I am satisfied with the way my family discusses items of common interest and sharers problem solving with me.	78	25.6	169	55.4	58	19.0
3. I find that my family accepts my wishes to take on new activities or make changes in my life style.	58	19.0	165	54.1	82	26.9
4. I am satisfied with the way my family express affection and responds to my feelings such as anger, sorrow, and Love.	71	23.3	161	52.8	73	23.4
5. I am satisfied with the amount of time my family and I spend together.	115	37.7	139	45.5	51	16.7

**Table 28** Number and percentage of Parenting Style score classified by gender

Parenting style	Male		Female	
	n = 163	%	n = 137	%
Authoritative parenting style (Parenting style score $\geq$ 50%)	89	54.3	74	54.4
Authoritative parenting style (Parenting style score $>$ 50%)	75	45.7	62	45.6

**Table 29** Number and percentage of Parenting Style score classified by item of statements

Statements	Parenting style score							
	≥ 80%		50 – 79%		< 50%		0%	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
1. My parents take care of me. I feel they love me very much. I can share my ideas with them, and also when I need help they support me. (Authoritative Style)	32	10.5	102	33.4	165	54.1	6	2.0
2. My parents take care of me. I feel I am not free enough. I think I am under control of my parents. I have to follow the rule and regulations designed my parents.(Authoritarian Style)	7	2.3	19	6.2	245	80.3	34	11.2
3. My parents take care of me. They love and follow me. They do everything for me. They protect me all the time with out any regulations.(Permissive Style)	6	2.0	12	4.0	250	82.0	37	12.1
4. My parents don't quite take care of me. I feel that my parents have no concern for my needs. When I do any thing wrong, they criticize me.(Neglecting)	8	2.6	6	2.0	238	78.0	53	17.4

**Table 30** Number and percentage of parent-child communication by gender

Parent-child communication on sexuality	Gender			
	Female		Male	
	n = 136	%	n = 169	%
Poor communication	103	75.7	100	59.2
Good communication	33	24.3	69	40.8

**Table 31** Cross tabulation of Family Relationship by Parental- Child Communication on Sexuality

Communication	High Family Relationship		Low Family Relationship		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Good Parental-Child communication	49	75.4	154	64.2	203	66.6
Poor Parental-Child communication	16	24.6	86	35.8	102	33.4

**Table 32** Number and percentage of risky behavior of peers by gender

Risky behavior of peers	Gender			
	Male		Female	
	n = 169	%	n = 136	%
Less risky behavior	43	25.4	84	61.8
Most risky behavior	126	74.6	52	38.2

**Table 33** Association of sexual behavior levels and sexual intercourse

Sexual behavior by levels	Used to have sexual intercourse				$\chi^2$	p-value
	No		Yes			
	n	%	n	%		
<b>Level 1</b>						
Used to go in pairs with opposite sex						
No	63	100.0	0	0.0	43.529	<0.001
Yes	134	55.4	108	44.6		
<b>Level 2</b>						
Used to hold hands with opposite sex						
No	93	100.0	0	0.0	73.351	<0.001
Yes	104	49.1	108	50.9		
<b>Level 3</b>						
Kissing and petting with opposite sex						
No	146	100.0	0	0.0	153.53	<0.001
Yes	51	32.0	108	68.0		

**Table 34** Number and percentage of sexual partner in sexual intercourse

Type of sexual partner	Number (108)	%
Boy friend/ Girl friend (lovers)	78	72.2
Fiancée	4	3.7
Casual friend	1	0.9
Commercial sex worker	1	0.9
Multiple partners	24	22.2

**Table 35** Number and percentage of cause for sexual intercourse

Cause for sexual intercourse	Number (108)	%
Passion	34	31.5
To get experience	21	19.4
Wanted to try	20	18.5
Forced	11	10.2
Influenced by friends	4	3.7
Stay with each other	2	1.9
Drunken	11	10.2
Desire	5	4.6

**Table 36** Number and percentage of methods of contraceptive practice in sexual intercourse

Methods of contraceptive practice	Number (108)	%
Condoms	34	31.5
Withdrawal	27	25.0
Pills	19	17.6
None	13	12.0
Absenteeism	6	5.6
Don't remember	6	5.6
Others	2	1.8
injectables	1	0.9

**Table 37** Number and percentage of condom use in sexual intercourse

Condom use	n = 108	%
Condom use	79	73.1
Never use condoms	29	26.9
<b>Frequency of condom use</b>		
Always used	26	24.0
Some times	53	49.1
Never used	29	26.9

**Table 38** Condom usage by the sexual partner

Type of sexual partner	Sexual partner number	Condom use		
		Always number	Sometimes number	Never number
1. Fiancée/ Fiancé	4	0	3	1
2. Boy/ Girl Friend	78	15	39	24
3. Casual Friend	1	0	1	0
4. Commercial Sex worker	1	0	1	0
5. Multiple partners	24	11	9	4

**Table 39** Number and percentage of most suitable person for discussion on sexuality

Most suitable person for discussion on sexuality	Number (305)	%
Close friend	182	59.7
Parents	64	21.0
Teachers	17	5.6
No one	17	5.6
Others ( siblings, relatives)	20	6.5
Answer more than one answer (parents , teachers)	5	1.6

## BIOGRAPHY

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<b>PRESENT POSITION</b>	District Medical Officer of Health (Colombo Municipal Council)