Bachelor thesis
Bachelor of Psychology
in the field of Health and Safety

Psychosocial determinants of risky sexual behaviours of young tourists on Barbados

Andrea Winkens
Faculty of Behavioural Science
University of Twente
The Netherlands

1st supervisor: Dr. H. Boer
2nd supervisor: Dr. E. Taal

Table of content

Abstract

Background: Each year a lot of young people travel to international tourists resorts with the aim of having a good time, having a lot of fun and experiencing a diversification from their everyday life. It seems that sexual activity contributes to fulfil this expectation of holiday, as a high number of young tourists engage in casual sexual contact during vacation. This sexual behaviours expose young people to increased risks of getting infected with STI's, such as HIV, because another high portion of these young travellers do not consistently use condoms. The Caribbean island Barbados is one of this international tourist resorts, where each year thousands of young people come to spend their holidays. **Research:** This study examined the sexual behaviours of young tourists on the Caribbean island Barbados and investigated the contribution of alcohol consumption, motivation to travel, personal history on sexual activity, sensation seeking and social cognitions gathered from the theory of planned behaviour and the protection motivation theory. **Method:** A survey was conducted during the 1st of May and the 30th of July 2007 on the Caribbean island Barbados, using a multi-item, self-administered questionnaire. In total the data of 159 male and female tourists in the age of 17 to 40 years were analysed. **Results:** The average number of sex partners per week on Barbados was 9 times higher than in the three months preceding departure to Barbados. Nearly half of the males that had sex, lacked the use of condoms during holiday. Females lacked the use of condoms in 40% of times they had sex. Condom use on Barbados was not significantly lower than in the three months before. With regard to psychosocial determinants of sexual behaviours there were great differences between gender. Hierarchical regression analysis among males indicated that alcohol use, the sexual motivation to travel and the number of partners in the three months before Barbados were positively related to the number of sex partners and sensation seeking and the sexual motivation to travel were negative related to condom use. Among the social cognitions gathered from the theory of planned behaviour and the protection motivation theory only the attitudes toward condom use and self-efficacy were positive related to the intention to use condoms, which in turn was not related to condom use among male tourists. Hierarchical regression among females indicated that alcohol use and the number of sex partners in the three months before Barbados were positively related to the number of sex partners on Barbados. Among the social cognitions gathered from the two theories, only the attitudes towards condom use and vulnerability were related to the intention to use condoms, which were unlike to males positive related to condom use on Barbados. All unstated constructs were unlike to expectations no predictors of condom use. **Conclusion:** This study indicated that the risk of getting infected with STI's during holiday on Barbados was only increased because the number of sex partners increased while young people were on holiday and not because condom use decreased. The considered research model that tried to predict condom use and the number of partners during holidays was only partly useful and illustrated that risky sexual behaviours are determined differently for males and females.

1. Introduction

1.1 Risky sexual behaviours of tourists on Barbados

Each year a lot of young people travel to international tourists resorts for holiday. The aim of their holiday is to party, to have a lot of fun and to have a time which is different from their everyday life. It seems that sexual activity contributes to fulfil this expectation of holiday as a high number of young tourists engage in casual sexual intercourse and lack the use of condoms during holiday (Easterbrook, 2007). Support for this type sexual behaviours of tourists can be found in the recent literate. Results of a research from Bellis et al., evidence that 56% out of 1500 participating tourists on Ibiza in the age of 16-35 years had at least one sex partner during their holidays and that 40% did not always use a condom (Bellis, Hughes, Thomson, & Bennet, 2004). In another study 35% of 136 tourists on Tenerife had sex abroad with someone other than their regular partner and 65% of them did not use barrier contraception (Batalla-Duran, Oakeshott, & Hay, 2003). Similar to international tourists destinations, such as Ibiza and Tenerife, also Barbados fulfils all aspects of a real international tourist resort. With over 3.500 sunny hours per year, its white-sand beaches, calm turquoise water and countless possibilities to party and have fun, the Caribbean island attracts a lot of young tourists each year. Therefore the sexual behaviours of tourists on Barbados are expected to be similar to those described above.

Furthermore, the sexual behaviours during holiday are risky, and expose people to increased risks of getting sexually transmitted diseases (STI's), including HIV. Different researches in genitourinary medicine (GUM) clinics show that the percentage of people, who got infected with STI's during travelling is high. In a study of 386 patients with a mean age of 30 years of a GUM clinic in London, who had travelled abroad in the last three months, 11,6% of respondents who stated that they had a new sexual partner while abroad were infected with STI's (Hawkes, Hart, Bletsoe, Shergold, & Johnson, 1995). Similarly, a cross-sectional survey of participants at the Hospital for Tropical diseases in London, indicated that almost two-thirds of the 141 respondents did not always use condoms with their new partner on holiday, and 5,7% contracted a sexually transmitted disease during their most recent trip (Hawkes, Hart, Johnson, Shergold, Ross, Herbert, Mortimer, Parry, & Mabey, 1994). So, it will also be expected that tourists on Barbados are at increased risk of getting infected with STI's.

1.2 Factors that account for the risky sexual behaviours

To examine why young people behave sexually more risky during holiday, it is useful to have a look on different aspects of human behaviour. Human behaviour is influenced by present circumstances, thus the context in which people behave, by prior experiences or pattern of behaviours, so-called habits, by social cognitions of the individual and by individual personality traits. Unlike other researches, which had focused on one of these aspects, this study tried to use all of them to find an explanation of the sexual behaviour change of young people during holiday.

1.2.1 Contextual factors

The first factors expected to influence sexual behaviours, deal directly with the holiday context or the situation in which young people are during holiday. Ford and Eiser (1996) said that the environment of beach holidays "may include a greater openness to socio-sexual contact with new friends, a removal of norms and constraints on personal behaviour, and

possibly an enhanced recklessness within passing sexual encounters". In the literature the effect of the holiday context on behaviours during holiday is called situational disinhibition. (Eiser & Ford, 1996). In a study by Eiser & Ford (1996), the effect of situational disinhibition was suggested to explain the sexual intercourse of 24% and other forms of sexual activity of 33% of young people during holiday at an English seaside resort. Similarly, Herold and Van Kerk (1992) identified different factors that increased sexual activity on holiday, amongst others the focus on having a good time and the use of alcohol.

The important contextual factors which will be considered in this study, are therefore the motivation to travel and the use of alcohol. The type of motivation to travel which is important for this research is termed as "sexual motivation to travel". It refers to sexual behaviours like flirting, having sex, partying and having sex which are associated to the expectations of holidays of young people. It will be expected that people who come to Barbados with sexual motivations are more likely to engage in risky sexual behaviours than people without this type of motivation.

The second contextual factor is the consumption of alcohol. It is evident that people within the holiday environment are more likely to use alcohol than people at their home country (Elliot, Lawrence, Morrison, Ditton, Farrall, Short, Cowan, Gruer, 1998). One study found out that the period in which alcohol consumption of young people is higher than any other time of the year, is the time they spend at holiday resorts with friends (Knibbe, 2006). Furthermore a study by the Kaiser Family Foundation (2002) indicated that 23% of respondents aged 15 to 24 of a survey of 5.6 million people reported that they had unprotected sexual intercourse, because they were drinking or using drugs at the time. Decisions made under the influence of alcohol about sexual partners or sexual activities will increase the risk of acquiring STI's (CATMAT 2006). Therefore, the consumption of alcohol can also be a factor predicting risky sexual behaviours of young tourists on Barbados.

Another contextual factor focuses on the influence of personal history on the sexual practice of the young tourists. The spillover hypothesis says, that the patterns of sexual lifestyle established at home "spillover" into the holiday environment (Matricka-Tyndale, 2003). This means, if someone engages in risky sexual behaviours at his/her home country this can be a predictor of risky sexual behaviours while on Barbados. Numerous studies have found support for the spillover hypothesis and have shown a positive relationship between the number of sex partners prior to a stay abroad and the number of sex partners while on holiday (CATMAT, 2006; Bellis et, al., 2004; Hawkes, Hart, Bletsoe, Shergold, & Johnson, 1995; Smith & Rosenthal, 1997).

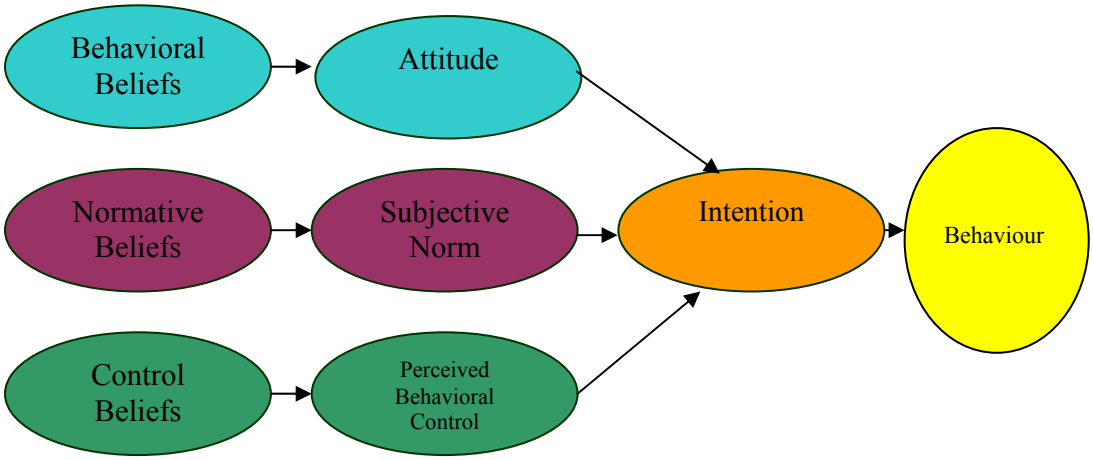
1.2.2 Social Cognitions

The next factors that can predict risky sexual behaviours on holiday deal with the processing of behaviour and behavioural change. To understand behaviour it is important to examine social cognitions of people. Social cognitions study the individual within a social context and focuses on how people perceive and interpret information they generate themselves and from others (Sternberg, 1994). By examining different social cognitions of tourists, it was expected to predict their sexual behaviours. This research used two social cognition models: the theory of planned behaviour, outlining the factors that determine an individual's decision to follow a particular behaviour (Conner & Norman, 2005, p.9), and the protection motivation theory describing adaptive and maladaptive responses to health threat as a result of two appraisal processes (Conner & Norman, 2005, p.9). These two theories are expected to examine aspects of an individual's cognitions in order to predict further health-related behaviours, in that case the use of condoms by young tourists.

Theory of planned behaviour

The first theory which will be described is the theory of planned behaviour. Figure 1 gives is a schematic representation of the theory.

Figure 1. Theory of planned behaviour.



The theory of planned behaviour was proposed by Ajzen, (1991) as an extension of the theory of reasoned action (TRA; Fishbein and Ajzen 1975; Ajzen and Fishbein, 1980). The theory states that human action is guided by three different considerations: the subjective probability that a specific behaviour will produce a given outcome (behavioural beliefs), the perceived behavioural expectations of important referent individuals or groups (normative beliefs), and the perceived pressure of factors that may facilitate or impede performance of a behaviour (control beliefs). These three beliefs constitute the basis for the three further concepts of the theory of planned behaviour. Behavioural beliefs produce the attitude toward behaviour, subjective norm is a function of normative beliefs and the control beliefs determine the perceived behavioural control. The combination of attitude toward behaviour, subjective norm and perceived behavioural control leads to the formation of a behavioural intention, that indicates a person's readiness to perform a given behaviour. According to the theory of planned behaviour the behavioural intention is the proximal determinant and the best predictor of a specific behaviour (Conner & Norman, 2005, p.10).

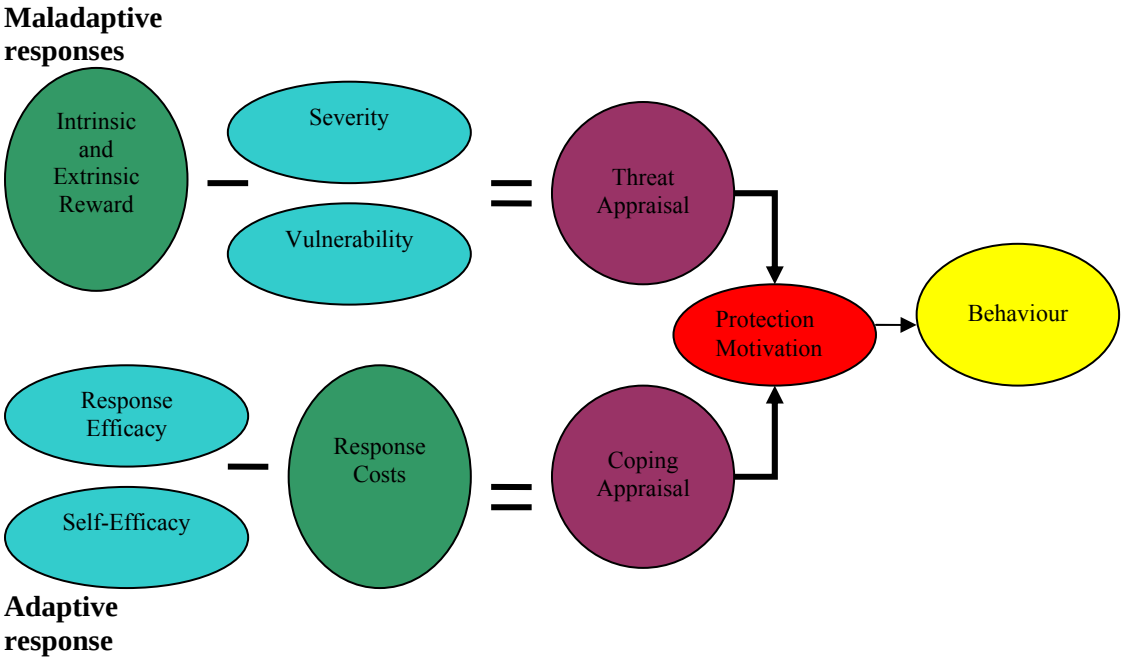
For the sake of clarity, the three concepts determining the behavioural intention will be explained by using the example of condom use. In the context of condom use, the attitude towards behaviour, thus towards condom use, is the first determinant of the behavioural intention to use condoms. A person will have a positive attitude toward condoms, if he/she thinks that condom use will result in positive outcomes, such as not getting infected with HIV. In contrast, a person will have a negative attitude toward the use of condoms, if he/she thinks that the use of condoms will result in negative outcomes, such as having no pleasure during sexual intercourse. The subjective norm is the second factor which determines the intention toward condom use. Subjective norms are perceptions of expectations of significant others, such as parents or friends about whether one should use condoms or whether one should not use condoms, multiplied by the person's motivation to comply with the relative person's expectation (Conner & Norman, 2005, p.10). Thus, the chance of developing the intention to use condoms will enlarge if significant others (referents) think that the person should use condoms, and if he/she cares about the opinion of these referents. The last determinant of the intention toward condoms is the perceived behavioural control. It is the perceived ability to perform a special behaviour, such as the use of condoms. This determinant is similar to the

concept of self-efficacy, developed by Bandura, 1982 (Izec Ajzen homepage). In the context of condom use, someone who considers the use of condoms within his/her own control, is more likely to form the intention to use condoms during sexual intercourse.

Protection motivation theory

Another theory which can be used to predict the lack of condom use of young people during holiday is the protection motivation theory. Figure 2 gives a schematic representation of the theory.

Figure 2. Protection Motivation Theory



The protection motivation theory was developed by Rogers (1975) and has been used amongst others as a social cognition model to predict health behaviour (Conner & Norman, 2005, p.81). According to PMT, behaviour can be explained and predicted by means of two appraisal processes.

The first appraisal process is the threat appraisal, which evaluates the factors associated with a behaviour that potentially creates danger, including the severity of the threat and the vulnerability to it, and the extrinsic and intrinsic rewards. In relation to condom use, for example, a young female tourist on Barbados, who wants to engage in sexual contact with a man may consider the seriousness of HIV (severity) and the vulnerability to get infected with this STI during sexual intercourse without using a condom (vulnerability). If the woman perceives the severity of HIV and the vulnerability of herself to get infected with it as high, a greater level of fear will be aroused and her motivation to engage in protective behaviour (e.g. using a condom) will increase. Simultaneously, her motivation to engage in maladaptive coping, such as avoidance, denial, and wishful thinking, will decrease (Conner & Norman, 2005, p.83). While high severity and vulnerability of the threat lead to protective behaviour, intrinsic (e.g. pleasure) and extrinsic (e.g. social approval) rewards decrease the chance of protective behaviour and increase the change of engaging in maladaptive responses (Conner & Norman, 2005, p.83). For example, if someone believes that sexual intercourse without a condom will enlarge his/her sexual pleasure (intrinsic reward) and that he/she will make a bad impression on his/her sexual partner by suggesting using condoms, the chance of a maladaptive response will rise.

The second appraisal process is the coping appraisal, which evaluated the ability to cope with the threat. The way someone appraises the coping of the threat, affects the probability of an adaptive response, that reduces the risk of the threat. The coping appraisal process includes the belief that a specific behaviour (the adaptive response) can effectively reduce the threat (response efficacy) and the perceived ability to perform a specific behaviour that reduces the risk of the threat (self-efficacy). In the example of condom use, the young female tourist will use a condom, if she thinks that using condoms will reduce her chance of getting infected with HIV (response efficacy) and if she perceived herself as able to use a condom (self-efficacy). In contrast to self-efficacy and response efficacy, that increase the chance of a risk reducing response, response costs or barriers decrease the chance of a risk reducing response. For example, if the female tourist thinks that using condoms will reduce her sexual pleasure, it will not be likely that she will use a condom.

Besides, this study used not the severity construct of the protection motivation theory, because earlier studies have shown, that it is not useful in predicting the intention to use condoms (e.g., Boer & Mashamba, 2006).

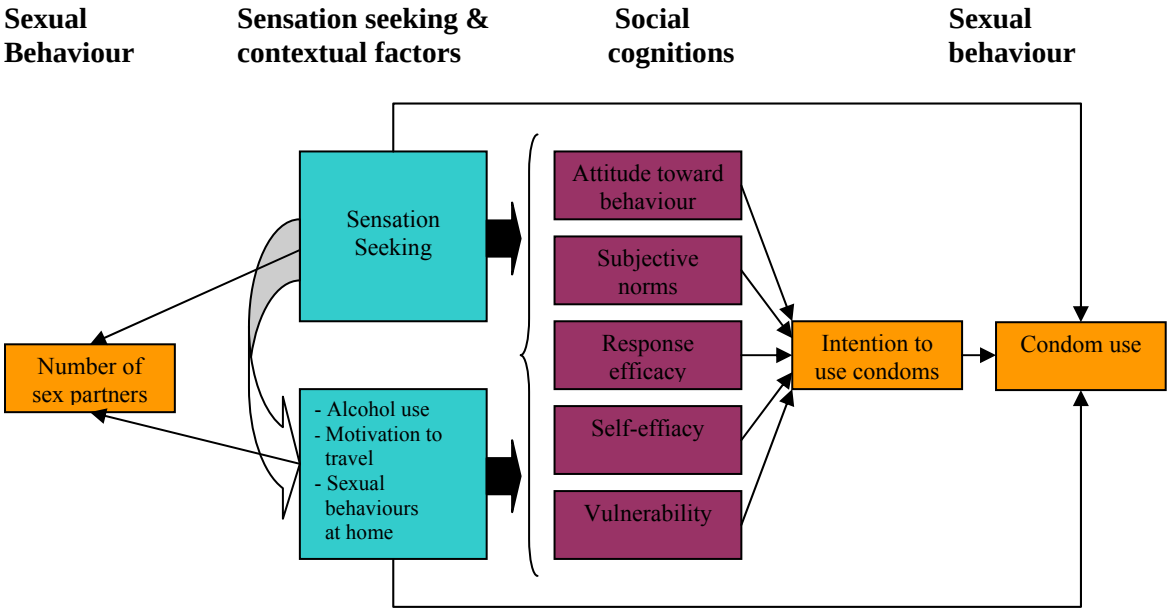
1.2.3 Sensation seeking

The last factor that can account for the risky sexual behaviours of tourists deals with personality, in particular with one special personality trait: sensation seeking. Zuckermann, 1994 defines sensation seeking (SS) as "the seeking of novel, varied, complex, and intense sensations and experiences, and the willingness to take physical, social, legal, and financial risks for the sake of such experience" (Zuckerman, 1994, p.27). Some people are SS-high types and others are SS-low types. The search for intense sensations and experiences is of prime importance to people with a distinct sensation seeking trait (the SS-high type). To achieve the optimal level of sensation those people often accept risks, such as the risk of sexual behaviours. In the literature a lot of researches can be found that show a relationship between sensation seeking and risky sexual behaviour. It is evident that the SS-high type tend to engage in a greater variety of sexual behaviours with a greater number of partners than low sensations seekers. (Zuckerman, 1994, p.144; Sheer, Welch Cline, 1995). Further on there is no direct relationship found between sensation seeking and the absence of condom use (Donohewa, Zimmerman, Cuppa, Novakb, Colonc, Abella, 2000), but indirect relationships, which are associated to the use of alcohol and to social cognitions. With regard to alcohol it becomes apparent that the SS-high type is more likely to use alcohol in general and also before having sex (Donohewa et al., 2000). As described above, the use of alcohol can predict unsafe sexual behaviours. Similarly, sensation seeking seems to have a relation to social cognitions, which in turn can account for unsafe sexual behaviours. For example, one study examined the relation between personality characteristics, including sensation seeking, psychosocial variables including condom attitudes, norms, and self-efficacy and condom use. It shows that the SS-high type tend to have lower condom self-efficacy, to have more negative condom attitudes and to believe that less of their friends use condoms (subjective norms). More positive condom attitudes, more positive norms and higher condom self-efficacy were in turn found to be positively related to condom use (Noar, Zimmerman, Palmgreen, Lustria, & Matuza, 2004).

1.3 Research model and research questions

To give an overview about the concepts used in this study, figure 3 was developed. All expectations are based on the available literature mentioned above and on own ideas.

Figure 3. Model of the research.



First of all, the expectations with regard to condom use will be considered. The intention to use condoms is expected to be positive related to condom use. The social cognitions are assumed to be direct determinants of the intention to use condoms and will influence condom use via the intention. Sensation seeking and the three contextual factors, alcohol use, sexual motivation to travel and the sexual behaviours at home seem to act as both direct and indirect determinants in terms of a condom use predictions. On the one hand these variables are expected to act upon the social cognitions, which in turn influence the intention and the implementation to use condoms. Based on that sensation seeking and the contextual factors must be seen as indirect determinants of condom use. On the other hand sensation seeking and the contextual factors are expected to influence condom use directly and therefore act as direct determinants, too.

Further on, the expectation with regard to the number of sex partners will be considered. Here, only sensation seeking and the contextual factors are assumed to be direct determinants in the prediction of the number of sex partners.

Another aspect is the impact sensation seeking has on the contextual factors. It is expected that sensation seeking acts upon the contextual factors. Sensation seeking seems to act as a direct determinant in terms of the contextual factors, which in turn influence both condom use and the number of sex partners.

On the basis of the research model the following questions will be answered in this study:

Are the sexual behaviours of young people more risky during holiday on Barbados than while being at home?

Are sensation seeking, the contextual factors, including alcohol use, sexual motivation to travel and sexual behaviours at home and the intention to use condoms related to condom use of young tourists on Barbados?

Are the contextual factors and/or sensation seeking related to the number of sex partners of young tourists on Barbados?

Is the intention to use condoms a mediating factor of the relationship between the social cognitions gathered from the TPB and the PMT and condom use of young tourists on Barbados?

Are the social cognitions and the intention to use condoms mediating factors of the relationship between sensation seeking and/or the contextual factors and condom use of young tourists on Barbados?

Are the contextual factors mediating factors of the relationship between sensation seeking and condom use and sensation seeking and the number of partners of young tourists on Barbados?

2 Method

2.1 Respondents and Procedure

The data were collected during the 1st of May and the 30th of July 2007 on the Caribbean island Barbados. To get a valid sample of the young tourists on Barbados, respondents were contacted on different places which were famous tourists resorts. Young people were asked to participate on the three most famous beaches of Barbados: the Miami Beach on the South coast, the Accra beach and the Dover Beach on the West coast. Respondents were also contacted at different bars at the St. Laurence gab, a stretch of road in the south-west of the island, which is famous for its wide variety of bars, clubs and other nightlife possibilities. To meet the research criterion respondents had to be in the age of 16 to 40 years and had to be tourists on Barbados.

To examine the risky sexual behaviours of tourists, a multi-item questionnaire was developed previous to the stay on the island. To test if the items of the questionnaire are clearly formulated and understandable to tourists on Barbados, the questionnaire was proofread by two young tourists from the United Kingdom. After that, only some spelling mistakes had to be corrected.

Potential participants were asked to fill in the questionnaires. To meet the research criterion all respondents were asked if they were tourists on Barbados. If they indicated they were tourists they got a short instruction by informing them about the purpose of the questionnaire: to investigate the risky sexual behaviours of tourists, the expenditure of time of filling in the questionnaire: approximately 15 minutes, and about the anonymity of their answers to the questions. Besides, the respondents were asked to answer every question of the questionnaire. To use the completed questionnaire for this research it was important that the respondents had filled in more than 50% of the questionnaires, but it was best when they filled in every question. People who agreed to participate in the research got a questionnaire and a pen to fill in the questionnaire directly. During that time, the investigator stuck around to answer possible questions of the participants. After approximately 20 minutes the questionnaire was collected from the participant and put randomly in a bag with other completed questionnaires to ensure the anonymity of the participants. Only a few people refused to fill in the questionnaire. Due to 3 respondents who filled in the questionnaire for less than 50% and 19 respondents who did not meet the criterion of the target group because they were older than 40 years, 159 of the completed questionnaires were analysed.

2.2 Description of the questionnaire

Demographics. The first items of the questionnaire asked for demographic information. The demographic items included gender, age, educational status, marital status and the number of days having been on Barbados till the day of filling in the questionnaire.

Alcohol use. To operationalize the use of alcohol the questionnaire was made up of two items which measured the weekly frequency of binge drinking during the stay on Barbados and three months prior to the stay abroad. It was asked how often someone did have more than 5 alcoholic drinks per occasion. The possible answers were ranging from none to 7 or more times per week.

1. “In the last week, how often did you have more than 5 alcoholic drinks per occasion (for example: Wine, beer, liquor)?”
2. “In the last three months preceding your departure to Barbados, how often did you have more than 5 alcoholic drinks per occasion in a normal week?”

Sex after using alcohol on Barbados and in three months before. Two other items were asking whether or not the respondent had sex after using alcohol on Barbados and in the three months preceding the departure to Barbados. The questions could be answered by indicating yes or no (dichotomous).

1. "Since your stay on Barbados, did you have sex after using alcohol?"
2. "In the last three months preceding your departure to Barbados did you have sex after using alcohol?"

Sexual motivation to travel. Another 6 items of the questionnaire measured the respondents' sexual motivation to visit Barbados. The respondent was asked to indicate his or her degree of agreement with each statement, in which 1 stands for completely disagree, 2 for disagree, 3 for neutral, 4 for agree and 5 stands for completely agree (5-point-Likert scale). This scale appeared to have a good internal consistency with a Cronbach's Alpha of .80.

1. "I have come to Barbados to flirt."
2. "I have come to Barbados to find a new partner."
3. "I have come to Barbados to party and have fun."
4. "I have come to Barbados to meet new friends."
5. "I have come to Barbados to be unfaithful."
6. "I have come to Barbados to have sex."

Condom use intention (protection motivation). The intention to use condoms was measured by 3 items. Scores were coded, such as higher scores indicated a more positive intention to use condoms. The items were assessed with a 5-point-Likert scale, ranging from 1 = completely agree to 5 = completely disagree. The protection motivation was operationalized by using the same items which measured the intention to use condoms. The scale appeared to have a good internal consistency with $\alpha = .89$.

1. "In the future, I will always use a condom. "
2. "In the future, I will demand the use of condoms, even if my partner does not want to use condoms."
3."In the future, I will not have sex if it is not possible to use a condom."

Attitude toward condoms. The attitude toward condoms was measured by 4 items. Scores were recoded such as higher scores indicated a more favourable attitude toward condoms than lower scores. Also here, the 5-point-Likert scale was used. The reliability of the three items was high, with $\alpha = .92$.

1. "Having sex with a condom is less romantic."
2. "Using condoms will make sex less enjoyable."
3. "Using condoms will reduce my partner's sexual pleasure."
4. "Using condoms will reduce my sexual pleasure."

Subjective norms. The subjective norms were measured indirectly by normative beliefs and motivation to comply. To access the normative beliefs, four referent groups were used, included travelling friends, parents, new sexual partner and boyfriend/girlfriend. The subjective norm of each referent was computed by multiplying the normative belief with the corresponding motivation to comply. The mean subjective norm was therefore computed into a scale ranging from -10 to 10. The items appeared to have a moderate internal consistency with a Cronbach's Alpha of .57.

1. "My travelling friends think that I should use condoms."
2. "I care about the opinion of my travelling friends."
3. "My parents think that I should use condoms."
4. "I care about the opinion of my parents."
5. "A new sexual partner would want me to use condoms."

6. “I care about the opinion of a new sexual partner.”
7. “My boyfriend/girlfriend thinks that we should use condoms.”
8. “I care about the opinion of my boyfriend/girlfriend.”

.

Response efficacy. Three other items measured the response efficacy in the context of condom use. The items referred to HIV, other sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancy. Items were coded in such a way that higher scores indicated higher response efficacy with regard to condom use. The items were also assessed with a 5-point-Likert scale, ranging from 1 = completely agree to 5 = completely disagree. The reliability of the three items was $\alpha = .84$.

1. “Using condoms will protect me against being infected with HIV.”
2. “Using condoms will protect me against being infected with other sexually transmitted diseases.”
3. “Using condoms will protect me against unwanted pregnancy.”

Self-efficacy (perceived behavioural control). The questionnaire contained two items which measured the self-efficacy of respondents in the context of safe sex. Items were coded in such a way that higher scores indicated higher self-efficacy with regard to safe sex. The perceived behavioural control was operationalized by using the same items which measured self-efficacy. This scale appeared to have a internal consistency with a Cronbach’s Alpha of .68.

1. “I am able to ask my sexual partner about his/her sexual history.”
2. “I am able to talk about safe sex with my sexual partner.”

Vulnerability. Another 3 items measured the perceived vulnerability of the respondent to a HIV or other STI’s infections, when having sex without using condoms. Items were scored in such a way that higher scores indicated a higher perceived vulnerability to STI’s. Again, the 5-point-Likert scale was used. This scale appeared to have a good internal consistency with a Cronbach’s Alpha of .88.

1. “If I do not use condoms, I run a high risk of getting infected with HIV.”
2. “If I do not use condoms, I run a high risk of getting infected with other sexually transmitted diseases.”
3. “If I do not use condoms, the chance of getting infected with HIV is high.”

Sensation seeking. The items which measured sensation seeking were composed of the Brief Sensation Seeking Scale (BSSS) by Hoyle, Stephenson, Palmgreen, Lorch & Donehew (2002). The BSSS consists of 8 statements which have to be answered by the respondent by means of a 5-point-Likert scale. The respondent was asked to indicate his or her degree of agreement with each statement, in which 1 stands for completely disagree, 2 for disagree, 3 for neutral, 4 for agree and 5 stands for completely agree. This scale appeared to have a good internal consistency with a Cronbach’s Alpha of .81.

1. “I would like to explore strange places.”
2. “I get restless when I spend too much time at home.”
3. “I like to do frightening things.”
4. “I like wild parties.”
5. “I would like to take off on a trip with no pre-planned routes or timetable.”
6. “I prefer friends who are excitingly unpredictable.”
7. “I would like to try bungee jumping.”
8. “I would love to have new and exciting experiences, even if they are illegal.”

Number of partners and condom use on Barbados and three months before. The questionnaire was also composed of one item which asked about the number of sex partners since arrival on Barbados. The respondent had to mark with a cross with how many partners

he/she had sex during his/her stay on Barbados. In addition the respondent had to mark with whom of these partners, he/she always used a condom. The condom use could be calculated by the number of partners with whom always a condom was used in percentage from the number of sex partners. To make a comparison the same items were used to measure the number of sex partners and the related condom use, in the last three months preceding to Barbados.

1. "With how many partners did you have sex during your stay on Barbados?"
2. "With how many of these partners did you always use a condom?"
3. "With how many partners did you have sex in the last three months preceding your departure to Barbados?"
4. "With how many of these partners did you always use a condom?"

Casual sex. Another two items asked about whether or not respondents had sex with someone they know for less than one week on Barbados and also in the three months preceding departure to Barbados. The questions could be answered by indicating yes or no (dichotomous).

1. "Since your stay in Barbados, did you have sex with someone you know for less than one week?"
2. "In the last three months preceding your departure to Barbados did you have sex with someone you know for less than one week?"

2.3 Data analysis

All statistical analysis was performed using the statistical software program SPSS 14.0. Differences between groups were tested using the chi-square test or independent-samples t-test. Relations between variables were analysed with Pearson correlation coefficients. To explain the intention to use condoms, condom use and the number of partners, multiple hierarchical regression analyses were used. In all cases statistical significance was reached when $P<0.05$ (two-sided).

3 Results

3.1 Sample characteristics

Table 1 presents the demographic characteristics of male and female respondents.

Table 1. Overview about the demographic characteristics of the respondents.

	Male	**Female**	**Total**
Number of respondents	76 (47.8%)	83 (52.2%)	159 (100%)
Age			
Mean	24.3	25.8	25.1
Std.	5.3	5.6	5.5
Min.	17	17	17
Max.	39	40	40
Education			
Secondary, High school	29 (38.2%)	23 (27.7%)	52 (32.7%)
University, College	42 (55.3%)	60 (72.3%)	102 (64.2%)
Other	5 (6.6%)	0	5 (3.1%)
Relationship			
Girlfriend/Girlfriend	24 (31.6%)	34 (41.0%)	58 (35.5%)
Single	52 (68.4%)	49 (59.0%)	101 (63.5%)
Number of days of being on Barbados			
Mean	7	9	8
Std.	3.0	11.4	8.5

In total 76 males and 83 females, met the research criterion and were used as participants. The age of all respondents was ranging from 17 to 40 years with a mean age of 25.1. There was no significant difference found between the age of males (mean = 24.3) and the age of females (mean = 25.8; $F(1,157) = 1.9$, $p = .17$). The educational status of respondents was high. Over 60% indicated finishing or going to university or college. Another important characteristic to note is the marital status. Among female tourists over 60% were single. Among male tourists over two-thirds had no partner. With regard to the marital status, there was no significant difference found between male and female respondents, $\chi 2$ ($df = 1$) = 1.5, $p \leq .05$. On average respondents were 8 days on the island when they filled in the questionnaire. However, the high standard deviations imply wide variations in those numbers of days.

3.2 Sexual behaviours

3.2.1 Number of partners

The number of sex partners respondents had on Barbados till the day of filling in the questionnaire can be seen in table 2. To draw a comparison the number of sex partners in the three months preceding to Barbados is also included in table 2.

Table 2. Number of partners while being on Barbados and in the three months preceding departure to Barbados for male and female respondents.

	Male (n=76) n (%)	Female (n=83) n (%)	Male (n=76) n (%)	Female (n=83) n (%)
	On Barbados		**In the three month before**	
Number of partners				
0	43 (56.7)	53 (63.9)	9 (11.8)	29 (34.9)
1	13 (17.1)	20 (24.1)	39 (51.3)	39 (47.0)
2	8 (10.5)	6 (7.2)	11 (14.5)	13 (15.7)
3	1 (1.3)	1 (1.2)	5 (6.6)	2 (2.4)
4	3 (3.9)	1 (1.2)	2 (2.6)	0
5	0	0	3 (3.9)	0
6	0	0	1 (1.3)	0
8 or more	6 (7.9)	2 (2.4)	3 (3.9)	0
Missing value	2 (2.6)	0	3 (3.9)	0

It becomes apparent that 40.7% of males and 36.1% of females had at least one sex partner during their holiday on the island. Furthermore nearly twice as much males (23.6%) had sex with two or more partners in comparison to females (12%). Regarding the number of partners in the three months before it seems that respondents had much more partners at their home countries than during vacation on Barbados. But a comparison is difficult to draw, because the difference between the two time periods, a few days on Barbados and three months before, is too wide. Therefore table 3 presents the mean scores (and standard deviations) of the number of partners per week on Barbados and per week in the three months preceding to Barbados.

Table 3. Mean scores (and standard deviations) of the number of sex partners per week on Barbados and per week in the three months preceding Barbados.

	Male	**female**
Number of partners per week on Barbados.	1.26 (2.6)	.56 (1.1)
Number of partners per week in the three months preceding Barbados.	.14 (.14)	.06 (.06)

Now it becomes apparent, that there is a big difference between the number of partners respondents had on Barbados and in the three months before. Males had on average 1.26 sex partners during one week on Barbados and only .14 partners during one week at their home countries. The number of partners males had during one week of vacation on Barbados was consequently 9 times higher than at their home countries. Among females the number of sex partners per week was also 9 times higher during Barbados (mean = .56) than in the three months preceding departure to Barbados (mean = .06). Further on female respondents had significantly ($F(1,155) = 12.7$, $p \leq .001$) less sex partners during one week on Barbados than males. The standard deviations show that there were wide variations in the number of partners per week on Barbados and only few variation in the number of partners per week in the three months preceding Barbados.

3.2.2 Condom use

Table 4 shows the actual condom use of male and female respondents who had one or more sex partners on Barbados and in the three months preceding departure to Barbados.

Table 4. Condom use on Barbados and in the three months preceding to Barbados for male and female respondents who had one or more sex partners.

	Male (n=31) n (%)	Female (n=30) n (%)	Male (n=67) n (%)	Female (n=54) n (%)
	On Barbados		**In the three month before**	
Always used condoms				
Yes	14 (45)	17 (57)	34 (51)	32 (59)
No	16 (52)	13 (43)	30 (45)	21 (39)
Missing value	1 (3)	0	3 (4)	1 (2)

Out of 30 male tourists who had sex on Barbados, more than half of them did not always use a condom. Among females, the percentage of those who did not always used condoms was also high, but lower than among males. It becomes apparent that many of both, males and females lacked the use of condoms during sexual intercourse on Barbados. Due to the small number of respondents who had sex on Barbados the external validity is low and the generalisation of the results calls into question. Considering the actual condom use of respondents in the three month preceding to Barbados there cannot be found a great difference to the condom use on Barbados. Table 5 presents consistent condom use per partner on Barbados and in the three months before.

Table 5. Mean score (and standard deviation) of consistent condom use per partner on Barbados and in the three months preceding Barbados for male and female respondents.

	Male	**female**
Consistent condom use per partner on Barbados	.53 (.46)	.65 (.47)
Consistent condom use per partner in the three months preceding Barbados.	.58 (.45)	.62 (.48)

It can be seen, that the consistent condom use per partner was not high during the time on Barbados, but the same goes for the time before Barbados. The outcomes confirm that there is no significant difference between condom use on Barbados and in the three months before, among both male and female tourists.

3.2.3 Casual sex

Table 6 contains information about whether or not respondents had sex with someone they knew for less than one week.

Table 6. Sex with someone knowing for less than one week on Barbados and in the three months before Barbados for male and female respondents.

	Male (n=31) n (%)	Female (n=30) n (%)	Male (n=67) n (%)	Female (n=54) n (%)
Knowing partner for less than one week	On Barbados		In the three months before	
Yes	28 (90)	11 (37)	28 (42)	5 (9)
No	3 (10)	19 (63)	37 (55)	48 (89)
Missing value	0	0	2 (3)	1 (2)

It becomes apparent that respondents had much more casual sex with someone they knew for less than one week on Barbados than in the three months before Barbados. Besides, males had more often sex with someone they knew for less than one week than females.

3.3 Sensation seeking, sexual motivation and alcohol use

Table 7 presents the mean scores and standard deviations of sensation seeking, the sexual motivation to travel and the frequency of binge drinking for male and female respondents.

Table 7. Mean scores (and standard deviations) of sensation seeking, sexual motivation to travel and frequency of binge drinking for male and female respondents.

	Male	**Female**
Sensation Seeking	3.9 (.64)	3.3 (.67)
Sexual Motivation to travel	3.2 (.70)	2.4 (.63)
Frequency of binge drinking *		
On Barbados	5.5 (1.90)	3.1(2.40)
Three months preceding to Barbados	3.8 (2.17)	2.1(2.10)

Note. Scales range between 1 (low score) and 5 (high score). *This scale range between 0 (low score) and 7 (high score).

The mean score on the sensation seeking scale was in the midrange among females and relatively high among males. But there was no significant difference found between males (mean = 3.9) and females (mean = 3.3; $F(1,156) = .65$, $p = .42$). Similarly, the mean scores on the sexual motivation to travel did not significantly differ between males (mean = 3.2) and females (mean = 2.4; $F(1,154) = .67$, $p = .41$). The frequency of binge drinking was measured asking about the number of times respondents were having more than 5 alcoholic drinks per occasion in one week on Barbados. The frequency of binge per week on Barbados was significantly higher among males (mean = 5.5), than among females (mean = 3.1; $F(1,156) = 5,7$, $p \leq .05$). In contrast to the binge drinking frequency on Barbados, the frequency was significantly lower in the three months preceding the departure to Barbados, $\chi 2$ ($df = 49$) = 159,2, $p \leq .05$. With regard to sex in relation to alcohol consumption table 4 shows how many respondents have indicated that they had sex after using alcohol.

Table 8. Sex after using alcohol on Barbados and in the three months preceding departure to Barbados for male and female respondents.

	Male (n=32) n (%)	Female (n=30) n (%)	Male (n=64) n (%)	Female (n=54) n (%)
	On Barbados		**In the three months before**	
Sex after using alcohol				
Yes	29 (91)	23 (77)	53 (82)	34 (64)
No	3 (9)	7 (23)	12 (18)	19 (36)

Out of 32 males and 30 females, 91% of males and 77% of females had sex after using alcohol on Barbados. Respondents had sex significantly more often sex after using alcohol on Barbados than in the three months before Barbados, $\chi 2$ ($df = 1$) = 15.5 $p \leq .01$. This is not hardly surprising, since table 4 shows the high frequency of binge drinking during holiday.

3.4 Social cognitions

The mean scores and standard deviations on the constructs of the theory of planned behaviour and the protection motivation theory are presented in table 9. Also included is the mean score (and standard deviation) of the condom use intention.

Table 9. Mean score (and standard deviation) on constructs from the theory of planned behaviour and the protection motivation theory and of the intention to use condoms for male and female respondents.

	Male	Female
Theory of planned behaviour		
Attitude toward condom use	2.8 (1.10)	3.4 (1.00)
Subjective norms*	4.3 (3.04)	3.0 (2.77)
Protection Motivation Theory		
Response efficacy	4.3 (.74)	4.2 (.87)
Self-efficacy	4.0 (.70)	4.0 (.85)
Vulnerability	4.2 (0.85)	4.4 (0.75)
Condom use intention	3.1 (1.12)	3.7 (1.01)

Note. Scales range between 1 (low score) and 5 (high score). *This scale ranges between -10 (low score) and 10 (high score).

The mean scores of the intention to use condoms and the attitude toward condoms were in the midrange of the scale, varying from 1 to 5. The mean scores of the other constructs were relatively high for both, males and females. No significant differences were found between males and females on the attitude toward condom use $F(1,154) = .50$, $p = .48$), subjective norms $F(1,148) = .51$, $p = .48$), response efficacy $F(1,156) = 1.50$, $p = .22$), self-efficacy $F(1,148) = 2.37$, $p = .13$), vulnerability $F(1,54) = .39$, $p = .53$) and condom use intention $F(1,154) = .51$, $p = .48$).

3.5 Correlation analysis

The correlations between the constructs of the research model are presented on page 19. Separate tables were used to give an overview of the correlations for male (table 10) and female respondents (table 11).

Considering table 10, the actual condom use on Barbados was significantly positive correlated to sensation seeking ($r = .46$, $p < .01$), the sexual motivation to travel ($r = .38$, $p < .05$), self-efficacy ($r = .44$, $p < .05$) and the number of partners three months preceding to Barbados, ($r = .44$, $p < .01$). Condom use was not correlated to the intention to use condoms among males. The intention to use condoms was significantly positive correlated to condom use three months before Barbados ($r = .44$, $p < .01$) and to attitudes toward condom use, ($r = .33$, $p < .05$). The number of partners on Barbados had significant positive correlations with the sexual motivation to travel ($r = .44$, $p < .01$), with the actual condom use ($r = .41$, $p < .05$) and with the number of partners three months preceding the departure to Barbados ($r = .55$, $p < .01$). Significant correlations between the constructs of the theory of planned behaviour and the protection motivation theory have not been found. With regard to sensation seeking, significant positive correlations were found with binge drinking ($r = .27$, $p < .05$), the sexual motivation to travel ($r = .39$, $p < 0,01$), the number of partners in the three months before Barbados ($r = .38$, $p < .01$) and as described above with the actual condom use, ($r = .46$, $p < .01$). A significant negative correlation were found with sensation seeking and the attitude toward condom use ($r = .24$, $p < .05$). At last there has been found a significant correlation between binge drinking and response efficacy, ($r = .23$, $p < .05$).

Table 10. Correlation between the constructs of the research model for male respondents.

	SS	BI	SM	AT	SN	RE	SE	VU	IN	CB	CH	NB	NH
Sensation seeking (SS)	-												
Binge drinking (BI)	.27*	-											
Sexual motivation to travel (SM)	.39**	.18	-										
Attitude (AT)	-.24*	-.18	.013	-									
Subjective norms (SN)	-.05	.063	-.19	-.19	-								
Response efficacy (RE)	.06	.18	.15	-.01	-.03	-							
Self-efficacy (SE)	.07	-.26*	-.08	.03	.01	.00	-						
Vulnerability (VU)	.13	-.024	.25*	.03	-.20	.21	.12	-					
Condom Intention (IN)	-.18	-.20	-.05	.33**	-.22	.06	.22	.19	-				
Condom use Barbados (CB)	.46**	-.08	.38*	-.05	-.18	.27	.43*	.14	.04	-			
Condom use at home (CH)	-.22	-.240	.14	.16	-.16	-.04	.60	-.24	.40**	.14	-		
Number of partners Barbados (NB)	.17	.22	.44**	.05	.04	.11	-.12	.10	-.05	.41*	.06	-	
Number of partners at home (NH)	.07	-.11	.38**	-.04	.16	.16	.03	.18	-.06	.44*	.07	.55**	-

* Correlation is significant at the 0,05 level, ** Correlation is significant at the 0,01 level.

Table 11. Correlation between the constructs of the research model for female respondents.

	SS	BI	SM	AT	SN	RE	SE	VU	IN	CB	CH	NB	NH
Sensation seeking (SS)	-												
Binge drinking	.21	-											
Travel motivation (TM)	.28*	.12	-										
Attitude (AT)	-.26*	-.01	.04	-									
Subjective norms (SN)	.15	-.04	.11	-.17	-								
Response efficacy (RE)	.08	.23*	-.08	-.07	-.09	-							
Self-efficacy (SE)	.01	.11	.06	.10	-.09	.18	-						
Vulnerability (VU)	.08	.21	-.12	.07	.13	.41**	-.29**	-					
Condom Intention (IN)	-.18	.18	-.24*	.56**	.01	.13	.20	.45**	-				
Condom use Barbados (CB)	-.08	.33	-.28	.19	.22	.26	.26	.32	.42*	-			
Condom use at home (CH)	.34*	.18	.12	-.07	.25	-.10	.052	.122	.10	.28	-		
Number of partners Barbados (NB)	.19	.27*	.16	-.21*	.08	.04	.08	.16	-.16	-.23	.09	-	
Number of partners at home (NH)	.31*	.12	.13	-.17	.14	.09	.22	.12	-.09	.12	.14	.34**	-

* Correlation is significant at the 0,05 level, ** Correlation is significant at the 0,01 level.

Considering table 11, condom use was only significantly positive correlated to the condom use intention ($r = .42$, $p < .05$), among female respondents. The number of sex partners on Barbados was significantly positive correlated to the number of sex partners in the three months prior to Barbados ($r = .34$, $p < .01$), binge drinking ($r = .27$, $p < .05$) and the attitude toward condom use ($r = .21$, $p < .05$). The intention to use condom was positive correlated to attitudes toward condom use ($r = .56$, $p < .01$), vulnerability ($r = .45$, $p < 0,05$) and to the sexual motivation to travel ($r = .45$, $p < .01$). Significant correlations between the constructs of the theory of planned behaviour and the protection motivation theory have been found between vulnerability and response efficacy ($r = .41$, $p < 0,01$), and between vulnerability and self-efficacy ($r = .29$, $p < 0,01$). Sensation seeking was significantly positive correlated to the sexual motivation to travel ($r = .28$, $p< .05$), the number of sex partners prior to Barbados ($r = .31$, $p < .05$) and condom use prior to Barbados ($r = .34$, $p < .05$) and significantly negative correlated to the attitude toward condom use ($r = -.26$, $p < .05$). The last significant correlation that has been found is the correlation between binge drinking and response efficacy ($r = .23$, $p < .05$).

3.6 Regression Analyses

Different hierarchical regression analyses were performed to examine the relative contribution of different predictor variables, determined by theoretical consideration, on: 1. the intention to use condoms; 2. the condom use on Barbados and 3. the number of sex partners on Barbados.

3.6.1 Prediction of the intention to use condoms

Table 12 presents the multiple regression analysis on the intention to use condoms of the constructs of the theory of planned behaviour (attitude toward condom use and subjective norm) and the protection motivation theory (response efficacy, self-efficacy and vulnerability). The standardized beta (β) coefficients and R^2 are presented. Separate outputs were used to give an overview of the regression analysis for male and female respondents.

Table 12. Multiple regression analysis on the intention to use condoms of the constructs of the theory of planned behaviour (TPB) and protection motivation theory (PMT).

	Male	**Female**
Variable		
Attitude toward condom use	.31**	.57***
Subjective norm	-.17	.05
Response efficacy	.02	-.01
Self-efficacy	.23*	.06
Vulnerability	.08	.33**
R^2	.22	.47

* p<.05. **p<.01. *** p<.001. Standardized beta coefficients of the analysis concerned are presented.

Among male respondents the constructs of the TPB and the PMT accounted for 22% of the variance in the intention to use condoms, whereas attitude toward condom use ($t = 2.73$, $p < .01$) and self-efficacy ($t = 2.03$, $p < .01$) were the only significant predictors. Unlike expectation, subjective norm, response efficacy and vulnerability were no predictors of the intention to use condoms. Among females the TPB and the PMT constructs accounted for 47% of the variance in the intention to use condoms, whereas attitudes toward condom use ($t = 6.15$, $p <. 001$) and vulnerability were the only significant predictors. Also here, three out of five constructs from the TBP and PMT were no significant predictors of the intention to use condoms. Important to note is the much higher explained variance in intention among females (47%) than among males (22%). Among females the attitude toward condom use explained an higher percentage in intention than among males and was significant on the $p < .001$ level, whereas the attitude among males was only significant on the $p < .05$ level. The same goes for the second predictors of the intention. Among females, vulnerability had a higher beta coefficient ($\beta = .33$) than self-efficacy among males ($\beta = .23$) and was significant on the p<. 01 level, whereas self-efficacy was only significant on the $p < .05$ level.

Table 13 present the hierarchical regression analysis on the intention to use condoms of the constructs gathered from the TPB and the PMT and additional of sensation seeking and the contextual factors, including binge drinking, sexual motivation to travel, condom use in the three months preceding departure to Barbados and number of partners preceding departure to Barbados. Predictor variables were entered in an order determined by theoretical considerations. The first sets of models included sensation seeking in block 1 (model 1), the contextual variable in block (model 2) and the constructs of the theory of planned behaviour and protection motivation theory in block 3 (model 3). The standardized beta (β) coefficient

of each model, R^2 change and incremental R^2 are also presented in table 11. Separate outputs were used to give an overview of the hierarchical regression for male and female respondents.

Table 13. Hierarchical regression analysis on the intention to use condoms of sensation seeking, contextual factors, and the constructs of the TPB and PMT.

	Male			**Female**		
Variable	**Model 1**	**Model 2**	**Model 3**	**Model 1**	**Model 2**	**Model 3**
Block 1:						
Sensation Seeking	-.18	-.09	-.04	-.35*	-.34*	-.31
Block 2:						
Binge drinking		-.06	-.05		.20*	.11
Sex. Motivation to travel		.15	.09		-.29	-.14
Condom use at home		.38**	.35**		.15	.09
Number of partners at home		-.13	.18		.00	.00
Block 3:						
Attitude toward condom use			.29*			.56***
Subjective norms			-.14			-.04
Response efficacy			.14			.16
Self-efficacy			.14			.17
Vulnerability			.13			.20
Change in R^2	.03	.16	.17	.12	.12	.35
Incremental R^2	.03	.19	.37	.12	.24	.59

* p<.05. **p<.01. *** p<.001. Standardized beta coefficients of the analysis concerned are presented.

Among male respondents sensation seeking did not significantly account the variance in the intention to use condoms. In model 2 the addition of the contextual factors, including binge drinking, sexual motivation to travel, condom use in the three months before Barbados and the number of partners in the three months before Barbados to the regression was not significant, F_{Change} (4,50) = 2.5, p = .05. Only the standardized beta coefficient of condom use at home was significant (t = 2.8, p < .01) and explained 16% of the variance in the intention to use condoms. In model 3 the addition of the constructs of the theory of planned behaviour and the protection motivation theory was significant F_{Change} (5,45) = 2.5, p < .05, whereas only the standardized beta coefficients of the attitude toward condom use (t = 2.3, p < .05) and of condom use in three months before, (t = 2.7, p < .01) were significant. The constructs of the two theories explained an additional 17% of the variance in the intention to use condoms and increased the explained variance significantly to 37%. Considering the correlations (table 10) this had to be expected, because intention was only significantly related to attitude toward condom use and condom use in the time before Barbados among males. Considering table 12, self-efficacy was a significant predictor in the intention to use condoms, but when sensation seeking and the contextual factors were also entered into the model, self-efficacy was no significant predictor of the intention among males.

Among female respondents, sensation seeking had a significant beta coefficient (t = -2,4, p < .05) and explained 12% of the variance in the intention to use condoms. The addition of the contextual variables was not significant, F_{Change} (4, 39) = 1.6, p = .20. Only binge drinking (t = -2,1, p < .05) and sensation seeking (t = -2.1, p < .05) had significant beta coefficients and explained an additional 12% of the variance in the intention to use condoms among females. In model 3 the addition of the constructs of TPB and PMT was significant F_{Change} (5,34) = 5.7, p < .01, whereas only the standardized beta coefficient of the attitude toward condoms was significant (t = 4.5, p <.001). The standardized beta coefficients of sensation seeking and binge drinking were no longer significant in model 3. This means, that the influence of these constructs proceeded via the constructs of the TPB and PMT. The TPB

and PMT constructs explained an additional 35% of the variance in the intention to use condoms among females and increased the explained variance significantly to 59%.

It becomes apparent that there were great differences between male and female respondents. On the one hand the explained variance in the intention was much higher among females (59%) than among males (37%). On the other hand different variables appeared to be significant predictors between genders. While condom use before Barbados was a significant predictor of the intention among males, it was not significantly related to the intention among females. Instead, among females the frequency of binge drinking was a significant predictor but had no significant relation to the intention among males. Further on, sensation seeking was no predictor of the intention among males but a predictor of the intention among females.

3.6.2 Prediction of condom use

Table 14 presents the hierarchical regression analysis on condom use on Barbados of sensation seeking, the contextual factors, the social cognitions from the TPB and the PMT and the intention to use condoms. Predictor variables were entered in an order determined by theoretical considerations. Sensation seeking was entered in block 1 (model 1), the contextual factors in block 2 (model 2), the constructs of the TPB and PMT in block 3 and the intention to use condoms in block 4 (model 4). Again, separate outputs were used to give an overview of the hierarchical regression for male and female respondents.

Table 14. Hierarchical regression analysis on the actual condom use of sensation seeking, contextual factors, constructs of the TPB and PMT and the intention to use condoms.

	Male				**Female**			
Variable	**Model 1**	**Model 2**	**Model 3**	**Model 4**	**Model 1**	**Model 2**	**Model 3**	**Model 4**
Block 1:								
Sensation Seeking	.57**	.56*	.37	.44	-.21	-.11	.23	.15
Block 2:								
Binge drinking		.06	.02	.01		.24	.34	.42
Sex. Motivation to travel		.01	.23	.08		-.23	-.38	-.47
Condom use at home		.14	.01	.15		.19	-.16	-.13
Number of partners at home		.47*	.30	.30		-.38	-.75	-.75
Block 3:								
Attitude toward condoms			.03	.10			.01	.07
Subjective norm			-.02	.01			.56	.56
Response efficacy			.31	.32			-.18	-.16
Self-efficacy			.44*	.45*			.58	.64
Vulnerability			-.08	-.10			.06	.10
Block 4:								
Intention to use condoms				-.27				-.24
Change in R^2	.32	.25	.20	.04	.04	.29	.17	.00
Incremental R^2	.32	.57	.77	.81	.04	.33	.50	.50

* p<.05. **p<.01. *** p<.001. Standardized beta coefficients of the analysis concerned are presented.

Among males, sensation seeking (model 1) had a significant standardized beta coefficient (t = 3.1, p < .01) and explained 32% of the variance in condom use on Barbados. The addition of the contextual factors in block 2 was not significant F_{Change} (1,21) = 2.4, p= .09. Only the standardized beta coefficient of the number of partners in the three months before Barbados (t = 2.4, p < .05) and sensation seeking (t = 2.8, p <. 05) was significant. Together the contextual factors explained an additional 25% of the variance in condom use on

Barbados. The addition of the TPB and the PMT constructs was not significant, F_{Change} (5,12) = 2.2, p = .12. Only the standardized beta coefficient of self-efficacy was significant, (t = 2.6, p < .05). The standardized beta coefficients of sensation seeking and the number of partners at home were no longer significant in model 3. This means, that the influence of this constructs proceeded via the constructs of the theory of planned behaviour and protection motivation theory. Together the constructs of the TPB and PMT explained an additional 20% of the variance in condom use. The addition of the intention to use condoms in block 4 was not significant, F_{Change} (1,11) = 2.5, p = .15.

Among female respondents block 1, including sensation seeking was not significant, F_{Change} (1,19) = .84, p = .37. The addition of block 2 was not significant, F_{Change} = (4,15) = 1.64, p = .22, the addition of block 3, including the constructs of TPB and the PMT was not significant, F_{Change} (5,10) = .68, p = .65 and also the addition of the intention to use condoms (block 4) was not significant, F_{Change} (1,9) = .15, p = .71.

Considering the correlations (table 10 and table 11) between condom use and the variables entered into the regression analyse this results were expected. Among males only sensation seeking, self-efficacy and the number of partners in the three months before Barbados were significant related to condom use during holiday on Barbados. Among females only the intention to use condoms was related to condom use on Barbados. Unlike to the expectations it seems that most of the constructs were no predictors of condom use among male and even none of the expected construct were able to predict condoms use among females. Further on, it must be said that the number of respondents within the regression analysis was in actual fact too small to find significant predictors. Although the data of 159 respondents were used in this research, only 61 (31 males and 30 females) could be used in the context of condom use, because only this 61 respondents had sex during their holiday. The number of respondents used within this regression analysis is even smaller than 31 males and 30 females. If respondents had not answered every item of the questionnaire with regard to the many variables within the regression, their data could not be used.

Another hierarchical regression analyses was performed to increase the number of respondents by using both genders together. But also within such a regression analysis no significant predictors could be detected due to the small sample size. Therefore it was passed on to present a table of this regression analysis.

3.6.3 Prediction of the number of partners

Table 15 presents the hierarchical regression analysis on the number of partners on Barbados of sensation seeking (block 1), and the contextual factors including, binge drinking, sexual motivation to travel, condom use in the three months preceding Barbados and the number of partners in the three months preceding Barbados (block 2). Also here separate outputs were used to give an overview of separate hierarchical regression for male and female respondents.

Table 15. Hierarchical regression analysis on the number of sex partners on Barbados of sensation seeking, contextual factors, and the intention to use condoms.

	Male		**Female**	
Variable	**Model 1**	**Model 2**	**Model 1**	**Model 2**
Block 1:				
Sensation Seeking	.16	-.13	.23	.06
Block 2:				.
Binge drinking		.26*		.31*
Sex. Motivation to travel		.34**		-.02
Condom use at home		-.08		-.01
Number of partners at home		.48***		.31*
Change in R^2	.03	.43	.05	.19
Incremental R^2	.03	.46	.05	.24

* p<.05. **p<.01. *** p<.001. Standardized beta coefficients of the analysis concerned are presented.

Among males, sensation seeking was not significant in predicting the number of partners on Barbados. The addition of the contextual variables was significant (F_{Change} (4, 56) = 11.1, p < .001). The standardized beta coefficients of binge drinking (t = 2.2, p<.05), the sexual motivation to travel (t = 2.9, p < .01) and the number of partners before vacation on Barbados (t = 4.2, p < .001) were significant. Among males, the contextual factors explained an additional 43% of the variance in the number of partners on Barbados and increased the explained variance significantly to 46%. Among females, sensation seeking (block 1) was not significant in predicting the number of partners during the holiday on Barbados. The addition of the contextual factors (block 2) was significant (F_{Change} (4, 45) = 2.9, p < .05). The standardized beta coefficients of binge drinking (t = 2.3, p < .05) and the number of partners three months preceding to Barbados (t = 2.1, p < .05) were significant. Together the contextual factors explained an additional 19% of the variance in the number of partners and increased the explained variance significantly to 24%.

Again, differences between genders have been found. It can be seen that a higher percentage of the variance in the number of partners was explained among males (46%) in comparison among females (24%). While binge drinking, the sexual motivation to travel and the number of partners in the three months before Barbados were significant in predicting the number of partners on Barbados among males, sexual motivation to travel was no significant predictor among females.

4 Discussion

Each year a lot of young people travel to international tourist resorts with the aim of having a good time, having a lot of fun and experiencing a diversification from their everyday life. It seems that sexual activity contributes to fulfil this expectation of holiday, as a high number of young tourists engage in casual sexual contact during vacation. This sexual behaviour exposes young people to increased risks of getting infected with STI's, such as HIV, because another high percentage of these young travellers do not consistently use condoms. The Caribbean island Barbados is one of these international tourist resorts, where each year thousands of young people come to spend their holidays. With the research questions in mind the following conclusion will show whether or not this study confirmed the assumption that young tourists behave sexually more risky during holiday on Barbados than at their home countries and which factors account directly or indirectly for the sexual behaviours of these young tourists.

4.1 Risky sexual behaviours of young tourists on Barbados

Research question: Are the sexual behaviours of young people more risky during holiday on Barbados than while being at home?

The first aim of this study was to investigate whether or not young people behave sexually more risky during holiday on Barbados than while being at their home countries. A lot of earlier studies in international tourist resorts have shown, that the sexual behaviours of young tourists are more risky with regard to STI's during the holiday context (e.g., Easterbrook., 2007; Bellis et al., 2004; Hughes et al., 2004; Batalla-Duran et al., 2003; Hawkes et al., 1995; Hawkes et al., 1994). In general it can be said, that the sexual behaviours of young tourists were actually more risky during holiday on Barbados than at their home countries. In the average condom use was low at both, Barbados and at the home countries of the respondents. Nearly half of the times males had sex, they lacked the use of condoms, regardless whether they were on holiday on Barbados or at their home countries. Similarly, females lacked the use of condoms in 40% of times they had sex, regardless whether they were on Barbados or at their home countries. Obviously, the investigation of condom use behaviour alone was not able to show that the sexual behaviours during holiday on Barbados were more risky than while being at home. Rather, the combination of the low condom use and the increased number of sex partners respondents had on Barbados found support for the assumption of more risky sexual behaviours during holiday. For both genders, the average number of sex partners per week on Barbados was 9 times higher than the average number of sex partners per week in the three months preceding to Barbados. So the conclusion can be drawn that young tourists on Barbados form a risk group for getting infected with STI's, as the number of casual sex increases whereas the percentage of condom use remains low during holiday. In addition, both males and females had significant more often sex with someone they knew for less than one week on Barbados (males: 90%, females: 37%) than in the three months preceding departure to Barbados (males: 42%, females: 9%). This fact also showed that the sexual behaviours in the holiday context are more risky than at the respondents' home countries, when it will be assumed that sex with someone knowing for only a few days is more risky than with someone knowing longer.

It is also important to note, that there existed differences between gender. Although there were no significant difference found between males and females with regard to condom use, males had significant more partners on Barbados than females. Because males also had more partners than females in the three months before Barbados, this behaviour can be described as habitual behaviour and cannot be ascribed to the holiday context. The reported

higher number of sex partners among males in comparison to females confirms findings of recent other studies (e.g., Maticka-Tyndale et al., 1998; Smith & Rosenthal, 1997).

4.2 Direct determinants of risky sexual behaviours

Research question 2: Are the contextual factors, including alcohol use, sexual motivation to travel and sexual behaviours at home and the intention to use condoms related to condom use of young tourists on Barbados?

Research question 3: Are the contextual factors and sensation seeking related to the number of sex partners of young tourists on Barbados?

The second aim of this study was to investigate factors of human behaviour that were expected to account directly for the risky sexual behaviours during vacation. This factors were composed of contextual factors, divided into alcohol consumption, the sexual motivation to travel and the personal history with regard to sexual activity, sensation seeking and the intention to use condoms. This study tried to identify these factors as direct determinants of the number of sex partners and condom use.

4.2.1 Contextual factors

The first factors dealt with the context in that young people are during holiday. It was expected that the use of alcohol, the sexual motivation to travel and the sexual history of the young tourists are direct determinants of condom use and the number of sex partner during holiday.

Alcohol use. Earlier studies showed that young people on holiday frequently use alcohol (e.g. Knibbe, 2006) and that the number of sex partners is influenced by the consumption of alcohol (e.g., Elliot et al., 2008; Castilla, 1999). So, it has been expected that an increased use of alcohol is part of the expectations of having fun during the holiday context of young people on Barbados. In turn a high consumption of alcohol was assumed to have an impact on the number of sex partners of the young people. It turned out, that people indeed consumed significantly more alcohol while on Barbados than while at their home countries. The average frequency of binge drinking per week was among males significantly higher on Barbados (mean = 5.5) than at their home countries (mean = 3.8). Similarly, among females the weekly frequency of binge drinking was significantly higher on Barbados (mean = 3.1) than in the three months before (mean = 2.1). With regard to sexual behaviours, a higher percentage of the respondents reported having sex after using alcohol on Barbados than at their home countries. The hierarchical regression analysis for both males and females on the number of sex partners showed that binge drinking was significantly positive related to the number of sex partners. The conclusion can be drawn, that alcohol consumption was indeed increased during holiday and that the increased use of alcohol led to a higher number of sex partners. Furthermore this study tried to identify the consumption of alcohol as a factor accounting for the lack of condom use. But there has not been found a relation between the frequency of binge drinking and condom use.

Sexual motivation to travel. The second contextual factor was the sexual motivation to travel to Barbados. It was expected, that young tourists with the motivation to party, to flirt, to have fun and to have sex are more likely to engage in risky sexual behaviours. It turned out, that the sexual motivation among men, was significantly positive related to the number of sex partners. This indicated that males with high sexual motivations had an increased number of sex partners. Among females, the sexual motivation to travel had no effect on the numbers of sex partner. With regard to condom use there has not been found a significant relation to the motivation to travel among both, males and females.

Number of partners and condom use before Barbados. The third contextual factor that was expected to account for a larger number of sex partners and the lack of using condoms during holiday on Barbados focused on the influence of personal history on the sexual practice of the young tourists. According to the spillover hypothesis (Matricka-Tyndale, 2003) it was expected that patterns of sexual activities, including many partners and not using condoms at home "spillover" into the holiday environment. Earlier studies have already confirmed this hypothesis (CATMAT, 2006; Bellis et, al., 2004; Hawkes, Hart, Bletsoe, Shergold, & Johnson, 1995; Smith & Rosenthal, 1997). This study found only party support for the spillover effect. The number of partners in the three months before Barbados was indeed positive related to the number of partners during holiday on Barbados among both males and females. This fact was thus in agreement with the spillover hypothesis, because people with a large number of sex partners in the three months before Barbados also had a large number of sex partners during their holiday. However there was no spillover effect found with regard to condom use. Whether or not someone used condoms at his/her home country could not predict whether or not he/she used condoms during his/her holiday on Barbados.

4.2.2 Sensation seeking

The next factor that was expected to be a direct determinant of risky sexual behaviours of young tourists was sensation seeking. Earlier studies found a relation between high sensation seekers and an increased number of sex partners (Arnold et al., 2002; Zuckerman, 1994, p.144; Sheer et al., 1995). The results of this study did not support this assumption. The number of partners on Barbados was not correlated to a distinct sensation seeking trait among both, males and females. One explanation why there has not been found any correlation between sensation seeking and the number of partners could be that this study used the Brief Sensation Seeking Scale (BSSS) by Hoyle, Stephenson, Palmgreen, Lorch & Donehew (2002). This scale has not been used with regard to sexual behaviours among heterosexuals and was perhaps not adequate within this context. Further studies could use the Sensation Seeking Scale-Vorm (SSS-V; Zuckermann, 1994), which was often successfully used in the context of sexual behaviours (Hoyle, Fejfar, Miller, 2000). The only disadvantage of the SSS-V is, that it is more time-consuming than the BSSS, because it consists of 40 items in contrast to only 8 items of the BSSS.

With regard to the relation between sensation seeking and condom use options differ in the literature. A few studies found that sensation was positive related to condom use (e.g., Sheer, 1995) other studies found that sensation seeking was negative correlated to condom use (e.g., Arnold et al., 2002; Spitalnick, DiClemente, Wingood, Crosby, Milhausen, Sales, McCarty, & Young, 2007) and just other studies again found no direct relation between sensation and condom use (Donohewa, Zimmerman, Cuppa, Novakb, Colonc, Abella, 2000). Different again, this study found that sensation seeking was significantly positive related to condom use, but only among males. This indicates that high sensation seeking males used condoms more frequently than low sensation seeking males. According to Zuckermann (1994), this correlation was to be expected. Zuckermann (1994), stated that the search for intense sensations and experiences is of prime importance for people with a distinct sensation seeking trait. To achieve the optimal level of sensation those people often accept risks, such as the risk of sexual behaviours, but they do not take risks on purpose. Sensation seekers even take precaution to reduce the risks (Zuckermann, 1994). In the case of sexual behaviours sensation seekers may be disposed to engage in casual sex or in special sexual practices, but they take the precaution to reduce the risks generated from these experiences by using condoms. Why this correlation was only significant among males is not clear. With regard to

the many different results found in earlier studies and in this study the relationship between sensation seeking and condom use should be examined in further researches.

4.2.3 Intention to use condoms

According to the theory of planned behaviour, the behavioural intention is the proximal determinant and the best predictor of a specific behaviour (Conner & Norman, 2005, p.10). In this study the behavioural intention is the intention to use condoms and the specific behaviour is the use of condoms. Numerous studies were able to show that the intention to use condoms led to the actual use of condoms (e.g., Albarracín, Johnson, Fishbein, & Muellerleile, 2001; Jemmott, Heeren, Ngwane, Hewitt, Jemmott, Shell, O'Leary, 2007). Within this study scores for the intention to use condoms were in the midrange of the scales for both males and females. With regard to the mean scores of the intention to use condoms there was no significant difference found between males and females.

Important to note is that the intention to use condoms was actually positive related to condom use, but only among female tourists and not among male tourists. This means that females who had the intention to use condoms transferred these intention into behaviour and therefore actually used condoms. Males who had the intention, however, did not transfer this intention into behaviour and did not use condoms. One explanation for this gender difference could be that both genders form the intention to use condoms, but females are more disposed to transfer it into behaviour, because in addition to the risks of STI's to which both genders are exposed, females are exposed to the risk of getting pregnant. Therefore they have one more reason to transfer their condom use intention actually into behaviour. Another explanation could be that males form the intention to use condoms but when they get into the situation of having sex, they do not care and their only aim is to have sex, regardless whether with or without a condom. Another explanation is that just the sample of respondents did not enable valid inferences, because only 61 respondents actually had sex during their holiday and the results with regard to actual condom use are based on this little number of respondents.

4.3 Indirect determinants of risky sexual behaviours

Another aim was to examine whether or not there were indirect determinants of risky sexual behaviours. Possible indirect relations were expected between sensation seeking and the contextual factors, between the constructs of the theory of planned behaviour and/or the protection motivation theory and the intention to use condoms and between the contextual factors and/or sensation seeking and the social cognitions.

4.3.1 Sensation seeking via contextual factors

Research question: Are the contextual factors mediating factors of the relationship between sensation seeking and condom use and the number of partners of young tourists on Barbados?

It was expected that the influence of sensation seeking on condom use and/or the number of sex partners was proceeded via the contextual factors. Earlier studies had found an association between high sensation seeking and an increased alcohol consumption before having sex, which in turn was related to risky sexual behaviours (Donohewa, et al., 2000). It was also expected that sensation seeking could be related to the motivation to travel, to the number of sex partners in the time before the holiday on Barbados and perhaps also to the condom use behaviour in the time before Barbados. Although correlations have been found between sensation seeking and binge drinking and sensation seeking and the sexual motivation to travel this study was not able to show that these relations led to risky sexual

behaviours. As described above, sensation seeking was not related to the number of sex partners on Barbados. Therefore both a direct and also an indirect relationship was excluded with regard to the number of sex partners. The hierarchical regression analysis on condom use showed that sensation seeking was only related to condom use among males. Furthermore the hierarchical regression analysis showed that the standardized beta coefficient of sensation seeking remained also significant after the addition of the contextual factors. This indicated, that sensation seeking was not proceeded via the contextual factors.

4.3.2 Social cognitions via the intention to use condoms

Research question: Is the intention to use condoms a mediating factor of the relationship between the social cognitions gathered from the theory of planned behaviour and the protection motivation theory and condom use among young tourists in Barbados?

Another aim of this study was to investigate the constructs of the theory of planned behaviour and the protection motivation theory that were expected to account for the intention to use condoms. It was expected that the social cognitions gathered from the two theories, including attitude toward behaviour, subjective norms, response efficacy, self-efficacy and vulnerability would lead to the intention to use condoms. The multiple regression analysis showed that this assumption found only partly support within the study. Among males only the attitude toward condom use and self-efficacy were related to the intention to use condoms. However, a total of 22% of the variance in the intention to use condoms was explained by the constructs of the two theories among males. Among female respondents the attitudes toward behaviour and vulnerability were related to the intention to use condoms. Among females a total of 47% of the variance in the intention to use condoms was explained by the two theories. The percentage of explained variance in the intention was therefore 25% higher among females than among males.

Further more, this study investigated whether the social cognitions were indirect determinants of condom use whose influence proceeded via the intention to use condoms. As mentioned above, the intention to use condoms was only related to the actual condom use among females and not among males. Therefore only with regard to females it was generally possible to detect indirect determinants on condom use whose influence proceeded via the intention to use condoms. The hierarchical regression on condom use showed that not any of the constructs of the theory of planned behaviour and the protection motivation theory were a indirect determinant on condom use whose influence proceeded via the intention to use condoms. After all other constructs of the research model (sensation seeking, the contextual factors, the TPB construct and the PMT constructs) were already added into the hierarchical regression analysis on condom use, the intention to use condoms was no significant predictor.

4.3.3 Sensation seeking, contextual factors and social cognitions via the intention

Research question: Are the social cognitions and the intention to use condoms mediating factors of the relationship between sensation seeking and/or the contextual factors and condom use of young tourists on Barbados?

The last aim was to examine the complex relations between all constructs (sensation seeking, the contextual factors and the social cognitions) used in this study and condom use of tourists on Barbados. This study wanted to find out if sensation seeking and/or the contextual factors are related to the social cognitions, which in turn were expected to be related to the intention to use condoms, which were expected to be related to condom use. Unfortunately, this study failed to examine this complex situation because the sample size was to small.

Although the data of 159 respondents were used in this research, only 61 (31 males and 30 females) could be used in the context of condom use because only this 61 respondents had sex during their holiday. Within the hierarchical regression analysis on condom use, in that all 11 constructs of the research model were included, the sample was even smaller than 31 males and 30 females because the data of respondents who did not response to every item of the questionnaire was not useful.

5 Conclusion and Recommendation

This study indicated that the risk of getting infected with STI's during holiday was only increased because the number of sex partners increased while young people were on holiday and not because condom use decreased. Therefore, further studies should try to explain, why young people generally lack the use of condoms and interventions should focus on the fact that young people have more sex partners during vacation while their condom use behaviour remains low. Further more, the findings of this study illustrated that risky sexual behaviours are determined differently for males and females and the findings demonstrate the need for sex-specific interventions to promote safe sexual behaviours during holiday of young people.

Although this study was able to show that the sexual behaviours of young tourists during holiday on Barbados were more risky with regard to STI's, expectations about factors that account for the sexual behaviours during holiday did only partly find support. To explain the variance in the number of partners among males, alcohol use, the sexual motivation to travel and the number of partners in the three months before the holiday proved to be important factors. Sensation seeking was unlike expected not related to the number of partners. Among females only alcohol use and the number of partners at home seemed to be significant predictors of the number of partners on Barbados. Unlike to males, the sexual motivation to travel was not related to the number of partners.

With regard to condom use only sensation seeking and the sexual motivation to travel were negative related among males. Among females, only the intention to use condoms prove to be significantly related to condom use. Among the social cognitions gathered from the theory of planned behaviour and the protection motivation theory only the attitude toward condom use and self-efficacy were related to the intention to use condoms, which in turn was not related to condom use among male tourists. Among females only the attitude toward condom use and vulnerability were predictors of the intention to use condoms, but although the intention was significantly related to condom use, attitude and vulnerability were not.

To explain why young tourists engage in risky sexual behaviour the considered research model was only partly useful. With regard to the number of sex partners the expected contextual factors within the research model and sensation seeking appeared to be useful and confirmed most of the expectations, although their were differences between males and females. With regard to condom use the research model was not as useful as expected. It was actually to complex to detect significant predictors of condom use, with the data of only 61 respondents. Although 159 respondents were used as participants in this research, only 61 (31 males and 30 females) could be used to examine the factors that account for condom use during vacation, because only this 61 respondents had sex during their holiday. In further researches respondents could be asked just to fill in a questionnaire if they had at least one sex partner during their stay on Barbados. Thereby the validity could be increased while the time of the data collection remains equal. The only disadvantage would be the lack to examine how many people have sex during holiday. But numerous studies had successfully shown that sexual activity increased during holiday, but most of those studies were not or only to a limited degree able to explain which factors account for the risky sexual behaviour during holiday. Thus the focus of further studies should be on the question why people behave more risky concerning sexual behaviours during holiday and not how many have sex.

References

Abdullah, A. S. M., Ebrahim, S. H., Fielding, R., & Morisky, D. (2004). Sexually transmitted infections in travellers: Implications for prevention and control. Global Infectious Diseases, 39, 533–538.

Ajzen, I. (1991). The theory of planned behaviour. *Organizational Behaviour and Human Decision Processes, 50*, 179-211.

Ajzen, I. and Fishbein, M. (1980). *Understanding Attitudes and Predicting Social Behavior.* Englewood-Cliff, NJ: Predicting Hall.

Albarracín, D., Johnson, B. T., Fishbein, M., Muellerleile, P. A. (2001). Theories of reasoned action and planned behavior as models of condom use: A meta-analysis. *Psychological Bulletin, 127(1)*, 142-161.

Arnold, P., Fletcher, S., Farrow, R. (2002). Condom use and psychological sensation seeking by college students. *Sexual & Relationship Therapy, 17,* 355-365.

Batalla-Duran, E., Oakeshott, P., Hay, P., (2003). Sun, sea and sex? Sexual behaviour of people on holiday in Tenerife. *Family Practice, 20(4),* 493-4.

Bellis, M., Hughes, K., Thomson, R., & Bennet, A. (2004). Sexual behavior of young people in international tourist resorts. *Sexually Transmitted Infections*, *80*, 43–47.

Boer, H., Mashamba, M.T. (2006). Gender power imbalance and differential psychosocial correlates of intended condom use among male and female adolescents from Venda, South Africa.

Cabada, M.M., Echevarria, J.I., Seas, C.R., Narvarte, G., Samalvides, F., Freedman, D.O., & Gotuzzo, E., (2002). Sexual behavior of international travelers visiting Peru. Sexual Transmitted Diseases., 29(9), 510-3.

Caribbean statistics summary. Retrieved on July 6, 2008 from http://www.avert.org/caribbean.htm.

Carter, S., Hart, G.J., Horn, K., Dunbar, M., Scoular, A., Macintyre. S. (1996). The sexual behaviour of international travellers at two genitourtnary medicine clinics. Glasgow, Scotland. *International Conference AIDS, Jul 7-12*; 415.

Castilla, J. (1999). Drug and alcohol consumption and sexual risk behaviour among young adults: results from a national survey. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence , 56(1)* , 47–53.

Connell, A. (2007). Ads about saving lives. (2007). The Weekend Nation Barbados, May 25.

Conner, M. & Norman, P. (2005). *Predicting Health Behaviour: Research and Practice with Social Cognition Models (2nd edition)*. Buckingham: Open University Press.

Committee to Advise on Tropical Medicine and Travel (CATMAT). (2006). Statement on Travellers and Sexual Transmitted Infections. Communicable Disease Report 32.

Donohewa, L., Zimmerman, R., Cuppa, P.M., Novakb, S., Colonc, S., Abella, R. (2000). Sensation seeking, impulsive decision-making, and risky sex: implications for risk-taking and design of interventions. *Personality and Individual Differences 28,* 1079-1091.

Eiser, J.R., & Ford, N. (1996). Sexual relationships on holiday: A case of situational disinhibitions? *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 12,* 323-339.

Easterbrook, P. (2007). Sexual health and HIV in travellers and expatriates. *Occupational Medicine, 57*, 313-321.

Elliot, L., Morrison, A., Dittion, J., Farrall, S. Short, E., Cowan, L., Gruer, L. (2008). Alcohol, Drug Use and Sexual Behaviour of Young Adults on a Mediterranean Dance Holiday. Addiction Research & Theory, Volume 6, Issue 4, p. 319-340.

Fishbein, M. and Ajzen, I. (1975). *Belief, Attitude, Intention, and Behavior.* New York:Wiley.

Hamlyn E, Peer A, Easterbrook P. Sexual health and HIV in travellers and expatriates. Occupational Medicine, 57, 313–321.

Hawkes, S., Hart, G.J., Bletsoe, E., Shergold, C., Johnson, A.M. (1995). Risk behaviour and

STD acquisition in genitourinary clinic attenders who have travelled. *Genitourin Med.*, 6, 351–354.

Hawkes, S., Hart, G.J., Johnson, A.M., Shergold, C., Ross, E., Herbert, K.M., Mortimer, P., Parry, J.V., & Mabey, D., (1994). Risk behaviour and HIV prevalence in international travellers. AIDS., 2, 247-52.

Herold, E.S., & Van Kerkwijk, C. (1992). AIDS and sex tourism. *AIDS and Society, 4,* 1-8.

Homepage of Icek Ajzen. Retrieved on July 6, 2008 from http://people.umass.edu/aizen/.

Hoyle, R.H., Fejfar, M.C., Miller, J.D. (2000). Personality and sexual risk taking: A quantitative review. *Journal of Personality, 68,* 1203-1231.

Human development report 2007/2008.

Jemmott, J. B., Heeren, G. A., Ngwane, Z., Hewitt, N., Jemmott, L. S., Shell, R., O'Leary, A. (2007). Theory of planned behaviour predictors of intention to use condoms among Xhosa adolescents in South Africa. AIDS Care, 19(5), 677-684.

Knibbe, R.A. (2006). Excessive alcohol consumption of young adults on holiday: innovation and evaluation of prevention methods.

Lawrence, E., Morrison, A., Ditton, J., Farrall, S., Short, E., Cowan, L., Gruer, L. (1998). Alcohol, Drug Use and Sexual Behaviour of Young Adults on a Mediterranean Dance Holiday. *Addiction Research & Theory, 6,* 319 – 340.

Maticky-Tynndale, E. (2003). Casual sex among Australian schoolies. *Journal of Sex Research,* 40(2), 32.

Ministry of Tourism Barbados. Annual Tourism Statistical Digest 2003.

Noar, S. M., Zimmerman, R. S., Palmgreen, P. , Lustria, M. and Matuza, M. (2004). "Understanding Condom Use in Young Adults: Integrating Personality and Psychosocial Theoretical Approaches." *Paper presented at the annual meeting of the International Communication Association, New Orleans Sheraton, New Orleans.*

Sheer, V.C., (1995). Sensation seeking predispositions and susceptibility to a sexual partner's appeal for condom use. Journal of applied communication research, 23(3), 212-29.

Sheer, V.C., Welch Cline, R.J. (1995). Individual Differences in Sensation Seeking and Sexual Behavior: Implications for Communication Intervention for HIV/AIDS Prevention Among College Students. *Health Communication, 7(3), 2*05 – 223.

Spitalnick, J.S., DiClemente, R.J., Wingood, G.M., Crosby, R.A., Milhausen, R.R., Sales, J.M., McCarty, F., Rose, E., Younge, S.N. (2006). Brief Report: Sexual Sensation Seeking and its relationship to Risky Sexual Behavior among African-American Adolescent Females. *Journal of Adolescence, 30(1),*165-173.

Sternberg, R. (1994). *In search of the human mind*. Fort Worth: Harcourt Brace College Publishers.

The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and The National Centre on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University. (2002). Millions of young people mix sex with alcohol or drug – with dangerous consequences.

The world factbook, 2008.

Verband Forschender Arzneimittelhersteller e.V. (2006). VFA-Positionspapier: HIV/AIDS Access to medicines.

Zuckermann, M., (1994). Behavioral Expressions and Biosocial Bases of Sensation seeking Cambridge. England: Cambridge University Press.

Appendix Overview of the items used in the questionnaire

Variable	Items of the questionnaire
Demographic characteristic	gender, age, educational status, marital status and days of being on Barbados.
Binge drinking	1. "In the last week, how often did you have more than 5 alcoholic drinks per occasion? (for example: Wine, beer, liquor)" 2. "In the last three months preceding your departure to Barbados, how often did you have more than 5 alcoholic drinks per occasion in a normal week"
Sex after using alcohol	1. "Since your stay in Barbados, did you have sex after using alcohol?" 2. "In the last three months preceding your departure to Barbados did you have sex after using alcohol?"
Sexual motivation to travel	1. "I have come to Barbados to flirt." 2. "I have come to Barbados to find a new partner." 3. "I have come to Barbados to party and have fun." 4. "I have come to Barbados to meet new friends." 5. "I have come to Barbados to be unfaithful." 6. "I have come to Barbados to have sex."
Condom use intention	1. "In the future, I will always use a condom. " 2. "In the future, I will demand the use of a condom, even if my partner does not want to use condom." 3."In the future, I will not have sex if it is not possible to use a condom."
Attitude toward condom use	1. "Having sex with a condom is less romantic." 2. "Using condoms will make sex less enjoyable." 3. "Using condoms will reduce my partner's sexual pleasure." 4. "Using condoms will reduce my sexual pleasure."
Subjective norms	1. "My travelling friends think that I should use condoms." 2. "I care about the opinion of my travelling friends." 3. "My parents think that I should use condoms." 4. "I care about the opinion of my parents." 5. "A new sexual partner would want me to use condoms." 6. "I care about the opinion of a new sexual partner." 7. "My boyfriend/girlfriend think that we should use condoms." 8. "I care about the opinion of my boyfriend/girlfriend."
Response efficacy	1. "Using condoms will protect me against being infected with HIV." 2. "Using condoms will protect me against being infected with other sexually transmitted diseases." 3. "Using condoms will protect me against unwanted pregnancy."

Self efficacy	1. "I am able to ask my sexual partner about his/her sexual history." 2. "I am able to talk about safe sex with my sexual partner." 3. "I am afraid of making a bad impression on my sexual partner if I suggest using a condom."
Vulnerability	1. "If I do not use condoms, I run a high risk of getting infected with HIV." 2. "If I do not use condoms, I run a high risk of getting infected with other sexually transmitted diseases." 3. "If I do not use condoms, the chance of getting infected with HIV is high."
Sensation seeking	1. "I would like to explore strange places." 2. "I get restless when I spend too much time at home." 3. "I like to do frightening things." 4. "I like wild parties." 5. "I would like to take off on a trip with no pre-planned routes or timetable." 6. "I prefer friends who are excitingly unpredictable." 7. "I would like to try bungee jumping." 8. "I would love to have new and exciting experiences, even if they are illegal."
Number of partners and actual condom use	1. "With how many partners did you have sex since our stay on Barbados?" 2. "With how many of these partners did you always use a condom?" 3. "With how many partners did you have sex in the last three months preceding your departure to Barbados?" 4. "With how many of these partners did you always use a condom?"
Casual sex	1. "Since your stay in Barbados, did you have sex with someone you know for less than one week?" 2. "In the last three months preceding your departure to Barbados did you have sex with someone you know for less than one week?"