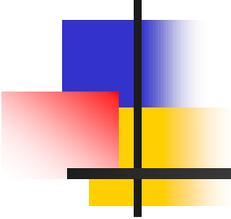
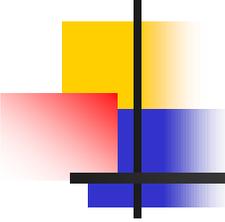


# Partner-specific Condom Use and Influencing Factors among Chinese Men



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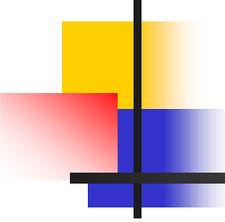
Wenjuan Wang, MHS, MA



# Outline

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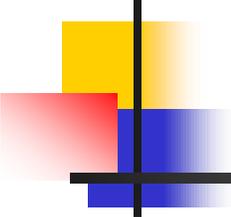
- Objective
- Background
- Data
- Methodology
- Results
- Discussion
- Implications



# Objective

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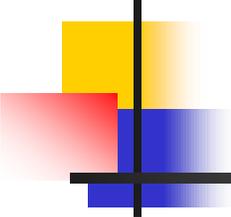
- To examine the consistent condom use of Chinese men with two types of partners: primary partner and casual partner
- To assess the differences in influencing factors of consistent condom use with these two types of partners



# Background

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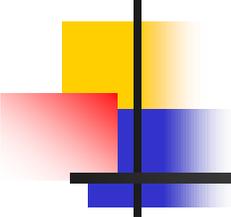
- Condom use is effective to protect from sexually transmitted infections
- Benefit is largely reduced by partner-type selective use -- more use with casual/new partner and less use with primary/regular partner
- Influencing factors of condom use also vary by partner types -- individual, partnership and socio-environment factors



# Background

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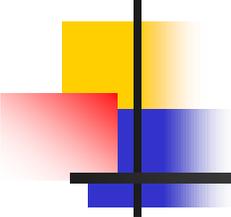
- In China
  - Rapid epidemic of sexually transmitted infections
  - Increasing significance of heterosexual behavior in HIV transmission
  - Lack of studies on condom use behavior, particularly among general population



# Data

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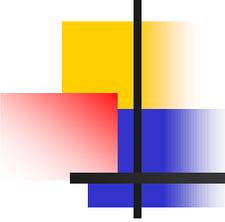
- Chinese Health and Family Life Survey
- National-wide sample of people aged 20-64
- Computerized interview, response rate 76%
- Provided detailed information on sexual behavior
- Analysis sample: 1590 men



# Methodology

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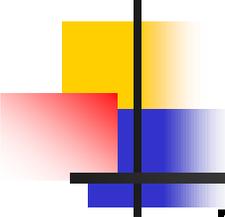
- Important measurements
- Multi-level influencing factors
- Analysis models



# Measurements

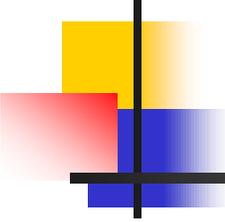
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- Consistent condom use: use condom every time in the sexual encounters in the past 12 months
- Primary partner: current spouse of married people or the most intimate partner with whom respondents have more than 6 months of sexual relationship for unmarried people
- Casual partner: the partner with whom respondents have less than one month of sexual relationship



# Predictors

Individual predictors	Age, education, Income, Occupation, alcohol intake, social activities, time of leaving home
Partnership predictors	Partnership type and duration, demo-discrepancy, have other concurrent partner, intimacy, Partner is sex worker
Community predictors	Socioeconomic level, norms on gender status and roles, attitudes to extramarital sex, premarital sex, residence



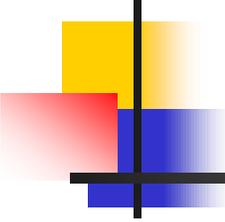
# Analysis models

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- Condom use with primary partner
  - Multilevel logistic regression was applied, in order to
    - Takes non-independence of observations within communities into consideration
    - Allows for simultaneous examination of factors from multiple levels
    - The model only allows for differing intercepts across communities assuming constant slopes

$$\log\left(\frac{p_{ij}}{1 - p_{ij}}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{ij} + \beta_2 P_{ij} + \beta_3 C_j + U_{0j}$$

$$U_{0j} \sim N(0, \tau_{00})$$

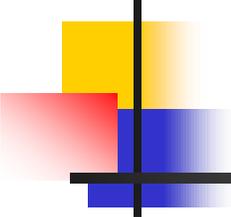


# Analysis models

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- Condom use with casual partner
  - Individual level logistic regression was applied
    - Small number of men having sex with casual partner
    - Only individual level factor considered

$$\log\left(\frac{p_i}{1-p_i}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_i X_i$$

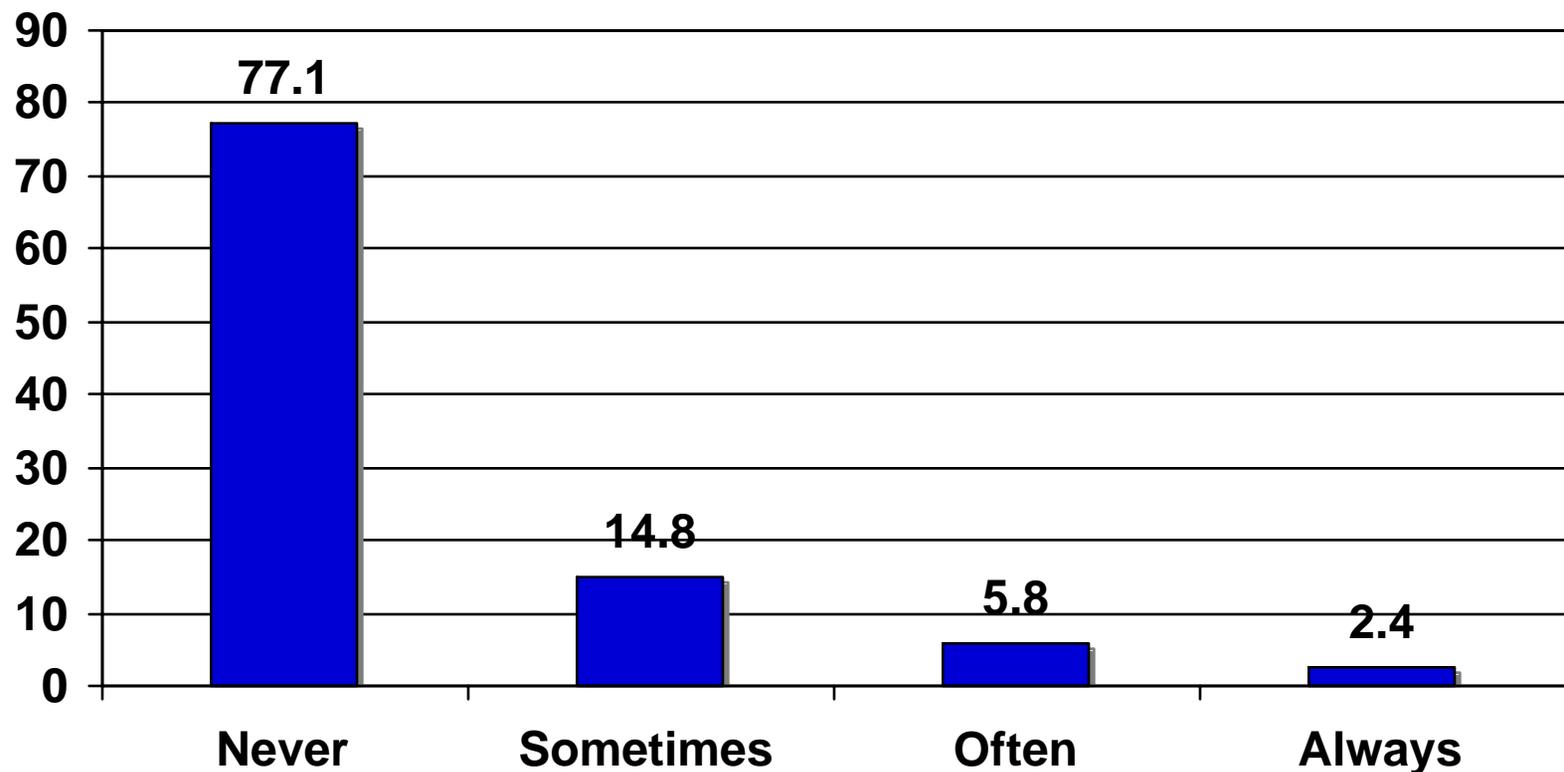


# Results

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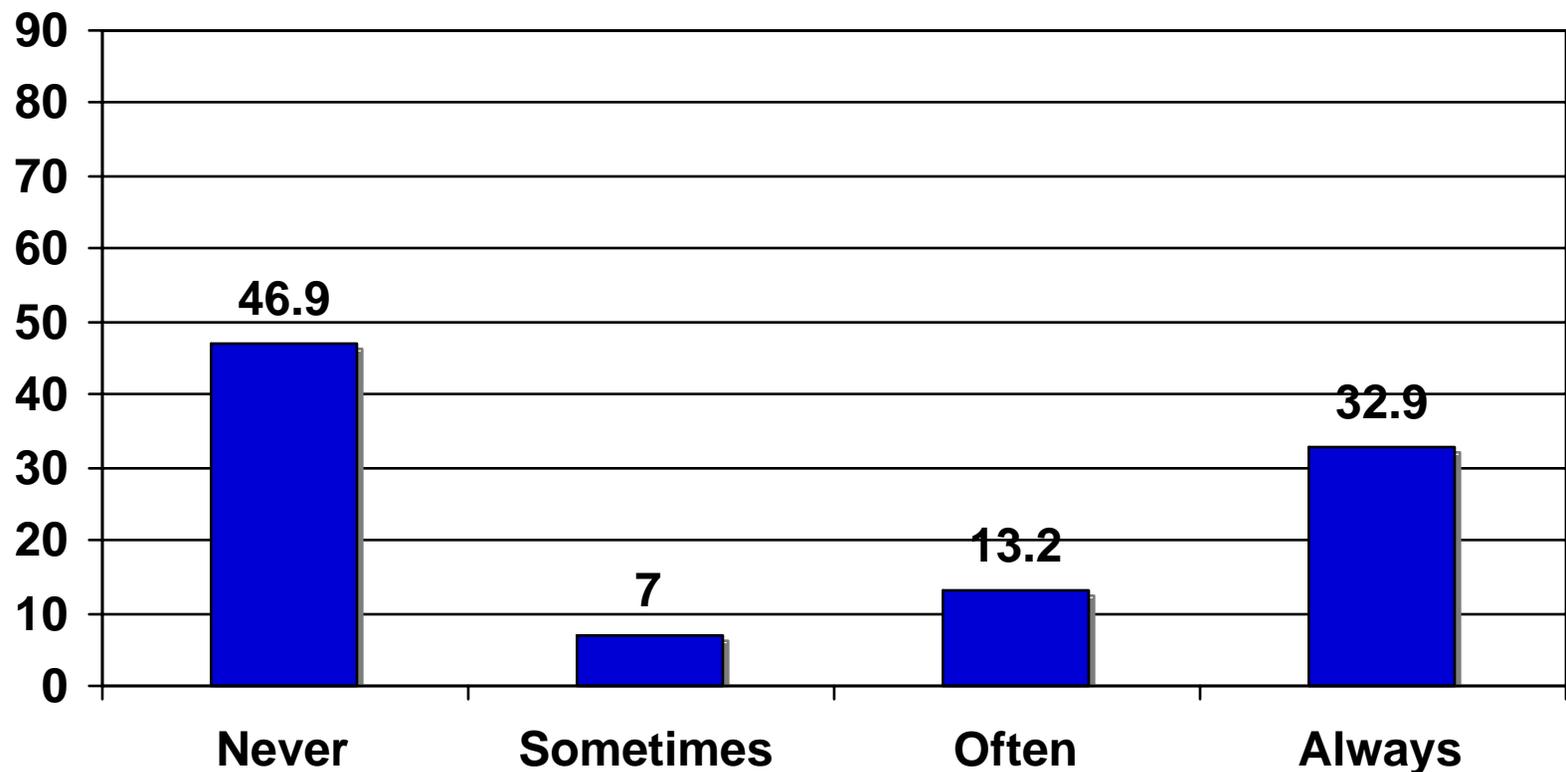
- Consistent condom use rate with primary partner and casual partner
- Influencing factors associated with condom use by partner types

Figure 1: Frequency of condom use with primary partner among Chinese men aged 20-64, China 2000



N=1590

Figure 2: Frequency of condom use with casual partner among Chinese men aged 20-64, China 2000

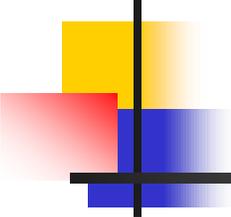


N=169

**Table 1: Influencing factors associated with consistent condom use with primary partner and casual partner, China 2000**

Predictors	Primary partner	Secondary partner
<b><i>Individual predictors</i></b>		
Respondent's age	--	0.94**
Education attainment	1.48**	<b>1.60**</b>
Income	<b>1.37**</b>	<b>1.43</b>
<b>Occupation</b>		
Not working/farmer	1.00	--
Others	1.53	--
<b>Time of leaving home due to travel</b>		
Less than one week	1.00	1.00
More than one week	<b>0.97</b>	<b>1.36</b>
<b>Alcohol intake</b>		
Never drink	1.00	1.00
Drink alcohol	<b>0.56**</b>	2.82
<b><i>Primary partnership predictors</i></b>		
Partnership type	<b>0.99</b>	<b>1.07</b>

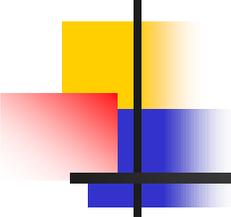
Predictors	Primary partner	Secondary partner
Partnership duration	0.95**	--
<b>Age gap</b>	<b>0.99</b>	--
<b>Income gap</b>	0.86*	--
<b>Education gap</b>	<b>0.61**</b>	--
<b>Having other concurrent partner</b>	0.38	--
Frequent intimate contact with partner	1.26	--
Deep affection for the partner	1.14	--
<b>Having children</b>	<b>0.39**</b>	--
Having only one sex with casual partner	--	3.17***
Casual partner is sex worker	--	<b>2.40*</b>
<b><u>Community context predictors</u></b>		
Community norms on gender roles	0.22**	0.97
Community education level	<b>0.71</b>	--
Community economic level	0.72	--
Community attitudes towards premarital sex	2.36	0.88
Community attitudes towards extramarital sex	0.38	0.33**
Residence		
Rural	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>
Urban	<b>2.54</b>	<b>4.30**</b>



# Discussion

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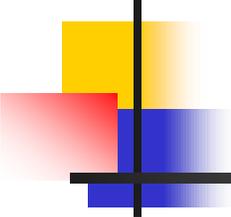
- Higher condom use with casual partner than with primary partner.
- Higher education attainment has positive effect on condom use with both types of partners
- The main purpose of condom use with primary partner is for pregnancy prevention
- Less condom use in primary partnership where women are in advantageous status



# Discussion

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- Men are aware of the risk of sex with new partner, but the risk perception decreases as the relationship goes along
- Men tend to use condom in the sex with sex workers
- Permissive attitudes towards extramarital sex associated with less condom use with casual partners



# Implication

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- Low condom use rate particularly among primary partnership calls for more effort on condom use promotion
- Partner-specific condom promotion strategies should be developed and implemented