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BELIZE (2011): HIV/AIDS TRaC STUDY EVALUATING CONDOM USE AMONG SEXUALLY ACTIVE MALES 25 TO 49 YEARS WITH THREE OR MORE SEXUAL PARTNERS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS IN SIX DISTRICTS IN BELIZE

ROUND ONE

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**Belize (2011): HIV/AIDS TRaC Study Evaluating Condom Use among sexually active males 25 to 49 years old with three or more partners in the last 12 months in six districts in Belize.
Round One**

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SUMMARY

BACKGROUND & RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this study is to provide an assessment of the key health behaviors, determinants and exposure to PSI programming among sexually active males with three (3) or more partners in the last 12 months - also referred to as Males at Risk (MAR). The study took place in Belize, where PASMO (Pan-American Social Marketing Organization), in collaboration with PSI/Caribbean, implemented project targeting MAR funded by KfW.

DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION

PASMO's program combines interpersonal communications (discussion groups and outreach) and mass media activities (radio and television programming) while using a high coverage social marketing strategy to increase access to and availability of condoms. The program aims to not only increase condom use among MAR but to also increase their ability and motivation to adopt safer sexual behaviors.

METHODOLOGY

Time location sampling was used to recruit 530 males 25-49 years old from known "hot spots." "Hot spots" are defined as areas where males are known to congregate; e.g. community blocks, beaches, clubs, bars, shopping areas, and sporting events. Analyses consisted of logistic regression to ascertain which determinants are correlated with key behaviours and anovas to estimate the adjusted means/proportions of each explanatory variable by condom use (consistent with any type of partner in the last month). Geographic location was controlled for in the analyses¹.

MAIN FINDINGS

The monitoring table highlights that:

- :: Only 36.7% of respondents correctly demonstrated proper condom use, while a similar 35.9% had a condom at the time of the interview
- :: 64.4% of participants reported being tested for HIV in the last 12 months but, only 16.3% of participants indicated that they received an STI screening over the same period. Furthermore, of those respondents who reported having had an STI in the last 12 months, 98.8% indicated that they received medical treatment for that STI episode.
- :: The response rate for the BFLA as the preferred medical service provider was low (3.8%) but, of those reporting this organisation as the preferred medical provider 75.3% indicated that they would recommend them to someone.
- :: 35.8% of survey participants reported that they had anal sex in the last three (3) months and of these respondents, condom use at last anal sex stood at 43.9%.
- :: The average number of non-regular/commercial partners in the last 30 days stood at 2.10 while the average number of (total) sexual partners in the last 30 days was 4 partners (4.24)
- :: Access to condoms did not appear to be a major issue since in general, participants agreed that they could get a condom when needed (mean 3.70). But, only 48.1% of participants indicated that the last time that they bought or received a condom they got it from a non-traditional outlet.

¹ For more details about the methodology and data collection, please contact the first author for a copy of the study design document.

- :: Preference for a PSI endorsed condom and Vive lubricant shared similar reports: 31.0% and 19.4%, respectively. In addition to the reported 19.4% preference to Vive lubricant, another 18% reported preference to a commercial competitor i.e. KY Jelly, resulting in Vive and KY Jelly having the highest reported preference percentile.
- :: Knowledge among participants was generally high at 10.84 (on an index from 0-14) when identifying modes of transmission of HIV and STIs
- :: While the social norm seems to be aligned with having multiple sexual partners (mean value of 1.92 for having less than 3 partners), social support (peers encouraging peers to use condoms) also seems to be a drive of condom use (mean 3.11)
- :: Visual exposure seems to be moderately high since 76.7% reported having seen (any) "Got it? Get it" promotional items and 69.6% indicated that they have seen a television advertisement. However, auditory exposure was somewhat low since only a reported 13.7% heard a "Got it? Get it" radio advertisement. This finding can be attributed to the fact that television advertisements were in higher frequency and rotation in comparison to radio.

The results of the segmentation table 1 indicate that the probability of "males at risk" correctly demonstrating condom use increases with:

- :: *Condom use at last sex:* 57% of respondents who performed a correct demonstration used a condom at last sex, the respective figure for incorrect use is 40% ($p < 0.05$)
- :: *Consistent condom use with any partner:* 13% of survey participants who demonstrated correct condom use also reported consistent condom use with any partner, while the corresponding figure for incorrect use was 12% ($p < 0.05$)
- :: *Had a condom at time of interview:* participants who carry a condom are more likely to demonstrate correct condom use (53% behaviours vs. 33% non-behaviours $p < 0.001$)
- :: *Availability:* participants who agreed that condoms are easily available were more likely to demonstrate proper condom use (mean 3.59 behaviours vs. mean 3.48 non-behaviours $p < 0.05$)
- :: *Social Norm – My friends like to use condoms with their non-regular partners:* sexually active males 25 to 49 years old who feel that their peers use condoms with their non-regular/commercial partners were more likely to demonstrate correct condom use (73% behaviours vs. 49% non-behaviours $p < 0.001$)
- :: *Knowledge:* sexually active males 25 to 49 years old who are knowledgeable about modes of HIV transmission were more likely to demonstrate proper condom use (10.97 behaviours vs. 10.77 non-behaviours)
- :: *Exposure – seen "Got it? Get it" television advertisement in last three (3) months:* 71% of those who correctly used a condom was more likely to have seen a "Got it? Get it" television advertisement, the correlating incorrect users was a reported 61% ($p < 0.05$)

The results of the segmentation table 2 indicate that the probability of "males at risk" consistently using a condom increases with:

- :: *Social Support –* the support of peers seems to have a correlation to consistent condom use as those who agreed that they had the support of peers were more likely to use condoms than those who did not (mean 3.23 behaviours vs 2.63 non-behaviours $p < 0.001$)

- :: *Population Characteristics – Not married or living with sex partner:* very concerning is that 58% of persons who inconsistently use condoms with non-regular/commercial partners were more likely not married or living with sex partners versus the 34% of those who consistently used condoms.

PROGRAMMATIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- :: BCC Interventions should build upon past efforts and focus on:
 - The relatively large average number of sexual partners in the past thirty (30) days indicates that the understanding of condom use is important
 - Continue to develop the target group's capacity to use condoms properly since this indicate appears to have a strong correlation and positive influence to/on consistent condom use, carrying a condom, knowledge, social norms and visual exposure
 - Building demand for sexual and reproductive health services at BFLA and, alongside HIV testing consider demand generation for STI screening.
 - Social norms appear to be a driver of correct condom use and efforts should place emphasis on the promotion of condom use as a normal, favoured behaviour. The media is an excellent avenue to create top of mind awareness of these messages
 - Social support seems to be correlated to consistent condom use. Efforts should place emphasis on the promotion of support among friends to use condoms and the open discussions of HIV and STIs among their peers. Media, BCC activities, social networking sites (Facebook) are all avenues that can be the vehicle for these messages.
 - Programming messages should continue to focus on partner reduction and the importance of condom use regardless of partner type.
 - IPC activities should be developed bearing in mind that males who are not married/living with sex partner are more likely to inconsistently use condoms with non-regular/commercial partners.
- :: Marketing and Sales efforts should focus on:
 - The re-launch of Vive as a brand. Even though Vive lubricants have been out of the market for a year the brand still maintains an on par demand among the target population with a major commercial competitor.
 - Build upon past efforts and increase access to condoms, support of current non-traditional outlets and increase number of non-traditional outlets

The above recommendations will be implemented throughout the PASMO Belize program's main activities: development and distribution of IEC materials and web-based information, interpersonal communication through outreach, group activities, and influencing peer norms through training of popular opinion leaders.

MONITORING TABLE:

Trends, Behaviors and Opportunity, Ability and Motivation condom use determinants (OAM) in Belize City, Cayo, Orange Walk, Corozal, Stann Creek and Toledo. Belize 2011

Risk Group: Males at Risk (MAR), between 25 – 49 years

Behavior: Condom use with different type of partners, use of water based lubricant, HIV Test.

INDICATORS ^{II}	May /2011 (N=530) Weighted
BEHAVIOR/USE	
- Condom use at last sex	67.2%
- ^Demonstrating correct condom use ^{III}	36.7%
- Received HIV test in last 12 months	64.4%
- Received STI screening in last 12 months	16.3%
- ^Received medical treatment at last STI ^{IV}	98.8%
- Carrying a condom	35.9%
- Anal sex in the last 3 months	35.8%
- Condom use at last anal sex ^V	43.9%
- Condom use from beginning to end at last anal sex ^{VI}	79.6%
- Lubricant use at last sex	38.1%
NEED/RISK	
- BFLA as preferred medical service provider	3.8%
- BFLA as recommended service provider ^{VII}	75.3%
- Consistent condom use during last 30 days – Any type of partner	22.8%
- Consistent condom use during last 30 days – Regular Female Partner ^{VIII}	20.9%
- Consistent condom use during last 30 days – Non-Regular/Commercial Female ^{IX}	68.5 %
- Consistent condom use during last 30 days – Male partner ^X	92.1%
All males interviewed (N=702) total contacts	
Males 25-49 having 3 or more partners in past 12 months	89.3 %
Average number of sexual partners	Mean
- Regular female partner during the last 30 days	1.90
- Non- Regular/Commercial Female partners in the last 30 days	2.10
- Male partners during the last 30 days	0.23
- Total number of partners during the last 30 days	4.24
All males who indicated they had this type of partner	
Average number of sexual partners	Mean
- Regular female partner during the last 30 days ^{XI}	2.11
- Non-regular/Commercial female partners during the last 30 days ^{XII}	2.37
- Male partners during the last 30 days ^{XIII}	2.86

^{II} Unless otherwise stated the value of multi-item scales range from 1 to 4.

^{III} All demonstration scale items had to be correctly completed to be considered correct condom use the items include: 1) Checked for expiration date and package integrity, 2) Looked for opening notch, 3) Correctly opened package, 4) Identified the correct side to roll on the condom, 5) Pinched the end of the condom, 6) Unrolled the condom on the wooden penis, 7) Correctly took off the condom, 8) Correctly threw away condom.

^{IV} N=17

^V N=190

^{VI} N=91

^{VII} N=19

^{VIII} N=485

^{IX} N=447

^X N=115

^{XI} N=476

^{XII} N=414

^{XIII} N=43

OPPORTUNITY	
Availability (Condoms)	Mean
- Availability Scale (1-4) ^{xiv}	3.61
- ^ I can get a condom when I need one (strongly agree and agree)	3.70
- The last time that I bought or received a condom I got them from a Non-Traditional Outlet	48.1%
Brand Appeal (Condoms)	
- Preference for PSI endorsed brand of condom	31.0%
- The brand of condom really does not matter to me (strongly agree and agree)	2.87
- Vive as preferred lubricant (N=202)	19.4%
Social Norm (Condom Use)	Mean
- My friends like to use condoms with their non-regular partners (strongly agree and agree) (r)	2.55
- It is common for my friends who I hang out with to have less than three (3) sexual partners (strongly agree and agree) (r)	1.92
- My friends think that it is good to use condoms when having sex with any partner (strongly agree and agree)	3.11
ABILITY	
Knowledge (Transmission of STIs and Condom Use)	Mean
- Knowledge Index ^{xv} (0-14)	10.84
- Consistent condom use reduces the risk of getting HIV, STI. (True)	97.4 %
Social Support	Mean
- Positive Social Support ^{xvi} Scale (Condom use with partners, STIs Awareness of risks and seeking professional help if suspects having an infection) (1-4)	3.11
- Friends who I hang out with encourage me to use condoms with my partner/s (strongly agree and agree)	3.11
Self-Efficacy (Condom use)	Mean
- Self-Efficacy Scale ^{xvii} - encouraging condom use (1-4)	3.14

^{xiv} Availability Scaled Items:

1. Condoms are available where I live/hang out during the night
2. Shops nearby here always have condoms for sale
3. Condoms are available where I live/hang out during the day
4. My preferred condom is always available in nearby shops/supermarkets
5. I can get a condom when I need one

^{xv} Knowledge Index consisted of 14 True/False type questions: 1) Having an STI can increase the likelihood of contracting HIV, 2) Correct condom use reduces the risk of getting HIV/STI, 3) Consistent condom use reduces the risk of getting HIV/STI, 4) The use of creams, oils, or Vaseline as a lubricant can damage a condom, 5) Anal sex has the highest risk for contracting HIV, 6) Oral sex is safe if partners "don't swallow", 7) Douching after sex will prevent a women from contracting an STI, 8) HIV is small enough to pass through condoms, 9) If a man ejaculates enough before sex he cannot pass on HIV, 10) HIV can be prevented by reducing the number of sexual partners, 11) HIV can be prevented by being mutually faithful, 12) HIV can be prevented by abstinence, 13) HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bites, 14) HIV can be transmitted by shaking hands with someone with HIV.

^{xvi} Social Support Scale Items:

1. Friends who I hang out with encourage me to use condoms with all my partners
2. I can discuss with my friends the possibility of a person contracting an STI if he has sexual intercourse without using a condom
3. My friends and I discuss the use of condoms with non-regular partner/s
4. My friends and I discuss the use of condoms with regular partner/s
5. My friends and I discuss the use of condoms with commercial partner/s
6. I encourage friends who I hang out with to use condoms when they are going to have sex with their regular partner/s
7. I encourage friends who I hang out with to use condoms when they are going to have sex with their non regular partner/s
8. Friends who I hang out with feel comfortable talking to me if they suspect that they have an infection
9. Friends who I hang out with encourage me to go to a doctor if I suspect that I have an infection

^{xvii} Self Efficacy Scale:

1. I can convince my partner/s to use a condom
2. I feel comfortable asking my partner/s to use a condom
3. I would feel comfortable refusing to have sex if my partner or I do not have a condom
4. I know how to use a condom when I have sex

- I can convince my partner/s to use a condom (strongly agree and agree)	3.20
MOTIVATION	
Intention (Condom Use)	Mean
- Intentions Scale consistent condom use with any partner (1-4) ^{xviii}	3.11
- I plan to use condoms consistently with my non-regular partners (strongly agree and agree)	3.59
Beliefs	
- Beliefs Scale (1-4) ^{xix}	3.47
Locus of Control	
- I am in control of using or not using condoms when I have sex (strongly agree and agree)	96.2%
- There are things that I can do to prevent becoming infected with HIV (r) (strongly agree and agree)	83.1%
Subjective Norm	Mean
- Subject Norms Scales (1-4) ^{xx}	3.31
- My peers (brothers) will approve of my using condoms (strongly agree and agree)	3.27
Threat	Mean
- Threat Scale ^{xxi} - Risk Perceptions of Contracting HIV having Unprotected Sex with any Partner Type (1-4)	3.36
- Threat Scale-Risk perception of contracting HIV through Risky Sexual Behaviour (1-4) ^{xxii}	3.28
- I am at risk for HIV if I have unprotected sex with my non-regular partners (strongly agree and agree)	3.53
- I am the kind of person who is likely to get HIV (strongly agree and agree) (r)	2.39
Willingness to Pay	
- Price of a pack of condoms containing 3 is too expensive	\$5.20 BLZ
- Price of a pack of condoms containing 3 is too inexpensive	\$1.93 BLZ
- Price of a pack of condoms containing 3 is neither expensive nor inexpensive	\$4.05 BLZ
EXPOSURE	%
- How would you describe the number of times that you have seen the “Got it Get it” logo in the last three (3) months (always and most times) ^{xxiii}	29.5%
- Have you seen a “Got it Get it” television advertisement in the last three (3) months	69.6%
- How would you describe the number of times that you have seen the “Got	22.9%

^{xviii} Intentions Scale:

1. I plan to get tested for HIV within the next three months
2. I plan to get tested for STI within the next three months

^{xix} Beliefs Scale:

1. If my regular partner says that they use condoms with other partners there is need to use condoms
2. If my casual partner says that they use condoms with other partners there is need to use condoms
3. Condom use is not only necessary with a commercial partner
Condom use is not only necessary with a non-regular partner

^{xx} Subjective Norms

1. My partner will approve of using condoms
2. My brothers will approve of me using condoms
3. My brothers will approve of my getting tested for HIV
4. My brothers will approve of my getting tested for STI

^{xxi} Threat Scale

1. I am at risk for HIV if I have unprotected sex with my regular partners
2. I am at risk for HIV if I have unprotected sex with my non-regular partners
3. I am at risk for HIV if I have unprotected sex with my commercial

^{xxii} Threat Scale

1. I am not at risk for HIV if I don't have anal sex (but I have vaginal sex)
2. I am not at risk for HIV if I don't have vaginal sex (but I have anal sex)
3. I am not at risk for HIV if I don't have oral sex (but I have vaginal or anal sex)
4. I am not at risk for STD/STI if I am already infected with one

^{xxiii} N=238

Belize, 2011

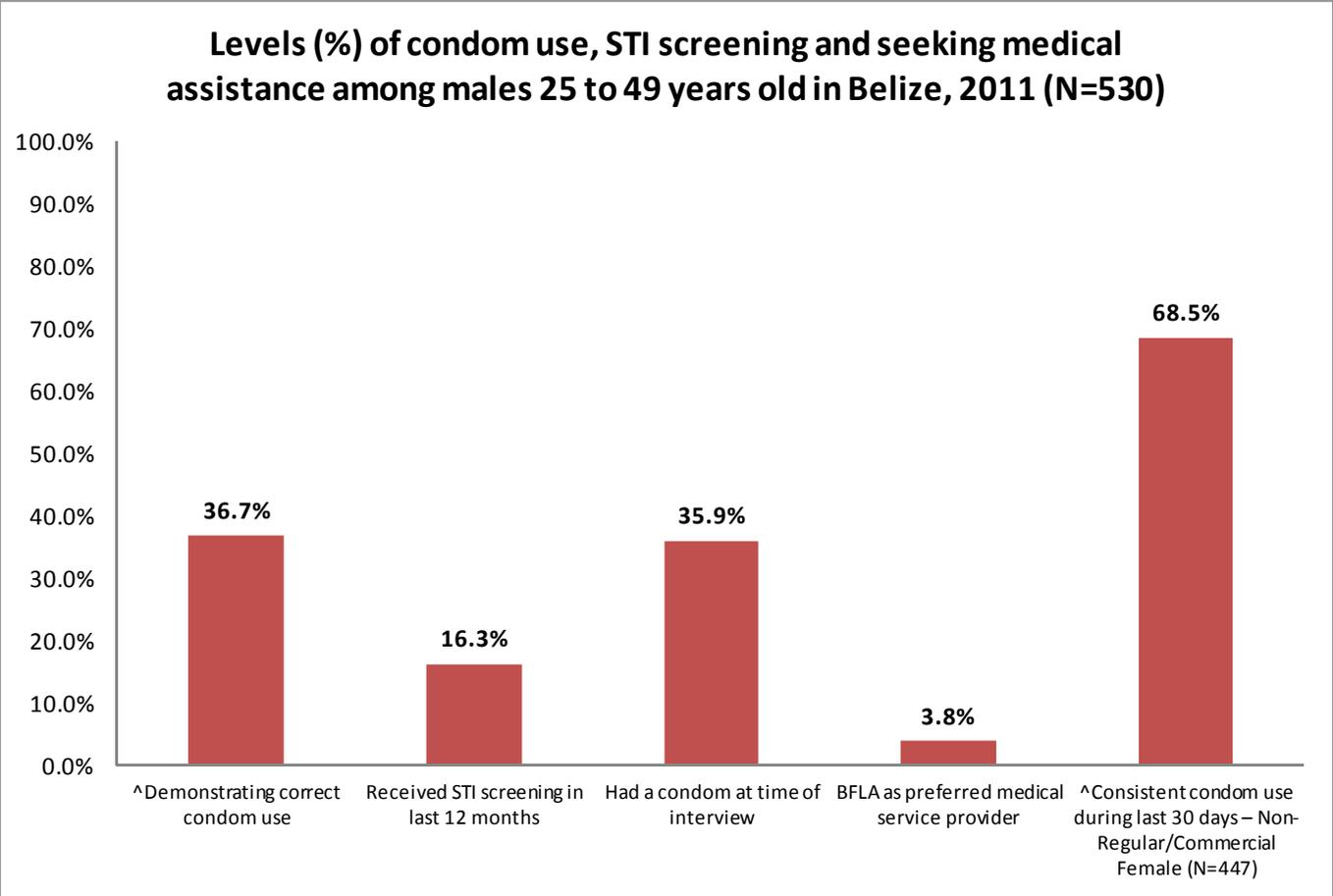
it Get it" television advertisement in the last three (3) months (always and most times) ^{xxiv}	
– How would you describe the number of times that you have heard the "Got it Get it" radio advertisements in the last three (3) months (always and most times) ^{xxv}	13.7%
– Have you seen one or more "Got it Get it" promotional items	76.6%

The scales which measured the determinants of OAM were 1 to 4 (1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = agree, 4 = strongly agree).

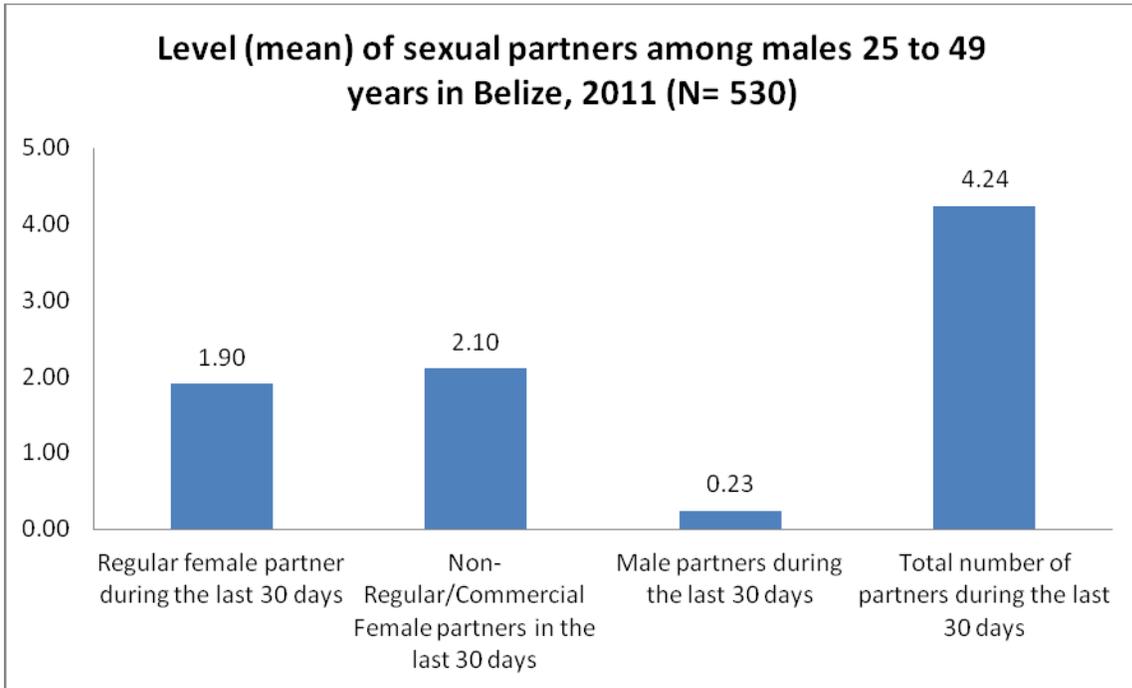
^{xxiv} N=367

^{xxv} N=303

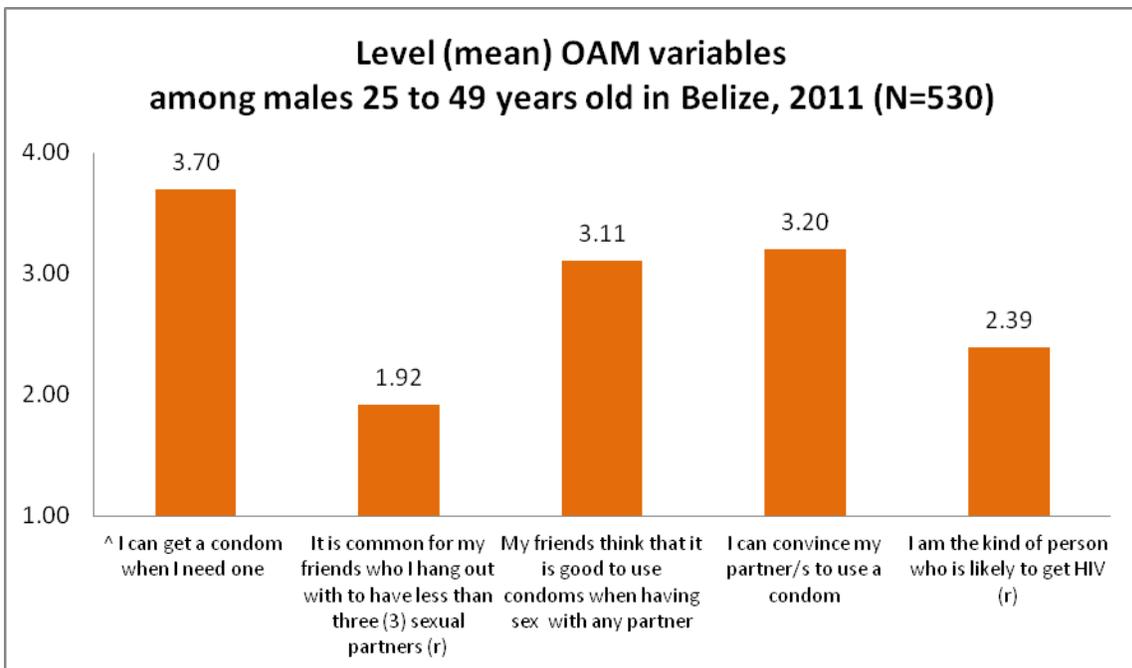
MONITORING GRAPH 1: PERCENTILE RESULTS



MONITORING GRAPH 2: MEAN RESULTS



MONITORING GRAPH 3: KEY MEAN RESULTS



SEGMENTATION TABLE 1:

Determinants of Opportunity, Ability and Motivation (OAM) in Belize City, Cayo, Orange Walk, Corozal and Stann Creek, Belize 2011

Risk Group: Males at Risk (MAR) between 25-49 ages.

Behavior: Demonstration of Correct Condom Use

INDICATORS	Correctly use condoms (N=212) 40%	Does not correctly use condoms (N=318) 60%	OR	Sig.
	%	%	OR	*, ** or ***
BEHAVIOUR				
- Condom use at last sex	57.1%	40.3%	1.8	*
- Consistent condom use with any partner	13.4%	12.1%	1.9	*
- Had a male condom at time of interview	52.9%	33.3%	1.9	***
OPPORTUNITY				
Availability				
- Availability Scale (1-4) ^{xxvi}	Mean 3.59	Mean 3.48	1.7	*
Social Norm				
- My friends like to use condoms with their non-regular partners (strongly agree, agree) (r)	73.0%	49.2%	2.5	***
ABILITY				
Knowledge				
- Knowledge Scale (1-4) ^{xxvii}	Mean 10.97	Mean 10.77	1.2	*
EXPOSURE				
	%	%	OR	
- Seen "Got it Get it" television advertisement in last three (3) months	69.9%	61.2%	1.7	*
POPULATION CHARACTERISTIC				
District				
	Mean	Mean	OR	
- Corozal				
- Orange Walk	15.6%	12.0%	1.7	ns
- Belize	34.2%	24.8%	3.0	**
- Cayo	27.6%	20.2%	2.3	*
- Stann Creek	9.6%	9.9%	0.9	Ns
- Toledo	9.0%	8.9%	1.0	Ns

^{xxvi} Availability Scaled Items:

1. Condoms are available where I live/hang out during the night
2. Shops nearby here always have condoms for sale
3. Condoms are available where I live/hang out during the day
4. My preferred condom is always available in nearby shops/supermarkets
5. I can get a condom when I need one

^{xxvii} Knowledge Index consisted of 14 True/False type questions: 1) Having an STI can increase the likelihood of contracting HIV, 2) Correct condom use reduces the risk of getting HIV/STI, 3) Consistent condom use reduces the risk of getting HIV/STI, 4) The use of creams, oils, or Vaseline as a lubricant can damage a condom, 5) Anal sex has the highest risk for contracting HIV, 6) Oral sex is safe if partners "don't swallow", 7) Douching after sex will prevent a woman from contracting an STI, 8) HIV is small enough to pass through condoms, 9) If a man ejaculates enough before sex he cannot pass on HIV, 10) HIV can be prevented by reducing the number of sexual partners, 11) HIV can be prevented by being mutually faithful, 12) HIV can be prevented by abstinence, 13) HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bites, 14) HIV can be transmitted by shaking hands with someone with HIV.

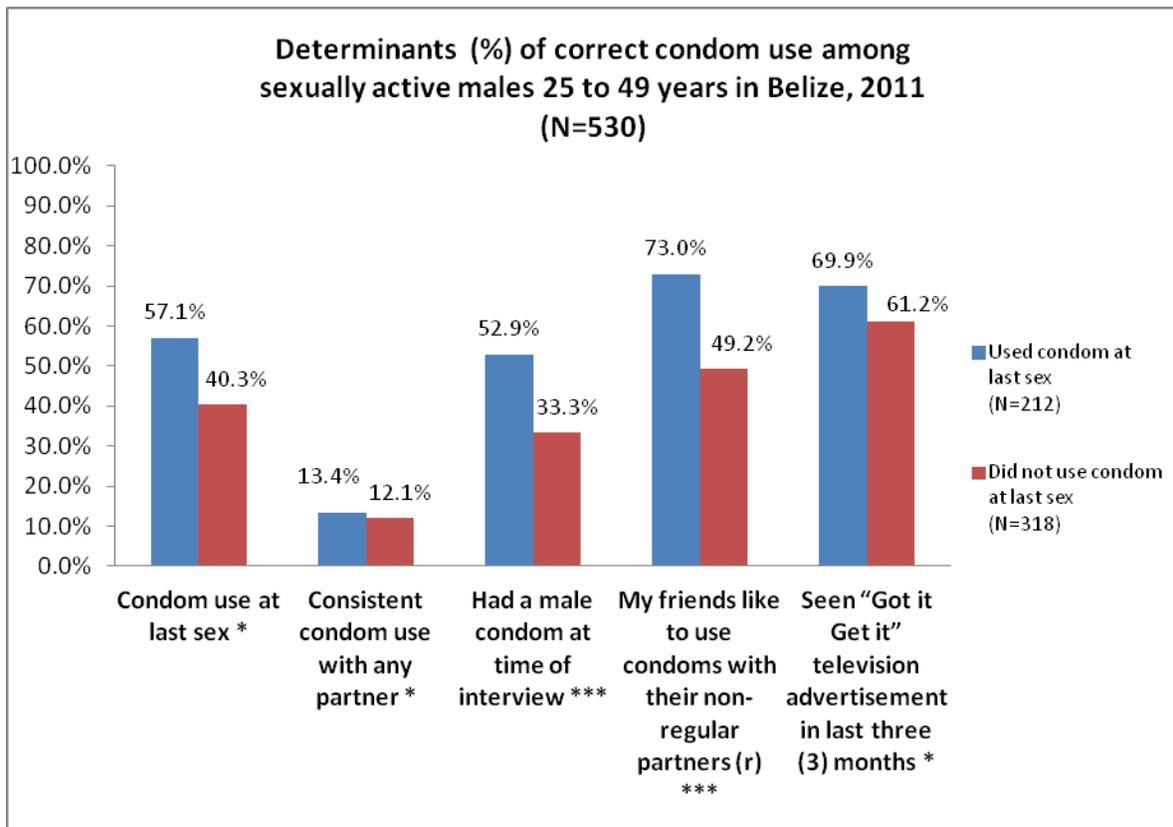
*=p<0.05 **=p<0.01 ***=p<0.001 ns= non significant ^ donor indicator

Scales to measure OAM determinants were from 1 to 4 (1=totally disagree, 2=disagree, 3=agree, 4=totally agree).
 Chi-square: 118.47; 13 df; p=.000.
 R2 (Cox Snell): .214
 Hosmer-Lemeshow: 7.587; 8 df ; p=.475.

(r): These indicators were asked in the questionnaire in opposite direction, for aims of analysis of this table must of being interpreted as they are written here

At all stages age and districts were controlled for

SEGMENTATION GRAPH 1: KEY PERCENTAGE RESULTS



SEGMENTATION TABLE 2:

Determinants of Opportunity, Ability and Motivation (OAM) in Belize City, Cayo, Orange Walk, Corozal and Stann Creek, Belize 2011

Risk Group: Males at Risk (MAR) between 25-49 ages.

Behavior: Consistent condom use with non-regular/commercial partners

INDICATORS	Behavior (N=363) 79%	Non-Behavior (N=95) 21%	OR	Sig.
	%	%	OR	* , ** or ***
ABILITY				
	Mean	Mean	OR	
Social Support				
- Social Support Scale (1-4) ^{xxviii}	3.23	2.63	3.0	***
POPULATION CHARACTERISTIC				
- Not married or living with sex partner	34.7%	45.3%	0.5	*
-				
- District				
- Corozal				
- Orange Walk	12.9%	20.2%	0.2	**
- Belize	27.0%	6.5%	3.3	ns
- Cayo	26.2%	28.9%	0.3	*
- Stann Creek	9.6%	13.4%	0.6	ns
- Toledo	8.6%	9.7%	0.1	*

*=p<0.05 **=p<0.01***=p<0.001 ns= non significant ^ donor indicator

Scales to measure OAM determinants were from 1 to 4 (1=totally disagree, 2=disagree, 3=agree, 4=totally agree).

Chi-square: 60.66; 9 df; p=.000.

R2 (Cox Snell): .126

Hosmer-Lemeshow: 9.73; 8 df; p=.285.

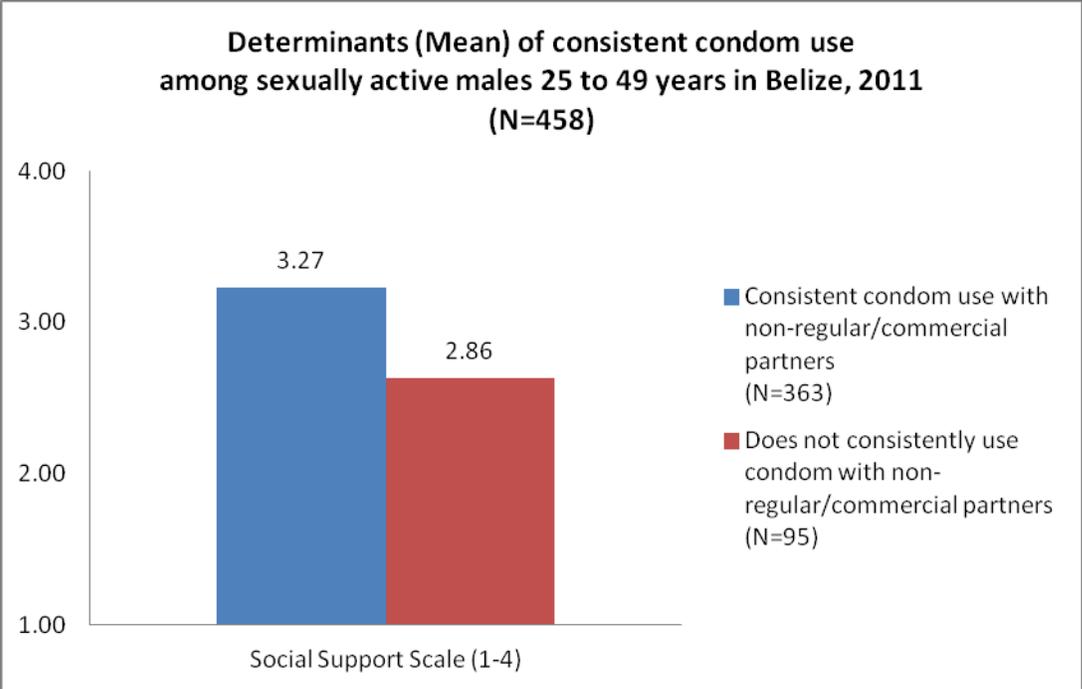
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At all stages age and districts were controlled for

^{xxviii} Social Support Scale Items:

1. Friends who I hang out with encourage me to use condoms with all my partners
2. I can discuss with my friends the possibility of a person contracting an STI if he has sexual intercourse without using a condom
3. My friends and I discuss the use of condoms with non-regular partner/s
4. My friends and I discuss the use of condoms with regular partner/s
5. My friends and I discuss the use of condoms with commercial partner/s
6. I encourage friends who I hang out with to use condoms when they are going to have sex with their regular partner/s
7. I encourage friends who I hang out with to use condoms when they are going to have sex with their non regular partner/s
8. Friends who I hang out with feel comfortable talking to me if they suspect that they have an infection
9. Friends who I hang out with encourage me to go to a doctor if I suspect that I have an infection

SEGMENTATION GRAPH 2: KEY PERCENTAGE RESULTS



POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS: crude percentages or means.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	2011
Age	32.76
Area	
Corozal	12.1%
Orange Walk	14.2%
Belize City	29.2%
Cayo	24.3%
Stann Creek	10.8%
Toledo	9.3%
Education of Respondent	
Never attended school	0.9%
Did not finish primary school	2.3%
Primary	20.6%
Secondary/High School	49.8%
Tertiary/Vocational	16.2%
University	10.2%
Employment Status	
Currently Employed (Yes)	86.4%
Currently Not Employed (No)	14.6%
Marital Status	
Unmarried and living with sex partner	32.1%
Single (unmarried and not living with sex partner)	38.1%
Married living with spouse/sex partner	21.4%
Married not living with spouse/sex partner	8.3%
Monthly Personal Income	
No Income	3.1%
BZD 1 - 249	1.8%
BZD 250 - 499	6.5%
BZD 500 - 999	29.1%
BZD 1000 - 1499	26.0%
BZD 1500 - 1999	16.5%
BZD 2000 - 2999	9.3%
BZD 3000 or above	7.7%

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

Composite Variables	Year 2011 (N=530) Cronbach's Alpha
OPPORTUNITY	
Availability (1: strongly disagree; 4: strongly agree): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condoms are available where I live/hang out during the night 2. Shops nearby here always have condoms for sale 3. Condoms are available where I live/hang out during the day 4. My preferred condom is always available in nearby shops/supermarkets 5. I can get a condom when I need one 	0.83
ABILITY	
Social Support (1: strongly disagree; 4: strongly agree): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Friends who I hang out with encourage me to use condoms with all my partners 2. I can discuss with my friends the possibility of a person contracting an STI if he has sexual intercourse without using a condom 3. My friends and I discuss the use of condoms with non-regular partner/s 4. My friends and I discuss the use of condoms with regular partner/s 5. My friends and I discuss the use of condoms with commercial partner/s 6. I encourage friends who I hang out with to use condoms when they are going to have sex with their regular partner/s 7. I encourage friends who I hang out with to use condoms when they are going to have sex with their non regular partner/s 8. Friends who I hang out with feel comfortable talking to me if they suspect that they have an infection 9. Friends who I hang out with encourage me to go to a doctor if I suspect that I have an infection 	0.88
Self Efficacy (1: strongly disagree; 4: strongly agree): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I can convince my partner/s to use a condom 2. I feel comfortable asking my partner/s to use a condom 3. I would feel comfortable refusing to have sex if my partner or I do not have a condom 4. I know how to use a condom when I have sex 	0.67
MOTIVATION	
Intentions (1: strongly disagree; 4: strongly agree): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I plan to get tested for HIV within the next three months 2. I plan to get tested for STI within the next three months 3. I plan to use condoms consistently with my regular partners 	0.69
Beliefs (1: strongly disagree; 4: strongly agree): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If my regular partner says that they use condoms with other partners there is need to use condoms 2. If my casual partner says that they use condoms with other partners there is need to use condoms 3. Condom use is not only necessary with a commercial partner 4. Condom use is not only necessary with a non-regular partner 	0.88

<p>Subjective Norm (1: strongly disagree; 4: strongly agree):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>My partner will approve of using condoms</i> 2. <i>My brothers will approve of me using condoms</i> 3. <i>My brothers will approve of my getting tested for HIV</i> 4. <i>My brothers will approve of my getting tested for STI</i> 	<p>0.88</p>
<p>Threat (1: strongly disagree; 4: strongly agree):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>I am at risk for HIV if I have unprotected sex with my regular partners</i> 2. <i>I am at risk for HIV if I have unprotected sex with my non-regular partners</i> 3. <i>I am at risk for HIV if I have unprotected sex with my commercial</i> 	<p>0.69</p>
<p>Threat (1: strongly disagree; 4: strongly agree):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>I am at risk for HIV if I don't have anal sex (but I have vaginal sex)</i> 2. <i>I am at risk for HIV if I don't have vaginal sex (but I have anal sex)</i> 3. <i>I am at risk for HIV if I don't have oral sex (but I have vaginal or anal sex)</i> 4. <i>I am at risk for STD/STI if I am already infected with one</i> 	<p>0.89</p>