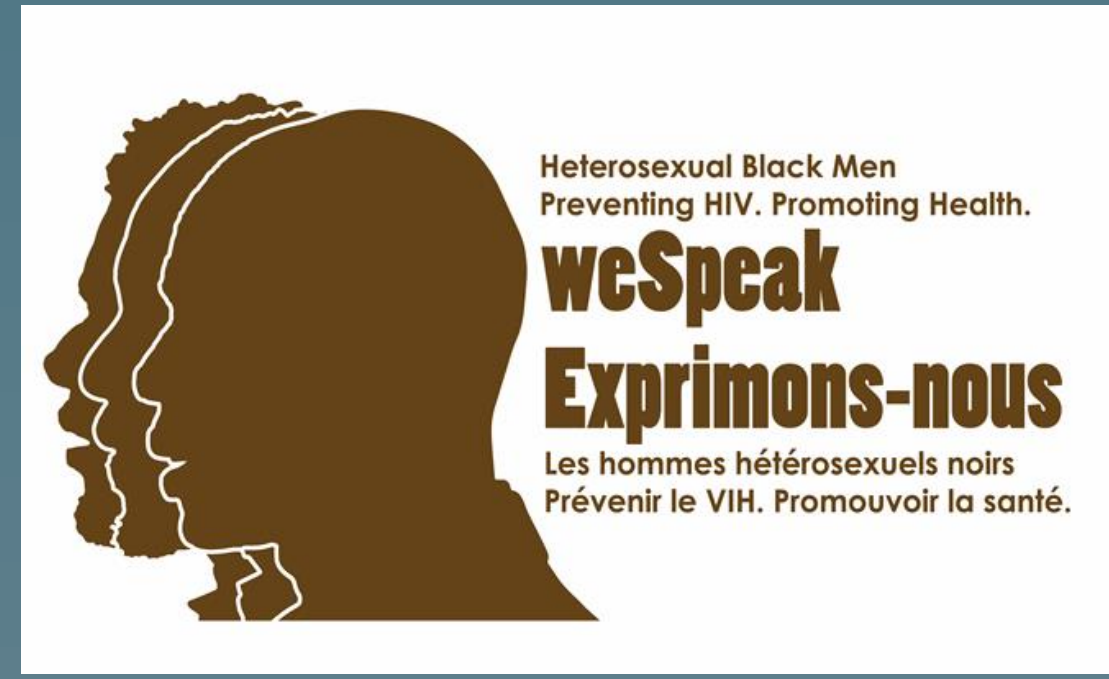


Attitudinal Factors Associated with Condom use among Heterosexual African Caribbean Black (ACB) Men in Ontario

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Introduction

- Attitudes towards condom use may play a role in its actual use and ultimately in the reduction HIV of prevalence.
- We studied the relationship between condom use attitudes versus condom use itself, with a goal of building capacity for ACB men to meaningfully engage in HIV prevention initiatives.
- An intersectionality lens enabled us portray how an array of factors beyond attitudes inter-connect to inform condom use among Black men.

Research questions

- How do disposition towards condom use influence its actual use among ACB men?
- How do socioeconomic, cultural and psychological factors jointly and independently mediate condom use among ACB men?

Method (continued)

Condom use was scaled on frequency of use where

- Never used condom = 1
- Used condom sometimes = 2
- Used condom most times = 3
- Used condom always = 4.

Condom use attitudes were measured on a validated 10-items 5-points Likert scale.

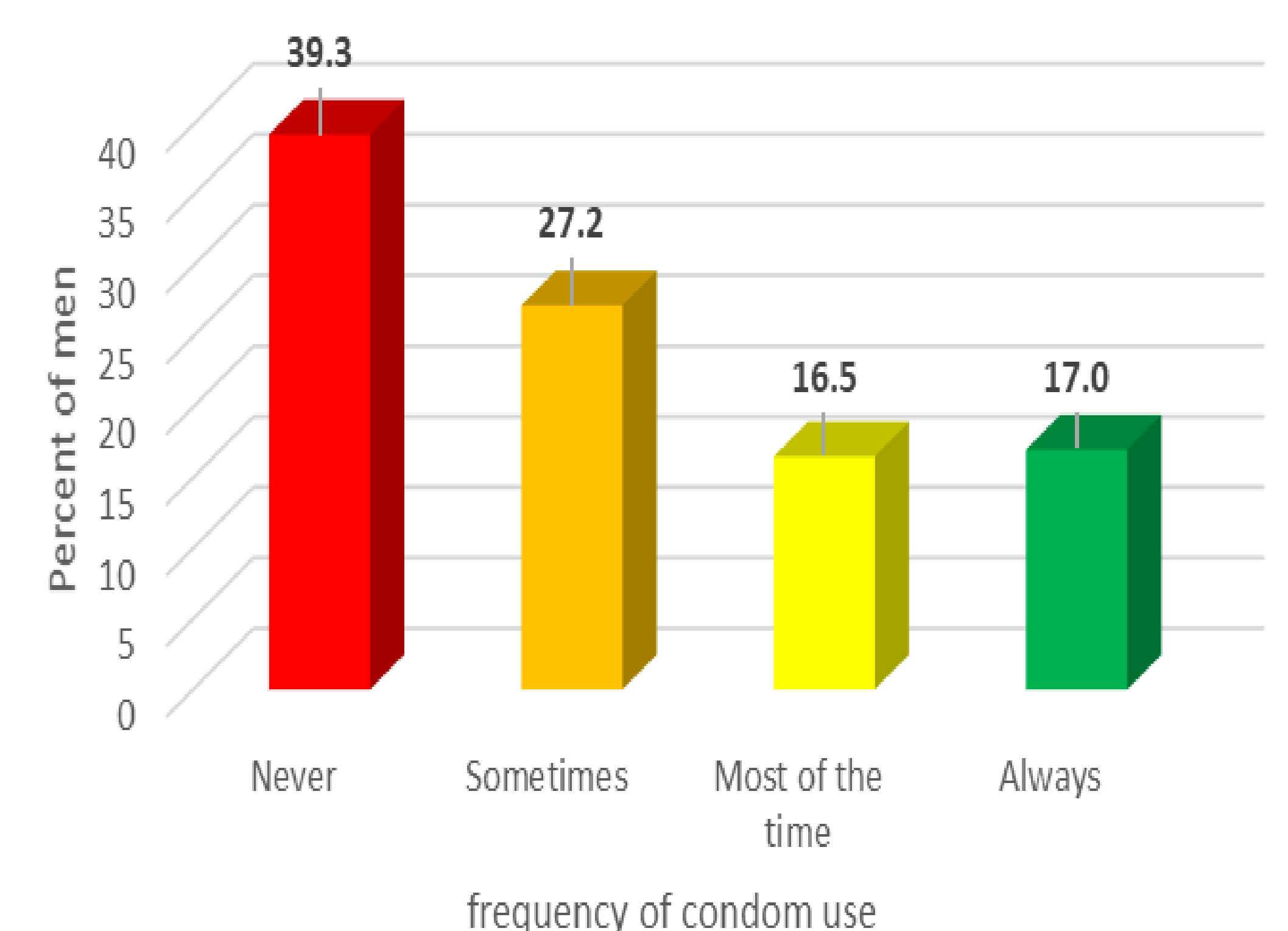
we dichotomized each of the Likert scale response as follows: Statements in favour of condom use,

- strongly agree/agree = 1,
- strongly disagree/disagree/neutral = 0,

The reverse coding was used for statements not in favour of condom use

All 10 items and controls were entered into the model with condom use frequency as the outcome variable where “never” used condom was the reference outcome

Percent of men with these frequencies of condom use



Results from inferential analysis

At $p < .05$:

- Men who reported that condom make sex un-enjoyable were less likely to use condom always (OR=0.374, P=0.003) use condoms during intercourse.
- Also, Men who reported that condom makes sex un-enjoyable were less likely to use condom sometimes (OR=0.586, P=0.003) during intercourse
- Men born in Canada (OR=0.206, P=0.004) were less likely to use condom frequently than those born elsewhere
- Married men (OR=0.024, P=0.000) were less likely to use condom use than those that were not married.
- Age (OR=1.063, P=0.035) was associated with increased condom use
- Also, education (P=1.312, P=0.018) was associated with increased use.

Study Area



Sociodemographic characteristics of the mothers

Sociodemographic characteristics	n (%)
Age (M ± SD)	18.7 ± 8.5
Marital status	
Single	415 (63.7)
Married	236 (36.3)
Education	
More than high school	546 (69.1)
High school	76 (9.6)
Less than high school	9 (1.1)
No formal schooling	7 (0.9)
Employment status	
Full time	428 (79.1)
Part time	113 (20.9)

Statistics of men who agreed to the listed condom use attitudes

Attitudes	n (%)
Condoms are uncomfortable	233 (31.2)
The idea of using condoms does not appeal to me	184 (24.7)
Using condoms make sex un-enjoyable	190 (25.5)
Proper use of condoms enhances sexual pleasure.	192 (26.0)
I would avoid using condoms if possible.	247 (33.2)
I just don't like the idea of using condoms.	166 (22.3)
Men who use condoms show concern and responsibility to their partner(s).	439 (59.0)
Using condoms is unmanly.	64 (8.6)
Condoms are the best way to protect myself from HIV and against other STIs.	495 (66.3)
Suggestion from a sexual partner to use a condom means that your partner does not trust you	124 (16.7)
Condom use attitudes score (M ± SD)	26.5 ± 9.3
Percent of total score (M/50)*100	53.0

Method

808 participants were recruited from four cities in Ontario via a combination community-based peer recruitment and venue-based approaches, including :

- Ottawa (n=205)
- Toronto (n=325)
- London (n=145)
- Windsor (n=133)

We used multinomial logistic regression analysis to model the effects of condom use attitudes on condom use action while controlling for the effects of socio-demographic factors within the same analysis.

Conclusion

Worrying about sexual enjoyment appears to be key attitudinal factor reducing condom use among Black men in Ontario, but experience (age and education) tend to improve condom use.

Recommendations

We recommend policies to stimulate both public enlightenment on proper use of condoms along with improvement of condom quality to satisfy the dual goal of sexual enjoyment and protection against HIV transmission