

HSRC RESEARCH OUTPUTS

4896

Title: Durban Treatment Centre data.

SACENDU- DURBAN

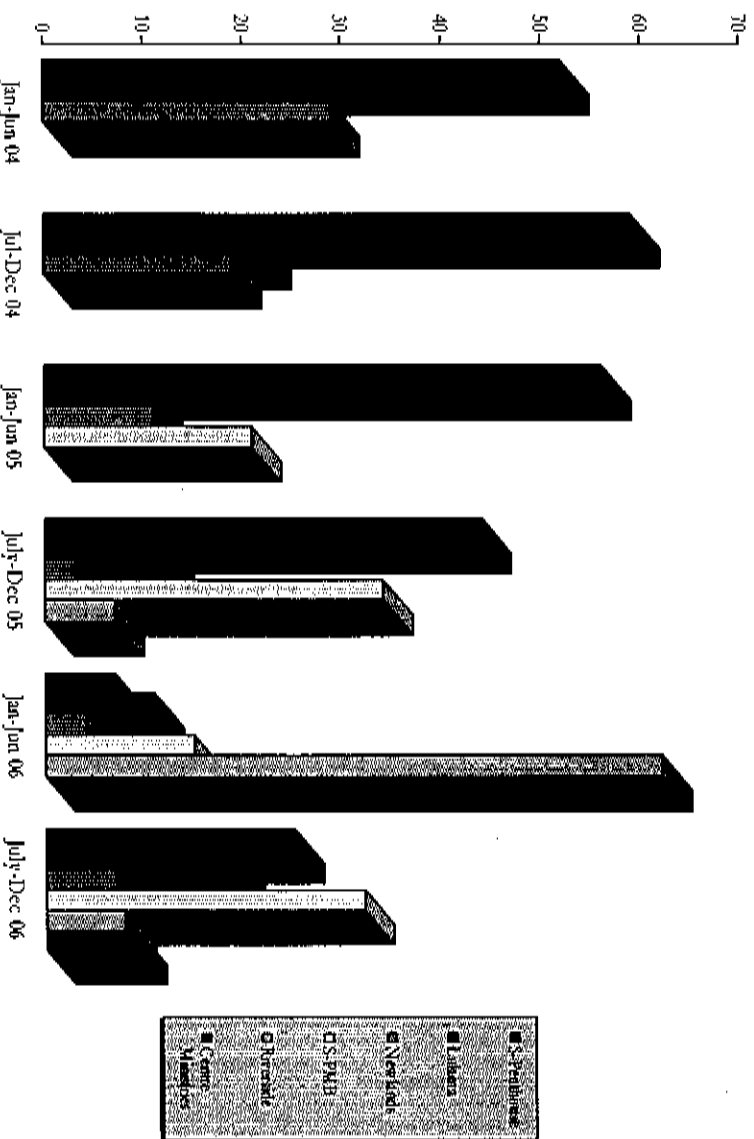
July-Dec 2006

REPORT BACK MEETING

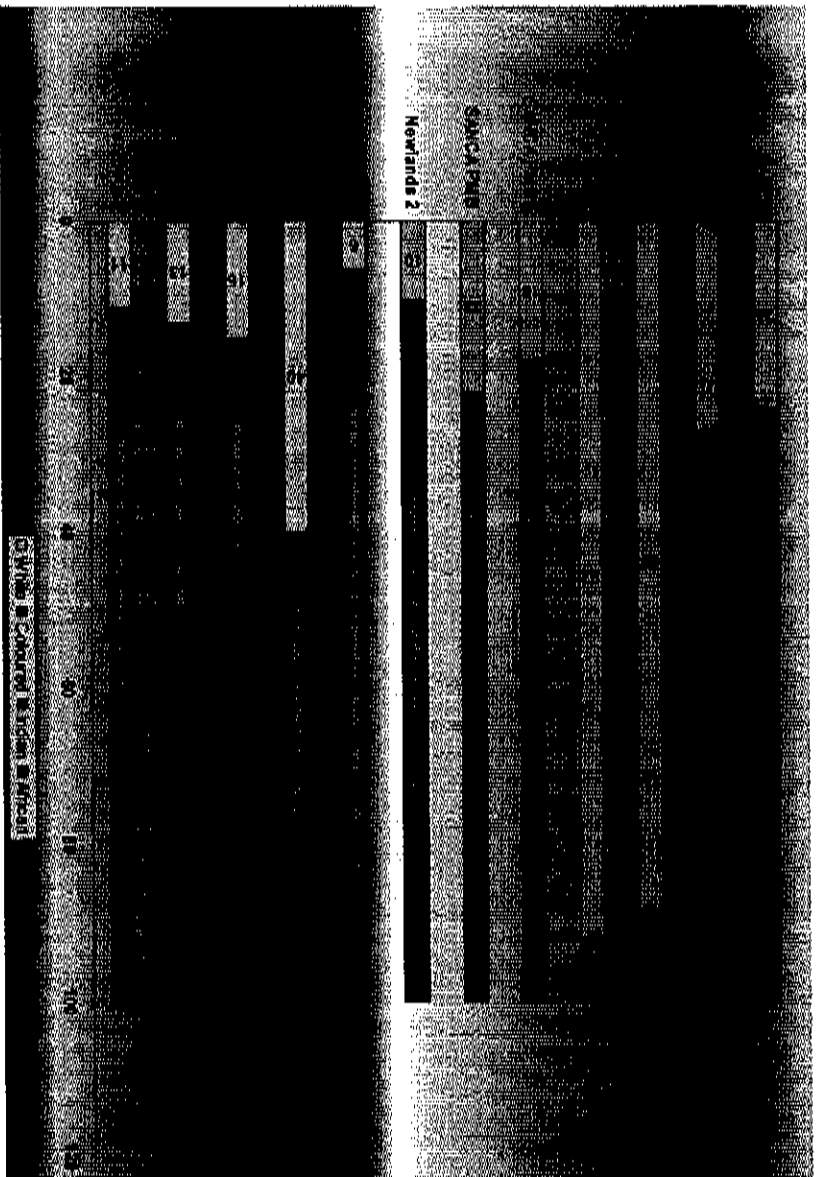
April 2007

Anni Bhana & L. Adams.

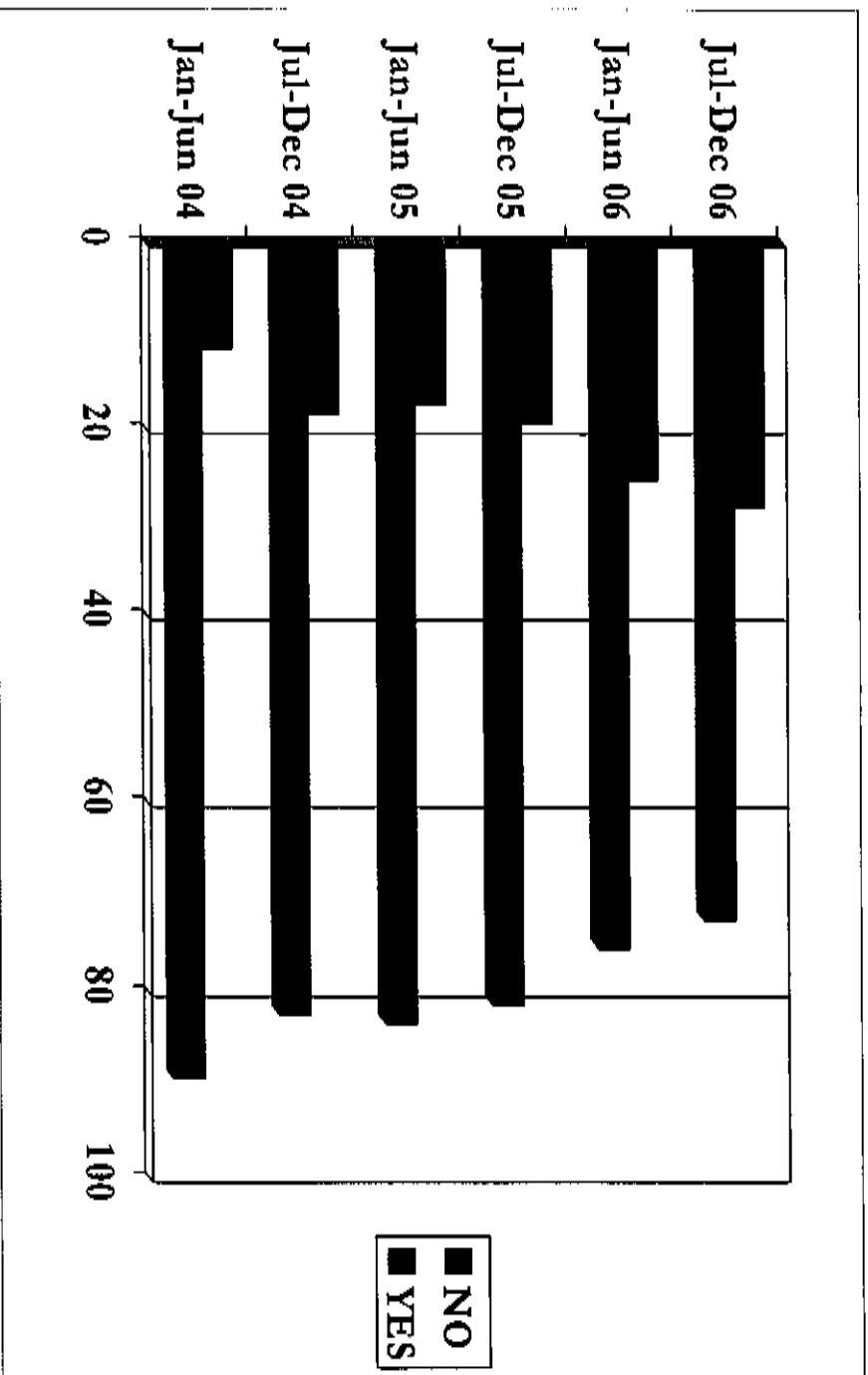
Proportion of Treatment Episodes



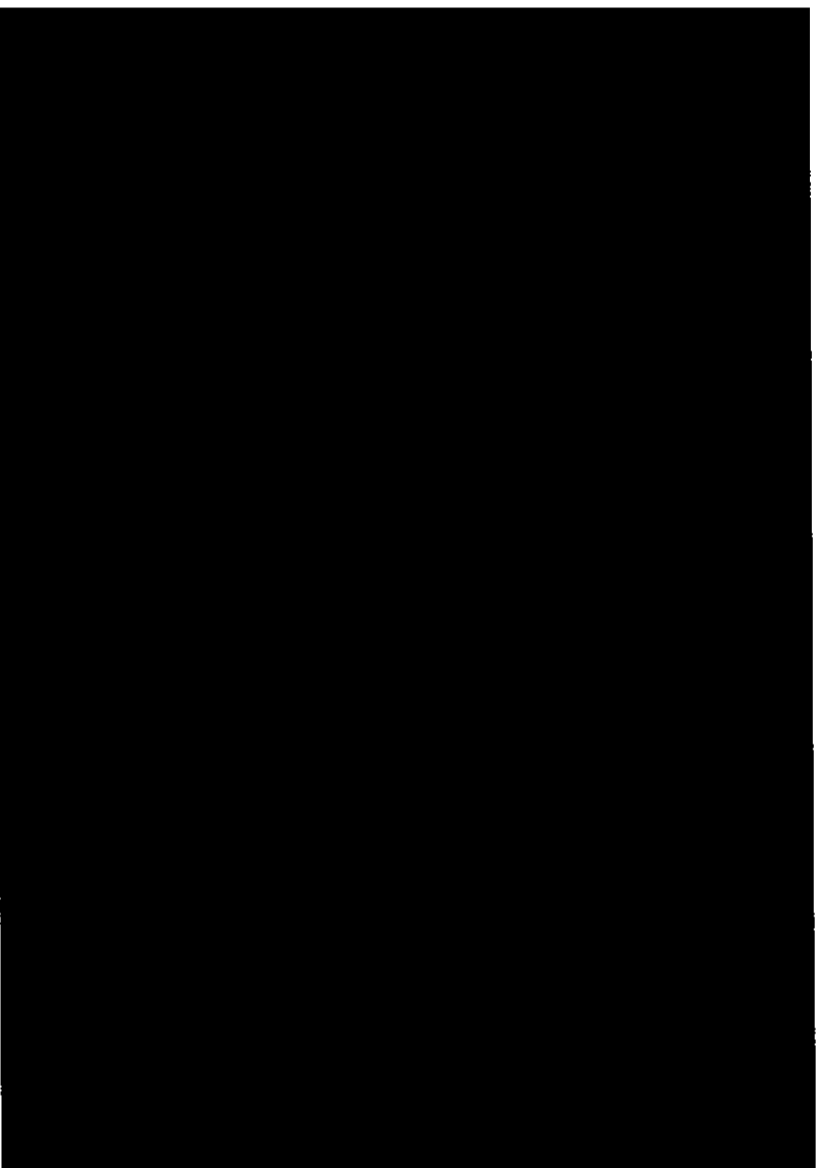
Proportion of Race Groups in Treatment Centre



First Time Admissions



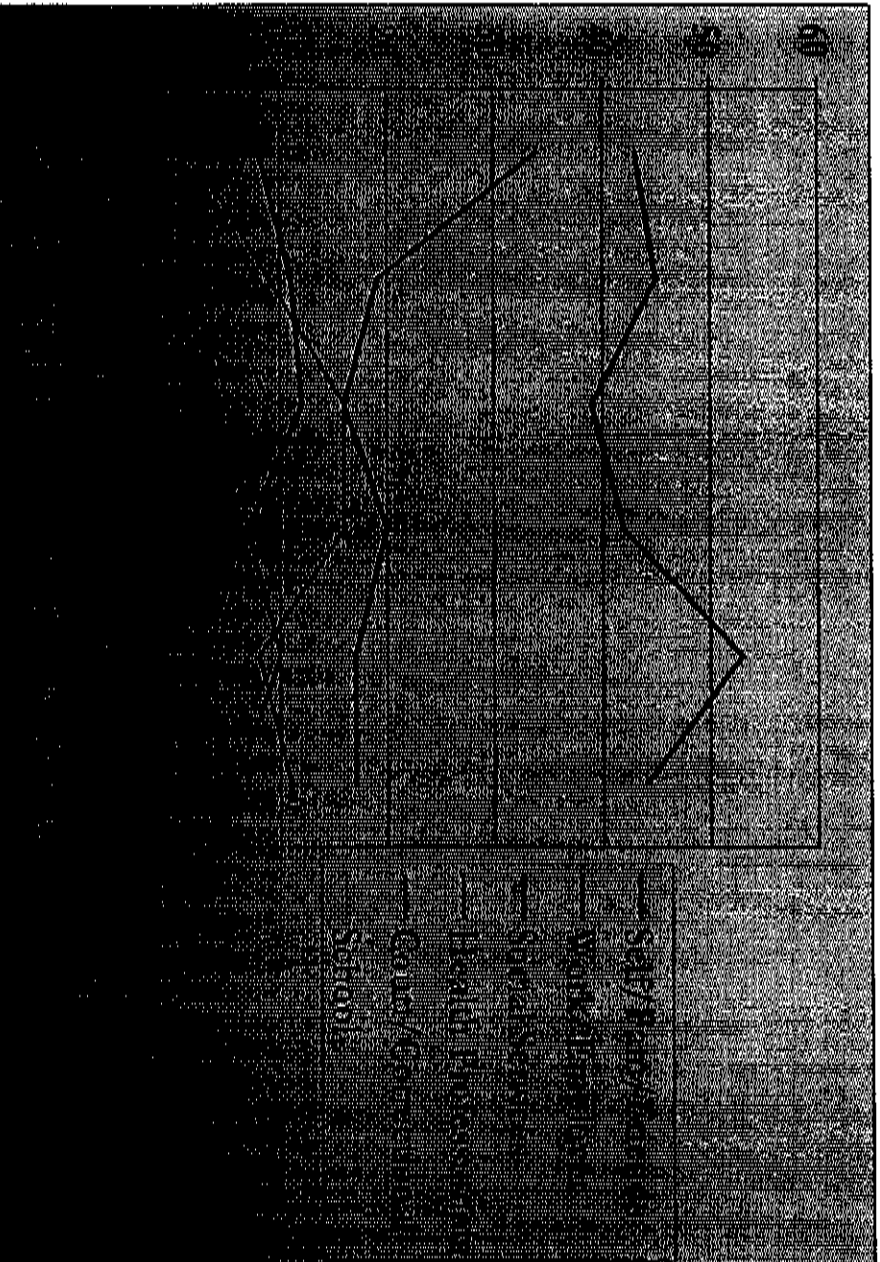
Type of Treatment Received



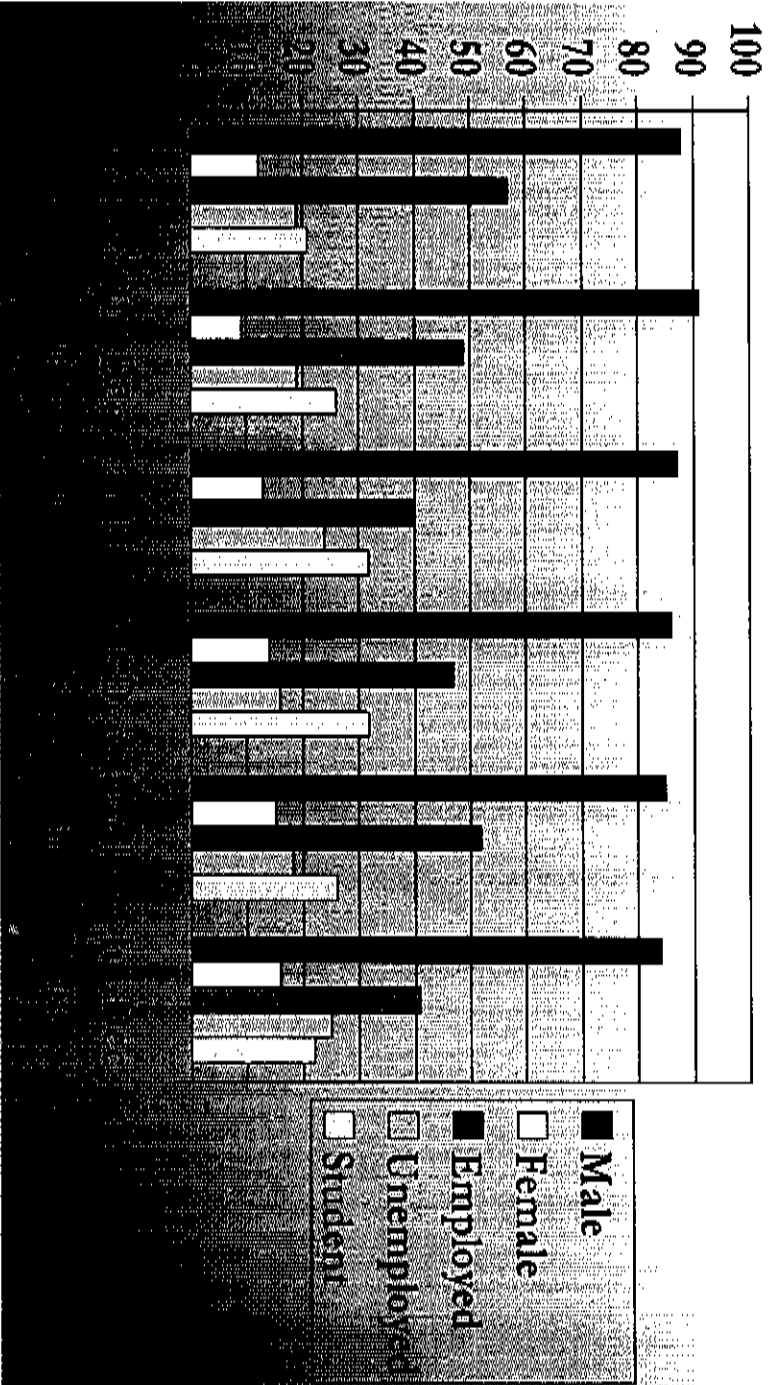
Type of Treatment by Race/Class



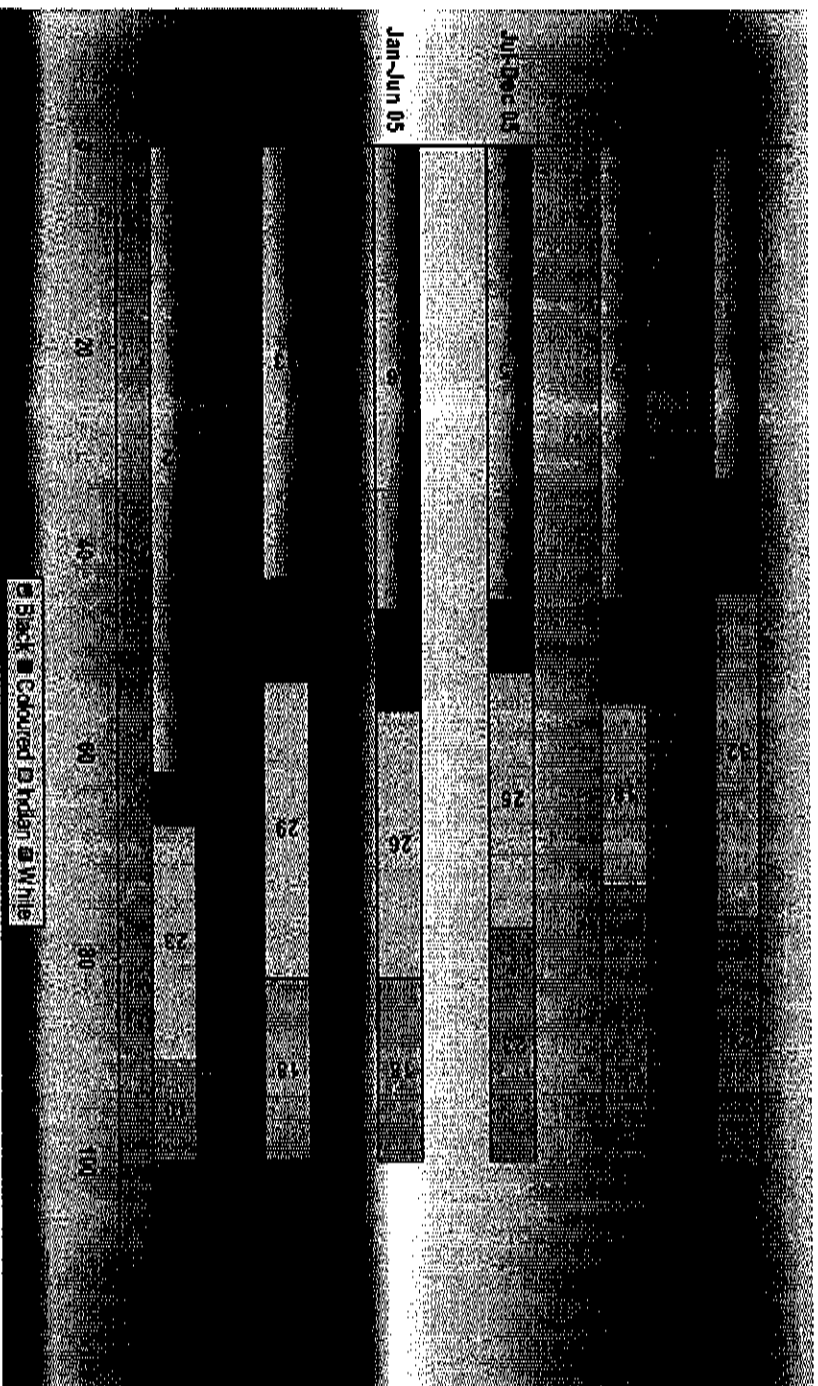
Referral Sources



Population Profile



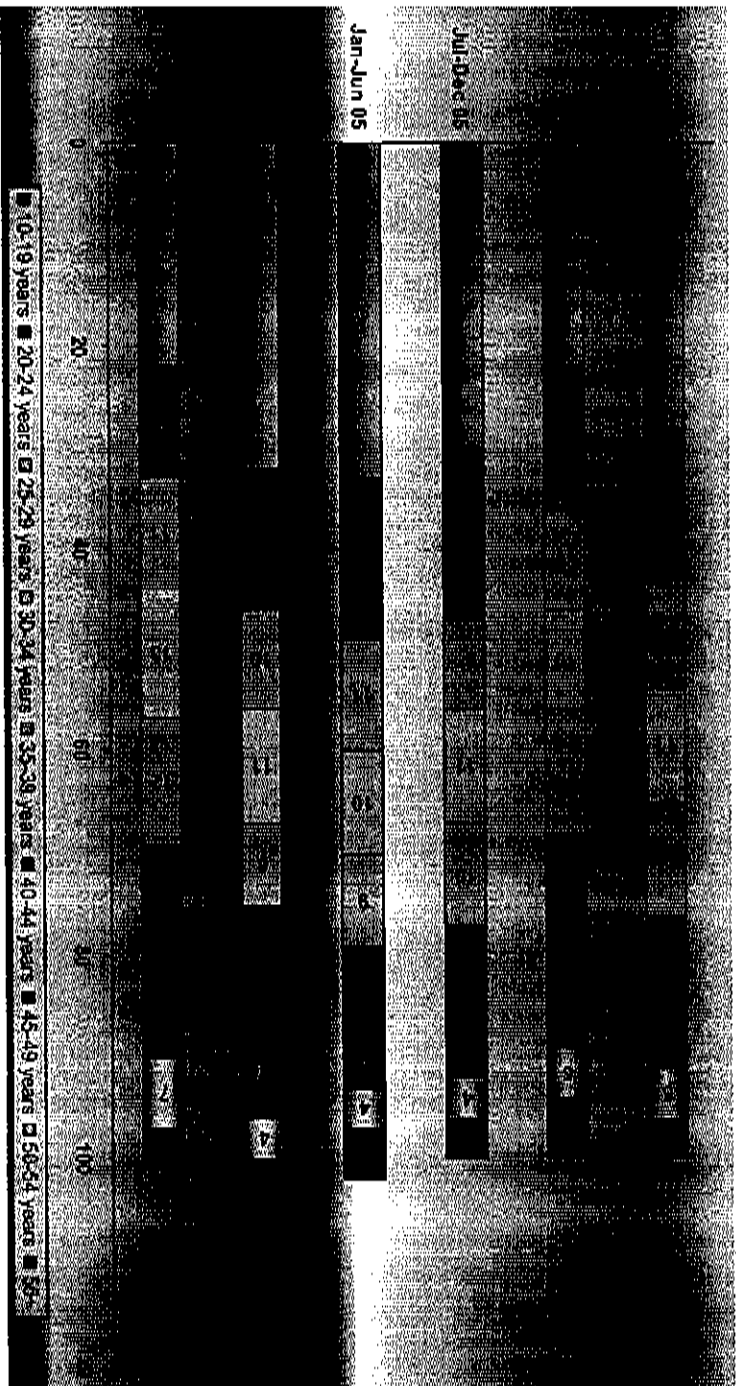
Population Profile: Ethnic Group



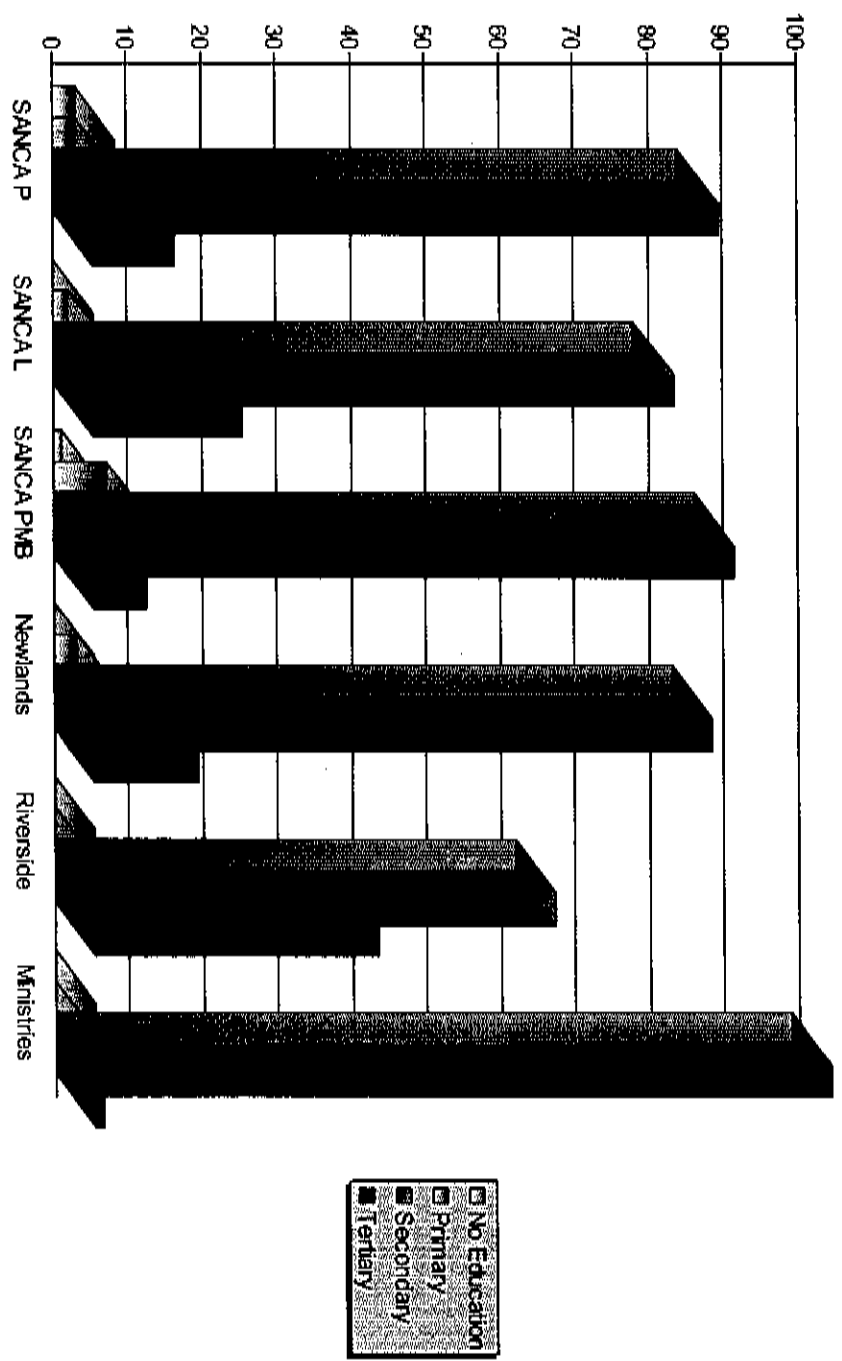
Population Profile: Marital Status



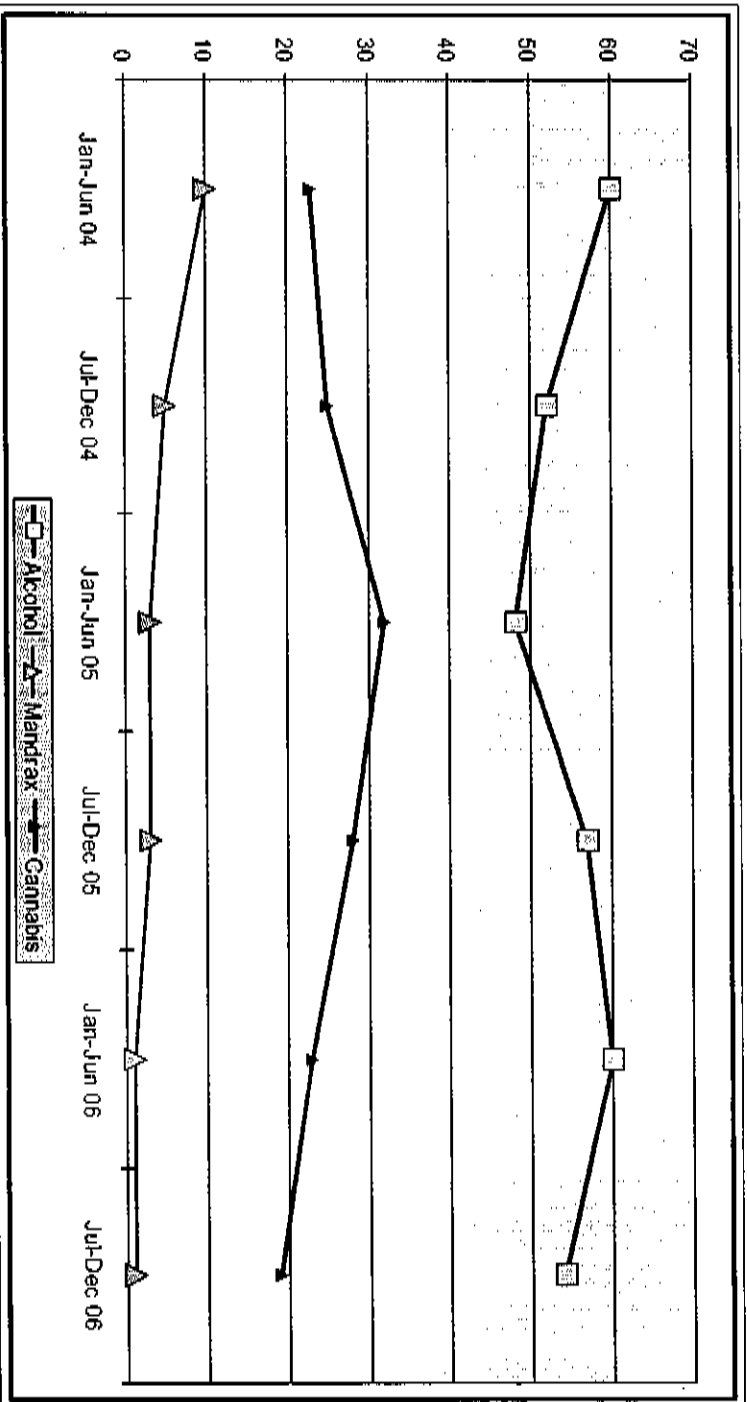
Age Distribution



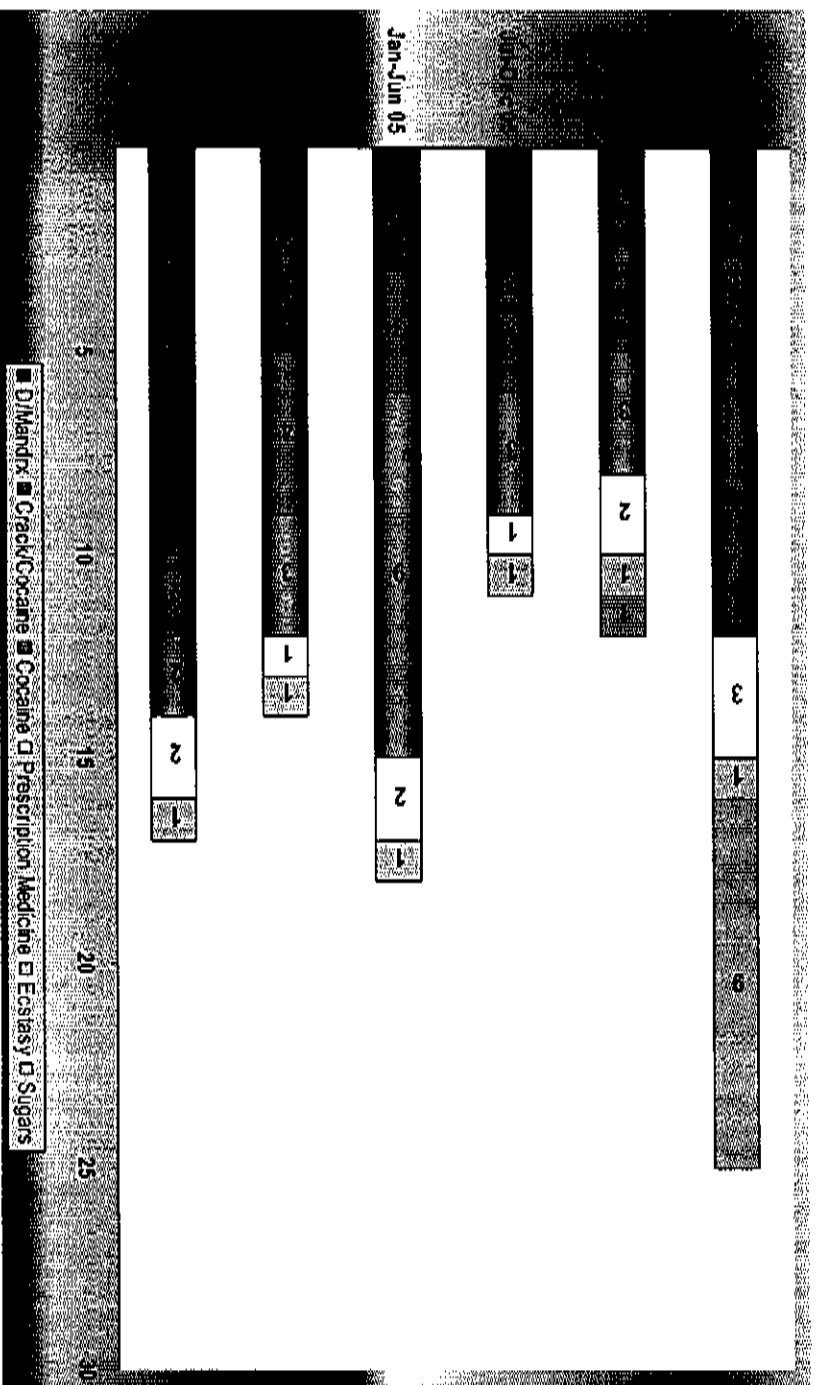
Proportion of Education by Treatment Centre



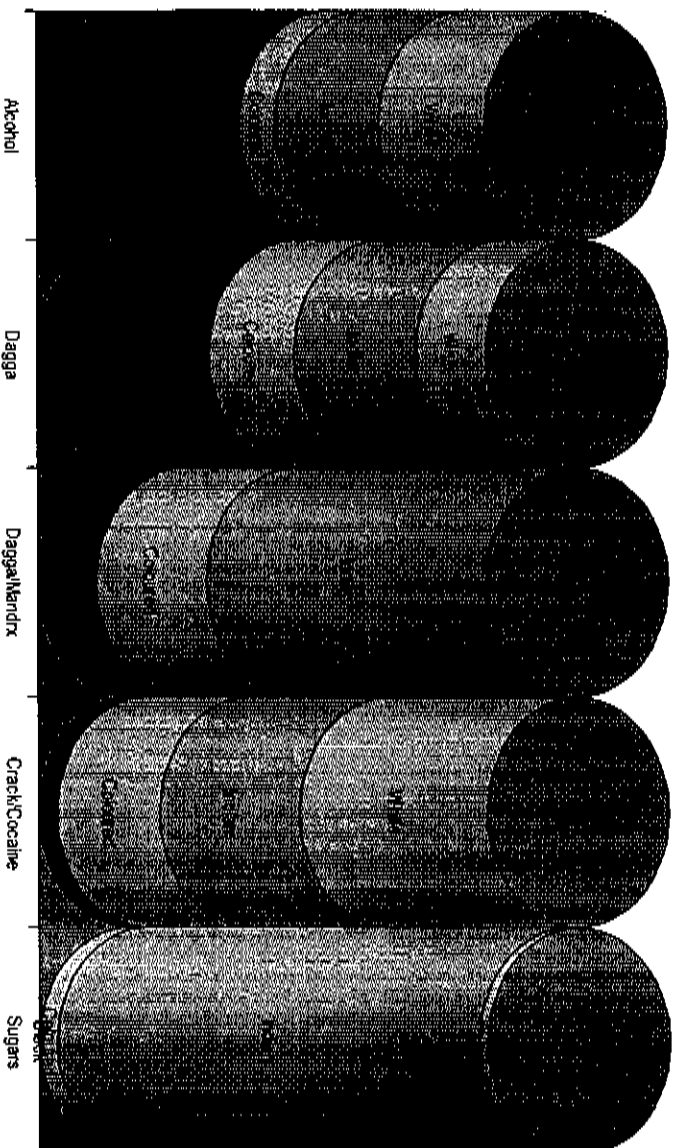
Primary Substance of Abuse



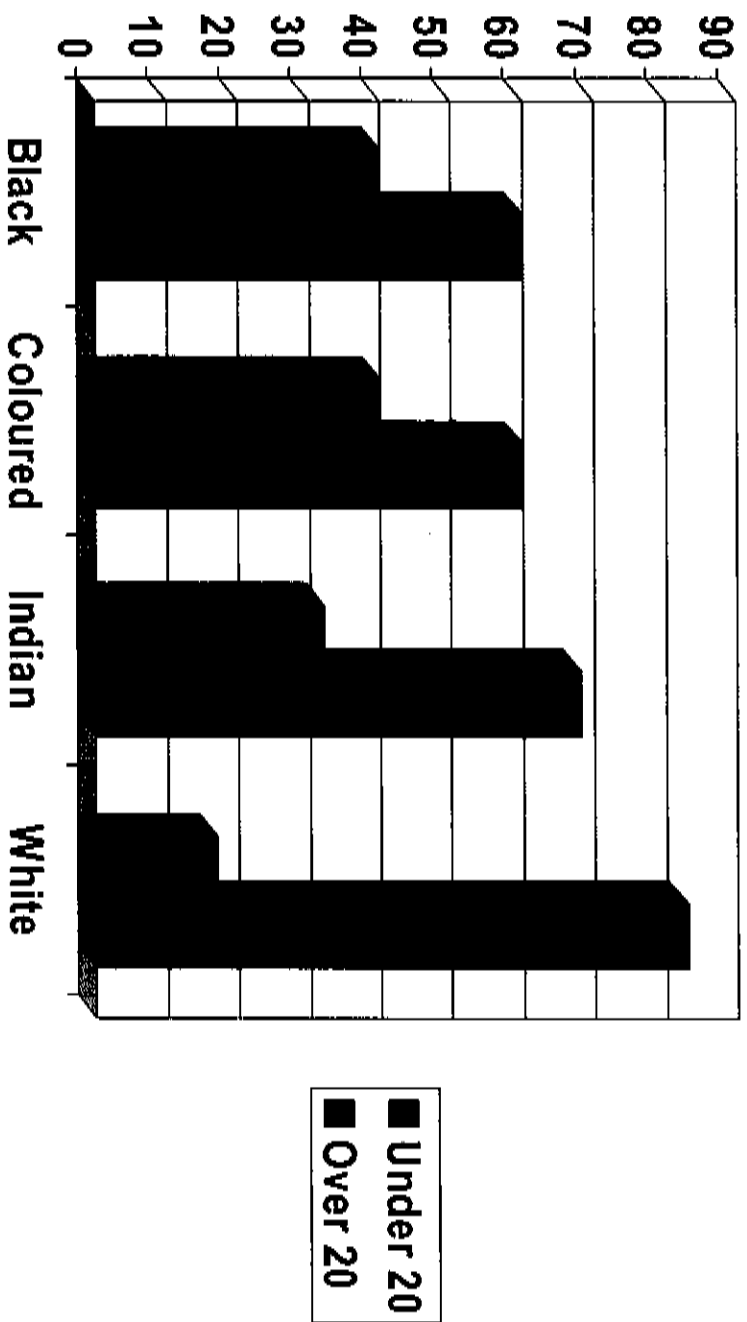
Primary Substance of Abuse



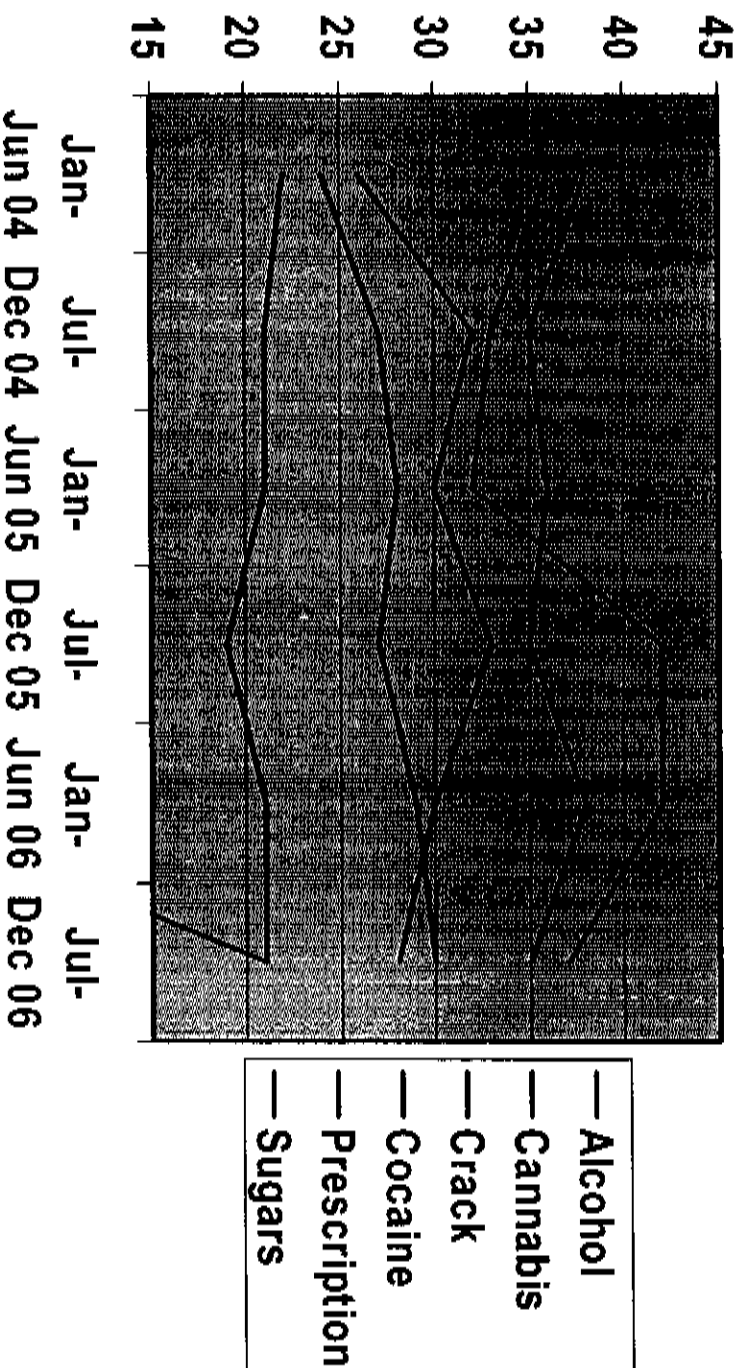
Race by Primary Substance of Abuse



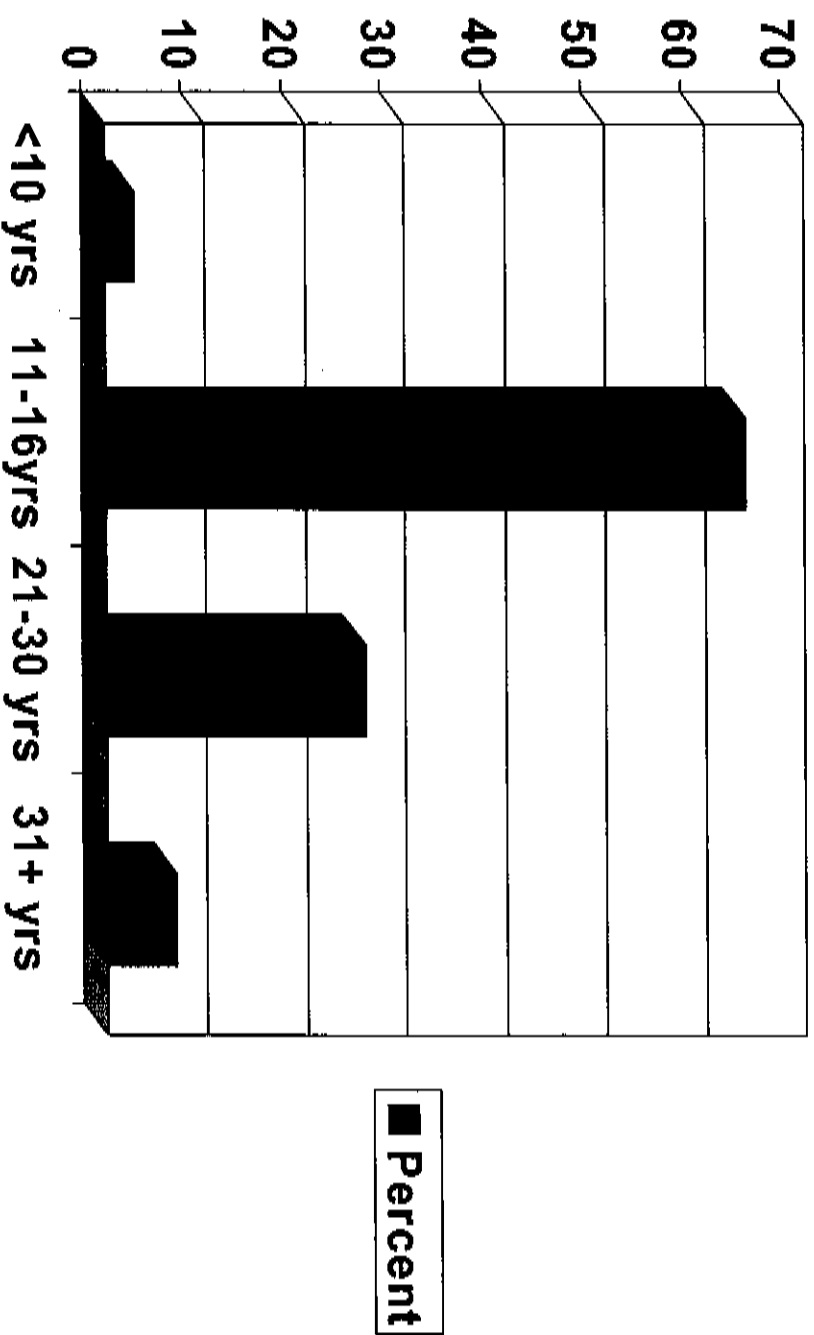
Race by Age of Abuse



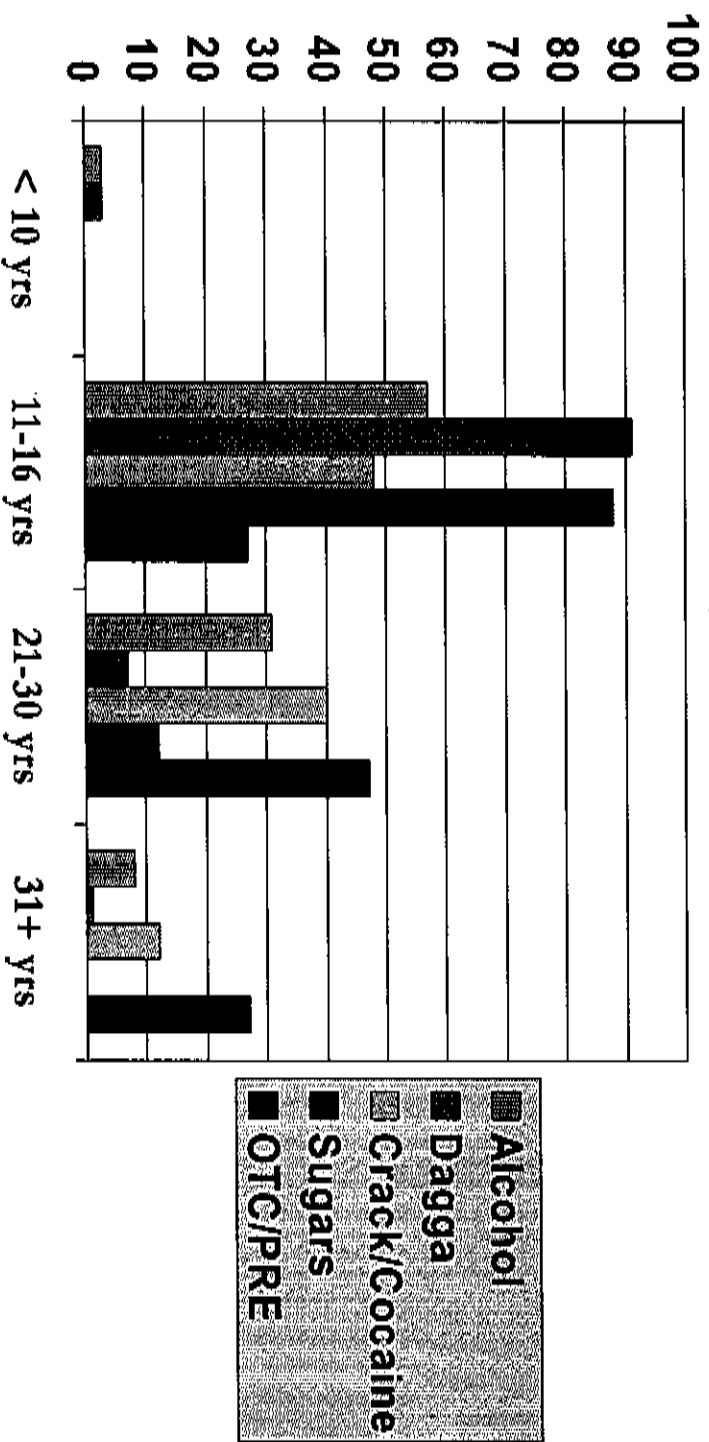
Mean Age by Primary Substance



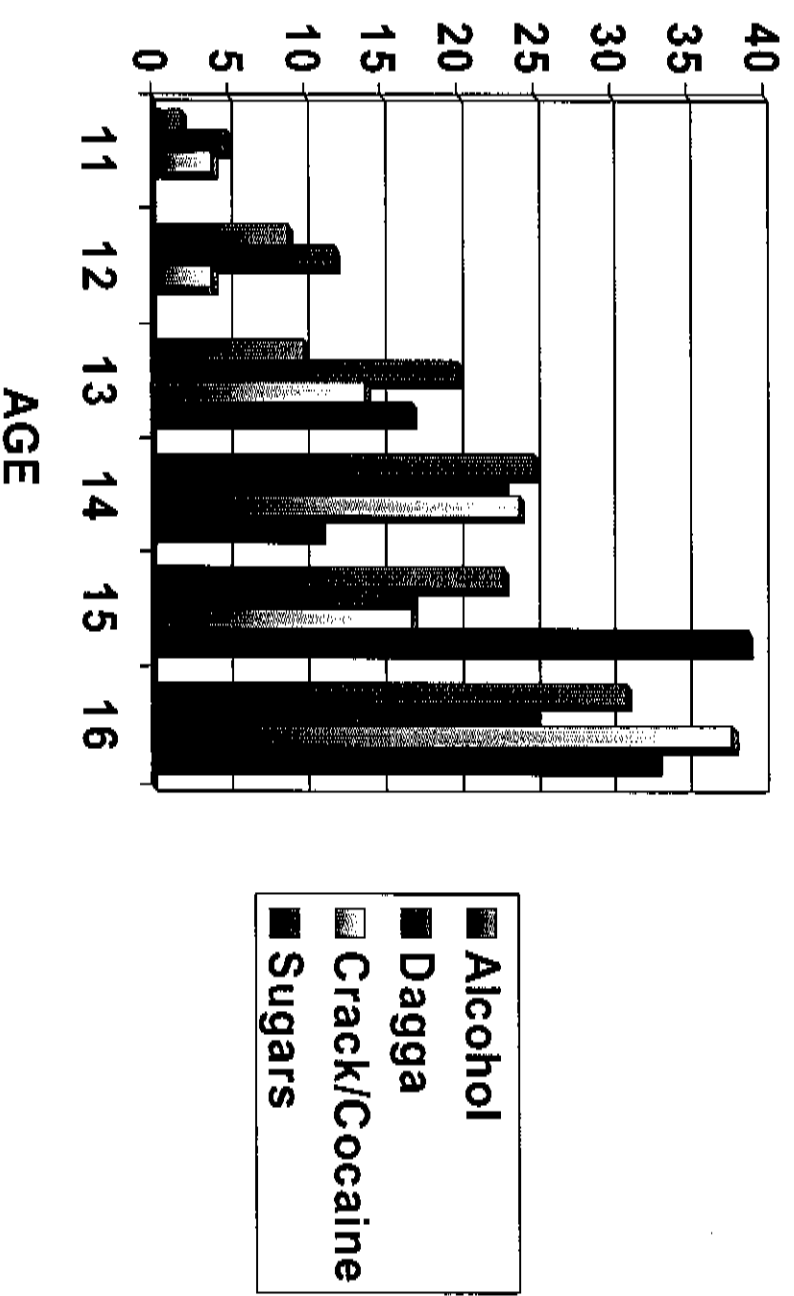
Age of Start of Primary Substance



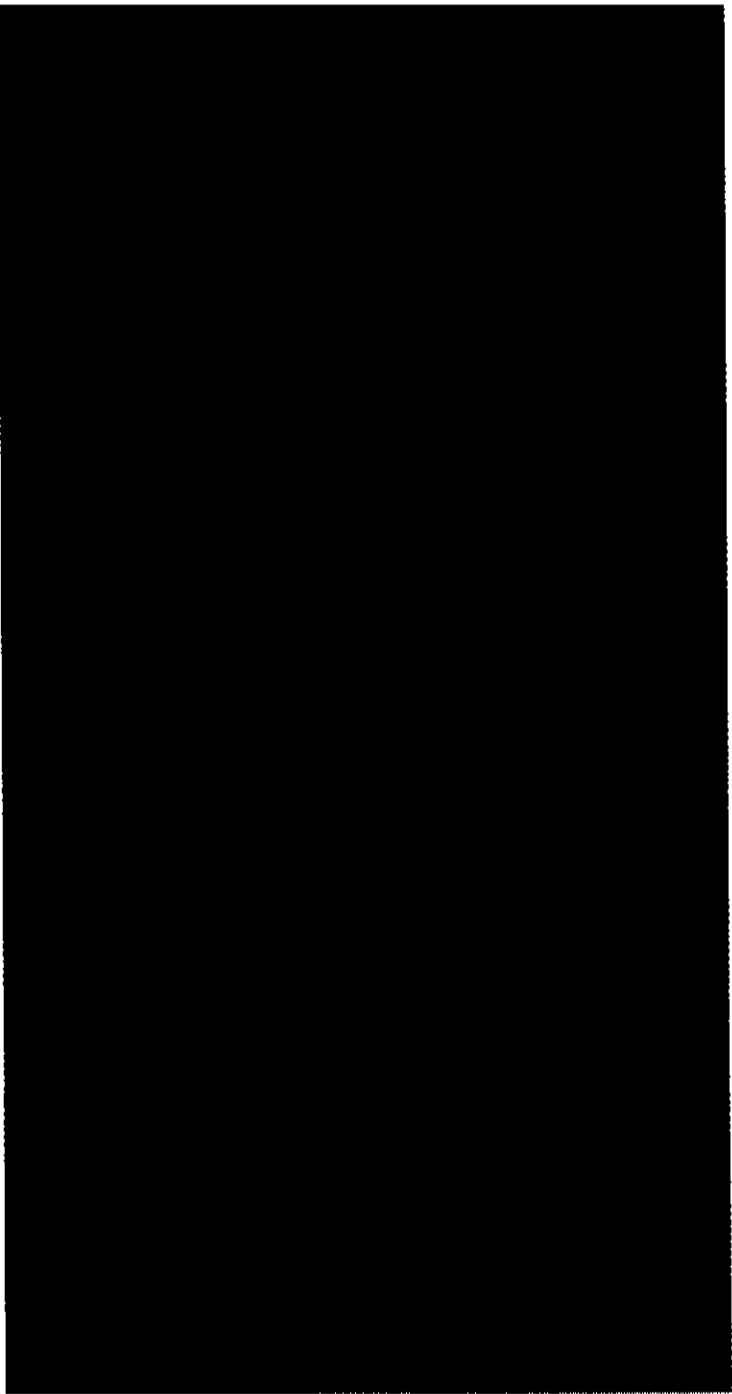
Age by Start of Primary Substance



Specific Age by Primary Substance



Sources of Payment



Masculinity and Attitudes to Alcohol Among Adolescents

- Significant attention paid to focusing on differences in male and female roles in relation to various social and behavioural practices (Varga, 2003)
- Little attention paid to the influence of traditional male norms on how adolescent males put themselves at risk (including sexual risk)

Gender-Role Strain Theory

- Central tenet of gender role strain theory is masculinity ideology which refers to an individual's beliefs about the importance of men adhering to culturally defined norms for male behaviour (Pleck, 1995).
- Masculinity ideology refers to a male who believes that men should possess traditional male characteristics

Traditional Masculinity

- Males strive to attain standards of 'true masculinity' which entails engaging in risky and unhealthy behaviours to prove their masculinity to themselves and others (e.g., more sexual partners)
- Empirical evidence shows that adherence to traditional ideas about masculinity poses great health risks for boys (Pleck, 1993, 1994)

HAPS Study

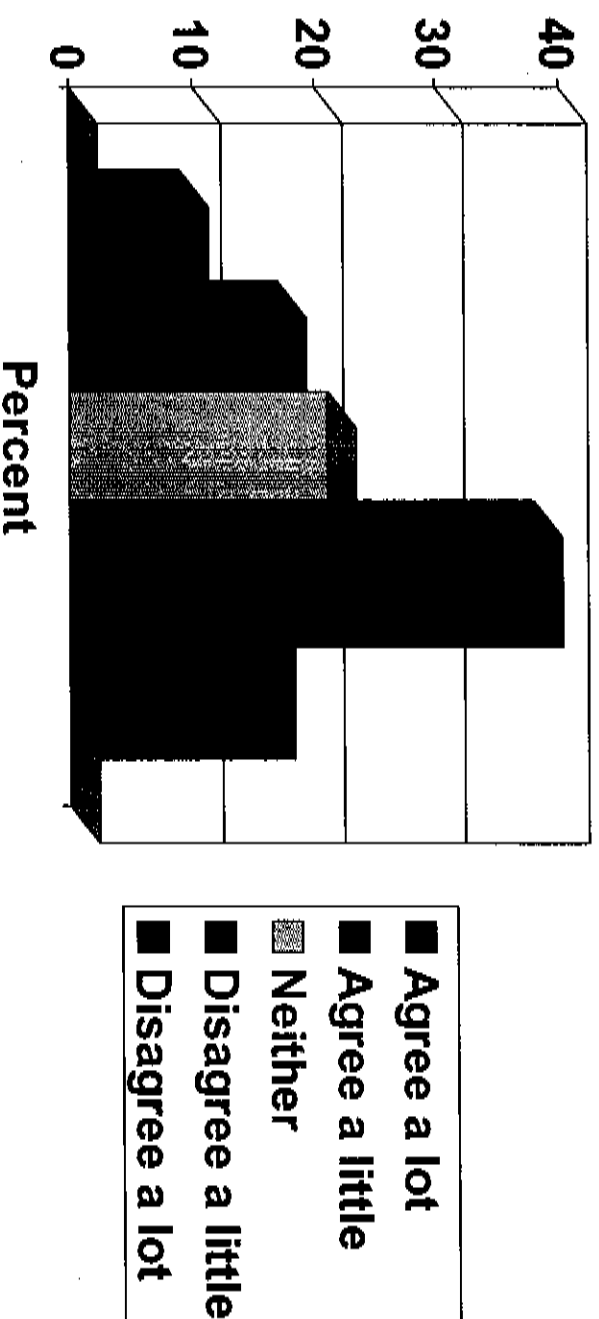
- One element investigated in the HIV and Alcohol Prevention in School Project (HAPS) is traditional male role attitudes and attitudes to alcohol, and risky behaviour related to alcohol use and sex
- HAPS is a peer-led skills-based intervention randomized to a two-group pre-post design involving eight schools in Pietermaritzburg

Analysis

- Pre-test data was used to examine the relationship between traditional masculinity, alcohol attitudes and risky behaviour involving alcohol use
- The analysis is restricted to boys who acknowledged having had sex (N=300) between the ages of 13-18 years and all of whom were in Grade 9

Example: Traditional Masculine Role

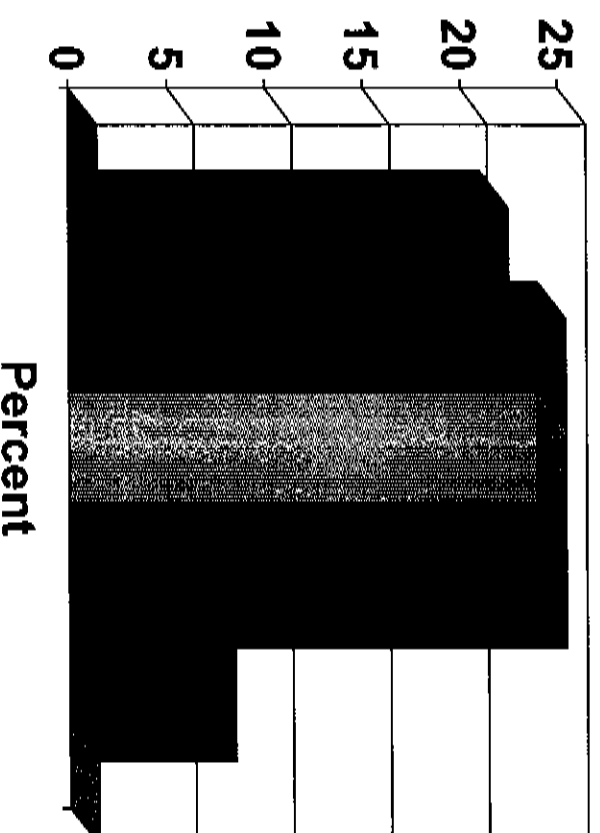
Amount of Alc a man can drink is sign of strength



- Agree a lot
- Agree a little
- Neither
- Disagree a little
- Disagree a lot

Example: Risky Behavior

Difficult to say no to sex after drinking alcohol



- Agree a lot
- Agree a little
- Neither
- Disagree a little
- Disagree a lot

Findings

Traditional Masculine Roles	Alcohol Attitudes	Risky Alcohol and Sexual Behaviour
	$r = .36,$ $p < .0001$	$r = .37,$ $p < .0001$
$R^2 = .19$	$F(3,267) =$ 22.39	$p < .0001$

Conclusion

- Traditional male role attitudes is correlated with positive attitudes to alcohol use and engaging in risky behaviour, including risky sex, that involves alcohol use
- Interventions must focus more attention on changing traditional male role attitudes