HSRC RESEARCH OUTPUTS

100

Duration Fredment Centre Data

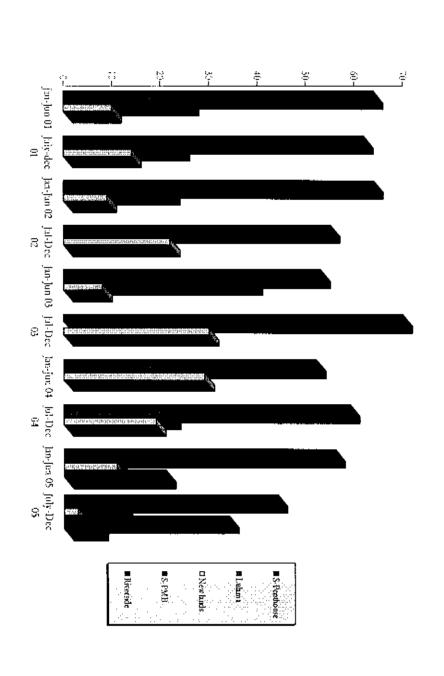
SACENDU- DURBAN **JULY-DEC 2005**

REPORT BACK MEETING **MAY 2006**

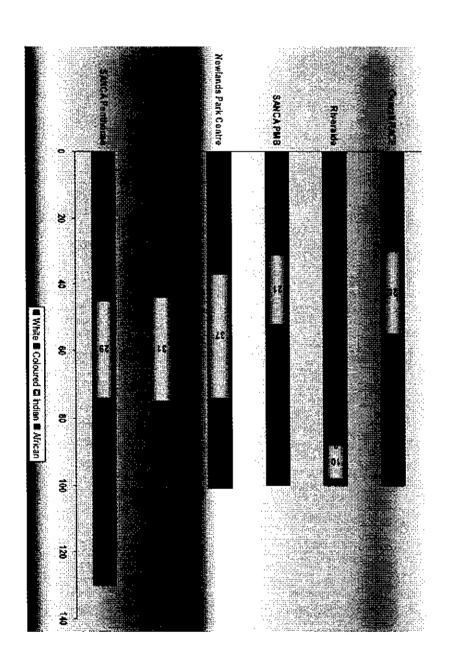
HIME Brance

Leane Ramsoomar, MHP Arvin Bhana, PhD

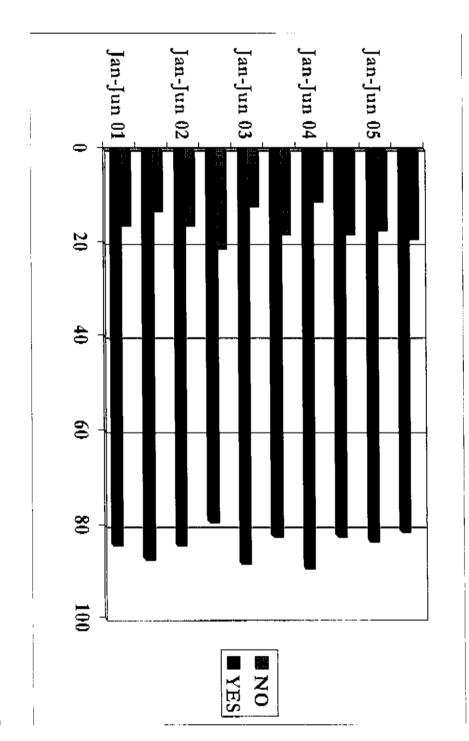
Proportion of Treatment Episodes



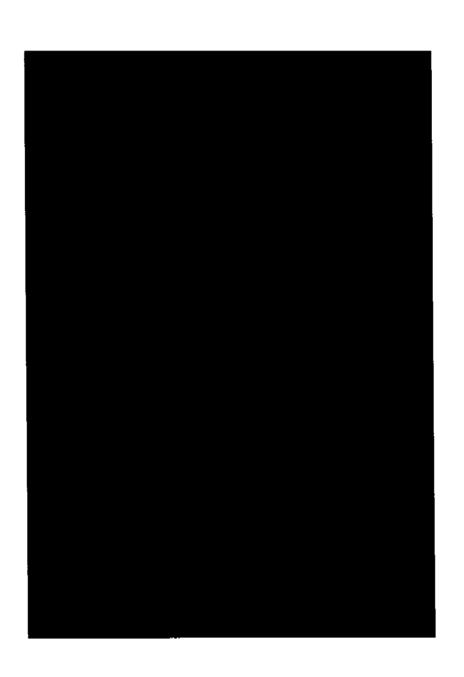
Proportion of Race Groups in Treatment Centre



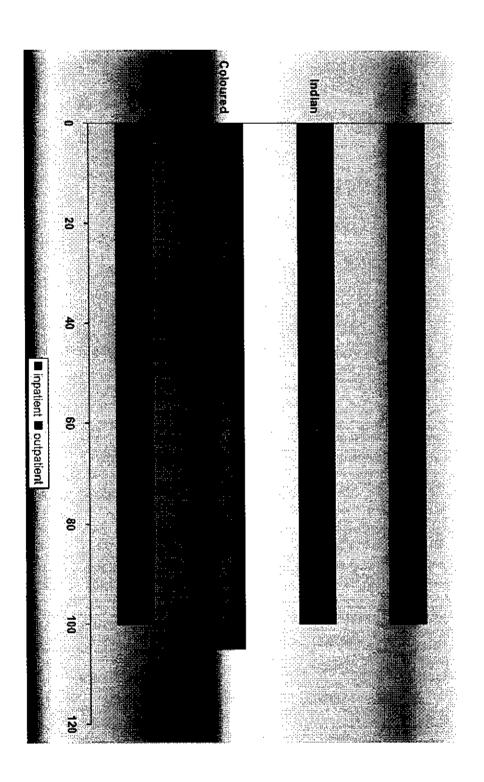
First Time Admissions



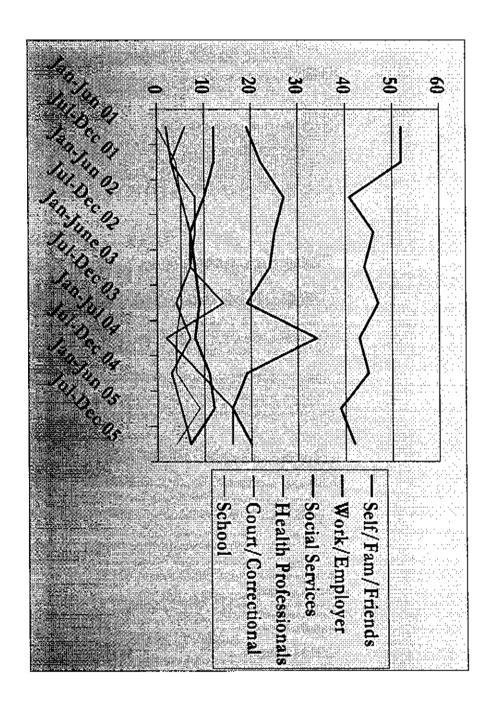
Type of Treatment Received



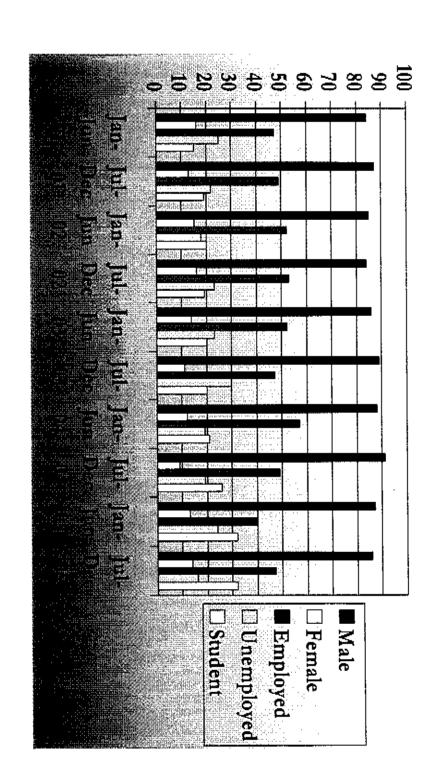
Type of Treatment by Race/Class



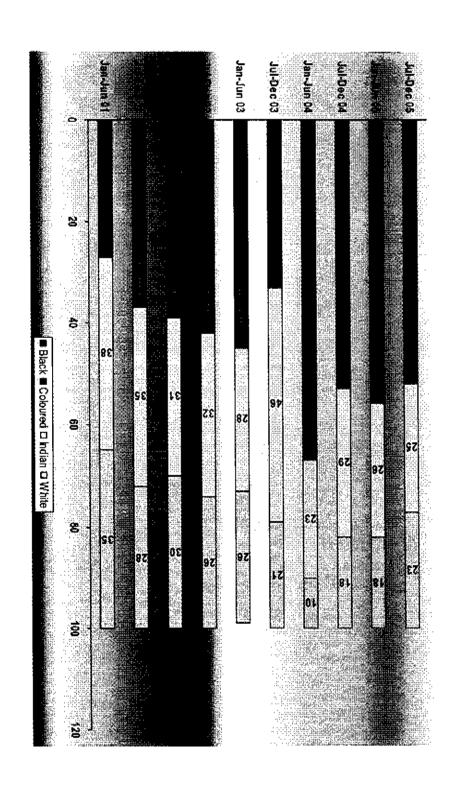
Referral Sources



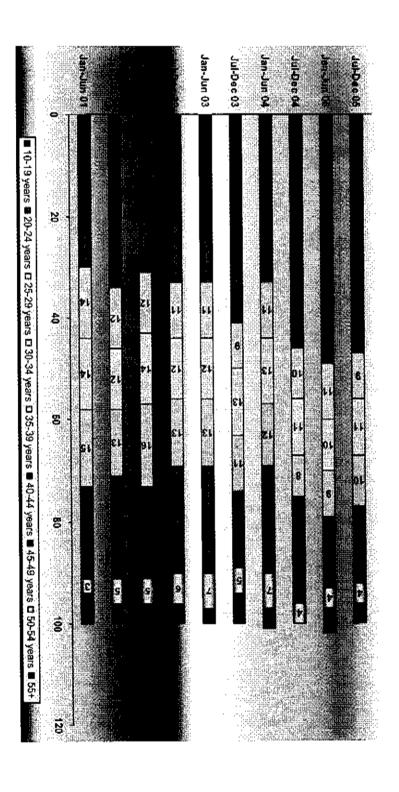
Population Profile



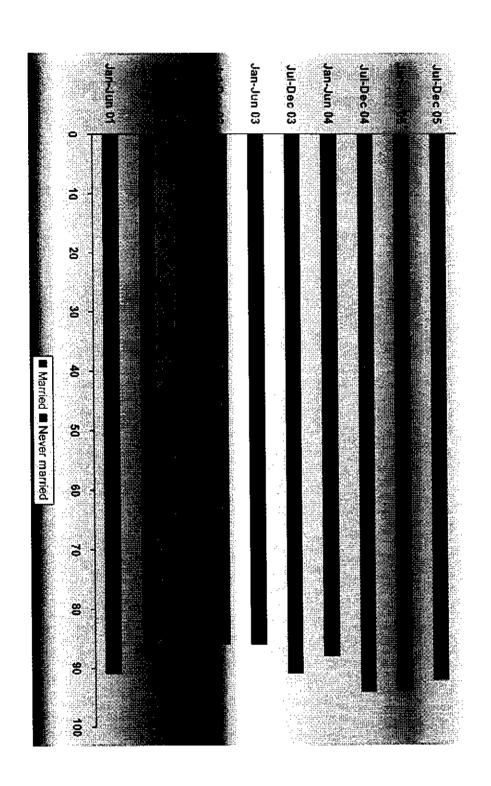
Population Profile: Ethnic Group



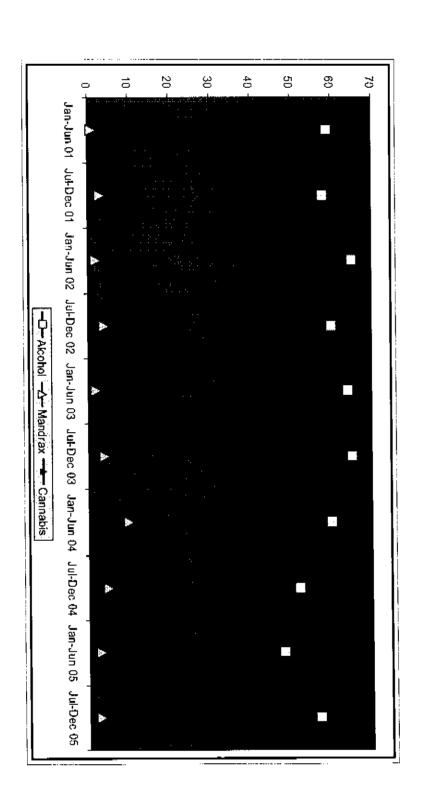
Age Distribution



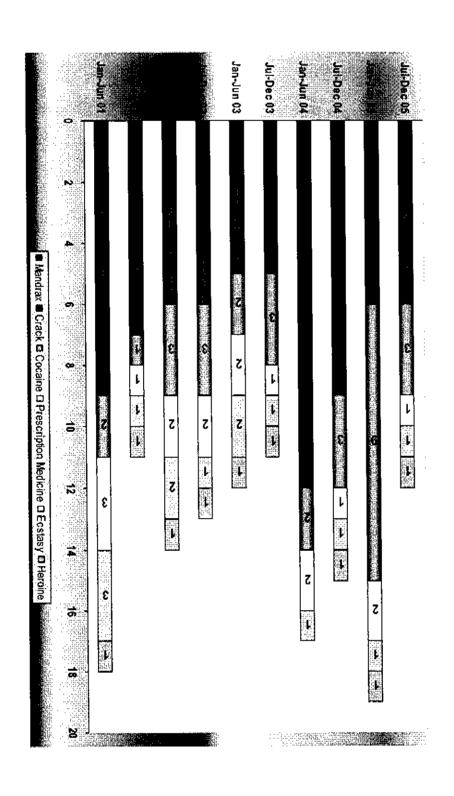
Population Profile: Marital Status



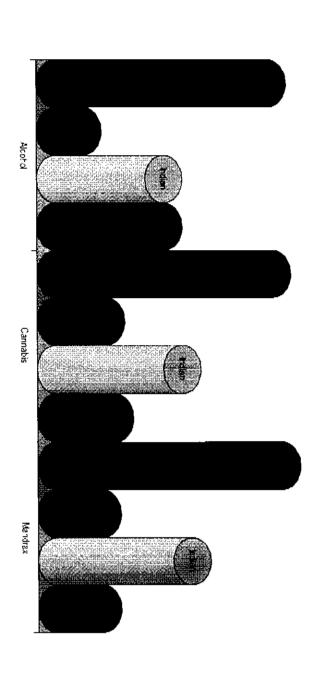
Primary Substance of Abuse



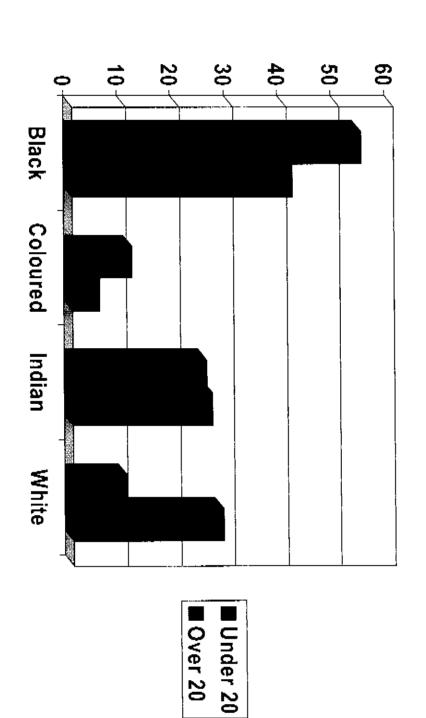
Primary Substance of Abuse



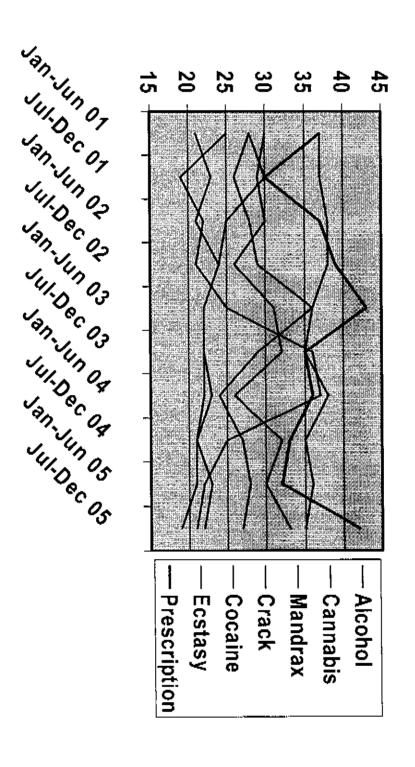
Race by Primary Substance of Abuse



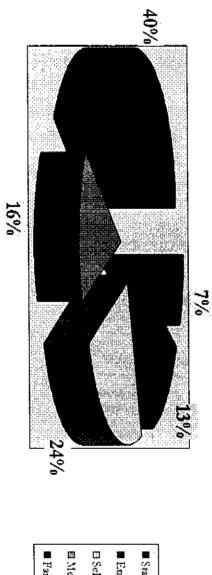
Race by Age of Abuse



Mean Age by Primary Substance



Sources of Payment



State

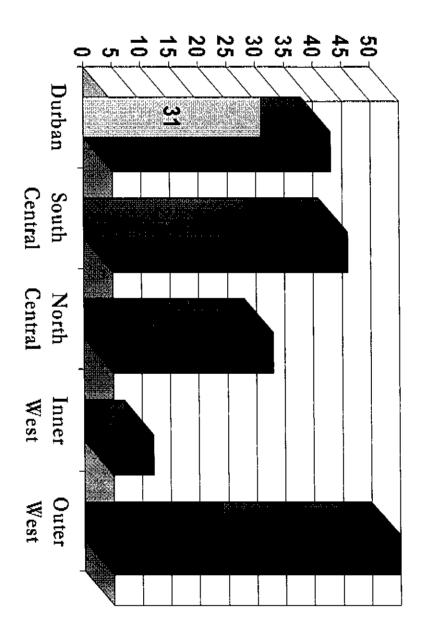
Employer

Eself

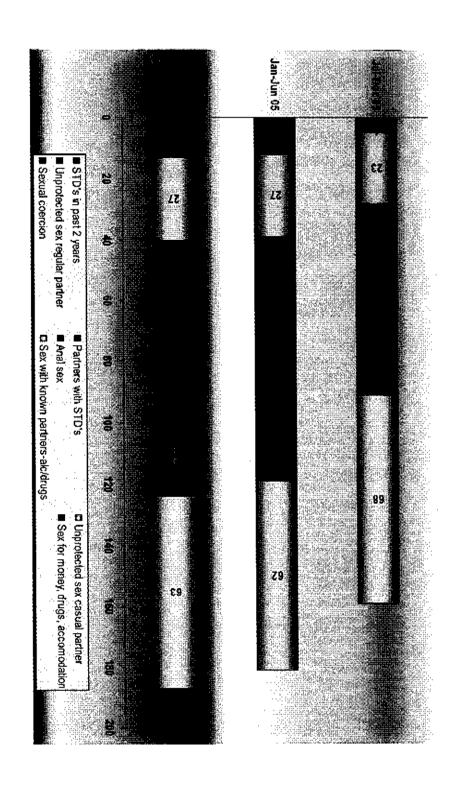
Medical Aid

Family/Friends

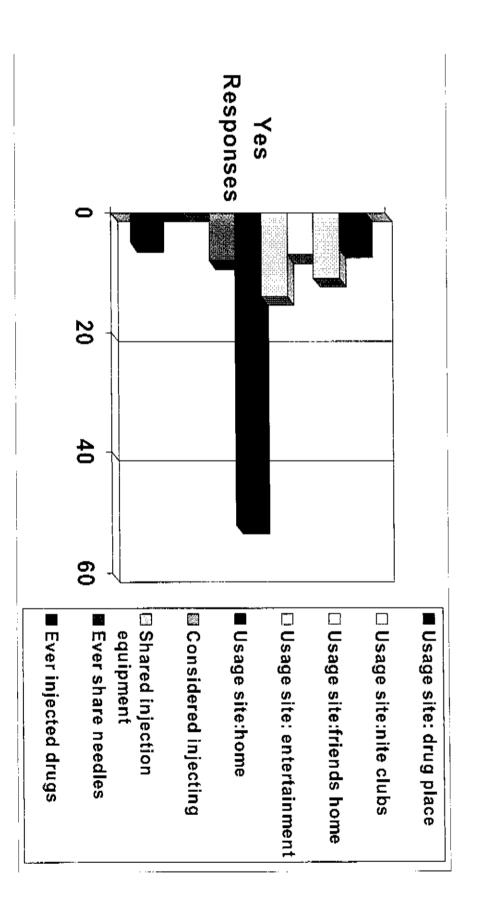
Suburb of Residence



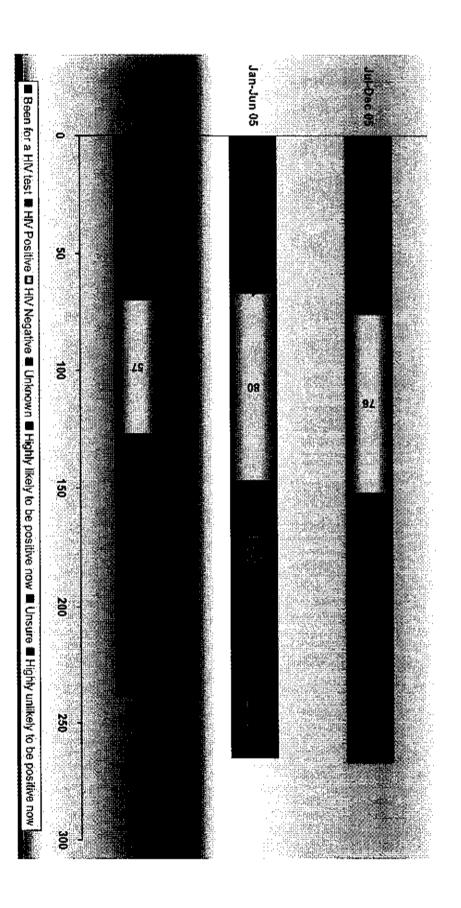
Sexual Risk and Substance Use

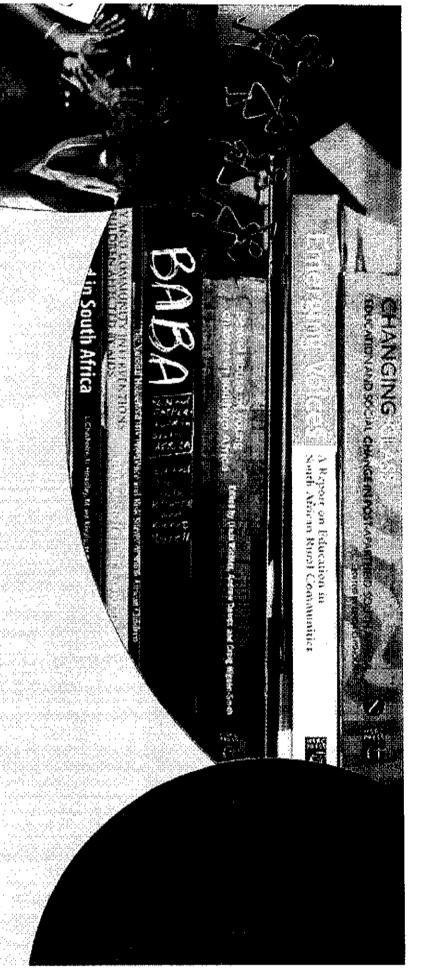


Drug Use Practice



Risk for HIV





Gender Role Attitudes and Sexual Risk



Risk Among Adolescents in South Gender Role Attitudes and Sexual Africa

Arvin Bhana, PhD (HSRC, SA)

Rick Zimmerman, PhD (PIRE, UK USA)

Pam Cupp, PhD (PIRE, UK USA)
Sonja Feist-Price, PhD (UK, USA)

Youth and Risky Sexual Behavior

- Young people have the fastest-growing infection rates.
- 50% of youth in South Africa are by age 20 (Eaton, Flisher & Aarø, 2003) sexually active by age 16, close to 80%
- Boys have earlier sexual debut
- Majority of adolescents at risk for HIV infection through unprotected sex.

Traditional Gender Roles

- Perceptions of how men and women relationships are supposed to think and behave within the context of heterosexual
- Considerable evidence showing men ideologies are more likely to report sexual coercion and relationship violence (Santana, et al., 2006) with more traditional gender role

Male Gender Roles and Sexual Risk Behaviors

- Need better understanding of declining protect themselves as HIV rates not understand why youth fail to better transmission dynamics or to
- Growing literature that connects sexual behaviour gender-related socialization to risky

Masculinity and Sexual Risk

- drug-using behaviors (Pleck, et al., 1993; Kowalski, 1993) likely to engage in high-risk sexual and expression of masculinity may be more Men who believe that risk-taking is an
- condoms (Santana, et al., 2006) unprotected sex, negative attitudes toward Males (including adolescents) with sexual infidelity, more casual sex partners, traditional ideologies more likely to report

Masculinity and Sexual Risk

- Women are especially vulnerable
- Traditional gender roles also create vulnerability in men
- 1994) Gender Role Strain Theory: an Sonenstein & Ku, 1992; Pleck et al., behavior (Pleck, 1981; Pleck, culturally defined norms for male individuals beliefs about the importance of men adhering to

Objective

The objective of this adolescent sexual risk traditional gender roles and presentation is to examine the relationship between

HIV and Alcohol Prevention in Schools (HAPS)

- HAPS is a school-based intervention research youth in a township in South Africa project targeted to Grade 9 school-going
- The intervention program focuses on onset and use of alcohol. delaying early sexual debut and reducing the
- South African curriculum is an integration and Reducing the Risk (RTR) effective in reducing HIV-related risk behavior (CDC) and adaptation from Project Northland Amazing Alternatives!' curriculum (Perry)

Programme

- Delivered by learner identified peers
- Key material is the creation of four characters with choices around risky behavior transitional characters who are confronted who represent negative, positive or
- pressure, decision-making, etc. alcohol and risky sexual behavior, 15 session curriculum includes facts about consequences of actions, resisting (peer)

Design

- condition (4 each) an intervention or comparison Durban) randomly assigned to either Pietermaritzburg (90km outside of Eight high schools located in
- cohorts sampled (T2), 1 year (T3). Two independent Assessments: Baseline (T1), 3-4 months

Sample Characteristics

Variable	N	%
Age		
13 or younger	77	4
14	471	22
15	646	30
16	508	23
17	312	14
18 or older	169	8

Gender Characteristics

244 (33%)	486 (67%)	Yes
Females (n=1059)	Males (n=1099)	By Gender
66	1437	No
34	738	Yes
		Ever had Sex
49	1074	Female
51	1121	Male
		Gender
%	N	Variable

Wanted to Have Sex (1st time)

	:		<.001	.05, p)=144	$X^2(2, 740)=144.05, p < .001$
50	117	22	50	28	63	Female
<u>├</u>	57	24	119	65	331	Male
%	Z	%	N	%	N	
No	V.	valent	Ambivalent	SS	Yes	

Selected Scale Reliabilities

Scale	1	T2	T3
Masculinity Scale 1	.72	.76	.79
Masculinity Scale 2	.70	.72	.69
Condom Attitudes	.56	.62	.66
Peer Norms (sex, have sex, pressure to have sex)	.62	.65	.6 <u>1</u>

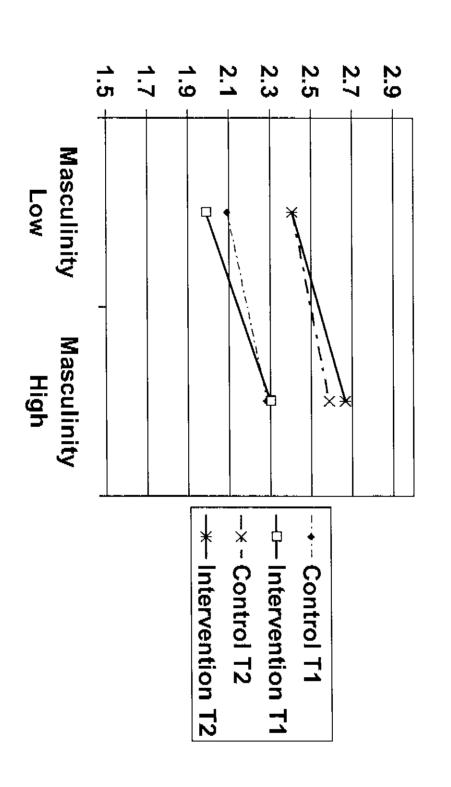
Masculinity Scores

	BOYS				GIRLS	
Scale	Z	Mean	SD	Z	Mean	SD
Masculinity	T1	3.42	.87	1043	3.61	.88
Traditional	1114					
Masculinity	T2	3.66	.89	866	3.89	.84
Traditional	934					
Masculinity	T1	4.21	.86	1064	4.40	.80
Egalitarian	1118					
Masculinity	T2	4.21	.90	866	4.45	.77
Egalitarian	931					

Partial Correlations on Masculinity Scales (Sexually Active)

Variable (Bonferroni correction)	MS1	MS2
Condom Attitudes	.246	.133
Peer Norms about Alcohol Use	.078	.048
Peer Pressure: Sex without Condoms	.145	.094
Sexual Refusal Self Efficacy	.170	.159
Situational Self Efficacy (say no)	.116	.258
Alcohol Refusal Self Efficacy	.124	.073
HIV Knowledge	.104	.081
Intention to use Condoms	.161	.229
p < .002		

Masculinity as a moderator of Knowledge



Conclusion

- Traditional male gender roles moderate sexual risks among
- adolescents youth with positive male gender roles condom use partners, delay sexual debut, demand who minimize sexual risk – single i.e., what are the characteristics of Need to examine "Positive deviance"