

Safe-sex belief and sexual risk behaviors among adolescents from three developing countries.

A cross-sectional study

Appendix 4

Table Appendix 4.1, Table Appendix 4.2, and Figure Appendix 4.1 replicate data from Tables 2 and 3, and from Figure 1, respectively. These new data refer to perceived risk of pregnancy, instead of perceived risk of HIV transmission.

Table Appendix 4.1. Sexual initiation and condom use by perceived risk of pregnancy

Perceived risk of pregnancy if one has sex with condoms	Participants who responded each of the options n (%)	Sexually initiated ^c (N=8994) n (%)	Condom use ^d (N=1179) n (%)
No risk ^a	1456 (16.2)	394 (27.1)	81 (41.1)
Low risk	2379 (26.5)	527 (22.2)	203 (49.2)
Medium risk	2294 (25.5)	394 (17.2)	145 (47.9)
High risk	828 (9.2)	107 (12.9)	25 (33.8)
Very high risk	785 (8.7)	177 (22.6)	34 (38.2)
DK/DA ^b	1252 (13.9)	215 (17.2)	40 (38.8)
Total	8994 (100.0)	1814 (20.2)	528 (44.8)

^a “Safe-sex belief”

^b Don’t know / don’t answer

^c Sexually initiated participants at each level of perceived risk. P value (Chi2 test) < 0.001

^d Among sexually initiated, participants who used a condom at first sex at each level of perceived risk. This column includes participants from El Salvador and Peru only. P value (Chi2 test) = 0.034

Table Appendix 4.2. Variables associated with sexual initiation

	Sexually initiated, n (%)		P value ^b	Odds ratios of having had sex			
				Crude	Model 1 ^c	Model 2 ^c	Model 3 ^c
Safe-sex belief ^a							
No (N=7538)	1420	(18.8)	< 0.001	(ref)	(ref)	(ref)	(ref)
Yes (N=1456)	394	(27.1)		1.60 (1.35-1.90)	1.59 (1.34-1.88)	1.59 (1.35-1.88)	1.57 (1.31-1.88)
Sex							
Male (N=4070)	1178	(28.9)	< 0.001	(ref)	(ref)	(ref)	(ref)
Female (N=4924)	636	(12.9)		0.36 (0.30-0.44)	0.34 (0.29-0.39)	0.35 (0.30-0.42)	0.35 (0.30-0.41)
Age (years)							
	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.43 (1.35-1.52) ^d	1.51 (1.41-1.62)	1.53 (1.43-1.64)	1.53 (1.42-1.64)
Country							
The Philippines (N=3044)	635	(20.9)		(ref)	(ref)	(ref)	(ref)
El Salvador (N=2591)	591	(22.8)	< 0.001	1.12 (0.81-1.55)	1.26 (0.86-1.84)	1.17 (0.80-1.73)	1.26 (0.86-1.85)
Perú (N=3359)	588	(17.5)		0.81 (0.58-1.11)	1.02 (0.72-1.45)	0.83 (0.58-1.19)	0.89 (0.62-1.27)
Socio-economic level							
Low-medium (N=7868)	1548	(19.7)	0.002	(ref)		(ref)	(ref)
High (N=1126)	266	(23.6)		1.26 (0.99-1.61)		1.51 (1.24-1.85)	1.56 (1.26-1.94)
Religiosity							
Low (N=4965)	1172	(23.6)	< 0.001	(ref)		(ref)	(ref)
High (N=4029)	642	(15.9)		0.61 (0.55-0.69)		0.58 (0.53-0.64)	0.59 (0.54-0.64)
School funding							
Public (N=4788)	1001	(20.9)	0.063	(ref)			(ref)
Private (N=4206)	813	(19.3)		0.91 (0.70-1.17)			1.03 (0.77-1.38)
School type							
Single-sex (N=1631)	270	(16.6)	< 0.001	(ref)			(ref)
Coeducational (N=7363)	1544	(21.0)		1.34 (0.90-2.00)			1.37 (0.94-2.01)

ref = reference; N/A: Not applicable.

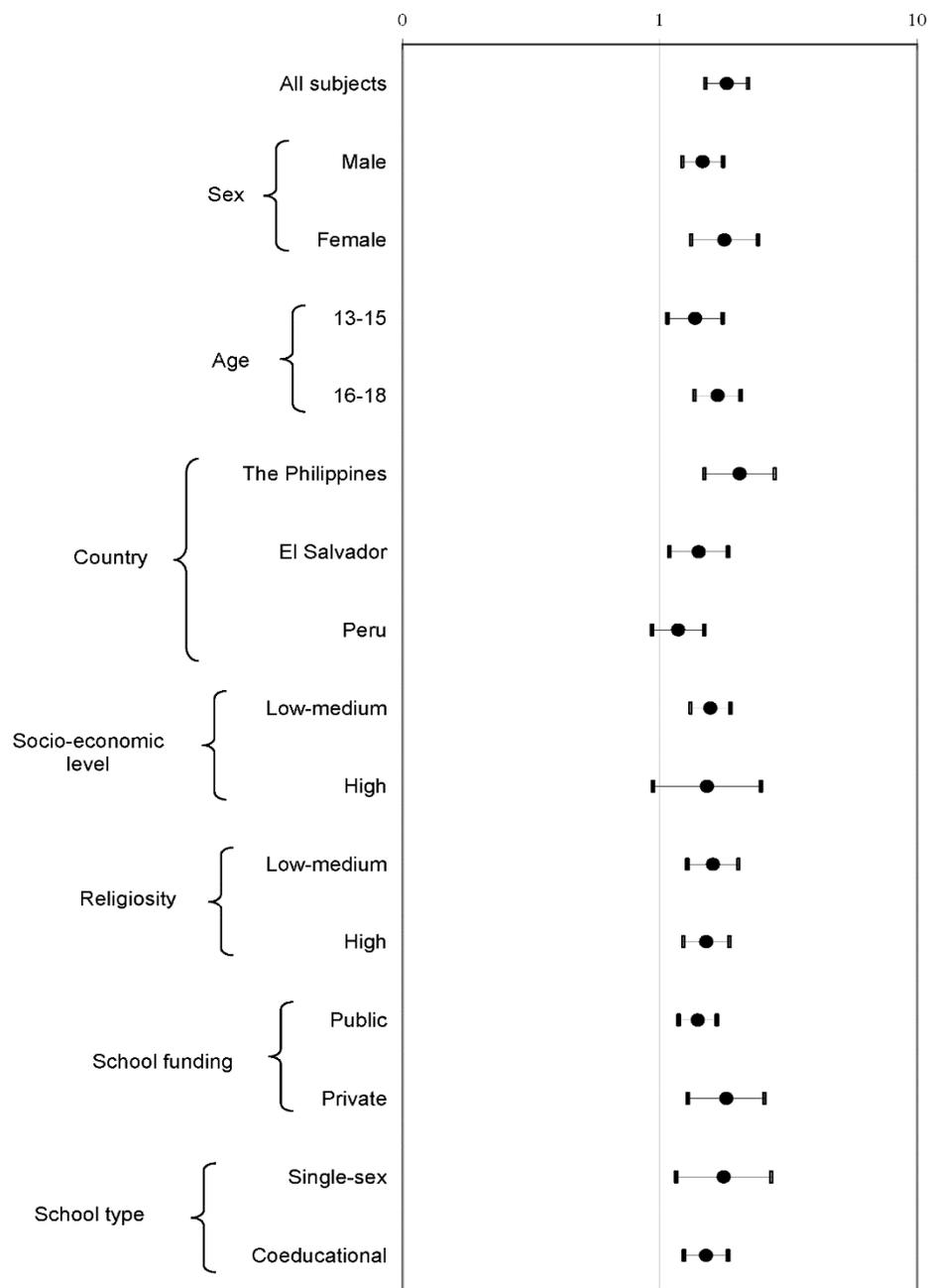
^a YES = respondents who believe that, when having sex with condoms, the probability of pregnancy is null. NO = the rest of respondents.

^b P value of Chi-Square Test.

^c Odds ratios (and 95% confidence interval) adjusted for the variables indicated in each model. Model 1: Safe-sex belief, sex, age, country. Model 2: Safe-sex belief, sex, age, country, socio-economic level, religiosity. Model 3: Safe-sex belief, sex, age, country, socio-economic level, religiosity, school funding and school type.

^d Odds Ratio per every unit of change in age (years).

Figure Appendix 4.1. Odds ratios ^a of having had sex for respondents with a pregnancy-related safe-sex belief vs. respondents without such a belief, across different subgroups.



^aOdds ratios (and 95% confidence intervals) adjusted for sex, age, country, socio-economic level, religiosity, school funding and school type.
Note: logarithmic scale.