

# PREDICTORS OF AND TRANSITIONS IN PREVENTIVE BEHAVIORS WITH 1<sup>ST</sup> AND 2<sup>ND</sup> SEXUAL PARTNER

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## INTRODUCTION

With the HIV epidemic, messages around condom use have been remarkably successful at encouraging condom use at first sex in France: 90% of adolescents report condom use and 97% report usage of any method at first sex. However, 1 in 3 pregnancies are reported as unintended in France, with 60% ending in abortion. Unintended pregnancies among adolescents have been on rise since the mid 90s, peaking in 2006. This begs further exploration of the contraceptive transitions and the trade-offs between STI and pregnancy prevention in early sexual life.

### OBJECTIVES

- Identify the predictors of contraceptive use in early relationships
- Describe individual contraceptive transitions between 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> partner
- Determine the predictive effect of contraceptive usage with 1<sup>st</sup> partner on usage at first sex with 2<sup>nd</sup> partner

### METHODS

FECOND Study: A National Sexual & Reproductive survey in France in 2010

- Random sample of 8,645 individuals between 15 and 49 years of age (random digit dialing)

Study population

- Men & women under 30 years of age, Sexually active, Heterosexual

Sexually Active (heterosexual) 15-29 years  
N=2,639

N=28 Missing data on contraception at first sex

Sexually active with information on contraception with 1<sup>st</sup> partner  
N=2,611

N=570 only 1 partner  
N=39 no answer 2<sup>nd</sup> partner  
N=97 1 night stand 1<sup>st</sup> partner  
N=71 1 Night Stand 2<sup>nd</sup> partner

Report Contraceptive Information on 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Partner and NO one night stand  
N=1,834

N= 231 only 1 intercourse with partner  
N=7 Missing data on switch patterns during 1<sup>st</sup> relationship

Population with no missing data on contraceptive use in 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> relationships  
N=1,596

### RESULTS

- ➔ Non use of contraception from 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> partner (4.3% versus 7.5%)
- ➔ Condom use from 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> partner (91.5% vs 81.5%)
- ➔ Medical method use from 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> partner (29.1% versus 42.4%).

Consistent social inequalities in usage specifically by education and migration status

Age and period effects for medical method use

FIGURE 1: Individual Transitions in Condom Use within 1<sup>st</sup> partnership and from 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> Partner Among Boys

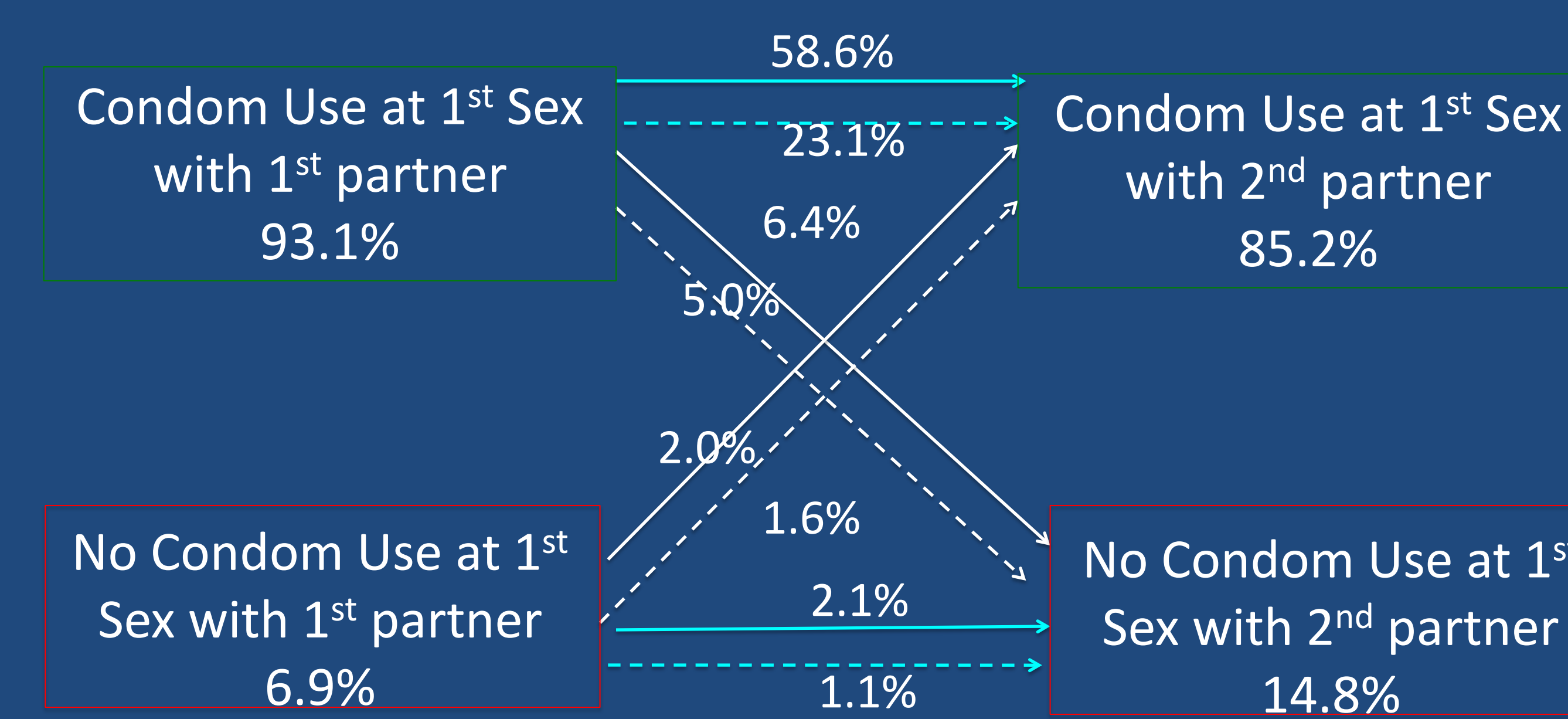
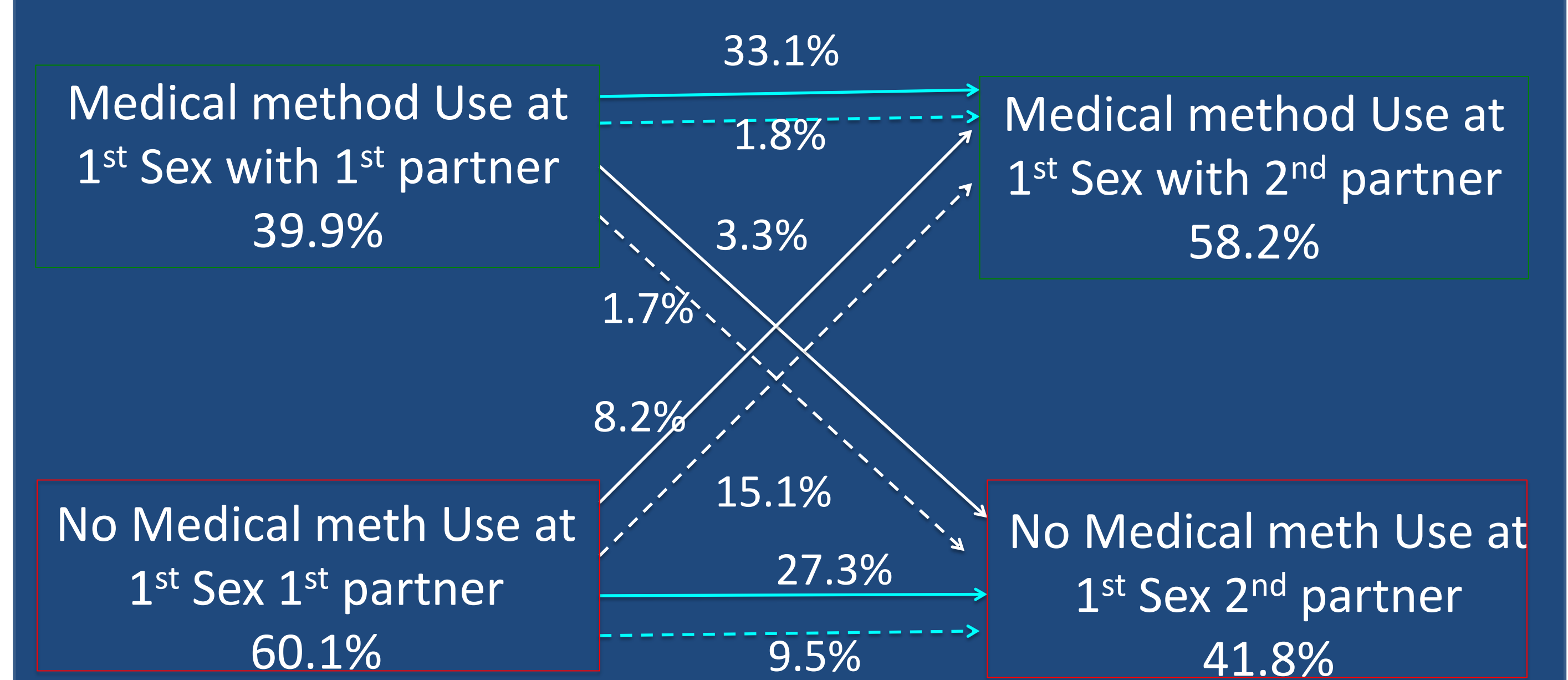


FIGURE 2: Individual Transitions in Medical Method Use within 1<sup>st</sup> partnership and from 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> Partner Among Girls



**Key:** Green box: Use at 1<sup>st</sup> sex with 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> partner. Red Box: Non-use at 1<sup>st</sup> sex with 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> partner Solid blue: never switched; Dashed blue: switched within 1<sup>st</sup> partnership but not across relationships; Solid white: did not switch in 1<sup>st</sup> relationship but switched across relationships; Dashed white: switched both within and across relationships

TABLES 1 and 2: Predictive nature of method use at 1<sup>st</sup> sex or in 1<sup>st</sup> partnership

	Any Method Use		Condom Use		Medical Method Use	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Effect of Use at 1<sup>st</sup> Sex on Use at 1<sup>st</sup> Sex with 2<sup>nd</sup> Partner</b>						
Method use at 1 <sup>st</sup> sex (w 1 <sup>st</sup> partner)	8.1*** (3.2 - 20.5)	4.2** (1.6 - 11.0)	7.3*** (3.7 - 14.1)	3.6*** (2.1 - 6.2)	7.1*** (4.4 - 11.4)	10.83*** (7.3 - 16.3)
<b>Effect of Switching (Use to Non-Use) with 1<sup>st</sup> partner on Use with 2<sup>nd</sup> Partner</b>						
Method discontinued with 1 <sup>st</sup> partner	0.5 (0.2 - 1.2)	0.3** (0.1 - 0.6)	0.4** (0.2 - 0.7)	0.4*** (0.3 - 0.6)	0.1*** (0.02 - 0.3)	0.1*** (0.03 - 0.2)

### CONCLUSION

More effective pregnancy prevention often comes at the cost of consistent condom use as stopping condom usage during first partnership is associated with lower usage at 2<sup>nd</sup> partnership. At the same time social inequalities linger in usage across partnerships and there are important gender differences to usage patterns.

The messages to convey moving forward:

- Reinforce messages of condom usage at the beginning of each relationship to prevent STI transmission
- For girls: As pregnancy prevention takes priority as relationships develop, we must emphasize dual method use
- For boys: boys report lower medical method use and we must convey the importance of discussions with their partner about effective pregnancy prevention