Condom use at higher risk sex among young people aged 15-24 years (percentage)

Rationale for use

Consistent correct use of condoms within non-regular sexual partnerships substantially reduces the risk of sexual HIV transmission. This is especially important for young people who often experience the highest rates of HIV infection. Condom use is one measure of protection against sexual transmission of HIV; others include delaying age at first sex, reducing the number of non-regular sexual partners, being faithful to one uninfected partner, avoidance of concurrent sexual partnerships and high-risk sexual practices such as unprotected anal sex.

Definition

Percentage of young people aged 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-regular partner among those who had sex with a non-regular partner in the last 12 months.

Associated terms

A non-regular sexual partner is a non-marital and non-cohabiting partner.

Data sources

Household surveys such as Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), Behavioural Surveillance Surveys.

Methods of estimation

Empirical data only. Survey respondents aged 15-24 years are asked whether they have commenced sexual activity. Those who report sexual activity and have had sexual intercourse with a non-regular partner in the last 12 months, are further asked about the number of non-regular partners and condom use the last time they had sex with a non-regular partner.

Disaggregation

By sex, location (urban/rural, major regions/provinces), and socio-economic characteristics (education level).

References


Database
- Measure Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS): HIV/AIDS database:
  (http://www.measuredhs.com/hivdata)