*Note: This PIRS reflects a Priority Behavior indicator for which data are readily available through The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program. The Priority Behavior that can be measured using this indicator is shown in the "Name of Result Measured" field below, and can be updated as needed. Data for this indicator are displayed for select countries at* [*acceleratorbehaviors.usaid.gov*](https://acceleratorbehaviors.org/index)*. Should a USAID Mission wish to adopt this indicator for its performance monitoring plan, this PIRS should be updated according to the needs of that Mission*.

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| **USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet** |
| **Name of Indicator:** Condom use at last higher risk sex (with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner) |
| **Name of Result Measured (DO, IR, sub-IR, Project Purpose, Project Outcome, Project Output, etc.):** Women use a condom during high risk sex |
| **Is This a Performance Plan and Report Indicator?**  No ☒ Yes ☐ for Reporting Year(s)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**If yes, link to Foreign Assistance Framework:** |
| **DESCRIPTION** |
| **Precise Definition(s):** Percentage of women who say they used a condom the last time they had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, of those who have had sex with such a partner in the last 12 monthsNumber of sexual partners in the past 12 months, respondent’s relationship to sexual partner, and condom use are all self-reported and based on questions in the sexual partner history section of the individual questionnaire. If a respondent had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, a series of questions is repeated for the respondent’s most-recent, next-to-most recent, and third-to-most recent sexual partners. At the end of the series of questions for the most-recent and next-to-most recent partners, the respondent is asked, “Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?” Respondents who answer “Yes” to this question when it is asked at the end of the series of questions about the most-recent sexual partner are considered to have two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months. At the end of the series of questions for the third-to-most recent partner, the respondent is asked “In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?” (<https://dhsprogram.com/Data/Guide-to-DHS-Statistics/index.htm#t=Multiple_Sexual_Partners_Higher-Risk_Sexual_Partners_and_Condom_Use.htm>)Calculated: * Numerator: Number of women age 15-49, or young women age 15-24, who used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse with a person who was neither their spouse nor lived with them. Women: (risk1 & v761 = 1) or (not risk1 & risk2 & v761b = 1) or (not risk1 & not risk2 & risk3 & v761c = 1).
* Denominator: Number of women age 15-49, or young women age 15-24, who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey with a person who was neither their spouse nor lived with them

Variables: IR file, MR file.

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| v527 | Time since last sex (women) |
| v766b | Number of sex partners, including spouse, in last 12 months (women) |
| v767a | Relationship with most recent sex partner (women) |
| v767b | Relationship with 2nd to most recent sex partner (women) |
| v767c | Relationship with 3rd to most recent sex partner (women) |
| v761 | Condom used during last sex with most recent partner (women) |
| v761b | Condom used during last sex with 2nd to most recent partner (women) |
| v761c | Condom used during last sex with 3rd to most recent partner (women) |
| v005 | Man’s individual sample weight |

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| **Unit of Measure:** Percentage of women |
| **Data Type:** Percentage |
| **Disaggregated by:** |
| **Rationale for Indicator** *(optional):*This indicator represents a key behavior known to significantly reduce HIV transmission. If everyone used condoms every time they had sex with a non-marital or non-cohabiting partner, a heterosexually transmitted HIV epidemic would be almost impossible to sustain. Many HIV/AIDS programs and initiatives attempt to reduce casual partnerships. However, if they are to successfully curb the epidemic, they must promote condom use, among other behavioral interventions, in the casual partnerships that remain. This indicator tracks changes in condom use in these partnerships. A rise in this indicator is an extremely powerful indication that behavioral interventions are having the desired effect among their principal target market. (<https://www.measureevaluation.org/community-based-indicators/prh/rh_indicators/womens-health/stis-hiv-aids/condom-use-at-last-high-risk-sex>) |
| **PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID** |
| **Data Source:** Demographic and Health Survey Program (DHS), indicator ID: HA\_HRSX\_W\_CND. Data are readily available through the DHS Stat Compiler website: <https://www.statcompiler.com/en/>. Data from DHS and other secondary sources such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) may also be accessed. |
| **Method of Data Collection and Construction:** DHSHousehold survey, Household Questionnaire. Available here: <https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-dhsq7-dhs-questionnaires-and-manuals.cfm> |
| **Reporting Frequency:** Approximately every 5 years |
| **Individual(s) Responsible at USAID:** |
| **TARGETS AND BASELINE** |
| **Baseline Timeframe***:* |
| **Rationale for Targets** *(optional):* |
| **DATA QUALITY ISSUES** |
| **Date of Data Quality Assessment (DQA) and Name(s) of Reviewer(s):** |
| **Date of Future Data Quality Assessments** *(optional)****:*** |
| **Known Data Limitations:**Reliability: Given the sensitive nature of the topic and the associated stigma, any indicator and corresponding questions that seek to inquire about HIV and risky behaviors associated with HIV are subject to social desirability response bias, amongst other types of bias. |
| **CHANGES TO INDICATOR** |
| **Changes to Indicator:** |
| **Other Notes** *(optional)***:** Although women may know the protective effect of condoms, sexual negotiation between partners depends on the balance of power between partners, which in most places, weighs more heavily in the man‘s favor. This has several ramifications. Many women may lack the negotiation skills to ask their partner to use a condom, or they may be reluctant to approach the subject because of the association between condoms, illicit sex, and sexually transmitted infections. Some women may be apprehensive about demanding or negotiating condom use (or withholding sex if partners refuse to use condoms) for fear of partner violence, fear of being perceived as unfaithful or promiscuous, or fear of abandonment (which some women may perceive as having more serious consequences than engaging in unprotected sex). Many women may not be having "higher risk sex" (defined as having sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner), but they may be exposed to HIV infection within a monogamous relationship or a marriage, especially where condom use is rare between marital or regular partners. Cultural norms are lenient with regards to men‘s multiple sex partners, thus diminishing the protective effect that a monogamous relationship has for women who are unable to control or are unaware of their partner‘s extra-marital relationships. (<https://www.measureevaluation.org/community-based-indicators/prh/rh_indicators/womens-health/stis-hiv-aids/condom-use-at-last-high-risk-sex>) |
| **This Sheet Last Updated On:** October 7, 2019 |