

**Alcohol Use and Sexual Risk Behaviour:  
A Cross-Cultural Study  
in Eight Countries**



**World Health Organization  
Geneva**



**Alcohol Use and Sexual Risk Behaviour:  
A Cross-Cultural Study  
in Eight Countries**



**World Health Organization  
Geneva**

**Mental Health: Evidence and Research  
Management of Substance Abuse  
Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse**

## WHO Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Alcohol use and sexual risk behaviour : a cross-cultural study in eight countries.

1.Alcohol-related disorders 2.Sexual behavior 3.Sexually transmitted diseases - transmission 4.HIV infections - transmission 5.Risk reduction behavior 6.Empirical research 7.Focus groups 8.Socioeconomic factors I.World Health Organization

ISBN 92 4 156289 7

(NLM classification: WM 274)

### © World Health Organization 2005

All rights reserved. Publications of the World Health Organization can be obtained from WHO Press, World Health Organization, 20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland (tel: +41 22 791 2476; fax: +41 22 791 4857; email: [bookorders@who.int](mailto:bookorders@who.int)). Requests for permission to reproduce or translate WHO publications – whether for sale or for noncommercial distribution – should be addressed to WHO Press, at the above address (fax: +41 22 791 4806; email: [permissions@who.int](mailto:permissions@who.int)).

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by the World Health Organization in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by WHO to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either express or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall the World Health Organization be liable for damages arising from its use.

Printed in Switzerland

---

## CONTENTS

<b>FOREWORD</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
<b>PREFACE</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>viii</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background .....	1
1.2 Aim.....	1
1.3 Methodology .....	2
<b>CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE STUDY: A SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>6</b>
2.1 Introduction .....	6
2.2 Overview of socioeconomic conditions .....	6
2.3 Alcohol use and its consequences, and related policies .....	6
2.4 Sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS.....	7
2.5 Alcohol use, sexual risk behaviour and HIV vulnerability.....	7
2.6 Groups vulnerable to alcohol use, sexual risk behaviour and HIV .....	8
2.7 Conclusion.....	9
Literature reviewed .....	11
<b>CHAPTER THREE: EMPIRICAL STUDY</b> .....	<b>23</b>
3.1 Introduction .....	23
3.2 Research process .....	23
3.3 General site and sample description .....	29
3.4 Findings.....	34
3.4.1 Key alcohol use-related patterns of STI/HIV risks .....	34
3.4.2 Key sex behaviour-related patterns of STI/HIV risks .....	39
3.4.3 Key patterns of the interaction between alcohol use and sexual behaviour that pose risks for STI/HIV infection .....	46
3.5 Individual-related behaviour patterns.....	51
3.5.1 Behaviour patterns manifesting at the level of the individual (the Russian Federation).....	51
3.5.2 Behaviour patterns manifesting at the level of the general population, the small group and the individual (Belarus and Romania).....	53
3.6 Conceptualization of sexual risk.....	54
3.7 “Tricky issues” .....	56
3.8 Conclusion.....	57

<b>CHAPTER FOUR CONCLUSION: PREVENTIVE IMPLICATIONS</b> .....	<b>58</b>
4.1 Introduction .....	58
4.2 Theories of behaviour change .....	58
4.3 Prevention of health risks related to psychoactive substance use (including alcohol use): Effectiveness of existing strategies.....	59
4.4 General preventive focuses arising from the empirical study .....	60
4.5 General strategies for preventing alcohol use and sexual behaviour risks for STI/HIV infection .....	61
4.6 Preventive recommendations offered within project countries .....	63
4.7 Research methodology: Recommendations.....	67
4.8 Closing remarks.....	68
REFERENCES.....	68
<b>ANNEX ONE</b> .....	<b>70</b>
<b>ANNEX TWO</b> .....	<b>99</b>
<b>ANNEX THREE</b> .....	<b>115</b>

### **LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1: Summary of the data collection methods and settings in the project countries .....	3
Table 2a: General research questions/issues in Kenya, South Africa, Zambia and Mexico .....	25
Table 2b: General research questions/issues in project sites in Belarus, Romania, the Russian Federation and India.....	26
Table 3: Common research questions/issues across the project countries by data collection instrument.....	27
Table 4: General characteristics of the research sites .....	30
Table 5: General characteristics of the research sample by data-gathering instrument .....	32
Table 6: Key alcohol use-related patterns of STI/HIV risks and particular manifestations of these risks in selected project sites .....	36
Table 7a: Key sex behaviour-related patterns of STI/HIV risks and particular manifestations of these risks in Kenya, South Africa, Zambia and Mexico .....	41
Table 7b: Key sex behaviour-related patterns of STI/HIV risks and particular manifestations of these risks in Belarus, Romania, the Russian Federation and India .....	43
Table 8a: Key patterns of the interaction between alcohol consumption and sexual behaviour that pose risks for STI/HIV infection.....	47
Table 8b: Key patterns of the interaction between alcohol consumption and sexual behaviour that posed risks for STI/HIV infection.....	49
Table 9: First pattern: Behaviour with a significant degree of risk.....	51
Table 10: Second pattern: Risky behaviour .....	52
Table 11: Third pattern: Behaviour with minimal degree of risk .....	53
Table 12: Individual-related sexual behaviour patterns in Romania.....	54
Table 13: Framework for developing interventions related to alcohol use-related sexual risk behaviour regarding STI/HIV infection.....	62

---

## FOREWORD

Alcohol use and unsafe sex are common behaviours and are responsible for a large proportion of the overall burden of diseases. However, very little literature exists on their co-occurrence and interactions including their likely contribution to HIV infection. This is in marked contrast to substantial literature on injecting drug use and HIV infection. The present publication is an initial attempt to fill this gap.

The enormous problems in studying sensitive issues like alcohol use and sexual behaviour dictated the choice of systematic step-wise research methodology. The present publication reports on two of these steps - a literature search (including unpublished documents) and study on selected respondents using qualitative methods. These two steps have led to some initial findings that require further investigation using quantitative methods and testable hypotheses.

Since alcohol use and sexual behaviour are both culture-sensitive phenomena, it was important to conduct this study in several countries that varied widely in culture, language and prevalence of these behaviours. However, the results showed overlapping themes that highlight some commonalities across cultures.

The results of this study can be used for initiating some policy actions, but the real objective of the study is to attract the attention of programme managers and researchers to design preventive programmes that can then be evaluated systematically. We believe that the interaction of alcohol use and sexual behaviour requires sustained work and has the potential to contribute substantially to decreasing the burden associated with these behaviours. Even a small beginning in developing country-level activities in this area will be adequate reward for this initial effort made by WHO. These activities will strengthen the programmes already in place to prevent alcohol related harms and to prevent HIV/AIDS.

Benedetto Saraceno  
Director, Department of Mental Health and  
Substance Abuse  
World Health Organization  
Geneva

Jim Yong Kim  
Director  
Department of HIV/AIDS  
World Health Organization  
Geneva

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This manuscript was prepared for WHO/UNAIDS by:

Dr Gabriel Bianchi, Department of Social and Biological Communication, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovakia.

WHO also gratefully acknowledges the contributions of community agencies, research respondents, fieldworkers and the following principal investigators and their institutions for carrying out the literature review on alcohol and sexual risk behaviour, as well as the empirical on-site research, analyses and design of the research reports in the particular countries:

Professor Vladimir Nicholaevich Rostovtsev, Belarusian Medical Academy for Post-Graduate Education, Minsk (Belarus), Kalinina Tatjana V., Belorussian Medical Academy for Postgraduate Education, Minsk, Dr B.M. Tripathi and Dr Sameer Malhotra, All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi (India), Professor Elizabeth N. Ngugi, College of Health Sciences, University of Nairobi, Nairobi (Kenya), Mrs Gabina Villagran Vazquez, Facultad de Psicología, UNAM (Mexico), Professor Radu Vrasti, Psychiatric Hospital, Timis (Romania), Professor Eugenia Koshkina, National Research Institute on Addiction, Moscow (Russian Federation), Dr Neo Morojele, Ms Millicent Kachieng'a, Ms Anne Pithey, Mr Matsobane Nkoko, Ms Mavis Moshia, Ms Evodia Mokoko and Dr Charles Parry, Medical Research Council, Pretoria (South Africa), and Mr Richard Zulu and Mr Augustus K. Kapungwe, Institute of Economic and Social Research, University of Zambia, Lusaka (Zambia).

Dr B.M. Tripathi is particularly acknowledged for his substantial work in summarizing and compiling the literature review. Mrs Mwansa Nkowane provided technical support to the research institutions and assisted in the compilation of the literature review. Also acknowledged are: Ms Lee Rocha Silva who provided technical assistance to the compilation of the literature review and the final report and Mrs Rosemary Westermeyer who provided secretarial assistance.

The Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse wishes to acknowledge the financial support of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

Layout and design

Ms Annemarie Booyens

Copy-editing

Ms Ina Stahmer

Text editing

Mrs Mwansa Nkowane and Ms Lee Rocha Silva

**预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：**

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_28446](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_28446)

