




Condom Use Consistency and Associated Factors Among College Student Men Who Have Sex with Men from Seven Colleges in Changsha City: A Cross-Sectional Survey


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Background: College student men who have sex with men (MSM) are at high risk for HIV infection due to multiple social and behavioral factors. Consistent condom use is nationally advocated for HIV prevention. This study explored the sexual behaviors and factors associated with condom use consistency in the past six months among college student MSM from seven colleges in Hunan Province, China.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted from September 2017 to March 2018. Condom use consistency, sexual behaviors, HIV testing performance, substance use, and alcohol consumption were examined using researcher-created questionnaires. Condom use self-efficacy and HIV-related knowledge were assessed using the Condom Use Self-Efficacy Scale and the unified National AIDS Sentinel Surveillance Questionnaire. Univariate and multivariate logistic regressions were used. $P < 0.05$ was considered significant.

Results: In the 214 respondents, the rate of consistent condom use was 56% ($n = 119$) during the past six months. Participants who were studying at first-tier universities (odds ratio [OR]: 2.522, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.255–5.067) and had higher scores for condom use self-efficacy (OR: 2.617, 95% CI: 1.462–4.685) were more likely to report consistent condom use than the others. The risk factor was having suspicious symptoms of sexually transmitted diseases (OR: 0.357, 95% CI: 0.163–0.780).

Conclusion: Numerous students were at high risk of HIV infection with inconsistent condom use. Comprehensive and specific topics about safe sex education from parents and peers should be offered on campuses in China.

Keywords: college student men who have sex with men, condom use consistency, sexual behaviors, sex education

Introduction

According to statistics from the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS, 38.0 million people were living with HIV, and 1.7 million people were newly infected with HIV globally in 2019.¹ In China, 131,000 new cases of AIDS were reported, and over 958,000 people were living with HIV by the end of October 2019.² According to global data, the alarming prevalence of HIV acquisition was 26 times higher among men who have sex with men (MSM) than among all adults in 2019.¹ In 2018, MSM accounted for an estimated 17% of new HIV infections globally.³ Student MSM, an alarming subgroup of MSM, increased HIV

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prevalence in China. In recent years, approximately 3000 HIV cases every year have comprised young students aged 15–24 years, and male students have accounted for 80% of the infections.⁴ Male-to-male sexual transmission is the most common transmission route.⁵ The rate of male-to-male sexual transmission among young students increased from 58.5% in 2008 to 81.6% in 2014.⁶ Similarly, the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported that new HIV infections among college students increased by 35% annually from 2011 to 2015, with student MSM accounting for 82%.⁷ Data from 2015 to 2017 in Nanjing, China, showed that among 156 HIV-positive college students, 154 (98.7%) were men, and 148 male students (96.1%) were infected through sexual intercourse with men.⁸ The rapid increase in HIV prevalence highlights college student MSM as a high-risk and extremely vulnerable population.

Compared with female students in college, male students, particularly MSM, are more open about sexual attitudes.⁹ They are more likely to engage in high-risk sexual behaviors, including inconsistent condom use with casual sex partners, having commercial sex, and/or having multiple sex partners.^{10,11} Several common HIV-related risk factors have been reported among young MSM. These factors include inconsistent condom use,^{12,14} having multiple sex partners,¹² one-night stand behavior,¹³ having sex with HIV-positive partners,^{12,14} using drugs or alcohol before or during sex,¹⁵ and gay app use.¹⁶ Similarly, college male students tend to have vague HIV prevention knowledge,⁹ are less likely to use HIV prevention services, and/or barely participate in HIV and sexually transmitted disease (STD) testing.^{14,17} Therefore, for college student MSM, the inconsistency of condom use is a main risk factor in the transmission of HIV.^{18–20} A meta-analysis in 2015 revealed that 65.2% of Chinese student MSM had unprotected anal intercourse (UAI) in the past six months. However, the rate of student MSM who reported using condoms in their last homosexual anal intercourse was only 57.5%.¹⁸ Similarly, a study conducted in three northern regions of China in 2018 reported that 41.1% of college student MSM used condoms inconsistently in the past six months.¹⁹ Therefore, an investigation on consistent condom use and an exploration of the associated factors related to high-risk sexual behavior can help in decision making to reduce new HIV infections among college student MSM.

Before this study was conducted, some measures for HIV prevention were implemented for the benefit of

college students. However, the effect was not significant. To regulate health education on HIV/AIDS prevention in schools, the Chinese government has issued several policies, including the “Notice on Strengthening Health Education on AIDS Prevention in Schools,” which was jointly issued by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health in 2002,²⁰ and the “Basic Knowledge on HIV/AIDS Prevention for Youth,” which was jointly issued by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education in May 2007.²¹ In 2015, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health jointly issued a document on HIV prevention, which included establishing a school AIDS epidemic notification system, improving the coverage and relevance of AIDS prevention education in schools, and strengthening Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) services and interventions for behaviors.²² In 2019, the Ministry of Education and the National Health and Family Planning Commission jointly issued the “Notice on Further Strengthening HIV/AIDS Prevention Education in Schools in the New Era,” which emphasized that each school should carry out health education suitable for the physical and mental characteristics of adolescents and strengthen health education according to different educational stages.²³ However, a large percentage of schools does not put the policy into practice: nearly half of the schools have not effectively implemented the policy requirements, such as not incorporating HIV/AIDS prevention health education into school teaching plans, not distributing HIV/AIDS prevention health education-related promotional materials to new students during their medical checkups, and not equipping libraries or reading rooms with HIV/AIDS prevention science books for students to read.²⁴ A previous study conducted in Hunan Province in 2017 among 1431 male undergraduate students, among whom 49 (3.42%) were MSM students, showed that 1068 (74.6%; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 72.4–76.0) used HIV prevention education services provided by colleges/universities, including publicity materials/billboards and lectures, but only 105 (7.3%) male students underwent HIV testing.⁹ What was worse, young students often had misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, such as HIV/AIDS being distant from campus and having nothing to do with them. They wrongly believed that “he is my classmate, so he is safe” and that “we have known each other for a long time, and I believe he is HIV negative.”⁵ Young students in college are becoming more and more independent in study and life, and they make their own decisions in time management,

recreational activities, and making friends. The limitations imposed by their parents and schools gradually fade away as they leave home and are away from their parents compared with the previous stages of their lives. Moreover, young students are always curious about the world, and many of them pursue physical and psychological stimulations, which makes them neglect the prevention and control of HIV infection.^{5,24} Therefore, there are precise measurements needed to be taken to provide proper sex education to college student MSM to help them learn to protect themselves.

Lowering new HIV infections among college student MSM is a public health priority, and consistent condom use is a core component of prevention efforts in China and around the world. Research interest in student MSM, a group with a high risk of HIV infection, has been recently renewed. However, little research has examined condom use consistency and risky sexual behaviors, specifically among college student MSM. Thus, this study aimed to explore condom use consistency and associated factors among college student MSM in China and to provide evidence for the further design of HIV prevention programs.

Materials and Methods

Study Design and Participants

The survey was conducted in a local gay-friendly community-based organization (CBO) and in an HIV consulting room at a university in Changsha City. The CBO is located at the third level of a community health center in a well-concealed position and is supervised by the CDC of Hunan Province. It was founded in 2008 and has excellent experience in consulting and testing for HIV. In the past 11 years, the CBO has undertaken approximately 70% of the testing tasks for MSM in Hunan Province. In 2017, an HIV consulting room was established at Central South University, which is supervised by the Yuelu District CDC of Changsha City and the Campus Hospital of a university.

Changsha is the capital city of Hunan Province, Southeast China, with an area of 211,829 km² and a population of approximately 8.39 million. Changsha City is also the center of higher education in Hunan Province, with numerous college students from all districts of China and, therefore, a sizable number of student MSM. Changsha City is famous for its wealthy media and entertainment industries, with dozens of gay clubs, dance halls, and karaoke halls.

Snowball sampling instead of probability sampling was used to recruit college MSM for two reasons. First, college MSM tend not to report their MSM identity in the general survey because of social discrimination towards MSM. In our previous study of 1431 male college students, 49 reported that they were MSM and sexually active.⁹ Second, MSM are a hard-to-reach population who often hide and are reluctant to reveal that they are MSM or details about their sex life. Participant recruitment was conducted using two approaches. First, potential participants were sent posts through Blued, which is a social app for making gay friends, and WeChat, which is a Chinese social app for communication, social media, and other purposes, to invite them to the CBO or the HIV consulting room on campus. Second, people who usually went to the CBO or the HIV consulting room on campus for testing and met the inclusion criteria were invited to participate. Two well-trained researchers briefed these students about the purpose of the study, methodology, confidentiality, and compensation (a package of condoms and lubricants valued at approximately 50 RMB) for the time and transportation expenses of the participants. After their consent was obtained, the participants scanned a QR code given by the researchers, which led them to an online survey homepage supported by Wenjuanxing Company, a company that helps with online survey collection. The participants completed the survey within approximately 20–30 min. All participants were provided with free HIV consultations and rapid HIV testing after the completion of the survey. The study was conducted between September 2017 and March 2018.

The target population of this study was male college students, 16 years old and above, who had had at least one male partner in the past six months. The seven colleges in Hunan Province have diverse students from different areas. The sample size was calculated using the formula $n = \frac{\mu_{\alpha}^2 / 2\pi(1-\pi)}{\delta^2}$. The following calculation was used to determine the sample size: $\alpha = 0.05$, where δ is the allowable error assumed to be 3%, and π is the consistent condom use rate of 0.21.²⁵ The final sample size was 222 after allowing for 10% invalid questionnaires.

Variables and Measurements

Condom use consistency, sexual behaviors, HIV testing performance, substance use, and alcohol consumption were examined using researcher-created questionnaires. Condom use self-efficacy and HIV-related knowledge

were assessed using the Condom Use Self-Efficacy Scale and the unified National AIDS Sentinel Surveillance Questionnaire. After suggestions from experts (Professor Xianhong Li and Professor Lloyd A. Goldsamt), CBO staff, and several college student MSM, the overall questionnaire was finalized. The final version of the questionnaire included 62 questions in seven areas: (a) demographic characteristics, (b) HIV knowledge, (c) sexual behaviors, (d) HIV testing performance, (e) substance use and alcohol consumption, (f) condom use self-efficacy, and (g) condom use consistency in the past six months.

Demographic Characteristics

Demographic characteristics included age, ethnicity, school type, grade, study area, monthly living expenses, and sexual orientation.

HIV Knowledge

HIV-related knowledge was assessed using the eight-item national AIDS sentinel surveillance questionnaire. The questionnaire was developed based on the unified national AIDS sentinel surveillance questionnaire designed specifically for university students.²⁶ Through a yes/no/uncertain format for each item, only the correct response was scored one point. Participants having a total score of six or higher were recognized as having “sufficient knowledge;” otherwise, they were regarded as having “insufficient knowledge.” The internal reliability (KR-20) of this questionnaire was 0.64.

Sexual Behaviors

The sexual behaviors of the participants were assessed by inquiring about their age during their first insert sex experience, which included anal sex, oral sex, and virgin sex; age during the first time they had sex with a man; the role they usually play when having homosexual sex; the number of male sex partners in the past six months; whether they exchanged sex for money or preferred the services of sex-to-pay boys in the past six months; frequency of casual sexual encounters in the past six months; whether they had regular partners in the past six months; places where they usually find male sex partners; and whether they preferred someone who was a student or an older MSM who had left school or was employed.

HIV Testing Performance

The participants were asked about their number and frequency of HIV testing and the date of their last test. The participants with no prior HIV testing were asked about

their reasons for not undergoing testing and whether they had ever suspicious STD symptoms.

Substance Use and Alcohol Consumption

The participants were asked whether they had consumed alcohol or used substances, such as alkyl nitrites (“poppers”), ketamine, cocaine, opium, morphine, crack cocaine, and marijuana, in the past six months. They were also asked how many times they used substances or alcohol before or during sex.

Condom Use Self-Efficacy

Condom use self-efficacy is defined as a person’s confidence in their ability to use condoms.²⁷ The Condom Use Self-Efficacy Scale, which was developed for the Chinese MSM population and previously used for MSM in Sichuan Province, was used in this study.²⁸ The eight-item scale (Cronbach’s $\alpha = 0.838$, Spearman-Brown = 0.778) was used to assess the judgment or belief about whether they could decide to use condoms in a virtual situation of their upcoming sexual activities and their ability to communicate and negotiate condom use with sex partners in various situations. The participants defined each item in a confident/unconfident/uncertain format. For each item, “confident,” “uncertain,” and “unconfident” were given scores of two, one, and zero, respectively. A composite score was obtained by summing the scores of each item. A score higher than the median indicated confidence in condom use.

Condom Use Consistency

The participants were evaluated for their condom use consistency by inquiring about their overall condom use frequency during the past six months, specifically their condom use frequency with regular partners, commercial sex partners, and casual sex partners. Furthermore, they were asked whether they used condoms during their last anal sex; if their answer was “no,” the reasons for not doing so were asked.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Board of Xiangya Nursing School, Central South University (Changsha, China). Essential information about the study, including the purpose and procedures of the study, the benefits and risks of the participants, and their right to decline participation in the study, was explained by the investigators. Therefore, the completion of the

questionnaire was considered to provide consent for participation in the study. All data were encrypted and kept by a dedicated person to ensure data confidentiality.

Statistical Analysis

Descriptive analysis was conducted for all variables. Logistic regression analysis was performed to identify the factors associated with condom use consistency in the past six months. Independent variables found to have statistical significance in the univariate regression analysis were screened and entered into the final multivariate regression model. Data management and analysis were performed using SPSS 25.0 software.²⁹ Statistical tests were two-sided, and a *p*-value of < 0.05 was considered to indicate statistical significance.

Results

Sociodemographic Characteristics of the Participants

In total, 222 questionnaires were collected through the survey, eight of which did not contain responses to the key variables. Therefore, 214 valid questionnaires were included in the analysis. The participants' ages ranged from 16 to 26 years (mean = 20.46 years; SD = 0.108). Most of them were of Han ethnicity ($n = 196$, 91.6%), came from urban districts ($n = 109$, 50.9%), and had living expenses of 1001–2000 RMB (approximately 142–283 USD) per month ($n = 156$, 72.9%). The majority of the respondents were sophomore students ($n = 59$, 27.6%) who came from first-tier colleges ($n = 121$, 56.5%) and majored in non-medical fields ($n = 189$, 88.3%). The majority of the students regarded themselves as homosexual ($n = 170$, 79.4%), whereas the remaining considered themselves as either bisexual ($n = 40$, 18.7%) or unclear ($n = 4$, 1.90%) (Table 1).

HIV Knowledge

In summary, 204 (95.3%; 95% CI: 92.0–98.0) students scored six points or above in HIV-related knowledge and were considered to have sufficient knowledge. Among the eight HIV knowledge questions, two were mostly answered correctly; 99.1% of the students believed that using condoms would reduce the risk of HIV transmission, and 99.7% thought that sharing needles with an HIV-positive person would cause HIV infection. Two items had a correct response rate of below 85%. The items that assessed knowledge on whether one could be infected

through mosquito bites and whether having sex with only one faithful, uninfected partner could reduce the risk of HIV transmission, and they had correct response rates of 84.1% and 83.6%, respectively.

HIV Testing Performance

Almost two-thirds of the participants ($n = 135$, 63.1%) had at least one HIV test, and approximately nine in every 10 students ($n = 121$, 89.6%) reported HIV testing in the past 12 months. The top three reasons why 79 students (10.4%) never had HIV testing were a firm belief in non-HIV infection ($n = 41$, 51.9%), fear of disclosure of their privacy ($n = 28$, 35.4%), and fear of being diagnosed positive with HIV ($n = 24$, 30.4%).

Substance Use and Alcohol Consumption

In summary, 30 participants (14%) reported substance use in the past six months. Rush popper ($n = 29$, 96.7%) and marijuana ($n = 1$, 3.3%) were mostly used. Twenty-one participants reported at least one time male-to-male sex after using substances. Nearly half of the students (104, 48.6%) reported alcohol consumption, and nine students had male-to-male sex at least once after drinking alcohol.

Condom Use Self-Efficacy

The average score of the eight items of the Condom Use Self-Efficacy Scale was 13.65 (SD = 3.37, 95% CI: 13.20–14.10, median = 15.0, $P_{25} = 12.52$, $P_{75} = 15.92$). Among the eight confident/unconfident/uncertain format items, the two items “I am able to discuss condom use with any of my sex partners” and “I can advise to use condoms even when I’m not sure whether my sex partner likes using it or not” were answered with “confident” by 88.3% ($n = 189$) and 90.2% ($n = 193$) of the students, respectively. However, the two other items, “I can insist on using condoms even when I advise to use condoms and my sex partner gets angry” and “I can insist on using condoms when my sex partner is drunk,” were mostly answered with “not sure” and “not confident” at 24.3% ($n = 52$) and 36.7% ($n = 79$), respectively.

Sexual Behaviors

The students' age at first sex was 11–23 years. Most ($n = 202$, 94.4%) of them had their first sex with a male. Regarding the sex role they usually played, 49 participants (22.9%) preferred to be “0” (docile, bottom) only, 32 (15.0%) preferred to be “1” (assertive, top) only, and the rest of the participants reported playing both “0” and “1.” Among the participants,

Table 1 Demographic Characteristics of College Student MSM (N = 214)

Item	Category	Number	Percent (%)
Age (years)	16–18	15	7.0
	19–21	148	69.2
	22–24	49	22.9
	> 24	2	0.9
Ethnicity	Han	196	91.6
	Others	18	8.4
Area of residence	Urban area	109	50.9
	Rural area	105	49.1
School type	Vocational college	52	24.3
	Third-tier universities	8	3.7
	Second-tier universities	33	15.4
	First-tier universities	121	56.5
Grade	Freshman	49	22.9
	Sophomore	59	27.6
	Junior	53	24.8
	Senior and above	53	24.8
Profession	Medical-related fields	25	11.7
	Non-medical fields	189	88.3
Living expenses per month (RMB)	≤ 1000	28	13.1
	1001–2000	156	72.9
	2001–3000	20	9.3
	> 3000	10	4.7
Sexual orientation	Homosexual	170	79.4
	Bisexual	40	18.7
	Unclear	4	1.90

112 students (52.3%) had only one sex partner in the past six months, 90 (41.9%) had two to five male partners, and 12 (5.8%) had more than six male sex partners. The most popular approach to finding a male sex partner was via mobile dating apps (n = 204, 95.3%) (Figure 1). Four, five, and three students reported having one-, two-, and three-time group sex in the past six months, respectively. When they were asked whether they preferred their sex partners to be a student or someone who was employed or left school, half of them (n = 108, 50.5%) preferred students, and 90 (42.1%)

reported having no preference and being solely reliant on their feelings (Table 2).

Condom Use Consistency

Regarding the overall frequency of condom use in the past six months, 26 (12.2%) students claimed that they never or rarely used condoms, 18 (8.4%) sometimes used condoms, 51 (23.8%) often used condoms, and 119 (55.6%) used condoms every time. The participants who used condoms every time were considered to be using condoms

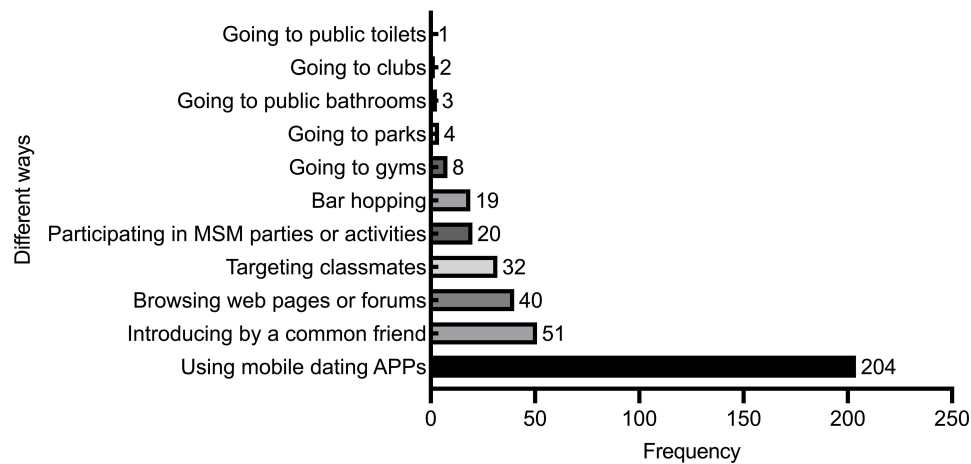


Figure 1 Preferable ways to find male sexual partners (N=214, multiple choices).

consistently. Fifty-one (23.8%) students reported that they had not used condoms the last time they had sex with a male sex partner.

Only one student had had a commercial sex partner in the past six months, and he did not use condoms every time. Furthermore, 95 (44.4%) students had one-night stand/casual sexual encounters, 58 (61.1%) of whom used condoms every time, and 12 (12.6%) never used condoms. Among the participants, 121 (56.5%) had regular sex partners. Regarding the frequency of condom use with regular partners in the past six months, 70 (32.7%) students used condoms every time, 39 (18.2%) used condoms inconsistently, and 12 (5.6%) never used condoms with regular sex partners. Five students reported having female partners and using condoms every time to avoid pregnancy in the past six months.

Factors Associated with Condom Use Consistency in the Past Six Months

In the univariate analysis, four factors were found to be significantly associated with condom use consistency during anal sex in the past six months ($P < 0.05$). These factors included school type (first-tier college vs vocational college, odds ratio [OR]: 2.129; 95% CI: 1.101–4.119), student type (undergraduate students vs junior college student, OR: 1.910, 95% CI: 1.305–3.525), suspicious STD symptoms (yes vs no, OR: 0.384, 95% CI: 0.183–0.807), and condom use self-efficacy scores (≥ 15 vs < 15 , OR: 2.481, 95% CI: 1.422–4.328). These four variables were inserted into the multivariate logistic regression analysis. In the multivariate logistic regression, only three factors were found to be

significantly associated with condom use consistency in the past six months: participants from first-tier colleges (OR: 2.522, 95% CI: 1.255–5.607), high scores in condom use self-efficacy (OR: 2.617, 95% CI: 1.462–4.685), and suspicious STD symptoms (OR: 0.322, 95% CI: 0.117–0.889) (Table 3).

Discussion

This cross-sectional study is one of the few studies that has explored the factors associated with condom use frequency in the past six months among college student MSM in China. Risky sexual behaviors were commonly identified in this study. Higher education institutions and high condom use self-efficacy were associated with consistent condom use in this sample population.

In this study, condom use consistency ($n = 119$, 56%) when having anal sex with males in the past six months was higher than that in a similar young group in Guangzhou City in a previous meta-analysis in 2015 (34.8%),¹⁸ which had an overall rate of condom use consistency in the past six months of 52.05%,³⁰ and in a recent study in three northern regions in China in 2018 (41.1%).¹⁹ The rate was also higher than that in international data. In Nigeria, condom use consistency in the past six months in young MSM was 53.0%.³¹ One possible reason for the difference is that the basic HIV control and prevention measures had made progress in China over the years, including issuing basic HIV knowledge for the young,²¹ establishing a school HIV/AIDS epidemic notification system, improving the coverage and pertinence of HIV/AIDS prevention education in schools, and strengthening VCT services and interventions for

Table 2 Sexual Behaviors Among College Student MSM (N=214)

Character	Numbers of Students, n (%)
Age at first sex (years)	
< 16	13 (6.1%)
16–18	115 (53.7%)
> 18	86 (40.2%)
Gender of first sex partner	
Female	12 (5.6%)
Male	202 (94.4%)
Sexual roles with male partners	
Only “0” (docile, bottom)	49 (22.9%)
Only “1” (assertive, top)	32 (15.0%)
Both “0” and “1”	133 (62.1%)
Numbers of sex partners in the past six months	
1	112 (52.3%)
≥ 2	102 (47.7%)
Condom use in the past six months	
Never/barely	18 (8.4%)
Barely	8 (3.7%)
Sometimes	18 (8.4%)
Often	51 (23.8%)
Every time	119 (55.6%)
Condom use in their last anal sex	
Yes	163 (76.2%)
No	52 (23.8%)
Commercial sex in the past six months	
No	213 (99.5%)
Yes	1 (0.5%)
One-night stand/casual sex in the past six months	
No	119 (55.6%)
Yes	95 (44.4%)
Number of times of one-night stand/casual sex in the past six months (N=95)	
1	40 (42.1%)
2–4	36 (37.9%)
≥ 5	19 (20.0%)
Condom use with one-night stand/casual partners in the past six months (N = 95)	
Never	12 (12.6%)
Barely	2 (2.1%)
Sometimes	3 (3.2%)
Often	20 (21.0%)
Every time	58 (61.1%)

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued).

Character	Numbers of Students, n (%)
Regular sex partners in the past six months	
No	93 (43.5%)
Yes	121 (56.5%)
Condom use with regular partners in the past six months (N = 121)	
Never	12 (9.9%)
Barely	11 (9.1%)
Sometimes	8 (6.6%)
Often	20 (16.5%)
Every time	70 (57.9%)
Female partners in the past six months	
No	209 (97.7%)
Yes	5 (2.3%)
Preferable male sex partners	
Student MSM	108 (50.5%)
MSM who were employed or had left school	16 (7.5%)
No preference	90 (42.0%)

behaviors.²² However, occasional condom use cannot play its full protection role, especially when having sex with an HIV-positive partner. Therefore, developing an HIV prevention program for consistent condom use is important for college student MSM.

Condom use consistency with regular partners was quite low (n = 70, 32.7%). This finding is supported by previous studies showing that when regular sex partners are involved, young MSM are likely to have condomless anal sex in China^{32–36} and developed countries, such as Sweden³⁷ and New Zealand.³⁸ Particularly, a study among college student MSM in Beijing reported that believing in unnecessary condom use with a regular sex partner is a significant predictor of UAI.³⁶ Similarly, in Hong Kong, the percentage of young MSM who reported consistent condom use during recent anal sex encounters was 39.8% with regular partners and 54.2% with non-regular partners.¹⁷ Sexual roles, trust, chasing romantic symbolic meanings, and “safety negotiation” traps may contribute to a decreased level of cautiousness, leading to unprotected anal sex with regular partners.³⁹

Table 3 Logistic Regression of Condom Use Frequency in the Past Six Months (N = 214, 0 = Inconsistent Condom Use; 1 = Consistent Condom Use)

Variable	Category	Univariate Logistic Regression		Multivariate Logistic Regression	
		OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P
School type	Vocational college	Ref			
	Second/third-tier universities	NS		NS	
	First-tier universities	2.129 (1.101–4.119)	0.025	2.522 (1.255–5.067)	0.009
Student type	Junior college student	Ref			
	Undergraduate student	1.910 (1.305–3.525)	0.039	–	
Suspected STD symptoms	No	Ref			
	Yes	0.384 (0.183–0.807)	0.012	0.357 (0.163–0.780)	0.01
Scores of self-efficacy of condom use	<15	Ref			
	≥15	2.481 (1.422–4.328)	0.001	2.617 (1.462–4.685)	0.001

Note: – Variables were not included in the multivariate analysis.

Abbreviations: Ref, reference; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; NS, not significant in the analysis.

In the current study, the participants with high condom use self-efficacy were likely to report condom use consistency in the past six months, consistent with previous studies.^{32,40,41} Furthermore, in different exceptional circumstances, especially if the sex partner becomes angry at the request for condom use and when the sex partner is intoxicated, the rates of having confidence in consistent condom use markedly decreased at 75.7% (n = 162) and 81.8% (n = 175), respectively. This finding shows that the willingness to use condoms might be affected if their partners became unconscious due to alcohol or illicit drug use in this sample. Further studies can explore consistent condom use in these exceptional circumstances, developing improved strategies for safe sex practices and effective ways to negotiate safe sex practice. In addition, condom problems or errors, such as breakage, slippage, late application, and early removal, are common among MSM,⁴² which could reduce the protective value of condoms. Problems that could occur in condom use in this sample were not explored; further studies could fill this gap.

Studying in first-tier colleges is a main factor in consistent condom use. Condom use consistency is associated with good educational background.^{37,38,43–45} As well-educated MSM may have high levels of exposure to HIV/AIDS-related information,⁴⁵ student MSM in first-

tier colleges are likely to receive good educational resources and comprehensive HIV-related knowledge.

Surprisingly, multivariate logistic regression results showed that MSM with suspected STD symptoms might perform inconsistent condom use (OR: 0.322, 95% CI: 0.117–0.889) in the past six months. This finding is contrary to a previous study.⁴⁶ There are several possible explanations for this result. First, the question about suspicious STD was

Have you ever had symptoms of a suspected STD (e. g., burning sensation when urinating, abnormal urethral discharge, itching, ulcers, or abnormal growths in the genitals or anus)?

And the question about the consistency of condom use was restricted to the past six months. The MSM who had symptoms of STD may have recovered before this investigation. This means that they did not have suspected STD symptoms during the investigation of the consistency of condom use in the last six months. Second, MSM with suspected STD symptoms might have given up on themselves and decided to enjoy condomless sex to the fullest. Third, this could be a limitation of the cross-sectional study design, which restricted the assessment of the causality of the statistically significant associations with condom use consistency. It is possible that their condomless

sex with their sex partners contributed to their STD infection.

In this study, although the basic HIV knowledge of most participants ($n = 204$, 95.3%) was considered “sufficient,” college student MSM still engaged in risky sexual behaviors and inconsistent condom use. Thus, knowledge and behavior were inconsistent among college student MSM. These results are consistent with those from a meta-analysis in China.¹⁹ This phenomenon may be caused by the limitations of sex education in China, both from parents and schools. Sex-related topics are considered sensitive, embarrassing, and highly private in China.^{47,48} Therefore, most parents are not equipped to introduce sex education or HIV prevention education to their children. When students enter college from high school, they face a new living environment and are easily tempted or pushed to perform risky sex practices without self-protection awareness or supervision from parents and teachers. Although safe sex is encouraged, and theories or concepts are most frequently mentioned, strategies for proper condom use, insisting condom use when a sex partner gets upset about using it, and ensuring safety when intoxicated are not discussed in China. If students want additional information on sex topics, they often rely on the internet for answers, where they could be misled by false information that may show that using condoms is not cool or is embarrassing. Therefore, students can be aware of the importance of safe sex but prefer not to use condoms for various reasons. Data from 13 states in the United States showed that HIV-related education could reduce sexual risk behaviors among all students, especially among student MSM.⁴⁹ In the United States, parent-based sex education could increase adolescent engagement in HIV testing and condom use.⁵⁰ However, even in developed countries, such as the United States, sex education led by parents is not common, as one-third of young MSM had never discussed sex topics with their parents.⁵⁰ Tailored sex education by parents could increase the likelihood of HIV testing among student MSM.⁵⁰ Therefore, sex education led by parents is an issue that requires attention from both developed and developing countries. Parents should pay attention to their children’s sex education and be actively involved in it, especially parents whose children are MSM. Student MSM are especially vulnerable to stigma and discrimination, which includes possible rejection by schools and families, being gossiped about, being considered to have mental disorders, and loss of

employment.^{47,48,51} They need support and guidance from their parents more than their classmates. They may also have extreme ideas when they suffer from stigma or discrimination, such as the irrational and blind attachment to so-called love (e. g., “I know from whom I got infected with HIV, but I love him. I’m willing to die with him”), pessimistic view on HIV infection and prevention (e. g., “As the infection is bound to happen sooner or later, perhaps the sooner you get it, the sooner you can get rid of it”), and the wild sense of self-imposed sexual liberation (e. g., “I just want to enjoy my sexual freedom without any restrictions or condoms”).⁵² Sexual communication with parents can be a protective factor in safe sex among young adolescents.⁵³ Therefore, parental sex education is imperative, especially before students enter college. In China, children often live with their parents and are supervised by family discipline before they go to college. Once they leave home, they need to make arrangements for themselves and make decisions by themselves, which can be dangerous for those who lack self-protection awareness and family supervision. Further studies can determine how parental sex education affects the sexual behaviors of college student MSM and explore useful strategies for safe sex among them. The introduction of basic HIV information and general sex education by parents or schools and specific strategies for safe sex practices can contribute to healthy sexual behaviors.

Although basic sexual information (e. g., reproductive biology) is always available to the general population in Chinese colleges, it has yet to cater to individual sex education for general students, especially homosexual students. In the United States, student MSM found that sex education materials designed for the general population are not pertinent to their needs.⁴⁴ Data from this study showed that sexual health education for college student MSM was insufficient. Specific evidence-based sex education and safe sex practices should be delivered by acknowledging the appropriate needs of college student MSM and their expectations.⁹ Education on sex information and HIV prevention should focus on safe sex strategies in the context of exceptional circumstances as mentioned above (e. g., under the influence of illicit drugs and alcohol and in a specific issue, such as relationship, power hierarchy, negotiation, etc.). HIV testing, treatment, and prognosis should not be limited to the routes and conditions of transmission.

Limitations

This study has several limitations. First, the sample population might not fully represent the overall college student MSM in Changsha City or the general college student MSM population, given that those who were not actively socially connected to the gay community or an app user were not involved. Second, in distributing the questionnaires, the participants' self-reported behaviors could lead to recall and social desirability biases, especially regarding data on risky sex and drug use. The participants who have had an HIV test could be more likely to recall risky behaviors than those who were not tested. Thus, most questions were limited to the past six months of experience to minimize recall bias. Furthermore, the cross-sectional study design has inherent limitations in assessing the causality of the statistically significant associations with condom use consistency. Longitudinal studies are required to investigate the causality between STD and condom use consistency in college student MSM. Further studies with representative samples can provide significant evidence of safe sex strategies for college student MSM.

Conclusion

Although condom use consistency was relatively high among Chinese college student MSM in this sample, the number of those engaged in risky sexual behaviors was even higher. It is important to develop an HIV prevention program for consistent condom use for college student MSM to help them be more aware of self-protection and wise in safe sex decision making and to provide them with tailored sex education targeting the specific issues of MSM students. Moreover, HIV knowledge should not be limited to the routes and conditions of transmission. HIV testing, treatment, and prognosis need to be strengthened in the HIV prevention system. Safe sex strategies in the context of exceptional circumstances should also be developed. To help achieve this goal, parents should be engaged in the sex education of their children, particularly before they go to college.

Data Sharing Statement

The datasets used and/or analyzed in the current study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Ethical approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of Xiangya Nursing School, Central South University (Changsha, China). Essential information about the study, including its purpose and procedures, the benefits and risks for participants, and their right to decline participation in the study were clearly explained to the participants. As for participants who were between 16 to 18 years old, the parental informed consent was waived by the IRB. There were mainly three reasons for the waiver. First, this study is consistent with the minimal risk ethical standard. Second, people aged 16 and above have the partial capacity for civil conduct. Third, with their intelligence and comprehension, students in this sample can fully understand the purpose, the procedures, the benefits, and the risks of this study. Thus, they can independently decide to participate in this study or not.

Acknowledgments

The authors gratefully acknowledge the school hospital and the CBO, called Zuo A Cai Hong, for their assistance in the recruitment and for providing places for investigation. The authors thank all the participants for their involvement in this study.

Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis, and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising, or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Funding

This study was supported by the Philosophy and Social Science Foundation of Hunan Province (Grant No. 16YBA365). The funding body had no role in the design of the study, in the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data, and in writing the manuscript.

Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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