

Abstract

This study investigated the predictors of Hong Kong male university students' intentions to engage in sexual intercourse and use condom with different types of partners, namely regular and casual partners. Six variables were examined: a) attitudes, b) perceived normative pressure, c) perceived behavioral control, d) perceived risk, e) perceived cost and benefits, and f) cue stimuli. Three hundred and twenty students completed two sets of questionnaires designed to measure how the six variables predict differently between the different types of partners. Results from the regression analyses suggest that: a) attitudes, norms and cue stimuli were important in predicting male students' intentions to engage in sexual intercourse with both partner types; b) attitude was the only significant factor in predicting male students' intentions to use condom with regular partners; c) while attitudes, norms, perceived behavioral control and perceived risk were all important in predicting male students' intentions to use condom with casual partners, perceived risk was the most important. Theoretical and applied implications of the results for AIDS prevention are discussed.