TABLE 4. Coefficients from regression analyses examining associations between mean outcome and normative beliefs and men's characteristics						
Characteristic	Abstinence	Mutual monogamy	Male condom use		Female condom use	
			With steady partner	With casual partner	With steady partner	With casual partner
Outcome beliefs	(N=463)	(N=468)	(N=354)	(N=123)	(N=177)	(N=59)
Married	27***	.27***	26***	.15	34***	.08
Age	16***	05	06	25***	.01	13
Race/ethnicity						
Asian	02	.01	12*	04	.05	16
Black	.05	08	13*	.14	10	.17
Hispanic	.01	.02	.03	.06	.08	06
Other	04	03	04	02	15*	.27
Income	09	.01	01	.04	02	06
Education	01	01	.06	.20	.10	.17
R^2	.16***	.08***	.10***	.12*	.14**	.15
Normative beliefs	(N=402)	(N=449)	(N=340)	(N=121)	(N=69)	(N=56)
Married	06	.29***	41***	06	37**	11
Age	07	03	12*	08	04	.01
Race/ethnicity						
Asian	.12*	.01	.04	11	.07	07
Black	.25***	03	02	01	.12	.52**
Hispanic	.11*	.01	.03	08	.12	.28
Other	.04	08	00	08	07	01
Income	08	.01	.02	05	04	11
Education	08	.07	.09	.24*	05	.31
R^2	.13***	.11***	.20***	.07	.21	.26

^{*}p \leq .05. ***p \leq .01. ***p \leq .001. *Notes*: Reference group for marital status was unmarried men; for race/ethnicity, white. Income and education were measured as ordinal variables. Mean outcome and normative belief scores are the averages of the cross-products for each method.