

Supplemental Table. Characteristics of the sample by partner type ($n = 1,154$)

Variables	Steady Only ($n = 595$)	Casual Only ($n = 81$)	Both Steady and Casual ($n = 478$)	Test for Differences
Demographics				
Age	32.36 (8.86) ^a	30.65 (7.38)	30.53 (7.42) ^a	$F(2, 1150) = 7.08, p = .00$
Gender (% women)	34%	27%	16%	$\chi^2(2) = 43.09, p = .00$
Ethnicity (% Black African)	98%	96%	99%	$\chi^2(2) = 2.53, p = .28$
Sexual Risk Factors				
Participant drank alcohol before sex	4.84 (6.79) ^a	5.52 (6.46) ^b	9.96 (11.44) ^{ab}	$F(2, 1114) = 70.12, p = .00$
Partner drank alcohol before sex	3.17 (5.17) ^a	3.61 (5.56)	5.65 (9.72) ^a	$F(2, 1122) = 22.85, p = .00$
Heavy episodic drinking	57%	65%	62%	$\chi^2(2) = 3.90, p = .14$
Sexual Risk Behaviors				
Frequency of condom use, steady partners	3.27 (2.01)	--	2.83 (1.86)	$t(1071) = -3.68, p = .00$
Frequency of condom use, casual partners	--	4.66 (1.74)	4.62 (1.75)	$t(555) = -0.22, p = .83$

Note. Unadjusted means (SD) are provided except where noted. Post hoc analyses were performed on all continuous measures (except for sexual risk behaviors) using Scheffe tests; means sharing a common subscript are statistically different at $\alpha = .05$. Analyses with stratified by steady or casual partner(s) includes participants who reported having sex with only a steady or casual partner, respectively. Heavy episodic drinking was defined as 5 or more drinks on a single occasion during the past week.