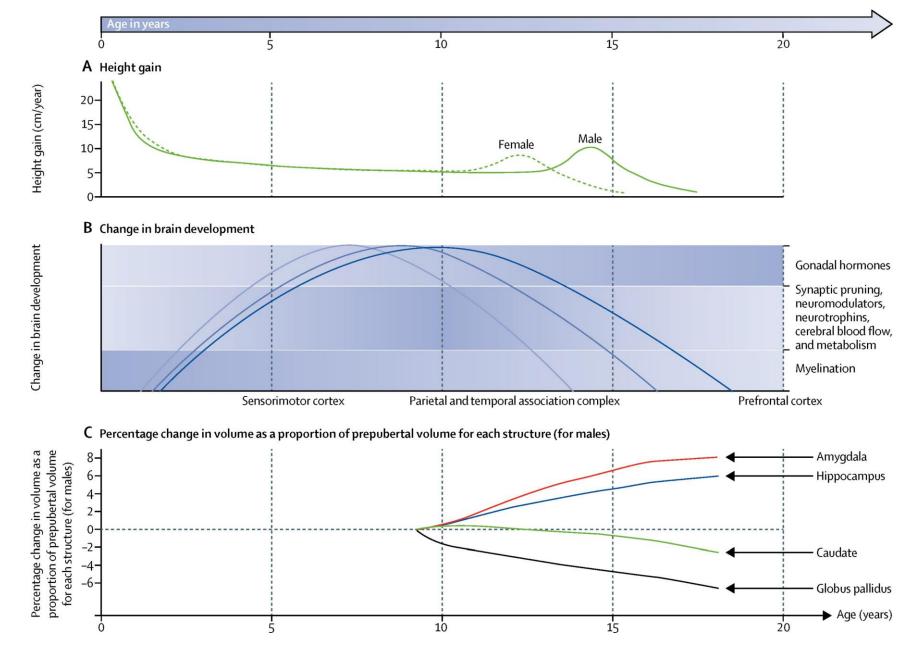


Sexual risk-taking in Australian adolescents: a research update

Dr Jennifer L. Marino
University of Melbourne and Royal Women's Hospital
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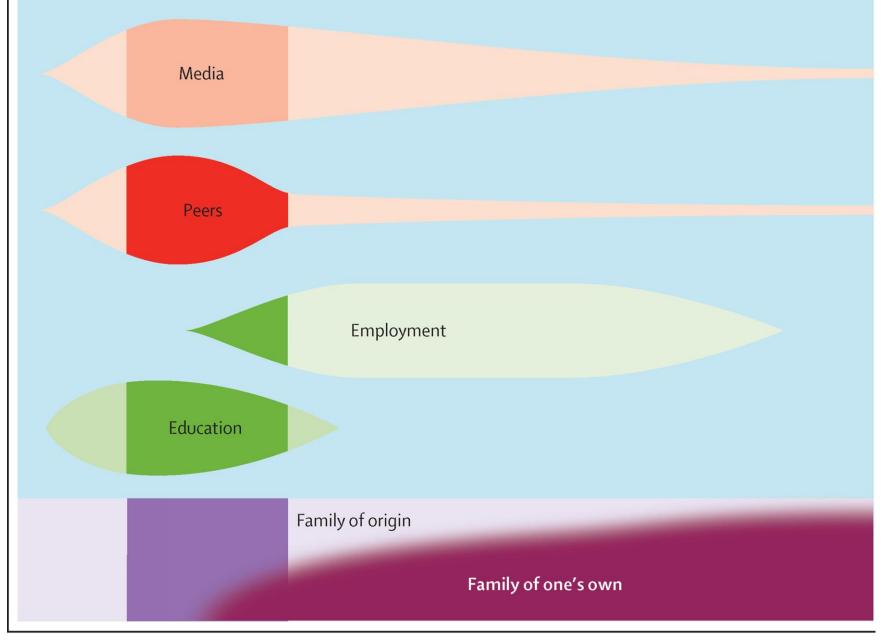






Investment in child and adolescent health and development: Key messages from Disease Control Priorities, 3rd Edition. 2018. The Lancet 391(10121):687-699 DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(17)32417-0





Our future: A Lancet commission on adolescent health and wellbeing. 2016. The Lancet 387(10036): 2423-78. DOI 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)00579-1

Childhood

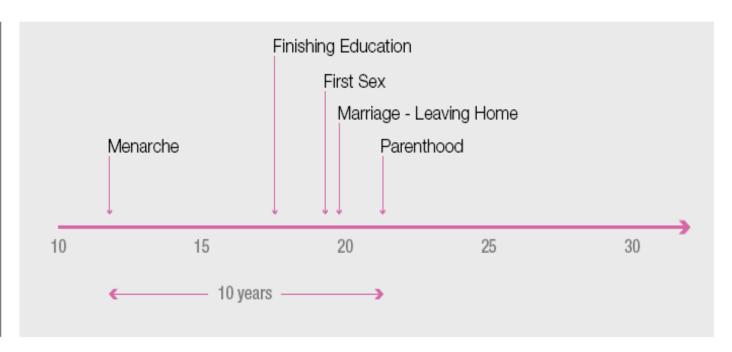
Adolescence (10–24 years) Adulthood

Old age



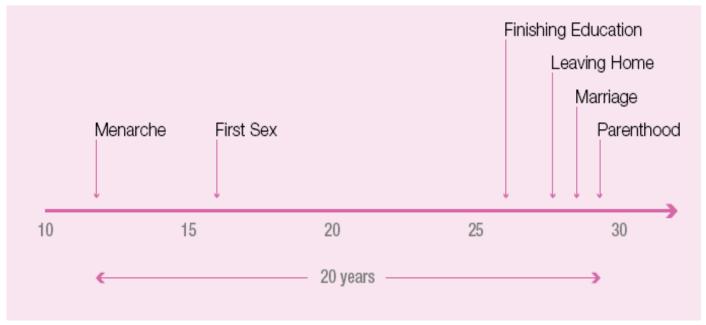
Growing up in 1950s

Figure 2



Growing up in 2000s

Figure 3





Risky sexual behaviour in adolescence

- Negative sexual outcomes
 - Sexually transmitted infections
 - Unwanted pregnancy
 - Unwanted sex
 - Exposure to unwanted sexts/pics; unwanted publication of sexts/pics

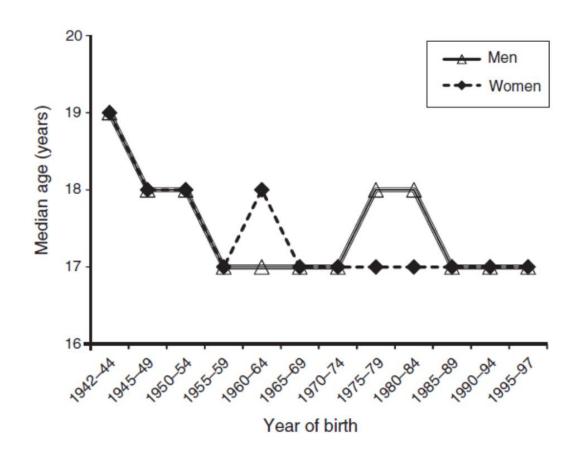


Risky sexual behaviour in adolescence

- Negative sexual outcomes
 - Sexually transmitted infections
 - Unwanted pregnancy
 - Unwanted sex
 - Exposure to unwanted sexts/pics; unwanted publication of sexts/pics
- The associated risky sexual behaviours
 - Early first sexual (vaginal) intercourse
 - Unprotected sexual (vaginal) intercourse
 - Sexual activity with multiple partners
 - Sexual activity when drunk or high
 - Meeting potential partners online
 - Sexting? Visiting sexually explicit websites?



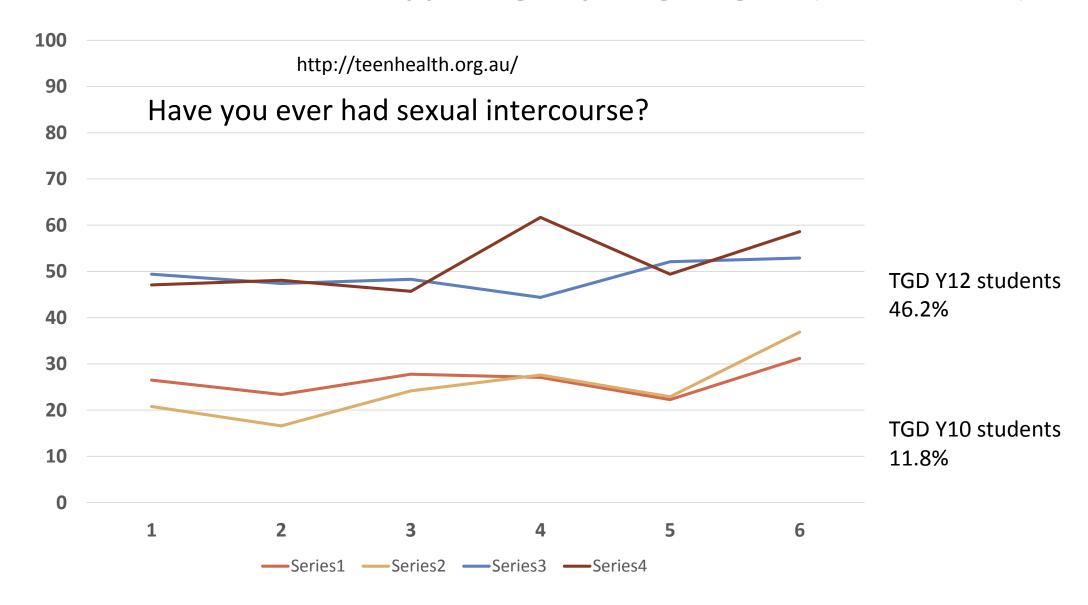
Is first sexual intercourse happening at younger ages? (ASHR2 data)



Rissel et al. 2014. Sexual Health 11:406-15.

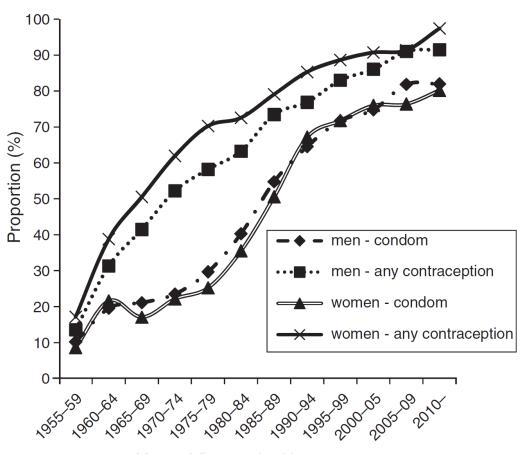


Is first sexual intercourse happening at younger ages? (NSSSSH data)





Use of condoms at first sex



NSSSSH data, 2019 CONDOM USED

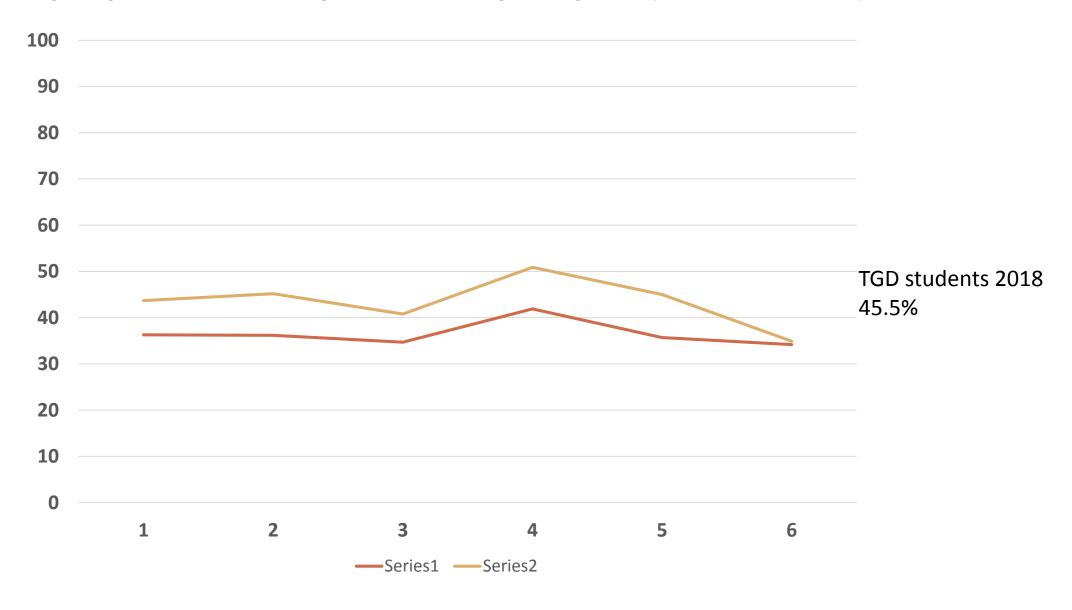
	Male	Female	TGD
At first vaginal sex	76.1%	74.5%	61.9%
At first anal sex	53.3%	41.1%	40.0%
At most recent sex	63.1%	52.8%	52.4%

Year of first vaginal intercourse

Rissel et al. 2014. *Sexual Health* 11:406-15. Fisher et al. 2019. 6th National Survey of Secondary Students and Sexual Health 2018. Bundoora: ARCSHS, La Trobe University.



Multiple partners – 2+ partners in past year (NSSSSH data)





Finding partners online

- NSSSSH 10.1% of male students, 5.6% of female students had used a dating app, most commonly Tinder (44%)
- ASHR2 16-29 y.o. group, past year: 8.4% searched, 4.7% met, 3.0% had sex
- UK Natsal-3 16-24 y.o. group 8% of males and 3% of females



Sexual content in digital media – risky behaviour?

CSIRO PUBLISHING

Sexual Health http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/SH16037

Review

Is sexual content in new media linked to sexual risk behaviour in young people? A systematic review and meta-analysis

Lucy Watchirs Smith^{A,K}, Bette Liu^B, Louisa Degenhardt^C, Juliet Richters^B, George Patton^{D,E}, Handan Wand^A, Donna Cross^F, Jane S. Hocking^G, S. Rachel Skinner^H, Spring Cooper^J, Catharine Lumby^{A,J}, John M. Kaldor^A and Rebecca Guy^A

- SEW: 6 studies (n=10,353); sexting: 8 studies (n=10,429)
- SEW associated with sex without condoms (OR 1.23, 1.08-1.38)
- Sexting associated with increased risk of
 - Recent sexual activity (OR 4.79, 3.55-6.04)
 - AOD use before sex (OR 2.65, 1.99-3.32)
 - Multiple partners (OR 2.79; 1.95-3.63)



Risky sexual behaviour in adolescence

- Negative sexual outcomes
 - Sexually transmitted infections
 - Unwanted pregnancy
 - Unwanted sex
 - Exposure to unwanted sexts/pics; unwanted publication of sexts/pics



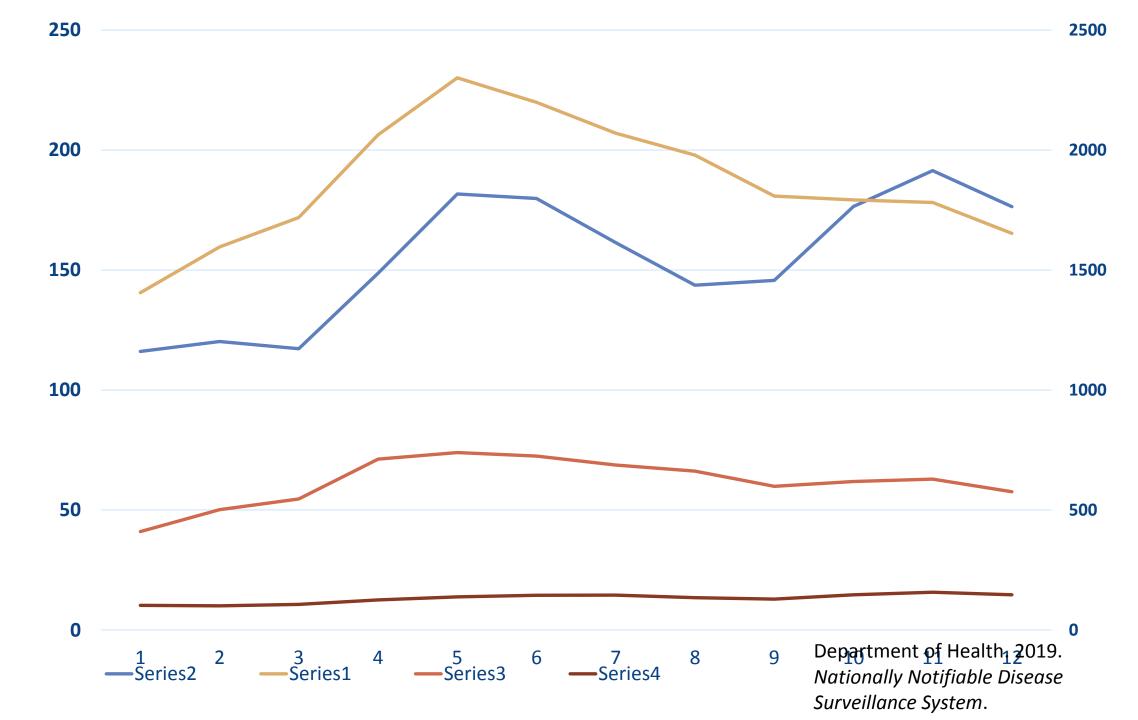
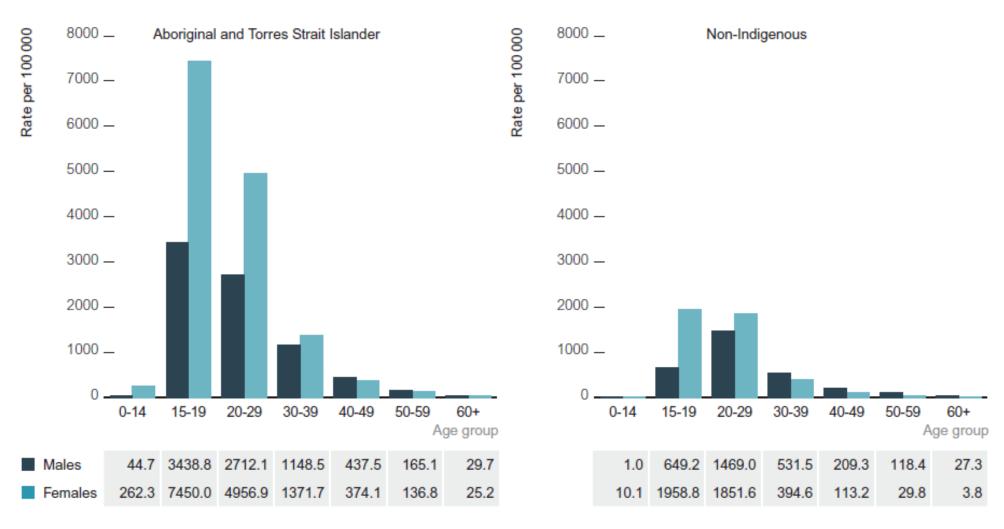




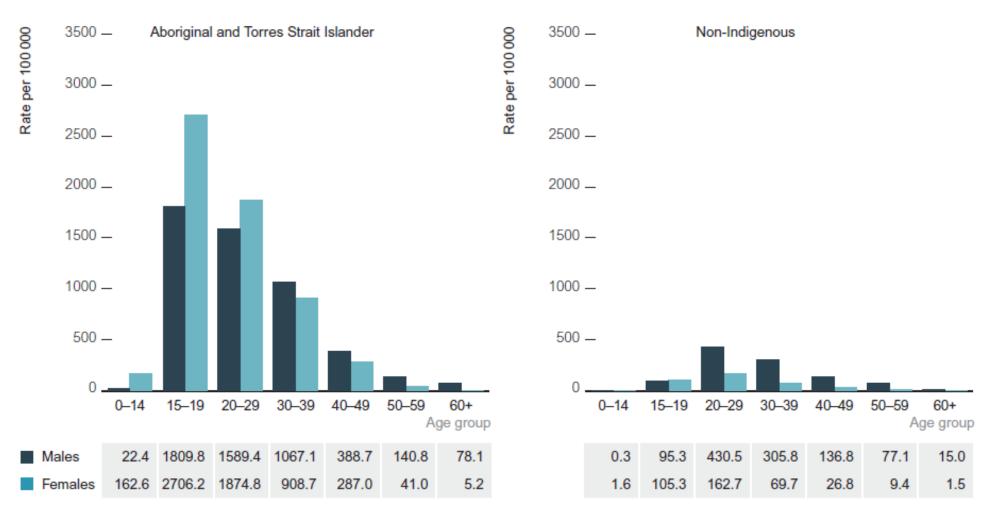
Figure 4.1.4 Chlamydia notification rate per 100 000 population, 2017, by Indigenous status, sex and age group



Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System; includes jurisdictions with Indigenous status completeness ≥50% (Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia) for each of the five years 2013–2017.



Figure 4.2.4 Gonorrhoea notification rate per 100 000 population, 2017, by Indigenous status, sex and age group

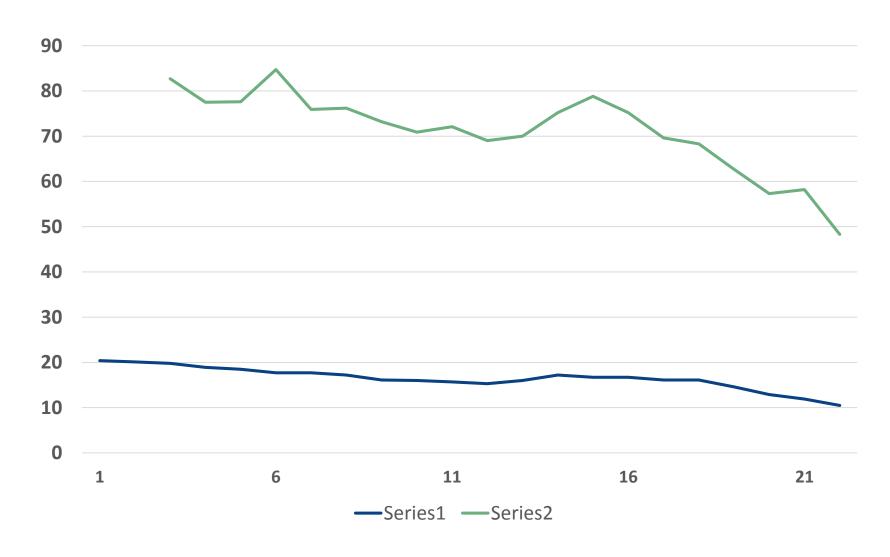


Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System; includes jurisdictions with Indigenous status completeness ≥50% (Australian Capital Territory, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia) for each of the five years 2013–2017.

Kirby Institute. 2018. Bloodborne viral and sexually transmissible infections in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people: Annual surveillance report 2018. Sydney: Kirby Institute.



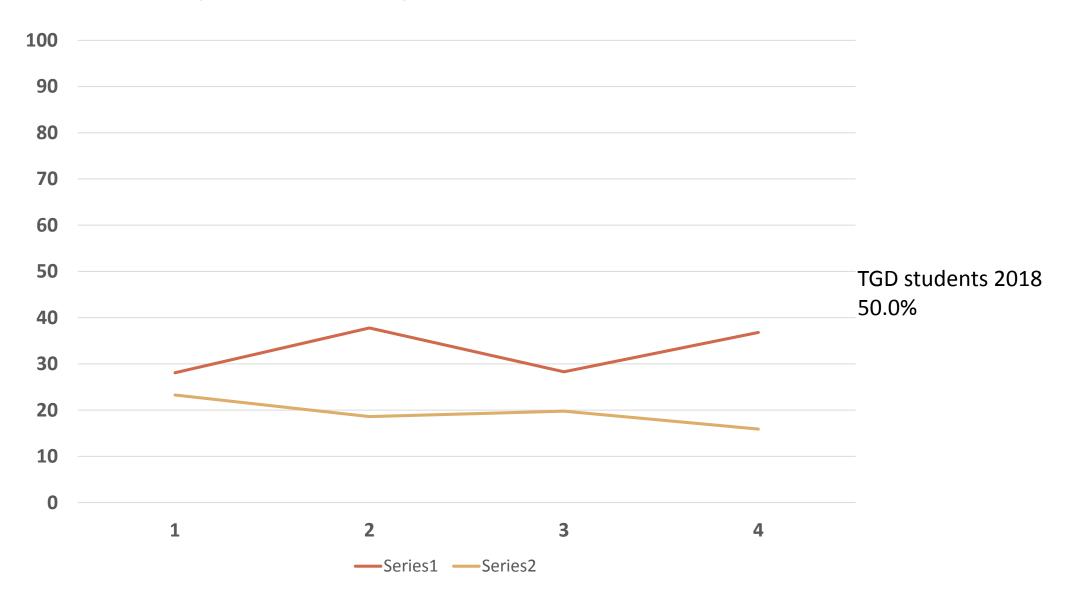
National live birth rates per 1000 females aged 15-19 years



Australian Bureau of Statistics. 2017. Births, Australia



Unwanted sex (NSSSSH data)





Sexual behaviour and health - summary

Young people - not getting riskier!

Chlamydia still an issue

Adolescent birth rates are falling

Some groups vulnerable to disparities (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people)



Thank you

HUGE THANKS TO PROF RACHEL SKINNER

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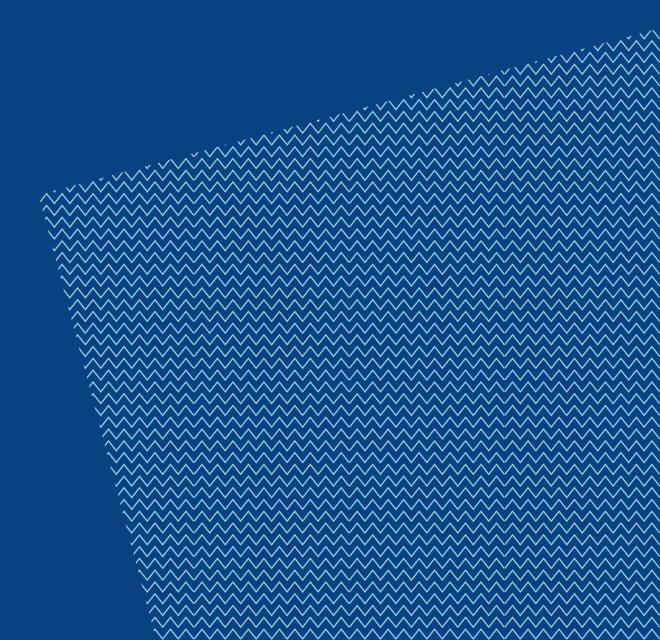
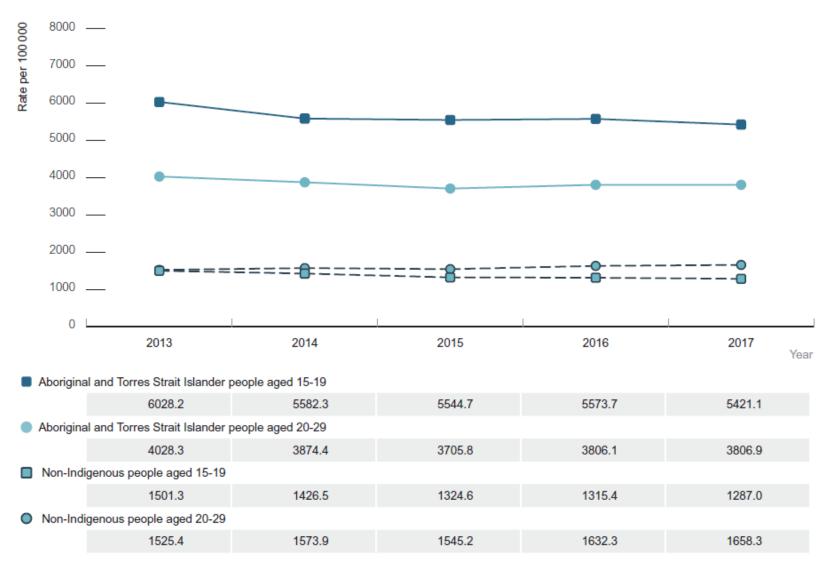




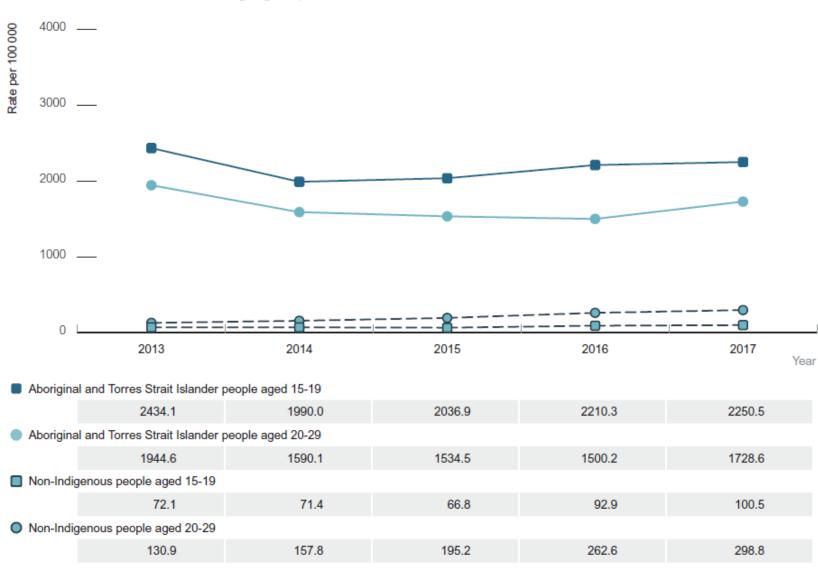
Figure 4.1.5 Chlamydia notification rate per 100 000 population in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, 2013–2017, by selected age groups and sex



Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System; includes jurisdictions with Indigenous status completeness ≥50% (Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia) for each of the five years 2013–2017.



Figure 4.2.5 Gonorrhoea notification rate per 100 000 population, 2013–2017, by Indigenous status and selected age group

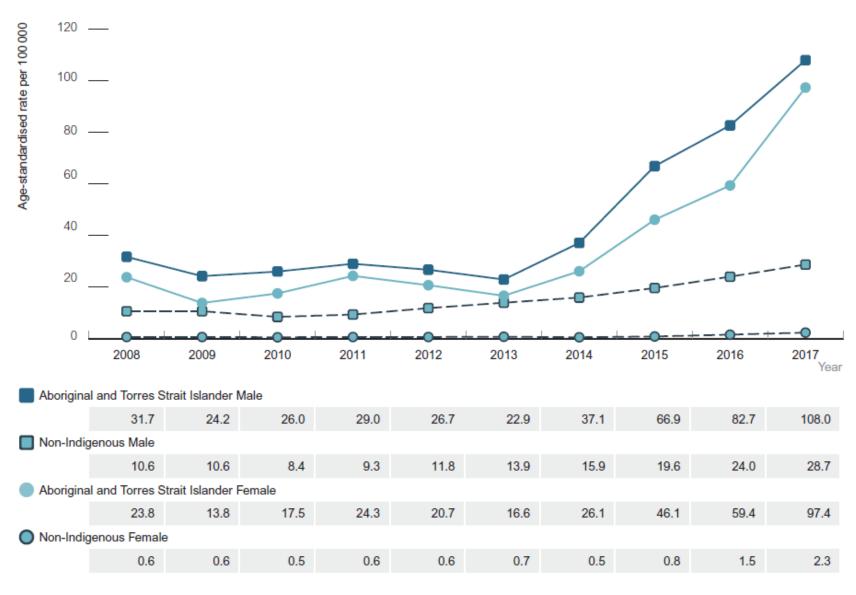


Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System; includes jurisdictions with Indigenous status completeness ≥50% (Australian Capital

Kirby Institute. 2018. Bloodborne viral and sexually transmissible infections in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people: Annual surveillance report 2018. Sydney: Kirby Institute.



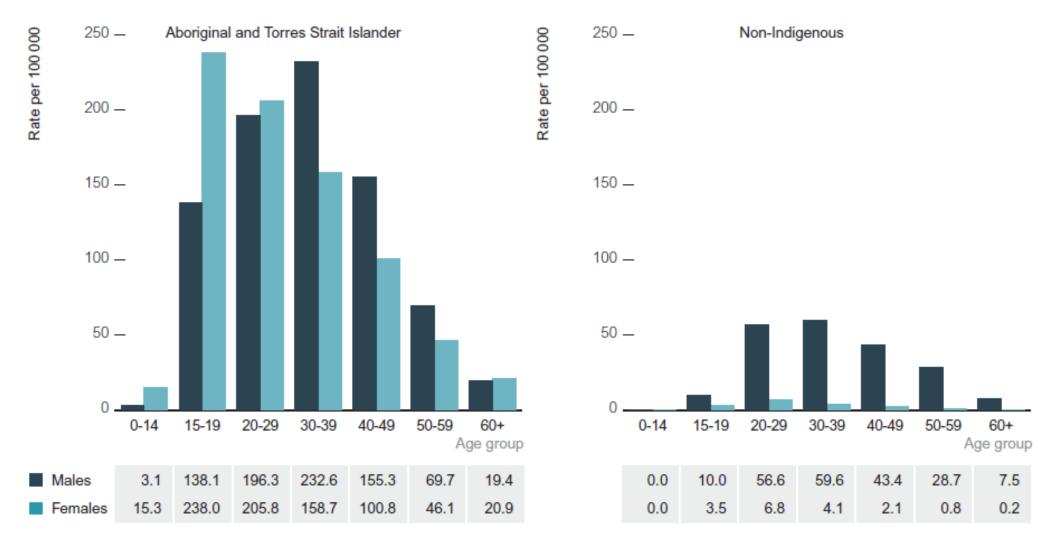
Figure 4.3.2 Infectious syphilis notification rate per 100 000 population, 2008–2017, by Indigenous status and sex



Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System; includes all jurisdictions as Indigenous status was ≥50% in each of the 10 years presented.



Figure 4.3.4 Infectious syphilis notification rate per 100 000 population, 2017, by Indigenous status and age group

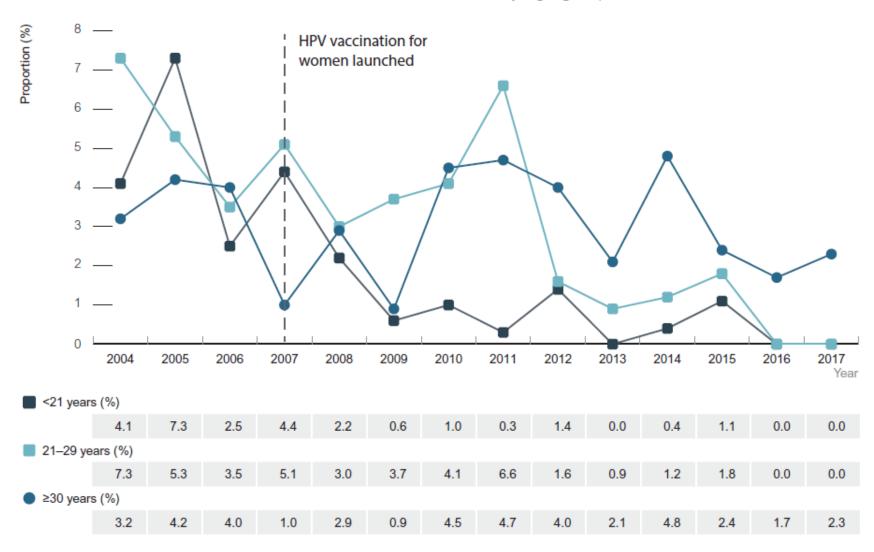


Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System; includes all jurisdictions as Indigenous status was ≥50% in each of the 10 years

Kirby Institute. 2018. Bloodborne viral and sexually transmissible infections in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people: Annual surveillance report 2018. Sydney: Kirby Institute.



Figure 4.6.2 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females notified with genital warts at first visit at sexual health clinics, 2004–2017, by age group



Source: ACCESS (Australian Collaboration for Coordinated Enhanced Sentinel Surveillance); Genital Wart Surveillance Network.