

Poverty or promiscuity: sexual behaviour in global context

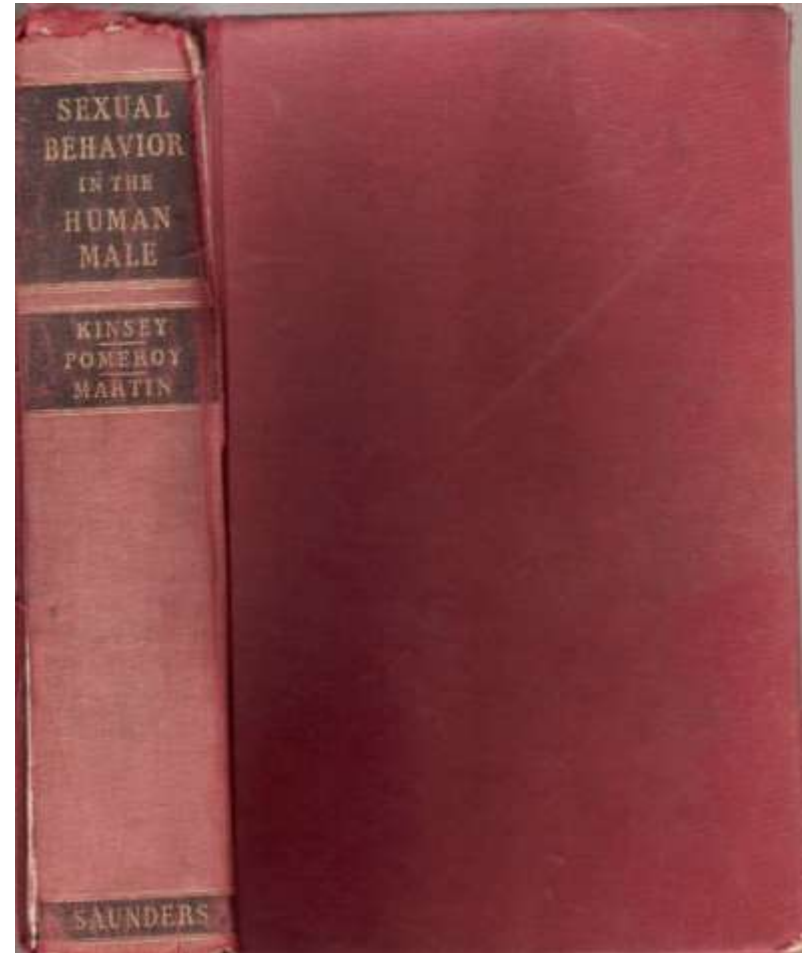
**Kaye Wellings
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**Training Course in Sexual and Reproductive Health Research
Geneva 2010**



Why do we need studies of sexual behaviour?

Kinsey
studies
1948-53



Influences on trends in sexual behaviour

- Socio-economic changes:
 - poverty
 - education
 - employment
- Demographic changes:
 - age structures of populations
 - mobility and migration, urban/rural movement; seasonal labour; social and political disruption
- Changes in social attitudes:
 - influence of global communications (eg.Internet), on social norms
- Therapeutic advances:
 - advances in contraception
 - access to FP
- - HIV interventions

Black film-maker confronts the causes of the epidemic killing millions and

'Africa's fatal sexual culture spreads Aids'



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25 Years Silver Jubilee Special Offers

Observer; 19.06.2005

Sexual behaviour in context: a global perspective

Kaye Wellings, Martine Collumbien, Emma Slaymaker, Susheela Singh, Zoé Hodges, Dhaval Patel, Nathalie Bajos

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Research aimed at investigating sexual behaviour and assessing interventions to improve sexual health has increased in recent decades. The resulting data, despite regional differences in quantity and quality, provide a historically unique opportunity to describe patterns of sexual behaviour and their implications for attempts to protect sexual health at the beginning of the 21st century. In this paper we present original analyses of sexual behaviour data from 59 countries for which they were available. The data show substantial diversity in sexual behaviour by region and sex. No universal trend towards earlier sexual intercourse has occurred, but the shift towards later marriage in most countries has led to an increase in premarital sex, the prevalence of which is generally higher in developed countries than in developing countries, and is higher in men than in women. Monogamy is the dominant pattern everywhere, but having had two or more sexual partners in the past year is more common in men than in women, and reported rates are higher in industrialised than in non-industrialised countries. Condom use has increased in prevalence almost everywhere, but rates remain low in many developing countries.

The huge regional variation indicates mainly social and economic determinants of sexual behaviour, which have implications for intervention. Although individual behaviour change is central to improving sexual health, efforts are also needed to address the broader determinants of sexual behaviour, particularly those that relate to the social context. The evidence from behavioural interventions is that no general approach to sexual-health promotion will work everywhere and no single-component intervention will work anywhere. Comprehensive behavioural interventions are needed that take account of the social context in mounting individual-level programmes, attempt to modify social norms to support uptake and maintenance of behaviour change, and tackle the structural factors that contribute to risky sexual behaviour.

The ability of individuals or couples to pursue a fulfilling and safe sex life is central to achievement of sexual

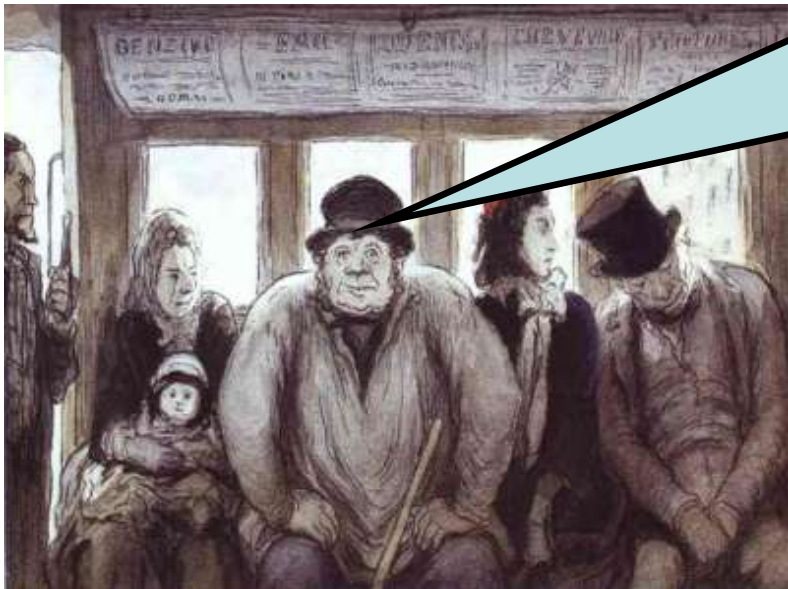
health. Creation of supportive environments in which safe sexual behaviour can take place is vital if the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for sexual equality, maternal health, and HIV/AIDS are to be achieved.¹ Conventionally, public health has focused on adverse outcomes of sexual behaviour. As important determinants of fertility patterns and transmission of sexually transmitted infections, sexual behaviours contribute substantially to the burden of disease.²⁻⁴ The past decade has seen growing attention in the international policy arena to sexual rights, and new standards are being formulated for the creation and maintenance of a sexually healthy society, invoking values of dignity, respect, and choice.⁵ Information about sexual behaviour is essential to the design and assessment of interventions to improve sexual health. Importantly, too, empirical evidence is needed to correct myths in public perception of behaviours. Yet despite being scrutinised everywhere, sexual behaviour poses challenges for scientific enquiry. The same paradox is

Panel 1: Key messages

- Information about sexual behaviour is essential to inform preventive strategies and to correct myths in public perceptions of sexual behaviour. Increased research in this area in the past two decades provides a historically unique opportunity to take stock of sexual behaviour, and efforts to safeguard it, at the beginning of the 21st century. Gaps in knowledge remain, especially in Asia and the middle east, where obstacles to sexual-behaviour research remain.
- Trends towards earlier sexual experience are less pronounced and less widespread than sometimes supposed (in many developing countries the trend is towards later onset of sexual activity for women), but the trend towards later marriage has led to an increase in the prevalence of premarital sex.
- Most people are married and married people have the most sex. Sexual activity in young single people tends to be sporadic, but is greater in industrialised countries than in developing countries.
- Monogamy is the dominant pattern in most regions; but reporting of multiple partnerships is more common in men than in women, and generally more common in

Perception 1

*‘Young people everywhere
are having sex earlier’*



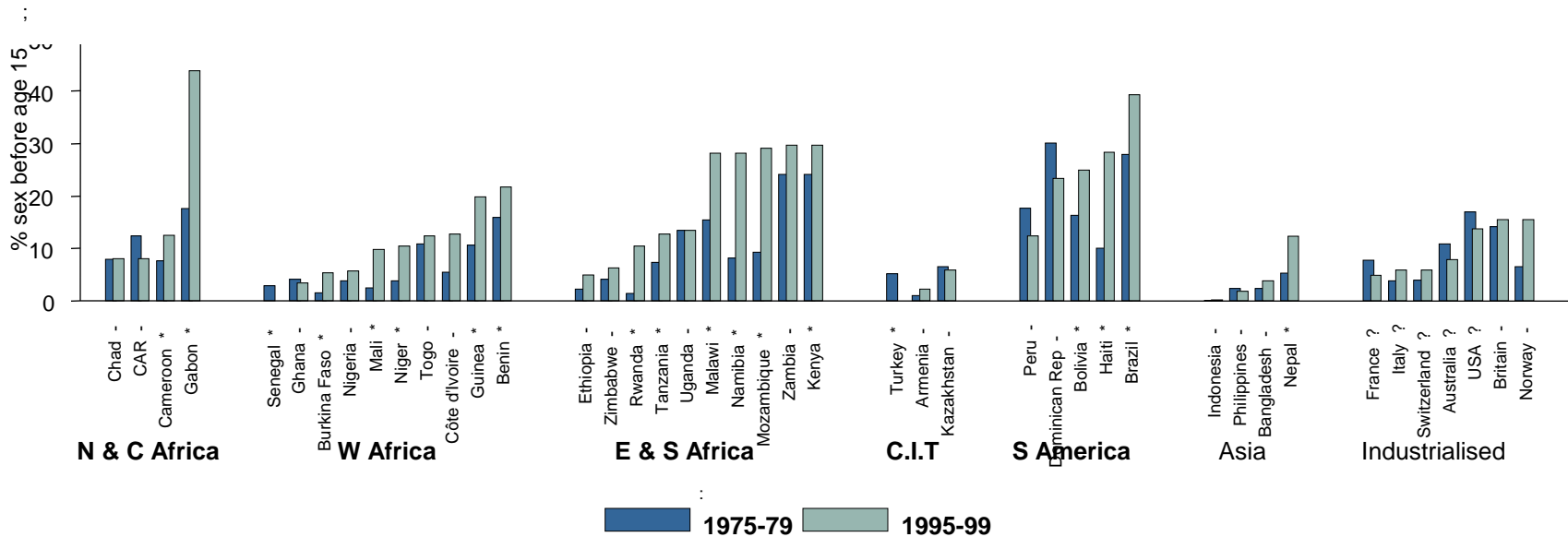
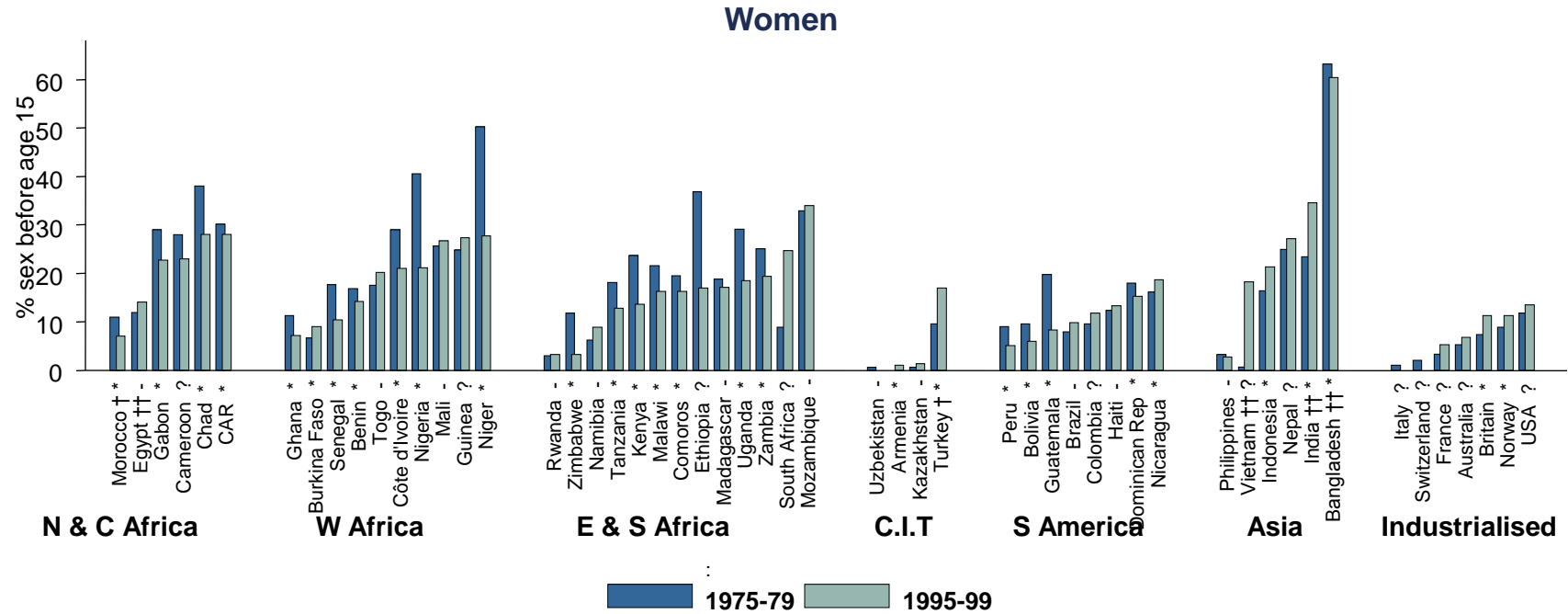
The man on the Clapham omnibus (Wikipedia):

‘a descriptive formulation of a reasonably educated and intelligent but non-specialist person’

Early sexual experience, more likely to be:

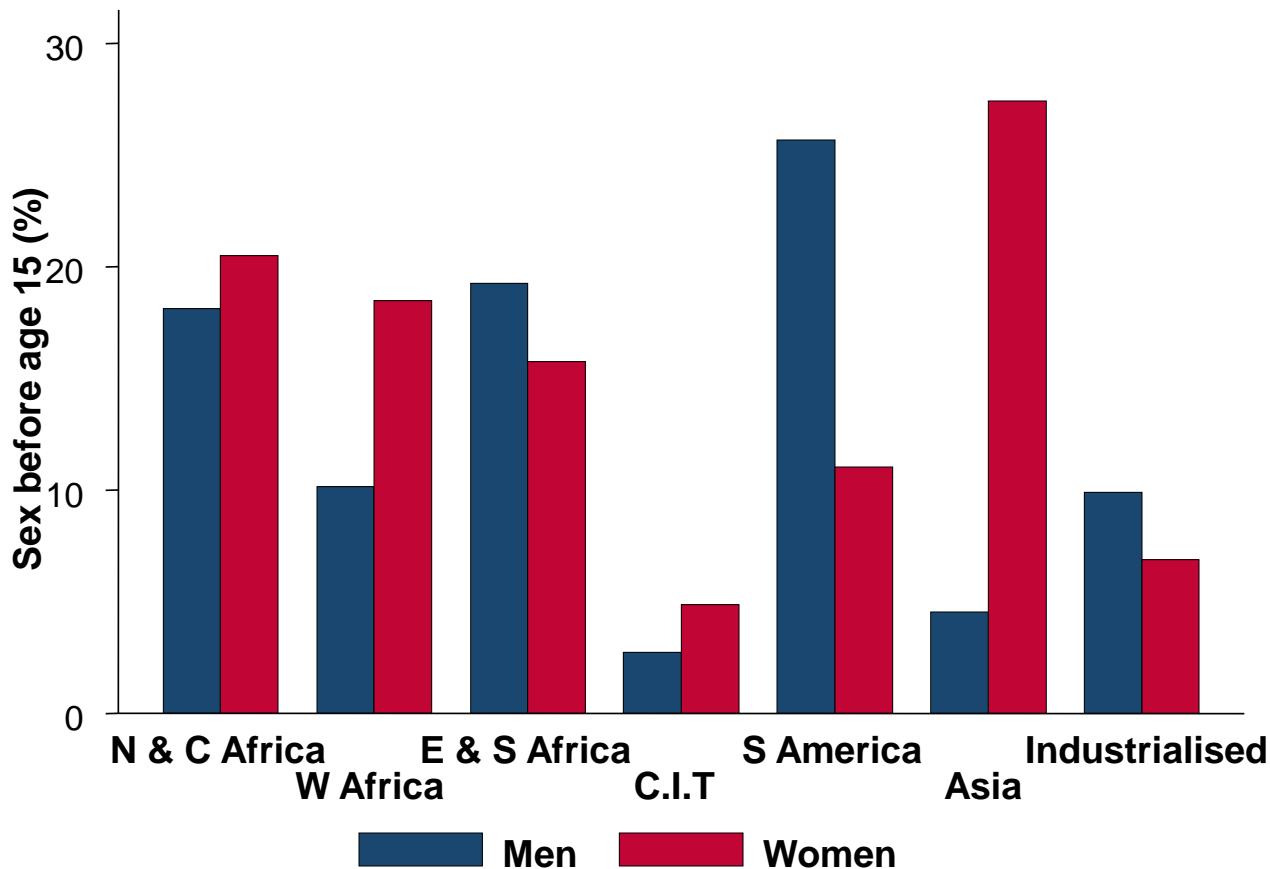
- regretted
- unprotected
- non-consensual
- non-autonomous
- disappointing

Proportion having sex before age 15: 1970s vs 1990s

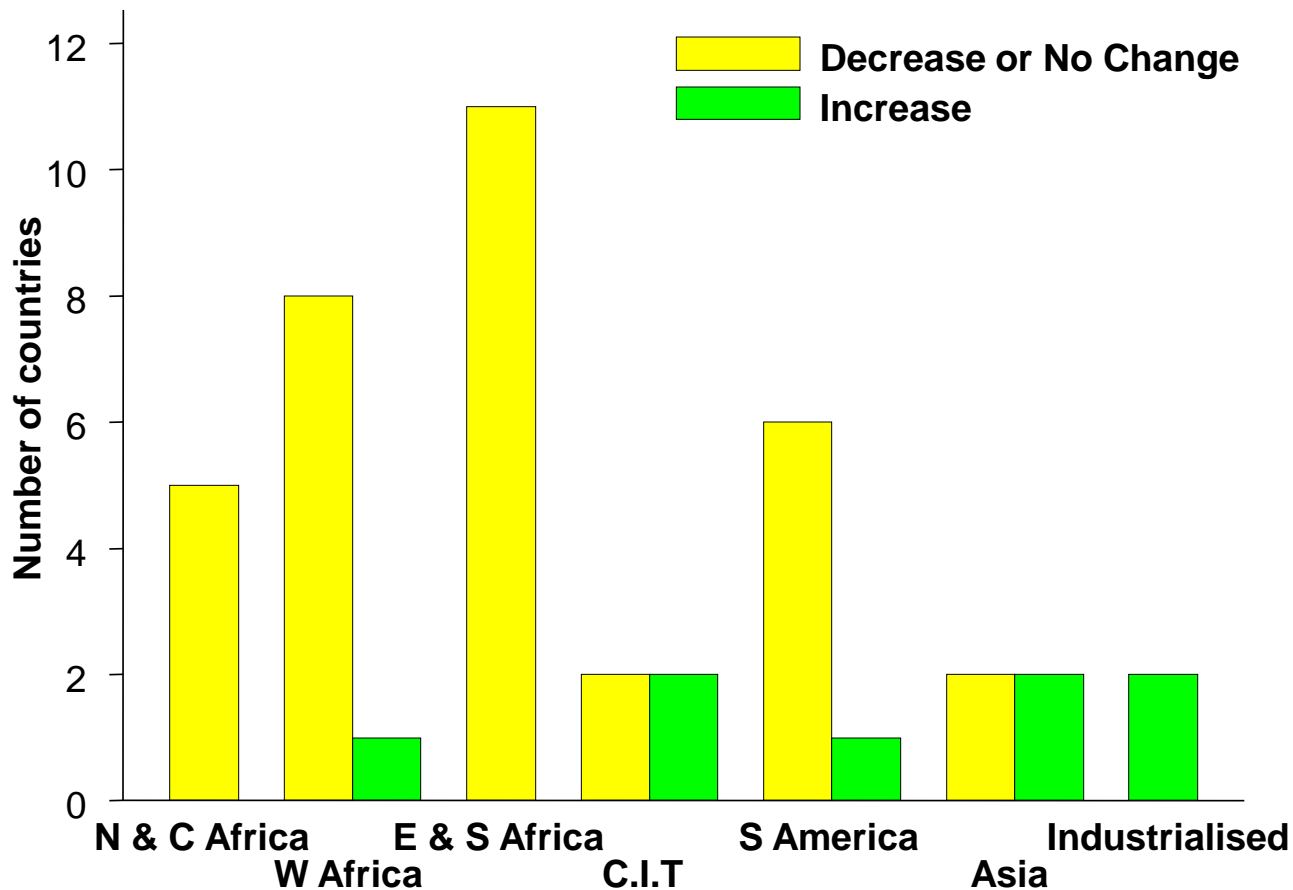


Difference between cohorts: * $p < 0.05$, - $p > 0.05$, ? test not possible

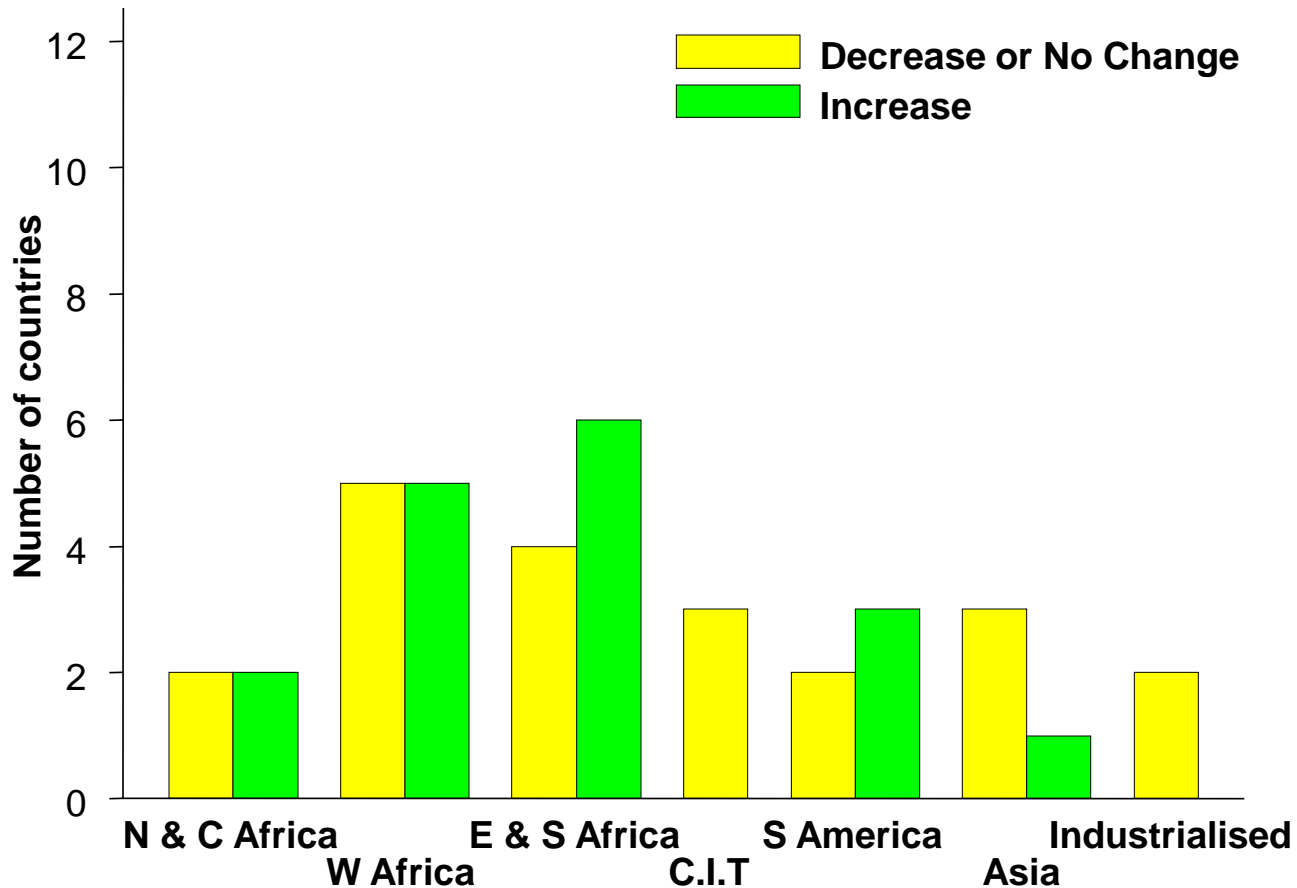
Proportion having sexual intercourse before age 15 by region (reached age 15 during 1995-99)



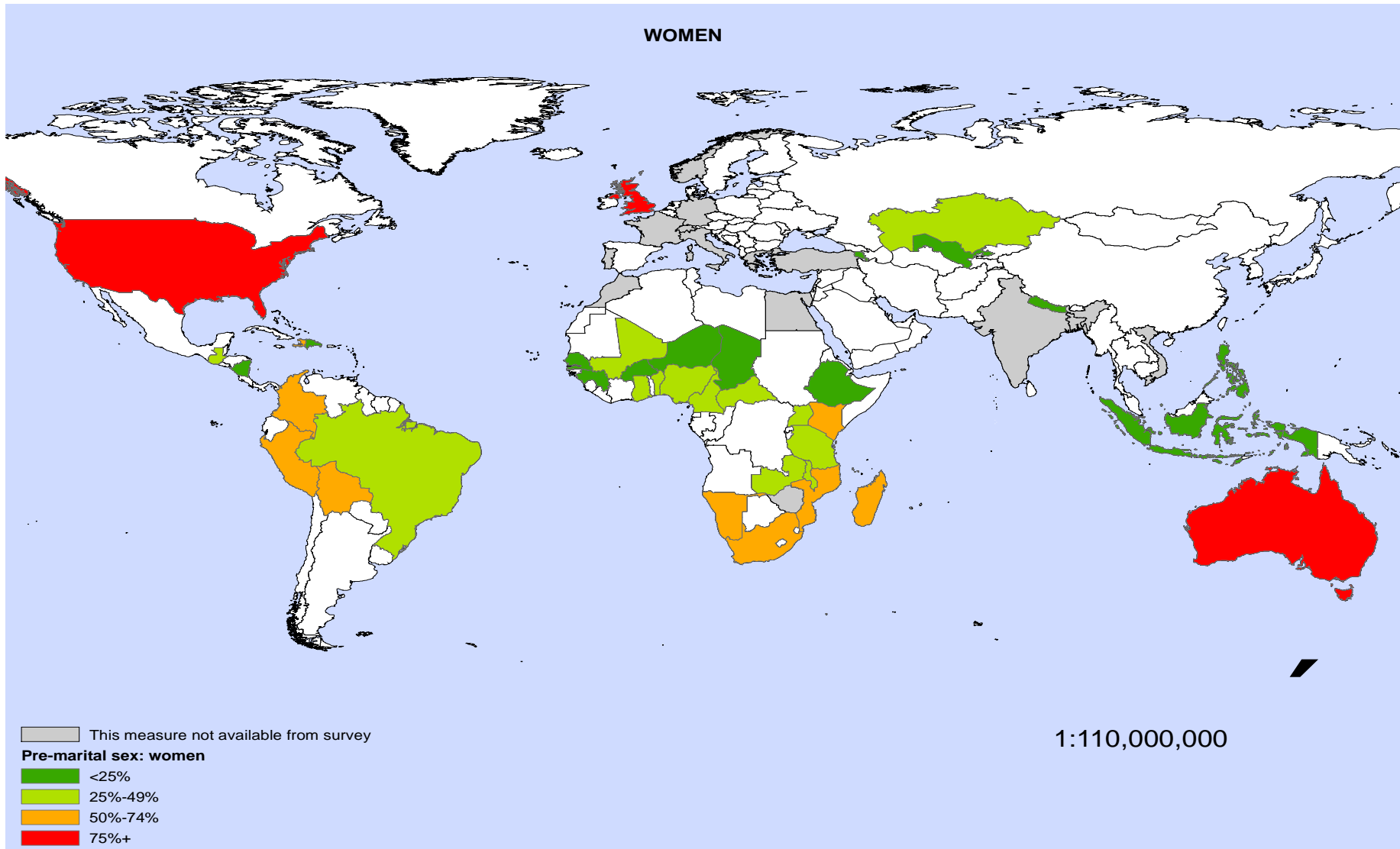
Trend in proportion of women sexually active by age 15 1975 -79 to 1995-99



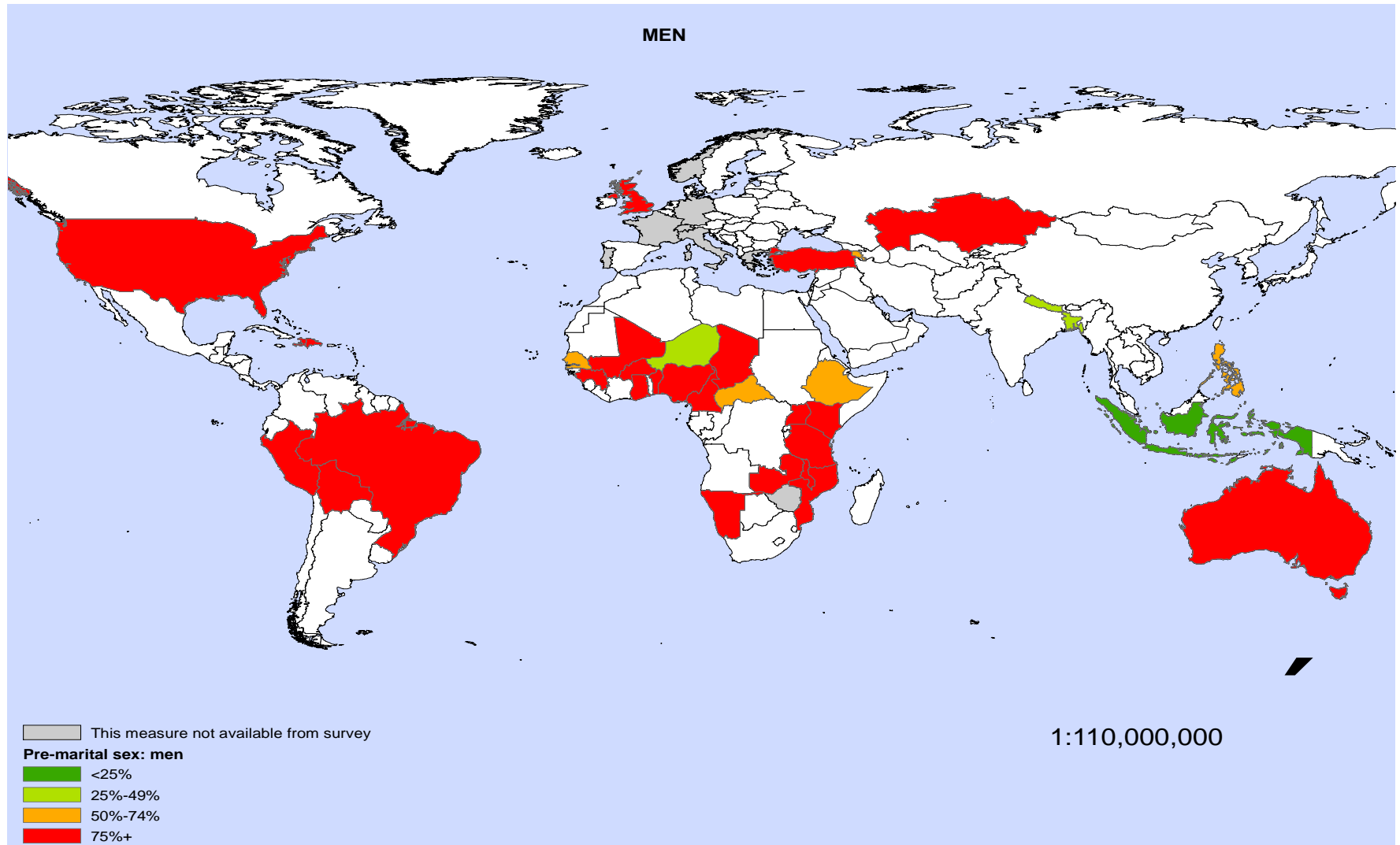
Trend in proportion of men sexually active by age 15 1975 -79 to 1995-99



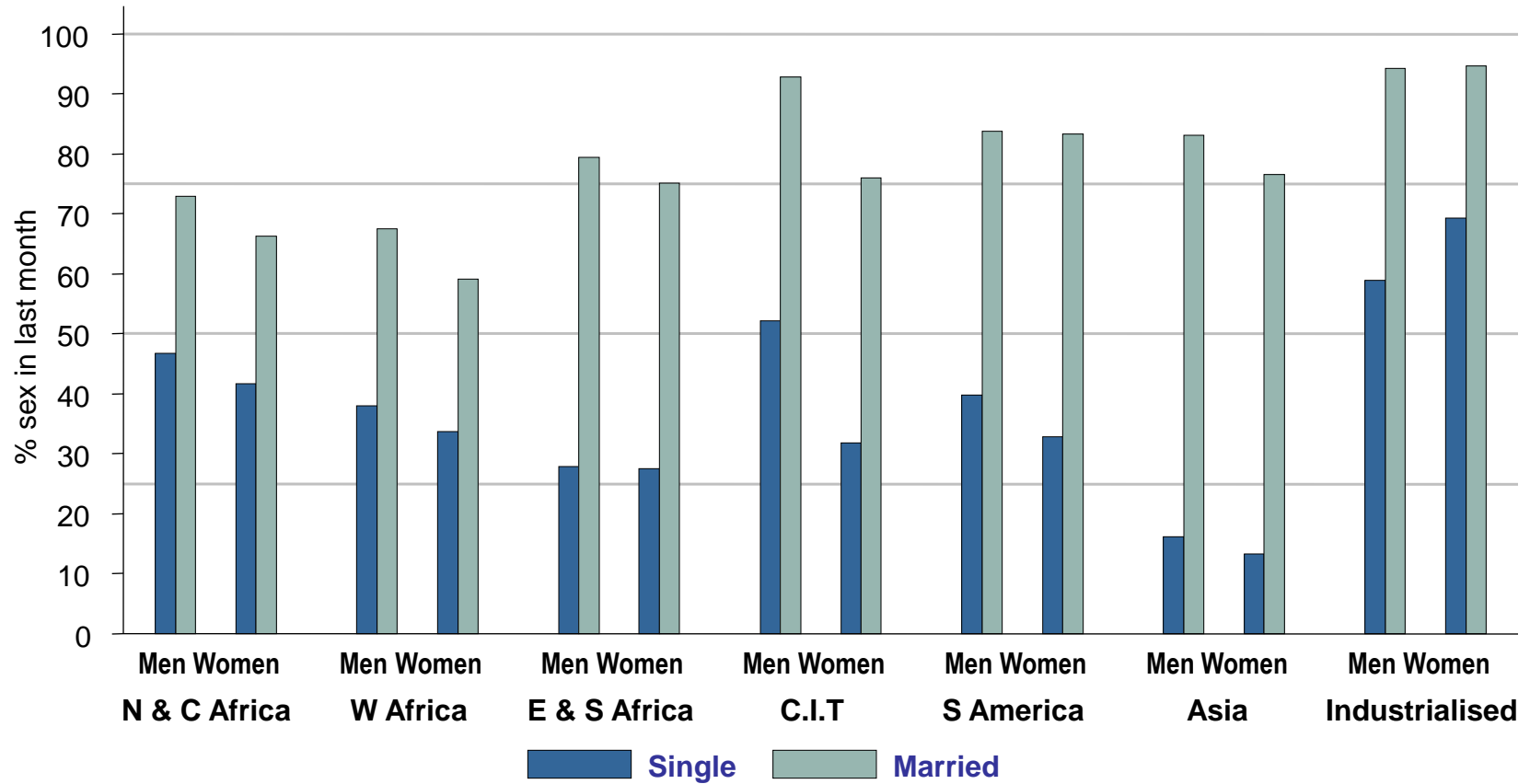
Prevalence of premarital sex: women



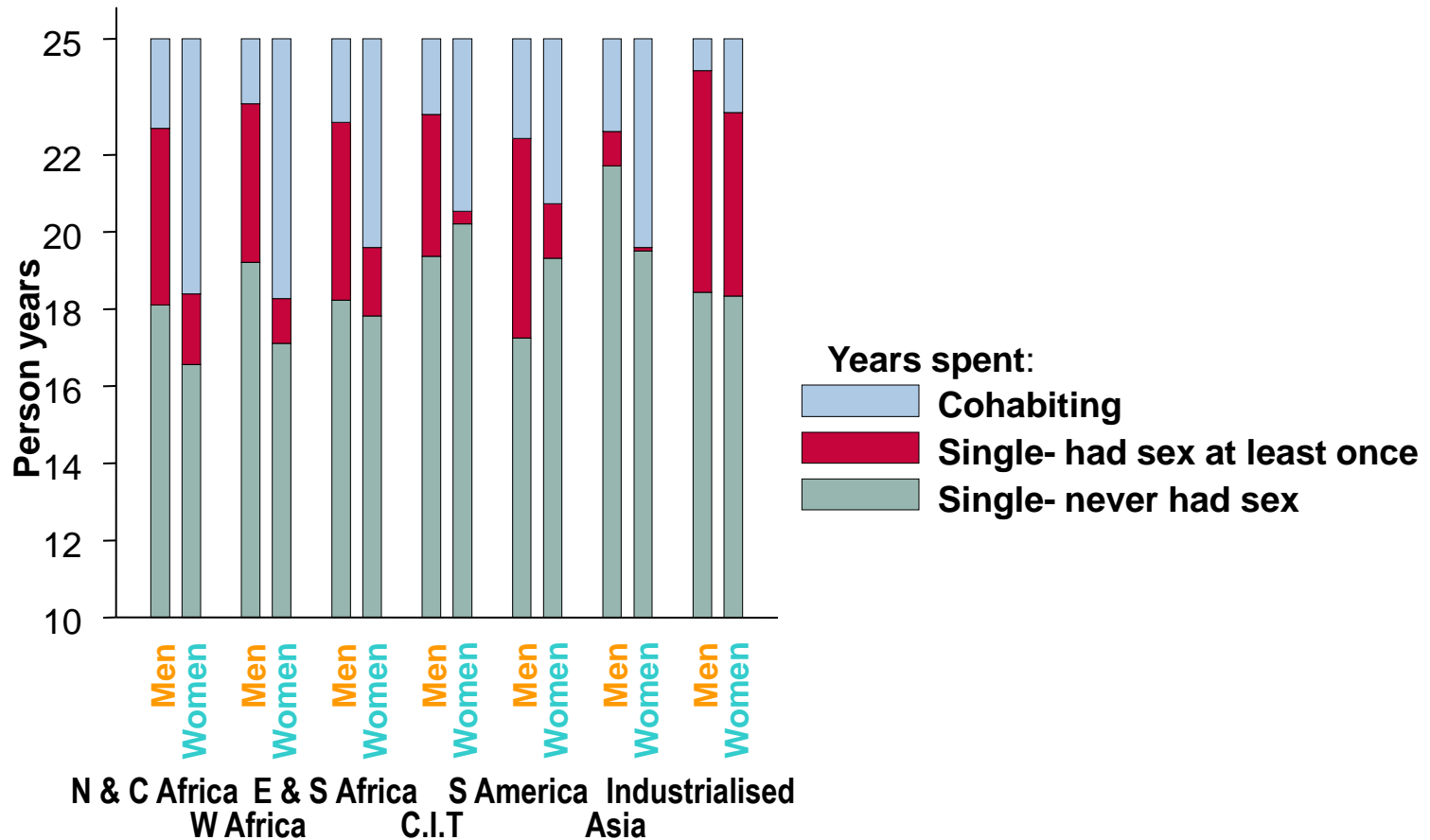
Prevalence of pre-marital sex: men



Frequency of sex

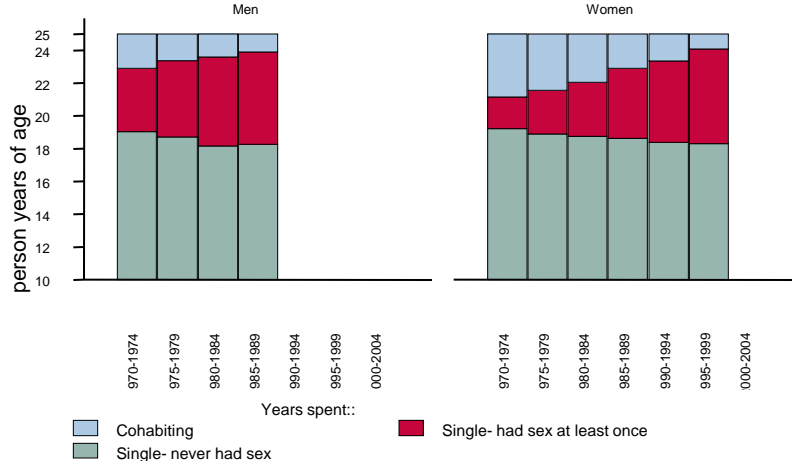


Sexual activity and relationship status

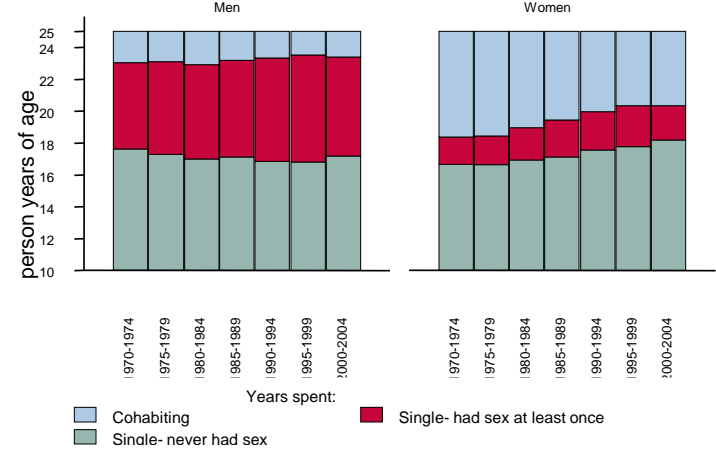


Trends in sexual activity and relationship status

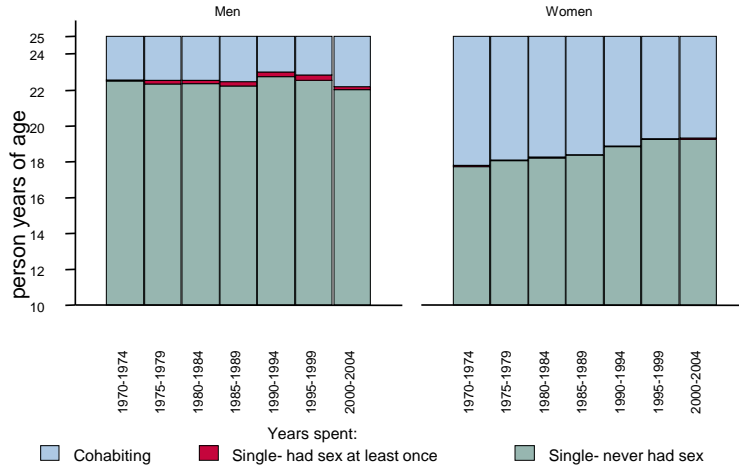
Australia



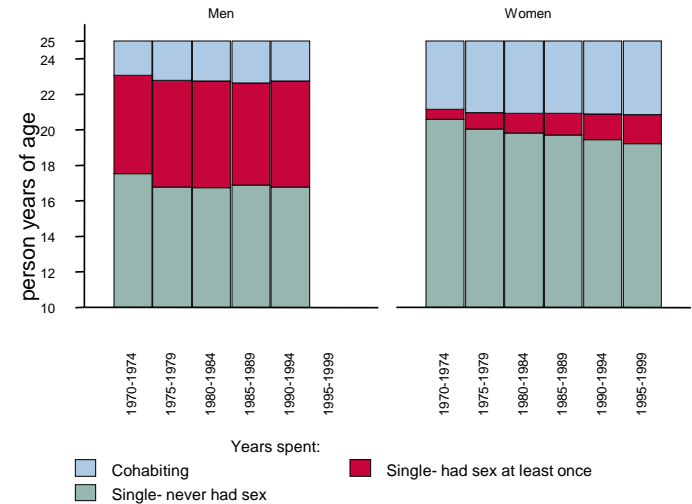
Kenya



Indonesia



Brazil



Perception 2

‘Areas of high HIV prevalence are those in which there is greater sexual promiscuity’



The man on the Clapham omnibus (Wikipedia):

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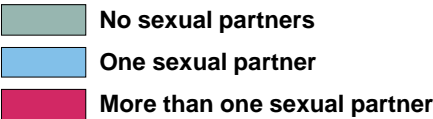
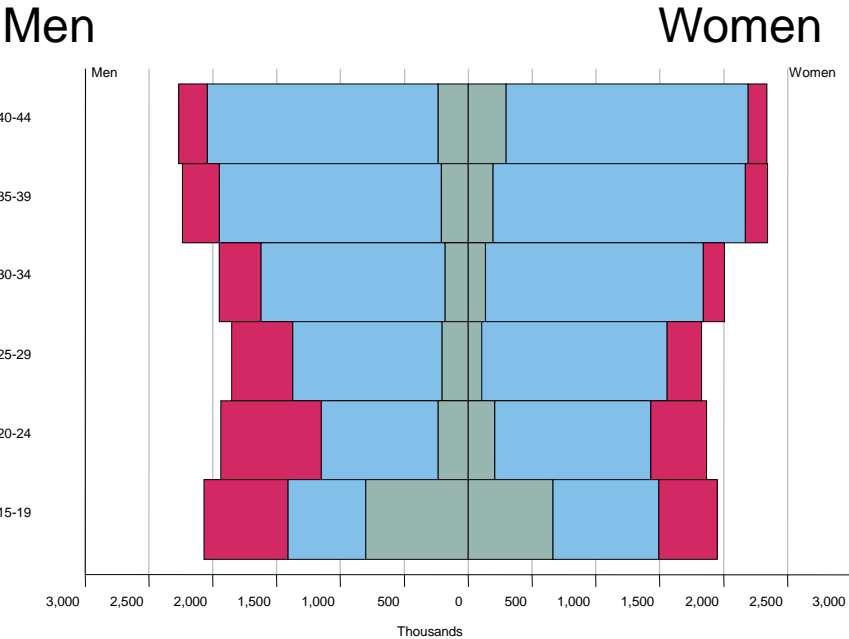
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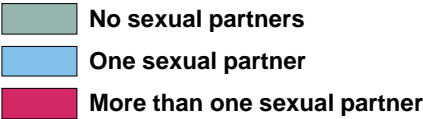
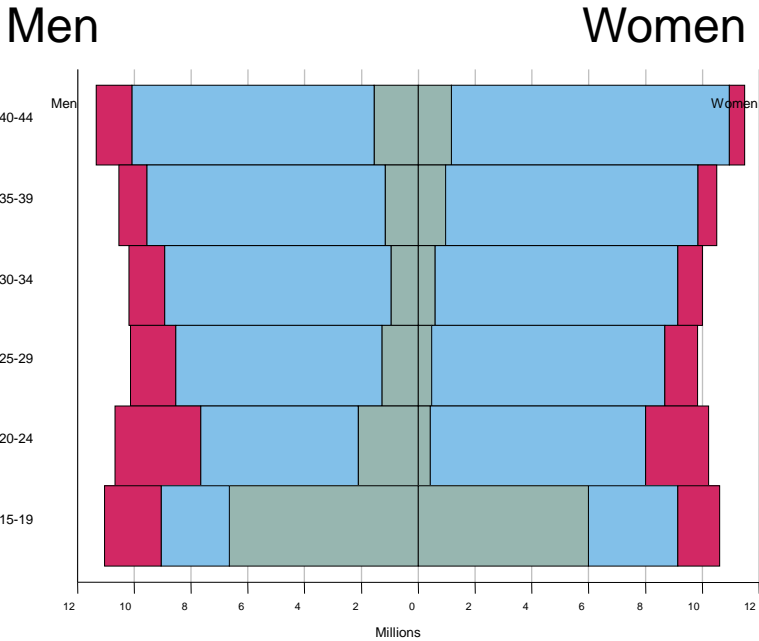


Population distribution by age and sex and number of sexual partners in the past year, 15 to 49 year olds.

Britain



USA

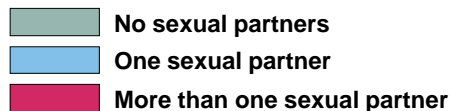
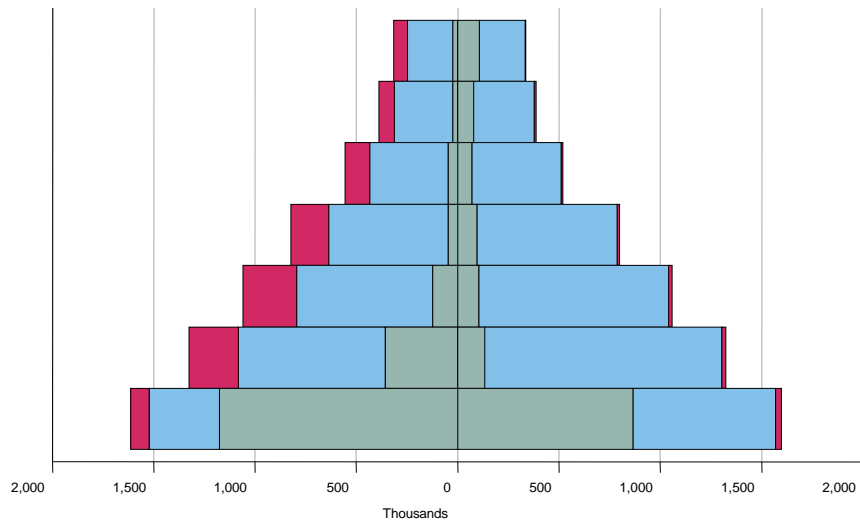


Population distribution by age and sex and number of sexual partners in the past year, 15 to 49 year olds.

Uganda

Men

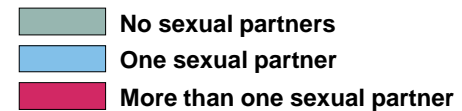
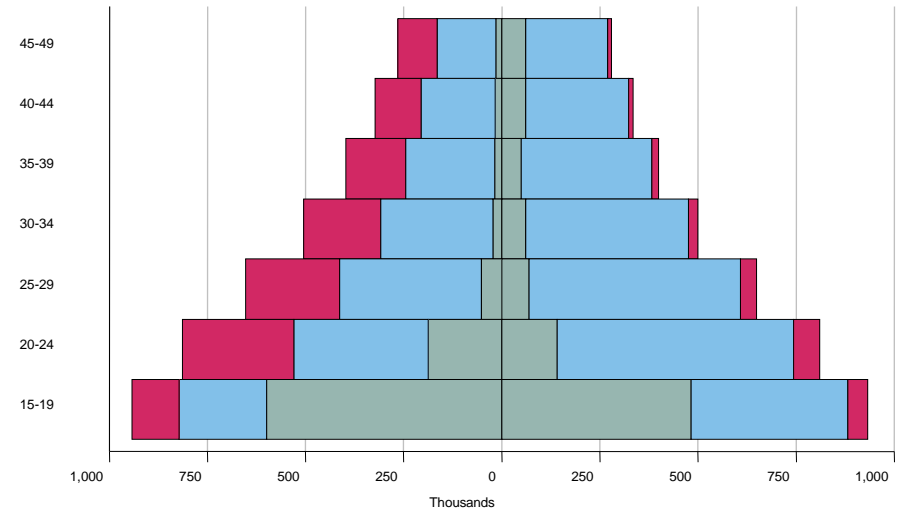
Women



Cameroon

Men

Women

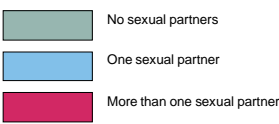
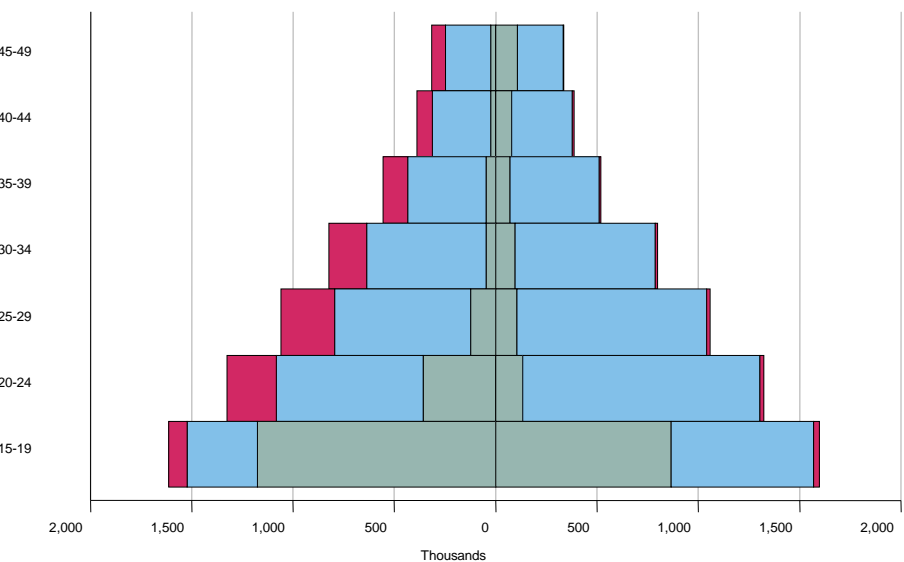


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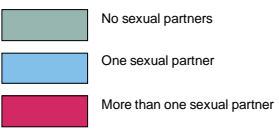
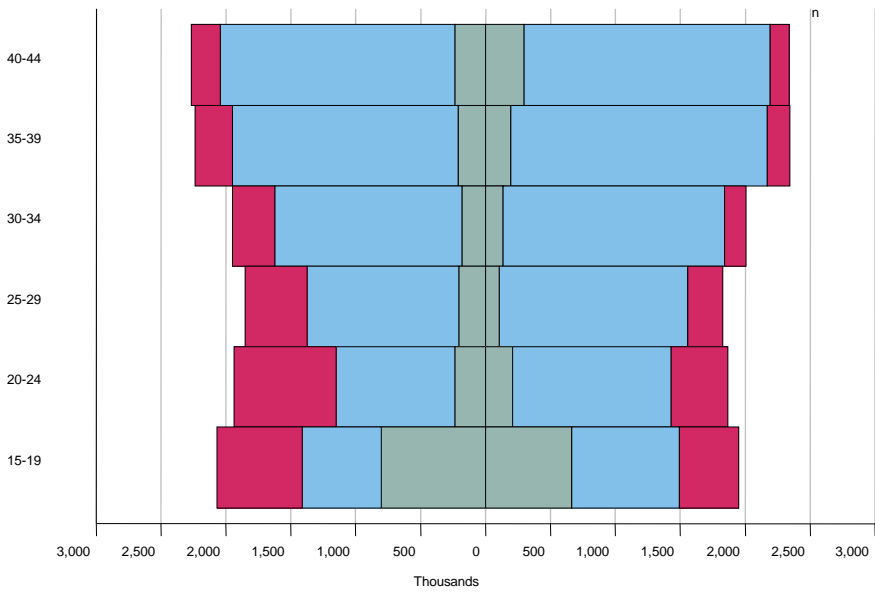
Women



Britain

Men

Women





Westerners 'are more promiscuous'

People in western countries tend to have more sexual partners than those in the developing world, a study says.

Monogamy is dominant across the world, but multiple partners are more common in rich countries, according to the study published in the Lancet.

This was despite developing countries having higher rates of sexually transmitted infections and HIV.

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine researchers gathered data from 59 countries for the study.

They said factors such as poverty and mobility had more of a role in sexually transmitted infections than promiscuity had.

But the team added that the findings showed teenagers were not having sex earlier, contrary to popular beliefs.

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> durrants

Sex with many partners? No thanks, we're British

Most people are monogamous and the married are the most sexually active, a national study says. David Rose reports

CONCERNS about rises in promiscuity and premarital sex in modern society are unfounded, with monogamy still the dominant pattern of behaviour, research suggests.

The first global survey of sexual behaviour, published today in *The Lancet*, reveals that there is no universal trend towards earlier sexual intercourse, despite reports of increases in under-age sex and teenage pregnancy.

The research, which included data from 59 countries, showed that most people had only one recent sexual partner even with shifts towards later marriage and cohabiting relationships in most parts of the world.

The findings support data from the Office for National Statistics, published last week, that showed Britain is a largely monogamous society, despite increasing rates of sexually transmitted disease (STDs) and the highest teenage pregnancy rate in Europe.

The ONS found that seven out of ten men and eight out of ten women in Britain have had only one sexual partner in the past year, while one in six men

is narrowing, especially in industrialised countries, the researchers said.

Kaye Wellings, of the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, the lead-researcher, said: "In Britain, the average

age at which people lose their virginity is 16 for both men and women. The latest estimates suggest 12.5 per cent of boys and 6.9 per cent of girls have had sex before the age of 15, but these figures may be skewed by the tendency of boys to exaggerate sexual activity."

In the majority of countries for which data were available, age at first intercourse had increased for women, and decreased for men, Professor Wellings said.

The ONS findings suggest that the dramatic increase in the number of sexually transmitted infections diagnosed in recent years is due to a minority of promiscuous people, with one in fourteen women and one in eight men reporting having more than one sexual partner in the past twelve months.

The rate of conception among women under 18 in England fell by 11 per cent last year.

STDs were among young adults, deprived or disadvantaged groups and some black and minority ethnic groups.

THE SINGLE LIFE

■ Sixteen per cent of British men under 70 reported having no sexual partners in the past year, 73 per cent had just one partner and 12 per cent had more than one.

■ Twelve per cent of women under 50 had no sexual partners in the previous year, 81 per cent had one partner and 7 per cent had more than one.

■ About 36 per cent of British men aged 16 to 19 and 26 per cent aged 20 to 24 claim to have had two or more partners. For women, the figures were 16 per cent of the younger group and 19 per cent of the older.

■ More than a third of men and women aged 16-24 said that they had abstained from sex during the past year.

■ Only 22 per cent of British women reported having sex five times a month or more, against a third of French, Swiss and German women, and 27 per cent of Italians.

■ Ten per cent of women under 50 had been sterilised while 18 per cent of men under 70 had undergone a vasectomy.

■ Condom failure was the



Implications for interventions

- public health strategies need to take account, not only of individual behaviour, but features of the **social context**: poverty, deprivation, gender inequality
- **diversity** cautions against transferring public health strategies and interventions from one place to another without tailoring them to the social context

Methodological questions

- How can we detect the extent of bias in data?
- How can we interpret the data?
- How can we ensure that men and women are able to give authentic accounts?

Gender differences

Real differences in behaviour between men and women?

or

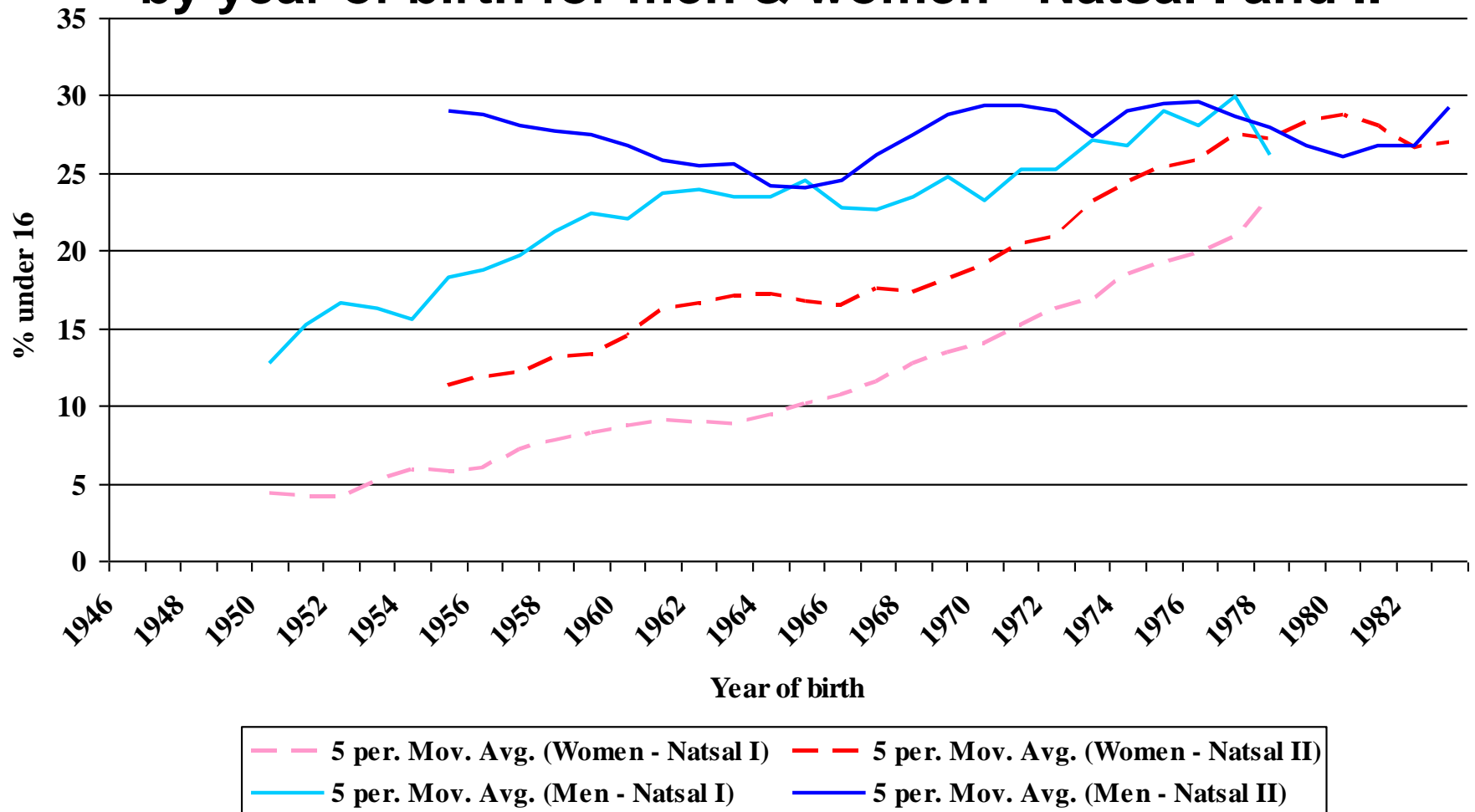
Reporting bias: over-reporting by men, or under-reporting by women?

Interpreting trend data: changes between two or more time points may result from:

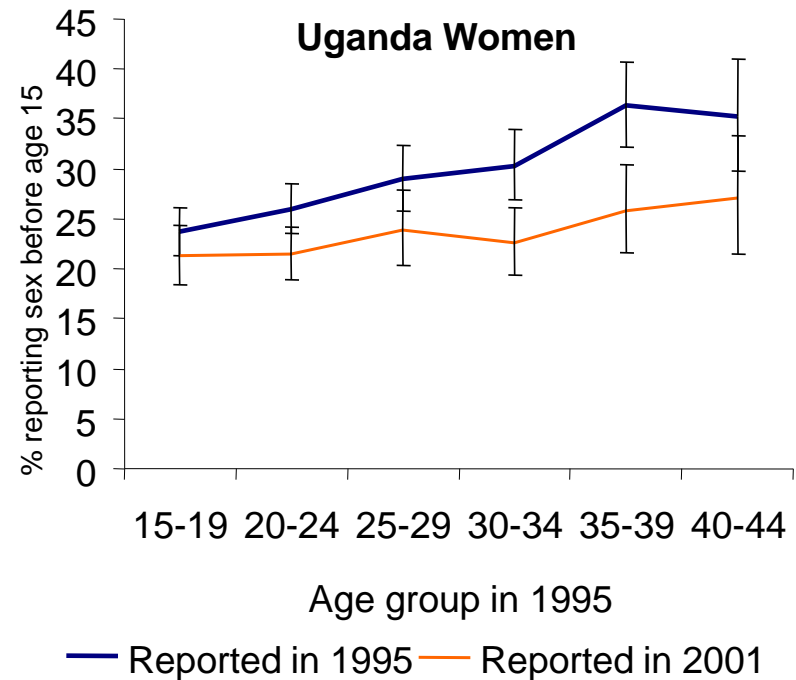
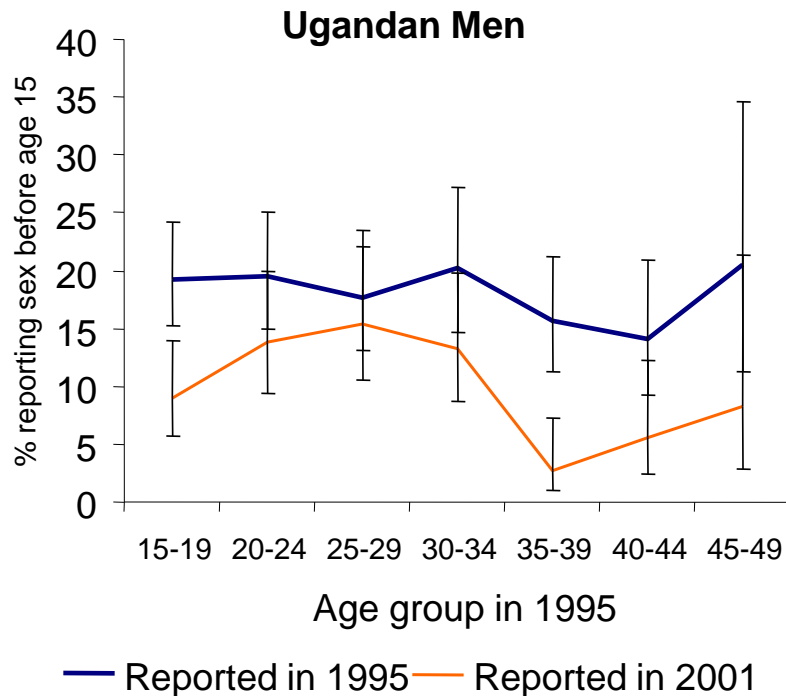
- differences in methods of data collection
- a change in the social climate influencing reporting
- true changes in behaviour

National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles II

Proportion reporting 1st intercourse before 16, by year of birth for men & women - Natsal I and II



Age at First Sex: Prone to reporting bias

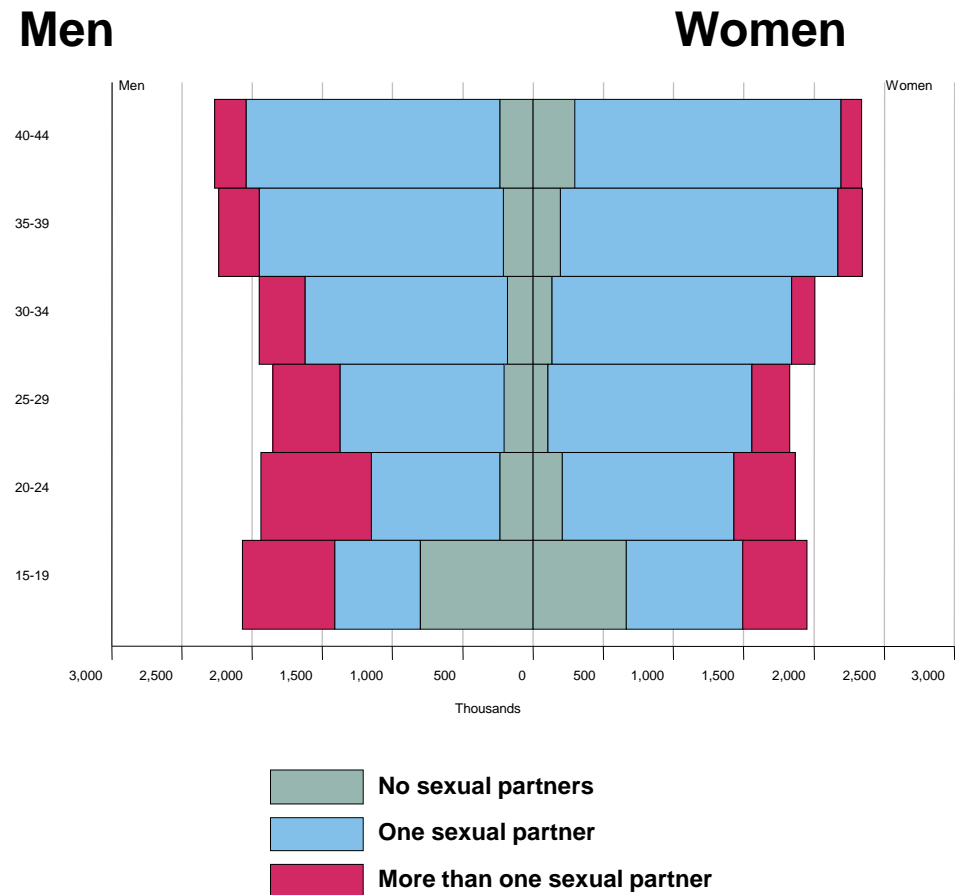


Why do men report more sexual partners in the past year than women?

Pattern 1: minimum reporting bias

In countries with greater gender equality, and symmetrical age structures, numbers of sexual partners reported by men and women are more similar

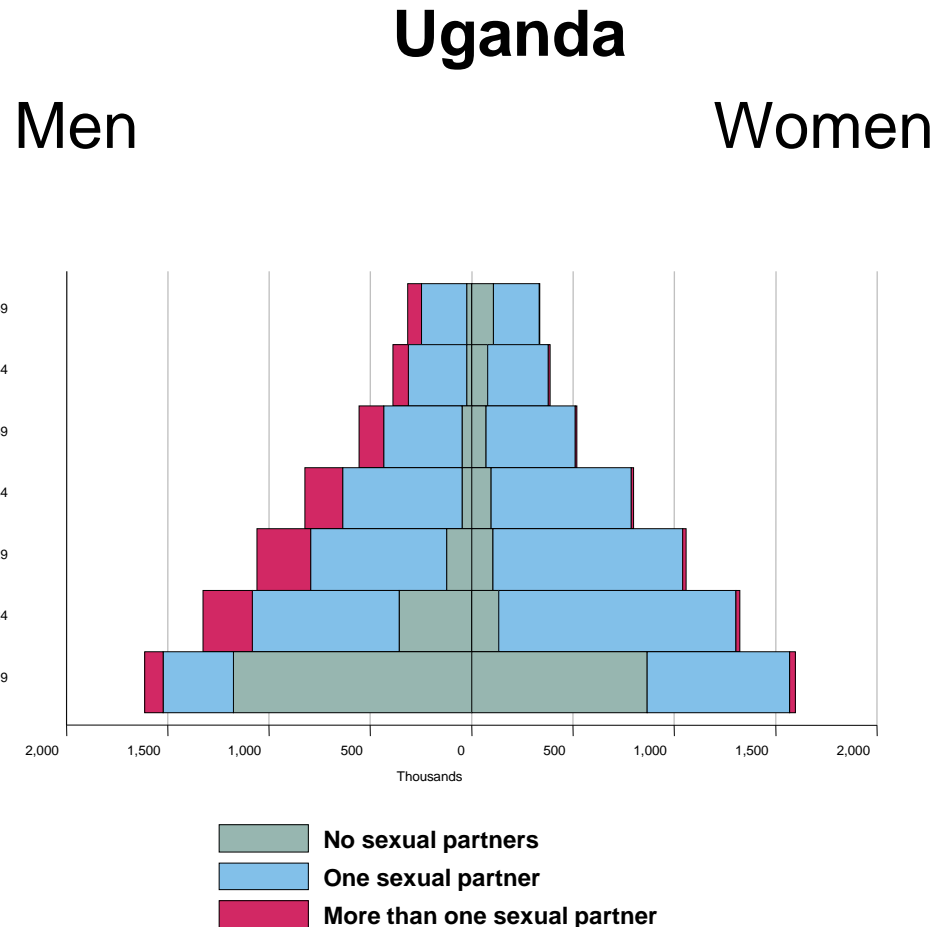
Britain



Why do men report more sexual partners in the past year than women?

Pattern 2: disparities mainly attributable to age mixing

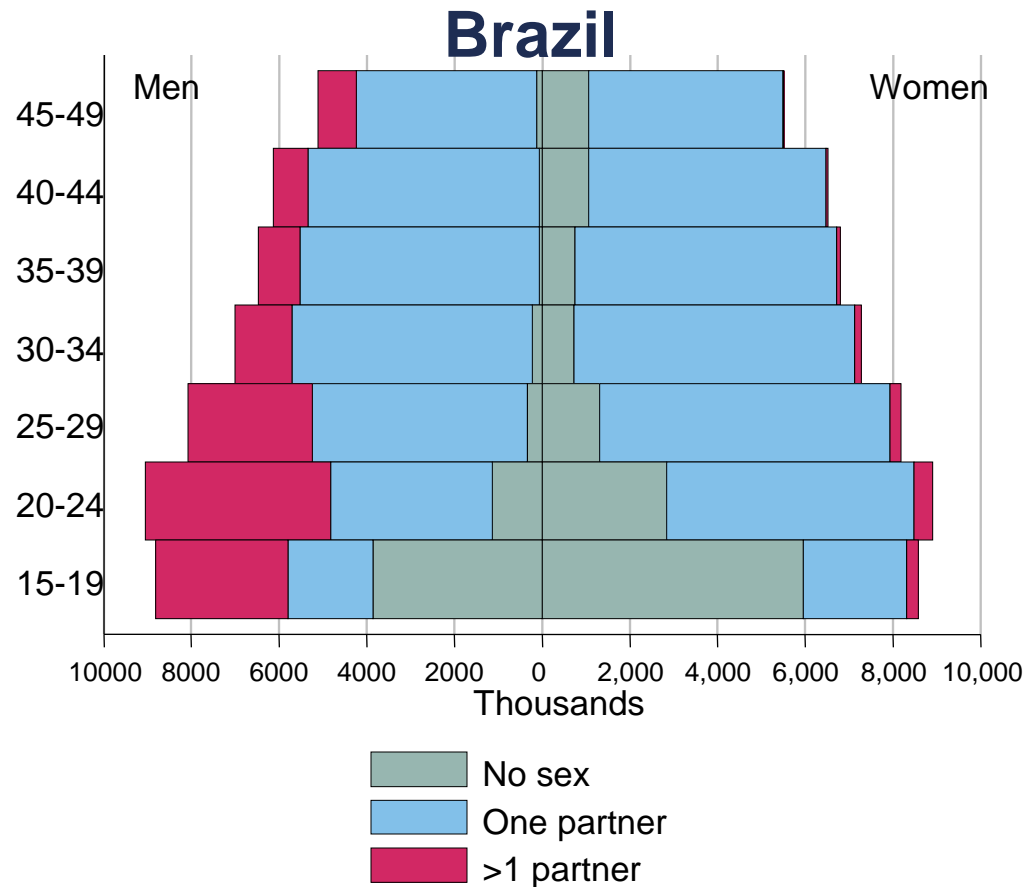
In countries with a young age structure, older men may have sex with younger women



Why do men report more sexual partners in the past year than women?

Pattern 3: disparities mainly attributable to reporting bias

In countries with a 'macho' culture, men may over-report, and women under-report, numbers of sexual partners



Responses will be improved by:

- assurances of privacy, confidentiality and anonymity
- a non judgmental approach on the part of interviewers
- comfort and ease on the part of interviewers (training)
- awareness of value of data collected

Any homosexual experience

Natsal 1990

	Men	Women
Face to face interview	5.2%	4.5%
Self completion booklet	6.1%	3.4%

How does computer assisted interviewing affect responses?

Computer-assisted self interview compared with pencil and paper

	Odds ratios
Ever had an STD diagnosis	1.14
Ever had an abortion	1.19
Ever had homosexual sex	1.26
Homosexual anal sex last 5 yrs	0.53
Masturbated within last 4 weeks	0.91
First heterosexual sex under 16	1.19
2+ partners last year + no condom	1.20

Johnson et al, 1999; AIDS

Qualitative research

F..... on the computer it seemed easier because it's locked in and no-one else can get into it, whereas on paper they can be found and read and it helped me feel more confident about doing it.

A less costly method: Informal Confidential Voting Interview (ICVI)

Odds ratios for risk behaviours using ICVI

	OR
New partner last year	1.30
More than one partner last month	1.78
more than one current partner	1.37
Last or previous partner casual	1.69
Unprotected sex with casual partner	1.53

Gregson et al, 2004

Qualitative work: British Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles 2000

Int: Why do you think you rounded down?

M. Because I know it's not right to have that many partners and I wish I'd never had that many to be honest with you.

(Man, aged 37, 100-200 lifetime partners)