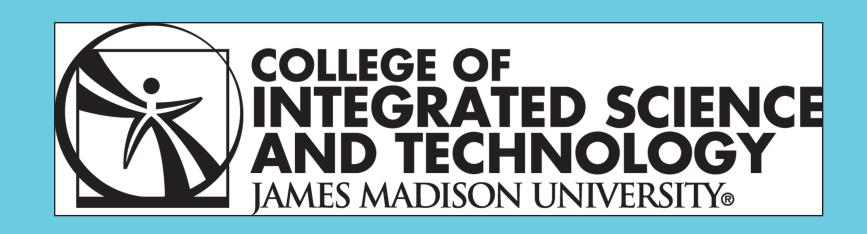
# Adolescents and the Co-Occurrence of the Early Onset of Sexual Intercourse and Drug Use Risk Behaviors



Theresa M. Enyeart Smith Ph.D., CHES, James Madison University, Department of Health Sciences

David N. Sallee Ph.D., CHES, Radford University, Department of Exercise, Sport, and Health Education



## **ABSTRACT**

**Purpose:** This study investigated the co-occurrence of the early onset of self reported sexual intercourse (classified as reporting sexual intercourse before the age of 13) and risk behaviors among youth associated with drug use.

Methods: In 2006, a sample of 3,583 high school students completed a modified version of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2003). Cross tabulations and odds ratio comparisons were used to analyze the co-occurrence of sexual intercourse behaviors (early onset intercourse, intercourse during or after the age 13, and abstinence from sexual intercourse) along with alcohol, tobacco, and drug use.

**Results:** The findings indicate that students reporting having sexual intercourse before the age of 13 were 16 times more likely to report lifetime marijuana use, 42 times more likely to report lifetime ecstasy use, 49 times more likely to report lifetime cocaine use, and 40 times more likely to report lifetime methamphetamine use than those that abstained from sex. Students reporting initiating sexual intercourse before 13 were 6 times more likely to report cocaine use in the past 30 days compared to those who reported initiating sexual intercourse during or after the age of 13.

**Conclusions:** Adolescents exhibiting health risk behaviors associated with the early onset of sexual intercourse greatly increase their risk of drug use and abuse. This study supports similar findings in previous research indicating the co-occurrence of the early onset of sexual activity and drug use risk behaviors among U.S. adolescents.

Key Words: sexual behavior, drug use, adolescents, youth.

# INTRODUCTION

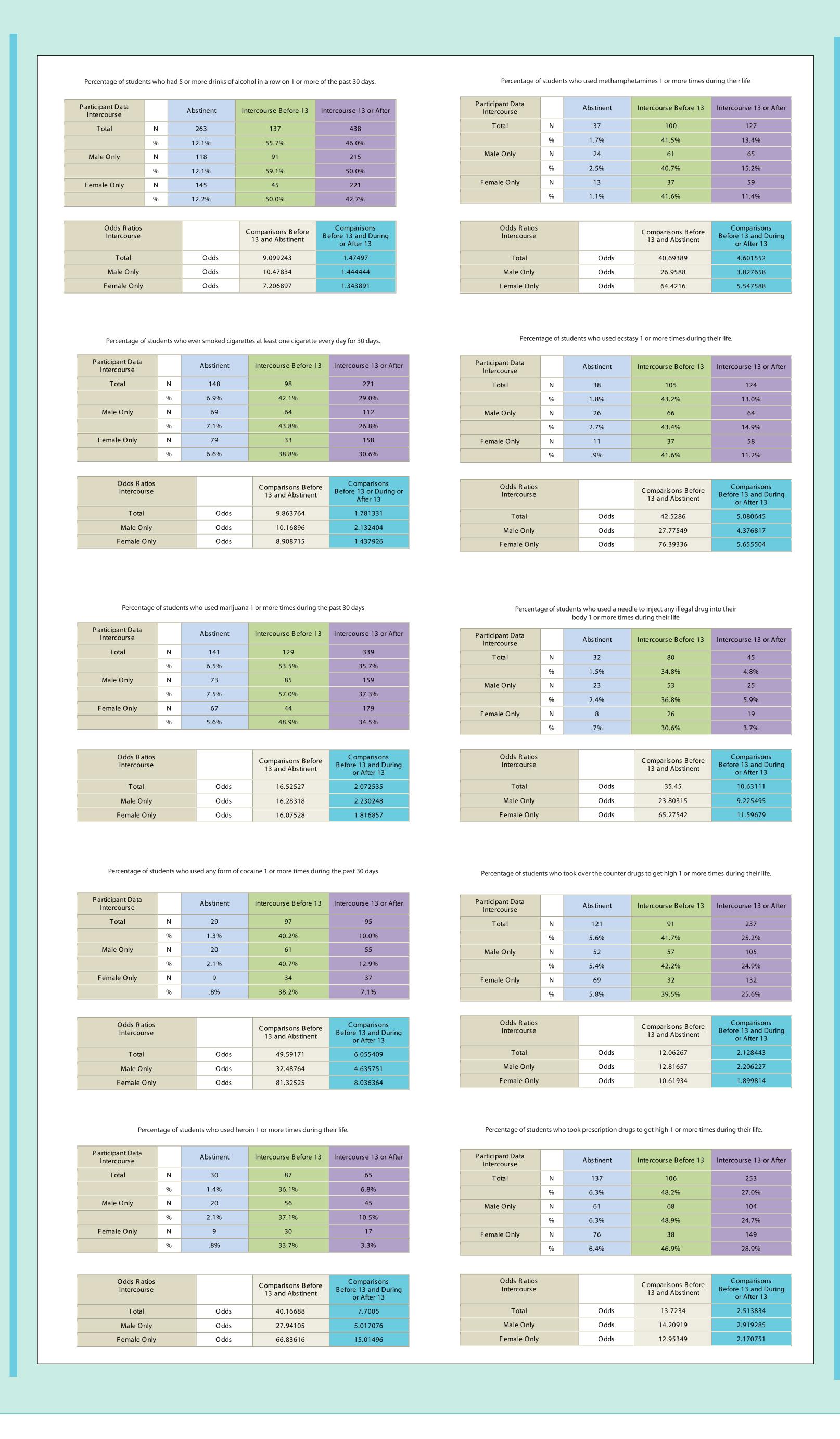
As today's youth grow through learning and experiencing life, it is not uncommon that adolescents engage in health-risk behaviors, which can include the co-occurrence of multiple health-risk behaviors (Brener & Collins, 1998; Kulbok & Cox, 2002). This is a concern for health professionals as the physical, mental, and social development, as well as the future opportunities, of the adolescents tend to be jeopardized by the participation in health-risk behaviors (Jessor, 1991).

Various combinations of the co-occurrence among health risk-behaviors exist and it is thought to be due to how the behaviors lie in the social ecology of the adolescent. Together, learned risk behaviors along with the social normative expectations among adolescents create a similar function between the behaviors ultimately increasing the likelihood of multiple behaviors being performed simultaneously (Jessor, 1991). Further research supports this concept indicating that youth tend the engage in "like" behaviors whether they are healthy or unhealthy and the co-occurrence of multiple health risk behaviors also tends to increase with age (Kulbok & Cox, 2002).

With the increase of the health risk behaviors including substance abuse, particularly marijuana, among the youth (Brook, Brook, Rosen, & Rabbitt, 2003; D'Amico & McCarthy, 2006; Lessem et al., 2006; Li et al., 2000), the co-occurrence of high risk sexual activities, and the fact that the co-occurrence of health risk behaviors seems to be bi-directional. There is a definite need for further investigation of possible predictors of other high risk behaviors. Therefore, "What are the risk factors for the risk behaviors?" (Jessor, 1991, p. 600).

# **PURPOSE**

The purpose of this study was to investigated the co-occurrence of the early onset of self reported sexual intercourse (classified as reporting sexual intercourse before the age of 13) and risk behaviors among youth associated with drug use.



# **METHODS**

The participants included 3,583 Virginia high school students who completed a modified version of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2003) in the Spring of 2006. Comparisons were made between students who reported participating in sexual intercourse before the age of 13 and risk behaviors associated with drug use (30 day and lifetime alcohol, tobacco and other drug use). Analysis included cross tabulations and odds ratios.

#### RESULTS/DISCUSSION

Students reporting sexual intercourse before the age of 13 (7.0%) were more likely to report past 30 day and lifetime alcohol, tobacco, and drug use than their abstinent counterparts. As shown in the results charts, the findings indicate that students reporting having sexual intercourse earlier in age were more likely to report lifetime marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, and methamphetamine use than those having abstained from sex. The results also indicated that students reporting initiating sexual intercourse earlier in age were more likely to report cocaine use in the past 30 days compared to those who reported initiating sexual intercourse at age 13 or later. The data suggests that the onset of intercourse may be a significant indicator for participation in alcohol, tobacco and drug use and abuse.

The data also suggests that the gender along with the self-reported times of sexual intercourse is related to health risk behaviors. Males reporting having had intercourse before age 13 are more likely to drink alcohol and use prescription and over the counter drugs to get high than those reporting abstinence and their female counterparts. Females reporting having had intercourse before age 13 are more likely to inject illegal drugs, use illicit drugs, including ecstasy, cocaine, and methamphetamines, than those reporting abstinence and their male counterparts. Further research is needed to determine how the age of onset for intercourse relates to youth risk behavior.

### **AUTHOR CONTACT INFORMATION**

Theresa M. Enyeart Smith, Ph.D., CHES - enyeartm@jmu.edu David N. Sallee, Ph.D., CHES - dsallee@radford.edu