**Discussion** Conclusions on whether condom use wanes among dual users may depend on the composition of groups compared. Future investigation of condom use among HC users should address this potential source of bias. If interpreted alongside each sub-groups’ risk patterns for STD and unplanned pregnancy, the correlates of dual use can inform dual use interventions.

**Method** We conducted four semi-structured focus group interviews with a total of 19 sexually experienced adolescents aged 18 to 23. Boys and girls were interviewed separately. Each group contained pupils from the same Danish Folk High School, but with different social and educational backgrounds. The interview guide was developed on the basis of literature reviews and hypotheses based on many years of experience with sexually transmitted infections from an epidemiological perspective as well as treatment of patients with sexually transmitted infections. Data were transcribed verbatim and analysed using qualitative description.

**Results** We identified four major categories of risk behaviour: 1) Alcohol consumption is associated with “no condom use”. 2) Nights on the town and meetings in foreign counties or at festivals are associated with one night stands and often lead to unsafe sex. 3) Low self-esteem increases the risk of pushing one’s personal boundaries, thus resulting in promiscuous sexual behaviour. 4) Increased sexual experience is associated with lack of condom use. Surprisingly, the informants did not consider drug abuse and internet dating to be triggers of unsafe sex see Abstract P2-S1.10 Figure 1. **Conclusion** Danish adolescents identified four key elements that could lead to unsafe sex. These results differed slightly from our expectations and will be included in a sexual behaviour questionnaire to describe important elements influencing the sexual behaviour of Adolescents.

**Factors surrounding lack of condom use at first intercourse and later onset of condom use: a study of college-age men**

**Background** Condom use at first coitus is associated with greater lifetime condom use. Little is known, however, about factors which influence non-use of condoms at first coitus.

**Methods** Data were analysed from a cross-sectional study on condom use behaviours conducted among 98 heterosexual male students attending two Georgia universities. Men were asked to recall condom use during first and subsequent coitus. Multivariable logistic regression was conducted to evaluate factors associated with non-use of condoms at first coitus and how non-use influenced their future condom beliefs and use.

**Results** Participant averaged 22.4 years at interview, 16.8 years at first intercourse (range: 13–23), and 5.6 years (range:0–12) between first condom use and time of interview. Overall, 47 men (48%) reported not using condoms at first coitus, and not initiating use until an average of 13 acts after sexual debut (med = 5; range: 1–100).

**Identifying key elements describing sexual behaviour in the Danish population: a qualitative study**

**Background** Surveying the sexual behaviour of the general population serves to identify key points of intervention, monitor the effect of such an intervention and interpret changes in the spread of sexually transmitted infections over time. Validated questionnaires describing sexual behaviour could be adapted from other countries, but due to cultural differences this could result in the need to add additional or other questions in order to describe the important Danish issues sufficiently. With a view to designing and initiating a sexual behaviour surveillance program in Denmark, the aim of this qualitative study was to identify points of particular importance to adolescents’ sexual behaviour.

**Method** We conducted four semi-structured focus group interviews with a total of 19 sexually experienced adolescents aged 18 to 23. Boys and girls were interviewed separately. Each group contained pupils from the same Danish Folk High School, but with different social and educational backgrounds. The interview guide was developed on the basis of literature reviews and hypotheses based on many years of experience with sexually transmitted infections from an epidemiological perspective as well as treatment of patients with sexually transmitted infections. Data were transcribed verbatim and analysed using qualitative description.

**Results** We identified four major categories of risk behaviour: 1) Alcohol consumption is associated with “no condom use”. 2) Nights on the town and meetings in foreign counties or at festivals are associated with one night stands and often lead to unsafe sex. 3) Low self-esteem increases the risk of pushing one’s personal boundaries, thus resulting in promiscuous sexual behaviour. 4) Increased sexual experience is associated with lack of condom use. Surprisingly, the informants did not consider drug abuse and internet dating to be triggers of unsafe sex see Abstract P2-S1.10 Figure 1. **Conclusion** Danish adolescents identified four key elements that could lead to unsafe sex. These results differed slightly from our expectations and will be included in a sexual behaviour questionnaire to describe important elements influencing the sexual behaviour of Adolescents.

![Abstract P2-S1.11 Figure 1 Important risk factors for unsafe sex among adolescents](http://sti.bmj.com/content/first-published-as/10.1136/sextrans-2011-050108.289)

**Important risk factors for unsafe sex amongst adolescents.**

- Alcohol consumption
- One night stands
- Increased sexual experience
- Low Self-esteem
Reasons for eventual condom initiation included: concern about infection/pregnancy (53%), partner insistence (32%), and condoms being available (15%). Compared with men who used condoms at first intercourse, men initiating use afterwards were significantly more likely to report their first condom experience was negative (62% vs 35%, aOR=2.8, 95% CI 1.1 to 7.2), and were less inclined to use condoms subsequently based on this first experience (34% vs 14%, aOR=3.4, 95% CI 1.2 to 8.8). However, measurement of condom use during most recent coitus did not differ significantly between men who initiated condom use after vs at their first intercourse both at last sex (45% vs 55%) and for both consistent use during the last month (45% vs 39%) and year (26% vs 20%).

Conclusion: Public health efforts should emphasise the importance of condom use at first intercourse. Counselling should be provided to help prepare men for a positive first experience with condoms, given that this experience may affect immediate subsequent condom use following sexual debut.

**P2-S1.13** **Project Prepare Tanzania: Engaging Multiple Stakeholders to Develop A School-Based Sexual Health Curriculum for Adolescents**

doi:10.1136/sextrans-2011-050108.290

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Background: The objective of this formative research was to engage multiple stakeholders to identify specific factors that may influence program development for Project Prepare Tanzania-an innovative, school-based sexual health curriculum for young adolescents in Tanzania.

Methods: Focus group discussions (FGDs) and structured interviews were used to elicit data for program development from students, teachers, parents, and healthcare workers. 12 FGDs were conducted with male and female adolescents (n=90) from 6 randomly selected schools in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Individual interviews (n=16) were conducted with boys (n=8) and girls (n=8). Key informant interviews were conducted with teachers (n=12) and parents (n=12). Community social workers (n=6) and healthcare workers (n=4) also participated in key informant interviews. Interview and FGD guides were designed to elicit data on: sexuality communication, self-efficacy, parenting and sexuality, inclusion of sexual health education in schools and knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions related to peer-education and skills-building for sexual health. NVivo 8 software was used to analyse data and help develop salient qualitative themes.

Results: Salient themes were related to sexuality communication, attitudes towards skills building for condom use and negotiation of safe sex, access to correct information for sexual health, and partnership building to strengthen links between stakeholders. Factors that may influence communication about sexual health among adolescents include: fear associated with talking to parents, fear of being perceived as immoral, and inadequate opportunities to discuss sexuality including puberty. Parents and teachers reported needing skills to discuss puberty, sexually transmitted infections and sexual health. Teachers indicated that curricula should be expanded to include a sexual health component. There is a need for values clarification between parents and teachers regarding teaching about condoms and healthy sexual scripts for negotiation of safe sex. All participants suggested strengthening links between stakeholders to promote more communication.

Conclusion: Project Prepare Tanzania will address the facilitators and barriers identified in this formative research to develop a culturally acceptable, innovative and sustainable sexual health curriculum for adolescents.

**P2-S1.14** **The Accuracy of Perceptions About Sexual Concurrency Among Pregnant Adolescents and Their Partners and the Influence of Self-Reported Concurrency**

doi:10.1136/sextrans-2011-050108.292

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Background: Inaccurate perceptions about sexual partner concurrency are associated with current STI status. While high STI rates are reported among pregnant adolescents, studies have not investigated the accuracy of perceptions about sexual concurrency among young expecting couples nor explored factors related to inaccurate perceptions. Without open communication, individuals may inaccurately assume their partner’s behaviour is like their own. The