

## Sexual Risk Behaviors among First Year College Students, 2000-2002

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### Abstract

**Objective:** To determine sexual risk behaviors among first semester college freshman during a three year period. **Method:** A sexual activity questionnaire was used to collect data from 778 students enrolled in an Introduction to University Life course. **Results:** Seventy-one percent of the students had engaged in intercourse, had a mean age of 18.2, a mean number of lifetime partners was 3.5, a mean age of first intercourse was 16.4, and a mean number of partners in the past 3 months was 1.3. Students had very low rates of reported STIs and over 60 percent used a condom the last time they had sex. Fifteen percent of first year college women and 16% of men had engaged in anal intercourse. Women who engaged in anal intercourse had first intercourse at a younger age, had a greater number of partners in the last 3 months, were happier with their body, and masturbated more. Men who had engaged in anal intercourse had first intercourse at a younger age, had a greater number of lifetime partners, had a greater number of partners in the last 3 months, and were happier with their body. **Conclusion:** This study underscores the importance of expanding our understanding of sexual behaviors of first year college students and openly addressing anal intercourse as a part of the sexual repertoire of college men and women.

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*Keywords:* *risk behavior, sexuality, college health, students*

### Introduction

The epidemiology of sexually transmitted diseases suggests a heightened risk for young adults, particularly college students. Approximately 3 million cases of sexually transmitted infections occur each year among young adults and HIV is the fifth leading cause of death among persons aged 25-44 years in the United States (CDC, 2000a; 2000b; MMWR, 1998). These data underscore the importance of understanding and addressing the sexual behaviors of the more than 14 million college students in the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2001).

Several risk factors are associated with increased risk of sexually transmitted infections (STIs): Earlier age at first intercourse, multiple sexual partners within the past year, history of STIs, and receptive anal intercourse. Each of these factors is more prevalent among young adults compared to younger or older cohorts (Institute of Medicine, 1997; European Study Group on Heterosexual Transmission of HIV, 1992). As a

unique population of young adults, college students exhibit conflicting sexually transmitted infection (STI) risk behaviors compared to nonstudents. College students are more likely to have multiple sexual partners and use drugs and alcohol proximal to sexual activity, as well as less likely to exhibit safer sex communication and consistent condom use. Conversely, they are more likely to have higher levels of sexual self-efficacy and use a condom if a partner requests, both of which practices are associated with lower risk of HIV infection (Lewis & Malow, 1997).

College freshmen are a special subset of the college student population, with the traditional-aged freshmen student poised between adolescence and young adulthood. A review of the literature found no recent studies on college freshmen sexual behaviors, with most studies dating from the early-to-mid 1990's - a significantly different era relative to HIV-related sexuality education and knowledge (DiIorio, Parsons, Adame, Carbone, 1993; Douglas,

Warren, Kann, et al., 1996; Lewis & Malow, 1997; McGuire, Shega, Nicholls, Deese, & Landefeld, 1992; Reinisch & Sanders, 1992; Reinisch, Hill, & Sanders, 1995; Simkins, 1994). The most recent study found (Siegal, 1999) concluded that while sexual risk behaviors increased with years in college, freshmen behaviors were significant enough to warrant concern for sexual health. In a convenience survey of sexual risk behaviors among college students (N=797) and then analyzed by class, 54% freshmen females (FF) vs. 49% freshmen males (FM) reported ever having had vaginal and/or oral intercourse, 37% FF vs. 28% FM reported being currently "sexually active, 24% FF vs. 35% FM had had 3 or more lifetime partners, 6% FF vs. 3% FM had ever had anal intercourse, and 2% of all sexually experienced freshmen reported having contracted an STI.

Among sexual behaviors that increase the likelihood of exposure to an STI anal intercourse holds unique physical and social risks. Anal intercourse is associated hepatitis B infection, anorectal human papilloma virus, and cancer (Best, 2001). Anal intercourse is also associated with other sexual risk behaviors. In their study of heterosexual anal intercourse among college students, Baldwin and Baldwin (2000) reported anal intercourse to be associated with younger age at first vaginal intercourse, a history of at least one STI, and use of less effective contraceptive methods. Reinisch and Sanders (1992) found a significant positive correlation between anal intercourse and number of sexual partners (mean = 5.6 and range = 1-100; p<.011). In their review of sexual behavior in the United States, Siedman and Rieder (1994) present several studies that found an inverse correlation between age of first intercourse and condom use and a positive relationship between STIs and anal intercourse. Moreover, most heterosexuals engaging in anal intercourse do not use a condom, and unprotected, receptive anal sex presents more of a risk of sexual HIV transmission for women than does unprotected vaginal intercourse (Erickson, Bastani & Maxwell, 1995; Halperin, 1999).

The social risks of anal intercourse come from the silence created around this issue by cultural

mores proscribing anal intercourse and the assumption that only gay men participate in this activity. This silence is found even among well-designed sexuality education materials and in college human sexuality curricula and is sheer negligence when faced with the fact that a significant portion of young adults (ranging from 17% (Reinisch, Hill, & Sanders, 1995) to 25% (Baldwin & Baldwin, 2000) to 32% (Flannery & Ellingson, 2003)) – heterosexual and homosexual alike - participate in this activity.

This study reports on sexual risk behaviors and correlates in a three-year study among college freshmen and provides ideas on how to use this information to enhance college human sexuality courses to address the sexual repertoire of current college populations.

### **Method**

The study sample included 778 students enrolled in an undergraduate, elective Introduction to University Life course at California State University, Chico (CSUC). Data collection began December 2000 (n=261), was collected again a year later in December 2001 (n=278), and again December 2002 (n=239). Data was collected in 16 sections each fall term and the average class size was approximately 23 students.

CSUC enrolls approximately 16,000 students who are predominantly young, white, and middle class. The Introduction to University Life course was designed primarily as a lower division, general education requirement. The course includes a range of declared and undeclared freshman.

Approximately two sessions of the course curriculum addressed sexual health. In this program, survey data were used to open discussion about the reality of the sexual lives of first year college students. At the beginning of a two day lecture on sexual health, students worked in small groups and were asked to predict student behavior patterns (see Appendix A). After allowing approximately 15 minutes for students to discuss and record their predictions, the instructor presented the actual

data as the students recorded the factual information (see Power Point 1). Each topic, such as lifetime number of partners, sexual identity, alcohol and sexual behavior, anal and oral sex practices, and rape were discussed in terms of the health risks, responsibilities, and cultural messages of sexual health.

The 23-item Sexual Activity Questionnaire (see Appendix B) was developed both to personalize the sexual risks and responsibilities of this student population and to identify sexual behaviors and attitudes among college freshman enrolled in the course. To attain the highest level of anonymity in a classroom setting, completed surveys were placed in an envelope while students exited the classroom and measurement of demographic data was limited to gender and age. Moreover, no personally identifying information was collected such as racial/ethnic background.

The survey was distributed to students during the final 14th -15th weeks of the semester. One instructor who rotated through the 2 session sexual health component of each section was responsible for the development and distribution of the survey. The survey was a paper-and-pencil questionnaire consisting of 10 dichotomous, 10 multiple choice, and 3 open-ended questions. The survey was patterned after the 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Three health educators reviewed the questionnaire for content validity, readability, and comprehensiveness. Content included both sexual risk and sexual self-efficacy items.

This study was designed to determine behaviors sex positive and negative behaviors associated with anal intercourse. Independent samples t-tests were used to compare "yes" versus "no" responses to "Have you ever engaged in anal intercourse?" to 3 dependent variables: (a) age at first intercourse; (b) number of lifetime partners; (c) number of partners in the last three months; (d) history of STIs; (e) frequency of masturbation; and (f) body image.

## Results

In order to examine the sexual behavior of traditionally aged freshman, 19 students were excluded for being over age 19 leaving a total sample of 778 traditional age students (ages 17-19) ( $M=18.2$  years). Of the sample, 71% ( $n=549$ ) reported that they were sexually experienced (SE) (defined as ever having engaged in vaginal-penile intercourse) (see PowerPoint 1). Ninety-nine percent self-identified as heterosexual. In order to examine the sexual risk and prevention behaviors of college freshman, data was sorted by sexual experience as well as gender (see Table 1).

Descriptive statistics of the SE women show that mean age at first intercourse was 16.3, the mode was 17 years and median was 16.0 years. For men, the mean age at first intercourse was 16.4, the mode and median were 16.0 years. For females, the mean number of reported lifetime partners was 3.4, the mode was 1 partner, and median was 2.0 partners. For males, the mean number of reported lifetime partners was 3.7, the mode was 1 partner, and median was 2.0 partners.

Only 1.1 % of females and 1.2 % males reported ever contracting genital warts, chlamydia, or genital herpes; 4.8% of females and 5.1% of males were not sure, with the majority (94%) of subjects reported never knowingly having had an STI. Sixty percent of females and 64% of males used a condom the last time they had intercourse. Twenty four percent of females and 19% of males reported being screened for HIV infection. Other risk factors included 31% of females and 42% of males used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sex; 5% of females and 7% of males had been involved in a pregnancy; 39% of females and 51% of males had a one night stand. For SE students, twenty percent of females and 10% of males reported having had sex against their will.

Table 1  
The Sexual Risk and Prevention Practices of College Freshman 2000-2002

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Experienced</b>		<b>Not Exp</b>	
	<b>N=549</b>	<b>N=229</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>Sexual Risk Factors</b>				
Mean age at first intercourse	16.3	16.4	*	*
Mean lifetime # of partners	3.4	3.7	*	*
Mean # of partners in last 3 months	1.3	1.3	*	*
% ever had STD	1	1	1	0
% ever had anal intercourse	15	16	1	0
% Used alcohol or drugs last time had sex	31	42	*	*
% ever pregnant	5	7	*	*
% ever had one night stand	39	51	*	*
% ever had sex against will	20	10	2	0
% ever forced sex on someone	3	3	0	0
<b>Sexual Risk Prevention Measures</b>				
% used condoms <b>last time</b> had intercourse	60	64	*	*
% <b>ever</b> used condom for anal intercourse	37	55	0	*
% screened for HIV	24	19	3	2
% masturbate	46	93	43	90
<b>Oral Sex Practices</b>				
% Engage in oral sex	95	94	44	42
% Receive and give equally	39	36	19	12
% Give more than receive	26	13	10	7
% Receive more than give	29	45	16	23
<b>Masturbation Practices</b>				
% masturbate	46	93	43	90
% Monthly	9	9	14	10
% Bi-Monthly	5	8	5	9
% Weekly	14	49	5	46
% Daily	1	17	2	15
% Other	18	12	16	11
<b>Sexual Orientation, Sex Drive, Body Image</b>				
% engaged in sexual play with same sex	11	2	4	7
% identify as gay/lesbian/bisexual	.3	1.2	0	1.1
% with strong/somewhat strong sex drive	88	95	58	85
% happy with the way his/her body looks <b>most/all</b> of the time	49	73	44	70

Descriptive statistics of the SE women show that mean age at first intercourse was 16.3, the mode was 17 years and median was 16.0 years. For SE men, the mean age at first intercourse was 16.4, the mode and median were 16.0 years. For females, the mean number of reported lifetime partners was 3.4, the mode was 1 partner, and median was 2.0 partners. For males, the mean number of reported lifetime partners was 3.7, the mode was 1 partner, and median was 2.0 partners.

Only 1.1 % of females and 1.2 % males reported ever contracting genital warts, chlamydia, or genital herpes; 4.8% of females and 5.1% of males were not sure, with the majority (94%) of subjects reported never knowingly having had an STI. Sixty percent of females and 64% of males used a condom the last time they had intercourse. Twenty four percent of females and 19% of males reported being screened for HIV infection. Other risk factors included 31% of females and 42% of males used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sex; 5% of females and 7% of males had been involved in a pregnancy; 39% of females and 51% of males had a one night stand. For SE students, twenty percent of females and 10% of males reported having had sex against their will.

For non coital behaviors, 95 % of SE females and 94% of SE males engaged in oral sex. Among sexually inexperienced (SI) 44% of females and 42% of males engaged in oral sex. For masturbation, 46% of SE females practiced masturbation and 93% of SE males did. For SI females 43% practiced masturbation and 90% of SI males did.

Fifteen percent of SE females and 16% of SE males had engaged in anal intercourse. Of those who engaged anal intercourse, 63% of females and 45% of males reported never using a condom with anal intercourse. Tables 2 and 3 show the results from independent-sample t-tests used to compare yes versus no responses to "Have you ever engaged in anal intercourse?" for females and males. For females, a significant difference was found for age of first intercourse; those reporting "yes" for anal intercourse had a younger age at first intercourse ( $M = 16.0$  years) than for those indicating "no" ( $M = 16.5$  years). The number of partners in the last 3 months was significantly higher for those indicating anal intercourse ( $M = 1.6$ ) than for those indicating no ( $M = 1.2$ ). Females who engaged in anal intercourse were happier with the way their body looked ( $M = 2.4$ ) than those indicating no ( $M = 2.7$ ) and masturbated more ( $M = 1.7$ ) than those indicating no ( $M = 1.0$ ).

Table 2  
Independent-samples T-tests: Sexual Risk Behaviors and Anal Intercourse for Females

	Anal Intercourse		Levene's F	p
	Yes	No		
First age of intercourse	N	44	251	.021
	Mean	16.0	16.5	
	SD	1.1	1.2	
Number of partners last 3 months	N	43	250	.012
	Mean	1.6	1.2	
	SD	1.0	.92	
Happy with how body looks	N	44	248	.036
	Mean	2.4	2.7	
	SD	.72	.89	
Masturbation practices	N	44	250	.018
	Mean	1.7	1.0	
	SD	1.8	1.4	

Table 3  
Independent-samples T-tests: Sexual Risk Behaviors and Anal Intercourse for Males

	<b>Anal Intercourse</b>		<b>Levene's F</b>	<b>p</b>
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>		
Age of first intercourse			5.7	.027
	N Mean SD	41 15.9 1.7	217 16.6 1.1	
Number of lifetime partners			25.0	.043
	N Mean SD	41 6.5 9.5	218 3.3 3.7	
Number of partners last three months			8.9	.004
	N Mean SD	38 1.9 1.5	217 1.2 1.1	
Happy with how body looks			.11	.043
	N Mean SD	41 1.9 .81	216 2.2 .84	

For males, a significant difference was found for age of first intercourse; those reporting "yes" for anal intercourse had a younger age at first intercourse ( $M = 15.9$  years) than for those indicating "no" ( $M = 16.6$  years). The number of lifetime partners was significantly higher for those indicating anal intercourse ( $M = 6.5$ ) than for those indicating no ( $M = 3.3$ ). The number of partners in the last 3 months was significantly higher for those indicating anal intercourse ( $M = 1.9$ ) than for those indicating no ( $M = 1.2$ ). Males who engaged in anal intercourse were happier with the way their body looked ( $M = 1.9$ ) than those indicating no ( $M = 2.2$ ).

### Discussion

The sexual behaviors of first year college students in this investigation are consistent or elevated as compared to other studies. Both the mode of one lifetime sexual partners and the mean of 16 years at age at first intercourse are similar to ranges found in the studies reviewed (Reinisch & Sanders, 1992; Reinisch, Hill, & Sanders, 1995). Equally consistent with previous studies were the significant relationships found between anal intercourse and

number of sexual partners and age at first intercourse (Reinisch & Sanders, 1992; Baldwin & Baldwin, 2000; Seidman & Rieder, 1994).

In striking contrast to the similarities in sexual risk factors discussed above, the percentage of subjects in this study having ever engaged in anal intercourse (15% and 16%, females and males respectively) was higher than the most pertinent comparison study which found only 6% and 3% of college freshmen, females and males respectively, had had anal intercourse (Siegal, 1999). Of course sampling bias may have contributed to this elevated measure, with the possibility that freshmen enrolled in an elective University Life course are somehow qualitatively different than the (also) convenience sample of Siegal's. However, it is also likely that the sex-positive STI presentation in the Introduction to University Life course prior to data collection may have produced a more valid reporting of anal intercourse because of reduced social stigma about this sexual behavior.

While the positive relationships between anal intercourse and other sexual risk behavior are well established, a secondary analysis of the data provides an interesting lens through which to consider the context in which anal intercourse occurs among young adults. Significant associations were found between 1) having had anal intercourse and body image, and 2) anal intercourse and frequency of masturbation. Using a reverse Likert scale to respond to the question "Are you happy with how your body looks?" (1 = "all of the time" vs. 5 = "never") freshmen men who had had anal intercourse were more likely to respond positively to the statement ( $M = 2$ ) than those who had not had anal intercourse ( $M = 2.2$ ). Similarly, freshmen women who had had anal intercourse were more likely to feel positively about their bodies ( $M=2.4$ ) than were women who reported never having had anal intercourse ( $M=2.7$ ). Frequency of masturbation was positively associated with anal intercourse among freshmen women. In response to a Likert scale response set for the question "What best describes your masturbation practices?" (1="I never masturbate" vs. 6="I masturbate daily") women who had had anal intercourse were had a greater frequency of masturbation ( $M=1.7$ ) vs. women who had not had anal intercourse ( $M=1.0$ ). No studies reviewed reported similar variables or statistical tests, so comparison is not possible, but these results may suggest that anal intercourse is one of many behaviors practiced by individuals who are generally more 'sex-positive' or erotophilic: actively engaged in self-stimulation (vs. dyadic settings only), have positive feelings about their bodies, and are more sexually adventurous.

These data underscore the importance of expanding our understanding of sexual behaviors of college freshmen and openly addressing anal intercourse as a part of their sexual repertoire. The risks of vaginal intercourse are addressed more often than the risks of anal intercourse among heterosexuals. This may give men and women the false impression that anal intercourse is not as dangerous. In order to effectively address the topic of anal intercourse, health educators must move beyond their own cultural and personal inhibitions in dealing with stigmatized behaviors

and give anal intercourse greater emphasis in HIV/STI prevention. Moreover, helping students understand the importance of minimizing their number of lifetime partners, becoming consistent condom users, reducing alcohol consumption, improving body image of women, understanding the risks of oral sex, and knowing where to access HIV and STI screening are also of importance.

Limitations of the study include convenience sampling and underestimation of stigmatized sexual behavior due to self-report. It is possible that students taking a University Life class are somehow significantly different in sexual behaviors from the general college freshmen population. The fact that an elevated frequency of anal intercourse was found in this study may indicate that the typical underreporting of stigmatized behavior was countered by the data-collection context. Data was collected after a frank, sex-positive STI presentation, which sought to create a safe environment for sharing sexual experiences and attitudes. We doubt that given the stigmatized status of anal intercourse, subjects falsely over reported this behavior. It is more likely that this environment allowed for more accurate reporting of this behavior. In order to better understand the sexual practices of college freshmen, future studies should employ probability sampling in similar sex-positive contexts to counterbalance the impact of selection bias and reduced social stigma on the data.

### Conclusion

Moving beyond own cultural and personal inhibitions in dealing with stigmatized behaviors and honestly addressing the sexual health concerns of college students mirrors Surgeon General Satcher's Call to Action to Promote Sexual Health and Responsible Sexual Behavior (2001). In his report, the Surgeon General warns that "social inhibition impedes the development and implementation of effective sexual health and HIV/STD education programs, perpetuates misperceptions about individual risk and ignorance about the consequences of sexual activities and may encourage high-risk sexual practices." Satcher emphasizes opening communication and breaking the "code of

silence" to encourage healthy behaviors. Satcher recognizes that the process of finding approaches to these solutions might be complex,

but there is evidence of success. Satcher's Call to Action offers a guide to contextualize the goals of sexuality education today.

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## Appendix A Sexual Activity Survey

During the last three years (00-02), 778 first year college students enrolled in UNIV 001 at CSU, Chico were surveyed regarding their sexual behaviors. What percent of the students do you think were sexually active \_\_\_\_\_?

Discuss with your group the following sexual practices and complete the following table with your best estimate of the behaviors of college freshman at CSU, Chico.

Gender Differences in Sexual Behaviors of Sexually Active First Semester Freshman    Best Guess    Actual Data

Question	Female	Male	Female	Male
<b>Sexual Risk Factors</b>				
Mean age at first intercourse				
Mean lifetime # of partners				
Mean # of partners in last 3 months				
% ever had STD				
% ever had anal intercourse				
% Used alcohol or drugs last time had sex				
% ever pregnant				
% ever had one night stand				
% ever had sex against will				
% ever forced sex on someone				
<b>Sexual Risk Prevention Measures</b>				
% used condoms <b>last time</b> had intercourse				
% <b>ever</b> used condom for anal intercourse				
% screened for HIV				
% masturbate				
% used the birth control pill				
<b>Oral Sex Practices</b>				
% <i>Engage in oral sex</i>				
% Receive and give equally				
% Give more than receive				
% Receive more than give				
<b>Masturbation Practices</b>				
% <i>masturbate</i>				
% Monthly				
% Bi-Monthly				
% Weekly				
% Daily				
% Other				
<b>Sexual Orientation, Sex Drive, and Body Image</b>				
% engaged in sexual play with same sex				
% identify as gay/lesbian/bisexual				
% with strong/somewhat strong sex drive				
% happy with the way his/her body looks <b>most/all</b> of the time				

List 3 ways to reduce health risks associated with sexual intercourse/outercourse.

**Appendix B**  
**SEXUAL ACTIVITY SURVEY**

**PLEASE DO NOT PUT YOUR NAME ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE.** Your honesty in responding to the statements is very important. Be sure to answer every question, even if it does not apply.

1. What is your sex?
  - A. Female
  - B. Male
2. What is your age? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Have you ever had sexual intercourse?
  - A. Yes
  - B. No
4. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?
  - A. I have never had sexual intercourse
  - B. \_\_\_\_\_ years of age
5. During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?
  - A. I have never had sexual intercourse
  - B. \_\_\_\_\_ number of partners
6. During the past 3 months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse?
  - A. I have never had sexual intercourse
  - B. I have had sexual intercourse, but not during the past 3 months
  - C. 1 person
  - D. 2 people
  - E. 3 people
  - F. 4 people
  - G. 5 people
  - H. 6 or more people
7. Did you drink alcohol or use drugs before you had sexual intercourse the last time?
  - A. I have never had sexual intercourse
  - B. Yes
  - C. No
8. The last time you had sexual intercourse did you or your partner use a condom?
  - A. I have never had sexual intercourse
  - B. Yes
  - C. No
9. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what one method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy?  
(Select only one response.)
  - A. I have never had sexual intercourse
  - B. No method was used to prevent pregnancy
  - C. Birth control pills
  - D. Condoms
  - E. Depo-Provera (injectable birth control)
  - F. Withdrawal
  - G. Some other method
  - H. Not sure
10. How many times have you been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant?
  - A. 0 times
  - B. 1 time
  - C. 2 or more times
  - D. Not sure
11. Regarding your sexual orientation, you are primarily?
  - A. Heterosexual
  - B. Gay/lesbian
  - C. Bisexual
  - D. Don't know

12. Have you ever engaged in sexual play with someone of the same sex?
  - A. Yes
  - B. No
13. Which of the following best describes your **masturbation** practices?
  - A. I never masturbate
  - B. Other (this is some amount between never and monthly)
  - C. Monthly
  - E. Bi-monthly
  - F. Weekly
  - G. Daily
14. Which of the following best describes your **oral-genital** sexual play?
  - A. Does not apply
  - B. Received and given equally
  - C. I usually give more than I receive
  - D. I usually receive more than I give
15. Have you ever had sexual intercourse on a "one night stand?"
  - A. Yes
  - B. No
16. Have you ever engaged in **anal** intercourse?
  - A. Yes
  - B. No
17. If you answered **yes to anal intercourse** was a condom used?
  - A. I have never engaged in anal intercourse
  - B. Always
  - A. Sometimes
  - B. Never
18. Have you ever contracted genital warts, chlamydia, **or** genital herpes?
  - A. Yes
  - B. No
  - C. Not sure
19. Have you ever been **tested** for HIV disease?
  - A. Yes
  - B. No
20. How would you describe your sex drive?
  - A. Very strong
  - B. Somewhat strong
  - C. Not very strong
  - D. No sex drive
21. Are you happy with the way your body looks?
  - A. All of the time
  - B. Most of the time
  - C. Sometimes
  - D. Rarely
  - E. Never
22. Have you ever experienced **forced** sexual intercourse?
  - A. Yes
  - B. No
23. Have you ever **forced someone** to engage in sexual intercourse with you?
  - A. Yes
  - B. No