



***Prince George's County
Young People's
Health Survey, 2006***

Commission for Children, Youth and Families
Prince George's County, Maryland

July 2006

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1. Executive Summary

This document is an examination of the reproductive health and knowledge of young adults, aged 18-20, attending two colleges in Prince George's County, Maryland. Most of the information gleaned in this regard is the result of a groundbreaking, 70-question survey administered in spring 2005. The 402 survey respondents serve as a proxy for the entire universe of young adults in the county. In turn, because most of the questions asked of the respondents pertained to their activities while still minors, the results can be said to be reasonably indicative of the state of reproductive health and knowledge among Prince George's County minor teenagers.

The survey asked respondents many very detailed and highly personal questions relating to their sexual knowledge and activities. As far as we are aware, no such study has been previously undertaken in Maryland along these lines. This being the case, we are reasonably confident in stating that this study is unique in the state and that perhaps it may serve as a template for other, further studies in other counties within the Free State.

This report examines (1) publicly available data and (2) data resulting from the survey described above. To be blunt, Prince George's County cannot afford to ignore the issue of reproductive health among its young people, as is demonstrated over the following pages.

In regard to teen births, there has been a recent decline in the birth rates among mothers under 15 and aged 15-17, and only a small increase among mothers aged 18-19. All the same, county birth rates in all three of these categories are still considerably higher than in the neighboring counties of Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Howard and Montgomery. In births to mothers under 15 and to 18-19-year-olds, the county exceeds the statewide rate too; in regard to births to 15-17-year-olds, the county falls fractionally below the state rate. Including HIV, there is little good news on sexually transmitted diseases. While not large in

any absolute sense, the county's rate of juvenile HIV incidence in 2003 was three times that of its nearest runner up in the Washington suburban area, Montgomery County. The county's juvenile AIDS incidence that year was also higher than that of any other county in the metropolitan area. These facts are coupled with discouraging trends: a 45.7 percent increase in HIV incidence from 1999 through 2003 and a 108.3 percent AIDS incidence increase over the same period. As for other STDs (chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis), in both 2000 and 2003, the county's juvenile incidence rates in all three handily outstripped those of the neighboring counties, for the most part two-, three- or even fourfold.

In a finding that probably is not unrelated, among respondents to the campus-administered survey, barely two thirds of respondents could identify as STDs all five sexually transmitted diseases from a multiple-choice menu. Additionally, while over three fourths of survey respondents identified condom use as a means of safe sex, will they act on this knowledge? Only about 80 percent of respondents said they would get an HIV test if they thought they had contracted HIV, and fewer than half said they would desist from all sexual activity if they had indeed caught it.

The survey among other things compared aggregate sexual activity between county respondents and respondents to other, national surveys. The Prince George's respondents proved more sexually experienced. Well over three quarters of male and female county survey respondents reported having received oral sex, as compared to fewer than two thirds for young men and women nationally. As for percentages having given oral sex, Prince George's males handily outdid their national peers, 65.9 percent to 55.4 percent. For their part, 56.0 percent of female county survey

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respondents had given oral sex, compared to 59.8 percent nationally.

As for intercourse, again county respondents outdid national respondents. Nearly three quarters of Prince George's County young males and females had had vaginal intercourse. The corresponding national figures from a 2005 CDC report were 68.1 percent for females and 70.2 percent for males. In relation to anal intercourse, the picture is not quite a clear. Prince George's females certainly appear to have experienced this more than their national peers: 23.6 percent to 20.3 percent. The rates for males' anal-sex participation, locally and nationally, were about even at some 25 percent.

Finally, when reporting on their plans for future intercourse, fewer than half of county survey respondents explicitly ruled out having sex without birth control, meaning that over half at least conceded they might have sex without birth control, while a third were prepared to contemplate sex without using a condom for STD-prevention purposes.

— June 2006

2. Background

This report is the product of a months-long effort by the Prince George's County Commission for Children, Youth and Families (CCYF), referred to in this report as the Local Management Board or LMB, this being the most common name for the analogous entities in the other counties of the state.

2.A. LMB Mission

The task of caring for children and youth is a complicated one, requiring the dedicated efforts of parents, advocates, human-services providers and other county officials. Where problems do exist, the LMB is determined to focus its energy, expertise and resources in order to ensure that every child and youth in Prince George's County can grow up healthy, safe and strong. The LMB's mission, then, is to exploit its interagency nature and the considerable expertise of its members to ensure that government and private-sector resources are directed as efficiently as possible to those communities and individuals that need them most, while taking into account the specific needs and other characteristics of all of the communities within the county's borders.

The Prince George's County LMB consists of representatives from many different county agencies, and of a variety of community members, with the purpose of improving the delivery of health, education and safety services to children, youth and families residing in the county. This section explains the background and goals of the LMB.

2.A.1. Purpose

This report and the entity releasing it have their start in the 1989 creation of Maryland's Subcabinet for Children, Youth and Families (SCYF) by then-Governor William Donald Schaefer (SCYF 2000:2). SCYF is an interagency entity originally populated by the heads of the Maryland departments of Budget and Management, Education, Health and Mental Hygiene, Human Resources, and Juvenile

Justice, as well as the head of the Office for Individuals with Disabilities and the special secretary for children, youth and families. SCYF's goal is to streamline and otherwise improve services for children and youth in Maryland by opening avenues of communication among agency and department heads, thereby enhancing coordination and reducing duplication of services. The subcabinet is staffed by the Governor's Office for Children, formerly the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families (OCYF).

In 1990, the state legislature required each jurisdiction within Maryland to create a similar county-level entity. The state refers to these entities as local management boards. (In Prince George's County, the role of the LMB is filled by the Commission on Children, Youth and Families, referred to throughout this report as "the LMB.") Like the SCYF, the purpose of the LMBs is to improve coordination among county providers of services to children, youth and families. Under state requirements, LMB membership rolls must at a minimum include representatives of each county's agencies in charge of education, juvenile justice, health, mental health and social services, although each jurisdiction may invite additional members, including representatives of private-sector service providers. The LMBs do not actually provide any services but, rather, provide guidance for and oversight of service provision.

It is the responsibility of each LMB to develop a local, community-based, service-delivery system for children and families. Not surprisingly, this cannot be accomplished without a thorough knowledge of the needs of the intended recipients of the services in question. In the case of this study, the knowledge acquired may be used to develop programs aimed at improving the reproductive-health outcomes of county youth.

2.A.2. Involvement

This report represents the input and expertise of a great many people. The process was begun

under the former Prince George's County LMB director, L. Christine Waddler. It continued to be supervised by the membership of LMB. Chaired by Maralita L. Freeny and directed by Judy M. Dubose, the LMB has 15 members (listed in appendix 1), representing the county's library system, schools, police, health department and other agencies.

A local consulting company, InterGroup Services, Inc., was hired to assist with researching and writing this report. Details on the company are available in appendix 2.

2.B. Methodology

There were two components to the data gathering for this report, these being: (1) a review of previously published information, such as that available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and (2) a 70-question survey administered to 402 people on the campuses of two colleges located in the county. The survey was complex to administer and, as far as we are aware, it is the first of its kind in Maryland.

Much deliberation was given as to the best way to administer the survey. Since the goal of this project was to collect information about the sexual health, knowledge and practices principally of minor teenagers, the first option considered was distributing the survey through the county's public school system, or otherwise administering the survey directly to county minor teenagers. However, the LMB decided that a survey dealing so explicitly with sexual activity and knowledge could not be administered to a minor population without first obtaining affirmative parental consent. The concern immediately arose that a great deal of time and money might be wasted in what might ultimately be a fruitless attempt to convince parents of the need for this survey.

Instead, the decision was taken to target that population of young adults who had most recently been minor teenagers, 18-20 year-olds. This approach would obviate the need for parental consent, at the same time that it would collect information unlikely to be sub-

stantively different from the information that would have been collected from teenagers under the age of 18. In fact, there is a case to be made that collecting information from recent minors, as against current minors, yields more data anyway. For example, if a minor who turned 17 yesterday is asked about his or her past activities, responses will be limited to those activities that occurred through the respondent's 17th birthday. If, on the other hand, an 18-year-old is asked about activities that occurred while he or she was still a minor, the responses will be just as valid as those given by the 17-year-old, but will also have the added advantage of covering activities undertaken by the respondent right up until his or her 18th birthday. In other words, each question asked of a recent minor will elicit answers about the respondent's entire period as a minor, while questions asked of a current minor will only elicit answers through the respondent's current age.

The question remained, where best to find 18-20-year-olds in sufficient numbers? The most efficient solution seemed to be college campuses, though one drawback immediately suggested itself: the population of young people enrolled in college is manifestly not representative of young people as a whole, since — obviously — it omits those young people not enrolled in college. Weighing the pros and cons, however, the LMB decided that this drawback was acceptably balanced by the greater speed and economy with which survey administrators would be able to reach at least some representatives of the target age group by distributing the survey on college campuses.

Accordingly, the survey was administered on the campuses of Prince George's County Community College (PGCCC), Largo Campus, and Bowie State University (BSU) on May 2-3 and May 10-11, 2005, respectively. These particular colleges were selected because, out of all college campuses in the county, these seemed likeliest to have both the highest number and the greatest concentration of students who had lived in Prince George's County as

young teenagers. Indeed, over 79 percent of the respondents contacted on these campuses said that they currently lived in Prince George's County.

All told, the decision to administer the survey on college campuses proved a good one. With 402 returns, the response rate was at the very upper limits of what the organizers had hoped for. All but four of the returned questionnaires were useable in their entirety, the 398 forms yielding a wealth of information about the respondents' sexual activities, sexual expectations for the future, and knowledge about HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Once all the forms had been gathered and reviewed for completeness, the data contained therein were entered into a Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) database. It was this database from which were derived the figures that populate the tables and graphs in this report. Further details about the survey methodology are given in the opening subsections of chapter 4.

3. County Demographic History and Teen Natal Profile

This chapter serves the purpose of presenting, first, a demographic history of the county and, second, some trends in teen pregnancy and STDs among county residents.

3.A. Historical Note

Prince George's County covers 485 square miles (including water), making it the seventh-largest Maryland county. Bordered to its west by the Potomac River and the nation's capital, and to its east by the Patuxent River, the county has been in existence for over 300 years (MSA 2004). Those 300 years have seen dramatic changes in the county, not least in the demographic characteristics of county residents.

The first residents of the area between modern-day Washington, D.C. and the coast of Maryland were the Piscataway and Susquehannock Indians. Europeans arrived in Maryland in 1634, bringing African and other slaves, and farms and plantations were soon established along the Potomac and Patuxent rivers in what would become Prince George's County. The county was not officially chartered until 1696, at which time it boasted only about 1,700 residents. As other new Maryland counties and jurisdictions were formed, Prince George's County's boundaries shifted from the original charter. The most dramatic shift was in 1790, when Prince George's County ceded most of the land that was needed for the creation of Washington, D.C. "Each of the great symbols of our three branches of government — the Capitol, the White House, and the Supreme Court — stands on land that was once part of Prince George's County" (Virta 1991a). Soon thereafter, the current county seat was established in Upper Marlboro.

For most of its history, indeed well into the 20th century, the Prince George's County economy was agriculture based. Tobacco was the primary crop for more than a century; this labor-intensive crop was cultivated on so much

of the county's acreage prior to the Civil War that Prince George's County had the unfortunate distinction of containing more slaves within its boundaries than did any other jurisdiction in Maryland. The tobacco-based plantation culture of the county's early years afforded considerable leisure time to the wealthy planters who made up the upper socio-economic strata of county society, making possible the rich variety of cultural pursuits — theater, music, dance and sports — that Prince George's County continues to celebrate today. In particular, certain families became proficient at thoroughbred horse breeding, something the county is still known for (Virta 1991a).

Not surprisingly, the Civil War brought tremendous upheaval to Prince George's County. For one thing, numerous black communities and towns were formed by the newly freed ex-slaves. Also, the nature of agriculture in the county changed radically. Without an unpaid labor force, the largest plantations were no longer commercially viable. "Between the end of the Civil War and the turn of the century, the number of farms in Prince George's County doubled, while the average farm size decreased dramatically" (Pearl 1993).

The Civil War also forever changed the role of the federal government in nearby Washington, D.C., with significant implications for neighboring jurisdictions such as Prince George's County. Great numbers of people began to arrive in the D.C. area to take jobs in the many new or expanding federal agencies, such as the U.S. Bureau of Pensions. Many of these newcomers took up residence in Prince George's County. Between 1860 and 1900, the county's population increased 30 percent (Pearl 1993). Railroad lines were extended into the county for commuters in the late 19th century. "In towns such as Hyattsville, Takoma Park, Riverdale, Charlton Heights (now Berwyn Heights), and College Park, fine Victorian dwellings of the 1880s and 1890s still give evidence of this booming period of suburban expansion" (Pearl 1993).

The expansion of Prince George's County's commuter communities only accelerated as the 20th century brought further expansion of commuter rail lines as well as the automobile. Between 1900 and 1930, the county's population doubled, from 30,000 to 60,000, and by 1950 it had climbed to almost 200,000 (Pearl 1993).

Since 1972 the county government has consisted of a county executive and a nine-member county council. There are 27 incorporated towns and cities in Prince George's County, meaning that any effort to assess needs or provide services must be coordinated with sublocal government agencies and service providers in some areas; in other areas, however, it is the county government that is the lowest level of government authority.

Prince George's County, then, is a county whose personality has changed radically over the years. Only three decades ago, it was accurate to describe Prince George's County as rural and agricultural. At the same time, the county's residents were mostly white. Today, racial and ethnic minorities are in the majority among the county's residents, comprising almost three quarters of the population, while the landscape is predominantly suburban or even urban. The county is one of only two majority-black jurisdictions in Maryland (Baltimore City is the other). Prince George's County is also one of the wealthier jurisdictions in the U.S., compared not only to other majority-black jurisdictions but also to the country as a whole. According to U.S. Census figures released in 2002, Prince George's County is in the top 10 percent (305th out of 3,141) of U.S. counties in per capita personal income and in the top 5 percent (120th out of 3,141) of U.S. counties in median household income. Meanwhile, in 2000, the county ranked in the lowest 15 percent of all U.S. counties in the rate of residents with incomes below the federal poverty line, or 2,741st out of 3,141 (IBRC 2004).

3.B. Youth Demographics

In 2003, there were 222,112 county residents under the age of 18, an 11.7 percent increase over the 1995 figure, 198,790. This increase was slightly larger, proportionally speaking, than the increase seen in the same time period in the county's total population. In 1995, the earliest year for which the state's Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH) makes its Vital Statistics Annual Reports available on line, county residents numbered 767,410; in 2003, the county population had increased to 838,716, or by only 9.3 percent (DHMH 1995, 2003).

Of course, this report is concerned primarily with county adolescents, a category that may loosely be defined as those residents ages 10-19. (This is how adolescent population data are organized by the DHMH in its Vital Statistics Annual Report publications.) In 2003, there were 125,703 10-19-year-olds living in Prince George's County, a 25.0 percent increase over the 1995 figure of 100,550 — an increase, in other words, almost three times larger than that seen in the county's population as a whole. That is not to say that 10-19-year-olds were the county's fastest-growing age group: over the same time period, by way of comparison, the number of 18-44-year-olds decreased 5.2 percent; the number of 45-64-year-olds increased 37.6 percent; and the number of residents ages 65 and over increased 20.9 percent (DHMH 1995, 2003).

Of the 2003 population of Prince George's County 10-19-year-olds, 30,184 were white and 90,403 were black. (DHMH does not present information on other races for this category.) Black adolescents, then, comprised almost three quarters (71.9 percent) of the county's overall population of adolescents, while whites represented just under a quarter, or 24.0 percent. It is interesting to note that these figures are noticeably different from the proportions of the two races in the county's population as a whole: in 2003, whites were 29.3 percent of county residents, while blacks constituted 65.9 percent. Additionally, while

Table 1

Live Births to Prince George's County Mothers
by Birth Order, Maternal Race, Hispanic Origin and Maternal Ages 0-19, 2004

	All Ages	Under 15	15-17	18-19
All Races				
Total	12,205	22 (0.18%)	397 (3.25%)	714 (5.85%)
1st Child	4,990	19 (0.38%)	364 (7.29%)	561 (11.24%)
2nd Child	3,809	3 (0.08%)	33 (0.87%)	128 (3.36%)
3rd Child	2,077	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	23 (1.11%)
4th & 5th Child	1,140	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	2 (0.18%)
6th or Above	172	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
White				
Total	3,158	5 (0.16%)	100 (3.17%)	165 (5.22%)
1st Child	1,227	5 (0.41%)	91 (7.42%)	127 (10.35%)
2nd Child	1,004	0 (n/a)	9 (0.90%)	32 (3.19%)
3rd Child	557	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	5 (0.90%)
4th & 5th Child	327	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	1 (0.31%)
6th or Above	42	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
African-American				
Total	7,892	16 (0.20%)	267 (3.38%)	503 (6.37%)
1st Child	3,281	14 (0.43%)	245 (7.47%)	403 (12.28%)
2nd Child	2,431	2 (0.08%)	22 (0.90%)	85 (3.50%)
3rd Child	1,343	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	14 (1.04%)
4th & 5th Child	704	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	1 (0.14%)
6th or Above	118	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Asian or Pacific Islander				
Total	523	0 (n/a)	5 (0.96%)	4 (0.76%)
1st Child	263	0 (n/a)	5 (1.90%)	3 (1.14%)
2nd Child	176	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
3rd Child	59	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	1 (1.69%)
4th & 5th Child	23	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
6th or Above	1	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Hispanic				
Total	2,321	6 (0.26%)	108 (4.65%)	153 (6.59%)
1st Child	811	5 (0.62%)	99 (12.21%)	108 (13.32%)
2nd Child	700	1 (0.14%)	9 (1.29%)	36 (5.14%)
3rd Child	471	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	8 (1.70%)
4th & 5th Child	297	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	1 (0.34%)
6th or Above	40	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)

Note: As used here, "Hispanic" is not an exclusive racial category and may include members of any of the other races listed here.

Source: DHMH 2004b.

white 10-19-year-olds constituted only 12.3 percent of the county's total white population, black 10-19-year-olds were 16.3 percent of the county's total black population (DHMH 2003). In sum, the county's African-American population is disproportionately found within the younger segment of the overall county population, which must mean that the county will become more African-American with time.

3.C. Youth Risk Factors

It is probably safe to assume that many teen pregnancies are unplanned, and certainly no one desires to acquire a sexually transmitted disease. The county's rates of teen pregnancy and STD incidence, then, serve as proxy measures of the extent to which county teens know everything they need to know to control pregnancy and remain healthy. This section compares county teen pregnancy and STD rates

with those of neighboring counties.

3.C.1. Teen Pregnancy

Table 1 describes live births to Prince George's County mothers aged up to 19 in 2004. (The organization of DHMH birth-related data does not permit the establishment of a lower limit of ages at which county mothers gave birth.) In 2004, there were 12,205 live births in Prince George's County. Of these, 419 (3.4 percent) were to mothers less than 18 years of age: 22 were to mothers less than 15 years of age, and 397 were to mothers 15-17 years of age. Additionally, there were 714 births to mothers ages 18-19 (DHMH 2004b).

The vast majority of births to teen mothers, not surprisingly, were those mothers' first children. However, second births constituted 13.6 percent and 8.3 percent of births to mothers under 15 and mothers 15-17, respectively. There were no third or higher births to mothers 0-17 years old. Of births to mothers ages 18-19, 17.9 percent were those mothers' second births, 3.2 percent were third births and 0.3 percent were fourth or fifth births. There were no sixth or higher births to mothers 18-19 (DHMH 2004b).

Figure 1 shows recent trends in births to Prince George's County mothers aged under 15, 15-17 and 18-19. Encouragingly, these lines are either relatively flat or trend downward. Most stable of all is the line showing trends in births to mothers under 15.

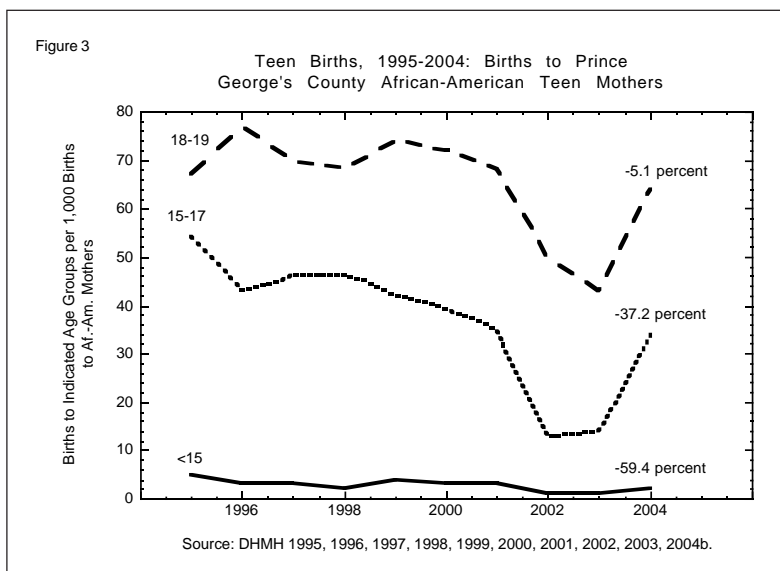
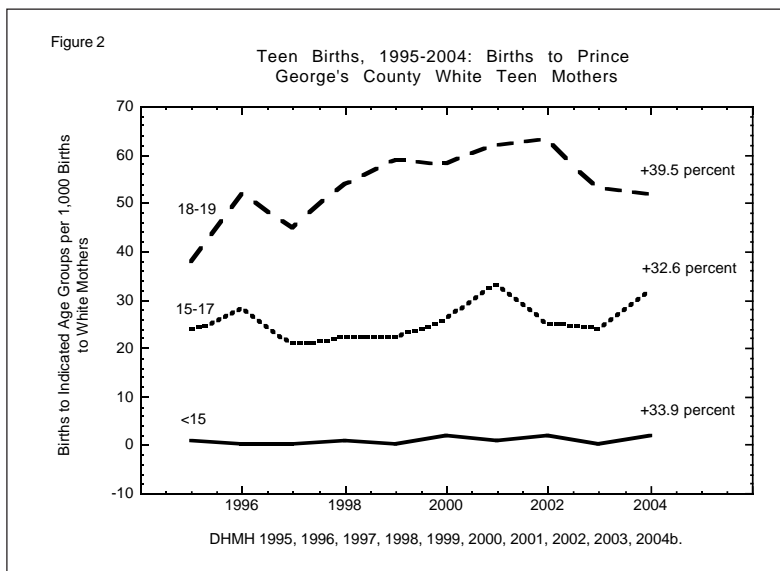
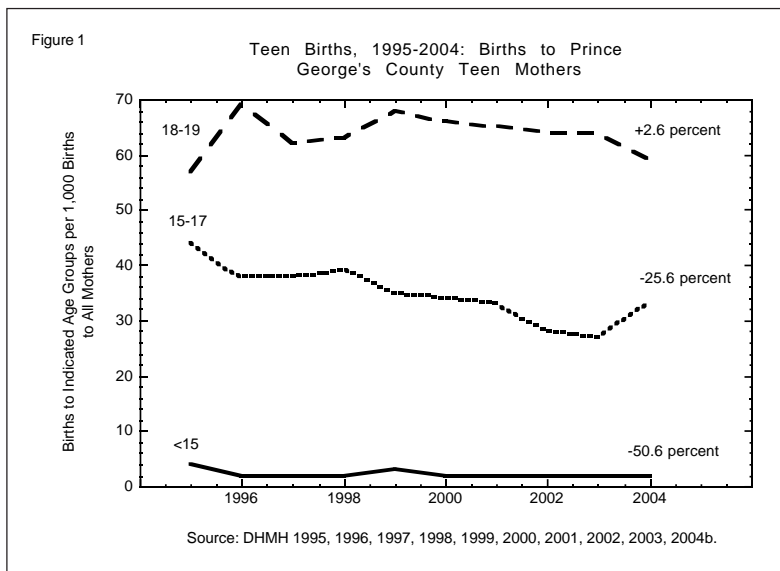
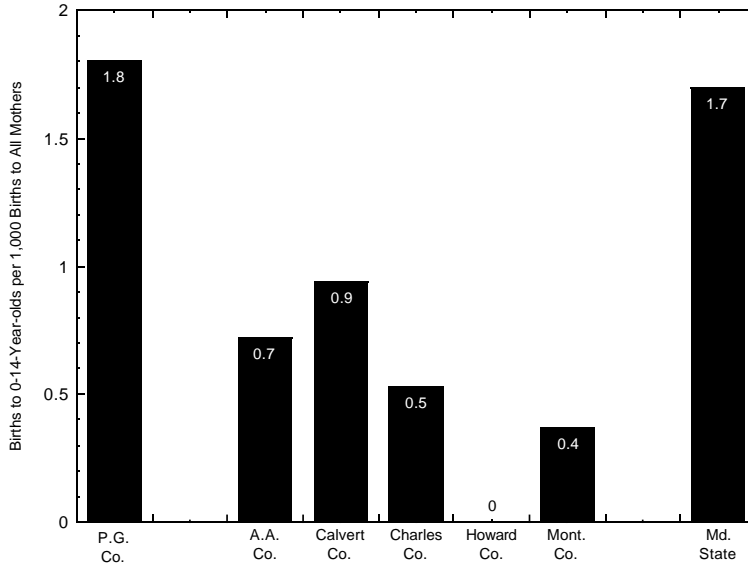


Figure 4

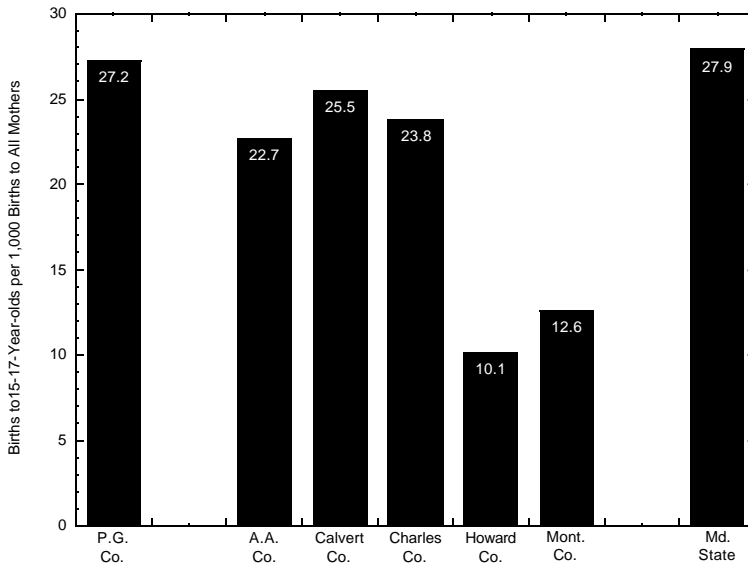
Teen Births, 2004: Births to 0-14-Year-Olds in Prince George's County and Surrounding Jurisdictions



Source: DHMH 2004b.

Figure 5

Teen Births, 2004: Births to 15-17-Year-Olds in Prince George's County and Surrounding Jurisdictions



Source: DHMH 2004b.

Though there was a 50.6 percent decrease in such births between 1995 and 2004 (from 3.6 to 1.8 per 1,000 live births to all mothers), this is mainly because of a relatively high number of such births in 1995. Since then, the proportion of such births has hovered on either side of 2 per 1,000 births to all county mothers (DHMH 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004b).

mothers under 15, the trend line is relatively steady; the 33.9 percent proportional increase is based on an increase, in actual numbers, from 4 to 5 births to mothers under 15 between 1995 and 2004 (1.18 to 1.58 per 1,000 births). This should be no particular cause for alarm, relatively speaking. However, this trend is mirrored in both the 15-17 and 18-19

Trend lines for the other two age groups have not been as steady. While the proportion of births to mothers 15-17 also decreased 1995-2004, by 25.6 percent (from 43.7 to 32.5 per 1,000 births to all county mothers), the most recent part of the trend line — 2003-2004 — is headed upward. It is not possible to draw a firm conclusion about a trend seen over such a short time period, but clearly this situation bears watching.

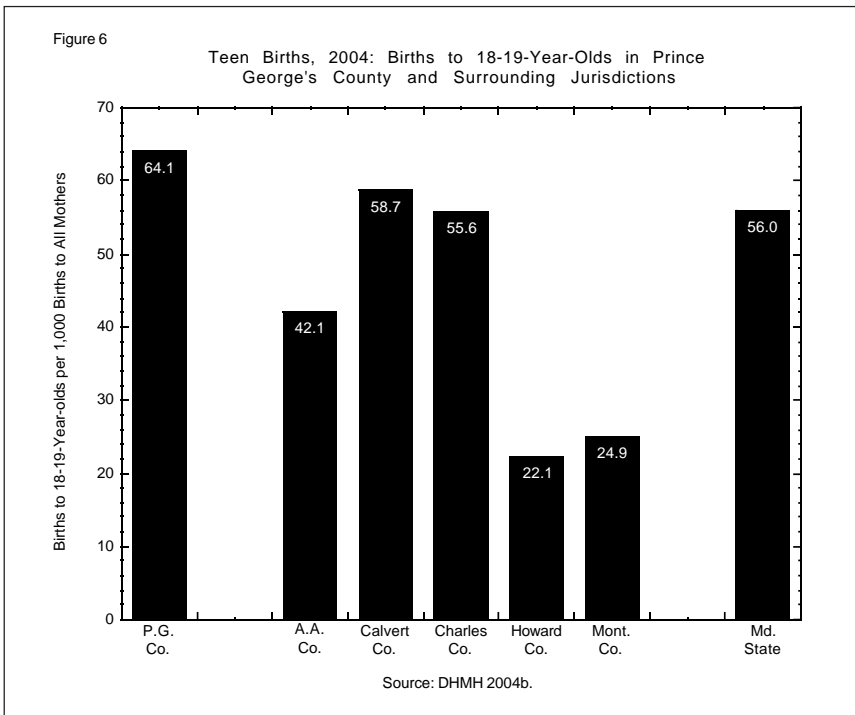
More promisingly, the trend in births to 18-19-year-olds has been steadily, if gradually, downward since 1999. However, the proportion of births to 18-19-year-olds was larger in 2004 than it was in 1995: it had increased from 57.0 to 58.5 per 1,000 births to all county mothers, a 2.6 percent rise (DHMH 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004b).

These relatively benign trends mask a significant upward tendency in births to white teenagers, as a proportion of all white births, as can be seen in figure 2. Among white

age group categories, both of which represent much larger numbers of births. Births to white 15-17-year-olds increased from 23.9 to 31.7 per 1,000 births to all county white mothers (a 32.6 percent increase), while births to white 18-19-year-olds increased from 37.5 to 52.3 per 1,000 births to all county white mothers (a 39.5 percent increase). Though the trend lines show significant fluctuation over the years in question, meaning that the trend is not consistently upward, this should not lessen concern

over what appears to be an increasing rate of births to white teenagers (DHMH 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004b).

The picture among black teen mothers is decidedly more positive. Figure 3 shows trends in births to black teens 1995-2004, broken down into the same age groups as the graph showing trends in births to white teens. As the graph shows, the proportion of births in all three categories has declined. The largest decline was seen among girls under 15: the drop from 4.99 to 2.03 births per 1,000 births to all black county mothers represents a 59.3 percent proportional decrease. Next largest was the drop in births to black mothers ages 15-17: from 53.84 to 33.83 per 1,000 births to all county African-Americans, or a proportional decline of 37.2 percent. Finally, among black mothers ages 18-19, a smaller decline of only 5.1 percent was seen (from 67.1 to 63.7 per 1,000 births to all county African-Americans). It should be pointed out here, however, that all three of these decreases would have been even larger had it not been for the 2004 data: since 2003, births to county African-Americans ages 15-17 and 18-19 have jumped sharply upward. Again, this trend is not nec-



essarily a firm one, since it is never wise to generalize based on only two data points, but clearly this is less than reassuring (DHMH 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004b).

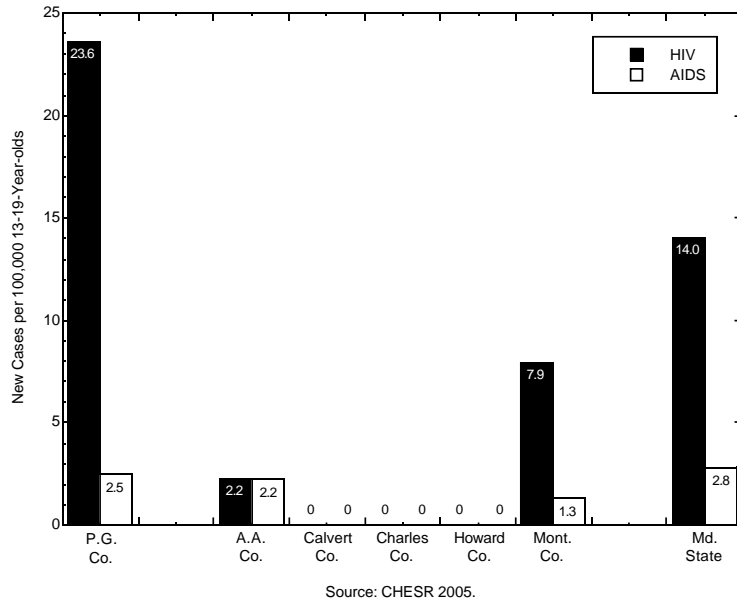
For some context, figures 4, 5 and 6 (the 0-14, 15-17 and 18-19 snapshots) compare 2003 teen pregnancy rates in Prince George's County with those in neighboring Maryland counties, for age groups 0-14, 15-17 and 18-19. As these graphs show, Prince George's County leads its neighbors in birth rates in all three age groups and exceeds the statewide rates in all but one group, births to mothers ages 15-17 (DHMH 2003).

Among mothers under 15 in 2003, the birth rate in Prince George's County was 1.8 per 1,000 live births to all mothers, double the second-highest rate, Calvert County's 0.9 per 1,000 (see figure 4). Other neighboring counties' rates ranged as low as 0.0 and as high as 0.7 per 1,000. The county's rate slightly exceeded the statewide rate of 1.7 per 1,000 (DHMH 2003).

Prince George's County mothers ages 15-17 gave birth at a rate of 27.2 per 1,000 births to all mothers (see figure 5). This rate, which

Figure 7

Juvenile HIV and AIDS Incidence, 2003: New HIV and AIDS Cases among 13-19-Year-olds in Prince George's County and Surrounding Jurisdictions



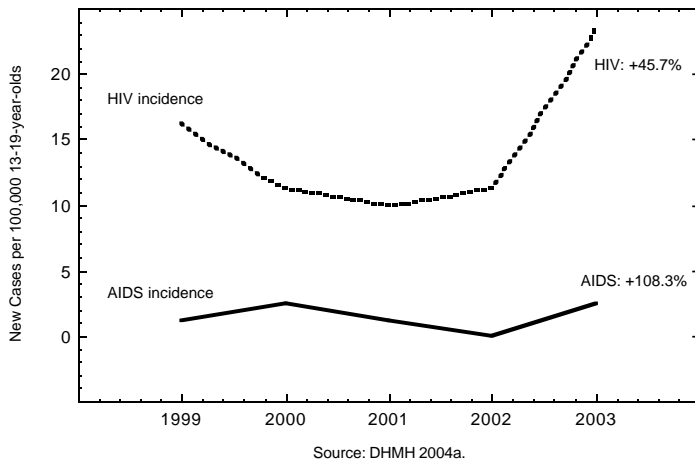
although it was not the only county rate to do so: Calvert County, with a rate of 58.7 per 1,000, had the second-highest rate and also exceeded the statewide rate. Calvert County was followed in descending order by Charles (55.6 per 1,000), Anne Arundel (42.1 per 1,000), Montgomery (24.9 per 1,000) and Howard (22.1 per 1,000) counties (DHMH 2003).

3.C.2. Teens and STDs

This section reviews incidence rates for sexually transmitted diseases: (1) HIV and AIDS and (2) chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis.

Figure 8

Juvenile HIV and AIDS Incidence, 1999-2003: New HIV and AIDS Cases in Prince George's County 13-19-Year-olds



exceeded those of the neighboring jurisdictions but not that of the state as a whole (27.9 per 1,000), was followed in descending order by the rates of Calvert (25.5 per 1,000), Charles (23.8 per 1,000), Anne Arundel (22.7 per 1,000), Montgomery (12.6 per 1,000) and Howard (10.1 per 1,000) counties (DHMH 2003).

Finally, births to Prince George's County mothers ages 18-19 occurred at a rate of 64.1 per 1,000 in 2003 (see figure 6). This handily exceeded the statewide rate of 56.0 per 1,000,

3.C.2.1. HIV

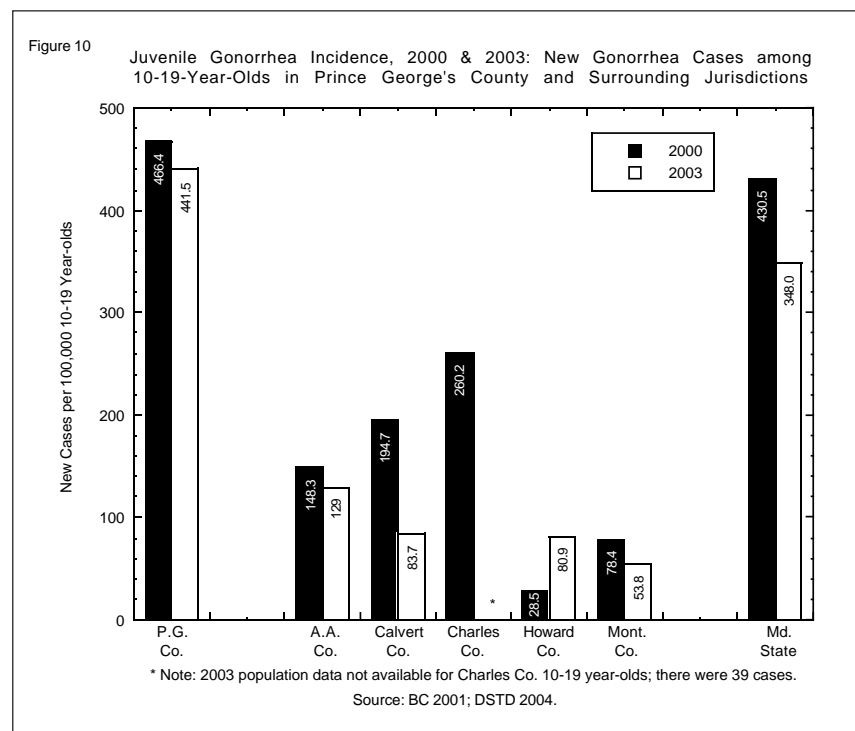
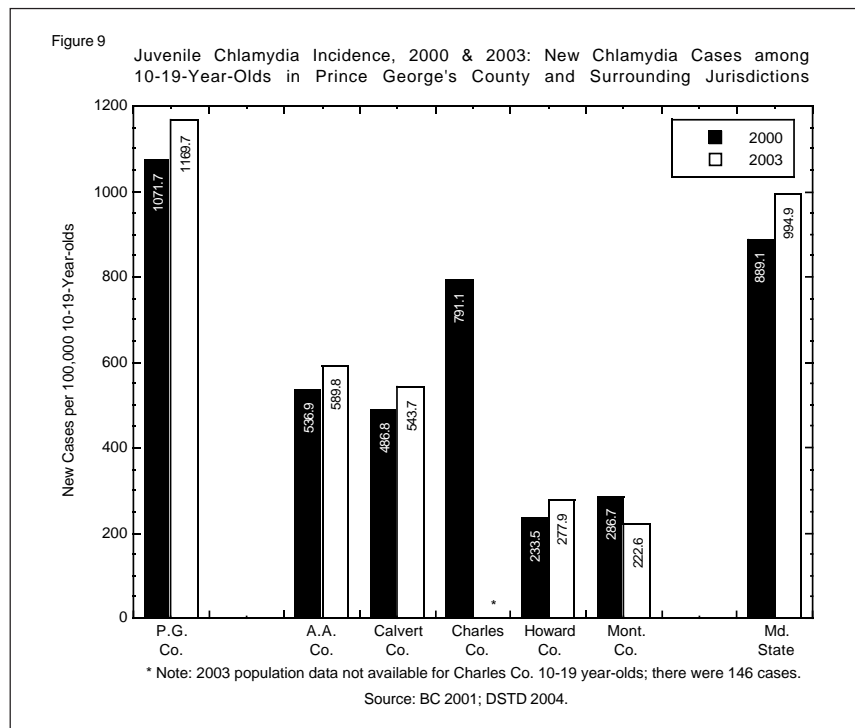
Figure 7 compares the rates of new HIV and AIDS cases among Prince George's County teenagers in 2003 with those of teenagers in five neighboring Maryland jurisdictions. As the graph illustrates, Prince George's County leads its neighbors in both HIV and AIDS incidence, with rates of 23.6 and 2.5 per 100,000 13-19-year-olds, respectively. In fact, only two other jurisdictions reported any new cases that year at all: Montgomery County, with an HIV-incidence rate of 7.9 per 100,000 and new AIDS cases at a rate of 1.3 per 100,000; and Anne Arundel County, with identical HIV and AIDS incidence rates of 2.2 per 100,000 (CEHSR 2005).

Figure 8 provides some historical context by showing the history of juvenile HIV and AIDS incidence in the county, going back to 1999, the earliest year for which DHMH collected juve-

nile data. As can be seen, there were significant proportional increases in both categories during the years in question. However, a note of caution is in order: the actual numbers of HIV and, particularly, AIDS incidences among Prince George's County youth are low enough to render rates extremely unstable. For example, the frightening-looking 108.3 percent proportional increase in AIDS incidence between 1999 and 2003 is the result of an increase from one case in 1999 to two cases in 2003 (as well as some population fluctuation). A similar story holds in the case of HIV incidence: the 45.7 percent increase, 1999-2003, is based on a change from 13 new cases in 1999 to 19 new cases in 2003 (CEHSR 2005). Though each one of these cases is regrettable, it cannot be said that Prince George's County faces high rates of HIV and AIDS incidence among juveniles in any absolute sense. More important is whether or not county teens know enough about modes of HIV infection to stay healthy in later years.

3.C.2.2. Other STDs

Figures 9 to 11 compare rates of chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis infections among 10-19-year-olds in Prince George's County with those in neighboring counties in 2003 (Charles County, for which 2003 population data were



not yet available at press time, is excluded). In all cases, Prince George's County rates exceeded those in the neighboring counties and the state as a whole. Figure 9 shows chlamydia rates among 10-19-year-olds for the county and its neighbors in 2000 and 2003. Prince George's County, with a 2003 rate of 1,169.7 per 100,000 10-19-year-olds, led the pack, fol-

lowed in descending order by Anne Arundel (589.8 per 100,000), Calvert (543.7 per 100,000), Howard (277.9 per 100,000) and Montgomery (222.6 per 100,000). The state rate was 994.9 per 100,000 (DSTD 2004).

For a comparison of gonorrhea rates in 10-19-year-olds in Prince George's and surrounding counties, we turn to figure 10. Once again, Prince George's County leads its neighbors and exceeds the statewide rate: the county 2003 rate of 441.5 per 100,000 beats Maryland's 348.0 per 100,000, and is followed in descending order by the rates in Anne Arundel (129.0 per 100,000), Calvert (83.7 per 100,000), Howard (80.9 per 100,000) and Montgomery (53.8 per 100,000) counties (DSTD 2004).

Syphilis is the least prevalent of the three non-HIV STDs under discussion here, though Prince George's County's 2003 infection rate among 10-19-year-olds was still higher than that of its neighbors and that of the state as a whole (see figure 11). In fact, of the five neighboring jurisdictions used for comparison in this section, only Montgomery County saw any syphilis cases among 10-19-year-olds in 2003. The Prince George's County rate was 2.6 per 100,000, the Montgomery County rate was only 0.7 per 100,000, and the statewide rate was 1.5 per 100,000 (DSTD 2004).

None of these figures, for any of these three STDs, can be considered positive as far as Prince George's County is concerned.

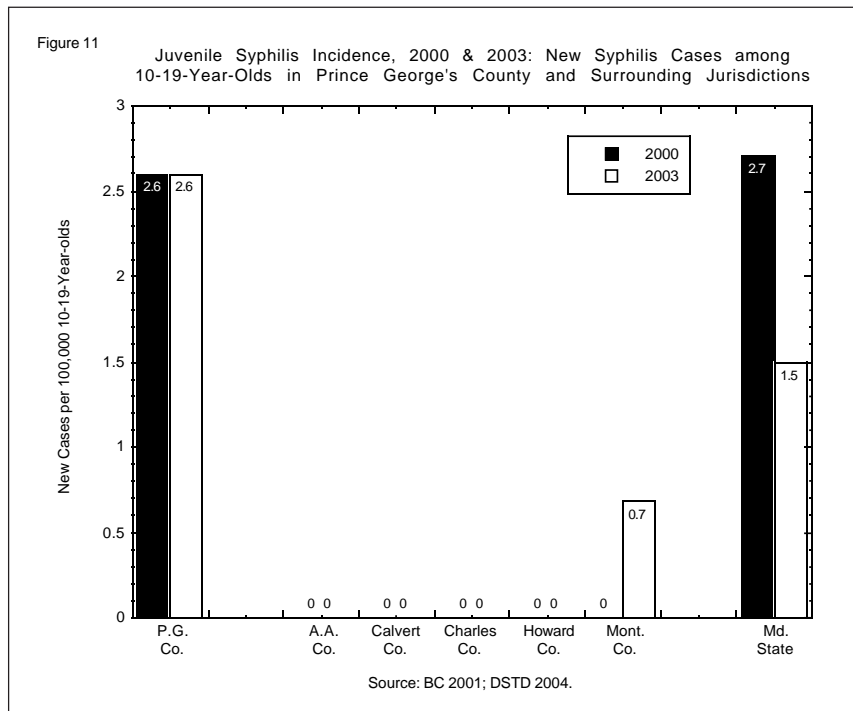


Table 2a

Respondent Demographics

Race*	Af-Am	A/PI	Biracial	White	Hispanic	Nat-Am
#	345	5	16	14	9	5
%	85.8	1.2	4.0	3.5	2.2	1.2

* Af-Am: African-Americans; A/PI: Asian/Pacific Islanders; Nat-Am: Native Americans.

Sex	Female	Male
#	225	173
%	56.0	43.0

Age	17 or yngr.	18	19	20	21	22	>22
#	2	107	120	131	6	4	30
%	0.5	26.6	29.9	32.6	1.5	1.0	7.5

Education	HS Student	College Student	HS Grad, No College	HS Dropout
#	12	364	13	1
%	3.0	90.5	3.2	0.2

Teen Residence*	In P.G. County	Not in P.G. County	Inside Beltway	Outside Beltway
#	271	130	199	130
%	67.4	32.3	49.5	32.3

* This section combines responses to two questions.

Birthplace*	US/CA/EU	MX/CR/S.-C.Am.	Africa	ME	A/PI	AU
#	343	23	26	2	5	1
%	85.3	5.7	6.5	0.5	1.2	0.2

* US: United States; CA: Canada; EU: Europe; MX: Mexico; CR: Caribbean; S.-C. Am: South or Central America; ME: Middle East; A/PI: Asia/Pacific Islands; AU: Australia.

Employment*	No Job	PT Job	FT Job	Two Jobs**
#	137	197	58	3
%	34.1	49.0	14.4	0.7

* PT: part-time; FT: full-time.

** Three respondents reported having two jobs. However, since "two jobs" was not one of the multiple choice answers offered, an unknown number of additional respondents may also have been employed at more than one job.

Note: Rows may not total 402 as not all respondents answered every question.

4. County Youth Survey

The bulk of this report's research took the form of a survey administered to 402 students at two county colleges. Sections 4.A-B describe the survey methodology and give the demographic profile of the respondents.

4.A. Respondent Recruitment

The LMB's goal was to collect at least 400 surveys, approximately 200 from each campus. Because of the highly personal nature of the survey, as well as the sheer number of questions (70), it seemed likely that survey admin-

Table 2b

Respondent Family Demographics

Parents' Birthplace*	US/CA/EU	MX/CR/S.-C.Am.	Africa	ME	A/PI	AU
#	313	33	42	5	6	1
%	77.9	8.2	10.4	1.2	1.5	0.2

* US: United States; CA: Canada; EU: Europe; MX: Mexico; CR: Caribbean; S.-C. Am: South or Central America; ME: Middle East; A/PI: Asia/Pacific Islands; AU: Australia.

Family Structure*	2 Parents	1 Parent	Non-Parents
#	224	146	30
%	55.7	36.3	7.5

* Two parents: both mom and dad, mom and stepdad, dad and stepmom; one parent: mom only, dad only, mom and boyfriend, dad and girlfriend; non-parents: grandparent(s), other relatives, foster home.

Family Income	VP	SP	AA	SR	VR
#	12	64	233	79	8
%	3.0	15.9	58.0	19.7	2.0

* VP: very poor; SP: somewhat poor; AA: about average; SR: somewhat rich; VR: very rich.

Siblings (Resp. is ___ child)	Only	Oldest	Middle	Youngest
#	48	146	109	95
%	11.9	36.3	27.1	23.6

Attended Relig. Svcs.*	Never	Very Often	Quite Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Very Rarely
#	14	208	70	41	36	25
%	3.5	51.7	17.4	10.2	9.0	6.2

* Very often: once a week or more; quite often: once a month or so; sometimes: once every 3 months or so; rarely: once every 6 months or so; very rarely: once a year or so.

Parents Showed Interest	Never	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
#	12	190	82	84	28
%	3.0	47.3	20.4	20.9	7.0

Could Talk With Parents	Never	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
#	31	124	84	98	61
%	7.7	30.8	20.9	24.4	15.2

Note: Rows may not total 402 as not all respondents answered every question.

istrators would have greater success recruiting respondents if an incentive were offered. Therefore, respondents were given a \$5 super-market gift card upon returning their surveys to the survey administrators. For privacy reasons, it was not possible to check surveys for completeness before issuing the gift card; how-

ever, the vast majority of the 402 surveys that were collected were complete.

There were no criteria for participation in the survey other than age: as mentioned above, the survey was intended for young adults, ages 18-20.

On each campus, survey administrators were stationed in the student center near the main entrance. They were instructed to approach anyone in sight who did not appear obviously outside the desired age range (18-20). In addition, some respondents approached the survey table on their own. Survey administrators were instructed to introduce the survey using the following script:

Good morning/afternoon. Did you know that you can receive a \$5 gift card for filling out a survey? The survey is for people ages 18-20 and is designed to help the county's Department of Family Services improve services for young people. It will take about 15-20 minutes to complete. The survey does ask some very personal questions, but your answers will remain completely anonymous. To thank you for your time, we are offering a \$5 gift card.

Due to the personal nature of the survey questions, respondents were allowed to depart with surveys and complete them wherever they felt comfortable, e.g., lounges, dorm rooms, and so forth. Most respondents departed with the surveys, completing them out of sight of the survey administrators and returning them later. Many respondents appeared to consider the survey interesting and worthwhile, with some even going so far as to encourage friends to take the survey as well.

4.B. Demographic Profile of Respondents

Survey respondents were contacted on the campuses of Bowie State University and Prince George's County Community College. Respondents were predominantly African-American; the majority were female. Data were also collected on each respondent's age, education level, race, birthplace, residence, employment, parents' place of birth, family income, family structure, religious beliefs, and relationship with parents. This section describes these demographic data, gathered from questions in sections A and B of the questionnaire.

4.B.1. Gender

Survey respondents were disproportionately female, though less disproportionately so than either college's enrollment as a whole. Among survey respondents, 56 percent were female and 43 percent male (see table 2a). At PGCC (all campuses), 64.3 percent of enrollees are female, while 35.7 percent are male. At BSU, women constitute a similar 63.7 percent of the student body, with men making up 36.3 percent. If this survey had been intended to elucidate the experiences and knowledge of the student bodies of these two colleges, then, these figures show that the respondent pool significantly over-represents men while under-representing women (NCES 2005a, 2005b).

However, the goal of this project was in fact to describe the experiences and knowledge of all Prince George's County young adults (ages 18-20), as a proxy measure for the experiences and knowledge of Prince George's County minor teenagers (ages 13-17). According to data collected in the 2000 census, males and females constitute 51.1 and 48.9 percent of Prince George's County 13-17 year-olds, respectively. A nearly identical breakdown is to be found in the 18-20 age group: 51.3 percent male; 48.7 percent female. Thus, while the proportions of males and females among survey respondents still varies significantly from the proportions found among the teen population as a whole, this variation is smaller than it would have been had the pool of survey respondents more closely resembled PGCC's and BSU's student bodies as a whole, at least where gender is concerned.

Two survey respondents (0.5 percent) identified themselves as male-to-female transgendered. Since no information is readily available as to the proportion of transgendered persons enrolled at either school and, since no conclusions about the larger population of transgendered persons can be drawn from such a small sample, the two transgendered respondents are, for the analysis that follows, included for the total respondent headcount but excluded from gender analysis in this

report. The two respondents who did not answer the gender question were excluded from cross-tabulation (crosstab) analysis by sex, too, leaving a gender universe of 398.

The gender categories used for gender crosstab analysis in this report are:

- Female (n=225; 56.0 percent of respondents).
- Male (n=173; 43.0 percent of respondents).
- Both (n=398; 99.0 percent of respondents).

4.B.2. Age

As designed, the survey was intended for young adults, ages 18-20. Indeed, most — but not all — respondents fell within this age range: 107 respondents (26.6 percent) were 18 years old; 120 respondents (29.9 percent) were 19 years old; and 131 respondents (32.6 percent) were 20 years old (see table 2a).

Every reasonable attempt was made to avoid contacting respondents outside the 18-20 age range; indeed, survey administrators introducing the survey to potential respondents specifically mentioned that the survey was aimed at 18-20 year-olds. In addition, the survey instrument itself included instructions, immediately following the question concerning respondent age, for any respondent younger than 18 or older than 20 to discontinue the survey and return it to administrators.

Nonetheless, 32 respondents, or 7.5 percent of the total respondent pool, either did not understand this instruction or chose to disregard it, completing surveys even though they were, in fact, outside the desired age range. Of these 32 respondents, 6 were 21 years old (1.5 percent of total respondents), 4 were 22 years old (1.0 percent of total respondents), 2 were 17 or younger, and the remaining 18 (4.5 percent of total respondents) indicated that they were over 20 but did not supply an exact age.

Though it would have been possible to exclude the over- and underage respondents from the total, it seemed unwarranted, and therefore was not done, because even those respondents

over the age of 20 who did not supply their exact age were likely to have been in their early twenties, with a range of experiences similar to those respondents aged 18-20. Meanwhile, the 2 respondents under age 18 were of course within the very age range that this project was designed to study; since their anonymity was assured, and since survey administrators took all reasonable steps to exclude underage respondents from taking the survey in the first place, there seemed to be no good reason to deprive this project of this accidentally obtained but nonetheless valuable data.

4.B.3. Education Level

The survey's third question asked respondents about their current level of education. Possible responses were "I am in 11th grade or lower," "I am in 12th grade," "I have graduated from high school and I am enrolled in college," "I have graduated from high school but I am not enrolled in college," "I dropped out of high school and am not in college," or "other."

Since the survey was administered on two college campuses, it is no surprise that the majority of respondents were, in fact, college students: 364 of the respondents, or 90.5 percent (see table 2a). The next largest group consisted of those who had graduated from high school but were not enrolled in college (13 respondents, or 3.2 percent), followed by those currently in 12th grade (9 respondents, or 2.2 percent) and those currently in 11th grade or lower (3 respondents, or 0.7 percent). Only one respondent reported having dropped out of high school and not being enrolled in college (0.2 percent), while 12 respondents did not answer the question (3.0 percent). We have no explanation as to how these non-college-enrolled young people came to be on campus on the days the survey was administered. However, their presence can be said to go a little way toward diluting an otherwise overly college-oriented sample.

4.B.4. Race/Ethnicity

A very large majority of respondents was African-American, which should not be surprising given that the survey was administered on (1) a community college campus serving a predominantly African-American county and (2) the campus of a university that markets itself as historically black.

There were 345 African-American respondents, or 85.8 percent of all respondents; 5 Asian/Pacific Islanders, or 1.2 percent; 16 identifying as biracial or multicultural, or 4.0 percent; 14 Caucasians, or 3.5 percent; 9 Hispanics or Latinos, or 2.2 percent; and 5 Native Americans, or 1.2 percent. Eight respondents (2.0 percent) supplied no answer to this question (see table 2a).

Even more so than with gender, these proportions are dissimilar to those found in the county at large. The organization of census data does not permit a precise comparison by race with the population of county 13-17 or 18-20 year-olds, but it is possible to describe the racial breakdown of county 0-17 year-olds: 70.1 percent African-American; 3.0 percent Asian/Pacific Islander; 2.9 percent “two or more races,” to use the Census Bureau’s term; 18.1 percent Caucasian; 8.4 percent Hispanic or Latino (keeping in mind that the Census does not treat Hispanic or Latino as a race category and so allows its respondents to identify as both Hispanic/Latino and one or more race category); and 0.4 percent Native American. Due to the small numbers of respondents identifying themselves as anything other than African-American or white (and since nothing more is known about the race of those respondents identifying themselves as “biracial/multicultural”), crosstab analysis by race was limited to comparison of African-American and white respondents.

The racial categories used for crosstab analysis in this report, then, are:

- African-American (n=345; 85.8 percent of respondents).

- Caucasian (n=14; 3.5 percent of respondents).
- Both (n=359; 89.3 percent of respondents).

All data relating to white respondents should be treated with caution because of the small size of this respondent pool.

4.B.5. Place of Birth

One question asked about respondents’ place of birth. Respondents were presented with the following choices: United States; Canada; Mexico; the Caribbean; Central or South America; Middle East; Asia or Pacific Islands (not Hawaii); Europe; Australasia (Australia, New Zealand); Africa; and “don’t know or can’t remember.”

As shown in table 2a, most respondents were born in the United States (334; 83.1 percent), followed, in descending order, by Africa (26; 6.5 percent); the Caribbean (16; 4.0 percent); Europe (7; 1.7 percent); Central or South America (6; 1.5 percent); Asia or Pacific Islands (5; 1.2 percent); Canada (2; 0.5 percent); Middle East (2; 0.5 percent); Australasia (1; 0.2 percent); and Mexico (1; 0.2 percent). One respondent answered “don’t know or can’t remember” (1; 0.2 percent), while one respondent gave no answer at all (1; 0.2 percent).

4.B.6. Current Place of Residence

Most respondents lived in Prince George’s County at the time of survey administration. The number of respondents living in Prince George’s County was 318 (79.1 percent), with 83 (20.6 percent) living outside the county and one respondent (0.2 percent) declining to answer.

The survey asked another question related to respondents’ place of residence at the time of survey administration, i.e., whether they lived inside or outside the Interstate 95/495 Capital Beltway. Just over 35 percent of respondents (141) said that they lived outside the beltway, while 49.5 percent (199) said that they lived inside the beltway. Seven respondents (1.7

percent) answered “other.” A total of 55 respondents (13.6 percent) indicated that they did not know, could not remember, or they did not answer.

4.B.7. Childhood Place of Residence

Slightly fewer respondents said that they had lived in Prince George’s County when they were 13-17 years old: 271, or 67.4 percent, as compared to 130 residing outside the county (32.3 percent). One respondent did not answer this question (see table 2a). The number of respondents saying that they had lived inside the beltway when 13-17 years old was identical to the number saying that they lived inside the beltway at the time of survey administration: 199 (49.5 percent). Those living outside the beltway when 13-17 years old numbered 130 (32.3 percent), while 18 respondents (4.5 percent) answered “other.” Of those 18 respondents answering “other,” write-in answers made it possible to determine that 15 had lived outside both the Capital Beltway and Prince George’s County, while the other 3 supplied no further information. Counting these 3, a total of 58 respondents (14.4 percent) did not know, could not remember or did not answer. (It should be pointed out that it is only possible to say that “at least” 15 respondents lived both outside the beltway and outside Prince George’s County; some of the respondents answering only “outside the beltway” could conceivably also have lived outside Prince George’s County.)

At this point, it was decided to retain all respondents for analysis purposes, rather than to restrict analysis just to those claiming either current or juvenile Prince George’s County residence. The rationale was that more, rather than less, information was preferable and that thus there was no good reason to exclude the relatively small proportion of respondents not claiming county residence. Furthermore, the exclusion of non-county residents would have reduced an already tiny Caucasian respondent pool from 14 to an even less tenable 13.

In view of the above, readers are reminded that, while subsequent sections this report may use the shorthand “county respondents” or like terms to describe the survey’s respondents, technically speaking this should be thought of as “respondents present at two Prince George’s County college campuses on the days of survey administration” (obviously a prohibitively cumbersome bit of nomenclature).

4.B.8. Employment Status

Most respondents were employed, with 197 respondents holding part-time jobs (49.0 percent), 58 respondents holding full-time jobs (14.4 percent), 3 respondents holding 2 jobs (0.7 percent) and 7 respondents declining to answer (1.7 percent). And 137 respondents (34.1 percent) were not employed.

4.B.9. Parents’ Place of Birth

Information was collected on the birthplace of respondents’ parents. As with respondent birthplace, the choices were: United States; Canada; Mexico; the Caribbean; Central or South America; Middle East; Asia or Pacific Islands (not Hawaii); Europe; Australasia (Australia, New Zealand); Africa; and “don’t know or can’t remember.”

As shown on table 2b, most respondents’ parents were born in the United States (309; 76.9 percent), followed, in descending order, by Africa (42; 10.4 percent); the Caribbean (29; 7.2 percent); Central or South America (9; 2.2 percent); Asia or Pacific Islands (6; 1.5 percent); Europe (5; 1.2 percent); Middle East (5; 1.2 percent); Mexico (3; 0.7 percent); Canada (2; 0.5 percent); and Australasia (1; 0.2 percent). Two respondents answered “don’t know or can’t remember” (0.5 percent), while five respondents gave no answer at all (1.2 percent).

4.B.10. Family Income

Since young people may not have a complete picture of their families’ finances, respondents

were asked to describe their families' incomes (during the period when respondents were 13-17 years old) by comparison with their perception of the incomes of other families in the county. Choices were: "very poor, much less than average"; "somewhat poor, a bit less than average"; "about average, the same as most families in this county"; "somewhat rich, a bit more than average"; "very rich, much more than average"; or "don't know." Twelve respondents, or 3.0 percent, selected "very poor"; 64 respondents, or 15.9 percent, selected "somewhat poor"; 233 respondents, or 58.0 percent, selected "about average"; 79 respondents, or 19.7 percent, selected "somewhat rich"; 8 respondents, or 2.0 percent, selected "very rich"; and 6 respondents, or 1.5 percent, didn't know (see table 2b).

4.B.11. Siblings

Respondents to this survey tended to have one or more siblings (see table 2b). Only 48 respondents (11.9 percent) were only-children. In total, there were 350 respondents (87.1 percent) who reported having at least one sibling. Of these, 146 (36.3 percent) were older than their sibling or siblings; more than a quarter (109, or 27.1 percent) described themselves as middle children; while only 95, or 23.6 percent, said that they were younger than their sibling or siblings. Four respondents, or one percent, did not answer the question.

4.B.12. Family Structure

Curious about the structure of respondents' families, the LMB included a question designed to determine whether respondents had grown up with one parent or two, and how stable their parents' relationships had been. To this end, respondents were asked what best described their teen years' households or families: "both mom and dad"; "mom only"; "dad only"; "mom and stepdad"; "dad and stepmom"; "mom and boyfriend"; "dad and girl-

Table 3

Respondents' Family Religious Beliefs

<i>Answer</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Roman Catholic	48	11.9
Jewish	3	0.7
Muslim	9	2.2
Baptist	187	46.5
Mormon	1	0.2
Seventh-day Adventist	7	1.7
Episcopalian	6	1.5
Presbyterian	5	1.2
Lutheran	3	0.7
Other Protestant	32	8.0
Hindu	1	0.2
Buddhist	0	n/a
Jain	0	n/a
AME	8	2.0
Jehovah's Witness	3	0.7
Methodist	8	2.0
Non-denominational Christian	42	10.4
Orthodox Christian	1	0.2
No religion	17	4.2

friend"; "grandparent(s)"; "foster home"; "other relatives"; or "don't know."

As can be seen on table 2b, a plurality of respondents selected "both mom and dad," 174 in all (43.3 percent). This was followed in descending order by "mom only" (121; 30.1 percent); "mom and stepdad" (39; 9.7 percent); "dad only" (14; 3.5 percent); "grandparent(s)" (12; 3.0 percent); "dad and stepmom" (11; 2.7 percent); "mom and boyfriend" (8; 2.0 percent); "foster home" (4; 1.0 percent); and "dad and girlfriend" (3; 0.7 percent). One respondent did not know (0.2 percent) and one respondent did not answer (0.2 percent).

4.B.13. Religious Beliefs

Respondents were asked to identify their families' religious beliefs during the period in which respondents were 13-17 years old. Almost all respondents reported that their families adhered to one or another religious denomination or sect (see table 3). A plurality

of these were Baptists (187, or 46.5 percent), with Roman Catholics running a distant second (48, or 11.9 percent). Close behind the Catholics came those identifying themselves either specifically as “nondenominational Christians,” or, simply, “Christians” (42, or 10.4 percent). The only other category of religious affiliation of any particular size was “other Protestant” (32, or 8.0 percent), while 17 respondents claimed “no religion” (17; 4.2 percent). Nine respondents did not know their families’ religious beliefs (2.2 percent), while 12 did not answer the question (3.0 percent).

4.B.14. Religious Service Attendance

In addition to describing their families’ religious beliefs, respondents were also asked to describe the frequency with which their families attended religious services during the period when the respondents were 13-17 years old. Possible choices were: “never”; “very often (once a week or so)”; “quite often (once a month or so)”; “sometimes (once every three months or so)”; “rarely (once every six months or so)”; “very rarely (once a year or so)”; or “don’t know or can’t remember.”

Table 2b shows that there was even less variation in this category than there was in the category concerning religious belief: the category of respondents reporting attending religious services “very often” was an actual majority — fully 208 respondents, or 51.7 percent — followed in descending order by the categories of respondents reporting attending religious services “quite often” (70, or 17.4 percent), “sometimes” (41, or 10.2 percent), “rarely” (36, or 9.0 percent), “very rarely” (25, or 6.2 percent) and “never” (14, or 3.5 percent). Six respondents chose “don’t know or can’t remember” (1.5 percent), while two respondents did not answer (0.5 percent).

4.B.15. Parental Interest

One background question asked respondents to estimate the extent to which their parents or guardians had, during the period in which the respondent was 13-17 years old, shown

interest in hobbies or activities that were important to the respondent. Possible responses were “always,” “usually,” “sometimes,” “rarely,” “never,” “other” or “don’t know or can’t remember.”

A plurality of respondents — 190, or 47.3 percent — reported that their parents/guardians had “always” shown such interest (see table 2b), followed in descending order by those reporting parents who had “sometimes” shown interest (84, or 20.9 percent), “usually” shown interest (82, or 20.4 percent), “rarely” shown interest (28, or 7.0 percent) and “never” shown interest (12, or 3.0 percent). Three respondents said that they did not know or could not remember (0.7 percent), and three respondents did not answer (0.7 percent).

4.B.16. Talking with Parents

One survey question asked respondents to consider how well the following statement applied to them: “When I was a young teen (13-17), I could talk seriously to my parents (or stepparents or guardians) about important matters.” Possible responses were “always,” “usually,” “sometimes,” “rarely,” “never,” “other” or “don’t know or can’t remember.”

As with the question discussed in the preceding section, a plurality — though a slightly smaller one — chose “always” (124, or 30.8 percent), as table 2b shows. Slightly fewer chose “sometimes” (98, or 24.4 percent), followed in descending order by those choosing “usually” (84, or 20.9 percent), “rarely” (61, or 15.2 percent) and “never” (31, or 7.7 percent). Three respondents did not know or could not remember (0.7 percent), while 1 respondent did not answer (0.2 percent).

4.C. Survey Results

While survey sections A and B were concerned with gathering demographic information about the survey respondents, sections C-G asked questions about respondents’ knowledge of and experiences with sex, pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. This section

Table 4

Question 19: If you know, please tell us what health insurance you have or your parents or guardians have for you? If you have left home, please describe the situation most recently before you left home. (Check all that apply.)

Answer	All		Female		Male		Af-Am		White	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
None, I have no health insurance	73	18.2	33	14.7	39	22.5	60	17.4	4	28.3
Private health insurance**	212	52.7	121	53.8	89	51.4	188	54.5	6	42.9
Public health coverage***	65	16.2	41	18.2	26	15.0	56	16.2	1	6.3
Other*	4	1.0	2	0.9	2	1.2	2	0.6	1	6.3
Don't know or can't remember	44	10.9	27	12.0	16	9.2	38	11.0	2	14.3
No answer	7	1.7	6	2.7	1	0.6	6	1.7	0	n/a

* "Other" responses: "military" (4).

** BlueCross/BlueShield, CareFirst, Kaiser Permanente, etc.

*** Medicaid, Ryan White, HealthChoice, MCHP, etc.

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

presents a discussion of the responses to each of the questions from sections C-G.

In interests of information digestibility, this section's discussion of differences in responses between demographic subgroups is mostly limited to "important" differences. In analyzing responses to this survey, which has a margin of error of approximately five percent, differences in responses between demographic subgroups were judged "important" when they exceeded five percentage points.

4.C.1. About Health Care

Section C of the survey, entitled "About Your Health Care," was introduced as follows:

Here are some questions about the health care you received when you were growing up.

Questions in this section were concerned with whether or not respondents had health insurance, and where they received health information and health care. Most respondents had health insurance, most from a private insurer (as opposed to public assistance programs),

though males were more likely than females and whites were more likely than African-Americans to have none. Private doctors were the most popular source of health-care information, followed by parents and mass media sources. Private doctors were also the most common source of health care.

4.C.1.1. Health Insurance

Question 19: If you know, please tell us what health insurance you have or your parents or guardians have for you? If you have left home, please describe the situation most recently before you left home. (Check all that apply.)

Most respondents reported having health insurance: 52.7 percent had private health insurance, while 16.2 percent had public health insurance, meaning that 68.9 percent of all respondents were covered by some form of health insurance (see table 4). In addition, 4 respondents (1.0 percent) reported receiving health care from the military, though whether as dependents or as members cannot be determined from the answers given.

Table 5

Question 20: When you were a young teen (13-17), if you had a question about health care or a type of disease, where would you go for an answer? (Check all that apply.)

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
I didn't get health care information	19	4.7	8	3.6	11	6.4	16	4.6	2	14.3
My doctor or nurse	211	52.5	127	56.4	81	46.8	184	53.3	4	28.6
TV/radio	37	9.2	16	7.1	21	12.1	30	8.7	2	14.3
Newspaper or billboards or magazines	28	7.0	18	8.0	10	5.8	25	7.2	0	n/a
Internet	111	27.6	70	31.1	41	23.7	95	27.5	2	14.3
Parents (or stepparents, etc.)	196	48.8	115	51.1	80	46.2	166	48.1	7	50.0
Other relatives	61	15.2	38	16.9	22	12.7	56	16.2	0	n/a
Friends	82	20.4	48	21.3	34	19.7	69	20.0	4	28.6
Caseworker or case manager	4	1.0	2	0.9	2	1.2	4	1.2	0	n/a
Phone hotlines	5	1.2	3	1.3	2	1.2	5	1.4	0	n/a
School nurse or teacher	69	17.2	47	20.9	22	12.7	57	16.5	1	7.1
Other*	7	1.7	3	1.3	4	2.3	5	1.4	1	7.1
No answer	5	1.2	0	n/a	5	2.9	3	0.9	0	n/a

* "Other" responses: "books" (3); "emergency room" (1); "fire department" (1); "library" (2).

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

Males were more likely than females to have no health insurance at all (22.5 percent versus 14.7 percent); accordingly, men were less likely than women to have either private or public health insurance. Private insurance covered 51.4 percent of men and 53.8 percent of women; public insurance covered 15.0 percent of men and 18.2 percent of women.

A greater proportion of whites than blacks had no health insurance (28.3 and 17.4 percent, respectively). Blacks were more likely to have private health insurance than whites were (54.5 and 42.9 percent, respectively); the same was true of public insurance, which covered 16.2 percent of blacks but only 6.3 percent of whites. There were no other important differences between African-American and white responses to this question.

4.C.1.2. Health Information Sources

Question 20: When you were a young teen (13-17), if you had a question about health care or a type of disease, where would you go an answer? (Check all that apply.)

Most respondents reported that, as young teens (13-17), they had gotten health-care information from doctors (211; 52.5 percent). This was followed, in descending order, by parents (196; 48.8 percent); Internet (111; 27.6 percent); friends (82; 20.4 percent); a school nurse or a teacher (69; 17.2 percent); TV/radio (37; 9.2 percent); printed media such as newspapers, billboards or magazines (28; 7.0 percent); "other" (7; 1.7 percent); phone hotlines (5; 1.2 percent); and caseworkers or case managers (4; 1.0 percent). Five respondents did not answer the question (1.2 percent). "Other" sources of health-care information written in by respondents were: books, emergency room, fire department and library (see table 5).

Table 6

Question 21: When you were a young teen (13-17), when you needed medical care, where did you get it? (Check all that apply.)

Answer	All		Female		Male		Af-Am		White	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
I don't get health services	20	5.0	9	4.0	11	6.4	17	4.9	1	6.3
Private doctor	261	64.9	154	68.4	104	60.1	226	65.5	12	85.7
Emergency room	99	24.6	56	24.9	41	23.7	84	24.3	2	14.3
Health department	48	11.9	25	11.1	23	13.3	44	12.8	0	n/a
Community-based free clinic	31	7.7	19	8.4	12	6.9	27	7.8	1	7.1
School	39	9.7	29	12.9	10	5.8	32	9.3	1	7.1
Other*	14	3.5	8	3.6	6	3.5	12	3.5	1	7.1
Don't know or can't remember	17	4.2	10	4.4	6	3.5	13	3.8	0	n/a

* "Other" responses: "military" (5); "Jesus" (1); "my mom" (1); "holistic doctor" (1).

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

As the table shows, men were less likely than women to report getting health-care information from a doctor, although it was still the most common choice in both groups (women: 56.4 percent; men: 46.8 percent). Further, men were almost equally likely to obtain health-care information from their parents as they were from doctors. Men were more likely to pick "TV/radio" than women were (12.1 and 7.1 percent, respectively). Women were more likely to select "Internet" (women: 31.1 percent; men: 23.7 percent) and "school nurse or teacher" (women: 20.9 percent; men: 12.7 percent). There were no other important differences between male and female responses to this question.

Differences between African-Americans and whites were more pronounced. Whites were more likely than African-Americans to select "TV/radio" (whites: 14.3 percent; African-Americans: 8.7 percent); "friends" (whites: 28.6 percent; African-Americans: 20.0 percent); and to report that they had not gotten health-care information (whites: 14.3 percent; African-Americans 4.6 percent). African-Americans were more likely than whites to select "my doctor or nurse" (African-Americans: 53.3 percent; whites: 28.6 per-

cent); "Internet" (African-Americans: 27.5 percent; whites: 14.3 percent); "other relatives" (16.2 percent); and "school nurse or teacher" (African-Americans: 16.5 percent; whites: 7.1 percent).

4.C.1.3. Medical Care

Question 21: When you were a young teen (13-17), when you needed medical care, where did you get it? (Check all that apply.)

The most common reported source of medical care for respondents when they were 13-17 years old was a "private doctor" (261; 64.9 percent), followed in descending order by "emergency room" (99; 24.6 percent), "health department" (48; 11.9 percent), "school" (39; 9.7 percent) and "community-based free clinic" (31; 7.7 percent), as shown on table 6.

Respondents reporting receiving no health care during the years in question numbered 20, or 5.0 percent, the sixth most common response to this question. The seventh most common response was "don't know or can't remember" (17; 4.2 percent). The next most common response after "don't know" was "other" (14; 3.5 percent), to which respondents

Table 7a

Question 22: Which of the following are STDs? (Check all that apply.)

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
HIV/AIDS	341	84.8	191	84.9	147	85.0	292	84.6	13	92.9
Gonorrhea	344	85.6	203	90.2	137	79.2	302	87.5	10	71.4
TB or tuberculosis	29	7.2	18	8.0	10	5.8	21	6.1	4	28.6
Cold	7	1.7	5	2.2	1	0.6	5	1.4	0	n/a
Flu	13	3.2	8	3.6	4	2.3	11	3.2	0	n/a
Syphilis	334	83.1	199	88.4	131	75.7	292	84.6	10	71.4
Chlamydia	333	82.8	196	87.1	133	76.9	290	84.1	10	71.4
Genital herpes	352	87.6	202	89.8	146	84.4	309	89.6	11	78.6
None of these	9	2.2	2	0.9	6	3.5	6	1.7	0	n/a
Don't know	6	1.5	3	1.3	2	1.2	5	1.4	0	n/a
No answer	4	1.0	0	n/a	4	2.3	3	0.9	0	n/a

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

wrote in “military,” “Jesus,” “my mom” and “holistic doctor.”

Female respondents were more likely to say they had obtained health care from a private doctor than were males (68.4 percent, as opposed to 60.1 percent), although it was the most common source of health care for both groups. Women were also more likely to report obtaining health care at school (women: 12.9 percent; men: 5.8 percent).

African-Americans were more likely than whites to report obtaining health care from both emergency rooms (African-Americans: 24.3 percent; whites: 14.3 percent) and health departments (African-Americans: 12.8 percent; whites: 0). Whites were much more likely than African-Americans to say that they had received health care from private doctors (whites: 85.7 percent; African-Americans: 65.5 percent).

4.C.2. Reproductive Health

Entitled “About Reproductive Health,” section D of the survey was introduced as follows:

This section is mostly about diseases or infections you can catch through sexual activities — either having sex or hooking up. These are sometimes called STDs or STIs. In some cases, you can get a disease in other ways, too, but because one of the ways of getting it is through sex, it is still an STD. The term “hooking up” refers to things like oral sex and fondling (“petting”) and necking. It does not refer to sexual intercourse.

Questions in this section were concerned with respondents’ knowledge of and attitudes about STD transmission and protection. The survey results suggest a significant disparity between females’ and males’ ability to identify STDs from a list of STDs and non-STDs, with women generally outperforming men. Surprisingly, given the high profile of the disease in the mass media, some respondents did not consider HIV to be a sexually transmitted disease. Also, about two fifths of respondents considered use of birth control pills as contributing toward “safe sex,” an erroneous connection to make since birth control pills do not prevent STD transmission.

Table 7b

Question 22: Knowledge of Five STDs
(HIV, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Chlamydia and Genital Herpes)

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Respondent Identified...										
All 5 STDs	272	67.7	161	71.6	108	62.4	239	69.3	8	57.1
All except HIV	27	6.7	21	9.3	5	2.9	25	7.2	0	n/a
All except gonorrhea	12	3.0	6	2.7	6	3.5	8	2.3	1	7.1
All except syphilis	13	3.2	6	2.7	7	4.0	11	3.2	1	7.1
All except chlamydia	14	3.5	5	2.2	9	5.2	14	4.1	0	n/a
All except genital herpes	1	0.2	1	0.4	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
3 or fewer	41	10.2	17	7.6	24	13.9	29	8.4	4	28.6
None	22	5.5	8	3.6	14	8.1	19	5.5	0	n/a

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

4.C.2.1. STD Knowledge

Question 22: Which of the following are STDs?
(Check all that apply.)

Respondents recognized “genital herpes” as an STD most often (352; 87.6 percent), followed in descending order by gonorrhea (344, 85.6 percent), HIV/AIDS (341, 84.8 percent), syphilis (334, 83.1 percent) and chlamydia (333, 82.8 percent), as shown on table 7a. (It may be worth noting that it is conventional among many health professionals and activists to refer to “STDs and HIV,” a convention that some people may understand as implying that HIV is somehow distinct from “STDs”; this may explain the slightly lower rate of recognition of HIV as an STD among survey respondents.) The disease most commonly mistaken for an STD was tuberculosis (29, 7.2 percent). No other non-STDs were identified as STDs by any particularly large proportion of respondents.

Female respondents were more likely than males to correctly identify every STD, with the exception of HIV/AIDS, where the rate of recognition was nearly equal (women: 84.9 percent; men: 85.0 percent). HIV/AIDS was the most commonly recognized STD among men and the least commonly recognized STD

among women, perhaps implying a slightly blasé attitude toward other STDs on the part of men. Among women, gonorrhea was the most commonly recognized STD (women: 90.2; men: 79.2), followed by genital herpes (women: 89.8 percent; men: 84.4 percent), syphilis (women: 88.4 percent; men: 75.7 percent) and chlamydia (women: 87.1 percent; men: 76.9 percent).

In general, African-Americans were more likely to recognize the STDs than whites were, with the exception of HIV/AIDS. African-Americans were most likely to identify genital herpes (African-Americans: 89.6 percent; whites: 78.6 percent), followed by gonorrhea (African-Americans: 87.5 percent; whites: 71.4 percent), HIV/AIDS (African-Americans: 84.6 percent; whites: 92.9 percent), syphilis (African-Americans: 84.6 percent; whites: 71.4 percent) and chlamydia (African-Americans: 84.1 percent; whites: 71.4 percent). Whites were overwhelmingly more likely to misidentify tuberculosis as an STD than were blacks: 28.6 percent, as opposed to 6.1 percent.

Black respondents’ relative inability to identify HIV as a sexually transmittable disease is a concern, given African-Americans’ considerably greater HIV infection rates. In Maryland, as of December 2004 (the latest data), 82.9

Table 8

Question 23: What does “safe sex” mean to you? (Check all that apply.)

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Don't have sex/abstain from sex	221	55.0	146	64.9	71	41.0	197	57.1	3	21.4
Avoid multiple sex partners	158	39.3	90	40.0	66	38.2	143	41.4	5	35.7
Only have oral sex	8	2.0	2	0.9	6	3.5	6	1.7	1	7.1
Use condoms	316	78.6	177	78.7	136	78.6	274	79.4	11	78.6
Use birth control pills	163	40.5	108	48.0	52	30.1	139	40.3	7	50.0
Other*	9	2.2	4	1.8	5	2.9	5	1.4	2	14.3
Don't know or can't remember	3	0.7	1	0.4	2	1.2	3	0.9	0	n/a
No answer	7	1.7	3	1.3	4	2.3	3	0.9	1	7.1

* “Other” responses: “abstinence” (1); “don't have sex” (1); “use good judgment” (1); “abstain until marriage” (4); “monogamy” (1).

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

percent of prevalent HIV (i.e., living) and 80.0 percent of prevalent AIDS cases were black, versus a black proportion of the general state population of 28 percent (DHMH 2005:20, 25).

Table 7b offers another view of this same STD question, reorganizing responses so as to make clear the proportions of people who failed to identify one or more STDs, as well as which STDs were less commonly identified. Most respondents correctly identified all five STDs: 272, or 67.7 percent. However, a total of 27.3 percent of respondents failed to identify at least one STD; of those, 10.2 percent failed to identify two or more of the five given STDs. A surprisingly large proportion of respondents identified all of the STDs except HIV/AIDS (27, 6.7 percent); as well, fully 5.5 percent of respondents (22) indicated that “none” of the choices given was an STD.

Women were more likely than men to identify all 5 STDs (women: 71.6 percent; men: 62.4 percent); not surprisingly, then, men were more likely to fail to identify 2 or more STDs (men: 13.9 percent; women: 7.6 percent). A larger proportion of women also identified tuberculosis as an STD (women: 9.3 percent; men: 2.9 percent).

African-Americans were more likely than whites to identify all 5 STDs (African-Americans: 69.3 percent; whites: 57.1 percent), as well as to identify all STDs except HIV/AIDS (African-Americans: 7.2 percent; whites: 0). Whites were more likely to fail to identify 2 or more STDs (whites: 28.6 percent; African-Americans: 8.4 percent), while African-Americans were more likely to say that “none” of the choices given was an STD (African-Americans: 5.5 percent; whites: 0).

4.C.2.2. “Safe Sex” Knowledge

Question 23: What does “safe sex” mean to you? (Check all that apply.)

“Safe sex” means “use condoms,” according to the vast majority of survey respondents (316, 78.6 percent), as can be seen on table 8. The next most popular response was “don't have sex/abstain from sex” (221; 55.0 percent). “Use birth control pills” came third (163; 40.5 percent), which is curious considering that birth control pills offer no protection from STDs. Use of birth control pills was followed by “avoid multiple sex partners” (158; 39.3 percent). Despite a recent flurry of media stories and academic studies describing a more and

Table 9

Question 24: If you thought you had caught HIV/AIDS, what would you do right away?
(Check all that apply.)

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Nothing	10	2.5	2	0.9	8	4.6	10	2.9	0	n/a
Go to get a medical HIV test	323	80.3	185	82.2	134	77.5	279	80.9	10	71.4
Isolate myself from people	40	10.0	21	9.3	19	11.0	36	10.4	2	14.3
Take home remedies	20	5.0	10	4.4	10	5.8	18	5.2	2	14.3
Take over-the-counter medications	24	6.0	15	6.7	9	5.2	21	6.1	0	n/a
Pray	203	50.5	115	51.1	86	49.7	185	53.6	4	28.6
Get spiritual support from family and friends	113	28.1	63	28.0	49	28.3	99	28.7	3	21.4
Try to hide it from other people	29	7.2	18	8.0	11	6.4	28	8.1	0	n/a
Other*	22	5.5	11	4.9	9	5.2	19	5.5	0	n/a
Don't know	18	4.5	8	3.6	10	5.8	13	3.8	1	7.1

* "Other" responses: variations on "abstain until tested" (3); "I would never get it" (1); variations on "suicide" (4); variations on homicidal revenge (3); "quit everything and travel" (1); "cry" (1); variations on "seek medical advice" (2); "inform partners" (5).

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

more widespread belief among teens that oral sex is risk free, only 8 respondents (2.0 percent) said that "safe sex" means "only have oral sex." (It is just as well the respondents had no illusions on this issue because, as we shall see in sections 4.C.3.7-8, in terms of oral sex, they proved considerably more experienced than their counterparts nationwide.) Under "other," 9 respondents (2.2 percent) wrote in "abstinence," "don't have sex," "use good judgment", "abstain until marriage" and "monogamy." Seven respondents did not answer the question (1.7 percent), while only 3 respondents (0.7 percent) picked "don't know or can't remember."

Women were more likely than men to pick "don't have sex/abstain from sex" (women: 64.9 percent; men: 41.0 percent) and "use birth control pills" (women: 48.0 percent; men 30.1 percent). There were no other important differences between male and female responses to this question.

Whites were more likely than African-Americans to pick "use birth control pills"

(whites: 50.0 percent; African-Americans: 40.3 percent) and "other" (whites: 14.3 percent; African-Americans: 1.4 percent). African-Americans were more likely to pick "don't have sex/abstain from sex" (African-Americans: 57.1 percent; white: 21.4 percent).

4.C.2.3. Actions of Respondents if They Thought They Had Contracted HIV

Question 24: If you thought you had caught HIV/AIDS, what would you do right away?
(Check all that apply.)

Table 9 shows responses to this question. If they thought they had contracted HIV, most survey respondents said that they would "go to get a medical HIV test" (323; 80.3 percent). The next most popular answer was "pray" (203; 50.5 percent), followed by "get spiritual support from friends" (113; 28.1), "isolate myself from people" (40; 10.0 percent), "try to hide it from other people" (29; 7.2 percent), "take over-the-counter medications" (24; 6.0 percent), "other" (22; 5.5 percent), "take home remedies" (20; 5.0 percent), "don't know" (18;

Table 10

Question 25: If you thought or knew you had HIV/AIDS,
how would you change your sexual behavior? (Check all that apply.)

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Not have sexual intercourse, but hooking up...okay	131	32.6	66	29.3	64	37.0	115	33.3	5	35.7
Not hook up and not have sexual intercourse	196	48.8	120	53.3	73	42.2	172	49.9	5	35.7
Would have (or continue having) protected sexual intercourse with condom	57	14.2	37	16.4	20	11.6	52	15.1	2	14.3
Would have (or continue having) protected hooking up with condom	21	5.2	9	4.0	12	6.9	17	4.9	2	14.3
Would have (or continue having) unprotected sexual intercourse (no condom)	2	0.5	0	n/a	2	1.2	2	0.6	0	n/a
Would have (or continue having) unprotected hooking up (no condom)	5	1.2	2	0.9	3	1.7	3	0.9	0	n/a
Other*	12	3.0	6	2.7	6	3.5	7	2.0	1	7.1
Don't know	32	8.0	13	5.8	19	11.0	27	7.8	1	7.1
No answer	5	1.2	4	1.8	1	0.6	5	1.4	0	n/a

* "Other" responses: "burn her mother" (1); "find a partner with AIDS" (1); "ask a specialist what to do" (1); "I would never get it" (1); "no change" (1); "abstain" (1); "date" (1); "inform partners" (1); "no genital contact at all" (1); "sex only with a notified partner" (1); "suicide" (1).

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

4.5 percent) and "nothing" (10; 2.5 percent). Under "other," respondents wrote in "abstain until tested," "I would never get it," variations on "suicide," various forms of homicidal revenge, "quit everything and travel," "cry," variations on "seek medical advice," and "inform partners."

There were no major differences between male and female responses to this question.

Blacks were more likely to say that they would "go to get a medical HIV test" (African-Americans: 80.9; whites: 71.4 percent), "pray" (African-Americans: 53.6 percent; whites: 28.6 percent), "get spiritual support from friends" (African-Americans: 28.7 percent; whites: 21.4 percent), "try to hide it from other people" (African-Americans: 8.1 percent; whites: 0) and "other" (African-Americans: 5.5 percent; whites: 0). Whites were more likely to say that they would "take home remedies" (whites: 14.3 percent; African-Americans: 5.2 percent).

4.C.2.4. Changes to Respondents' Behavior if Diagnosed with HIV

Question 25: If you thought or knew you had HIV/AIDS, what would you do right away? (Check all that apply.)

Only a minority of respondents said that, if they thought or knew that they had HIV/AIDS, they would desist from all sexual activity, that is, "not hook up and not have sexual intercourse" (196; 48.8 percent). (See table 10.) The next most common choice was "not have sexual intercourse but hooking up would be okay," with oral condom use or non-use not specified (131; 32.6 percent), followed by "would have (or continue having) protected sexual intercourse with condom" (57; 14.2 percent), "don't know" (32; 8.0 percent), "would have (or continue having) protected hooking up with condom" (21; 5.2 percent), "other" (12; 3.0 percent), "would have (or continue having) unprotected hooking up (no condom)" (5; 1.2

Table 11

Question 26: In the past year, have you been tested for HIV/AIDS or for an STD?

(Check all that apply.)

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No	163	40.5	86	38.2	76	43.9	143	41.4	7	50.0
Yes, by a private doctor	131	32.6	74	32.9	54	31.2	113	32.8	3	21.4
Yes, in an emergency room	8	2.0	5	2.2	3	1.7	5	1.4	0	n/a
Yes, at a health department	39	9.7	21	9.3	18	10.4	32	9.3	1	7.1
Yes, at a community-based free clinic	43	10.7	25	11.1	18	10.4	37	10.7	3	21.4
Yes, at school	46	11.4	28	12.4	17	9.8	37	10.7	1	7.1
Yes, other*	2	0.5	2	0.9	0	n/a	1	0.3	1	7.1
Don't know or can't remember	7	1.7	3	1.3	4	2.3	4	1.2	0	n/a
No answer	6	1.5	4	1.8	2	1.2	6	1.7	0	n/a

* "Other" responses: "employer" (1); "military physical" (1).

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

percent), "would have (or continue having) unprotected sexual intercourse (no condom)" (2; 0.5 percent). Five respondents, or 1.2 percent, did not answer the question.

Under "other," respondents wrote in "burn her mother," "find a partner with AIDS," "ask a specialist what to do," "I would never get it," "no change," "abstain," "date," "inform partners," "no genital contact at all," "sex only with a notified partner" and "suicide."

Men were more likely than women to say both that they would "not have sexual intercourse, but hooking up would be okay" (men: 37.0 percent; women: 29.3 percent) and that they did not know what they would do (men: 11.0 percent; women: 5.8 percent). Women were more likely to say that they would "not hook up and not have sexual intercourse" (women: 53.3 percent; men: 42.2 percent). There were no other important differences between male and female responses to this question. The two respondents who stated that they would continue to have unprotected sexual intercourse were both male.

African-Americans were more likely than whites to say that they would "not hook up and not have sexual intercourse" (African-Americans: 49.9 percent; whites: 35.7 percent). Whites were more likely than African-Americans to say that they "would have (or continue having) protected hooking up with condom" (whites: 14.3 percent; African-Americans: 4.9 percent). Whites were also more likely to choose "other" (whites: 7.1 percent; African-Americans: 2.0 percent).

4.C.2.5. HIV/STD Testing

Question 26: In the past year, have you been tested for HIV/AIDS or for an STD? (Check all that apply.)

Only a minority of respondents had not been tested for HIV/AIDS or other STDs in the year before the date of survey administration (163; 40.5 percent). (See table 11.) Of the majority, most who had been tested had received their tests through a private doctor (131; 32.6 percent), followed by those who had received their tests through school (46; 11.4 percent), "a community-based free clinic" (43; 10.7 percent), "a

Table 12

Question 27: Are you HIV positive?

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No	361	89.8	203	90.2	155	89.6	310	89.9	14	100.0
Yes	14	3.5	10	4.4	4	2.3	12	3.5	0	n/a
Don't know	18	4.5	8	3.6	9	5.2	15	4.3	0	n/a
No answer	9	2.2	4	1.8	5	2.9	8	2.3	0	n/a

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

health department” (39; 9.7 percent), “an emergency room” (8; 2.0 percent) and some “other” source (2; 0.5 percent). Under “other,” respondents wrote in “employer” and “military physical.” In all, 66.9 percent of respondents reporting getting tested, meaning that the sum of all respondents comes to more than 100 percent. The answer is that some respondents must have been tested in more than one place and were following the “check all that apply” instruction in the question.

Males were more likely than females to report that they had not been tested in the previous year (men: 43.9 percent; women: 38.2 percent). There were no other important differences between male and female responses to this question.

White respondents were more likely than African-American respondents to say that they had not been tested (whites: 50.0 percent; African-Americans: 41.4 percent), that they had been tested “at a community-based free clinic” (whites: 21.4 percent; African-Americans: 10.7 percent), or that they had been tested at some “other” place (whites: 7.1 percent; African-Americans: 0.3 percent). African-Americans, on the other hand, were more likely than whites to say that they had been tested through a private doctor (African-Americans: 32.8 percent; whites: 21.4 percent).

4.C.2.6. HIV Status

Question 27: Are you HIV positive?

Fourteen respondents (3.5 percent) said that they were HIV positive, while 18 (4.5 percent) said that they did not know. (See table 12.) The vast majority of respondents said that they were not HIV positive (361; 89.8 percent), although it is not clear how they could all be so sure: as discussed above, 40.5 percent of respondents said that they had not been tested for HIV in the year preceding survey administration, while, in the month prior to survey administration, 49.2 percent of respondents said that they had had vaginal intercourse (see question 53), 13.6 percent said that they had had anal intercourse (see question 54) and 48.7 percent had given or received oral sex (see question 52).

There were no important differences between male and female responses to this question, except that men were a bit more likely not to know their HIV status (5.2 percent for men versus 3.6 percent for women).

Whites were more likely than African-Americans to say that they were HIV negative (whites: 100.0 percent; African-Americans: 89.9 percent).

Table 13

Question 28: Which best describes your feelings? (Please choose only one.)

<i>Answer</i>	<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>	
	<i>#</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>%</i>
I am only attracted to boys only	185	82.2	9	5.2
I am attracted to boys and girls	19	8.4	11	6.4
I am only attracted to girls only	13	5.8	145	83.8
I am not sure	3	1.3	3	1.7
Don't know	3	1.3	2	1.2
No answer	2	0.9	3	1.7

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

4.C.3. Dating and Sexual Contact

Entitled “About Making Out and More in Your Neighborhood,” section E of the survey was introduced as follows:

Sometimes young people go out together on dates for romantic reasons, and sometimes they go out for sexual reasons. Below, a “date” is defined as a going-out-together of two people (without other people or friends going with them) with the intent to enjoy each other’s company for romantic or sexual reasons. Remember, the term “sexual intercourse” refers to penetration sexual activity; that is, the placing of a boy’s or man’s penis in a vagina or anus (butt). The term “hooking up” refers to other forms of sexual activity, such as oral sex and fondling (“petting”) and necking.

Questions in this section were concerned with the respondents’ lifetime sexual experiences, recent sexual experiences, reasons for having intercourse, circumstances of first sexual intercourse and so on. A little under half of them had had sex in the month prior to survey administration and about a quarter had tried anal sex at some point. Encouragingly, there had been almost no drug use by respondents or their partners at respondents’ first sexual intercourse, and most respondents gave “love” as the most important reason to have sex and planned to wait until they were in love before next having sex. Though these two latter

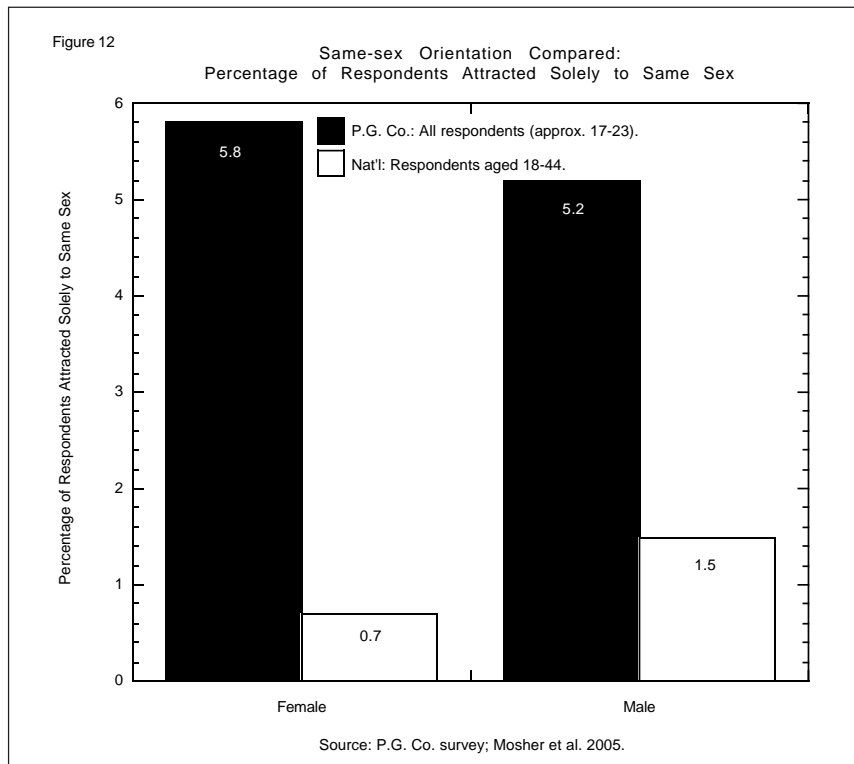
points, at least, may imply a fairly staid bunch, in fact comparisons with national statistics reveal the Prince George’s respondents to be considerably more sexually experienced than their national peers, at least in regard to oral and vaginal sex, though much less so (females), if at all (males), in regard to anal sex.

4.C.3.1. Sexual Orientation

Question 28: Which best describes your feelings? (Please choose only one.)

The vast majority of both sexes expressed an exclusive attraction to the opposite sex (females: 185; 82.2 percent; males: 145; 83.8 percent). (See table 13.) However, a surprisingly large fraction expressed an exclusive attraction to the same sex (females: 13; 5.8 percent; males: 9; 5.2 percent), and a slightly larger proportion expressed an attraction to both sexes (females: 19; 8.4 percent; males: 11; 6.4 percent). Only a few respondents said that they did not know (females: 3; 1.3 percent; males: 2; 1.2 percent) or did not answer the question (females: 2; 0.9 percent; males: 3; 1.7 percent).

The fact that, among both male and female respondents, over five percent reported exclusive gay/lesbian attraction is very interesting. These figures are very much higher than commonly reported figures for the overall United



studies — is not the same as, and is possibly more taboo than, merely claiming an attraction to the opposite sex. In this case, comparison with a recent U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) study into sexual behavior among respondents 15-44 years old is particularly instructive (Mosher et al. 2005). Like the Prince George's survey, the 2005 CDC study asked about feelings of attraction, rather than self-identification of sexual orientation. Indeed, the wording of the CDC's and the Prince George's questions was identical, name-

ly, "Which best describes your feelings?" However, there the similarity ended. As shown in figure 12, while over five percent of Prince George's County respondents claimed attraction solely to the same sex, in the CDC study only 1.5 percent of males and 0.7 percent of females did (Mosher et al. 2005:32, 33). These national figures are not so very different from those of the two studies cited in the paragraph above.

States population. Generally, exclusive homosexuals are thought to constitute about one-plus percent of the population. A 1994 study — The Social Organization of Sex: Sexual Practices in the United States by Laumann, Gagnon, Michael and Michaels — found 2.0 percent of men and 0.9 percent of women (over 18) to be exclusively homosexual across the U.S. For the sake of comparison, a similar 2003 study in Canada revealed 1.3 percent of men and 0.7 percent of women (over 18) to be homosexual (all figures as quoted in Adherents 2005).

However, self-identifying as homosexual — the 1994 American and the 2003 Canadian

One caveat should be mentioned. The Prince George's survey covered a group mostly of college-age young people; though one cannot be certain from the survey responses, the widest age spread was probably no more than 17

ly, "Which best describes your feelings?" However, there the similarity ended. As shown in figure 12, while over five percent of Prince George's County respondents claimed attraction solely to the same sex, in the CDC study only 1.5 percent of males and 0.7 percent of females did (Mosher et al. 2005:32, 33). These national figures are not so very different from those of the two studies cited in the paragraph above.

Table 14

Question 29: Have you ever had a date with a person of the opposite sex?
Question 30: Have you ever had a date with a person of the same sex?

Answer	All		Female		Male		Af-Am		White	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Opposite sex	353	87.8	200	88.9	149	86.1	302	87.5	14	100.0
Same sex	53	13.2	32	14.2	20	11.6	45	13.0	1	7.1

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

Table 15

Question 31: If you have dated, how old were you the first time you went out on a date?

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
11 or younger	5	1.2	0	n/a	5	2.9	33	0.9	0	n/a
12	17	4.2	7	3.1	9	5.2	12	3.5	2	14.3
13	45	11.2	15	6.7	30	17.3	35	10.1	5	35.7
14	48	11.9	26	11.6	22	12.7	40	11.6	1	7.1
15	50	12.4	30	13.3	19	11.0	44	12.8	1	7.1
16	86	21.4	57	25.3	28	16.2	78	22.6	2	14.3
17	54	13.4	29	12.9	24	13.9	45	13.0	2	14.3
18	38	9.5	27	12.0	11	6.4	33	9.6	0	n/a
19	8	2.0	6	2.7	2	1.2	8	2.3	0	n/a
20 or older	6	1.5	4	1.8	2	1.2	5	1.4	0	n/a
Don't know or can't remember	16	4.0	8	3.6	8	4.6	14	4.1	1	7.1
Does not apply to me; I haven't ever been on a date	25	6.2	14	6.2	11	6.4	24	7.0	0	n/a

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

through 23. The CDC question relating to sexual attraction, on the other hand, covered an age group from 18 through 44. Could it be that the Prince George's County high reported rate of homosexual attraction resulted from the younger respondent pool? In other words, do people become more sexually conservative as they get older, accounting for the lower figures among the older CDC respondent pool? It is not possible to say surely what responses to the CDC's question would have been had the CDC grouped its age brackets in a manner corresponding to this survey's. However, the evidence suggests that, to the contrary, people get more sexually liberated as they get older. The CDC does present data broken down by the age bands, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34 and 35-44. For both males and females, responses for the youngest band are omitted from the parsed data (though included in the overall 18-44 data), presumably because of the small numbers of responses. However, review of the other bands unequivocally presents a picture of respondents' being more willing to admit same-sex attraction as they get older.

Among the CDC's male respondents, among

20-24-year-olds, 1.3 percent claimed sole same-sex attraction, rising to 2.0 percent among the 30-34 group and 1.8 percent among the 35-44 group (Mosher et al. 2005:32). For females, 0.5 percent of the CDC's 20-24-year-olds were attracted only to the same sex, a figure rising to 1.0 percent of the 35-44 age bracket (Mosher et al. 2005:33). The truth of the matter is, had the CDC's data been presented in a manner comparable directly to this survey's age range, the discrepancy between the county's reported rate of same-sex attraction and the national figures might well have been even greater.

4.C.3.2. Dating the Same and Opposite Sex

Questions 29 and 30: Have you ever had a date with a person of the opposite (same) sex?

For ease of comparison, table 14 combines the results from two questions, displaying numbers of respondents who answered "yes" to the questions "Have you ever had a date with a person of the opposite sex?" (question 29) and "Have you ever had a date with a person of the same sex?" (question 30).

Table 16

Questions 32-38: Lifetime sexual experiences

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Have you ever...										
Kissed...the opposite sex in a romantic way?	356	88.6	200	88.9	152	87.9	303	87.8	12	85.7
Fondled someone of the opposite sex?	310	77.1	167	74.2	139	80.3	264	76.5	12	85.7
Been fondled by someone of the opposite sex?	351	87.3	194	86.2	153	88.4	300	87.0	12	85.7
Given oral sex?	243	60.4	126	56.0	114	65.9	211	61.2	6	42.9
Received oral sex?	320	79.6	177	78.7	139	80.3	277	80.3	7	50.0
Had vaginal sexual intercourse?*	302	75.1	167	74.2	131	75.7	261	75.7	7	50.0
Had anal sexual intercourse?*	102	25.4	54	24.0	46	26.6	88	25.5	2	14.3

* The question defined vaginal intercourse as “a penis inserted in a vagina” and continued, “Whether male or female, have you ever participated in this?”

** The question defined anal sexual intercourse as “a penis inserted in a butt” and continued, “Whether male or female, have you ever participated in this? For gay males, either “top” (“male role”) or “bottom” (“female role”) applies.”

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

A large majority of respondents said that they had had a date with a person of the opposite sex (353; 87.8 percent). However, a substantial minority said that they had had a date with a person of the same sex (53; 13.2 percent). There were no particularly large differences between male and female responses to this question. Whites were more likely than African-Americans to say that they had dated the opposite sex (whites: 100.0 percent; African-Americans: 87.5 percent), while African-Americans were more likely than whites to say that they had dated the same sex (African-Americans: 13.0 percent; whites: 7.1 percent).

4.C.3.3. Age at First Date

Question 31: If you have dated, how old were you the first time you went out on a date?

Almost two thirds of respondents said that they had first dated while 16 or younger, and a plurality of respondents went on their first dates while 16 (86; 21.4 percent). (See table 15.) The next largest group dated for the first time while 17 (54; 13.4), followed by those who had first dated at the age of 15 (50; 12.4). Only

25 respondents (6.2 percent) reported that they had never been on a date; 16 respondents (4.0 percent) picked “don’t know or can’t remember.”

Men were more likely than women to say that they had first dated at age 13 (men: 17.3 percent; women: 6.7 percent), while women were more likely to have first dated at ages 16 (women: 25.3 percent; men: 16.2 percent) and 18 (women: 12.0 percent; men: 6.4 percent).

Combining responses into “below 17” and “17 and up” (not pictured), men were more likely to have had their first date before turning 17 (men: 66.1 percent; women: 60.5 percent). Women, therefore, were more likely to have first dated when 17 or older (women: 29.6 percent; men: 22.8 percent). Our reason for choosing the age of 17 as a dividing line is somewhat arbitrary but broadly speaking corresponds to the popular conception that, even if a 17-year-old is not officially an adult, he is she is not a child either, as evidenced by this state’s willingness to give him or her a driver’s license.

African-American respondents were more likely than white respondents to say that they had

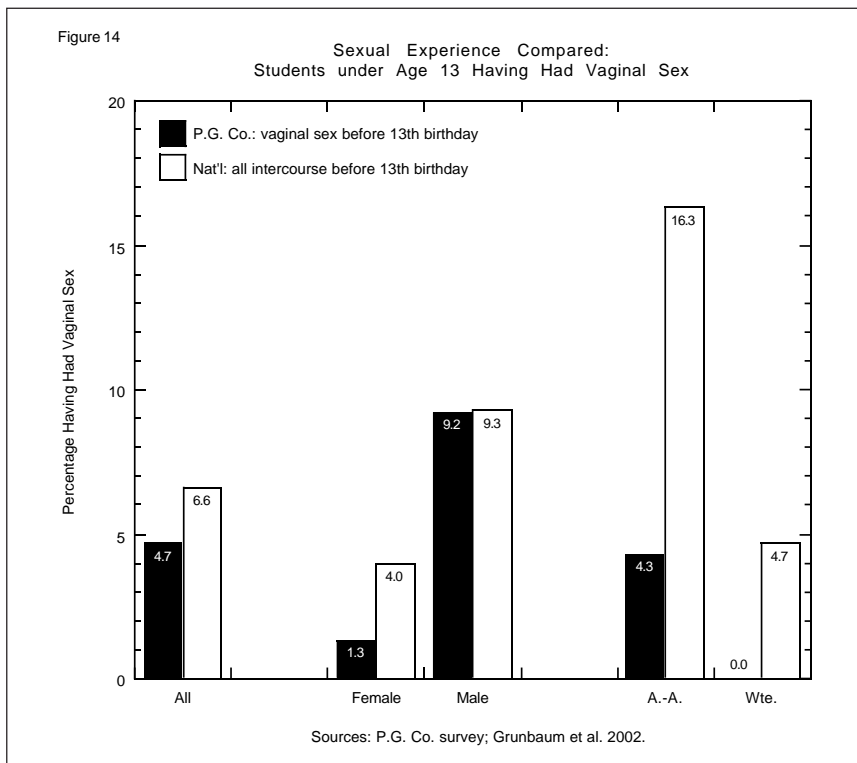
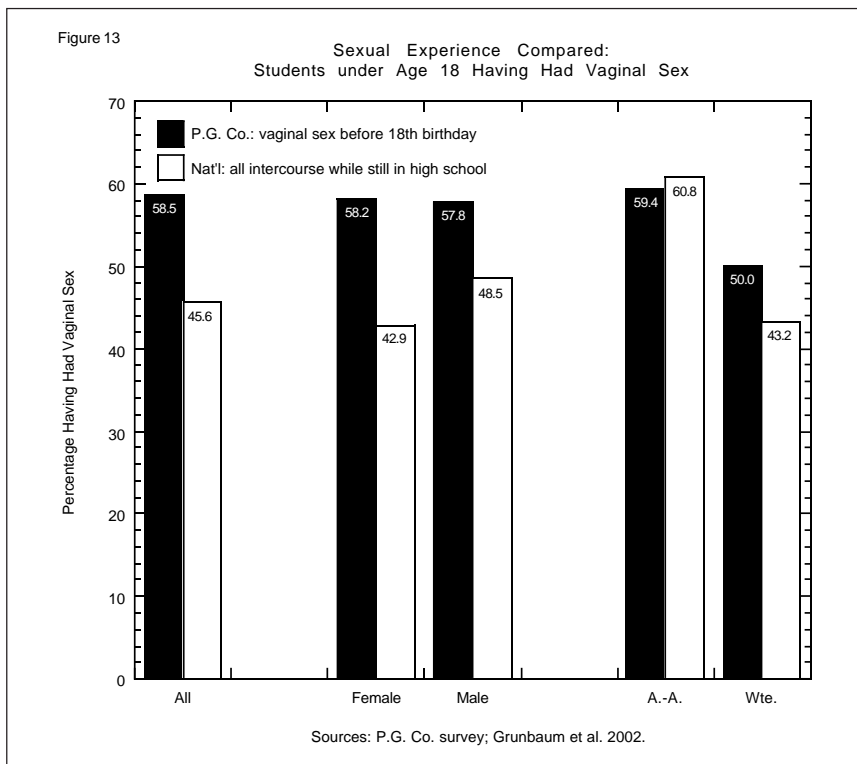
first dated at ages 15 (African-Americans: 12.8 percent; whites: 7.1 percent) and 16 (African-Americans: 22.6 percent; whites: 14.3 percent). Whites were more likely to say that they had first dated at ages 12 (whites: 14.3 percent; African-Americans: 3.5 percent) and 13 (whites: 35.7 percent; African-Americans: 10.1 percent). Combining responses into “below 17” and “17 and up” (not pictured), whites were more likely to have first dated younger than 17 (whites: 78.6 percent; African-Americans: 65.2 percent). African-Americans were more likely to have first dated when 17 or older (African-Americans: 24.5 percent; whites: 14.3 percent).

4.C.3.4. Lifetime Sexual Experiences

Questions 32-38 asked:

- Have you ever kissed someone of the opposite sex in a romantic way?
- Have you ever fondled someone of the opposite sex?
- Have you ever been fondled by someone of the opposite sex?
- Have you ever given oral sex?
- Have you ever received oral sex?
- Have you ever had vaginal sexual intercourse? By vaginal intercourse, we mean a penis inserted in a vagina. Whether male or female, have you ever participated in this?

- Have you ever had anal sexual intercourse? By anal intercourse, we mean a penis inserted in a butt. Whether male or female, have you ever participated in this? For gay males, either “top” (“male role”) or “bottom” (“female role”) applies.



For ease of comparison, table 16 presents data from the responses to questions 32-38, specifically, the numbers and percentages of people answering “yes” to the 7 questions listed above. The sexual experience held in common by the largest proportion of respondents was “kiss[ing] someone of the opposite sex in a romantic way” (356; 88.6 percent), followed by having “been fondled by someone of the opposite sex” (351; 87.3 percent), “receiv[ing] oral sex” (320; 79.6 percent), “fondl[ing] someone of the opposite sex” (310; 77.1 percent), “vaginal sexual intercourse” (302; 75.1 percent), “giv[ing] oral sex” (243; 60.4 percent) and “anal sexual intercourse” (102; 25.4 percent).

Men were more likely than women to say that they had fondled someone of the opposite sex (men: 80.3 percent; women: 74.2 percent), and that they had given oral sex (men: 65.9 percent; women: 56.0 percent). Males were also a little more likely to have received oral sex (80.3 percent to 78.7 percent) and slightly more likely to have tried anal sex (26.6 percent to 24.0 percent).

African-Americans were more likely than whites to say that they had given oral sex (African-Americans: 61.2 percent; whites: 42.9 percent), received oral sex (African-Americans: 80.3 percent; whites: 50.0 percent), had vaginal sexual intercourse (African-Americans: 75.7 percent; whites: 50.0 percent) and had anal sexual intercourse (African-Americans: 25.5 percent; whites: 14.3 percent). Whites were more likely to say that they had “fondled someone of the opposite sex” (whites: 85.7 percent; African-Americans: 76.5 percent). All told, the above may give the impression of a relatively sexually inexperienced white group. However, the reader’s attention is drawn to the small Caucasian respondent pool, only 14 people. A couple more responses either way and the percentages would have swung wildly.

It is instructive here to compare the Prince George’s responses to similar national data. Turning to figure 13, it is immediately apparent that the Prince George’s County respon-

dents, both male and female, were in the aggregate considerably more sexually experienced than students nationwide. This chart compares (1) the proportion of Prince George’s respondents having had vaginal intercourse by their 18th birthdays with (2) the proportion of respondents to a 2002 national CDC study having had sex before leaving high school. The CDC study was part of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance series of studies (Grunbaum et al. 2002). It is worth mentioning at the outset that the data as presented here minimize the difference between the two respondent pools on two counts. First, the Prince George’s data capture respondents through age 17, while the CDC report includes respondents through their leaving high school, an arrangement that undoubtedly means the inclusion of a number of 18-year-olds. Second, the Prince George’s data capture solely vaginal intercourse. The CDC data simply record “intercourse,” and so may include a small number of respondents having experienced anal but not vaginal sex (a group specifically omitted from the county figures presented here).

While 58.5 percent of the Prince George’s pool had had vaginal sex before their 18th birthdays, only 45.6 percent of the national student pool (which included some 18-year-olds) had had sex — almost a 13-percentage-point spread. Among men, the difference was 57.8 percent (Prince George’s) to 48.4 percent (CDC), a 9.3-point difference. Among women, the divergence was even greater. While 58.2 percent of county female respondents had had vaginal sex by 18, the corresponding CDC figure was only 42.9 percent — a spread of 15.3 points. It is not the purpose of this study to preach. However, given the health risks inherent in all sexual intercourse, only at its peril can the county ignore data such as presented here.

The county/national cleavage when examined by race is not as clear cut. County African-Americans proved to be slightly less likely than their national peers to have had vaginal sex before turning 18, while county white

Table 17

Question 39: Which of the following reasons for having sexual intercourse are (or will be) important to you? (Check all that apply.)

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Be in love	306	76.1	185	82.2	117	67.6	266	77.1	11	78.6
To please the person I am going out with	137	34.1	53	23.6	83	48.0	121	35.1	4	28.6
Physical satisfaction	231	57.5	110	48.9	117	67.6	194	56.2	11	78.6
Gain experience	91	22.6	31	13.8	60	34.7	80	23.2	3	21.4
Be like friends	37	9.2	15	6.7	22	12.7	33	9.6	1	7.1
To feel better about myself	24	6.0	7	3.1	17	9.8	20	5.8	1	7.1
Other*	22	5.5	18	8.0	4	2.3	20	5.8	0	n/a
Don't know or can't remember	9	2.2	6	2.7	3	1.7	7	2.0	1	7.1

* "Other" responses: variations on "committed relationship" (3); "marriage" (1); "procreation" (1).

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

respondents seemed considerably more likely than whites nationally to have done so. However, no great inferences should be drawn from these numbers. The county/national difference for African-Americans is small, 59.4 percent to 60.8 percent, a spread of only a little over 1 point. As for the white figures, while the point spread is greater (50.0 versus 43.2, or 6.8 points), the number of county white respondents is so small (14) that no great weight should be attached to this finding.

While the data in relation to 17-year-olds is cause for concern, the situation vis-à-vis sex among the very young is more positive. Across the board, fewer Prince George's respondents reported having had vaginal sex under age 13 than national respondents. (See figure 14.) Among the county respondent pool, 4.7 percent had had vaginal sex by their 13th birthdays, as against 6.6 nationally (it is unlikely in the extreme that the national study's inclusion of anal intercourse would account for this difference). County female respondents were notably less likely to have had sex at this young age than CDC respondents, 1.3 percent to 4.0 percent. Male responses were about even: 9.2 percent (county) and 9.3 percent

(CDC). County African-Americans were far less likely to have had intercourse very young than were black CDC respondents: 4.3 percent as against 16.3 percent. Among whites, no county respondents reported having had sex aged 12 or younger. This compared to a 4.7 percent CDC figure (all CDC data taken from Grunbaum et al. 2002: table 30).

4.C.3.5. Reasons for Having Intercourse

Question 39: Which of the following reasons for having sexual intercourse are (or will be) important to you? (Check all that apply.)

By far the most commonly cited reason for having sex among survey respondents was "be in love" (306; 76.1 percent), followed by "physical satisfaction" (231; 57.5 percent), "to please the person I am going out with," (137; 34.1 percent), "gain experience" (91; 22.6 percent), "be like friends" (37; 9.2 percent), "to feel better about myself" (24; 6.0 percent), "other" (22; 5.5 percent), "don't know or can't remember" (9; 2.2 percent). (See table 17.)

Under "other," respondents wrote in that their prerequisite for having sex would be "mar-

Table 18

Question 40: How old were you when you first gave oral sex?

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
11 or younger	6	1.5	3	1.3	3	1.7	5	1.4	0	n/a
12	10	2.5	2	0.9	8	4.6	7	2.0	0	n/a
13	12	3.0	11	4.9	1	0.6	8	2.3	1	7.1
14	16	4.0	5	2.2	11	6.4	14	4.1	0	n/a
15	11	2.7	6	2.7	5	2.9	11	3.2	0	n/a
16	34	8.5	17	7.6	16	9.2	30	8.7	2	14.3
17	58	14.4	30	13.3	27	15.6	54	15.7	1	7.1
18	52	12.9	29	12.9	22	12.7	44	12.8	2	14.3
19	30	7.5	17	7.6	13	7.5	28	8.1	0	n/a
20 or older	14	3.5	6	2.7	8	4.6	10	2.9	0	n/a
Don't know or can't remember	5	1.2	4	1.8	1	0.6	4	1.2	0	n/a
Does not apply to me; I haven't given oral sex	148	36.8	91	40.4	56	32.4	124	35.9	8	57.1
No answer	6	1.5	4	1.8	2	1.2	6	1.7	0	n/a

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

riage” and other sorts of committed, monogamous relationships, as well as “procreation.”

Female respondents were far more likely than males to say “be in love” (women: 82.2 percent; men: 67.6 percent) and “other” (women: 8.0 percent; men: 2.3 percent). Male respondents were more likely than females to pick everything else: “to please the person I am going out with” (men: 48.0 percent; women: 23.6 percent), “physical satisfaction” (men: 67.6 percent; women: 48.9 percent), “gain experience” (men: 34.7 percent; women: 13.8 percent), “be like friends” (men: 12.7 percent; women: 6.7 percent) and “to feel better about myself” (men: 9.8 percent; women: 3.1 percent).

There were fewer differences in answers to this question between African-Americans and whites than between women and men. African-Americans were more likely to choose “to please the person I am going out with” (African-Americans: 35.1 percent; whites: 28.6 percent) and “other” (African-Americans: 5.8 percent; whites: 0). Whites were more likely to say “physical satisfaction” (whites: 78.6 per-

cent; African-Americans: 56.2 percent) and “don't know or can't remember” (whites: 7.4 percent; African-Americans: 2.0 percent).

4.C.3.6. Age When First Giving Oral Sex

Question 40: How old were you when you first gave oral sex?

Slightly more than half of all respondents had first given oral sex while 19 or younger (57.0 percent). (See table 18.) More than one third of respondents said that they had never given oral sex (148; 36.8 percent). The largest plurality of respondents who said that they had ever given oral sex first did so at age 17 (58; 14.4 percent), followed by those who first gave oral sex at age 18 (52; 12.9 percent), age 16 (34; 8.5 percent), age 19 (30; 7.5 percent), age 14 (16; 4.0 percent), age 20 or older (14; 3.5 percent), age 13 (12; 3.0 percent), age 15 (11; 2.7 percent), age 12 (10; 2.5 percent) and age 11 or younger (6; 1.5 percent).

Based on answers to this question, 60.5 percent of respondents had given oral sex at some

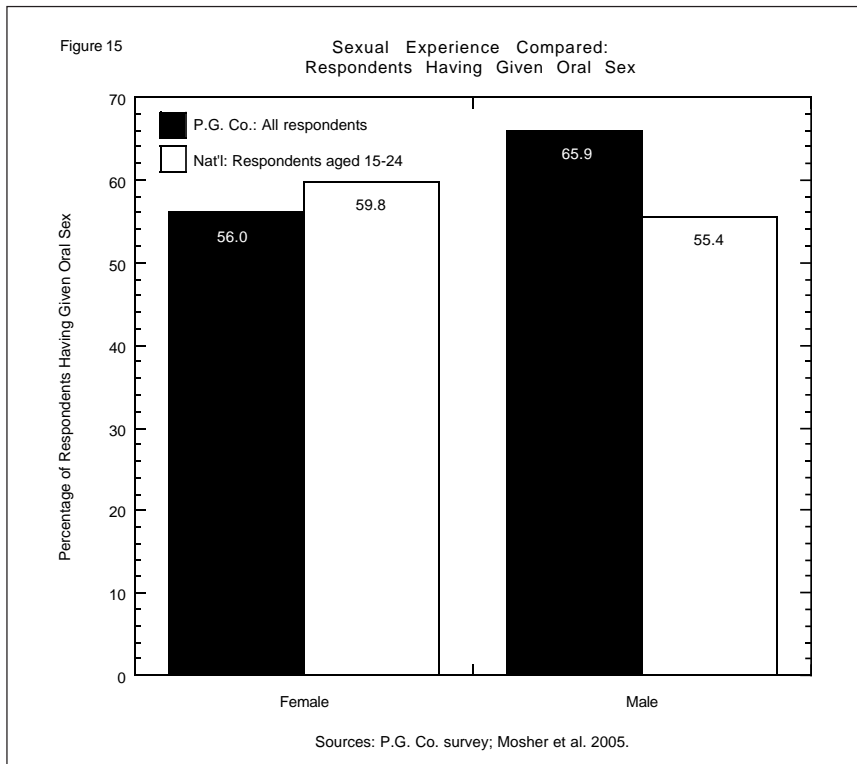
point prior to survey administration. Males were more likely than females to give answers showing that they had given oral sex at some point prior to survey administration (men: 65.9 percent; women: 56.0 percent); African-Americans were more likely than whites to have done so (African-Americans: 61.2 percent; whites: 42.8 percent).

There were no important differences between male and female likelihood to state that they had first given oral sex at a certain specific age. However, if

responses are collapsed into “under 17” and “17 and up,” males were considerably more likely to have first given oral sex when younger than 17 (men: 25.4 percent; women: 19.6 percent). Having said this, the very youngest bracket of oral-sex givers was evenly divided: 3 females and 3 males reported having given oral sex while aged 11 or younger.

African-Americans were more likely than whites to state that they had first given oral sex at age 19 (African-Americans: 8.1 percent; whites: 0). Whites were more likely than African-Americans to say that the question “does not apply to me; I haven’t given oral sex” (whites: 57.1 percent; African-Americans: 35.9 percent). When responses are collapsed into “below 17” and “17 and up,” African-Americans were significantly more likely than whites to have first given oral sex when 17 or older (African-Americans: 39.4 percent; whites: 21.4 percent).

Turning again to national comparisons, figure 15 shows that county females are no more likely — indeed are rather less likely — to have given oral sex than their national peers. (On this and on the following three graphs, the



black bars represent the county respondents; the white, the CDC respondents.) In this case, the national figures are taken from the 2005 CDC study mentioned above in section 4.C.3.1 (Mosher et al. 2005). Here, the CDC respondent pool is slightly broader than this survey’s pool: 15-24 years of age, as compared to a probable 17-23 for the county study. Nationally, 59.8 percent of female respondents had given oral sex in this 15-24 age bracket. The corresponding county figure was a comparable but somewhat lower 56.0 percent. Among male respondents, however, the picture is very different. County males were over 10 percentage points more likely than CDC respondents to have given oral sex (65.9 percent versus 55.4 percent).

Readers should note that the Prince George’s college campus figures for sexual activity participation here and over the following three subsections are not identical to the corresponding figures given for questions 32-38 (table 16), though the differences are minor. The reason for these small discrepancies is that not all respondents were entirely consistent when answering questions dealing with repeat material, a common phenomenon in all surveys.

Table 19

Question 41: How old were you when you first received oral sex?

Answer	All		Female		Male		Af-Am		White	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
11 or younger	10	2.5	3	1.3	7	4.0	7	2.0	0	n/a
12	15	3.7	4	1.8	11	6.4	13	3.8	0	n/a
13	15	3.7	7	3.1	8	4.6	12	3.5	0	n/a
14	34	8.5	18	8.0	15	8.7	28	8.1	2	14.3
15	35	8.7	18	8.0	17	9.8	31	9.0	0	n/a
16	55	13.7	31	13.8	23	13.3	48	13.9	4	28.6
17	70	17.4	47	20.9	23	13.3	65	18.8	1	7.1
18	48	11.9	28	12.4	19	11.0	41	11.9	0	n/a
19	20	5.0	13	5.8	7	4.0	18	5.2	0	n/a
20 or older	13	3.2	7	3.1	5	2.9	9	2.6	0	n/a
Don't know or can't remember	5	1.2	1	0.4	4	2.3	5	1.4	0	n/a
Does not apply to me; I haven't received oral sex	78	19.4	46	20.4	32	18.5	65	18.8	6	42.9
No answer	4	1.0	2	0.9	2	1.2	3	0.9	1	7.1

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

4.C.3.7. Age When First Receiving Oral Sex

Question 41: How old were you when you first received oral sex?

Most respondents said that they had first received oral sex at age 17 or younger (58.2 percent). (See table 19.) Just over a fifth of respondents said that they had never received oral sex before (46; 20.4 percent). Among those who had received oral sex, a plurality first received oral sex while age 17 (70; 17.4 percent), followed by those who first received it at age 16 (55; 13.7 percent), age 18 (48; 11.9 percent), age 15 (35; 8.7 percent), age 14 (34; 8.5 percent), age 19 (20; 5.0 percent), age 12 and age 13 (a tie: 15; 3.7 percent), 20 or older (13; 3.2 percent), 11 or younger (10; 2.5 percent). Five respondents said that they did not know or could not remember (1.2 percent), and 4 respondents did not answer the question (1.0 percent).

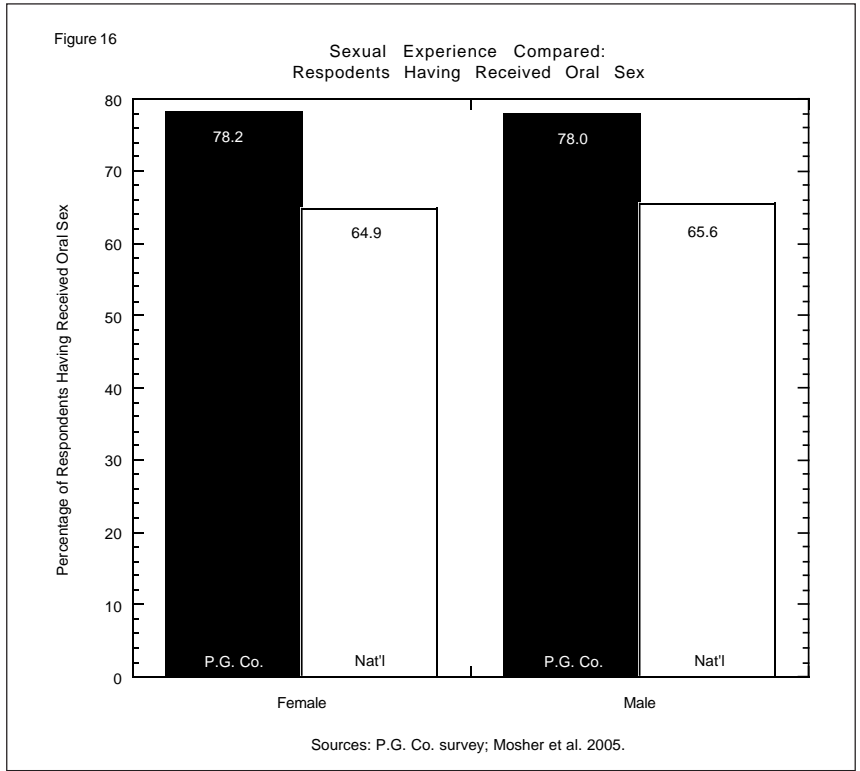


Table 20

Question 42: How old were you when you first had vaginal sexual intercourse?

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
11 or younger	7	1.7	0	n/a	7	4.0	5	1.4	0	n/a
12	12	3.0	3	1.3	9	5.2	10	2.9	0	n/a
13	16	4.0	4	1.8	12	6.9	13	3.8	1	7.1
14	37	9.2	22	9.8	14	8.1	33	9.6	0	n/a
15	38	9.5	26	11.6	12	6.9	34	9.9	1	7.1
16	67	16.7	41	18.2	23	13.3	59	17.1	3	21.4
17	58	14.4	35	15.6	23	13.3	51	14.8	2	14.3
18	36	9.0	19	8.4	17	9.8	31	9.0	0	n/a
19	23	5.7	13	5.8	10	5.8	19	5.5	0	n/a
20 or older	5	1.2	4	1.8	1	0.6	3	0.9	0	n/a
Don't know or can't remember	3	0.7	0	n/a	3	1.7	3	0.9	0	n/a
Does not apply to me; haven't had vaginal intercourse	93	23.1	55	24.4	38	22.0	79	22.9	5	35.7
No answer	7	1.7	3	1.3	4	2.3	5	1.4	2	14.3

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

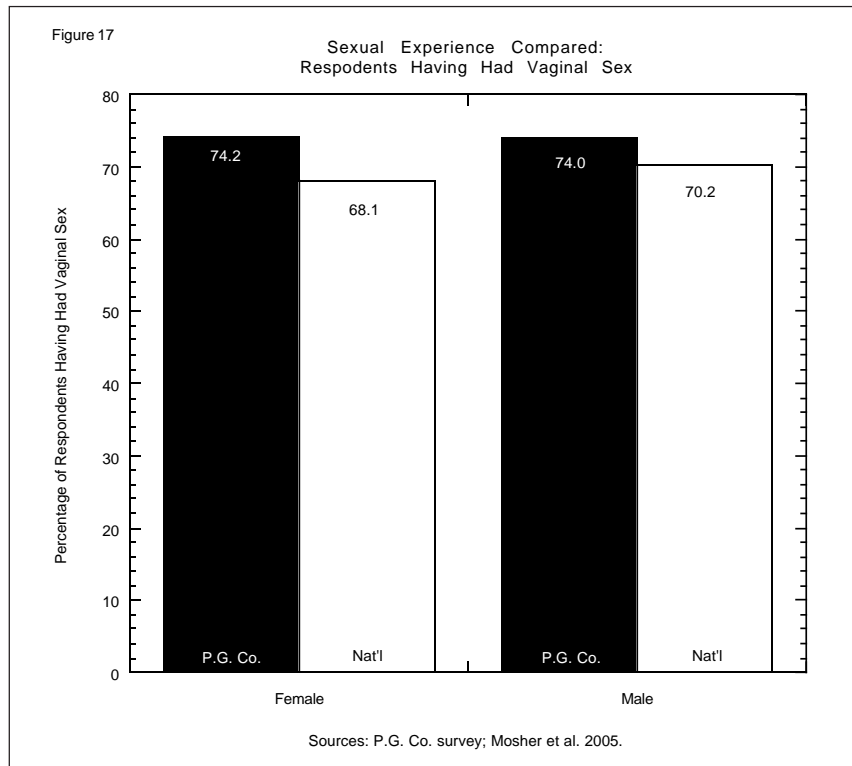
Based on responses to this question, 78.3 percent of respondents had ever received oral sex. Just over 78 percent of females, males and African-Americans had ever received oral sex, while exactly half of white respondents had ever received oral sex.

When responses are collapsed into “below 17” and “17 and up,” men were vastly more likely to have first received oral sex when younger than 17. Indeed, almost half of male respondents (46.8 percent) had received oral sex before turning 17, as against a little over a third of women (36.0 percent). Women, conversely, were more likely to have first received oral sex when 17 or older (women: 42.2 percent; men: 31.2 percent).

African-American respondents were more likely than white respondents to report first receiving oral sex at age 17 (African-Americans: 18.8 percent; whites: 7.1 percent), age 18 (African-Americans: 11.9 percent; whites: 0) and age 19 (African-Americans: 5.2 percent; whites: 0). Though proportionately fewer whites reported having received oral

sex, of those that had, they were more likely to say that they had first received oral sex at age 14 (whites: 14.3 percent; African-Americans: 8.1 percent) and age 16 (white: 28.6 percent; African-Americans: 13.9 percent). When responses are collapsed into “below 17” and “17 and up,” African-Americans were less likely than whites to have first received oral sex when under 17 (African-Americans: 40.3 percent; whites: 42.9 percent). However, more important than the relatively small racial cleavage is the fact that, in both cases, over two fifths of respondents had received oral sex before being eligible for a driver's license.

Comparing the county data to the 2005 CDC survey (Mosher et al. 2005), nationally, as in the county, the responses showed (1) that, across the board, more people receive oral sex than give it and (2) that men and women receive oral sex proportionately equally. These facts are immediately apparent from figure 16. What is also immediately apparent is that the data show that, among males and females, Prince George's county respondents are considerably more likely to have received oral sex



than the CDC respondents. Nationally, fewer than two thirds of either men or women had received oral sex in the CDC survey (64.9 percent, women; 65.6 percent, men). In contrast, well over three quarters of county respondents had done so (78.2 percent, female; 78.0 percent, male).

4.C.3.8. Age at First Vaginal Intercourse

Question 42: How old were you when you first had vaginal sexual intercourse?

Based on responses to this question, just under three quarters (74.4 percent) of respondents had ever had vaginal intercourse. Well over half of respondents reported having first had vaginal intercourse at age 17 or younger (58.5 percent). (See table 20.) Having said this, almost one quarter of respondents said that they had never had vaginal intercourse (23.1 percent). The largest single group of those who had had vaginal intercourse reported first having it at age 16 (67; 16.7 percent), followed by those who had first had vaginal intercourse at age 17 (58; 14.4 percent), age 15 (38; 9.5 percent), age 14 (37; 9.2 percent), age 18 (36; 9.0 percent), age 19 (23; 5.7 percent), age 13 (16;

4.0 percent), age 12 (12; 3.0 percent), age 11 or younger (7; 1.7 percent), and age 20 or older (5; 1.2 percent). Three respondents (0.7 percent) did not know or could not remember, while 7 respondents (1.7 percent) did not answer the question.

Collapsing the age categories once more into “under 17” and “17 and up,” a picture emerges of males’ being a little more sexually aggressive at an earlier age than females. Among male respondents, 44.5 percent had experienced vaginal intercourse before their 17th birth-

days. The corresponding figure for females was 42.7 percent. Conversely, 29.5 percent of males had waited at least until turning 17 before having vaginal sex; for females, the figure was 31.6 percent. Only a few respondents had had vaginal sex while very young, essentially still children, and, of those that had, nearly all were male. Seven male respondents had had vaginal intercourse while 11 or younger, while no females had. In fact, getting on for 10 percent of males (16; 9.2 percent) had had vaginal sex before the tender age of 13. Among female respondents only 1.3 percent had (3 respondents).

African-American respondents were more likely than white respondents to say that they had first had vaginal intercourse at age 14 (African-Americans: 9.6 percent; whites: 0), age 18 (African-Americans: 9.0 percent; whites: 0) and age 19 (African-Americans: 5.5 percent; whites: 0). Whites were more likely to say that they had never had vaginal intercourse (whites: 35.7 percent; African-Americans: 22.9 percent). When responses are collapsed into “below 17” and “17 and up,” African-Americans were more likely than whites to have first had vaginal intercourse

Table 21

Question 43: How old were you when you first had anal sexual intercourse?

Answer	All		Female		Male		Af-Am		White	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
11 or younger	1	0.2	0	n/a	1	0.6	1	0.3	0	n/a
12	2	0.5	0	n/a	2	1.2	2	0.6	0	n/a
13	8	2.0	2	0.9	6	3.5	6	1.7	0	n/a
14	6	1.5	4	1.8	2	1.2	6	1.7	0	n/a
15	7	1.7	3	1.3	4	2.3	4	1.2	0	n/a
16	11	2.7	8	3.6	3	1.7	10	2.9	0	n/a
17	19	4.7	10	4.4	9	5.2	18	5.2	1	7.1
18	21	5.2	11	4.9	10	5.8	19	5.5	0	n/a
19	14	3.5	10	4.4	3	1.7	11	3.2	1	7.1
20 or older	9	2.2	5	2.2	3	1.7	7	2.0	0	n/a
Don't know or can't remember	4	1.0	1	0.4	3	1.7	4	1.2	0	n/a
Does not apply to me; I haven't had anal sex	295	73.4	168	74.7	125	72.3	253	73.3	11	78.6
No answer	5	1.2	3	1.3	2	1.2	4	1.2	1	7.1

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

when under 17 (black: 44.6 percent; white: 35.7 percent) and over 17 (black: 30.1 percent; white: 14.3 percent). This was because half of white respondents either did not answer (2 respondents) or had never had vaginal sex (5 respondents).

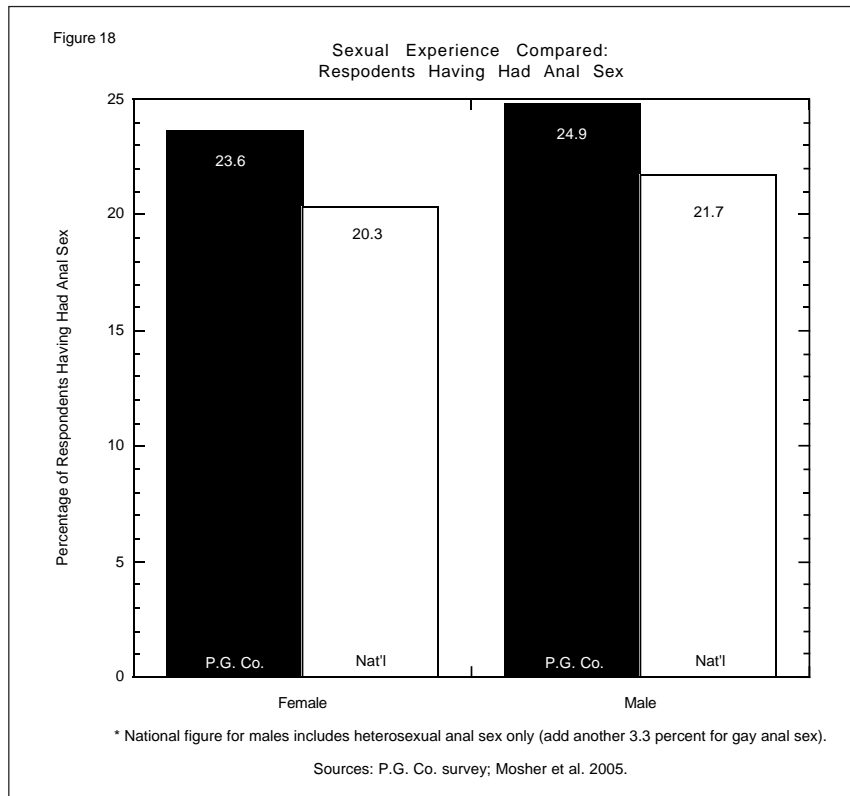
Though the situation is not as exaggerated as was the case with the receiving of oral sex, the county/national comparison shown in figure 17 illustrates a county respondent pool more active in terms of vaginal sex than the national pool. (Again, the source for the national data is the 2005 CDC study [Mosher et al. 2005]). Among CDC respondents, 68.1 percent of females reported having had vaginal intercourse, compared to 74.2 percent of county respondents, a spread of 6.1 percentage points. The spread between CDC males and county males was not as pronounced, 3.8 points (74.0 percent to 70.2 percent).

4.C.3.9. Age at First Anal Intercourse

Question 43: How old were you when you first had anal sexual intercourse?

A majority of respondents — 73.4 percent, to be precise — said that this question did not apply to them, as they had never had anal sexual intercourse (see table 21). Based on responses to this question, only 24.2 percent of respondents had ever had anal sexual intercourse. The largest single group of those respondents who had had anal sexual intercourse first did so at age 18 (21; 5.2 percent), followed by those who first had anal sexual intercourse at age 17 (19; 4.7 percent), age 19 (14; 3.5 percent), age 16 (11; 2.7 percent), age 20 or older (9; 2.2 percent), age 13 (8; 2.0 percent), age 15 (7; 1.7 percent), age 14 (6; 1.5 percent), age 12 (2; 0.5 percent) and age 11 or younger (1; 0.2 percent). Four respondents did not know or could not remember their age at first anal sexual intercourse, and 5 respondents (1.2 percent) did not answer the question.

Men were a little more likely than women to have engaged in anal sex, though whether in a penetrative or receptive capacity could not be ascertained from the wording of the question. Among women, 23.6 percent of respondents



claimed to have had anal sex at least once, as compared to a slightly higher 24.9 percent of men. However, women were more likely to initiate this activity at a later age than men: 16.0 percent of females had had anal sex when 17 or older, compared to 14.5 percent of men. Conversely, 10.4 percent of males had had this while 16 or younger, while only 7.6 percent of females had. Among the very young, 0 percent of females had had anal sex while under age 13, while 1.7 percent of males had (3 respondents).

African-Americans were more likely than whites to say they had first had anal sexual intercourse at age 18, while whites were more likely to choose “does not apply to me; I haven’t had anal sex.” Also, based on responses to this question, a smaller proportion of whites than blacks had ever had anal sex (African-Americans: 24.3 percent; whites: only 14.2 percent). When responses are collapsed into “below 17” and “17 and up,” blacks were more likely to have first had anal sex when younger than 17 (African-Americans: 8.4 percent; whites: 0). There were no other important differences between African-American and white responses to this question.

respondents, a 3.3 point spread.

Among males, the situation is not as simple. The immediate impression given by figure 18 is that county males are a good bit more experienced than males nationally in terms of anal sex, with 24.9 percent of county males reporting having had this, compared to 21.7 percent of CDC males. However, an important caveat must be noted. The county figure gives heterosexual and homosexual anal sex experience, while the CDC figure is for heterosexual anal sex only. Unfortunately, the CDC information is not organized in such a way as to allow homosexual anal sex simply to be added back into the equation. However, knowing that 3.2 percent of 10,208 CDC male respondents aged 15-19 reported having had gay anal sex, and knowing that 3.4 percent of 9,883 male respondents aged 20-24 had done likewise, allows us to calculate that 3.3 percent of CDC males aged 15-24 had experienced this. Therefore, this 3.3 figure should be added to the CDC 21.7 percent male heterosexual anal sex experience rate, for a total of 25.0 percent. This figure is in fact fractionally higher than the county male anal sex figure of 24.9 percent.

Given how coy the media are about this particular topic, national comparisons are hard to come by. However, once again the 2005 CDC study does provide useful figures (Mosher et al. 2005). At first blush, figure 18 seems to demonstrate notably more experience with anal sex among county respondents than among national respondents. Certainly in regard to females, county respondents do seem to have somewhat greater experience with this than their national counterparts — 23.6 percent of county females had anal sex, next to 20.3 percent of CDC

Table 22

Question 44: If you have had sexual intercourse, about how old was the person with whom you first had sexual intercourse?

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
12 or younger	7	1.7	0	n/a	7	4.0	6	1.7	0	n/a
13 - 14	23	5.7	3	1.3	20	11.6	21	6.1	0	n/a
15 - 16	69	17.2	32	14.2	37	21.4	61	17.7	3	21.4
17 - 18	110	27.4	66	29.3	40	23.1	93	27.0	4	28.6
19 - 20	49	12.2	39	17.3	10	5.8	42	12.2	1	7.1
21 - 24	32	8.0	19	8.4	13	7.5	27	7.8	0	n/a
25 - 29	5	1.2	2	0.9	3	1.7	2	0.6	0	n/a
30 - 39	7	1.7	5	2.2	2	1.2	5	1.4	0	n/a
40 or older	3	0.7	1	0.4	2	1.2	3	0.9	0	n/a
Don't know or can't remember	11	2.7	2	0.9	9	5.2	9	2.6	0	n/a
Does not apply to me, I haven't had sex	80	19.9	53	23.6	27	15.6	71	20.6	5	35.7
No answer	6	1.5	3	1.3	3	1.7	5	1.4	1	7.1

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

4.C.3.10. First Intercourse: Age of Partner

Question 44: If you have had sexual intercourse, about how old was person with whom you first had sexual intercourse?

A plurality of respondents reported that their first sexual partner had been 17-18 years old (110; 27.4 percent), followed by those whose first partner had been aged 15-16 (69; 17.2 percent), 19-20 (49; 12.2 percent), 21-24 (32; 8.0 percent), 13-14 (23; 5.7 percent), 12 or younger (7; 1.7 percent), 30-39 (7; 1.7 percent), 25-29 (5; 1.2 percent) and 40 or older (3; 0.7 percent). (See table 22.) Eighty respondents (19.9 percent) said, in answer to this question, that they had never had sex; 11 did not know or could not remember the age of their first sexual partner (2.7 percent) and 6 did not answer the question (1.5 percent).

Men were more likely than women to say that the age of their first sexual partner had been young: age 13-14 (men: 11.6 percent; women: 1.3 percent) or age 15-16 (men: 21.4 percent; women: 14.2 percent). Women were more like-

ly to say the age of their first partner had been 17-18 (women: 29.3 percent; men: 23.1 percent) or 19-20 (women: 17.3 percent; men: 5.8 percent). Women were also more likely than men to say that the question did not apply to them, as they had never had sex. When the age-group categories for the first partner are collapsed into "0-16," "17-24" and "25 and up" (not pictured), men were much more likely than women to have had a first partner who was 16 or younger (men: 37.0 percent; women: 15.6 percent), while women were more likely to have had a first partner who was 17-24 years old (women: 55.1 percent; men: 36.4 percent). The two sexes were about as likely as each other to report having had a relatively mature first partner (i.e., 25 and up): women, 3.6 percent; men, 4.0 percent.

African-Americans were more likely than whites to say that the age of their first partner had been 19-20 (blacks: 12.2 percent; whites: 7.1 percent) or 21-24 (blacks: 7.8 percent; whites: 0). Whites were more likely to answer "does not apply to me; I haven't had sex" (whites: 35.7 percent; blacks: 20.6 percent).

Table 23

Question 45: The person with whom you first had sexual intercourse, did he or she take any alcohol or use any drug before having sexual intercourse with you that time?

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	20	5.0	12	5.3	8	4.6	14	4.1	1	7.1
No	275	68.4	151	67.1	120	69.4	239	69.3	6	42.9
Don't know or can't remember	20	5.0	9	4.0	11	6.4	17	4.9	1	7.1
Does not apply to me, I haven't had sex	81	20.1	31	17.9	31	17.9	70	20.3	5	35.7
No answer	6	1.5	3	1.7	3	1.7	5	1.4	1	7.1

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

When responses are collapsed into “0-16,” “17-24” and “25 and up,” blacks were more likely to have had a first partner who was 0-16 (25.5 percent to 21.4 percent) and who was 17-24 years old (47.0 percent to 35.7 percent). The reason for this apparent anomaly was that a larger proportion of whites than blacks — 35.7 percent to 20.6 percent — reported never having had sex. No whites reported having had a first partner aged 25-plus, while 10 African-Americans did (2.9 percent).

4.C.3.11. First Intercourse: Partner's Drug Use

Question 45: The person with whom you first had sexual intercourse, did he or she take any alcohol or use any drug before having sexual intercourse with you that time?

Only 5.0 percent of respondents reported that, at their first sexual intercourse, their partner had used alcohol or other drugs. (See table 23.) More than two thirds (68.4 percent) said that

Table 24

Question 46: If yes (to #45), check which, if you know. (Check all that apply.)

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Hard liquor	16	4.0	9	4.0	7	4.0	13	3.8	1	7.1
Cocaine	2	0.5	2	0.9	0	n/a	2	0.6	0	n/a
Wine, beer or other alcohol	7	1.7	5	2.2	2	1.2	6	1.7	0	n/a
Crack	1	0.2	1	0.6	0	n/a	1	0.3	0	n/a
Marijuana (weed)	13	3.2	10	4.4	3	1.7	9	2.6	1	7.1
Heroin	1	0.2	1	0.6	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
GHB (gamma hydroxybutyrate)	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
Methamphetamine (meth)	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
Ecstasy	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
PCP	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
Other	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
Don't know or can't remember	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

Table 25

Question 47: Did you take any alcohol or use any drug before having sexual intercourse the first time?

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	27	6.7	13	5.8	14	8.1	21	6.1	1	7.1
No	279	69.4	155	68.9	120	69.4	242	70.1	6	42.9
Don't know or can't remember	9	2.2	3	1.3	6	3.5	7	2.0	1	7.1
Does not apply to me, I haven't had sex	81	20.1	51	22.7	30	17.3	70	20.3	5	35.7
No answer	6	1.5	3	1.3	3	1.7	5	1.4	1	7.1

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

their first partner had not used drugs, while 20.1 percent said that the question did not apply, as they had never had sex. Another 5.0 percent said that they did not know or could not remember if their first partner had used drugs, and 1.5 percent did not answer the question.

There were no important differences between male and female responses to this question.

African-Americans were more likely than whites to say that their first partner had not used drugs (African-Americans: 69.3 percent; whites: 42.9 percent), perhaps because whites were more likely than African-Americans to say that they had never had sex (whites: 36.7 percent; African-Americans: 20.3 percent). There were no other important differences between African-American and white responses to this question.

4.C.3.12. First Intercourse: Partner's Drug Use (Type of Drug)

Question 46: If yes [to question 45, i.e., respondent's first partner used drugs before intercourse], check which, if you know.

The most commonly used drug by respondents' first partners, immediately prior to respondents' first intercourse, was liquor (16; 4.0 percent), followed by marijuana (13; 3.2 percent), "wine, beer or other alcohol" (7; 1.7 percent), cocaine (0.5 percent), crack (1; 0.2 percent) and

heroin (1; 0.2 percent). (See table 24.) No respondents reported a partner using GHB (gamma hydroxybutyrate), methamphetamine, ecstasy, PCP (phencyclidine) or any "other" drug. No one picked "don't know or can't remember."

There were no important differences between male and female responses to this question. There were no important differences between African-American and white responses to this question. And no responses indicated drug use by anything other than a small fraction of first-time sex partners.

4.C.3.13. First Intercourse: Respondent's Drug Use

Question 47: Did you take any alcohol or use any drug before having sexual intercourse the first time?

Only a small proportion of respondents reported using drugs themselves before having intercourse the first time, just 27, or 6.7 percent. (See table 25.) The vast majority said "no" to this question (279; 69.4 percent), although just over one fifth (81; 20.1 percent) picked "does not apply to me; I haven't had sex." Nine respondents, or 2.2 percent, did not know or could not remember, while 6 respondents (1.5 percent) did not answer.

In answer to this question, females were more likely than males to say that they had not had

Table 26

Question 48: If yes (to #47), check which, if you know. (Check all that apply.)

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Hard liquor	13	3.2	5	2.2	8	4.6	11	3.2	0	n/a
Cocaine	1	0.2	1	0.4	0	n/a	1	0.3	0	n/a
Wine, beer or other alcohol	10	2.5	2	0.9	8	4.6	8	2.3	0	n/a
Crack	1	0.2	1	0.4	0	n/a	1	0.3	0	n/a
Marijuana (weed)	12	3.0	5	2.2	7	4.0	7	2.0	1	7.1
Heroin	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
GHB (gamma hydroxybutyrate)	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
Methamphetamine (meth)	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
Ecstasy	1	0.2	0	n/a	1	0.6	1	0.3	0	n/a
PCP	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
Other	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
Don't know or can't remember	3	0.7	1	0.4	0	n/a	1	0.3	0	n/a

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

sex (women: 22.7 percent; men: 17.3 percent). There were no other important differences between male and female responses to this question.

African-Americans were more likely than whites to say “no” in response to this question (African-Americans: 70.1 percent; whites: 42.9 percent). Whites were more likely to say that the question did not apply to them, as they had never had sex (whites: 35.7 percent; African-Americans: 20.3 percent). There were no other important differences between African-American and white responses to this question.

4.C.3.14. First Intercourse: Respondent's Drug Use (Type of Drug)

Question 48: If yes [to question 47, i.e., respondent used drugs before intercourse], check which, if you know.

The most commonly used drug by respondents, immediately prior to respondents' first intercourse, was liquor (13; 3.2 percent), followed by marijuana (12; 3.0 percent), “wine, beer or other alcohol” (10; 2.5 percent), cocaine (1; 0.2

percent), crack (1; 0.2 percent) and ecstasy (1; 0.2 percent). (See table 26.) No respondents reported using GHB, methamphetamine, PCP or any “other” drug. Three respondents (0.7 percent) picked “don't know or can't remember.”

There were no important differences between male and female responses to this question. Whites were more likely than African-Americans to report having used marijuana prior to first intercourse. There were no other important differences between African-American and white responses to this question. Once again, none of this is indicative of major drug use among intercourse first-timers.

4.C.3.15. Lifetime “Hookups”

Question 49: Thinking back over your lifetime until now, how many people have you ever hooked up with?

“Hooking up” was defined to survey respondents as “other forms of sexual activity, such as oral sex and fondling (“petting”) and necking.”

Table 27

Question 49: Thinking back over your lifetime until now, how many people have you ever hooked up with?

Answer	All		Female		Male		Af-Am		White	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1	25	6.2	14	6.2	11	6.4	22	6.4	0	n/a
2	33	8.2	19	8.4	14	8.1	28	8.1	1	7.1
3	42	10.4	28	12.4	13	7.5	32	9.3	3	21.4
4	26	6.5	14	6.2	11	6.4	24	7.0	0	n/a
5	24	6.0	20	8.9	4	2.3	22	6.4	1	7.1
6	14	3.5	9	4.0	5	2.9	13	3.8	0	n/a
7	16	4.0	7	3.1	8	4.6	15	4.3	0	n/a
8 or more	128	31.8	55	24.4	72	41.6	107	31.0	5	35.7
Don't know or can't remember	26	6.5	10	4.4	16	9.2	21	6.1	1	7.1
Does not apply to me, I haven't hooked up	56	13.9	41	18.2	15	8.7	51	14.8	2	14.3
No answer	12	3.0	8	3.6	4	2.3	10	2.9	1	7.1

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

Almost one third of respondents indicated that they had hooked up with 8 or more people (128; 31.8 percent), this being the plurality response to this question. (See table 27.) The next largest group of respondents who had hooked up with anyone had hooked up with 3 people (42; 10.4 percent), followed by the

groups that had hooked up with 2 people (33; 8.2 percent), 4 people (26; 6.5 percent), 1 person (25; 6.2 percent), 5 people (24; 6.0 percent), 7 people (16; 4.0 percent) and 6 people (14; 3.5 percent). More than 1 in 10 respondents (56; 13.9 percent) said that he or she had never hooked up, and so the question did not apply.

Table 28

Question 50: And how many people have you ever had vaginal or anal sexual intercourse with?

Answer	All		Female		Male		Af-Am		White	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1	47	11.7	24	10.7	23	13.3	41	11.9	0	n/a
2	40	10.0	25	11.1	15	8.7	37	10.7	0	n/a
3	39	9.7	29	12.9	9	5.2	28	8.1	3	21.4
4	28	7.0	20	8.9	8	4.6	25	7.2	1	7.1
5	36	9.0	22	9.8	14	8.1	32	9.3	2	14.3
6	16	4.0	10	4.4	6	3.5	13	3.8	0	n/a
7	13	3.2	6	2.7	6	3.5	11	3.2	0	n/a
8 or more	75	18.7	28	12.4	45	26.0	66	19.1	2	14.3
Don't know or can't remember	16	4.0	3	1.3	13	7.5	14	4.1	0	n/a
Does not apply to me, I haven't had intercourse	82	20.4	53	23.6	29	16.8	71	20.6	5	35.7
No answer	10	2.5	5	2.2	5	2.9	7	2.0	1	7.1

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

Twenty-six respondents (6.5 percent) picked “don’t know or can’t remember” and 12 did not answer the question (12; 3.0 percent).

In general, female respondents demonstrated more restraint than males. Over two fifths of men (41.7) had hooked up with eight or more partners, while only 24.4 percent of women claimed this. Females had more experience with the middle range of partners: 22.2 percent had hooked up with 4-7 partners, compared to 16.2 percent of men. At the most restrained end of the scale, 27.1 percent of women and 22.0 percent of men said they had had 1-3 hookup partners.

As for racial differences, whites were more likely to have had a small number of hookup partners than blacks: 28.6 percent of whites, as against 23.7 percent of blacks, claimed to have hooked up with 1-3 partners. However, whites were also more likely to have had a high number of hookups: 35.7 percent with 8 or more hookup partners versus 31.0 percent among African-Americans. Whites, however, claimed very little middle ground. Only 7.1 percent had had 4-7 hookup partners, while 21.5 percent of African-Americans claimed this.

4.C.3.16. Lifetime Sexual Partners

Question 50: And how many people have you ever had vaginal or anal sexual intercourse with?

At opposite ends of the chastity spectrum, nearly equal proportions of respondents said either that they had never had sex (82; 20.4 percent) or that they had had anal or vaginal intercourse with 8 or more people (75; 18.7 percent). (See table 28.) The next largest group had had sex with only 1 person (47; 11.7 percent), followed by those who had had sex with 2 people (40; 10.0 percent), 3 people (39; 9.7 percent), 5 people (36; 9.0 percent), 4 people (28; 7.0 percent), 6 people (16; 4.0 percent) and 7 people (13; 3.2 percent). Sixteen respondents did not know or could not remember how many people they had ever had vaginal or anal sex-

ual intercourse with (4.0 percent), while 10 people did not answer the question (2.5 percent).

Grouping these partner possibilities as in the previous questions — i.e., 1-3 partners, 4-7 partners, and 8 or more partners — predictably reveals that the responses become fewer the higher up the scale one goes. Almost a third (31.3 percent) of respondents had had vaginal or anal sex with between 1-3 partners. Fewer than a quarter (23.1 percent) had had 4-7 partners. And fewer than a fifth had had 8 or more partners (18.7 percent).

Female respondents were more likely than males to say that they had had sex with 3 partners (women: 12.9 percent; men: 5.2 percent). Women were also more likely to say that they had not had intercourse at all (women: 23.6 percent; men: 16.8 percent). Men, on the other hand, were more likely to report not knowing or not remembering (men: 7.5 percent; women: 1.3 percent). Collapsing the partner categories, however, reveals a male population considerably more predisposed to “sowing wild oats” than the female population. Over a quarter of male respondents had had vaginal/anal intercourse with eight or more people (26.0 percent). The proportion of females making the same claim was less than half this, just 12.4 percent. In the middle range, 25.8 percent of females and 19.7 percent of males had had 4-7 partners. Over a third of females (34.7 percent) claimed 1-3 partners, while only about a quarter of males had shown such moderation (27.2 percent).

On balance, African-Americans exhibited a greater propensity for multiple partnerships than whites. African-Americans were more likely than whites to have had 8 or more partners: 19.1 percent to 14.3 percent. Blacks were also more likely to have had 4-7 intercourse partners: 23.5 to 21.4 percent. Counterintuitively, however, African-Americans were also more likely to have had a modest 1-3 partners than Caucasians (30.7 percent versus 21.4 percent). The explanation is that white respondents were far more likely

Table 29

Question 51: Have you hooked up within the last month?

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No, I have never hooked up	91	22.6	59	26.2	32	18.5	81	23.5	3	21.4
No, though before that I had hooked up	100	24.9	53	23.6	45	26.0	87	25.2	1	7.1
Yes, 1-5 times with one person	117	29.1	65	28.9	50	28.9	101	29.3	2	14.3
Yes, 6 or more times with one person	41	10.2	30	13.3	11	6.4	32	9.3	4	28.6
Yes, 1-5 times but not with the same person	22	5.5	8	3.6	14	8.1	20	5.8	1	7.1
Yes, 6 or more times but not with the same person	14	3.5	3	1.3	11	6.4	11	3.2	0	n/a
Don't know or can't remember	12	3.0	4	1.8	8	4.6	9	2.6	2	14.3
No answer	5	1.2	3	1.3	2	1.2	4	1.2	1	7.1

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

not to have had intercourse than black ones: 35.7 percent to 20.6 percent.

4.C.3.17. Month Prior to Survey: "Hookups"

Question 51: Have you hooked up within the last month?

A plurality of respondents reported that, in the month prior to survey administration, they had hooked up 1-5 times with one person (117; 29.1 percent). (See table 29.) Almost as many said no, but that they had hooked up at some point in their lifetime (100; 24.9 percent). And almost as many as that (91; 22.6 percent) said that they had never hooked up at all. The next largest group of respondents reported that they had hooked up 6 or more times with one person during said month (41; 10.2 percent), followed by those who had hooked up 1-5 times but not always with the same person (22; 5.5 percent) and 6 or more times but not always with the same person (14; 3.5 percent). Twelve respondents did not know or could not remember how many people they had hooked up with in the month prior to survey administration (3.0 percent), while 5 people did not answer the question (1.2 percent).

The pattern is more apparent if the response categories are broken down into: (1) "not currently active" ("I have never hooked up" plus "no, but before that I had hooked up"), (2) monogamously active ("1-5 times with one person" plus "6 or more times with one person"), and (3) non-monogamously active ("1-5 times but not with the same person" plus "6 or more times but not with the same person"). Once this is done, the distinction between the sexes is readily apparent, with men considerably more active than women.

All told, 9.0 percent of respondents reported non-monogamous behavior. However, this was not evenly split between the sexes, with men reporting this behavior at a rate of 14.5 percent, but women only 4.9 percent. Just under 40 percent of respondents (39.4 percent) reported monogamous activity, with men at 35.3 percent and women at 42.2 percent. As for the non-active group, this accounted for 47.5 percent of all respondents: 49.8 percent of females but only 44.5 percent of males. Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to say that they had never hooked up (women: 26.2 percent; men: 18.5 percent). Men were more likely to say that they had hooked up 6 or more times, not always with the same person (men: 6.4 percent; women: 1.3 percent).

Table 30

Question 52: Have you given or received oral sex in the last month?

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No, I have never given or received oral sex	87	21.6	52	23.1	34	19.7	76	22.0	4	28.6
No, though had I given or received oral sex before	109	27.1	57	25.3	52	30.1	98	28.4	3	21.4
Yes, 1-5 times with one person	136	33.8	76	33.8	58	33.5	115	33.3	5	35.7
Yes, 6 or more times with one person	37	9.2	29	12.9	7	4.0	28	8.1	1	7.1
Yes, 1-5 times but not with the same person	13	3.2	2	0.9	11	6.4	12	3.5	0	n/a
Yes, 6 or more times but not with the same person	10	2.5	5	2.2	5	2.9	8	2.3	0	n/a
Don't know or can't remember	4	1.0	1	0.4	3	1.7	3	0.9	0	n/a
No answer	6	1.5	3	1.3	3	1.7	5	1.4	1	7.1

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

African-Americans were more likely than whites to say that, though they had hooked up at some point in their lifetimes, they had not done so in the month prior to survey administration (African-Americans: 25.2 percent; whites: 7.1 percent). African-Americans were also more likely to say that they had hooked up 1-5 times in the previous month, always with the same person (African-Americans: 29.3 percent; whites: 14.3 percent). Whites were more likely to report having hooked up 6 or more times in the preceding month, always with the same person (whites: 28.6 percent; African-Americans: 9.3 percent), as well as to say that they did not know or could not remember how many people they had hooked up with in the month before survey administration (whites: 14.3 percent; African-Americans: 2.6 percent). Summarizing, 9.0 percent of blacks reported non-monogamous behavior versus 7.1 percent of Caucasians. In contrast, however, blacks were also more likely to report non-activity: 48.7 percent as compared to 28.6 percent for whites. Whites were more likely than blacks to report monogamous hookup behavior: 38.6 percent to 42.8 percent, respectively.

4.C.3.18. Month Prior to Survey: Oral Sex

Question 52: Have you given or received oral sex in the last month?

All told, 70.4 percent of respondents reported having given or received oral sex with at least person at least once in the previous month.

Almost exactly one third of respondents reported giving or receiving oral sex 1-5 times with one person in the month prior to survey administration (136; 33.8 percent). (See table 30.) Thirty-seven had given or received oral sex 6 or more times with the same person (37; 9.2 percent); 13 had done so 1-5 times, not always with the same person (13; 3.2 percent); and 10 had done so 6 or more times, also not always with the same person (10; 2.5 percent). There were 4 respondents who did not know or could not remember whether they had given or received oral sex in the month prior to survey administration (1.0 percent); 6 people did not answer (1.5 percent). Meanwhile, another large group of respondents had not given or received oral sex in the last month, but had done one or the other at some point in their lifetimes (109; 27.1). Fewer than one quarter said that they had never given or received oral sex (87; 21.6 percent).

Women were more likely than men to say that they had given or received oral sex 6 or more times in the preceding month, with the same person (women: 12.9 percent; men: 4.0 percent). Men were more likely to say that they had given or received oral sex 1-5 times in the

Table 31

Question 53: Have you had vaginal sexual intercourse in the last month?

Answer	All		Female		Male		Af-Am		White	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No, I have never had vaginal sex	98	24.4	56	24.9	41	23.7	85	24.6	5	35.7
No, though I had had vaginal sex before	95	23.6	52	23.1	43	24.9	86	24.9	0	n/a
Yes, 1-5 times with one person	110	27.4	61	27.1	47	27.2	95	27.5	4	28.6
Yes, 6 or more times with one person	46	11.4	33	14.7	12	6.9	34	9.9	3	21.4
Yes, 1-5 times but not with the same person	23	5.7	9	4.0	14	8.1	19	5.5	1	7.1
Yes, 6 or more times but not with the same person	19	4.7	9	4.0	10	5.8	17	4.9	0	n/a
Don't know or can't remember	5	1.2	2	0.9	3	1.7	4	1.2	0	n/a
No answer	6	1.5	3	1.3	3	1.7	5	1.4	1	7.1

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

last month, not always with the same person (men: 6.4 percent; women: 0.9 percent). When the responses are collapsed into “monogamous” and “non-monogamous” (not pictured), women were more likely than men to have given answers indicating having had only one partner in the prior month (women: 46.7 percent; men: 37.6 percent). Men were three times as likely to have been non-monogamous, with 9.2 percent having had multiple oral-sex partners within one month, compared to 3.1 percent of women.

Whites were more likely than African-Americans to report never having given or received oral sex (whites: 28.6 percent; African-Americans: 22.0 percent). African-Americans were more likely to say that they had not given or received oral sex in the month before survey administration, although they had done so at some point before (African-Americans: 28.4 percent; whites: 21.4 percent). When responses are collapsed into “monogamous” and “non-monogamous,” African-Americans were more likely than whites to give answers indicating that they had been with more than one partner in the preceding month (African-Americans: 5.8 percent; whites: 0). There were no other important differences between African-American and white responses to this question.

4.C.3.19. Month Prior to Survey: Vaginal Intercourse

Question 53: Have you had vaginal sexual intercourse in the last month?

Almost one half (198; 49.3 percent) of the respondents reported having had vaginal sexual intercourse in the month prior to survey administration — an indicator of considerable regular sexual activity among these young people. (See table 31.) The largest group of respondents had had vaginal sex 1-5 times in that month, always with the same person (110; 27.4). The next largest group of respondents who had had vaginal intercourse in that month consisted of those who had done so 6 or more times, always with the same person (46; 11.4 percent), followed by those who had done so 1-5 times but not always with the same person (23; 5.7 percent) and those who had done so 6 or more times but not always with the same person (19; 4.7 percent). Almost a quarter of respondents said that they had never had vaginal sex (98; 24.4 percent), while a similar proportion reported that, while they had not had vaginal sex in the month prior to survey administration, they had done so at some earlier point. Five respondents picked “don't know or can't remember,” while 6 did not answer the question (1.5 percent).

Table 32

Question 54: Have you had anal sexual intercourse in the last month?

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No, I have never had anal sex	285	70.9	160	71.1	123	71.1	247	71.6	11	78.6
No, though I had had anal sex before	55	13.7	32	14.2	22	12.7	51	14.8	0	n/a
Yes, 1-5 times with one person	31	7.7	18	8.0	12	6.9	24	7.0	2	14.3
Yes, 6 or more times with one person	9	2.2	7	3.1	2	1.2	7	2.0	1	7.1
Yes, 1-5 times but not with the same person	8	2.0	1	0.4	7	4.0	6	1.7	0	n/a
Yes, 6 or more times but not with the same person	7	1.7	5	2.2	2	1.2	4	1.2	0	n/a
Don't know or can't remember	4	1.0	1	0.4	3	1.7	3	0.9	0	n/a
No answer	3	0.7	1	0.4	2	1.2	3	0.9	0	n/a

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

Women were more likely than men to report having had vaginal sexual intercourse “6 or more times with one person” (women: 14.7 percent; men: 6.9 percent). When responses are collapsed into “monogamous” and “non-monogamous,” women were more likely than men to have given answers indicating having had only one partner in the prior month (women: 41.8 percent; men: 34.1 percent). Men were more likely to have indicated that they had been non-monogamous, indeed at almost twice the women’s rate (men: 13.9 percent; women: 8.0 percent).

African-Americans were more likely to say that, while they had not had vaginal sex during the month prior to survey administration, they had done so at some point in their lifetimes (African-Americans: 24.9 percent; whites: 0). Whites were more likely than African-Americans to say that they had never had vaginal sexual intercourse (whites: 35.7 percent; African-Americans: 24.6 percent). Whites were also more likely to have had vaginal intercourse 6 or more times in the preceding month, always with the same partner (whites: 21.4 percent; African-Americans: 9.9 percent). A larger proportion of whites did not answer the question (whites: 7.1 percent; African-Americans: 1.4 percent). When responses are collapsed into “monogamous” and “non-monogamous” (not pictured), whites

were more likely to say that they had been monogamous in the prior month (whites: 50.0 percent; African-Americans: 37.4 percent). For their part, African-Americans were a bit more likely to have been non-monogamously active, 10.4 percent to 7.1 percent for whites.

4.C.3.20. Month Prior to Survey: Anal Intercourse

Question 54: Have you had anal sexual intercourse in the last month?

Considerably more than 1 out of 10 respondents (55; 13.6 percent) reported having had anal sexual intercourse in the month prior to survey administration at least 1 time with at least 1 person. Coincidentally, a near identical number had not had anal sex in the month in question but had done so at some earlier point. (See table 32.) A large majority had never had anal sex at all (285; 70.9 percent). The largest single group of those respondents who reported having had anal sex in the previous month had done so 1-5 times, always with the same person (31; 7.7 percent), followed by those who had done so 6 or more times with the same person (9; 2.2 percent), 1-5 times but not with the same person (8; 2.0 percent) and 6 or more times but not with the same person (7; 1.7 percent). Four respondents reported that they either did not know or could not remember

Table 33

Question 55: Which of the following best describes your expectations about sexual partners before turning 21? (Please choose only one.)

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
I don't expect to have any (or any more) sexual partners before turning 21	96	23.9	67	29.8	29	16.8	87	25.2	3	21.4
I expect to have only one sexual partner	168	41.8	105	46.7	60	34.7	137	39.7	7	50.0
I expect to have two or three sexual partners, but only one at a time	85	21.1	38	16.9	46	26.6	74	21.4	3	21.4
I expect to have two or three sexual partners, seeing them during the same time	20	5.0	2	0.9	18	10.4	17	4.9	0	n/a
I expect to have four or more sexual partners, seeing them during the same time	18	4.5	5	2.2	13	7.5	16	4.6	1	7.1
No answer	15	3.7	8	3.6	7	4.0	14	4.1	0	n/a

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

whether they had had anal sexual intercourse in the previous month (1.0 percent), while 3 respondents failed to answer (0.7 percent). Summarizing matters, 84.6 percent had not been active in terms of anal sex, either ever (70.9 percent) or within the previous month (13.6 percent). However, 1 in 10 respondents reported varying numbers of incidents of recent anal sex with one partner (9.9 percent), while 3.7 percent reported multiple incidents with multiple partners — this group of respondents being very much at risk for STDs and HIV, particularly the 5 females.

There was a considerable difference in activity between the sexes. It is true that an equal 71.1 percent of males and females had never had anal sex. However, though only a minority of both sexes reported practicing non-monogamous anal sex, the rate among men was twice that among women: 5.2 percent to 2.7 percent. For their part, women were more likely than men to report recent monogamous anal sex, 11.1 percent to 8.1 percent.

White respondents were more likely than African-American respondents to say that they had never had anal sexual intercourse (whites: 78.6 percent; African-Americans: 71.6 percent). Whites were also more likely to say

that they had had anal sex 1-5 times with the same person in the preceding month (whites: 14.3 percent; African-Americans: 7.0 percent). When responses are collapsed into “monogamous” and “non-monogamous,” whites were more likely to indicate that their anal sexual intercourse had been monogamous (whites: 21.4 percent; African-Americans: 9.0 percent). There were no other important differences between African-American and white responses to this question.

4.C.3.21. Expectations About Sexual Partners

Question 55: Which of the following best describes your expectations about sexual partners before turning 21? (Please choose only one.)

A plurality of respondents said that they expected to have only one sexual partner before turning 21 (168; 41.8 percent). (See table 33.) Just over half as many (96; 23.9 percent) did not expect to have any (or any more) sexual partners before turning 21. About one fifth of respondents expressed an expectation that they would have 2-3 sexual partners, in serial monogamy (85; 21.1 percent). Twenty respondents expected to have 2-3 partners, seeing them during the same time (20; 5.0 per-

Table 34

Question 56: Which of the following best describes your plans about having sexual intercourse in the future? (Please choose only one.)

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
I plan to wait until marriage before having (or next having) sexual intercourse	89	22.1	62	27.6	27	15.6	80	23.2	3	21.4
I plan to wait until I am engaged before having (or next having) sexual intercourse	22	5.5	10	4.4	12	6.9	15	4.3	2	14.3
I plan to wait until I find someone I love before having (or next having) sexual intercourse	144	35.8	86	38.2	55	31.8	121	35.1	3	21.4
I plan to have sexual intercourse whenever an opportunity comes along, as soon as possible	37	9.2	14	6.2	23	13.3	29	8.4	3	21.4
Having sexual intercourse isn't something you can plan; it just happens	96	23.9	45	20.0	50	28.9	87	25.2	2	14.3
No answer	14	3.5	8	3.6	6	3.5	13	3.8	1	7.1

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

cent), and 18 (4.5 percent) expected to have 4 or more partners, seeing them during the same period. No answer at all was given by 15 respondents (3.7 percent).

Females were more likely than males to say that they did not expect to have any (or any more) sexual partners before turning 21 (women: 29.8 percent; men: 16.8 percent), or that they expected to have only one sexual partner before turning 21 (women: 46.7 percent; 34.7 percent). Males were more likely to express expectations for higher numbers of partners: 2-3 sexual partners, seeing one at a time (men: 26.6 percent; women: 16.9 percent); 2-3 sexual partners simultaneously (men: 10.4 percent; women: 0.9 percent); and 4 or more sexual partners, seeing them during the same time (men: 7.5 percent; women: 2.2 percent). When responses are collapsed into "monogamous" and "non-monogamous," women were likely to express a desire for monogamous relationships (women: 93.3 percent; men: 78.0 percent). Men were more likely to say they had expectations of having non-monogamous relationships (men: 17.9 percent; women: 3.1 percent). However, this may very well have reflected little more than wishful thinking on the part of these male survey takers. In this

instance, "monogamous" represents the collapsing of the categories, "I expect to have only one sexual partner" plus "I expect to have two or three sexual partners, but only one at a time." Non-monogamous is "I expect to have two or three sexual partners, seeing them during the same time" plus "I expect to have four or more sexual partners, seeing them during the same time."

Whites were more likely than African-Americans to say that they expected to have only one sexual partner before turning 21 (whites: 50.0; African-Americans: 39.7 percent). When responses are collapsed into "monogamous" and "non-monogamous," whites were more likely to express a desire for monogamous relationships (whites: 92.9 percent; African-Americans: 86.4 percent). As for non-monogamous, multiple partnerships, 9.6 percent of African-Americans hoped for/expected this, as against 7.1 percent of whites (the latter, just one respondent).

4.C.3.22. Plans For Next Intercourse

Question 56: Which of the following best describes your plans about having sexual intercourse in the future? (Please choose only one.)

Table 35

Question 57: When you were a young teen (13-17), had you heard of birth control and did you know what it is for?

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No, I had never heard of birth control	42	10.4	20	8.9	22	12.7	37	10.7	0	n/a
Yes, ...heard of birth control, didn't know what it's for	59	14.7	30	13.3	28	16.2	51	14.8	2	14.3
Yes, ...heard of birth control, did know what it is for	292	72.6	171	76.0	118	68.2	249	72.2	11	78.6
No answer	9	2.2	4	1.8	5	2.9	8	2.3	1	7.1

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

A plurality of respondents said that they planned to wait until they found someone to love before having (or next having) sexual intercourse (144; 35.8 percent). (See table 34.) The next largest group agreed that “having sexual intercourse isn’t something you can plan; it just happens” (96; 23.9 percent), followed by those who “plan[ned] to wait until marriage before having (or next having) sexual intercourse” (89; 22.1 percent), those who “plan[ned] to have sexual intercourse whenever an opportunity comes along, as soon as possible” (37; 9.2 percent) and those who “plan[ned] to wait until [they were] engaged before having (or next having) sexual intercourse” (22; 5.5 percent). Fourteen people did not answer the question (3.5 percent).

Females were more likely than males to say they planned to wait until marriage (women: 27.6 percent; men: 15.6 percent) or at least until being in love (women: 38.2 percent; men: 31.8 percent). Playing to stereotype, men were more likely to say that they planned to have intercourse “whenever an opportunity comes along” (men: 13.3 percent; women: 6.2 percent) or that “sexual intercourse isn’t something you can plan...” (men: 28.9 percent; women: 20.0 percent).

It is possible to collapse responses into what might be called “conditional” (i.e., respondents placed conditions, such as being married, on the circumstances under which they would have sex) and “opportunistic” (i.e., respon-

dents indicated either a willingness to have sex at the next opportunity or a belief that “sex isn’t something you can plan”) responses. Women were more likely to give conditional answers (women: 62.0 percent; men: 54.3 percent), while men were more likely to be opportunists (men: 42.2 percent; women: 23.1 percent).

African-Americans were more likely than whites to say that they planned to wait until finding someone they loved (African-Americans: 35.1 percent; whites: 21.4 percent) or that “having sexual intercourse isn’t something you can plan...” (African-Americans: 25.2 percent; whites: 14.3 percent). Whites were more likely to say they planned to wait until engaged (whites: 14.3 percent; African-Americans: 4.3 percent), as well as that they planned to have sex “whenever an opportunity comes along” (whites: 21.4; African-Americans: 8.4 percent). When responses are combined as described in the above paragraph, African-Americans were more likely to give opportunistic responses (African-Americans: 62.6 percent; whites: 57.1). There were no other important differences between black and white responses to this question.

4.C.4. Birth Control and HIV/STD Protection

Entitled “About Birth Control and HIV and STD Protection,” this section of the survey was introduced as follows:

Table 36

Question 58: When you were a young teen (13-17), did you ever receive family-planning counseling or services? (Check all that apply.)

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No	252	62.7	137	60.9	113	65.3	214	62.0	10	71.4
Yes, by a private doctor	57	14.2	40	17.8	16	9.2	51	14.8	0	n/a
Yes, in an emergency room	3	0.7	0	n/a	3	1.7	2	0.6	0	n/a
Yes, at a health department	17	4.2	12	5.3	5	2.9	14	4.1	1	7.1
Yes, at a community-based free clinic	18	4.5	8	3.6	10	5.8	17	4.9	1	7.1
Yes, at school or school clinic	48	11.9	36	16.0	12	6.9	41	11.9	1	7.1
Yes, other	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
Don't know or can't remember	18	4.5	2	0.9	15	8.7	14	4.1	1	7.1
No answer	8	2.0	4	1.8	4	2.3	8	2.3	0	n/a

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

In this section are some questions about birth control and family planning. “Family planning” means meeting with an expert to discuss birth control, contraception, abstinence, abortions and anything to do with planning or preventing pregnancy.

Questions in this section were concerned with respondents’ knowledge of various pregnancy- and STD-prevention methods. Most respondents knew about birth control as young teenagers (13-17), though around one third of respondents said that they and their sexual partners had never used any birth control at all as young teenagers (13-17). Similarly, only one third said that they and their partners had always used a condom for STD prevention as young teenagers (13-17). Birth control pills and condoms were the most popular forms of birth control, and most respondents planned to use a condom at their next intercourse. However, when asked if they planned to use “birth control” at their next intercourse, only one third said yes. Fewer than five percent of respondents had been, or had gotten someone, pregnant as young teenagers (13-17).

4.C.4.1. Birth Control Knowledge

Question 57: When you were a young teen (13-17), had you heard of birth control and did you know what it is for?

Nearly three quarters of respondents affirmed that, when they were 13-17 years old, they had heard of birth control and knew what it was for (292; 72.6 percent). (See table 35.) Almost 15 percent (59; 14.7 percent) had heard of birth control at that age but had not known what it was for, while more than 1 in 10 respondents had never heard of birth control at all (42; 10.4 percent). Nine respondents (2.2 percent) did not answer the question.

Women were more likely than men to say that they had heard of birth control and had known what it was for (women: 76.0 percent; men: 68.2 percent). There were no other important differences between male and female responses to this question.

African-Americans were more likely than whites to say that, when 13-17, they had not heard of birth control at all (37, or 10.7 percent; whites, 0). Whites, on the other hand, were more likely to affirm that they had both

Table 37

Question 59: When you were a young teen (13-17), did you or your partner(s) use birth control?

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes, always	77	19.2	47	20.9	29	16.8	65	18.8	3	21.4
Yes, usually	23	5.7	13	5.8	9	5.2	18	5.2	2	14.3
Yes, sometimes	35	8.7	19	8.4	15	8.7	29	8.4	1	7.1
Yes, rarely or not very often	7	1.7	4	1.8	2	1.2	7	2.0	0	n/a
No, never	120	29.9	72	32.0	48	27.7	106	30.7	3	21.4
Don't know or can't remember	26	6.5	2	0.9	24	13.9	23	6.7	1	7.1
Does not apply to me, I did not have sex at that time	100	24.9	62	27.6	38	22.0	84	24.3	4	28.6
No answer	14	3.5	6	2.7	8	4.6	13	3.8	0	n/a

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

heard of it and knew what it was for (whites: 78.6 percent; blacks: 72.2 percent).

4.C.4.2. Family-planning Counseling and Services

Question 58: When you were a young teen (13-17), did you ever receive family-planning counseling or services? (Check all that apply.)

Almost two thirds of survey respondents reported that, as young teenagers (13-17 years old), they had never received family-planning counseling or services (252; 62.7 percent). (See table 36.) The largest group of those who did receive such counseling during those years did so at the office of a private doctor (57; 14.2 percent), followed by those who received such counseling at a “school or school clinic” (48; 11.9 percent), at a “community-based free clinic” (18; 4.5 percent), at a health department (17; 4.2 percent) and in an emergency room (3; 0.7 percent). There were 18 respondents who did not know or could not remember if they had received family-planning counseling and services (4.5 percent), while 8 respondents did not answer the question (2.0 percent). No one volunteered an “other” location.

Women were more likely than men to have received their counseling from a school or school clinic (women: 16.0 percent; men: 6.9

percent). Men were more likely to pick “don't know or can't remember” (men: 8.7 percent; women: 0.9 percent). When all “yes” responses are combined, men were more likely to say that they had not received counseling as a young teen (men: 65.3 percent; women: 53.7 percent). Women were more likely to say they had (women: 37.6 percent; men: 26.6 percent).

White respondents were more likely than African-Americans to say that they had not received family-planning counseling or services during the years in question (whites: 71.4 percent; African-Americans: 62.0 percent). African-Americans were more likely to have received counseling or services from a private doctor (African-Americans: 14.8 percent; whites: 0). When “yes” responses are combined and compared with “no” responses, African-Americans were more likely to say that they had received family planning counseling as a young teen (African-Americans: 36.2 percent; whites: 21.4 percent). Whites, obviously, were more likely to say that they had not received such services (whites: 71.4 percent; African-Americans: 62.0 percent).

4.C.4.3. Birth Control Use

Question 59: When you were a young teen (13-17), did you or your partner(s) use birth control?

Table 38

Question 60: When you were a young teen (13-17), what type of birth-control method did you or your partner(s) use? (Check all that apply.)

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
IUD (coil, loop)	3	0.7	1	0.4	2	1.2	3	0.9	0	n/a
Norplant	2	0.5	1	0.4	1	0.6	1	0.3	0	n/a
Birth-control pills	56	13.9	41	18.2	13	7.5	45	13.0	3	21.4
Depo Provera, injectables	16	4.0	14	6.2	2	1.2	12	3.5	0	n/a
Male condom	144	35.8	84	37.3	57	32.9	129	37.4	4	28.6
"Morning-after" pills (ECP)	6	1.5	2	0.9	4	2.3	6	1.7	0	n/a
Diaphragm	5	1.2	1	0.4	4	2.3	5	1.4	0	n/a
Birth-control patch (Ortho Evra)	13	3.2	8	3.6	5	2.9	12	3.5	0	n/a
Foam, jelly or film	3	0.7	1	0.4	2	1.2	2	0.6	1	7.1
Rhythm or safe period	6	1.5	5	2.2	1	0.6	5	1.4	1	7.1
Cervical cap	4	1.0	0	n/a	4	2.3	4	1.2	0	n/a
Withdrawal, pulling out	31	7.7	21	9.3	10	5.8	27	7.8	1	7.1
Suppository or insert	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
Female condom, vaginal pouch	7	1.7	3	1.3	3	1.7	6	1.7	0	n/a
Vaginal ring	4	1.0	3	1.3	1	0.6	2	0.6	0	n/a
Other*	1	0.2	0	n/a	0	n/a	1	0.3	0	n/a
Don't know or can't remember	36	9.0	8	3.6	28	16.2	31	9.0	1	7.1
Does not apply to me, I did not have sex at that time	142	35.3	86	38.2	56	32.4	120	34.8	6	42.9
No answer	30	7.5	14	6.2	16	9.2	26	7.5	0	n/a

* "Other" responses: "dental dams" (1).

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

Getting on for one third of respondents (120; 29.9 percent) said that they and their partners never used birth control when they were 13-17 years old. (See table 37.) The next largest group of respondents said that the question did not apply to them, as they had not had sex at that age (100; 24.9 percent). Those who had "always" used birth control comprised less than one fifth of respondents (77; 19.2 percent), followed by those who used it "sometimes" (35; 8.7 percent), those who did not know or could not remember (26; 6.5 percent), those who "usually" used birth control (23; 5.7 percent) and those who used it "rarely or not very often" (7; 1.7 percent). Fourteen people did not answer the question (3.5 percent).

Men were more likely than women to say that they did not know or could not remember (women: 0.9 percent; men: 13.9 percent). There were no other important differences between male and female responses to this question.

African-Americans were more likely than whites to say that, when ages 13-17, they and their partners had never used birth control (African-Americans: 30.7 percent; whites: 21.4 percent). Whites were more likely to say that they had "usually" used birth control during those years (whites: 14.3 percent; African-Americans: 5.2 percent).

Table 39

Question 61: When you were a young teen (13-17), did you or your partner(s) use a condom for STD or HIV protection?

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes, always	139	34.6	70	31.1	66	38.2	120	34.8	5	35.7
Yes, usually	37	9.2	20	8.9	16	9.2	31	9.0	2	14.3
Yes, sometimes	35	8.7	18	8.0	17	9.8	28	8.1	1	7.1
Yes, rarely or not very often	14	3.5	8	3.6	6	3.5	11	3.2	1	7.1
No, never	16	4.0	8	3.6	8	4.6	14	4.1	0	n/a
Don't know or can't remember	6	1.5	1	0.4	5	2.9	6	1.7	0	n/a
Does not apply to me, I did not have sex at that time	143	35.6	96	42.7	47	27.2	123	35.7	5	35.7
No answer	12	3.0	4	1.8	8	4.6	12	3.5	0	n/a

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

4.C.4.4. Birth Control Methods

Question 60: When you were a young teen (13-17), what type of birth-control method did you or your partner(s) use? (Check all that apply.)

Respondents reported that they or their partners used the following birth-control methods when respondents were 13-17 years old, listed in order of popularity: male condom (144; 35.8 percent), birth control pills (56; 13.9 percent), withdrawal/pulling out (31; 7.7 percent), injectables such as Depo Provera (16; 4.0 percent), birth-control patches such as Ortho Evra (13; 3.2 percent), female condom/vaginal pouch (7; 1.7 percent), emergency contraception/morning-after pill (6; 1.5 percent), rhythm or “safe” period (6; 1.5 percent), diaphragm (5; 1.2 percent), vaginal ring (4; 1.0 percent), cervical cap (4; 1.0 percent), contraceptive foam/jelly/film (3; 0.7 percent), intrauterine device (3; 0.7 percent) and Norplant implants (2; 0.5 percent). (See table 38.)

Under “other,” one respondent wrote in “dental dams,” a product designed as a barrier to disease transmission between dentists and patients, with no pregnancy-prevention uses when used as designed. (However, dental dams are frequently used during oral sex, in

as much as they can be stretched over an orifice, preventing the other participant’s tongue from coming into contact. Despite this sexual use, this does not alter the fact that dental dams cannot be considered to be a means of birth control.)

Over a third of respondents reported that they had not had sex during those years, and so the question was not applicable to them (142; 35.3 percent). This figure is greatly at odds with the corresponding one from the previous question, where only 100 claimed not to have had sex when aged 13-17. We have no explanation for this.

Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to report that their sexual encounters at that age had involved the use of birth control pills (women: 18.2 percent; men: 7.5 percent) and of male condoms (women: 37.3 percent; men, 32.9 percent). Women were also more likely to say that they were not having sex during the years in question (women: 38.2 percent; men: 32.4 percent). Males were more likely to report not knowing or not remembering (men: 16.2 percent; women: 3.6 percent). There were no other important differences between male and female responses to this question.

Table 40

Question 62a: Females Only — When you were a young teen (13-17),
were you ever pregnant?

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All Females</i>		<i>Female Af-Am</i>		<i>Female White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
No, I had not had sexual intercourse then	92	40.9	83	42.8	3	33.3
No, though I had had sexual intercourse	98	43.6	80	41.2	4	44.4
Yes, but I did not have the baby	25	11.1	21	10.8	2	22.2
Yes, I have one child	7	3.1	4	2.1	0	n/a
Yes, I have two or more children	1	0.4	1	0.5	0	n/a

Question 62b: Males Only — When you were a young teen (13-17),
did you ever make a girl pregnant?

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All Males</i>		<i>Male Af-Am</i>		<i>Male White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
No, I had not had sexual intercourse then	59	34.1	47	31.1	1	20.0
No, though I had had sexual intercourse	74	42.8	66	43.7	4	80.0
Yes, but I did not have the baby	19	11.0	18	11.9	0	n/a
Yes, I have one child	2	1.2	1	0.7	0	n/a
Yes, I have two or more children	2	1.2	2	1.3	0	n/a
Don't know	6	3.5	6	4.0	0	n/a

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

Whites were more likely than African-Americans to report having used birth control pills (whites: 21.4 percent; African-Americans: 13.0 percent), as well as to say that they were not having sex at all as 13-17-year-olds (whites: 42.9 percent; African-Americans: 34.8 percent). African-Americans were more likely to report that they had used male condoms during the years in question (African-Americans: 37.4 percent; whites: 28.6 percent). African-Americans were also more likely than whites to give no answer (African-Americans: 7.5 percent; whites: 0).

4.C.4.5. Condom Use for STD Prevention

Question 61: When you were a young teen (13-17), did you or your partner(s) use a condom for STD or HIV protection?

The largest group of respondents — just over a third — answered that the question did not apply, as they had not had sex while they were 13-17 years old (143; 35.6 percent). (See table 39.) Next came those respondents who answered that they had “always” used a condom for STD or HIV protection (139; 34.6 percent). These were followed by the respondents saying that they had “usually” used a condom (37; 9.2 percent), those who “sometimes” used a condom (35; 8.7 percent), those who “never” used a condom (16; 4.0 percent) and those who “rarely or not very often” used a condom (14; 3.5 percent). Six respondents chose “don’t know or can’t remember” (1.5 percent), while 12 did not answer (3.0 percent).

Women were more likely than men to state that they had not been having sex at that time

(women: 42.7 percent; men: 27.2 percent). Men were more likely to say that their sexual encounters at that age had “always” involved a condom (men: 38.2 percent; women: 31.1 percent). There were no other important differences between male and female responses to this question.

Whites were more likely than African-Americans to report “usually” using a condom when 13-17 years old (whites: 14.3 percent; African-Americans: 9.0 percent). There were no other important differences between white and black responses to this question.

4.C.4.6. Teen Pregnancy

Question 62a: (Females) When you were a young teen (13-17), were you ever pregnant?

A plurality of women had had sexual intercourse while 13-17 years old without becoming pregnant (98; 43.6 percent); almost as many had not had sex during those years (92; 40.9 percent). (See table 40.) Twenty-five became pregnant during those years but did not have the baby (6.2 percent); 7 became pregnant and had 1 child at time of survey administration (7; 3.1 percent); and only 1 became pregnant and had 2 or more children at time of survey administration (1; 0.4 percent).

Female African-Americans were more likely than female whites to say that they had not had sexual intercourse during those years (female African-Americans: 42.8 percent; female whites: 33.3 percent). Female whites were more likely to say that they had become pregnant but had not had the baby (female whites: 22.2 percent; female African-Americans: 10.8 percent). There were no other important differences between female African-American and female white responses.

Question 62b: (Males) When you were a young teen (13-17), did you ever make a girl pregnant?

The largest group of males had had sexual intercourse while 13-17 years old but had not

made anyone pregnant (74; 42.8 percent). (See table 40.) This group was followed by those who had not had sex at all during those years (59; 34.1 percent), those who had made someone pregnant but who “did not have the baby” (19; 11.0 percent), those who did not know if they had made anyone pregnant (6; 1.5 percent), those who had made someone pregnant and had 1 child at time of survey administration (2; 0.5 percent) and those who had made someone pregnant and had 2 or more children at time of survey administration (2; 0.5 percent).

Male African-Americans were more likely than male whites to say that they had not had sexual intercourse during the years in question (male African-Americans: 31.1 percent; male whites: 20.0 percent) and that they had gotten someone pregnant but “did not have the baby” (male African-Americans: 11.9 percent; male whites: 0). White males were more likely to say that they had had sexual intercourse as a 13-17-year-old but had not made anyone pregnant (male whites: 80.0 percent; male African-Americans: 43.7 percent). There were no other important differences between male African-American and male white responses to this question.

4.C.4.7. Birth Control Plans at Next Intercourse

Question 63: Which of the following best describes your plans to use birth control the next time (or first time) you have sexual intercourse? (Please choose only one.)

A little under half of respondents (186; 46.3 percent) said that they would not have intercourse without birth control, although just under a quarter of respondents (97; 24.1 percent) said that they did not plan to use birth control at all. (See table 41.) The next largest group planned to use birth control, “as long as it is convenient” (48; 11.9 percent), followed by those who said they would use it “only if [their] partner insists on it” (21; 5.2 percent) and those who planned to use it unless their partner objected (16; 4.0 percent). Thirty-four

Table 41

Question 63: Which of the following best describes your plans to use birth control the next time (or first time) you have sexual intercourse? (Please choose only one.)

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
I plan to use birth control, and will not have sex without using one	186	46.3	120	53.3	65	37.6	162	47.0	6	42.9
I plan to use birth control, as long as it is convenient	48	11.9	27	12.0	21	12.1	40	11.6	2	14.3
I plan to use birth control, as long as my partner does not object	16	4.0	7	3.1	9	5.2	13	3.8	0	n/a
I plan to use birth control, only if my partner insists on it	21	5.2	9	4.0	12	6.9	16	4.6	2	14.3
I do not plan to use birth control	97	24.1	58	25.8	36	20.8	83	24.1	3	21.4
No answer	34	8.5	4	1.8	30	17.3	31	9.0	1	7.1

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

respondents did not answer the question (8.5 percent).

Not surprisingly, women were more likely than men to say that they would not have sex without birth control (women: 53.3 percent; men: 37.6 percent). Interestingly, women were also more likely than men to say that they did not plan to use birth control at all (women: 25.8 percent; men: 20.8 percent). Men were more likely to leave the question unanswered (men: 17.3 percent; women: 1.8 percent).

Whites were more likely than African-Americans to say that they would only use birth control if their partners insisted on it (whites: 14.3 percent; African-Americans: 4.6 percent). There were no other important differences between African-American and white responses to this question.

4.C.4.8. Condom Use Plans at Next Intercourse

Question 64: Which of the following best describes your plans to use a condom for STD or HIV protection the next time (or first time) you have sexual intercourse? (Please choose only one.)

A two-thirds majority of respondents (269;

66.9 percent) expressed that they would not have sex at all without a condom. (See table 42.) The next largest group said that they would use a condom “as long as it is convenient” (46; 11.4 percent), followed by those who said they would use a condom not at all (33; 8.2 percent), as long as partners did not object (18; 4.5 percent) and only if partners insisted (14; 3.5 percent). Twenty-two respondents did not answer the question (5.5 percent).

Male respondents were more likely than female respondents to leave the question unanswered (men: 9.8 percent; women: 2.2 percent). There were no other important differences between male and female responses.

African-Americans were more likely to say that they would not have sex at all without a condom (African-Americans: 67.5 percent; whites: 57.1 percent), while whites were more likely to say that they planned to use a condom only if partners did not object (whites: 14.3 percent; African-Americans: 3.8 percent).

4.C.5. Peer and Community Pressure

Entitled “About Peer and Community Pressure,” this section was introduced as follows:

Table 42

Question 64: Which of the following best describes your plans to use a condom for STD or HIV protection the next time (or first time) you have sexual intercourse? (Please choose only one.)

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
I plan to use a condom, and will not have sex without using one	269	66.9	149	66.2	117	67.6	233	67.5	8	57.1
I plan to use a condom, as long as it is convenient	46	11.4	30	13.3	16	9.2	39	11.3	2	14.3
I plan to use a condom, as long as my partner does not object	18	4.5	11	4.9	7	4.0	13	3.8	2	14.3
I plan to use a condom, only if my partner insists on it	14	3.5	11	4.9	3	1.7	11	3.2	0	n/a
I do not plan to use a condom	33	8.2	19	8.4	13	7.5	29	8.4	1	7.1
No answer	22	5.5	5	2.2	17	9.8	20	5.8	1	7.1

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

Sometimes, young people feel pressured to do things maybe they don't really want to do because their friends or neighbors are doing these things. This section is about that sort of pressure.

Questions in this section were concerned with the demographic makeup of the respondents' home communities when they were young teenagers, as well as issues such as peer pressure to have sex or have a baby. Well over half of respondents lived in at least fairly racially homogenous communities; relatively few lived in a place where most people were not of the same race as the respondent. Respondents believed that there had been more boy-on-boy than girl-on-girl peer pressure to have sex and reported experiencing less peer pressure as individuals than they believed to exist in their community as a whole. More than half of respondents reported "a little," "some" or "a lot" of support among their friends for delaying sex until marriage, with men much more likely than women to report that there was no support at all for delaying sex until marriage. More than half of respondents believed that there was pressure on young women in their communities to have babies.

4.C.5.1. Community Description

Question 65: Which of the following statements best describes the community where you lived when you were a young teen (13-17)?

Fully 158 respondents (39.3 percent) said that "nearly everyone is/was the same race as me" in the community in which they had lived as a 13-17-year-old. (See table 43.) A further 20.4 percent said that growing up they had lived where "a lot of people are/were the same race as me." Combine these two answers and it is apparent that three fifths of respondents (59.7 percent) were brought up predominantly among members of their own race. In contrast, only 11.1 percent of respondents claimed to have been brought up in an area where either "a lot of people" or "nearly everyone" was of a different race from the respondent. Just under a quarter of respondents reported that they had lived in a "very mixed" community (99; 24.6 percent). Eighteen respondents (4.5 percent) did not answer the question.

Women were more likely than men to report having lived in a community in which "a lot of people are/were of the same race as me" (women: 23.6 percent; men: 16.2 percent).

Table 43

Question 65: Which of the following statements best describes the community where you lived when you were a young teen (13-17)?

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Nearly everyone is/was the same race as me	158	39.3	86	38.2	71	41.0	152	44.1	1	7.1
A lot of people are/were the same race as me	82	20.4	53	23.6	28	16.2	70	20.3	2	14.3
Very mixed, community is/was full of different races	99	24.6	57	25.3	41	23.7	75	21.7	3	21.4
A lot of people are/were a different race from me	31	7.7	16	7.1	15	8.7	24	7.0	4	28.6
Nearly everyone is/was a different race from me	14	3.5	6	2.7	8	4.6	8	2.3	3	21.4
No answer	18	4.5	7	3.1	10	5.8	16	4.6	1	7.1

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

African-Americans were more likely than whites to say “nearly everyone is/was the same race as me” (blacks: 44.1 percent; whites: 7.1 percent) or that “a lot of people are/were of the same race as me” (blacks: 20.3 percent; whites: 14.3 percent). Whites were more likely to say “a lot of people are/were of a different race from me” (whites: 28.6 percent; blacks: 7.0 percent) or that “nearly everyone is/was of a different race from me” (whites: 21.4 percent; blacks: 2.3 percent).

4.C.5.2. Peer Pressure: Girl to Girl

Question 66: When you were a young teen (13-17), did unmarried girls in your community encourage other girls to hook up or have sexual intercourse with boys or men?

The better part of half of respondents said that, yes, unmarried girls in their communities had encouraged other girls to hook up or have sexual intercourse with boys or men (175; 43.5 percent). On the other hand, almost a third of respondents professed ignorance (122; 30.3 percent) and just over a fifth of respondents answered in the negative (88; 21.9 percent). Seventeen did not answer (4.2 percent). (See table 44.) Perhaps more attentive to the situation, females were more likely than males to answer “yes” (women: 46.7 percent; men: 40.5 percent) and, oddly, “no” (women: 27.6 percent; men: 13.3 percent), while men were more likely to say they did not know (men: 39.3 percent; women: 24.0 percent) or not to answer at all (men: 6.9 percent; women: 1.8 percent).

Table 44

Question 66: When you were a young teen (13-17), did unmarried girls in your community encourage other girls to hook up or have sexual intercourse with boys or men?

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No	88	21.9	62	27.6	23	13.3	74	21.4	4	28.6
Yes	175	43.5	105	46.7	70	40.5	155	44.9	3	21.4
Don't know	122	30.3	54	24.0	68	39.3	101	29.3	7	50.0
No answer	17	4.2	4	1.8	12	6.9	15	4.3	0	n/a

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

Table 45

Question 67: When you were a young teen (13-17), did unmarried boys in your community encourage other boys to hook up or have sexual intercourse with girls or women?

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No	59	14.7	32	14.2	25	14.5	46	13.3	2	14.3
Yes	240	59.7	135	60.0	104	60.1	212	61.4	7	50.0
Don't know	86	21.4	54	24.0	32	18.5	71	20.6	5	35.7
No answer	17	4.2	4	1.8	12	6.9	16	4.6	0	n/a

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

African-Americans were more likely than whites to say “yes” (African-Americans: 44.9 percent; whites: 21.4 percent). Whites were more likely to say “no” (whites: 28.6 percent; African-Americans: 21.4 percent) and “don’t know” (whites: 50.0 percent; African-Americans: 29.3 percent). There were no other important differences between black and white responses to this question.

4.C.5.3. Peer Pressure: Boy to Boy

Question 67: When you were a young teen (13-17), did unmarried boys in your community encourage other boys to hook up or have sexual intercourse with girls or women?

Well over half of respondents said that, yes, unmarried boys in their communities had encouraged other boys to hook up or have sexual intercourse with girls or women (240; 59.7 percent), with just over a fifth of respondents claiming ignorance (86; 21.4 percent) and only 59 answering in the negative (14.7 percent). As in the girls-pressuring-girls question discussed above, 17 did not answer (4.2 percent). (See table 45.)

Women were more likely than men to say they did not know (women: 24.0 percent; men: 18.5 percent). Men were more likely not to answer (men: 6.9 percent; women: 1.8 percent).

African-Americans were notably more likely than whites to answer “yes” (African-

Americans: 61.4 percent; whites: 50.0 percent). Whites were more likely to answer “don’t know” (whites: 35.7 percent; African-Americans: 20.6 percent).

4.C.5.4. Peer Pressure: Personal Experience

Question 68: When you were a young teen (13-17), were you ever pressured by your friends, buddies or pals to hook up or have sexual intercourse?

Over two fifths of respondents reported that they had been pressured by friends to hook up or have sexual intercourse (170; 42.3 percent). However, somewhat more — 188, or 46.8 percent — answered “no.” Answering “don’t know” were 26 respondents (6.5 percent), while 18 gave no answer (4.5 percent). (See table 46.)

Women were more likely than men to answer “no” (women: 56.0 percent; men: 34.1 percent), while men were more likely to answer “yes” (men: 50.9 percent; women: 36.4 percent). There were no other important differences between male and female responses to this question.

African-Americans were more likely to answer “yes” to personal pressure (African-Americans: 42.6 percent; whites: 35.7 percent). Whites were more likely to answer “don’t know” (whites: 14.3 percent; African-Americans: 5.2 percent). There were no other

Table 46

Question 68: When you were a young teen (13-17), were you ever pressured by your friends, buddies or pals to hook up or have sexual intercourse?

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No	188	46.8	126	56.0	59	34.1	163	47.2	7	50.0
Yes	170	42.3	82	36.4	88	50.9	147	42.6	5	35.7
Don't know	26	6.5	11	4.9	15	8.7	18	5.2	2	14.3
No answer	18	4.5	6	2.7	11	6.4	17	4.9	0	n/a

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

important differences between African-American and white responses to this question.

4.C.5.5. Peer Pressure: Support for Delaying Intercourse

Question 69: When you were a young teen (13-17), was there support among your friends for you to wait until marriage before having sexual intercourse?

About one quarter of respondents said that there had been “a little support” for delaying intercourse (104; 25.9 percent); a nearly identical number said there had been no support at all (102; 25.4 percent). (See table 47.) Reporting “some support” were 87 respon-

dents (21.6 percent), followed by those reporting “a lot of support” (55; 13.7). Thirty-four picked “don’t know or can’t remember” (8.5 percent), while 20 did not answer (5.0 percent).

Male respondents were more than two times as likely as women to say “no support at all” (men: 36.4 percent; women: 16.9 percent). Women were more likely to say “some support” (women: 26.2 percent; men: 15.6 percent) or “a lot of support” (women: 19.6 percent; men: 5.8 percent).

African-Americans were more likely to say “no support at all” than were whites (African-Americans: 25.5 percent; whites: 14.3 percent), as well as not to answer (African-

Table 47

Question 69: When you were a young teen (13-17), was there support among your friends for you to wait until marriage before having sexual intercourse?

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No support at all	102	25.4	38	16.9	63	36.4	88	25.5	2	14.3
Some support	87	21.6	59	26.2	27	15.6	76	22.0	3	21.4
A little support	104	25.9	61	27.1	43	24.9	92	26.7	4	28.6
A lot of support	55	13.7	44	19.6	10	5.8	50	14.5	2	14.3
Don't know or can't remember	34	8.5	16	7.1	18	10.4	20	5.8	3	21.4
No answer	20	5.0	7	3.1	12	6.9	19	5.5	0	n/a

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

Table 48

Question 70: When you were a young teen (13-17), for the teen girls in your community, do you think there was pressure to have a baby and why? (Check all that apply.)

<i>Answer</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Af-Am</i>		<i>White</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes, to keep their boyfriend	95	23.6	60	26.7	34	19.7	85	24.6	1	7.1
Yes, to get married	36	9.0	20	8.9	16	9.2	30	8.7	0	n/a
Yes, to feel important	58	14.4	41	18.2	17	9.8	54	15.7	1	7.1
Yes, to get attention from their parents	38	9.5	28	12.4	10	5.8	36	10.4	1	7.1
Yes, to please their parents	8	2.0	4	1.8	4	2.3	7	2.0	0	n/a
Yes, to get welfare, WIC or food stamps	34	8.5	18	8.0	16	9.2	30	8.7	0	n/a
Yes, because they think they should have a baby while young	29	7.2	24	10.7	5	2.9	26	7.5	0	n/a
Yes, because they think they should have a baby before something bad happens to them	16	4.0	8	3.6	8	4.6	14	4.1	0	n/a
Yes, to get a green card	4	1.0	2	0.9	2	1.2	3	0.9	0	n/a
Yes, so they won't have to go to school	12	3.0	7	3.1	5	2.9	10	2.9	0	n/a
Yes, to have a baby to love	61	15.2	47	20.9	14	8.1	56	16.2	1	7.1
Yes, to prove they can have a baby	31	7.7	23	10.2	8	4.6	29	8.4	0	n/a
No, there's no pressure	191	47.5	127	56.4	62	35.8	164	47.5	6	42.9
Yes, other*	2	0.5	2	0.9	0	n/a	1	0.3	1	7.1
Don't know or can't remember	20	5.0	5	2.2	14	8.1	18	5.2	0	n/a

* "Other" responses: "only for girls with low self-esteem" (1); "stupidity" (1).

Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents in each category who answered the question. Some respondents did not answer every question.

Americans: 5.5 percent; whites: 0). Whites were more likely to say "don't know or can't remember" (whites: 21.4 percent; African-Americans: 5.8 percent).

4.C.5.6. Peer Pressure: Pressure to Have Babies

Question 70: When you were a young teen (13-17), for the teen girls in your community, do you think there was pressure to have a baby and why? (Check all that apply.)

Fewer than half of respondents felt that there had been no pressure for the teen girls in their community to have a baby (191; 47.5 percent), while 20 respondents (5.0 percent) said they did not know or could not remember (table 48). Among those who felt that there had been such pressure, the most common types of pres-

sure, given in descending order, were: "to keep their boyfriend" (95; 23.6 percent); "to have a baby to love" (61; 15.2 percent); "to feel important" (58; 14.4 percent); "to get attention from their parents" (38; 9.5 percent); "to get married" (36; 9.0 percent); "to get welfare, WIC or food stamps" (34; 8.5 percent); "to prove they can have a baby" (31; 7.7 percent); "because they think they should have a baby while young" (29; 7.2 percent); "because they think they should have a baby before something bad happens to them" (16; 4.0 percent); "so they won't have to go to school" (12; 3.0 percent); "to please their parents" (8; 2.0 percent); "to get a green card" (4; 1.0 percent); and "other" (2; 0.5 percent). Twenty respondents picked "don't know or can't remember" (5.0 percent). Under "other," respondents wrote in "stupidity" and "only for girls with low self-esteem."

Women were more likely than men to pick 6 of the reasons: “to keep their boyfriend” (women: 26.7 percent; men: 19.7 percent); “to feel important” (women: 18.2 percent; men: 9.8 percent); “to get attention from their parents” (women: 12.4 percent; men: 5.8 percent); “because they think they should have a baby while young” (women: 10.7 percent; men: 2.9 percent); “to have a baby to love” (women: 20.9 percent; men: 8.1 percent); and “to prove they can have a baby” (women: 10.2 percent; men: 4.6 percent). Women were also more likely to say that there was no pressure at all to have a baby (women: 56.4 percent; men: 35.8 percent). Men were more likely to pick “don’t know or can’t remember” (men: 8.1 percent; women: 2.2 percent).

African-Americans were more likely than whites to pick 5 of the reasons: “to keep their boyfriend” (African-Americans: 24.6 percent; whites: 7.1 percent); “to feel important” (African-Americans: 15.7 percent; whites: 7.1 percent); “to get welfare, WIC or food stamps” (African-Americans: 8.7 percent; whites: 0); “because they think they should have a baby while young” (African-Americans: 7.5 percent; whites: 0); and “to have a baby to love” (African-Americans: 16.2 percent; whites: 7.1 percent). Whites were more likely to pick “other” (whites: 7.1 percent; African-Americans: 0.3 percent).

5. Conclusions

In summation, it is safest to conclude that Prince George’s County, Maryland, is not in a position to ignore the issue of reproductive health among its young people.

Starting with teen births, it is true that there has of late been a decline in the birth rates among mothers under 15 and aged 15-17, and only a small increase among mothers aged 18-19. Nonetheless, this does not alter the fact that county birth rates in all three of these categories are still considerably higher than in the neighboring counties of Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Howard and Montgomery. In births to under-15s and to 18-19-year-olds, the county exceeds the statewide rate too; in regard to births to 15-17-year-olds, the county falls fractionally below the state rate.

Prince George’s County is a majority-black county and, therefore, while they only represent a fairly small proportion of teen births in the county, trends for white births are particularly problematic. In Prince George’s County, the white-teen birth rates for all three age subcategories — 0-15, 15-17 and 18-19 — rose in each case by about a third between 1995 and 2004, indeed by almost 40 percent in the case of the 18-19 group.

Among African-American teens in these three age groups, there has been a decline in the birth rates for all three over this same period, 1995-2004. However, the data from 2003-2004 suggest a recent uptick, an issue that bears monitoring.

As for sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV, there is little good news to report on this front. While not large in any absolute sense, the county’s rate of juvenile HIV incidence in 2003 was three times that of its nearest runner up in the Washington suburban area, Montgomery County. The county’s juvenile AIDS incidence that year was also higher than that of any other county in the metropolitan area. This gloomy picture is coupled with discouraging trends: a 45.7 percent increase in

Table 49

Sexual Experiences Summarized:
 Percentage of Prince George's* and National** Respodents Having Experienced Certain Activities

<i>Answer</i>	<i>Oral, Given</i>	<i>Oral, Receieved</i>	<i>Vaginal Intercourse</i>	<i>Anal Intercourse</i>
P.G. Co. Female	56.0	78.2	74.2	23.6
National Female	59.8	64.9	70.2	20.3
P.G. Co. Male	65.9	78.0	74.0	24.9
National Male***	55.4	65.6	68.1	21.7

* Prince George's Co.: all respondents.

** National: respondents aged 15-24.

*** Anal sex figure for national male respondents includes heterosexual anal sex only (add another 3.3 percent for gay anal sex).

Sources: P.G. Co. survey; Mosher *et al.* 2005.

HIV incidence from 1999 through 2003 and a 108.3 percent AIDS incidence increase over the same period.

As for other STDs (chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis), in both 2000 and 2003, the county's juvenile incidence rates in all three handily outstripped those of the neighboring counties, for the most part two-, three- or even fourfold.

Perhaps this should not surprise us. Among respondents to the campus-administered survey, barely two thirds of respondents could identify as STDs all five sexually transmitted diseases from a multiple-choice menu.

While vast majority of survey respondents — 78.6 percent — identified condom use as a means of safe sex, the trouble is getting them to act on this knowledge. Only about 80 percent of respondents said they would get an HIV test if they thought they had contracted HIV, and fewer than half said they would desist from all sexual activity if they had indeed caught it.

In regard to comparisons of aggregate sexual activity between survey respondents and respondents to national surveys, the Prince George's respondents proved considerably more sexually experienced, as recapitulated in

table 49. Well over three quarters of male and female county survey respondents had received oral sex, as compared to less than two thirds for young men and women nationally. As for percentages having given oral sex, Prince George's males handily outstripped their national peers, 65.9 percent to 55.4 percent, though the situation among women was different. Fifty-six percent of female county survey respondents had given oral sex, compared to 59.8 percent nationally.

As for intercourse, again Prince Georgians outdid national respondents. A shade under three quarters of Prince George's County males and females had had vaginal intercourse. The corresponding national figures from a 2005 CDC report were 68.1 percent (females aged 15-24) and 70.2 percent (males in the same age bracket). In relation to anal intercourse, the picture is not quite a clear. Prince George's females certainly appear to have experienced this more than their national peers: 23.6 percent to 20.3 percent. The rates for males' anal-sex participation, locally and nationally, were about even at some 25 percent, once homosexual anal sex was added into the national equation.

Finally, when reporting on their plans for future intercourse, fewer than half of county

survey respondents explicitly ruled out having sex without birth control, meaning that over half at least conceded they might have sex without birth control, while a third were prepared to contemplate sex without using a condom for STD-prevention purposes.

Given the above, it seems reasonable to conclude that county funds invested in education about reproductive health would be wisely spent indeed.

The End

Appendix 1: LMB Members

Appendix 1 lists the members of the Prince George's County LMB, or Commission for Children, Youth and Families, as it is officially known.

Chair:

Maralita L. Freeny
Director
Memorial Library System
Prince George's County

Director:

Dr. Judy M. DuBose
Administrator
Administration for Children, Youth and Families
Prince George's County

Members:

Adrienne L. Bennett
Director
Department of Family Services
Prince George's County

Dr. Wesley Boykin
Division of Strategic Planning
Prince George's County Public Schools
Prince George's County

Capt. Victoria Brock
Youth and Family Services
Prince George's County Police Department
Prince George's County

Gwendolyn Clerkley
Acting Director
Health Department
Prince George's County

Rev. John Henry Coursey
Citizen Representative

Thomas R. Hendershot
Council Member
Prince George's County Council
Prince George's County

Dr. James A. Dula
Deputy Chief Administrative Officer
Health and Human Services
Office of the County Executive
Prince George's County

Karyn Lynch
Department of Social Services
Prince George's County

Darilyn E. Marinelli
Maryland National Capital Parks and
Planning Commission

Douglas Mohler
Department of Juvenile Services
Prince George's County

Joseph Puhalla
Business Representative
Workforce Services Corporation

Thomas M. Thompson
Director
Department of Housing and Community
Development
Prince George's County

Christine Waddler
Director
Core Service Agency
Department of Family Services
Prince George's County

Appendix 2: Project Consultants

Appendix 2 gives details on InterGroup Services, Inc. the project's contractor.

InterGroup Services, Inc.

IGS's principals have a combination of over 25 years' experience in directly managing, or managing projects for, non-profits, advocacy coalitions and government agencies. IGS's network of 11 regular staff and over 30 consultants includes professionals with extensive experience in research methodology, project management, communications, data management, systems development and data analysis. IGS is a U.S. Small Business Administration-certified small and disadvantaged business and a Maryland Department of Transportation-certified minority-owned business. IGS personnel involved in this study were:

Douglas P. Munro, Ph.D.
President, COO & CFO

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