42.

SITUATIONAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

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Purpose: Contextual factors related to drinking and sex have traditionally been implicated in sexual decision making, but have lacked empirical support. We examined the association between specific situational factors and sexual activity among college students during an alcohol-intensive special event week on a large Midwestern college campus.
Methods: As part of a larger project, a convenience sample of college students (n = 228; 18 to 24 years) was recruited from a large, public Midwestern university to complete a 21-day Internet-based daily diary study of substance use and sexual behavior before, during, and after a special event week on campus. For the current analyses, outcome variables were: sex (no/yes), and, when sex occurred, partner type (non-relationship/relationship). Predictor variables included dichotomous (no/yes) situational factors (previous qualitative interviews) related to sex, including: attended special event, around drinking, around daytime drinking, around drinking games, around partying outside, skipped class to drink, skipped class to party, skipped class to hook up, around people hooking up, had people trying to hook up with me and around people I am trying to hook up with. We also controlled for recent sex (past day: no/yes). Analyses were GEE logistic regression (SUDAAN, 10.0; all $p < .05$).
Results: Subjects contributed 4261 diary days, 17.3% (735/4162) of which were associated with sex. Most (74.8%: 528/706) sex was with a relationship partner. The odds of having sex increased on days on which participants were around drinking (OR = 1.02) and with recent sexual behavior (OR = 3.48); and decreased on days when participants were around other people who were "hooking up" (OR = .978). Among those who had sex, being around drinking in the daytime increased the odds for sex with a relationship partner (OR = 3.51) and decreased the odds for sex with a non-relationship partner (OR = .23). Likewise, skipping class to "hook up" increased the odds of having sex with a relationship partner (OR = 1.06) and decreased the odds of having sex with a non-relationship partner (OR = .95). Additionally, being around drinking games (OR = 1.03) and recent sexual behavior (OR = 1.59) increased the odds of having sex with a relationship partner; and being around people trying to "hook up" with the participant (OR = .37) decreased the odds of having sex with a non-relationship partner.
Conclusions: Our findings suggest that immersion in specific situations may influence sexual behavior uniquely as a function of relationship with sexual partners. A better understanding of these types of event-level factors will facilitate interventions to promote sexual health and foster a safer college environment.

43.

WHEN THEY BREAK UP AND GET BACK TOGETHER: HOW ADOLESCENTS CLASSIFY LENGTH OF ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

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Purpose: The development of the capacity to have romantic relationships occurs during adolescence. While it is often assumed that during this developmental period, adolescents engage in short serial romantic relationships, there are data to suggest that many adolescents have longer term relationships that may last well over a year, similar to adults. However, it may be that these so-called longer length relationships are in fact just a combination of short serial relationships with one partner interrupted by a relationship with another partner. It is unclear how adolescents would report the length of relationship with a partner if it had been temporarily interrupted by a relationship with another partner. The correct description of length of relationship is essential to assessment of condom use trajectories and concurrency. This study sought to describe how adolescent females reported the length of relationship for those partners with whom they have broken-up and gotten back together.
Methods: A cohort of adolescent females, aged 14 -19 at baseline, were recruited from an adolescent health clinic or an STD clinic in Baltimore, MD and interviewed semi-annually for three years. At each interview, adolescents were asked to report on all of their sexual partners in the previous six months. Length of romantic relationship was determined by asking "how long have you been together"; length of sexual relationship was determined by subtracting date of first sex from date of last sex. Partners were categorized as broken up and then being back together if there was a follow-up visit in which the partner was not named between visits in which the partner was named.
Results: 298 participants reported on a total of 1149 unique sexual partners. 49 females (16%) got back together with 56 partners over the 3 year study period. Overall, for the relationships in which they got back together, females considered the length of relationship to include the period when they were broken up. The average length of romantic relationship reported at the visit before the break-up was 17.8 months compared to a reported average length of 31.2 months at the visit when the couples were back together. Similarly, the date of first sex was reported to be the same date before the break-up and when they were back together. The average length of sexual relationship reported at the visit before the break-up was 15.8 months compared to a reported average length of 31.4 months at the visit when the couples were back together. Using a two-tailed alpha of .05, there was no age difference between females who got back together with a partner compared to females who did not get back together with a partner.
Conclusions: Data from this longitudinal cohort provide a unique opportunity to examine the frequency with which adolescent females get back together with prior romantic partners as well as how adolescents describe the duration of these relationships. These data indicate that adolescents conceptualize relationships that are temporarily interrupted in their entirety rather than in parts. These findings have important implications on estimates of relationship stability, timing of behaviors within relationships and assessments of concurrency.

44.

MASTURBATION FREQUENCY AND PATTERNS AMONG U.S. ADOLESCENTS

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Purpose: Masturbation is an accepted component of normal child and adolescent sexual development, but is stigmatized,

potentially distressing, and rarely discussed by adolescents and their providers. While resources have been devoted to other aspects of adolescent sexuality, little research has been done on masturbation. In this study, we assessed masturbation occurrence and frequency in a representative sample of American adolescents.

Methods: Using nationally representative samples established through a Knowledge Network®, adolescents (n = 820; male = 418, female = 402) aged 14-17 years answered questions about their sexual history. The sample was stratified to the January 2009 U.S. census update. Study measures were age, gender, ethnicity, and solo masturbation occurrence over time.

Results: The following ethnicities were represented: white, non-Hispanic (60.3%, n = 494); Hispanic (18.3%, n = 150); black, non-Hispanic (13.9%, n = 114); other, non-Hispanic (4.6%, n = 38); and more than 2 races, non-Hispanic (2.5%, n = 21). Adolescents identified themselves as heterosexual (93.4%), bisexual (4.9%), homosexual (1%), asexual (.1%), or other (.6%). Parental income was identified as less than $25,000/year (12.8%), 25-50 K (21.9%), 50-75 K (21.1%), and > 75 K (44.1%). More males (73.8%) reported masturbation than females (48.1%). Among males, masturbation occurrence increased with age: at age 14, 62.6% of males reported at least one prior occurrence whereas 79.8% of 17 year-old males reported ever having masturbated. Recent masturbation also increased with age in males. Only 36.3% of 14 year-old males reported masturbation in the past month compared to 64.4% of 17 year-olds. In females, prior masturbation increased with age (58% at age 17 compared to 43.3% at age 14), however, recent masturbation did not. Differences by ethnicity also existed. Hispanic adolescents had the highest rates of masturbation: 94.8% of Hispanic males reported prior masturbation compared to 71.3% of white males, and 58.9% of black males; 55.4% of Hispanic females reported prior masturbation, compared to 46.6% of black females, and 44.1% of white females.

Conclusions: This study presents data on a common behavior, masturbation, in a sample of adolescents representative of the socioeconomic and ethnic diversity that exists in the United States today. Masturbation experience increases with age in both genders, indicating that sexual development is a dynamic process during adolescence. In addition, masturbation varies according to gender and ethnicity, suggesting that cultural factors influence sexual expression. Providers need to remain knowledgeable about such influencing factors, know that sexuality evolves during adolescence, and recognize that many teens masturbate in order to educate and reassure adolescents about normal sexual development.

Sources of Support: Church & Dwight.

45.

COMING OF AGE ON THE STREETS; SURVIVAL SEX AMONG HOMELESS ADOLESCENT FEMALES IN HOLLYWOOD

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Purpose: This study compared the experiences of young homeless women who had been engaged in survival sex with young homeless women who had not been involved.

Methods: Sixty homeless young women were surveyed, half who disclosed and half who denied a history of survival sex. Each subject completed an Audio Computer Assisted Survey Instrument They were given a $15 fast food coupon as incentive.

Results: The ethnic distribution of both groups was similar. Both groups of girls showed similar rates of adverse childhood experiences with similar very high rates of childhood physical and sexual abuse, involvement with the dependency, delinquency and correctional systems, and psychiatric hospitalization. The majority of both groups had children, many had multiple children, the majority had custody. Disclosed rates of STIs were similar. Many of the girls had been sexually and physically assaulted and robbed while engaged in survival sex. Girls who had been involved in survival sex had 2.5 times greater risk of attempted suicide than those that had not. Those girls engaged in survival sex disclosed an intense perception of desperation to meet basic needs influencing the decision to engage in survival sex. Reasons for survival sex included: desperate for a way out of street life, I hadn't eaten all day and I was pregnant, I was kidnapped by a pimp who forced me to prostitute myself. Statements about feelings about survival sex: I feel like a nobody. It was the worst thing I ever done in my life. I feel worthless. I just feel terrible inside. Like that person was not me.

Homeless girls involved and not involved in survival sex

	Total Sample (n = 60)	Not Involved in survival sex (n = 24)	Involved in survival sex (n = 36)
African American	15 (25.0)	5 (20.8)	27.8
White	19 (31.7)	7 (29.2)	33.3
Hispanic	14 (23.3)	6 (25.0)	22.2
Other/Multiethnic	12 (20.0)	6 (25.0)	16.7
Mean Age	20.68 +/- 2.03	20.08 +/- 1.72	21.08 +/- 2.14**
Length of Time Homeless (n = 40)			
Three Months	10 (25.0)	4 (25.0)	6 (25.0)
Three to Six Months	9 (22.5)	2 (12.5)	7 (29.2)
Six to 12 Months	8 (20.0)	5 (31.2)	3 (12.5)
Over 12 Months	13 (32.5)	5 (31.2)	8 (33.3)
High School Graduate	33 (55.0)	13 (54.2)	20 (55.6)
Ever Injected Drugs	9 (15.0)	3 (12.5)	6 (16.7)
Ever Infected With STI	14 (23.3)	3 (12.5)	11 (30.0) **
Condoms Used (n = 35)	32 (91.4)	3 (60.0)	29 (96.7) *
History of Physical Abuse (n = 59)	41 (68.3)	13 (56.5)	28 (77.8) **
Abused Under Age 12 (n = 41)	35 (58.3)	12 (92.3)	23 (82.1)
Abused After Age 12 (n = 41)	21 (35.0)	8 (61.5)	13 (46.4)
Abused At Home (n = 41)	36 (60.0)	13 (100.0)	23 (82.1)
Sexual Abuse			
History of Sexual Abuse (n = 59)	22 (36.7)	7 (30.4)	15 (41.7)
Abused Under Age 10 (n = 22)	17 (77.3)	5 (71.4)	12 (80.0)
Abused Age 10 to 14 (n = 22)	6 (27.3)	2 (28.6)	4 (26.7)
Abused 15 Years or Over (n = 22)	2 (9.1)	1 (14.3)	1 (6.7)
Abused At Home (n = 21)	12 (57.1)	4 (57.1)	8 (57.1)
Abused For More Than One Year (n = 21)	11 (52.4)	3 (42.9)	8 (57.1)