

CHD3243 Final Exam Study Guide

Chapter 11

- Premarital Sexual Behavior
 - o Less likely to have sex younger than 13, less likely to have 4+ partners, less likely to be currently sexual active compared to early 90s teens
 - o Reasons for first intercourse
 - 43% males: opportunity
 - 23% males: in love
 - 54% females: in love
 - 11% females: opportunity
 - Most teen girls lose virginity to steady boyfriend
 - Some are forced, the younger the girl the more likely force was involved
 - o General sense of:
 - How many adolescents have had sex?
 - 70% of teens have had sex by age 19
 - Who they are having sex with (age of partner, relationship type)?
 - Partners near own age
 - 75% of teen girls: first partner same age or 1-3 years older
 - Most teens have sex with other teens or very young adults
- **Sexual pluralism**: different individuals accept different standards of sexual behaviors (PG 283)
 - o Abstinence, commitment, friends with benefits, ulterior motives for sex
 - o abstinence: the definition varies from indiv to indiv
 - kissing only with affection, kissing without affection
 - necking, no petting,
 - caressing of boobs but no genitals
 - genital stimulation or mutual masturbation but no sex
 - technical virgins = no penis into vagina; yes oral
 - o intercourse with only affection + commitment + responsibility
 - they are in love; committed to each other; accept responsibility and consequences of their actions
 - responsibility can include use of contraception to prevent babies
 - in case of accidental pregnancy, willing to take responsibility for whatever course of action they pursue
 - commitment: interpretations vary
 - some have sex only if engaged, others only if they are going to get married, others only if living together, others only if exclusively dating
 - o sex with affection + commitment but NO responsibility
 - in love, committed to each other, usually temporarily, assume no real responsibility
 - less likely to use birth control, and less likely to have thought about pregnancy
 - o sex with affection but NO commitment
 - standard among many teens and common in college
 - don't have sex unless in love or in like with each other
 - may or may not show responsibility in using birth control
 - no plans/promises for future
 - affectionate, having sex, and that's it
 - AKA friends with benefits
 - 50-60% undergrads are friends with benefits
 - o Sex with NO affection
 - Ppl who have sex with no emotional involvement or affection
 - They have sex cuz they enjoy it #nostringsattached
 - Have sex for:
 - Pure physical enjoyment
 - Ulterior motivations
 - o To punish ("I'm mad at you so I'll sleep with you out of spite")
 - sex is an expression of hostility, anger, revenge)

- Some have sex to get pregnant to get even with parents or punish an ex
 - o To win or return favors ("I spent money on you tonight, what do I get?" "I can't thank you enough for my present")
 - Giving sex as payment, prostitution
 - o To control behavior ("if I sleep with you, you will stay with me?" "Let's have a baby, then our parents will have to let us marry.")
 - o To build up the ego ("wait until they found out who I slept with last night!" "I bet you \$20 I can score." "I'll show you who is irresistible.")
- Sexual aggression and saying no to unwanted sex
 - o It is quite common
 - o 9% teens admit to being physical hurt by partner
 - o Rates were highest for blacks for seniors in high school
 - o 7.5% forced to have sex while being physically hurt
 - o Forcible rape is most experience by females (11%) than males (4%), more common in blacks than whites and higher among older students
 - o Rates are higher when coercive and forcible, rape is counted b/c in many cases physical violence is not used
 - For example, threats of violence or severe inebriation prevent a person legally consenting to sexual activity
 - o Rates are much higher when unwanted sexual activity is considered
 - Occurs when person consents to sex even though they would rather not
 - Indiv sometimes feels obligated or afraid partner might end relationship
 - Sometimes teens fear "gay" label, if they don't take advantage of hetero sexual activity
 - Sometimes disinhibited by drugs or alcohol
 - Females use rejection strategies to avoid unwanted sexual activity
 - Avoiding enticing behavior
 - Avoiding intimidate situations
 - Ignoring sexual signals
 - Using divergence and distraction
 - Making excuses
 - Saying NO and other physical rejection
 - "I'm not read yet." "I need an emotional relationship."
 - Threats: "I won't see you again if you don't stop." "I'm leaving."
 - Some can say no more easily than others
 - 2,500 10th grade white Hispanic and African amer teens found no racial or ethnic diffs in ability to say no
 - Girls are more likely to believe they would say no to unwanted sex than boys
 - Having a less permissive attitude towards sex, giving low importance rating to peers, and ,for females, having a generalized sense of self-efficacy are all factors of the ability to say no
- Contraceptives and STDs
 - o Used inconsistently
 - o Use of contraceptives is based on race, ethnicity, age, and sexual orientation
 - Black teens most likely to use condoms
 - Older teens more likely to use the pill, as well as white teens
 - Gay teens are less likely to use condoms, than straight teens
 - o What kinds of contraceptives are adolescents most likely to use?
 - Condoms are most used form- protect from pregnancy AND STDs
 - Pill is the second most, withdrawal is third
 - o What are the most common STDs among adolescents?
 - Stds are very common → 50% of new cases are found in young adults < 25 y/o
 - ***chlamydia and gonorrhea are most common**
 - Girls are at more risk than boys

- More likely to be asymptomatic → don't get help until damage has been done b/c they didn't know
 - More likely to contract if partner is infected than boys are
 - o Why contraceptives are not used
 - Teens report negative experiences with condoms
 - A generalized disregard for risk, don't interpret risk correctly → cognitive development
 - Personal fable → feeling of invincibility
 - Lack of self-efficacy: don't feel like they can self-advocate for themselves, feel like their partner will think they don't trust them if ask to use condom
 - Unwillingness to take responsibility for oneself and perception that condoms are ineffective
 - Weary about the 97% effective, 3% ineffective
 - Confusing if friend who was using condoms gets pregnant
 - Underestimate effectiveness: they determine that it's not worth it to use them if condoms not 100%/always effective
 - Users have to be knowledgeable of the method and willing to admit that they are sexually active
 - teens don't believe pregnancy will happen to them
 - Misinformed about when they are most likely to get pregnant
 - o Access to contraceptives –
 - Can adolescents get contraceptives?
 - Became legal in 1977 → buy condoms at the store without being carded and can go to dr and get a prescription without them telling your parents
 - What impact does this availability have on sexual activity among teens?
 - Minimal effect → doesn't increase the number of teens having sex
 - It does decrease the chances of pregnancy and stds
 - Condoms are very easy to find
- Teen pregnancy
 - o US has second highest teen pregnancy rate in the world
 - o Rates are declining but 20% of sexually active girls will get pregnant each year (80% of those are unplanned)
 - o outcomes for mothers and fathers
 - of teens that become pregnant (2011 study):
 - 57% will give birth
 - 29% will get an abortion
 - 14% will have a miscarriage
 - Mothers:
 - Of teen girls who give birth, 97% will keep their babies
 - o New view on teen pregnancy as a symptom, not a cause, of negative outcomes for teen girls
 - Girls who get pregnant are more likely to be poor, be involved in delinquent behaviors, and have a poor relationship with parents even before they became pregnant → these girls would be struggling even without a child
 - Fathers:
 - Mothers think that a child will improve their relationship with the father
 - Most fathers admit they want to be there and spend time with the child, but their contact with the child steadily decreases after birth
 - o Fathers think this is because mothers shuts out fathers but mothers say this is because of the fathers' lack of interest
 - Abortion rate has decreased because girls are more likely to keep their children and because morning after pills/ day after contraceptives are more readily available
 - Adoption: few decide to give up babies for adoption even though it is proven that babies that are given up have better outcomes than babies who are kept
 - o Teen parents are at risk for:
 - Dropping out of school
 - Living in poverty