Sexual Orientation and Sexual Behavior

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SOCI 4308

MW 2pm

Dr. Watt

Introduction

My research will looking to see if there is a relationship between sexual orientation and sexual behavior. Does sexual orientation have an effect on sexual behavior? Is there a difference between heterosexual and other sexual orientations in situations of frequency of sexual encounters in a year, number of partners in a year, whom the sexual partner was, the use of condoms during sex, and getting tested for HIV? To answer these questions, I propose an analysis of the General Social Survey for 1972-2014.

Literature Review

Research over sexual orientation and sexual behavior has been conducted in various methods, including the General Social Survey, venue-based surveys, cohort studies, online surveys, and face-to-face interviews (Catania et al., 1995; Hock-Long et al., 2013; Kline et al., 2008; Longmore et al., 2013; Prestage et al., 2012; Redina et al., 2014; Rosenberger et al., 2014). Each study aimed to research sexual orientation and sexual behavior, yet defined sexual behavior is different ways. The studies found the relationship to be dependent on sexual orientation.

Previous research has categorized sexual orientation as heterosexual, homosexual and bisexual (Kline et al., 2008; Longmore et al., 2013; Redina et al., 2014; Rosenberger et al., 2014). Sexual relationship status is defined by these sexual orientation categories in research. A life-long, loving relationship between two individuals has been the model for marriage between heterosexual men and woman; a life partnership has become the model for gay men and lesbians (Kline et al., 2008). While the type of sexual relationship is categorized, there is a point of comparison between sexual orientations and love relationships. Experiences of needs regarding life partners are far more similar than different regardless of sexual orientation (Kline et al., 2008; Rosenberger et al., 2014). Research from Kline et al. (2008) found that similar emotional

qualities of satisfaction and stability appear to be found in both gay and heterosexual relationships.

As previous research has found similarities in relationship between sexual orientations, the same can be found about frequency of sexual activity. Across sexual orientations frequent sex is considered to be important for a relationship. Both heterosexual and homosexual men found frequent sex to be very important; while both heterosexual and homosexual women found frequent sex to only be somewhat important (Kline et al., 2008). Research from Rosenberger et al. (2014) found that the highest percent of gay men reported being in love when they were engaging in sexual activity with their partner. Despite frequent sex being an important key to a relationship, sex outside of a relationship has been found to be threat. Past research has found that the majority of heterosexual and homosexual relationships, for both men and women, felt that sex outside of a relationship was "very threatening" (Kline et al., 2008). The desire for frequent sex can be indicative of other sexual behavior.

With a desire for frequent sex there is also a relation of condom use during sex and sexual orientation. Past research has found that there are higher rates of condom use for men, of all sexual orientations, with a new casual sex partner (Catania et al., 1995; Hock-Long et al., 2013; Prestage et al., 2012). Research from Prestage et al. (2012) suggest that for gay men, casual sex partners includes varying levels of acquaintance and intimacy which is dependent on the degree of acquaintance. Prestage et al. (2012) also suggests that gay men make a decision about condom use based on how well they know their sexual partner. Previous research suggests that there is a difference in condom use between casual and serious sexual partners. For homosexual, bisexual, and heterosexual men, condom use quickly declines as a relationship transitions from casual into serious (Catania et al., 1995; Hock-Long et al., 2013; Prestage et al.,

2012). Research additionally suggests that occasional condom use during sex is normative for heterosexual men (Catania et al., 1995; Hock-Long et al. 2013).

Being tested for HIV has more difference in sexual orientation reports than that of condom use during sex. Research by Longmore et al. (2013) found that heterosexual men seek HIV testing based on their own sexual behavior rather than that of their partner. Heterosexual women, on the other hand, feel encouraged to be tested for HIV due to their current partner's perceived risk behavior (Longmore et al., 2013). Between genders there is a discrepancy in actions toward HIV testing. This discrepancy is also seen between the sexual orientation categories. According to past research from Redina et al. (2014), homosexual men were most inclined to receive HIV test while with their current partner. Past research shows that sexual risk behavior is different among sexual orientation categories.

Gaps in the Literature

Past studies that have looked at the relationship between sexual orientation and sexual behavior have focused primarily on homosexual, bisexual, and heterosexual males rather than females. Previous studies have also looked at relationships with sex partners in relation to sexual orientation, but not the type of relationship to sex partners itself. Sexual behavior is also not consistently defined by past research. Previous research has also used a variety of methods ranging from online surveys to the General Social Survey (GSS). The GSS is a reliable survey to use in terms of social research, however, current research has used data from years ranging from 1972 to 2012.

This study will contribute to current research by using the most current data from the 2014 General Social Survey, as well as by operationalizing sexual behavior in a different way. I will test five hypothesis in my study:

H1: The type of sexual orientation (heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual) is related to sex frequency

H2: The type of sexual orientation (heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual) is related to number of sex partners

H3: The type of sexual orientation (heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual) is related to relationship with sex partner

H4: The type of sexual orientation (heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual) is related to condom use

H5: The type of sexual orientation (heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual) is related to HIV testing

Proposed Research Design

I will be using the 1972-2014 General Social Survey for my analysis. The GSS is part of the National Data Program for the Social Sciences conducted by NORC, a research center at the University of Chicago. The GSS is a nationally representative survey that has been conducted almost annually since 1972. The GSS collects data on social change all over the United States through face-to-face interviews, with a response rate of over 70%. The sample size I will be using for this analysis will be a sample of 3,000.

The independent variable in this analysis will be sexual orientation. Respondents were asked: "Which of the following best describes you?" (1 = gay, lesbian, or homosexual, 2 = bisexual, 3 = heterosexual or straight). The response "gay, lesbian, or homosexual" was recoded into "homosexual" and "heterosexual or straight" was recoded into "heterosexual".

The dependent variables, used to measure sexual behavior, will be frequency of sex, number of sex partners, if had sex with acquaintance, if had sex with friend, if had pick up sex, if in relationship with sex partner, condom use, and HIV testing. Sex with an acquaintance, sex with a friend, pick up sex, and relationship to sex partner will all be used to evaluate relation to sex partners. Respondents were asked: "About how often did you have sex during the last 12 months?" (0 = not at all. 1 = once or twice, 2 = about once a month, 3 = 2 or 3 times a month, 4 = about once a week, 5 = 2 or 3 times a week, 6 = 4+ times per week). For number of partners respondents were asked: "how many sex partners have you had in the last 12 months?" (1 = 1 partner, 2 = 2 partners, 3 = 3 partners, 4 = 4 partners, 5 = 5-10 partners, 6 = 11-20 partners, 7 = 21-100 partners, 8 = more than 100 partners, 9 = 1+ partners [unspecified]). The response "+1 partners [unspecified]" was recoded into "system missing". Respondents were asked: "If you had other partners [besides your husband or wife], please indicate all categories that apply to them: Neighbor, Co-worker, or long-term acquaintance" (1 = yes, 2 = no, 3 = don't know), "If you had other partners [besides your husband or wife], please indicate all categories that apply to them: Close personal friend" (1 = yes, 2 = no, 3 = don't know), "If you had other partners [besides your husband or wife], please indicate all categories that apply to them: Casual date or pick-up" (1 = yes, 2 = no, 3 = don't know). In addition, respondents were asked: "The last time you had sex, was it with someone you were in an on-going relationship with, or was it with someone else?" (1 = Yes, the last time I had sex, it was with someone I was in an on-going relationship with, 2 = No, the last time I had sex, it was not with someone I was in an on-going relationship with, 3 = don't know). The responses "Yes, the last time I had sex, it was with someone I was in an on-going relationship with" and "= No, the last time I had sex, it was not with someone I was in an on-going relationship with" were recoded into "yes, in relationship" and "No, no relationship".

Respondents were then asked "The last time you had sex, was a condom used?" (1 = Yes, the last time I had sex, a condom was used, 2 = No, the last time I had sex, a condom was not used, 3 = don't know). The responses "Yes, the last time I had sex, a condom was used" and "No, the last time I had sex, a condom was not used" were recoded into "used" and "not used". Lastly, respondents were asked: "Have you ever been tested for HIV?" (1 = yes, 2 = no, 3 = don't know). The response choice "don't know" was recoded into "system missing" for variables: sex with an acquaintance, sex with a friend, pick up sex, relationship sex, condom use, and tested for HIV.

Results

Table I: Univariate Analysis

		Frequency	Percent
Sexual Orientation			
	Homosexual	132	1.7
	Bisexual	166	2.2
	Heterosexual	7280	96.1
Sex Frequency			
	Not at all	6059	21.8
	Once or Twice	2307	8.3
	Once a month	2959	10.6
	2-3 times a month	4474	16.1
	Weekly	4793	17.2
	2-3 per week	5443	9.1
	4+ per week	1751	6.3
Sex Partners			
	No Partners	6770	22.2
	1 Partner	19665	64.5
	2 Partners	1990	6.5
	3 Partners	927	3.0
	4 Partners	513	1.7
	5-10 Partners	451	1.5
	11-20 Partners	107	0.4
	21-100 Partners	42	0.1
	>100 Partners	11	0.0
Acquaintance Sex			
	Yes	1503	33.4
	No	2998	66.6
Friend Sex			

	Yes	2903	64.6
	No	1592	35.4
Pick Up Sex			
	Yes	1546	34.4
	No	2953	65.6
Relationship Sex			
	In relationship	18923	90.5
	Not in relationship	1977	9.5
Condom Use			
	Used	4632	22.2
	Not Used	16274	77.8
HIV Tested			
	Yes	4073	41.0
	No	5867	59.0

Table I displays the frequency and percentages of each response for the variables sexual orientation, sex frequency, sex partners, acquaintance sex, friend sex, pick up sex, relationship sex, condom use, and HIV tested. 1.7% of respondents identified with "homosexual", 2.2% identified with "bisexual", and 96.1% identified with "heterosexual". The middle value for sex frequency was "once a month" (2.82) and the middle value for number of partners was "1 partner" (1.00). The most frequent response for sex with an acquaintance was "no"(66.6%), the most frequent response for sex with a friend was "Had sex w friend" (64.6%), the most frequent response for pick up sex was "did not" (65.6%), the most frequent response for relationship sex was "Yes, in relationship" (90.5%), the most frequent response for condom use was "not used" (77.8%), and the most frequent response for HIV tested was "no" (59.0%).

Table II: ANOVA

	Sexual Orientation	N	Mean	Std Dev.	Sig.
Sexual Frequency					0.056
	Homosexual	121	2.90	1.936	
	Bisexual	156	3.12	1.989	
	Heterosexual	6519	2.76	1.956	
Number of Partners					0.000
	Homosexual	131	1.59	1.630	

	Bisexual	163	1.69	1.370
	Heterosexual	7190	1.00	0.946

Table II displays the relationship between sexual orientation and sexual frequencies, as well as the relationship between sexual orientation and number of sex partners. There is not a significant relationship between sexual orientation and sexual frequency because the statistical significance of the relationship is .056. Between sexual orientation and number of partners there is a significant relationship with a statistical significance of .000. On average, bisexual people (1.69) have significantly more partners than homosexual (1.59) and heterosexual (1.00) people. There is small difference (0.10) between the average number of partners for bisexual and homosexual people.

Table III: Chi Square

	Sexual Orientation			
	Homosexual	Bisexual	Heterosexual	Sig.
Relationship Sex				0.000
Yes, in relationship	103	121	6390	
	79.2%	75.6%	90.5%	
No, no relationship	27	39	674	
	20.8%	24.4%	9.5%	
Friend Sex				0.535
Had sex with friend	27	54	701	
	60.0%	69.2%	63.8%	
Did Not	18	24	397	
	40.0%	30.8%	36.2%	
Acquaintance Sex				0.112
Sex with acquaintance	12	36	442	
	26.7%	45.6%	40.2%	
No	33	43	657	
	73.3%	54.4%	59.8%	
Pick Up Sex				0.006
Had sex with pick-up	27	36	417	
	60.0%	45.6%	38.0%	
Did Not	18	43	681	
	40.0%	54.4%	62.0%	
Condom Use				0.000
Used	37	59	1592	
	28.7%	36.2%	22.7%	

Not Used	92	104	5430	
	71.3%	63.8%	77.3%	
HIV Tested				0.000
Yes	96	108	2908	
	72.7%	66.3%	40.5%	
No	36	55	4277	
	27.3%	33.7%	59.5%	

Table III displays the relationship between sexual orientation and relationship sex, sex with a friend, sex with an acquaintance, pick up sex, condom use during sex, and being HIV tested. The relationship between sexual orientation and relationship sex is significant with a statistical significance of .000. Heterosexual (90.5%) people are most often in a relationship when having sex compared to homosexual and bisexual people. There is not a statistically significant relationship between sexual orientation and having sex with a friend or an acquaintance. The relationship between sexual orientation and pick up sex has a statistical significance of .006, indicating a significant relationship. Homosexual (60.0%) people have pick up sex most often compared to other sexual orientations. Heterosexual (62.0%) people have pick up sex least often. There is a statistical significance of 0.000 for the significant relationship between sexual orientation and condom use. Heterosexual (77.3%) people do not use condoms more often compared to other sexual orientations. The significant relationship between sexual orientation and HIV testing has a statistical significance of 0.000. Homosexual (72.7%) people get HIV tested most often compared to other sexual orientations.

Conclusion

This study shows that sexual behavior in terms of number of sexual partners, relationship with sex partner, condom use, and HIV testing are correlated with sexual orientation. Homosexual, bisexual, and heterosexual people differ in their number of sexual partners, relationship with a sex partner, condom use during sex, and HIV testing. Bisexual people have

been found to have the highest average of sexual partners. From this study it has been found that heterosexual people are in a relationship with their sex partner more often than homosexual and bisexual people. Coinciding with previous research, heterosexual people have been found to use condoms less often than homosexual and bisexual people. Also supporting past research, homosexual people are more likely to have been tested for HIV when compared to bisexual and heterosexual people. This study shows that frequency of sex, sex with an acquaintance, and sex with a friend have no correlation with sexual orientation. Homosexual, bisexual, and heterosexual people have sex no more frequently than the each other. One sexual orientation is also not engaging in sex with friends or acquaintances no more than the other two sexual orientation categories.

This research offers a different perspective of the relationship between sexual orientation and sexual behavior while providing room for more research to be conducted. Using a representative and commonly used social survey, it has provided more current literature on the topics of sexual orientation and sexual behavior. Limitations of this research include: not being representative of the general homosexual or bisexual community, skewed answers to sexual questions because of societal expectations, and missing responses because of sexual questions. I suggest a multivariate analysis to examine the influence of gender on the correlations between sexual orientation and sexual behavior. Future research will require a more dynamic measure of sexual behavior and the relationship with sexual orientation, as well as different ways to examine possible outside influences on the correlations that previous research has found.

References

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Bisexual Men in the United States. Archives Of Sexual Behavior, 43(1), 119-128. doi:10.1007/s10508-013-0223-9

Appendix

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FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=SEXORNT1 SEXFREQr PARTNERSr ACQNTSEXr FRNDSEXr PIKUPSEX
r RELATSEXr condom1 HIVTESTr
  /STATISTICS=MEAN MEDIAN MODE
  /ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

Frequencies

Statistics

		SEXORNT1	SEXFREQr	PARTNERSr	ACQNTSEXr	FRNDSEXr	PIKUPSEXr
N	Valid	7578	27786	30476	4501	4495	4499
	Missing	52021	31813	29123	55098	55104	55100
Mean		2.9433	2.8266	1.0420	1.6661	1.3542	1.6564
Median		3.0000	3.0000	1.0000	2.0000	1.0000	2.0000
Mode		3.00	.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00

Statistics

		RELATSEXr	condom1	HIVTESTr
N	Valid	20900	20906	9940
	Missing	38699	38693	49659
Mean		1.0946	1.7784	1.5902
Median		1.0000	2.0000	2.0000
Mode		1.00	2.00	2.00

Frequency Table

SEXORNT1

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Homosexual	132	.2	1.7	1.7
	Bisexual	166	.3	2.2	3.9
	Heterosexual	7280	12.2	96.1	100.0
	Total	7578	12.7	100.0	
Missing	System	52021	87.3		
Total		59599	100.0		

SEXFREQr

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all	6059	10.2	21.8	21.8
	Once or Twice	2307	3.9	8.3	30.1
	Once a month	2959	5.0	10.6	40.8
	2-3 times a month	4474	7.5	16.1	56.9
	Weekly	4793	8.0	17.2	74.1
	2-3 per week	5443	9.1	19.6	93.7
	4+ per week	1751	2.9	6.3	100.0
	Total	27786	46.6	100.0	
Missing	System	31813	53.4		
Total		59599	100.0		

PARTNERSr

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No Partners	6770	11.4	22.2	22.2
	1 Partner	19665	33.0	64.5	86.7
	2 Partners	1990	3.3	6.5	93.3
	3 Partners	927	1.6	3.0	96.3
	4 Partners	513	.9	1.7	98.0
	5-10 Partners	451	.8	1.5	99.5
	11-20 Partners	107	.2	.4	99.8
	21-100 Partners	42	.1	.1	100.0
	More than 100 Partners	11	.0	.0	100.0
	Total	30476	51.1	100.0	
Missing	System	29123	48.9		
Total		59599	100.0		

ACQNTSEXr

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Sex W Aquantance	1503	2.5	33.4	33.4
	No	2998	5.0	66.6	100.0
	Total	4501	7.6	100.0	
Missing	System	55098	92.4		
Total		59599	100.0		

FRNDSEXr

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Had Sex W Friend	2903	4.9	64.6	64.6
	Did Not	1592	2.7	35.4	100.0
	Total	4495	7.5	100.0	
Missing	System	55104	92.5		
Total		59599	100.0		

PIKUPSEXr

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Had Sex W Pick-up	1546	2.6	34.4	34.4
	Did Not	2953	5.0	65.6	100.0
	Total	4499	7.5	100.0	
Missing	System	55100	92.5		
Total		59599	100.0		

RELATSEXr

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes, in relationship	18923	31.8	90.5	90.5
	No, no relationship	1977	3.3	9.5	100.0
	Total	20900	35.1	100.0	
Missing	System	38699	64.9		
Total		59599	100.0		

condom1

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Used	4632	7.8	22.2	22.2
	Not Used	16274	27.3	77.8	100.0
	Total	20906	35.1	100.0	
Missing	System	38693	64.9		
Total		59599	100.0		

HIVTESTr

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	4073	6.8	41.0	41.0
	No	5867	9.8	59.0	100.0
	Total	9940	16.7	100.0	
Missing	System	49659	83.3		
Total		59599	100.0		

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oneway SEXFREQr by SEXORNT1
/statistics descriptives
/posthoc = Tukey Alpha (0.05).
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Oneway H1: The type of sexual orientation is related to sex frequency.

Descriptives

SEXFREQr

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Homosexual	121	2.9091	1.93649	.17604	2.5605	3.2576
Bisexual	156	3.1282	1.98938	.15928	2.8136	3.4428
Heterosexual	6519	2.7668	1.95655	.02423	2.7193	2.8143
Total	6796	2.7777	1.95750	.02375	2.7311	2.8242

Descriptives

SEXFREQr

	Minimum	Maximum
Homosexual	.00	6.00
Bisexual	.00	6.00
Heterosexual	.00	6.00
Total	.00	6.00

ANOVA

SEXFREQr

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	22.024	2	11.012	2.875	.056
Within Groups	26015.026	6793	3.830		
Total	26037.049	6795			

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SEXFREQr

Tukey HSD

(I) SEXORNT1	(J) SEXORNT1	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Homosexual	Bisexual	-.21911	.23706	.625	-.7748	.3366
	Heterosexual	.14226	.17955	.708	-.2786	.5632
Bisexual	Homosexual	.21911	.23706	.625	-.3366	.7748
	Heterosexual	.36137	.15855	.059	-.0103	.7330
Heterosexual	Homosexual	-.14226	.17955	.708	-.5632	.2786
	Bisexual	-.36137	.15855	.059	-.7330	.0103

Homogeneous Subsets

SEXFREQr

Tukey HSD[a,b]

SEXORNT1	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05
		1
Heterosexual	6519	2.7668
Homosexual	121	2.9091
Bisexual	156	3.1282
Sig.		.151

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 202.318.

b. The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

```
oneway PARTNERSr by SEXORNT1
/statistics descriptives
/posthoc = Tukey Alpha (0.05).
```

Oneway H2: The type of sexual orientation is related to the number of sex partners.

Descriptives

PARTNERSr

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Homosexual	131	1.5954	1.63038	.14245	1.3136	1.8772
Bisexual	163	1.6994	1.37048	.10734	1.4874	1.9114
Heterosexual	7190	1.0060	.94638	.01116	.9841	1.0279
Total	7484	1.0314	.98143	.01134	1.0092	1.0536

Descriptives

PARTNERSr

	Minimum	Maximum
Homosexual	.00	7.00
Bisexual	.00	5.00
Heterosexual	.00	8.00
Total	.00	8.00

ANOVA

PARTNERSr

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	119.051	2	59.525	62.821	.000
Within Groups	7088.570	7481	.948		
Total	7207.621	7483			

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: PARTNERSr

Tukey HSD

(I) SEXORNT1	(J) SEXORNT1	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Homosexual	Bisexual	-.10397	.11422	.634	-.3717	.1638
	Heterosexual	.58944*	.08582	.000	.3883	.7906
Bisexual	Homosexual	.10397	.11422	.634	-.1638	.3717
	Heterosexual	.69341*	.07710	.000	.5127	.8741
Heterosexual	Homosexual	-.58944*	.08582	.000	-.7906	-.3883
	Bisexual	-.69341*	.07710	.000	-.8741	-.5127

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Homogeneous Subsets

PARTNERSr

Tukey HSD[a,b]

SEXORNT1	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
Heterosexual	7190	1.0060	
Homosexual	131		1.5954
Bisexual	163		1.6994
Sig.		1.000	.508

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 215.709.

b. The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

```
GET
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  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /STATISTICS=CHISQ
  /CELLS=COUNT COLUMN
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

Crosstabs H3: The tye of sexual orientation is related to the relationship with sex partner

[DataSet1] C:\Users\cnk13.TXSTATE\Desktop\Kessinger Project GSS7214_R4.sav

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
RELATSEXr * SEXORNT1	7354	12.3%	52245	87.7%	59599	100.0%
FRNDSEXr * SEXORNT1	1221	2.0%	58378	98.0%	59599	100.0%
ACQNTSEXr * SEXORNT1	1223	2.1%	58376	97.9%	59599	100.0%
PIKUPSEXr * SEXORNT1	1222	2.1%	58377	97.9%	59599	100.0%

RELATSEXr * SEXORNT1

Crosstab

			SEXORNT1		
			Homosexual	Bisexual	Heterosexual
RELATSEXr	Yes, in relationship	Count	103	121	6390
		% within SEXORNT1	79.2%	75.6%	90.5%
	No, no relationship	Count	27	39	674
		% within SEXORNT1	20.8%	24.4%	9.5%
Total		Count	130	160	7064
		% within SEXORNT1	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Crosstab

			Total
RELATSEXr	Yes, in relationship	Count	6614
		% within SEXORNT1	89.9%
	No, no relationship	Count	740
		% within SEXORNT1	10.1%
Total		Count	7354
		% within SEXORNT1	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	54.803[a]	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	42.239	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	43.355	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	7354		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 13.08.

FRNDSEXr * SEXORNT1

Crosstab

			SEXORNT1		
			Homosexual	Bisexual	Heterosexual
FRNDSEXr	Had Sex W Friend	Count	27	54	701
		% within SEXORNT1	60.0%	69.2%	63.8%
	Did Not	Count	18	24	397
		% within SEXORNT1	40.0%	30.8%	36.2%
Total		Count	45	78	1098
		% within SEXORNT1	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Crosstab

			Total
FRNDSEXr	Had Sex W Friend	Count	782
		% within SEXORNT1	64.0%
	Did Not	Count	439
		% within SEXORNT1	36.0%
Total		Count	1221
		% within SEXORNT1	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.736[a]	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	17.042	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	11.047	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	7314		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 29.77.

```
CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=HIVTESTr BY SEXORNT1
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /STATISTICS=CHISQ
  /CELLS=COUNT COLUMN
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

Crosstabs H5: The type of sexual orientation is related to HIV testing

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
HIVTESTr * SEXORNT1	7480	12.6%	52119	87.4%	59599	100.0%

HIVTESTr * SEXORNT1 Crosstabulation

			SEXORNT1			
			Homosexual	Bisexual	Heterosexual	Total
HIVTESTr	Yes	Count	96	108	2908	3112
		% within SEXORNT1	72.7%	66.3%	40.5%	41.6%
	No	Count	36	55	4277	4368
		% within SEXORNT1	27.3%	33.7%	59.5%	58.4%
Total		Count	132	163	7185	7480
		% within SEXORNT1	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.191[a]	2	.006
Likelihood Ratio	9.923	2	.007
Linear-by-Linear Association	9.917	1	.002
N of Valid Cases	1222		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 17.68.

```
CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=condom1 BY SEXORNT1
  /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES
  /STATISTICS=CHISQ
  /CELLS=COUNT COLUMN
  /COUNT ROUND CELL.
```

Crosstabs H4: The type of sexual orientation is related to condom use

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
condom1 * SEXORNT1	7314	12.3%	52285	87.7%	59599	100.0%

condom1 * SEXORNT1 Crosstabulation

			SEXORNT1			
			Homosexual	Bisexual	Heterosexual	Total
condom1	Used	Count	37	59	1592	1688
		% within SEXORNT1	28.7%	36.2%	22.7%	23.1%
	Not Used	Count	92	104	5430	5626
		% within SEXORNT1	71.3%	63.8%	77.3%	76.9%
Total		Count	129	163	7022	7314
		% within SEXORNT1	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.372[a]	2	.112
Likelihood Ratio	4.540	2	.103
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.050	1	.306
N of Valid Cases	1223		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 18.03.

PIKUPSEXr * SEXORNT1

Crosstab

			SEXORNT1		
			Homosexual	Bisexual	Heterosexual
PIKUPSEXr	Had Sex W Pick-up	Count	27	36	417
		% within SEXORNT1	60.0%	45.6%	38.0%
	Did Not	Count	18	43	681
		% within SEXORNT1	40.0%	54.4%	62.0%
Total		Count	45	79	1098
		% within SEXORNT1	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Crosstab

			Total
PIKUPSEXr	Had Sex W Pick-up	Count	480
		% within SEXORNT1	39.3%
	Did Not	Count	742
		% within SEXORNT1	60.7%
Total		Count	1222
		% within SEXORNT1	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.250[a]	2	.535
Likelihood Ratio	1.267	2	.531
Linear-by-Linear Association	.003	1	.956
N of Valid Cases	1221		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 16.18.

ACQNTSEXr * SEXORNT1

Crosstab

			SEXORNT1		
			Homosexual	Bisexual	Heterosexual
ACQNTSEXr	Sex W Aquantance	Count	12	36	442
		% within SEXORNT1	26.7%	45.6%	40.2%
	No	Count	33	43	657
		% within SEXORNT1	73.3%	54.4%	59.8%
Total		Count	45	79	1099
		% within SEXORNT1	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Crosstab

			Total
ACQNTSEXr	Sex W Aquantance	Count	490
		% within SEXORNT1	40.1%
	No	Count	733
		% within SEXORNT1	59.9%
Total		Count	1223
		% within SEXORNT1	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	97.189[a]	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	96.362	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	92.416	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	7480		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 54.92.