

University of Belize
Belize City, Belize

RESEARCH PROJECT:
DRUGS AND ALCOHOL MAKES CASUAL SEX MORE PREVALENT AMONG
MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BELIZE

Submitted to: Ms. Nicole Haylock
Research Methods for Social Sciences
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For our proposal we were having sleepless nights wondering what the topic would be and trying to find one with much significance to us. We found ourselves with the ideal opportunity to advance our knowledge about this topic. We now will like to give our gratitude to all respondents and friends who contributed much support and information for our research project.

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Good!

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ABTRACT

This research project is a survey research of University students' prevalence of casual sexual activities in the country of Belize. This project will address the following questions: Are females or males more accepted in society in relation to casual sex? Who are more prevalent to have casual sex? Does drug or alcohol use affect casual sexual behaviors among both sexes? Among males or females who are more religiously affiliated and how does this affect their sexual activities?

INTRODUCTION

This study focused on a specific risky practice common among current college students: casual sexual activities. Casual sex is defined as a sexual encounter which may or may not include sexual intercourse, usually occurring on only one occasion between two people who are strangers or brief acquaintances. The aim of this study will determine the relative importance of a variety of social and psychological predictors in understanding differences among undergraduate students who had never had casual sex, those who had casual sexual activities without sexual intercourse, and those who had casual sex with sexual intercourse. Analyses revealed that, as predicted, social (e.g., alcohol use), individual, and relational psychological variables (e.g., personality dispositions, self-esteem, and attachment style) helped to explain the variance among college students' varied sexual experiences.

By examining the full range of sexual involvement characteristic of the casual sexual phenomenon of casual sex within a multivariate model, we are able to achieve a more differentiated understanding of college students' casual sexual experimentation.

Casual sex may be immoral and dangerous, both emotionally and physically; but primarily the media has given the "ok" that sex is good and it sells. Casual sexual activities affect much more than relationships and reputation, but also contribute to a negative factor on cultures and social groups in Belize. Casual sexual activity is a part of many people's lives. Once considered a *taboo*, casual sexual activity among young people is becoming a commonplace. However, many adolescences sexual behavior are based on experience and can be based on social background and strongly related to life-

style factors as smoking drugs and drinking of alcohol. Another is that casual sex is open-ended; it really does sometimes end in a kind of love.

PROBLEM

Of all the emotional factors that young adults and adolescences endure; "Casual Sex" is amongst the ones that can be hindered. This resentment against our young adults is plaguing the very society that we live in from all corners each and every day. One must keep in mind that in some additional way, we all had an opportunity to participate; but we choose to point fingers, discriminate and alienate them from all impairment one way or the other. As was stated in the introduction, Casual sex is defined as a sexual encounter which may or may not include sexual intercourse, usually occurring on only one occasion between two people who are strangers or brief acquaintances. Casual Sex in any form is a crime, regardless of who committed the violent act.

According to research, as a result of casual sex, most women suffer physical, emotional and psychological damages; whose effect without intervention, become more destructive over time. On the other hand, casual sex cannot only be directed towards men, for it can also be ensue to women and in some cases, of the same level. However, the main focus of this study is casual sex among college students and the prevalence it occurs.

HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis of the study: "Does the contribution of drugs and alcohol makes casual sex more prevalent in nature to male and female students at the University of Belize.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Since casual sex is re-occurring each and everyday, the purpose of this study is dedicated to discovering possible ways in which casual sex can be minimized. If there are no immediate justifications to impede casual sex, then the aim of this study is to at least determine possible alternatives to prevent or reduce casual sex among college students.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

“Only through research or proper teachings can one be educated.” Thus, the importance of this study is to gather suitable information about risk of casual sexual. After gathering all these information, it will then be presented to the general public so that one can identify risk of casual sex upon seeing it. Also, he or she will know the appropriate measures that can be taken in order to battle the situation. Be aware of the main reasons why AIDS is becoming a major problem and why it is increasing in the youth of Belize. Finally, the information will be readily available to non-governmental institutions across the country to educate the youths from a young age based on these problems.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Some of the terms used in this research are considered common in our society but many of their definitions are from the ways the terms are being used. There are certain terms that will be mentioned below:

- ➔ e.g.: Example
- ➔ Taboo: the condition of being so set apart, forbidden, or interdicted;
- ➔ Self-esteem: a realistic respect for or favorable impression of oneself; self-respect.
- ➔ Drugs: are harmful substance such as marijuana, speed and heroine.
- ➔ Alcohol: is an intoxicating drinks containing alcohol
- ➔ Promiscuity: characterized by or involving indiscriminate mingling or association, esp. having sexual relations with a number of partners on a casual basis.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Alcohol drinking and drugs influence the University and College level students' prevalence to casual sex in nature. Casual sex and promiscuity are unfortunately on a rise in Belize among our college and universities students. The incidence of high-risk sexual practices worldwide seems to be on the rise (Maticka-Tyndale, 1991), especially on college campuses where norms of sexual permissiveness and multiple partners are influential (Chung & Moore, 1994). Casual sex is the category of sexual behavior into which hookups most closely fit. In most research, attitudes toward casual sex have been examined (Leigh, Aramburu, & Norris, 1992; Lottes, 1993). To fully understand the sexual behaviors and attitudes of current college students, an examination of history is necessary (Cross and Morgan, 2003) and to know what makes them more exposed to their prevalent sexual behavior.

Adversely, casual sex affects their social and psychological development; many adolescents' and young adults' sexual attitudes and behaviors have been the focus of a outbreak of research in the past decade, as the threat of HIV/AIDS for these groups has increased dramatically (Gardner & Wilcox, 1993; Gunn & Furstenberg, 1989). Promiscuity is not generally recognized in Belize as having sexual relations with a number of partners on a casual basis among females. As such it is capable of generating great concerns among our youths, their communities, and society on a whole.

The rise of an effort to more accurately reflect the variations in sexual behaviors that are experienced during sexual encounters, which brings forth unique augmentation of the present issues, it is the discrimination between coital and non-coital sexual experiences.

In many researches alcohol is an important focus for this research because it states that college and university student is most likely to have sexual intercourse without commitment or emotional involvement, often referred to as casual sex (Winslow, Franzini, & Hwang, 1992).

However, national surveys of college-students drinking practices have focus attention on heavy drinking patterns of many college students. Commonly on college campuses is alcohol use, a common indicator of sexual activities, particularly risky ones (Desiderato & Crawford, 1995; Leigh & Schafer, 1993). This on the other hand is frequently associated with sexual activity at college functions. This social epidemic triggers "bingeing", for male students' drinkers, as the consumption of five or more drinks and females' students as four or more (Hingson & Heeren, 2002). Newspapers across the United States promptly adds to the negative hype with alarming tales of "binge drinking" and alcohol poisoning that suggested a nation of out-of-control collegians (Weschler, 2002).

Alcohol may serve as an anticipatory "excuse function" (Lang, 1985), promoting uncharacteristic behavior that individuals believe they can't be held accountable for when they are drunk (Cooper, Skinner, & George, 1990). Others argue that alcohol use by a woman is a powerful cue for men of the woman's sexual availability (Corcoran & Thomas, 1991). This persistent sensationalism has fueled misperceptions in the university and general community to the point that the belief that "everyone in college drinks and gets drunk" has become a widely held and unchallenged tenet despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary (Weschler, 2002).

Another possibility is that such personality dispositions as risk-taking, sensation-seeking, and impulsivity may underlie both sexual activity and alcohol use (Harvey & Spigner, 1995).

In many researches self-esteem shows the relationship between casual sexual attitudes and behaviors is complex. Evidence is contradictory regarding whether self-esteem plays a positive or negative function in the initiation of casual sexual behavior. The implications of self-esteem for casual sexual behavior fluctuate with changing social norms defining acceptable and unacceptable behavior (Walsh, 1991).

The metaphor of "colors of love" (Lee 1973), describes the reflection of individual differences in approaches to or styles of relating in interpersonal relationships. Lee outlined six love types: Agape (altruistic love), Eros (passionate love), Ludus (game-playing love), Mania (obsessive love), Pragma (practical love), and Storge (friendship love). Individuals with an avoidant attachment style are likely to have a ludic love style, demonstrating low commitment in romantic relationships, the use of sex for fun rather than as an expression of intimacy, and acceptance of multiple relationships (Levy & Davis, 1988). Some researches have continued to explore the impact of sexual intercourse as an affect on personal relationships (Jessor et al, Crockett et al, 1992). Some factors to consider are drug use that influences one's emotions and decision making techniques.

Research shows that 9 out of 10 women interviewed in-depth about their views said they thought one night stands were immoral. It was found that the attitudes of females towards sex and sexuality were that they had more traditional views of casual sex. The results were that only 10% of the women aged 23 to 83 who were interviewed at

length thought "no strings" sex was acceptable. Another aspect that was looked at was from an emotional involvement view. Women positioned sex very much in the context of an intimate relationship. In the study when women talked about casual sex they did not give those reasons. To them it was because they were looking for something - looking for love or because they had got drunk or was high on drugs. The study also looked at casual sex as a wonderful adventure. There are a few that consider casual sex as an empty experience because there was no mental connection. The view can be changed depending on the persons mental states in a way like, if you go out wondering what might happen, ready to give as well as receive, you might have the most wonderful adventure. Overall the research states that men and women have more sexual partners than they did 10 years ago and are more likely to be unfaithful.

According to Keen, 2001 his article was based on being "friends with benefits". This simply means enjoying sex without commitment. This idea as stated in the article is a "stupid idea" because ultimately, there are strings attached. Sex does have consequences, even if it's just dealing with emotional distance after the "benefits" reach their climax. The article shows that there's something degrading about the saying: "I don't like you enough to date you. I just want to sleep with you." It shows a college survey by the Independent Women's Forum reported 63 percent of women who answered the survey said they wanted to meet their future husbands in college. This was not possible because But they were asked out on dates and they would "hookup," they meant anything from kissing to sex, but no courting. The article also goes on to say that's what's wrong with dating today. The sex part gets in the way, and there just are not all that many dates. A 2002 survey by researchers at Bowling Green State University in Ohio found

that of teens who had experienced intercourse — from 8 percent of seventh-graders to 55 percent of 11th-graders — one-third said they had sex with a partner who was no more than a friend, because of this it doesn't say a lot for romance. Overall the article is simply saying that casual sex is not the right thing to do if you want a romantic relationship.

According to Kann, 2004 states the insight about the needs adults think young people have. It mentioned a manifesto that has three goals which include increased access to and information about sexual health services regardless of age, increased youth activism with regard to government policy, and the ability of youth to have "pleasure and confidence" in sexual activity. The manifesto's objective is for society to recognize the right of all young people to enjoy sex and to express their sexuality in the way that they choose. The core values spoken about in the article were the ones of the manifesto which include allowing young people to try things out, the freedom for youth to express our sexuality, and the premise of sexual activity as a means of "having fun." The manifesto's core values add that children should be able to enjoy sex when we feel the time is right, and notes, for some people, this is only within marriage. However in the manifesto the word "parent" does not appear in either the manifesto or its core values, but the documents note that children should be sharing responsibilities and decisions with adults, and makes numerous references to service providers.. Overall this article is showing that children will seek advice on sexuality from others in their own age group, and there should be a line that shows where the adults/parents can stand with that topic and be able to help their children with such a topic.

The field of psychology is a modern science and has only begun to explore how people and society cope and feel about various issues in life. People in today's society have many varying views on issues of life such as abortion, school systems and animal rights. It is not recently that the views and the "changing sexual norms in American culture" have been studied (Peck, 1979). There has been a great amount of research done on sexual activities and the differences between the male and female gender regarding sexual views. It has been found that there are "different cultural and personal expectations of males and females" (Dankoski, Payer, & Steinberg). It is socially acceptable for the female to say that she engages in sexual activities if she is in a serious relationship and it is acceptable for males to partake in more promiscuous, casual affairs (Dankoski, Payer, & Steinberg). Within society there is this double standard when it comes to women and men and their sexual activities. This double standard can be defined "as a greater intolerance of intercourse between a female and [a number of males] than between a male and [a number of females]" (Robinson, Ziss, Ganza, & Katz, 1991).

There has been a great amount of research done on these areas of interest, but when studied closely, there is a lack of research on particular age groups such as college-aged students. Also included in the literature on sexual promiscuity and its gender differences was sporadic statements that mention religion.

In the study done by J. P. Roche and T. W. Ramsbey (1993) found that the participants who were frequent churchgoers had "more conservative premarital sexual attitudes and behavior." In relation to this, I. M. Grey and R. B. Swain found that "low-frequency mass attendees report[ed] holding [a] more promiscuous attitude" (1996). When results were concluded in R. C. Bailey and N. A. Vietor's study, it was found that

their subjects based their moral views of a frequent female dater by whether or not she attended church services (1996).

It is our goal as researchers to develop a study that brings together these ideas of a double standard and how religious affiliation affects how one views sexual promiscuity within college-aged students. We hope to gain a further understanding of the varying perspectives on sexual promiscuity of both males and females of religious and nonreligious backgrounds by conducting a survey of various questions (see Appendix) adapted from the survey by Robinson, Ziss and Ganza (1991). We predict that promiscuity in males will be ultimately accepted and viewed less negatively than female promiscuity in a college aged testing group of males and females. We also predict that regardless of religious or nonreligious affiliation, promiscuity in females will be viewed more negatively than promiscuity in males.

However, religiously affiliated individuals will be less accepting of sexual promiscuity in general. We predict that people with sexual experience will view sexual promiscuity less negatively in general than people who have not had sex. According to a study done by G. S. Miller Jr. in 1928, sexual promiscuity is not something that is learned, it "lies somewhere in the ancestry of social systems" (1928). Assuming that the notion of sexual promiscuity has found its base in primitive social developments, it is our goal as researchers to further the understanding of the acceptance of gender and religious differences and how these affect the view of the sexually promiscuous.

METHODS

It was a challenge to decide what methods would be used in order to collect data concerning casual sex, since the information for the topic is difficult to obtain.

The methods of this research that we used are **questionnaires** and **interviews**. The questionnaire will be a bit difficult to formulate in that there was a slight difficulty forming questions about the issue itself. The questionnaire stands both as the base for the interview and for the questionnaire itself which means that the questions from the questionnaire will be used in the informal interviews. Interviews were carried out in order to obtain information about those who are being offended and are still discriminated.

Other than just mentioning interviews and questionnaires, data collected were through great deals of research in the library and on the Internet. However, trying to make the data useful and approximate is another challenge since originality and professionalism are the keys to a successful paper.

In conclusion, the methods, we believe, are successfully chosen in that it is useful for the collection of data. Using these methods makes it possible to collect the intended feedback required. Inserted at the back in the appendices is a sample of the questionnaire.

SAMPLE

The sample comprises of one hundred co-ed students from the University of Belize. The respondents were asked questions based on those formulated in the questionnaire in order to collect information. The researchers kept in mind that there were no bias feelings towards the topic of the survey. At the University of Belize the rate of respondents showed that there were more females than male. There ages of most respondents fall within the age range of 20-25 and were mostly Bachelor level students. Due to the hypothesis, it is necessary to take the sample from these specified areas, which were the students from the University of Belize.

DATA COLLECTING INSTRUMENTS

Data will be collected through the use of personal interviews and questionnaires. These interviews will be performed among the specified sample in order to obtain information about the sexual activities of university students. It will show those who are not capable of escaping the trap of casual sex. The questionnaire however, will be distributed among the sample so as to make a report on the findings concerning casual sex. Not many instruments will be used, only those mentioned because the goal of this research is to find a way to combat the situation. With the use of these instruments, it will be possible for me the researcher, to develop ways in which this problem can be rendered

COLLECTION OF DATA

The compiled data were obtained through the use of data collecting instruments such as questionnaires and personal interviews. This however, was not time consuming because the use of the instruments was successful and was done during class sessions in order to compile an amount. The researchers were able to collect the data that was intended to be serene. So the collection of data turned out to be the most rewarding part of the study. The interviews were based on the questions from the questionnaire so both instruments were linked which is believed to make the data more affluent.

CONCLUSION

There are different types of casual sex, physical, sexual and psychological/emotional sexual activities. As a result the respondents of casual sex suffer physically, psychologically and emotionally. Initially, casual sex activities are done in the practice of having fun and are usually an attempt to fulfill ones desires. Victims of casual sex may be isolated from families, friends and neighbors, thus losing their social support. Over time, the person performing the casual sex acts may develop feelings and become attached to the opposite partner in the causal sex acts.

Casual sex victims are discriminated against in society if they are females who perform the act, while the males are more socially accepted. This sadism over women who perform casual sex acts are becoming more of a taboo in the Belizean society and on the gyrate side of things males are seen as more "macho" in society should they be involved in casual sex activities.

It has been discovered that there are many cases of casual sex activities among the bachelor level students. This however, stands as a base, which supports the variation yet, continuance of a colossal increase in the number of casual sex occurring each year. This dilemma should be a private and public concern. One way to deal with casual sex is to learn about its many forms, the effect it has on classroom performance, how the students deals with it and possibly even how a society deal with it. These suggestions among possible solutions can aid persons in the predicament and the general public prevents and skirmish against such difficulty.

In addition to these solutions, there are some recommendations that can aid in lowering the rate of casual sex:

- Expand education and awareness efforts to increase positive attitudes toward people who have and are doing casual sexual activities. Many people feel abandoned and discriminated by family and friends because their reputations are sometimes ruined by wrong judgments.
- Safe sex practices should be used at all times when having sexual intercourse and sexual activities. To avoid catching any STD's and for the prevention of HIV/AIDS.

FINDINGS

In order to answer the questions asked about whether females or males are more accepted in society in relation to casual sex, the findings showed in regards to males, of females feel that males are more socially accepted in relation to casual sex while 15 of males feel that males are more socially accepted in relation to casual sex. In regards to females 14 males feel that females are socially accepted and of females disagree that females are not socially accepted in society in regards to casual sex. The other question answered was "Who are more prevalent to have casual sex?" The results show that 50 of the females don't have casual out of 70 respondents while 7 males out of 28 say they don't engage in casual sex. The third question was "Does drug or alcohol use affects casual sexual behaviors among both sexes?" The findings show that 14 males say yes and 14 males say no, while 12 females say yes and 56 say no. The last question was "Among males or females who are more religiously affiliated and how does this affect their sexual activities?" The results show that 12 males who are neutral in regards to religion say that it did influence their views on casual sex while 19 females who are neutral as well say that it did influence their views on casual sex. Then 10 males who are more religiously affiliated and 10 who are somewhat religiously affiliated say that it did have influence in their sexual behavior while 22 females who are somewhat sexually affiliated say that it did affect their influence on casual sex. All these respondents' ages range from 20-25. The respondents' views on casual sex after were another interesting finding. With the males 11 of them felt a sense of freedom out of 24 after having casual sex. With the females 13 females felt a sense of freedom out of 31 after engaging in casual sex. \in

regards to religiously affiliated respondents, those who are somewhat affiliated 12 felt a sense of freedom out of 23 while those who are neutral, 11 of them felt a sense of freedom out of 19 respondents.

Information Concerning Participation in a Research Study
University of Belize

Description of the research and your participation

You are invited to participate in a research study conducted by Melonie Eck, Lillian Guerra, and Sasha Mora, students of the Research Methods class lectured by Ms. Nicole Haylock at the University of Belize. The purpose of this research is to discover possible ways in which casual sex can be minimized. If there are no immediate justifications to impede casual sex, then the aim of this study is to at least ascertain possible alternatives to prevent or conflict of casual sex against men and women.

Your participation will involve the answering of a questionnaire concerning questions about casual sex against students attending the University of Belize. The instructions should be read carefully and then the attempt to answer questions.

Risks and discomforts

There are no known risks associated with this research.

Potential benefits

When this research is carried out, benefits will be gained both by the interviewer and the interviewee. The main focus here though is on the interviewee. He or she will be educated if the topic is not familiar and if it is; the subject will still be able to gain more knowledge about what is vague to him or her. They will be able to discuss what was learnt to others who they know is suffering from casual sexual activities.

Protection of confidentiality

Any information gained on this topic will be kept totally confidential. I will do everything I can to protect your privacy. Your identity will not be revealed in any publication that might result from this study.

Voluntary participation

Your participation in this research study is voluntary. You may choose not to participate and you may withdraw your consent to participate at any time.

Contact information

Any questions or concerns, please contact Ms. Sasha Mora at 601-8503. If you have any questions or concerns about your rights as a research participant, please contact the Ms. Nicole Haylock at the University of Belize at 223-8249.

Questionnaire

This survey is conducted by students attending the University of Belize and all information gathered is essential to generate accurate data. We strongly note that the identities of the respondents will not be revealed and the information gathered will be used only for the purpose of this research.

Important definition: **Casual Sex: sexual activities with multiple partners in a short time period, outside of an exclusive relationship.**

1. Circle the choice that applies to you:

Male Female

2. Age _____

3. What is the name of the institution that you attend? _____.

4. Classification:

a. Associates Student

b. Bachelors Student

5. How religious do you consider yourself to be? (in reference to your involvement with an affiliated church or institution)

a. Not religiously associated or involved

b. Neutral

c. Somewhat religiously associated and/or involved

d. Very religiously involved

6. Are you sexually active?

Yes _____

No _____

Circle the number that best describes your perceptions (thoughts) regarding each individual statement.

1 (Strongly Agree) 2 (Agree) 3 (Neutral) 4 (Disagree) 5 (Strongly Disagree)

7. I think that premarital sex is acceptable.

1 2 3 4 5

8. The answer to question 7 is influenced by my religious affiliation.

1 2 3 4 5

9. I think that males who are engage in casual sexual activities are socially accepted.

1 2 3 4 5

10. I think that casual sex males are acceptable.

1 2 3 4 5

11. The answer to question 10 is influenced by my religious affiliation.

1 2 3 4 5

12. I think that females who are engage in casual sexual activities are socially accepted.

1 2 3 4 5

13. I think that causal sex females are acceptable.

1 2 3 4 5

14. The answer to question 13 is influenced by my religious affiliation.

1 2 3 4 5

15. A girl has sex with several nonexclusive partners in a short time period. I would consider her to be a "slut."

1 2 3 4 5

16. A male has had several sexual encounters in a brief time period. I would label him as a "pimp," "male slut," or other derogatory term.

1 2 3 4 5

17. The terms "slut" and "ho" are more frequently used as insults rather than joking remarks in conversation.

1 2 3 4 5

18. The term "pimp" is more frequently used as an insult rather than as a joking remark in conversation.

1 2 3 4 5

19. The decisions I make regarding my sex life are religiously influenced.

1 2 3 4 5

20. My religious background has influenced my views on promiscuity.

1 2 3 4 5

21. My sexual actions have contradicted my religious views.

1 2 3 4 5

22. Have you ever had casual sexual intercourse?

___yes ___no

23. If your answer is yes to question 22 was liquor involved when you performed that action?

___yes ___no

24. Have you ever had one night stands or a sexual partner without being in a romantic relationship?

___yes ___no

25. If your answer is yes to question 24 was liquor involved when you performed that action?

___yes ___no

26. What were your feelings after you engaged in causal sexual intercourse?

_____.

_____.

27. Have you ever known someone who has been promiscuous (a person who has had casual sex with multiple partners in a short time period, outside of an exclusive relationship?)

___yes ___no

28. If the promiscuous person was female, did your opinion of her go down?

- a. Opinion stayed the same
- b. Opinion went down a little bit
- c. Opinion went down a lot
- d. Opinion went up

29. If the promiscuous person was male, did your opinion of him go down?

- a. Opinion stayed the same
- b. Opinion went down a little bit
- c. Opinion went down a lot
- d. Opinion went up

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Sex of Respondents * Male socially accepted in casual sexual activities	100	100.0%	0	.0%	100	100.0%
Sex of Respondents * Females socially accepted in casual sexual activites	100	100.0%	0	.0%	100	100.0%
Age of Respondents * Male socially accepted in casual sexual activities	99	99.0%	1	1.0%	100	100.0%
Age of Respondents * Females socially accepted in casual sexual activites	99	99.0%	1	1.0%	100	100.0%

Sex of Respondents * Male socially accepted in casual sexual activities Crosstabulation

Count

		Male socially accepted in casual sexual activities					Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Nuetral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	
Sex of Respondents	Male	4	15	5	3	1	28
	Female	9	26	19	11	7	72
Total		13	41	24	14	8	100

Sex of Respondents * Females socially accepted in casual sexual activites Crosstabulation

Count

		Females socially accepted in casual sexual activites					Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Nuetral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	
Sex of Respondents	Male	1	14	5	6	2	28
	Female		19	15	20	18	72
Total		1	33	20	26	20	100

Age of Respondents * Male socially accepted in casual sexual activities Crosstabulation

Count

		Male socially accepted in casual sexual activities					Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Nuetral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	
Age of Respondents	16-19	2	12		6	2	22
	20-25	9	25	20	7	5	66
	26-29	1	2	2	1	1	7
	30-More	1	2	1			4
Total		13	41	23	14	8	99

Age of Respondents * Females socially accepted in casual sexual activities Crosstabulation

Count

		Females socially accepted in casual sexual activities					Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	
Age of Respondents	16-19		8	1	7	6	22
	20-25	1	20	15	17	13	66
	26-29		2	2	2	1	7
	30-More		3	1			4
Total		1	33	19	26	20	99

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Sex of Respondents * Respondents had one night stands without in an exclusive relationship	98	98.0%	2	2.0%	100	100.0%

Sex of Respondents * Respondents had one night stands without in an exclusive relationship Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents had one night stands without in an exclusive relationship		Total
		yes	no	
Sex of Respondents	Male	21	7	28
	Female	20	50	70
Total		41	57	98

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Sex of Respondents * Liquor involved while having casual sexual intercourse	96	96.0%	4	4.0%	100	100.0%

Sex of Respondents * Liquor involved while having casual sexual intercourse Crosstabulation

Count

		Liquor involved while having casual sexual intercourse		Total
		yes	no	
Sex of Respondents	Male	14	14	28
	Female	12	56	68
Total		26	70	96

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Sex of Respondents * Religious background has influenced the respondents views on casual sex	99	99.0%	1	1.0%	100	100.0%
Sex of Respondents * Religious Affiliation of Respondents	100	100.0%	0	.0%	100	100.0%
Age of Respondents * Religious background has influenced the respondents views on casual sex	98	98.0%	2	2.0%	100	100.0%
Age of Respondents * Religious Affiliation of Respondents	99	99.0%	1	1.0%	100	100.0%

Sex of Respondents * Religious background has influenced the respondents views on casual sex Crosstabulation

Count

		Religious background has influenced the respondents views on casual sex					Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Sex of Respondents	Male		4	12	8	4	28
	Female	15	18	19	14	5	71
Total		15	22	31	22	9	99

Sex of Respondents * Religious Affiliation of Respondents Crosstabulation

Count

		Religious Affiliation of Respondents				Total
		Not religiously associated or involved	Neutral	Somewhat religiously associated and/or involved	Very religiously involved	
Sex of Respondents	Male	6	10	10	2	28
	Female	5	19	32	16	72
Total		11	29	42	18	100

Age of Respondents * Religious background has influenced the respondents views on casual sex Crosstabulation

Count

		Religious background has influenced the respondents views on casual sex					Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Age of Respondents	16-19	8	3	5	6		22
	20-25	6	18	21	11	9	65
	26-29		1	3	3		7
	30-More	1		1	2		4
Total		15	22	30	22	9	98

Age of Respondents * Religious Affiliation of Respondents Crosstabulation

Count

		Religious Affiliation of Respondents				Total
		Not religiously associated or involved	Neutral	Somewhat religiously associated and/or involved	Very religiously involved	
Age of Respondents	16-19	2	5	8	7	22
	20-25	7	18	31	10	66
	26-29	1	4	2		7
	30-More	1	2		1	4
Total		11	29	41	18	99

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Sex of Respondents * Respondents feelings after casual sexual intercourse	55	55.0%	45	45.0%	100	100.0%
Religious Affiliation of Respondents * Respondents feelings after casual sexual intercourse	55	55.0%	45	45.0%	100	100.0%

Sex of Respondents * Respondents feelings after casual sexual intercourse Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents feelings after casual sexual intercourse			Total
		Felt a sense of freedom	Felt guilty after experience	Felt neutral after experience	
Sex of Respondents	Male	11	4	9	24
	Female	13	7	11	31
Total		24	11	20	55

Religious Affiliation of Respondents * Respondents feelings after casual sexual intercourse Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents feelings after casual sexual intercourse			Total
		Felt a sense of freedom	Felt guilty after experience	Felt neutral after experience	
Religious Affiliation of Respondents	Not religiously associated or involved	3	3	1	7
	Neutral	4	4	11	19
	Somewhat religiously associated and/or involved	12	4	7	23
	Very religiously involved	5		1	6
Total		24	11	20	55

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Sex of Respondents * Respondents opinion on a female who is promiscuous	87	87.0%	13	13.0%	100	100.0%
Sex of Respondents * Respondents opinion on a male who is promiscuous	85	85.0%	15	15.0%	100	100.0%

Sex of Respondents * Respondents opinion on a female who is promiscuous Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents opinion on a female who is promiscuous				Total
		Opinion stayed the same	Opinion went down a little bit	Opinion went down a lot	Opinion went up	
Sex of Respondents	Male	6	13	6		25
	Female	16	33	10	3	62
Total		22	46	16	3	87

Sex of Respondents * Respondents opinion on a male who is promiscuous Crosstabulation

Count

		Respondents opinion on a male who is promiscuous				Total
		Opinion stayed the same	Opinion went down a little bit	Opinion went down a lot	Opinion went up	
Sex of Respondents	Male	16	7		2	25
	Female	20	22	16	2	60
Total		36	29	16	4	85