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Racial, Socioeconomic, and Attitudinal Disparities in Trajectories of Young Women's Willingness to Refuse Unwanted Sex

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Abstract

Purpose: We identify trajectories of young women's willingness to refuse unwanted sex; assess racial, socioeconomic, and attitudinal variation across trajectory groups; and describe the sexual and relationship behaviors of different trajectory groups.

Methods: Panel data from the Relationship Dynamics and Social Life study facilitate a latent class analysis identifying trajectories of women's willingness to refuse unwanted sex, followed by bivariate analyses illuminating demographic, attitudinal, experiential, and behavioral correlates of each trajectory.

Results: Three trajectories emerge: Confident (stable high); Moderate (slightly declining moderate); and Reluctant (low-U). Socially advantaged women were most likely to follow a Confident trajectory. Black women, socially disadvantaged women, women with early sexual debut, women with early births, and women who adhere to rape myths were most likely to follow a Reluctant trajectory. Women whose trajectory was Moderate spent the most time in relationships and had sex most often.

Conclusion: How much young women are willing to refuse unwanted sex and how this willingness changes during the transition to adulthood vary with key characteristics of their demographic background, earlier sexual experiences, and perceptions of rape. The trajectories by which this willingness evolves further correspond with sexual and relationship behaviors during the transition to adulthood. Greater research on whether willingness to refuse unwanted sex affects behavior and/or vice versa is needed to more fully understand the diversity of women's sexual experiences and to develop effective interventions for improving women's willingness to refuse unwanted sex.

Unwanted sexual experiences, including compliant or ambiguously wanted sex and rape, have important implications for young adults' mental health, sexual self-concept, and sexual and reproductive health outcomes^[1–3]. Such experiences are common among young women in the United States —11% of sexually active women under age 20 do not want to have sex

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at first intercourse, while another 48% have “mixed feelings”^[4]. Moreover, approximately two-thirds of college-aged women ever consent to sex they do not want to have^[5] and an estimated 17% of all sexual activity within young adults’ committed heterosexual relationships is unwanted but not refused^[6].

A number of factors are associated with compliant unwanted sex (sex that is unwanted but nonetheless consented to)^[7], including previous coercive experiences, low self-esteem, low sexual self-efficacy, ambiguous feelings about sex, peer pressure, and gender attitudes [1, 7–13]. Paralleling disparities in sexual self-efficacy^[14, 15], racial and socioeconomic differences in unwanted sex also exist: black women and women with lower socioeconomic status report significantly higher rates of unwanted sex than their white and comparatively more advantaged peers^[16], potentially owing to racial and socioeconomic differences in healthcare access, sexual education, and relationship norms [14, 17, 18].

Although the correlates and consequences of unwanted sex are well documented, much less is known about young women’s *willingness* to refuse sex. A close examination of this willingness and how it evolves during the transition to adulthood is key to better understanding sexual compliance and ambiguity, and disparities therein. In this study, we use a new panel of young adult women from the Relationship Dynamics and Social Life (RDSL) Study, which includes repeated measures of willingness to refuse sex, to illuminate how willing young women believe they would be to refuse unwanted sex even if it made their partner angry; how their willingness to refuse sex evolves during the transition to adulthood; and how this evolution varies across demographic background, beliefs about rape, and early sexual and relationship experiences.

Methods

Data

The RDSL consists of a population representative sample of 1,003 women in Genesee County, Michigan, who were aged 18 to 19 at baseline. Participants were randomly selected from the Michigan Department of State driver’s license and Personal Identification Card database, with an 84% response rate and a 96% agreement between the frame count and Census-based projections for Genesee county^[19]. Michigan, although not nationally representative, mirrors the United States with respect to demographic measures like age at first birth, nonmarital and teen childbearing, completed family size, and cohabitation and marriage (see Lesthaeghe and Neidert 2006 for more details). Moreover, in terms of high school and postsecondary enrollment, employment, marriage, and residential arrangements, the RDSL is consistent with national averages among women aged 18–19^[21]. Its one distinction is racial: the RDSL includes twice as many African American and half as many Hispanic women as nationally representative samples^[21].

The RDSL commenced with a baseline survey that collected respondents’ demographic background, sexual and reproductive history, and attitudes toward sex and contraception. Upon completion, respondents were asked to participate in 5-minute weekly surveys, completed online or via telephone, for up to 2.5 years. 99% of respondents (n=992) agreed to participate in these weekly surveys; 78% continued for ≥ 1.5 years; 63% for 2.5 years^[22].

During weekly surveys respondents answered questions about their relationship status and dynamics, sexual activity, and contraceptive use. Every twelve weeks they also answered attitudinal questions about sex. A randomized experiment conducted in conjunction with the RDSL found that repeatedly answering questions about relationships, sex, contraception, and attitudes had little bearing on women's reported behavior or outlook^[23]. In addition to baseline and weekly surveys, 590 respondents participated in a onetime supplement that asked about rape myths.

Because participants could enroll between 18 and 19, the exact ages at which we have information on willingness to refuse unwanted sex varies by respondent. For instance, those who enrolled immediately after turning 18 could contribute information from 18.0 – 20.5, but not afterward. There is thus a scarcity of observations at the oldest and youngest extremes. To ensure that this uneven distribution does not bias our trajectories, we focus on observations in the middle age-range, when respondents were between 19.5 and 21.5. In weeks when respondents were pregnant they were not asked about their willingness to refuse sex. As such, these weeks (n=175, 5%) are excluded from our analysis. Our final analytic sample consists of 3,021 weeks from 763 respondents.

Measures

Willingness to Refuse Unwanted Sex.—Our key measure of willingness comes from the question: “Imagine being with a partner who wants to have sex, but you do not. How willing would you be to refuse to have sex with your partner, even if it made him angry?” Possible answers ranged from (0) “not at all” to (5) “extremely.” This question was asked at baseline and again every twelve weeks.

Demographic Background.—Respondent's demographic background is captured with eight covariates from baseline. These include whether she had ever had any live birth; identified as African American (97% identified as African American or white); was currently receiving public assistance; and received public assistance as a child. It also included her current school enrollment; educational attainment (<H.S., completed H.S.; partial college); whether her mother was <20 years at first birth; and her mother's educational attainment (<H.S., graduated H.S., and graduated college).

Rape Myth Rejection.—Rape myths were assessed with five questions during a one-time supplement in 2010. Given the timing of this assessment, the average respondent was toward the middle of her trajectory window when her rape myths were assessed. Thus, the relationship between these myths and willingness to refuse sex should be interpreted with caution. Specifically, respondents were asked whether they “strongly agreed,” “agreed,” “disagreed,” or “strongly disagreed” with the following statements: “No woman-no matter how she dresses or behaves-deserves to be raped.” “When women go out in sexy clothes, they are just asking for trouble.” “If a woman is with a guy and things go too far, then it isn't rape even if she says no.” “There is a point when a guy gets so aroused, or turned on, he just can't stop himself.” “When a woman says she was raped, she probably agreed to have sex and then changed her mind.” We code all items such that higher scores indicate stronger disagreement and take the mean to operationalize respondents' rejection of rape myths.

Sexual History.—We examine three measures of respondent's sexual history before baseline: whether she had ever had sex; if so, her age at sexual debut (7 to 19); and her total number of sexual partners (1 to 57).

Sexual and Relationship Behavior.—We also explore three measures of respondent's sexual and relationship activity during the study period, including the proportion of study weeks she had sex, was in any type of relationship, and was cohabiting. Proportional measures were created by summing the total number of weeks respondents reported a given behavior and dividing by the number of weeks they participated in the study.

Analytic Strategy

We use latent class analysis (LCA) to classify respondents into mutually exclusive trajectory groups (latent classes) based on their pattern of reported willingness to refuse unwanted sex across age. Most women (66.6%) were extremely willing to refuse sex at baseline. Given the skew towards being willing to refuse sex, we categorized the variable into three groups: extremely willing (5), moderately willing (1–4), and not at all willing (0). These indicators were used in the LCA to assess change in willingness to refuse sex over two years. Models were estimated sequentially from a one to five class model and classes were enumerated using the Bayesian Information Criteria (BIC) adjusted BIC(aBIC), Vong-Lo-Mendell-Rubin Likelihood Ratio Test (V-LMR) and adjusted V-LMR (aV-LMR). Changes in the BIC and aBIC^[24] were graphed in order to identify the point at which changes in model fit leveled off, thereby validating the number of classes with the “elbow rule”^[25]. For the V-LMR and aV-LMR^[26], a p-value >.05 indicated that $k-1$ class model was not a worse fitting model than the k class model^[27]. Following class enumeration, entropy was used to assess separation of classes and the proportion of cases in each class was used to assess class density.

Following our LCA analysis identifying distinct trajectories of the evolution of willingness to refuse unwanted sex, we estimated bivariate models to detect meaningful differences in the demographic composition, attitudes, and experiences of trajectory groups.

Ethics

Data collection was funded by an NICHD R01 and overseen by Jennifer Barber (PI), who undertook appropriate ethical review. The resulting deidentified data are available through the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research. Secondary analysis did not require ethics approval.

Results

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 presents the means and standard deviations for respondents' willingness to refuse unwanted sex at baseline; average willingness during their study participation; and indicators of their demographic background, rape myth attitudes, and sexual and relationship behaviors. Mean willingness to refuse unwanted sex at baseline was 4.14 (SD = 1.55), approximately a point below “extremely willing.” This mean, however, absconds important

heterogeneity. At baseline, 8.8% of respondents reported being “not at all willing” to refuse unwanted sex, while 66.6% reported being “extremely willing,” and the remaining 24.6% reported a willingness somewhere in between (Figure 1). Such heterogeneity provides an important first indication that not all women’s willingness is the same during the transition to adulthood. Furthermore, respondents’ average willingness during the study period was slightly lower than what was reported at baseline, with a mean of 3.84($SD=1.63$). This suggests that for many young women in our sample, willingness to refuse unwanted sex changed and specifically declined as they grew older.

Selection of Trajectory Model

The fit statistics for one to five class LCA models in Table 2 and their substantive interpretation indicate that the three-class model fit the data best ($-2LL = -2466.83$; $BIC = 5350.31$; $aBIC = 5172.49$; $V-LMR = <.001$, $aV-LMR = <.001$). Both the entropy (.69) and proportions of the sample in each class (Class 1 (Confident) = 45%, Class 2 (Reluctant) = 15%, and Class 3 (Moderate) = 42%) indicate sufficient statistical class distinction and class density for the three-class model.

Description of Trajectory Model

We find three trajectory groups with distinct starting points and evolutions of willingness to refuse unwanted sex. Namely, we find groups of women who are Confident ($n = 341$), Moderate ($n = 323$), and Reluctant ($n = 99$) in their willingness to refuse unwanted sex. Figure 2 helps visualize these classes by graphing each one’s mean willingness across age. The Confident class usually reported that they were extremely willing to refuse sex across the two-year period (Figure 2). Moderate started an average of 10% (0.6 points on a 6-point scale) lower than Confident, became slightly less willing to refuse sex over the transition to adulthood, but generally remained in the upper middle range. Reluctant evolved parabolically: it started lower than both Confident and Moderate, dropped toward “not at all willing” around age 20.5, and then rebounded. In other words, Reluctant women were less willing overall and exhibited greater volatility in their willingness over time than did Moderate or Confident women.

Trajectory Correlates

Table 1 presents the results of bivariate analyses examining which demographic characteristics, rape myth attitudes, and sexual and relationship behaviors are associated with trajectory group membership. Previous births emerged a strong predictor: 25% of Reluctant women had a live birth before baseline, compared to 11% of Moderate and Confident women ($p <.001$). Significant racial differences also emerged: 51% of Reluctant women were African American, in juxtaposition to 25% of Moderate ($p <.01$) and 32% of Confident women ($p <.01$).

With respect to baseline school enrollment, 60% of Reluctant women were enrolled in school, which was significantly lower than the 72% of Moderate ($p <.05$) and 77% of Confident women ($p <.01$). Although no significant differences in trajectory group membership were detected between women who had not completed high school and those who had graduated but were not enrolled in college, compared to women who had not

completed high school, women who had at least some college education by baseline were more likely to be Moderate ($p=.05$) or Confident ($p<.01$) relative to Reluctant. Receipt of public assistance was also predictive of class membership. That is, 41% of Reluctant women were receiving public assistance at baseline, compared to 20% of Moderate and 23% of Confident women ($p<.05$). Similarly, 47% of Reluctant women received public assistance in childhood, compared to 33% of Moderate and 34% of Confident women ($p<.05$). Turning to maternal education, only 10% of women in the Reluctant class had a mother who graduated college, relative to 25% of Moderate and 26% of Confident women ($p<.001$). Maternal age at first birth was similarly distributed, with 52% of Reluctant women having a teen mother compared to 31% of women in the Moderate and Confident classes ($p<.001$). In sum, demographic background, especially class background, was strongly associated with membership in the Reluctant class versus membership in either of the other classes.

Rape myth attitudes, in contrast, were associated with membership in the Confident class relative to membership in the other two classes (Table 1). That is, mean rape myth rejection scores were significantly higher among Confident women (Mean = 12.19, SD = 2.17), who more consistently reported an extreme willingness to refuse unwanted sex, than it was among Reluctant (Mean=11.00, SD=2.81) and Moderate (Mean=11.12, SD=2.44) women ($p<.001$).

Sexual and relationship behaviors also corresponded to the trajectories women followed (Table 1): 85% of Reluctant women had sex before baseline, compared to 75% of Moderate ($p<.05$) and 70% of Confident women ($p<.01$). Reluctant women's sexual debut was also an average of .45 years, or approximately 5.5 months, earlier than Moderate women (15.60 versus 16.05, $p<.05$). The number of partners women reported before baseline did not vary by class. However, Confident women had sex in a smaller proportion of weeks— 35%— compared to Moderate women, who had sex in 41% of weeks ($p<.05$).

Discussion

Unwanted sex is a pervasive experience among young adults in the United States [4–6], yet we know little about young women's willingness to refuse such sex from their partners. This willingness has important ramifications for women's sexual self-concept^[28] and for how the full spectrum of unwanted sexual experiences is socially and legally conceptualized^[29–31]. Our study is the first to examine how young women's willingness to refuse unwanted sex changes during the transition to adulthood. We conduct an LCA using a unique panel of women spanning ages 19.5 to 21.5 and unearth three common trajectories: Confident (steady high willingness); Moderate (moderate with a slight decline); and Reluctant (low parabolic). These distinct trajectories not only indicate the existence of major disparities in the willingness to refuse unwanted sex, but further, that these disparities persist into adulthood.

At baseline, approximately one-third of our sample was less than extremely willing to refuse unwanted sex, even hypothetically. Considering that many women may overestimate their willingness, this estimate is likely a conservative representation of how willing young women actually are in practice. Irrespective of their baseline self-report, the average respondent's willingness declined at least slightly with age. This suggests that during the

transition to adulthood, a period of the life course when young women in the United States tend to accumulate sexual experiences^[32, 33], many become less certain about how willing they would be to refuse unwanted sex. That many women become less confident in their willingness to withhold consent as they become, on average, more sexually experienced, suggests that women's own experiences and/or the experiences of their peers result in a degradation of their perceived sexual autonomy or agency during this stage of the life course. To the extent that unwanted sexual experiences can jeopardize young women's mental, sexual, and reproductive health^[1–3], our findings suggest that this common decline in willingness to refuse unwanted sex may contribute to an elevated risk of poor health outcomes at later stages of the transition to adulthood.

Notably, trajectories of willingness to refuse unwanted sex varied with women's demographic background and adherence to rape myths and further corresponded with their sexual behaviors. To better illuminate systematic class differences, Table 3 offers a summary of unique group characteristics. Overall, Confident women were the most socially advantaged (lowest rate of early births, highest school enrollment and college attendance), the most rejecting of rape myths, and the least likely to have sexually debuted before baseline. In contrast, Reluctant women were the most socially disadvantaged (highest rate of early births, lowest school enrollment and college attendance, and highest receipt of public assistance). Perhaps because African Americans are, on average, more socially disadvantaged than other racial groups in the United States^[34, 35], Reluctant women were also disproportionately African American. In addition to being more disadvantaged, Reluctant women were the most accepting of rape myths, the most likely to have had sex before baseline, and had the earliest sexual debut. Moderate women were primarily characterized by having the lowest representation of African Americans and the greatest regularity of sexual intercourse during the study period. These demographic disparities indicate that social stratification spills over into the sexual realm of young women's lives, affecting their sense of sexual autonomy and agency. Correlations with rape myth adherence further suggest that the evolution of young women's willingness to refuse unwanted sex corresponds to their gendered sexual beliefs, either because subscribing to rape myths suppresses this willingness, because women are more likely to adopt rape myths when they are unwilling to refuse sex, or because unobserved social ecological factors simultaneously encourage rape myth adherence and discourage women's refusal of sex.

This study faces several limitations. First, because the sample is comprised of young women from one county in Michigan, we are unable to compare the trajectories of women's and men's willingness to refuse unwanted sex. Nor are we able to extrapolate from our findings to women in the United States as a whole, though our sample does look and behave much like nationally representative samples^[20, 21]. A second limitation is a lack of information about whether participants had ever had unwanted sex prior to baseline. This prevents us from understanding the extent to which unwanted sex earlier in adolescence contributes to the trajectories we observe during the transition to adulthood. Third, our findings are limited by the fact that we only have information about women's willingness to refuse unwanted sex when doing so would make their partner angry. This leaves open important questions about women's willingness under different circumstances, including those that are more extreme, such as when partners might respond with violence, and those that are more innocuous, such

as when partners might feel annoyed. Fourth is that our findings do not speak to how the willingness to refuse unwanted sex corresponds to specific relationship dynamics, such as instability, conflict, or commitment.

Future research would benefit from a closer examination of how intimate relationships, as well as other social contexts, such as families, friends, and schools condition young women's willingness to refuse unwanted sex. Likewise, our findings call attention to the need for targeted research identifying the impediments to young women's willingness to refuse unwanted sex and how and why specific impediments vary demographically. Such research would aid in the development of policy interventions to better promote women's sense of sexual autonomy and agency and potentially alleviate existing disparities in this willingness. For clinicians, the present study's findings suggest that socially disadvantaged and African American women, women with early births or early sexual debut, and women who adhere to rape myths would especially benefit from interventions that identify the perceived barriers to refusing sex and that help women develop safe and effective strategies bolstering their willingness to do so.

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IMPLICATIONS AND CONTRIBUTION

This study examines how young women's willingness to refuse sex evolves over the transition to adulthood. Findings identify three trajectories of this evolution, demonstrating that trajectories vary across demographic background, early sexual experiences, perceptions of rape, and concomitant sexual frequency.

Figure 1.
Univariate Distribution of Willingness to Refuse Unwanted Sex at Baseline *Note: N=763*
women.

Figure 2. Mean Willingness Across Age, by Trajectory Group *Note:* Results are from a latent class analysis identifying three distinct trajectories. Table 2 provides corresponding model fit statistics. $N=763$ women.

Table 1.

Descriptive statistics of key indicators including bivariate analysis

	Overall	Reluctant	Moderate	Confident	Reluctant vs Moderate	Reluctant vs Confident	Confident vs Moderate	p-value
Mean(SD)								
Baseline willingness to refuse unwanted sex	4.14(1.55)	3.59(2.15)	3.92(1.49)	4.52(1.29)	0.10	<.001	<.001	<.001
Avg. willingness to refuse unwanted sex	3.84(1.63)	1.90(2.34)	3.53(1.30)	4.60(1.21)	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.001
<i>Demographic Background</i>								
Any live birth	0.13(0.33)	0.25(0.43)	0.11(0.31)	0.11(0.31)	<.001	<.001	<.001	0.91
African American	0.32(0.47)	0.51(0.50)	0.25(0.44)	0.32(0.47)	<.001	<.001	<.001	0.05
Enrolled in school at baseline	0.72(0.45)	0.59(0.49)	0.72(0.45)	0.77(0.42)	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.19
Education attainment by baseline								
<H.S. (ref)	0.20(0.40)	0.28(0.45)	0.19(0.39)	0.17(0.38)	--	--	--	--
Completed H.S.	0.20(0.40)	0.21(0.41)	0.22(0.41)	0.18(0.39)	0.23	0.32	0.32	0.78
Enrolled in college / post-secondary	0.60(4.90)	0.51(0.50)	0.59(0.49)	0.65(0.48)	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.36
Currently receiving public assistance	0.24(0.43)	0.41(0.50)	0.20(0.40)	0.23(0.42)	<.001	<.001	<.001	0.38
Received public assistance as a child	0.35(0.48)	0.47(0.50)	0.33(0.47)	0.34(0.47)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.74
Maternal education								
<H.S. (ref)	0.08(0.27)	0.14(0.35)	0.07(0.25)	0.08(0.27)	--	--	--	--
Graduated H.S.	0.68(0.47)	0.76(0.43)	0.68(0.47)	0.67(0.47)	0.09	0.17	0.17	0.68
Graduated college	0.23(0.42)	0.10(0.30)	0.25(0.44)	0.26(0.44)	<.001	<.001	<.001	0.74
Mother < 20 at first birth	0.34(0.47)	0.52(0.50)	0.31(0.46)	0.31(0.46)	<.001	<.001	<.001	0.90
<i>Rejection of Rape Myths</i>								
Rape myth sum (0–15) [†]	11.59(2.44)	11.00(2.81)	11.12(1.49)	12.19(2.17)	0.77	<.001	<.001	<.001
<i>Sexual history at baseline</i>								
Had sex by baseline	0.85(0.64)	0.85(0.64)	0.75(0.57)	0.70(0.54)	0.04	<.001	<.001	0.12
Age at sexual debut [*]	15.86(2.82)	15.60(1.79)	16.05(1.59)	15.86(1.66)	0.03	0.45	0.45	0.06
Total number of partners at baseline [^]	3.85(4.33)	3.48(2.77)	3.67(3.40)	4.17(5.44)	0.70	0.27	0.27	0.24

Sexual/relationship activity during the study period

	Overall	Reluctant	Moderate	Confident	Reluctant vs Moderate	Reluctant vs Confident	Confident vs Moderate
	Mean(SD)	Mean(SD)	Mean(SD)	Mean(SD)	p-value		
Prop. study weeks had sex	0.37(0.34)	0.33(0.33)	0.41(0.34)	0.35(0.34)	0.05	0.62	0.03
Prop. study weeks in a relationship [~]	0.64(0.37)	0.59(0.38)	0.67(0.35)	0.63(0.39)	0.06	0.36	0.16
Prop. study weeks cohabitating	0.19(0.32)	0.22(0.35)	0.19(0.32)	0.17(0.30)	0.40	0.13	0.34
<i>N</i>	763	99	323	341			
% of the analytic sample	100%	13%	42%	45%			

⁺
n = 556

^{*}
n = 554

[^]
n = 539

[~] had partner during the study (*n* = 708)

Table 2.

Model fit statistics comparing different trajectory solutions

<i>Fit Indices</i>	<i>k-Class Model</i>				
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five
–2LL	–2918.45	–2571.85	–2489.31	–2466.83	–2434.32
BIC	5956.36	5389.28	5350.31	5431.46	5525.98
aBIC	5899.20	5271.79	5172.49	5193.30	5227.48
V-LMR p-value	--	.00	.00	.90	1.00
aV-LMR p-value	--	.00	.00	.90	1.00
<i>Class Distinction</i>					
Entropy	1.00	.68	.69	.60	.64
Class Distribution	100	56–44	44–13–42	35–14–22–29	9–24–6–38–24

Note. –2LL = negative two log likelihood; BIC = Bayesian Information Criteria; aBIC = adjusted Bayesian Information Criteria; V-LMR = Vo-Lo-Mendall Rubin Likelihood Ratio Test; aV-LMR = adjusted Vo-Lo-Mendall Rubin Likelihood Ratio Test

Table 3.

Summary of unique trajectory group characteristics

	Reluctant	Moderate	Confident
<i>Demographic background</i>			
Any live birth	highest		lowest
African American	highest	lowest	
Enrolled in school at baseline	lowest		highest
Educational attainment by baseline			
<H.S. (ref)	--	--	--
Completed H.S.			
Some college	lowest		highest
Currently receiving public assistance	highest		
Received public assistance as a child	highest		lowest
Mother's education			
<H.S. (ref)	--	--	--
Graduated H.S.			
Graduated college	lowest		highest
Mother < 20 at first birth	highest		lowest
<i>Rejection of rape myths</i>			
Rape myth index (0–15)	lowest		highest
<i>Sexual history at baseline</i>			
Had sex by baseline	highest		lowest
Age at sexual debut	lowest		
Total number of partners at baseline			
<i>Sexual/ relationship activity during the study period</i>			
Prop. study weeks had sex		highest	
Prop. study weeks in a relationship			
Prop. study weeks cohabiting			
Overall summary	Highest early fertility, most African American, least socially advantaged, lowest rape myth rejection, earliest sexual debut	Least African American, highest sexual activity	Least early fertility, most socially advantaged, highest rape myth rejection