

TABLE 1. Measures of mobile phone activities among a clinic-based sample of low-income, parenting adolescents and young adults, Connecticut, 2010–2011

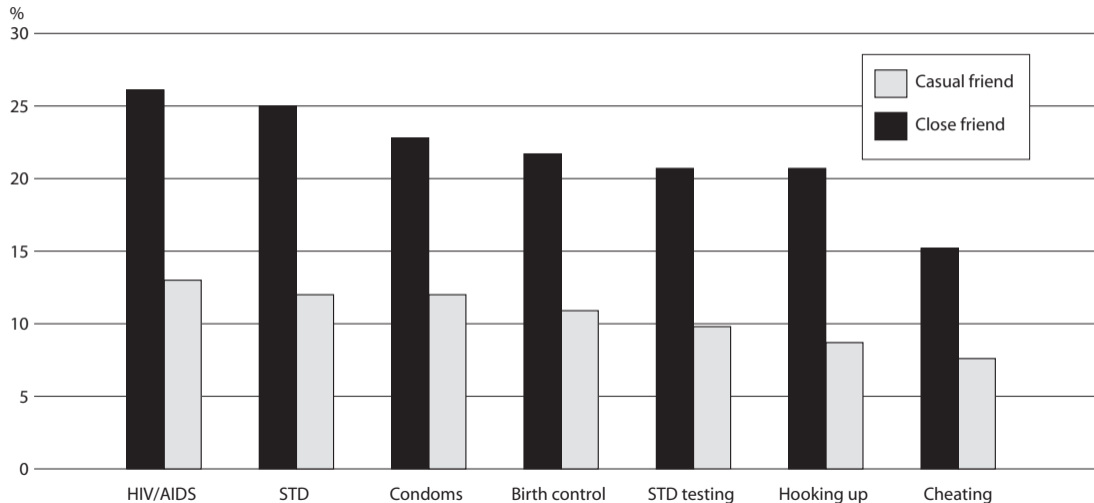
Activity	% or median (N=87)
Weekly percentage	
Make phone calls	88.5
Send text messages	85.1
Access Internet	62.1
Send multimedia text messages	62.1
Check e-mail	56.3
Run application	31.0
Use global positioning system	25.3
Daily median	
Minutes spent talking (range, 0–999)	30.0
Text messages sent (range, 0–999)	36.0
Text messages received (range, 0–650)	40.0

TABLE 2. Measures of weekly use of social networking sites among low-income, parenting adolescents and young adults

Site	% who use (N=94)	Median network size†	Median weekly log-inst
Facebook	71.3	250.0 (0–3,000)	7.0 (0–200)
MySpace	21.3	175.0 (0–1,200)	2.7 (0–15)
Twitter	8.5	7.5 (0–592)	1.0 (0–6)
Facebook Places	7.4	250.0 (0–3,000)	7.0 (0–15)
Google Buzz	6.4	1.5 (0–6)	0.5 (0–3)
Google Latitude	1.1	100.0 (100)	5.0 (5)
None	14.9	na	na

†Among users. *Notes:* No participants reported using any other sites. Facebook and Facebook Places utilize the same network, so the question about network size was asked only once. na=not applicable.

FIGURE 1. Percentage of low-income, parenting adolescents and young adults who discuss various sexual health topics with friends, by type of friend



Notes: Based on responses from 92 participants. Difference by type of friend is significant at $p < .01$ for each topic.

TABLE 3. Percentage of low-income, parenting adolescents and young adults who discuss sexual health with close and with casual friends, by preferred mode of having such discussion

Mode	Close (N= 77)	Casual (N = 60)
In person	71.4	68.3
Phone	51.9	45.0
Text message	29.9	28.3
Instant message	14.3	10.0
E-mail	7.8	8.3
Social networking site		
Post on own profile	0.0	1.7
Post on friend's profile	2.6	1.7
Private message	9.1	6.7

TABLE 4. Percentage of low-income, parenting adolescents and young adults who discuss sexual health, by preferences for receiving and sharing sexual health tips through new media technologies

Preference	% (N=94)
Receiving	
Text message	45.7
E-mail	44.7
Social networking site	
Public message	5.3
Post on own profile	3.2
Private message	3.2
Do not want to receive tips	13.8
Sharing	
Text message	34.8
Post on social networking site	19.5
Use geolocation application to check in at STD clinic	16.3
Announce STD test on social networking site	15.2

TABLE 5. Selected characteristics of low-income, parenting adolescents and young adults, by willingness to communicate about sexual health through new media technologies

Characteristic	Willing (N=39)	Not willing (N=55)
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS		
Race		
Black*	59.0	36.4
Latino	20.5	50.9
White	15.4	10.9
Other	5.1	1.8
Gender		
Women	43.6	49.1
Men	56.4	50.9
STD history		
Yes	30.8	32.7
No	69.2	67.3
Total	100.0	100.0
MEANS		
Age	20.2 (4.2)	19.8 (2.8)
Sexual/psychosocial		
Condom attitudes (range, 9–63)	45.3 (3.5)	42.8 (4.4)
Condom self-efficacy (range, 1–5)**	4.2 (0.5)	3.8 (0.6)
STD knowledge (range, 0–36)*	31.2 (3.5)	29.4 (4.4)
MEAN RANKS		
New media technology use		
Minutes spent talking daily (range, 0–999)	47.2	46.0
Texts sent daily (range, 0–999)	49.0	44.6
Texts received daily (range, 0–650)	47.5	45.8
Facebook friends (range, 0–3,000)**	56.9	40.8
Facebook log-ins per week (range, 0–200)	48.7	46.6

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. Notes: Differences by willingness were assessed through chi-square tests for percentages, t tests for means and Mann-Whitney tests for mean ranks. Figures in parentheses are standard deviations.