Advance Data
From Vital and Health Statistics

Number 362 • September 15, 2005

Sexual Behavior and Selected Health Measures: Men and Women 15–44 Years of Age, United States, 2002

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Abstract

Objective—This report presents national estimates of several measures of sexual behavior among males and females 15–44 years of age in the United States in 2002, as collected in the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG). These data are relevant to demographic and public health concerns, including fertility and sexually transmitted diseases among teenagers and adults. Data from the 2002 NSFG are compared with previous national surveys.

Methods—The 2002 NSFG was conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and is based on in-person, face-to-face interviews with a national sample of 12,571 males and females in the household population of the United States. The measures of sexual behavior presented in this report were collected using Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interviewing (ACASI), in which the respondent enters his or her own answers into a laptop computer without telling them to an interviewer.

Results—Among adults 25–44 years of age, 97 percent of men and 98 percent of women have had vaginal intercourse; 90 percent of men and 88 percent of women have had oral sex with an opposite-sex partner; and 40 percent of men and 35 percent of women have had anal sex with an opposite-sex partner. About 6.5 percent of men 25–44 years of age have had oral or anal sex with another man. Based on a differently worded question, 11 percent of women 25–44 years of age reported having had a sexual experience with another woman. The public health significance of the findings is described.

Keywords: Sexual behavior • oral sex • HIV risk • Sexually transmitted infection risk • National Survey of Family Growth

Overview

This report is intended to provide reliable national estimates of some basic statistics on certain types of sexual behavior, sexual orientation, and sexual attraction based on data collected in the United States in 2002. These statistics help to estimate the size and characteristics of populations at elevated risk of sexually transmitted infections, including Human Immunodeficiency Virus or HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. This report is not an exhaustive analysis of either sexual behavior or of the risk of sexually transmitted infections and is limited to men and women 15–44 years of age in the household population of the United States in 2002.

The data used for this report are from the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG). The survey was based on in-person interviews conducted between March 2002 and March 2003 in the homes of 12,571 people (4,928 men and 7,643 women) 15–44 years of age in the household population of the United States. The response rate for the survey was 79 percent.

Most of the demographic characteristics used in this report were collected by an interviewer, but the measures of sexual behavior reported here were collected in the self-administered portion of the 2002 NSFG survey in which respondents read the questions (or heard them through headphones) and entered their own answers into a laptop computer, thus ensuring their privacy.

Highlights

- Counting vaginal intercourse, oral sex, and anal sex, 10 percent of males 15–44 years of age had never had sex in their lives, 6 percent had had sex with a female partner in their lives but not in the last 12 months, 63 percent had one female partner in the last 12 months, and 18 percent had two or more female partners in that period. Among females 15–44

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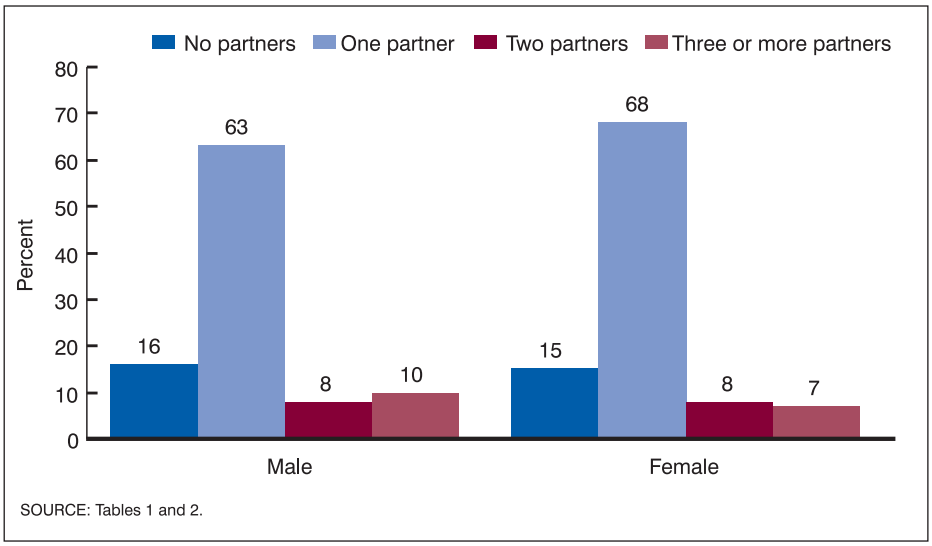


Figure 1. Percentage of males and females 15–44 years of age, by number of opposite-sex partners in the last 12 months: United States, 2002

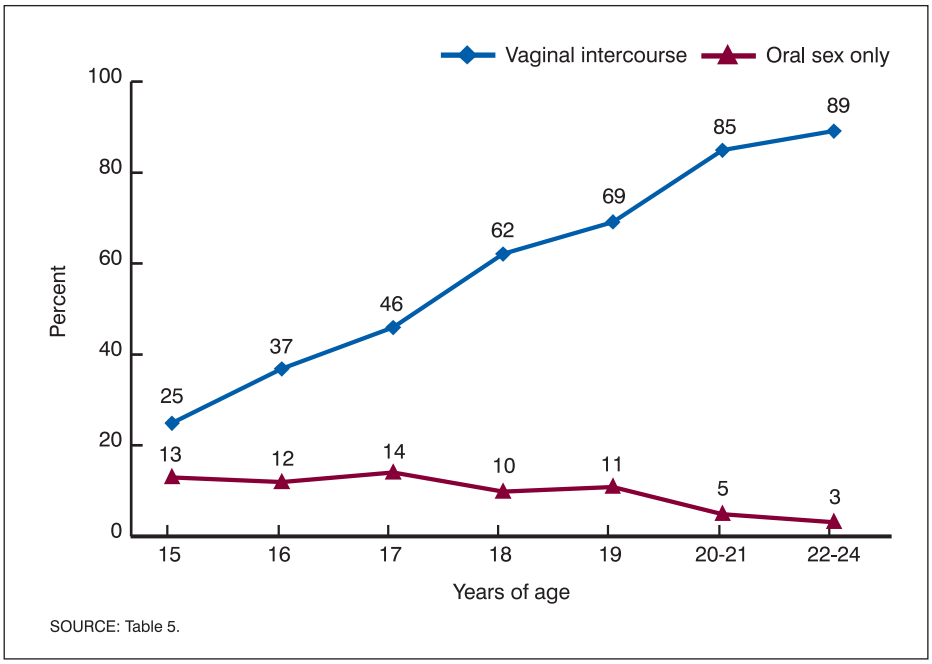


Figure 2. Percentage of males 15–24 years of age who have had vaginal intercourse, and percent who have had oral sex with a female but not vaginal intercourse, by age: United States, 2002

years of age, 8 percent had never had sex, 7 percent had had sex with a male partner in their lives but not in the last 12 months, 68 percent had one male partner in the last 12 months, and 14 percent had two or more (figure 1, tables 1 and 2).

- At the ages 15–17, about 13 percent of males and 11 percent of females had had heterosexual oral sex but not vaginal intercourse.
- At ages 18–19, about 11 percent of males and 9 percent of females had had oral sex but not vaginal intercourse. (The male-female percentages are not significantly different.) The proportion of males who have had oral sex with a female but not vaginal intercourse is 12 percent at age 15–19, and drops to 3 percent at age 22–24, when most males have already had vaginal intercourse (figure 2). The pattern by age is similar for females (figure 3).
- Among adult males 25–44 years of age, 97 percent have had sexual contact with an opposite-sex partner in their lives; 97 percent have had vaginal intercourse, 90 percent have had oral sex with a female, and 40 percent have had anal sex with a female. Among women, the proportions who have had sexual contact with an opposite-sex partner were similar, as shown in figure 4.
- Among males 15–44 years of age, 5.7 percent have had oral sex with another male at some time in their lives, and 3.7 percent have had anal sex with another male; overall, 6.0 percent have had oral or anal sex with another male (figure 5). The proportion of men who had a male sexual partner in the last 12 months was 2.9 percent, or approximately 1.77 million men (table A). The proportion of men who had only male sexual partners in the last 12 months was 1.6 percent (table B).
- Among women 15–44 years of age in 2002, 11 percent answered yes when asked, *"Have you ever had any sexual experience of any kind with another female?"* (The wording of this question was less restrictive and less specific than the questions about men having oral or anal sex with men.) The proportion of women who had a female sexual partner in the last 12 months was 4.4 percent, or approximately 2.71 million women (table A), and the proportion who had only female sexual partners in the last 12 months was 1.3 percent (table B).
- Some men and women who reported that they had had sexual experiences with members of their own sex may also have had opposite-sex partners in their lives. Approximately 1 percent of men and 3 percent of women 15–44 years of age have had both male and female sexual partners in the last 12 months (table B). Among females, 5.8 percent of teens and 4.8 percent of females 20–24 years of age had had both male and female partners in the last 12 months; percentages were lower at ages 25–44. Among men, about 1 percent had had both male and female partners in the last 12 months at each age. Some of this difference may be

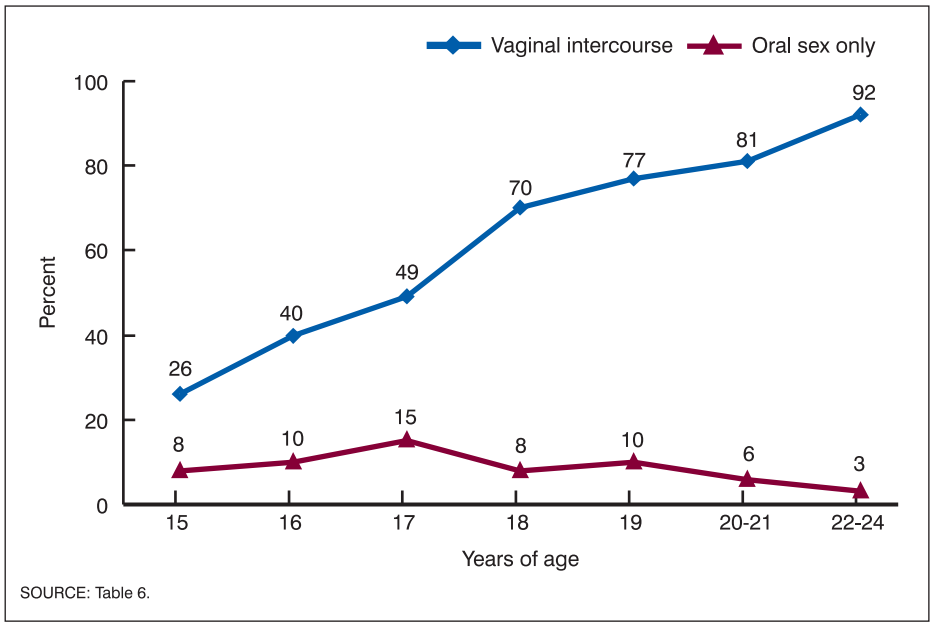


Figure 3. Percentage of females 15–24 years of age who have had vaginal intercourse, and percentage who have had oral sex with a male but not vaginal intercourse, by age: United States, 2002

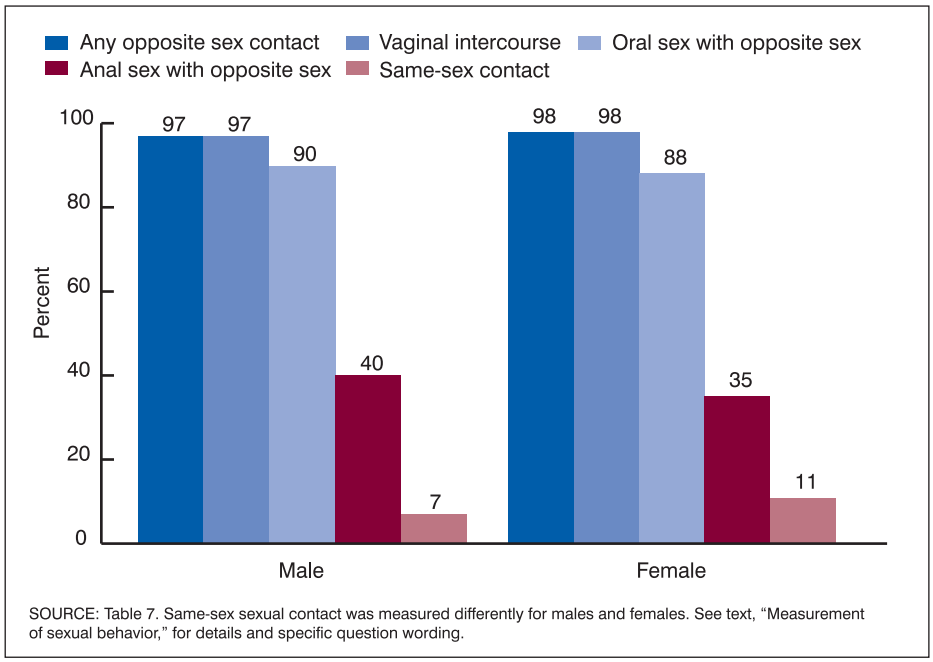


Figure 4. Percentage of males and females 25–44 years of age who have had each type of sexual contact: United States, 2002

related to the more specific wording of the questions that were asked of men (table B).

- Males 30–44 years of age reported an average (median) of 6–8 female sexual partners in their lifetimes. Among women 30–44 years of age, the median number of male sexual partners in their lifetimes was about 4, as shown in figure 6. This difference in the number of sexual partners reported by men and women has been noted in most previous U.S. studies of sexual behavior in the United States.
- Among males 15–44 years of age, 18 percent of Hispanic men, 22 percent of white men, and 34 percent of black men have had 15 or more female sexual partners in their lifetimes. Among females 15–44 years of age, 4 percent of Hispanic women, 10 percent of white women, and 9 percent of black women have had 15 or more male partners in their lifetimes (figure 7).
- In response to a question that asked, *"Do you think of yourself as heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual, or something else?"* 90 percent of men 18–44 years of age responded that they think of themselves as heterosexual. About 2.3 percent of men answered homosexual, 1.8 percent bisexual, 3.9 percent "something else," and 1.8 percent did not give an answer (figure 8).
- Among women 18–44 years of age, 90 percent said they think of themselves as heterosexual, 1.3 percent homosexual, 2.8 percent bisexual, 3.8 percent "something else," and 1.8 percent did not answer the question. The category something else (other than heterosexual, homosexual, or bisexual) deserves further study using the NSFG and other surveys; it may reflect a lack of understanding of these terms by some respondents, a preference for other terms to describe sexual orientation, or both (figure 8).
- The percentages of men and women who reported that they think of themselves as homosexual or bisexual are roughly equal at 4.1 percent. This represents about 2.27 million men and 2.29 million women 18–44 years of age (tables 12 and 13).
- Another question was asked about whether the respondent was sexually attracted to males, to females, or to both. Among men 18–44 years of age, 92 percent said they were attracted only to females, and 3.9 percent, "mostly" to females. About 3.2 percent said they were attracted only or mostly to males or to both males and females equally; this is equivalent to 1.8 million men 18–44 years of age (table 14).
- Among women 18–44 years of age, 86 percent said they were attracted only to males, 10 percent said "mostly to males," and 3.4 percent said only or mostly to females or equally to males and females. This 3.4 percent is equivalent to an

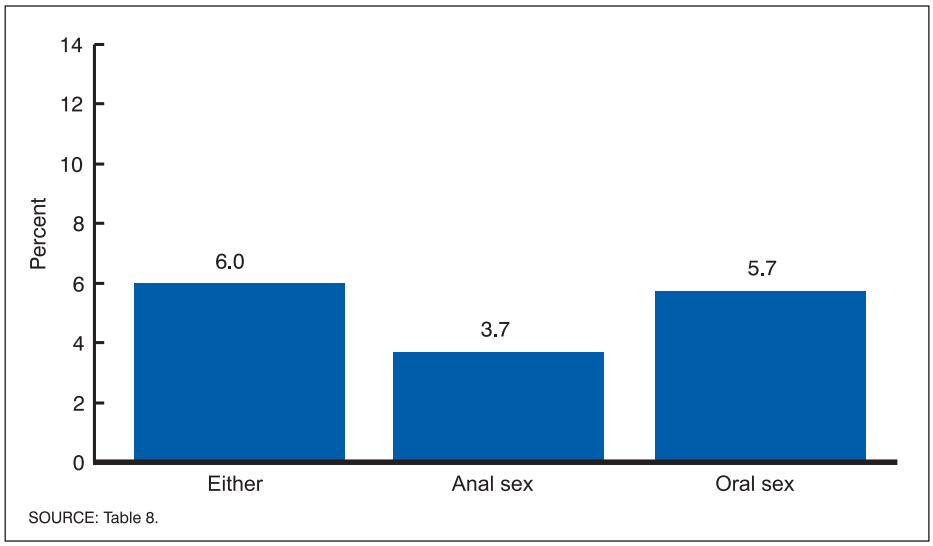


Figure 5. Percentage of males 15–44 years of age who have ever had oral or anal sex with a same-sex partner: United States, 2002

estimated 1.9 million women 18–44 years of age (table 15).

- About 15 percent of men 15–44 years of age had been tested for HIV, outside of blood donation, in the 12 months before the interview (table 18). Among men who have ever had same-sex sexual contact in their lives, 29 percent were tested in the last year, compared with 14 percent of men with no same-sex sexual contact (figure 9 and table 18).
- Among sexually experienced men 15–44 years of age, 7 percent reported having been treated for a sexually transmitted infection (STI) other than HIV. About 17 percent of those who ever had same-sex sexual contact had been treated for a non-HIV STI, compared with 7 percent of those who had never had same-sex sexual contact, as shown in figure 10 and table 19.
- In the 12 months before the survey, 29 percent of men who had ever had sex with another male had been tested for HIV outside of blood donation and 11 percent had been tested for STIs, but not tested for HIV. Men without same-sex sexual contact were much less likely to have been tested for HIV or other STIs in the last year (table 18).
- Among men 15–44 years of age who had at least one sexual partner in the last 12 months, 39 percent used a condom at their most recent sex. Among never married males, this figure was 65 percent, compared with 24 percent of married males. Among males who had ever had sexual contact with another male, 91 percent used a condom at their last sex, compared with 36 percent of men who had never had sex with another male (table 21).

Introduction

Background

This report presents national estimates of several types of sexual behavior among men and women 15–44 years of age in the United States in 2002. These behaviors are relevant to

Table A. Number of males and females 15–44 years of age and percentage who have ever had any same-sex sexual contact in the 12 months prior to interview and in lifetime, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Men			Women		
	Number in thousands	Lifetime	Last 12 months	Number in thousands	Lifetime	Last 12 months
		Percent			Percent	
All respondents 15–44 years of age	61,147	6.0	2.9	61,561	11.2	4.4
Age						
15–19 years	10,208	4.5	2.4	9,834	10.6	7.7
20–24 years	9,883	5.5	3.0	9,840	14.2	5.8
25–44 years	41,056	6.5	3.0	41,887	10.7	3.4
25–29 years	9,226	5.7	2.6	9,249	14.1	3.6
30–34 years	10,138	6.2	3.3	10,272	9.1	3.0
35–39 years	10,557	8.0	2.9	10,853	12.3	4.5
40–44 years	11,135	6.0	3.0	11,512	7.8	2.4
Residence						
Metropolitan, central city of 12 largest MSAs[1]	8,313	8.2	4.8	8,538	14.1	5.6
Metropolitan, central city of other MSAs[1]	14,191	7.4	4.7	14,082	12.7	5.2
Metropolitan, suburb of 12 largest MSAs[1]	13,844	4.9	1.8	13,981	9.6	4.5
Metropolitan, suburb of other MSAs[1]	13,415	5.3	2.2	14,079	11.4	3.8
Nonmetropolitan	11,384	4.8	1.5	10,880	8.9	3.3

[1]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Same-sex sexual contact was measured using significantly different questions for males and females. See text, "Measurement of sexual behavior," for details and specific question wording.

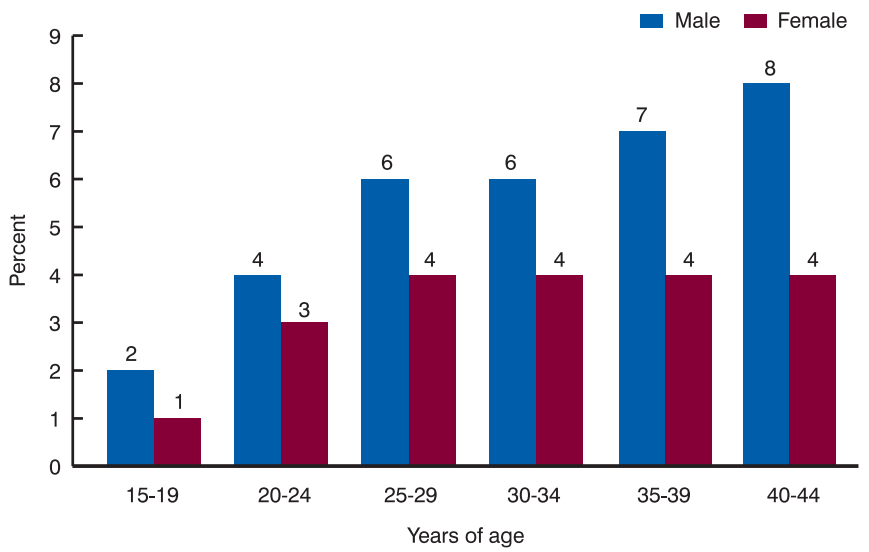
Table B. Number of males and females 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by number and sex of partners in the 12 months prior to interview, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	No partners in last 12 months	One partner: Same sex	One partner: Opposite sex	Two or more partners: Same sex only	Two or more partners: Opposite sex only	Two or more partners: Both same and opposite sex	Number of partners not ascertained
			Percent distribution						
All males 15–44 years of age	61,147	100.0	14.8	0.7	62.2	0.9	17.6	1.0	2.6
Age									
15–19 years	10,208	100.0	45.1	0.8	29.7	*	21.8	0.9	1.4
20–24 years	9,883	100.0	14.2	0.4	48.8	0.9	30.9	1.5	3.2
25–44 years	41,056	100.0	7.4	0.7	73.6	1.1	13.4	1.0	2.8
25–29 years	9,226	100.0	10.0	0.5	66.6	0.9	18.4	1.1	2.5
30–34 years	10,138	100.0	5.6	0.9	74.3	1.0	14.5	1.3	2.4
35–39 years	10,557	100.0	7.1	0.9	76.5	1.2	11.4	0.5	2.5
40–44 years	11,135	100.0	7.0	0.7	75.9	1.3	10.1	1.0	3.8
Residence									
Metropolitan, central city of 12 largest MSAs[1]	8,313	100.0	14.1	1.6	56.8	1.6	20.8	1.4	3.7
Metropolitan, central city of other MSAs[1]	14,191	100.0	12.6	1.2	58.7	1.7	22.2	1.4	2.1
Metropolitan, suburb of 12 largest MSAs[1]	13,844	100.0	16.1	0.6	62.3	0.6	17.4	0.5	2.4
Metropolitan, suburb of other MSAs[1]	13,415	100.0	15.8	*	66.8	0.7	13.1	1.0	2.4
Nonmetropolitan	11,384	100.0	15.0	*	65.2	*	15.2	1.0	3.2
All females 15–44 years of age	61,561	100.0	13.9	1.1	66.8	0.2	12.7	3.1	2.2
Age									
15–19 years	9,834	100.0	42.9	1.7	30.5	*	16.8	5.8	2.1
20–24 years	9,840	100.0	12.5	0.4	58.9	*	21.1	4.8	1.9
25–44 years	41,887	100.0	7.4	1.1	77.2	0.2	9.8	2.0	2.2
25–29 years	9,249	100.0	6.1	0.5	74.1	0.4	14.1	2.8	2.0
30–34 years	10,272	100.0	7.1	0.5	78.5	*	9.7	2.1	1.9
35–39 years	10,853	100.0	7.3	1.8	76.8	*	9.4	2.5	2.0
40–44 years	11,512	100.0	9.0	1.4	78.8	*	6.7	0.9	3.0
Residence									
Metropolitan, central city of 12 largest MSAs[1]	8,538	100.0	12.8	1.5	61.6	0.7	16.3	3.1	3.8
Metropolitan, central city of other MSAs[1]	14,082	100.0	12.5	1.2	64.5	0.3	15.3	3.6	2.6
Metropolitan, suburb of 12 largest MSAs[1]	13,981	100.0	15.4	1.3	66.9	*	10.6	3.1	2.6
Metropolitan, suburb of other MSAs[1]	14,079	100.0	14.6	0.5	70.2	*	10.6	3.1	0.8
Nonmetropolitan	10,880	100.0	13.8	1.0	69.4	*	12.0	2.2	1.5

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
[1]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

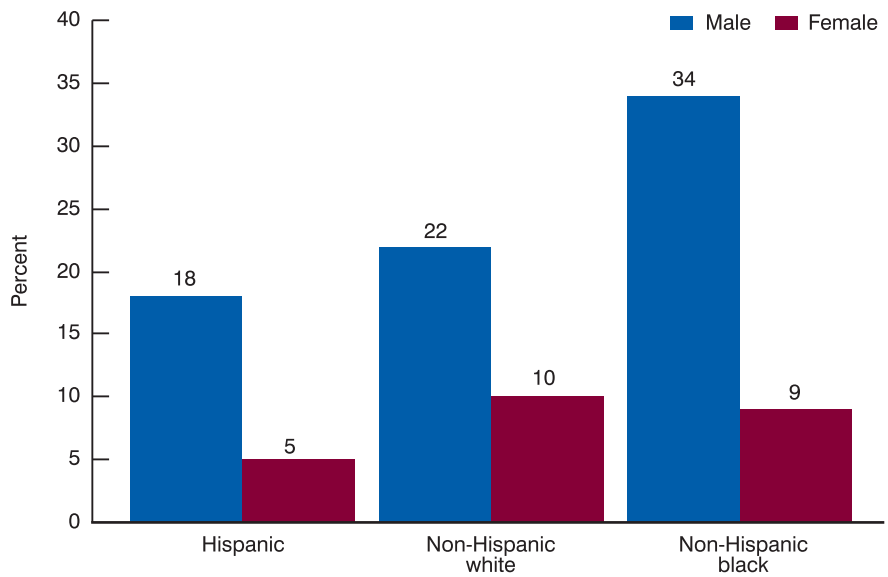
NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Same-sex sexual contact was measured using significantly different questions for males and females. See text, "Measurement of sexual behavior," for details and specific question wording.

birth and pregnancy rates, particularly among teenagers and young adults, and to public health concerns about sexually transmitted infections (STI), including HIV, the virus that causes AIDS (1–3). CDC estimates that about 18.9 million new cases of STI occurred in the year 2000. About one-half of all STI occur to persons 15–24 years of age, and the direct medical cost of these diseases to 15–24-year-olds alone was estimated at $6.5 billion in the year 2000 (4). These diseases may not only affect the infected individuals but also be transmitted to their spouses, their partners, and among pregnant women, to their babies. Data for HIV/AIDS cases (in 33 areas with confidential name-based reporting) in 2002 suggest that 49 percent of HIV cases diagnosed in 2002 were transmitted by same-sex sexual contact among males, another 34 percent by heterosexual vaginal intercourse, 15 percent by injection drug use, and the other 2 percent by other or unknown means (1). Therefore, approximately 83 percent of cases were acquired through sexual behavior. In addition to concerns about the potential health consequences of sexual behavior among adults, there has been considerable public concern about sexual activity among teenagers—in part because teenage birth and pregnancy rates in the United States are higher than in many other industrial countries (5,6) and in part because of concerns about STIs (2). Educational campaigns in recent years have encouraged teenagers to delay sexual activity and some concern has been raised that teenagers may be responding to this message by engaging in oral sex, in order to prevent pregnancy (7–9). There is evidence, however, that certain diseases can be transmitted through oral sex, including gonorrhea, chlamydia, chancroid, and syphilis (10,11). Some groups may also be at elevated risk of HIV transmission through oral sex, including men who



NOTE: Counts vaginal intercourse, and oral and anal sex with opposite-sex partners.
SOURCE: Tables 10 and 11.

Figure 6. Median number of opposite-sex sexual partners in lifetime, by age and sex: United States, 2002



NOTE: Counts vaginal intercourse, and oral and anal sex with opposite-sex partners.
SOURCE: Tables 10 and 11.

Figure 7. Percent of males and females 15–44 years of age with 15 or more opposite-sex sexual partners in their lifetime, by Hispanic origin and race: United States, 2002

have sex with men and certain drug users (12).

Therefore, this report contains data on selected aspects of sexual behavior that were collected in the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG, also known as NSFG Cycle 6). Comparisons to other national surveys are made to the extent possible, to shed light on the reliability of the results and to suggest whether any marked trends have occurred.

Selected previous studies

Several nationally representative studies of sexual behavior have been conducted in the United States in the last two decades. These include:

- the National Survey of Men (NSM) (13,14), conducted in 1991 with 3,321 men 20–39 years of age
- a national survey of 2,058 adults 18 years of age and over conducted in 1990 by Leigh et al (15)
- the National Health and Social Life Survey (NHSLS), conducted in 1992 with 3,432 men and women 18–59 years of age (16,17)
- the General Social Survey, which has included some questions on sexual behavior in its national samples of adults 18 years of age and over since 1988 (18–22)

These surveys were based on in-person interviews and used national probability samples. The data published here from the 2002 NSFG, however, are based on larger samples and are more recent than all but the General Social Survey data. In addition, some surveys limited to teenagers have collected data on some aspects of sexual behavior, including the CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Survey, a biennial survey of high school students—which included data on condom use, sexual intercourse, and numbers of sexual partners (23). The Urban Institute's National Surveys of Adolescent Males (NSAM) collected and published data on the sexual activity and contraceptive use of national samples of males 15–19 years of age in 1988 and 1995 (24,25). National telephone surveys of sexual behavior in the adult population were conducted by Catania et al. (26–28) in the 1990s.

Finally, results from a 1970 survey conducted by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) were published in 1989 and contained some data on same-sex sexual contact among males (29). In response to the need for reliable national data on sexual behavior related to public health concerns about HIV/AIDS and other STI (30–33), the staff of the NSFG worked with CDC's Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, other collaborating agencies, and experts who had conducted surveys on closely related topics (13–19), to develop questions that would collect the most reliable data possible on the sexual and drug-related behaviors that affect the risk of HIV and other STIs. These data were collected in the 2002 NSFG using

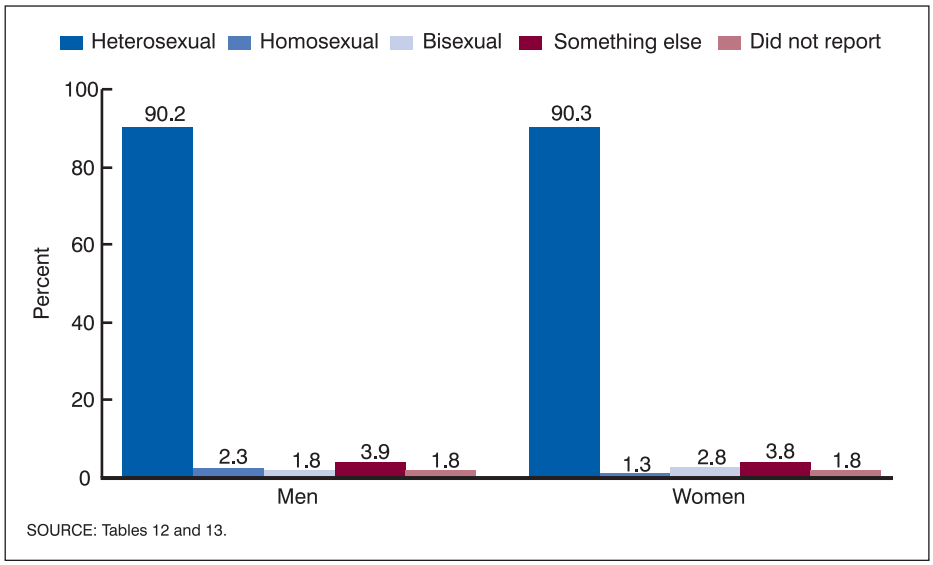


Figure 8. Percent distribution of men and women 18–44 years of age by sexual orientation: United States, 2002

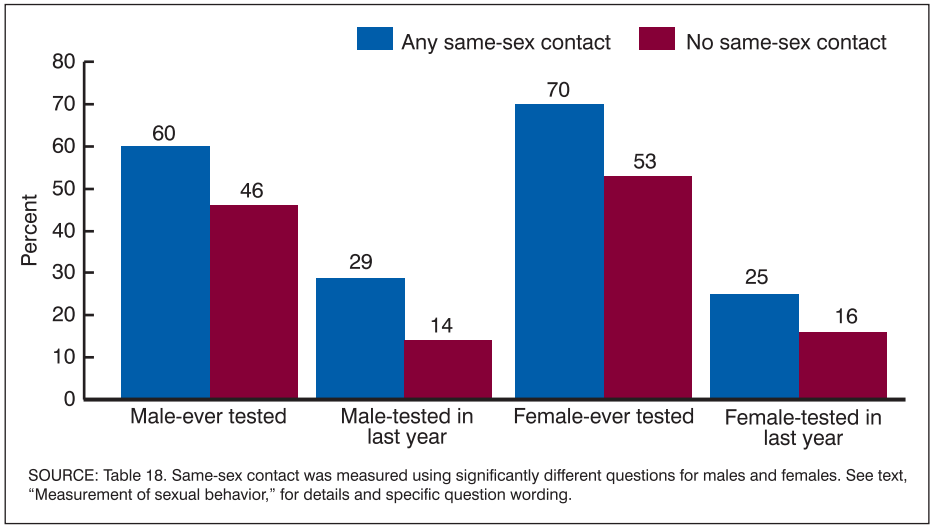


Figure 9. Percentage tested for HIV (ever and in the last 12 months), by sex and whether ever had a same-sex partner: United States, 2002

Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interviewing, or ACASI, in which the respondent listens to the questions through headphones, reads them on the screen, or both, and enters the response directly into the computer. This method affords the respondent greater privacy and it has been found to yield more complete reporting of sensitive behaviors (34). ACASI may also make it possible for persons with lower literacy to complete the self-interview by listening to the questions instead of reading them. The data on types of sexual behavior that are shown in this report were collected using ACASI, unless otherwise noted.

Results of the 2002 NSFG on the heterosexual activity, contraceptive use, and childbearing experience of American teenagers in 2002 (5), and the contraceptive use of women 15–44 years of age (35), have been reported previously. A forthcoming report (30) will show national estimates of HIV testing and counseling for men and women 15–44 years of age. The present report presents data on heterosexual vaginal intercourse as well as other types of sexual activity from the ACASI portion of the interview.

Methods

Data

The NSFG has been conducted six times by NCHS: in 1973 and 1976 with samples of married and formerly married women; in 1982, 1988, and 1995, with samples of women of all marital status categories; and in 2002, with national samples of both women and men 15–44 years of age (36). Each time, the interviews have been conducted in person by trained female interviewers in the selected persons' homes. The sample is a nationally representative multistage area probability sample drawn from 121 areas across the United States. Large areas (counties and cities) were chosen first; within each large area or "Primary Sampling Unit," groups of adjacent blocks—called segments—were chosen at random. Within segments, addresses were listed and some addresses were selected at random. The selected addresses were visited in person, and a short "screener" interview was conducted to see if anyone 15–44 years of age lived there. If so, one person was chosen at random for the interview and was offered a chance to participate. To protect the respondent's privacy, only one person was interviewed in each selected household. In 2002, teenagers and black and Hispanic adults were sampled at higher rates than others.

All respondents were given written and oral information about the survey and were informed that participation was voluntary. Adult respondents 18–44 years of age were asked to sign a consent form but were not required to do so. For minors 15–17 years of age, signed consent was required first from a parent or guardian, and then signed assent was required from the minor; if the parent declined to give written consent, or the minor did not give written assent, the minor did not participate in the survey. Respondents were assured that the confidentiality of their information would be protected. The response rate for the survey was 79 percent overall—80 percent for women, 78 percent for men, and 81 percent for teenagers.

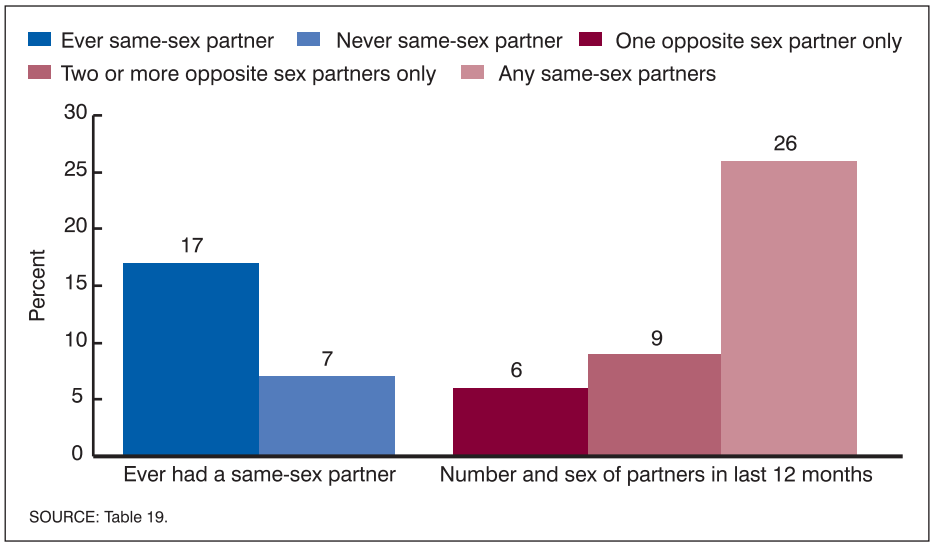


Figure 10. Percentage of sexuallly experienced men who have ever had a sexually transmitted infection other than HIV, by whether ever had sex with another man, and number and sex of partners in the last 12 months: United states, 2002

Over 200 female interviewers were hired and trained by the survey contractor, the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, under the supervision of NCHS. Interviewing occurred from March 2002 until early March 2003. Much of the data in the survey were collected by Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing, or CAPI, in which the questionnaire was stored on a laptop computer, and administered by an interviewer, but most of the data in this report, including the most sensitive items, were collected using ACASI, (described previously). Respondents in the 2002 survey were offered $40 as a ''token of appreciation'' for their participation. The NSFG questionnaires and materials were reviewed and approved by both the CDC/NCHS Research Ethics Review Board and the University of Michigan Institutional Review Board. The female questionnaire lasted an average of about 85 minutes and the male questionnaire an average of 60 minutes. More detailed information about the methods and procedures of the study was published in a separate report (36).

In this report, the term ''intercourse'' refers to heterosexual vaginal intercourse. The term ''sex'' refers to all types of sexual activity—including vaginal intercourse, oral sex, and anal sex.

The definition of ''Hispanic origin and race'' used in this report takes into account the reporting of more than one race, in accordance with OMB guidelines that are described further in the ''Technical Notes.'' For convenience in writing, the short term ''black'' or ''non-Hispanic black'' will be used instead of the full phrase, ''non-Hispanic black or African American, single race.'' Similarly, the term ''white'' or ''non-Hispanic white'' will be used instead of the full phrase, ''Non-Hispanic white, single race.'' The full terms are shown in the tables. Additional terms are defined in the ''Technical Notes.''

Strengths and limitations of the data

The data in this report are primarily from the 2002 NSFG, which has a number of strengths for studying sexual behavior in the U.S. population:

- The NSFG has a rigorous probability sampling design, so the estimates can be generalized to the national household population.
- The response rate for the NSFG was 79 percent, which is considered high, and suggests that the data for most statistics can be generalized to the population with confidence.
- Questions asked on the NSFG have undergone testing and review in an effort to make them understandable to persons participating in the survey.
- Sensitive questions associated with sexual behavior, reproductive health, or drug abuse were collected using ACASI methods. These methods have been found to yield more complete reporting of sensitive behaviors, and they also avoid the large amounts of missing data often found on paper-and-pencil self-administered questionnaires (20,21,29).
- The questionnaire was administered in both English and Spanish; those who preferred to answer the interview in Spanish were interviewed by bilingual interviewers. The translation of the questionnaire into Spanish was done with particular attention to making it understandable and culturally appropriate to major Hispanic groups—including Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, recent immigrants, and those with limited education (36,37).

The data included in this report also have a number of limitations:

- As a household-based sample survey, the NSFG excludes from the sampling frame the homeless, persons who are incarcerated or otherwise institutionalized, and those living on military bases in the United States. The results cannot be generalized to those populations; they may have different patterns of sexual behavior.
- As in any survey, nonresponse errors could affect the results. The NSFG makes use of extensive quality control procedures to try to minimize the effects of such errors.
- The results could be affected by underreporting of sensitive behaviors, although using ACASI—as used in the NSFG—has been found to yield more complete reporting of these items than other types of questionnaires (34).
- The NSFG provides national estimates, but cannot provide State or local estimates of the behaviors described in this report.
- The age range of the NSFG is 15–44 years of age. Therefore it is not possible to measure the behavior of

those under age 15 or over 44 years of age.

- Given the sample size of the 2002 NSFG, the numbers of men and women in the sample who have had sexual contact with same-sex partners, while larger than in most other studies, are still relatively small, so the sampling errors of percentages for these groups are larger than they are for larger groups. It also means that the amount of subgroup analysis (for example, by age, race or ethnicity, and other characteristics) that can be done with acceptable sampling errors for these populations is limited.
- The scope of this report is limited to a few measures of sexual behavior, attraction, and orientation. There are no data in this report on topics such as civil unions or family life among same-sex couples.

Measurement of sexual behavior

This section will define some sexual behaviors measured in this report, in part by showing the wording of the questions asking about them. The NSFG is historically and primarily a study used to measure factors related to pregnancy and birth rates (3,38). For this purpose, much of the main part of the interview, administered by the interviewer, is concerned with behaviors that are related to birth and pregnancy rates—namely, contraceptive use, infertility, breastfeeding, heterosexual marriage and cohabitation, heterosexual vaginal intercourse, and demographic characteristics such as age, education, marital status, and race. The self-administered, or ACASI, part of the interview was focused primarily on topics related to the risk of acquiring or spreading HIV and sexually transmitted infections (STI). The ''Technical Notes'' show a comparison of data on whether respondents have ever had heterosexual vaginal intercourse, as collected in the interviewer-administered part of the interview, and in the self-administered ACASI.

Females

Women saw questions on the computer screen in ACASI that asked about a number of topics, including:

Oral sex with a male:

"Has a male ever put his mouth on your vagina (also known as cunnilingus or oral sex)?"

"Have you ever put your mouth on a male's penis (also known as fellatio or oral sex)?"

Anal sex with a male:

"Has a male ever put his penis in your rectum or butt (also known as anal sex)?"

Same-sex contact:

Women read a question on the computer screen that asked, *"The next question asks about sexual experience you may have had with another female.*

Have you ever had any sexual experience of any kind with another female?" Note that this question is worded in such a way that a variety of experiences could be reported. The wording of this question may elicit more ''yes'' answers than the more restrictive or behavior-focused wording used for males in the NSFG (see the following text), and the wording used in some other surveys, which asked females specifically if they had had oral sex with another female.

Males

Males were asked the following questions in ACASI (on the computer screen or over headphones). Males who were under 20 years of age and had never been married were asked:

"If you have ever done this at least one time with a female, answer yes. If you have never done this, answer no. . . . Has a female ever touched your penis until you ejaculated, or 'came'?" Other questions in the self-administered portion of the interview asked of all males included:

Oral sex with a female:

"Has a female ever put her mouth on your penis (also known as oral sex or fellatio)?"

"Have you ever put your mouth on a female's vagina (also known as oral sex or cunnilingus)?"

Anal sex with a female:

"Have you ever put your penis in a female's rectum or butt (also known as anal sex)?"

Same-sex contact:

Men were asked in ACASI (on the computer screen or over headphones),

"The next questions ask about sexual experience you may have had with another male. Have you ever done any of the following with another male?

Put his penis in your mouth (oral sex)?

Put your penis in his mouth (oral sex)?

Put his penis in your rectum or butt (anal sex)?

Put your penis in his rectum or butt (anal sex)?"

A ''yes'' answer to any of these four questions was classified as ''same-sex sexual contact.'' Note that these questions are more specific than the single question on female same-sex behavior.

Questions on sexual attraction and orientation

After answering questions in ACASI on all of these sexual behaviors, as well as other behaviors related to risk for STI and HIV, respondents were asked questions on sexual attraction and orientation. Like the other questions in ACASI, they were read on the computer screen or heard over headphones; they were not asked by an interviewer.

For females, the questions were:

"People are different in their sexual attraction to other people. Which best describes your feelings? Are you. . .

Only attracted to males
Mostly attracted to males
Equally attracted to males and females
Mostly attracted to females
Only attracted to females
Not sure."

"Do you think of yourself as

Heterosexual
Homosexual
Bisexual
Or something else?"

For males, these questions were:

"People are different in their sexual attraction to other people. Which best describes your feelings? Are you. . .

Only attracted to females
Mostly attracted to females
Equally attracted to females and males
Mostly attracted to males
Only attracted to males
Not sure."

"Do you think of yourself as
Heterosexual
Homosexual
Bisexual
Or something else?"

The wording of these items was based on wording used in previous studies (13–18), along with consultations with the directors of many of those studies and other experts (36). In the rest of this report, when the text says that respondents were "asked" something in ACASI, it means that they saw the question on the computer screen, or heard the question through headphones, or both.

Statistical analysis

All estimates in this report are based on sampling weights that are designed to produce unbiased estimates for the U.S. population. The statistical package SAS Version 9 was used to produce all estimates of percentages and numbers in this report (www.sas.com). SUDAAN software was used to estimate the sampling errors of the statistics; this software takes into account the use of weighted data and the complex design of the sample in calculating estimates of standard errors and significance tests (39). The standard errors of the percentages shown in this report are shown in some of the tables of this report and in Appendix tables.

In the description of the results below, when the percentage being cited is below 10 percent, the text will cite the exact percentage to one decimal point. To make reading easier and to remind the reader that the results are based on samples and subject to sampling error, percentages above 10 percent will be shown rounded to the nearest whole percent. Readers should pay close attention to the sampling errors and confidence intervals of small groups, such as subgroups of teenagers or men who have sex with men. In this report, percentages are not shown if the denominator is less than 50 cases, or the numerator is less than 3 cases. When a percentage or other statistic is not shown for this reason, the table contains a symbol(*) that means "Statistic does not meet standards of reliability or precision."

For most statistics, the numerators and denominators are much larger.

Results

Sexual activity of any type in the last 12 months

Table 1 shows men 15–44 years of age by the number of female sexual partners they had in the 12 months before the interview. This answer includes vaginal intercourse and oral or anal sex with females.

For all males 15–44, 10 percent had never had sex, 6.4 percent had had sex in their lifetimes but not in the last 12 months, and 63 percent had had one sexual partner in the last year. Another 8.0 percent had two female partners in the last 12 months, and 10 percent had three or more female partners in the last 12 months. Comparing all men and all women in tables 1 and 2, about 18 percent of men and 14 percent of women reported having two or more partners in the last 12 months (tables 1 and 2 and figure 1).

The highest proportions of men with three or more partners in the last 12 months were found among men 20–24 years of age (19 percent) and black or African-American men (22 percent, table 1). Among women, those 18–19 years of age had the highest proportion reporting three or more male partners in the last 12 months (17 percent). These variations in tables 1 and 2 appear to be strongly related to marital status differences among the groups: for example, the proportions of black males with more than one partner in the last 12 months is related to the fact that they are less likely to be married than white males.

Tables 1 and 2 also contain data by marital status on the date of interview. Since a mutually monogamous relationship is one way to reduce the risk of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, previous studies have shown data on the proportion of married men and women who have had more than one partner in the last 12 months (17, p. 102; 18,27,28). About 4.5 percent of all married men (table 1) and 3.8 percent of married women (table 2) reported more than one partner in the last 12 months. These results are generally consistent with the results of other surveys for men and women, but it is important to note that these statistics are not certain evidence of infidelity. Some marriages were started within the last 12 months, and it is possible that temporary separations could have occurred within the last 12 months in a small percentage of marriages.

Tables 3 and 4 show data on the proportion of males and females 15–24 years of age who have **ever** had any sexual contact with the opposite sex; and the proportion who have had vaginal intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, any same-sex contact, and no sexual contact. These data relate to concerns that teenagers may be delaying vaginal sexual intercourse or fulfilling virginity pledges by engaging in other types of sexual contact (7–9, 40, 41). Although these data cannot answer this question fully, they can show the proportion of young males and females who have had any sexual contact with another person and what types are most common in various subpopulations. It is important to recognize, however, that the data in tables 3 and 4 all refer to whether a person has **ever** done these things, even once, in their lives; the proportion who have done them recently, or are doing them currently, is lower.

Concerns with oral sexual activity among middle-school children (11–14 years of age) cannot be addressed directly with these data because the youngest respondents in the NSFG were 15 years of age when interviewed. (In a recent survey conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates International for NBC News, 4 percent of teens 13–14 years of age reported (in telephone interviews) that they have had

oral sex: http://msnbc.msn.com/id/6839072 (accessed on February 7, 2005).

Table 3 shows that 36 percent of 15–17-year-old males had had vaginal intercourse with a female; 28 percent had given oral sex to a female, and 40 percent had received it; 8.1 percent had had anal sex with a female, and 46 percent of 15–17-year-old males had had no sexual contact with another person.

Among males 18–19 years of age, 66 percent had had vaginal intercourse with a female, while 52 percent had given oral sex to a female, 66 percent had received it, and 15 percent had had anal sex with a female. About 22 percent of 18–19-year-old males had not had sexual contact with another person.

Table 4 contains statistics on the proportions of females 15–24 years of age with these same types of sexual contact. Among 15–17-year-old females, 39 percent had had vaginal intercourse at least once, 30 percent had given oral sex to a male, and 38 percent had received it from a male. Nearly one-half (49 percent) of 15–17-year-old females had not had any sexual contact with another person. At ages 18–21, the proportions of females who had had vaginal intercourse were about the same as the proportions who had had oral sex. At age 18–19, 17 percent of females had not had any sexual contact with another person, compared with about 22 percent of 18–19-year-old males.

The data in tables 3 and 4 suggest that the prevalence of oral sex among teenagers differs by Hispanic origin and race. In table 3, black teen males were more likely than white teen males to have had vaginal intercourse (66 compared with 45 percent), but less likely than white teen males to have given oral sex to a female (45 percent of white male teens compared with 20 percent of black male teens). A similar pattern is found for female teens: black female teens were more likely to have had vaginal intercourse (62 compared with 52 percent), but less likely than white female teens to have given oral sex (25 compared with 51 percent). These results appear consistent with findings for adults on oral sex in the NSFG and the NHSLS (16; 17, p. 141). They are also consistent with a study by Smith and Udry (41) in one large Southern city, which found that white teens were more likely than black teens to engage in behaviors other than vaginal intercourse for a period of time during the teen years. Smith and Udry speculated that these behaviors may be related to the race difference in age at first intercourse and in teen birth rates, but larger samples are needed to determine whether the patterns found in tables 3 and 4 could account for a significant part of the differences in birth and pregnancy rates between these groups. It should also be noted that there is less difference between black and white teens when both types of oral sex are combined. For example, 58 percent of white females 15–19 years of age and 53 percent of black females 15–19 years of age reported ever giving or receiving oral sex at all; the comparable percentages were 57 percent among white males 15–19 years of age and 59 percent among black males 15–19 years of age.

Table 5 and figure 2 show the percent distribution of males 15–24 years of age by type of sexual contact with the opposite sex. The proportion of males who had had oral sex but not vaginal intercourse was about 10–14 percent of males at each age from 15–19 years of age (figure 3). At age 15–17, 36 percent of males had had vaginal intercourse with a female. Another 13 percent had had oral sex but not vaginal intercourse, and 4.1 percent had had anal sex or some other sexual contact.

The proportion of females 15–17 years of age who had had vaginal intercourse was 39 percent; another 11 percent had had oral sex but not vaginal intercourse; the proportion that had had other sexual contact but not vaginal or oral sex was close to zero (table 6). About 66 percent of 15-year-old girls had not had any sexual contact with an opposite-sex partner. At 18–19 years of age, 74 percent of females had had vaginal intercourse, another 9.3 percent of females had had oral sex but not vaginal intercourse, and 17 percent had not had any sexual contact with a male (table 6).

The data in table 5 by Hispanic origin and race show that 15 percent of non-Hispanic white males 15–19 years of age, compared with 7.3 percent of Hispanic and 7.6 percent of black teen males, have had oral sex but not vaginal intercourse. For female teens, 12 percent of white, 9.9 percent of Hispanic, and 5.8 percent of black females 15–19 years of age had had oral sex but not vaginal intercourse (table 6). The difference between Hispanic males and white males is significant, but the other differences by race and origin for male and female teenagers are not statistically significant at the 5-percent level.

In the bottom panel of tables 5 and 6, those who have not had vaginal intercourse are tabulated by the main reason they have not done so. Among males and females who said it was against their religion or morals to have had sexual intercourse at their age, 82 percent of males and 78 percent of females had not had any sexual contact with another person. Among those who said they did not want to get an STD, 70 percent of males and 81 percent of females had not any sexual contact with an opposite-sex partner. Among females (table 6), 74 percent of those who did not want to get pregnant and 74 percent of those who "haven't found the right person yet" also had not had any sexual contact with a male.

The proportion of young males and females who have had anal sex with a member of the opposite sex is about 1 in 5 at age 15–24, but this sharply increases with age (tables 3 and 4). For males, the proportion who have had anal sex with a female increases from 4.6 percent at age 15 to 34 percent at ages 22–24 (table 3); for females, the proportion who have had anal sex with a male increases from 2.4 percent at age 15 to 32 percent at age 22–24 (table 4).

While the percentages who have had anal sex with the opposite sex are lower than the percentages who have had oral sex, the risk of HIV or STI transmission is higher for anal than for oral sex. The risk of disease transmission from oral sex is also believed to be lower than for vaginal intercourse. The public health concern

about oral sexual activity, particularly among teenagers, includes the concern that young people may not be aware that oral sex carries some risk of disease transmission (7–12).

Types of sexual behavior at ages 15–44 years

Table 7 shows data for males and females 15–44 years of age on the proportion who have ever had specified types of sexual contact. Among males 15–44 years of age, 91 percent have had sexual contact with females. Among adults 25–44 years of age, 97 percent of males had had vaginal intercourse with a female, 90 percent had had oral sex, and 40 percent anal sex with a female (figure 4). Overall, and in most of the adult age groups, about 5–8 percent of males had had oral or anal sexual contact with another male at some time in their lives.

Table 7 also shows similar statistics for females. Among females 25–44 years of age, 98 percent of women had had sexual contact with a male: 98 percent had had vaginal intercourse; 88 percent had had oral sex; and 35 percent had had anal sex. Among females 25–44 years of age, 11 percent reported that they had had a sexual experience with another female at some time in their lives (table 7). Among women 20–29 years of age, about 14 percent have had sexual contact with another female. The question on same-sex experience for females was significantly different from the set of questions used for men. See the section of the text on ''Measurement of sexual behavior'' for details and specific question wording.

Significantly more white males (87 percent) have had oral sex with a female compared with black (79 percent) and Hispanic (74 percent) males. Across Hispanic and racial categories, the proportions of males who had ever had anal sex with a female were similar: 31 percent of black, 33 percent of Hispanic, and 35 percent of white males.

Similarly among females, the proportion who had ever had oral sex with a male was higher for white women (88 percent) than for black (75 percent) or Hispanic (68 percent) women. (These findings are similar to those in reference 17, p. 141.) Unlike males, there is a significant difference by race in the percentage of females who have ever had anal sex—34 percent of white women compared with 23 percent of Hispanic and 22 percent of black women report having had anal sex with a male.

Table 8 and figure 5 show more detailed data on the proportion of males and females who had ever had sexual contact with a member of the same sex. Among men 15–44 years of age, 6.0 percent had ever had sexual contact with a male: 3.7 percent had had anal sex and 5.7 percent had had oral sex with another male (figure 5). Among adult men 25–44 years of age, 6.5 percent had had sexual contact with another man (table 8). After accounting for the sampling errors of these statistics, there is little or no trend by age among males in the proportions who had ever had sex with another man. Among women who have had more male partners, larger percentages had also had sexual contact with other females: 2.2 percent of women with 1 male partner in their lives had had sexual contact with another female compared with 32 percent of women with 15 or more male sexual partners. Finally, the proportion of men 25–44 years of age who have had oral sex with another man was 8.2 percent for those who have ever been in a jail, prison, or juvenile detention center, and 5.5 percent for those who have not. These data are shown for men 25–44 years of age. Women were not asked about prison or jail experience in the NSFG, because the NSFG's sample size is too small to make reliable estimates for women.

Table 9 shows that education and poverty level income are not generally associated with large differences in the proportions of males or females who have ever had same-sex contact. Data are also shown for men by whether they live in one of the 12 largest metropolitan areas, another metropolitan area, or a nonmetropolitan area. A somewhat larger proportion of males living in the central cities of the 12 largest metropolitan areas (6.2 percent) had had anal sex with another male compared with 2.3 percent of men in nonmetropolitan areas, a significant difference. One previous study found that the proportion with same-sex contact was substantially higher in the central cities of the 12 largest metropolitan areas than in the rest of the United States in 1988–93 (16, p. 302–309; 42); these authors speculate that migration to these large cities may be one factor in this pattern. The data in table 9 provide partial confirmation of this pattern.

By Hispanic origin and race, it appears that Hispanic women are less likely than white or black women to have had same-sex contact: 6.5 percent of Hispanic women have had sexual contact with another female compared with 11 percent of black women and 13 percent of white women. No comparable difference is apparent for Hispanic males (table 9).

Table 10 shows the proportion of men 15–44 years of age by the number of female sexual partners they have had to this point in their lives. Table 11 shows similar data for females. The choice of categories shown in these tables was determined by the distribution of the data. While they are not meant to indicate any particular thresholds of risk for HIV or STI, many studies have documented that higher numbers of sexual partners are associated with increased risk of STIs.

These tables show, as have other surveys in the United States and other countries, that men report more opposite-sex partners than women (15–19). For example, males 30–44 years of age reported an average (median) of 6–8 female sexual partners in their lifetimes. Females 30–44 reported an average (median) of about 4 male sexual partners in their lifetimes, as shown in figure 6. Some researchers have suggested that some of this difference is due to a small percentage of men who report very large numbers of partners (43). Laumann et al. (16, p. 185) offered several possible explanations to consider: the ages of men and women at marriage, at cohabitation, or in sexual relationships are often similar, but not identical—some women, for example, may be having sex with men outside the age range covered here (particularly

over age 44); some men who are not in the household population of the United States and therefore not covered in the NSFG sample (for example, in the military or in prison) may be having sex with women who are in the household population; or there may be a few women with very large numbers of male partners who do not respond to surveys. In addition, Laumann et al. speculate that "men and women may differ in what they consider a sex partner"—that is, some men may include a brief sexual encounter when they report the number of partners they have had, while some women may not count a similar event (16, p. 185).

Another explanation suggested by Laumann and colleagues is that the numbers of men and women in this age range may not be equal, particularly within subgroups of the population where numbers of sexual partners may be higher. For example, table 7 shows (in the "Number in thousands" column) that there were 61.147 million males and 61.561 million females 15–44 years of age in the household population of the United States in 2002, a difference of only 0.7 percent. But this imbalance differs in both direction and size for white, black, and Hispanic groups. Among non-Hispanic whites, there were 39.498 million females and 38.738 million males, a difference of 2.0 percent more females than males. Among Hispanics, however, there were 10.188 million males and 9.107 females 15–44 years of age, a difference of 1.081 million or a surplus of males of 10.6 percent. Among blacks, there were 8.250 million females and 6.940 million males, a difference of 1.310 million, or a surplus of females of 18.6 percent. A shortage of males (or an absence of males from the household population, due to higher percentages in the military or in prison), then, may be one factor that partly explains the larger number of partners reported by males than females, especially among the black population. While these factors may contribute to an explanation of the male-female difference in the reported number of sexual partners, a complete or satisfactory explanation of this difference is not available.

In table 10, the median number of partners reported by men 15–44 years of age is 5.6. The median number of partners does not vary significantly by metropolitan residence, and there is no simple pattern by education. For men 25–44 years of age, the median number of female partners is 6.7; for women 25–44 years of age, the median is 3.8 male partners (table 11).

Men who have served in the military report a larger number of partners than those who have not served: As with prison experience, this information is shown for men 25–44 years of age to allow for reporting of military service. Among men 25–44 years of age who have ever served in the military, the median number of female partners was 10.4, compared with 5.3 among those 25–44 years of age who have never served in the military. The median number of female partners among black men was 8.3 compared with 5.3 for white and 4.5 for Hispanic men. Significantly more black men had had 15 or more partners (34 percent) compared with white and Hispanic men (22 and 18 percent, respectively) (table 10 and figure 7).

In table 11, the median number of male partners reported by women 25–44 years of age was 3.8. These medians do not vary markedly by characteristics of the woman, except by current marital status; similar to the data presented for males, formerly married (separated, divorced, and widowed) women report more partners in their lifetimes than others, in part because they are, on average, older than the other marital status groups.

Sexual orientation and attraction

Survey researchers have suggested that the population practicing same-sex sexual behavior can be estimated or measured in five principal ways in large-scale surveys:

- whether a person has had sexual contact with a person of the same sex ever (lifetime same-sex contact)
- recent sexual contact with a person of the same sex (for example, in the last 12 months)
- recent or lifetime sexual contact exclusively with a person of the same sex
- sexual orientation as stated at the date of interview
- sexual attraction as stated at the date of interview.

These researchers have suggested that it is difficult to classify the U.S. population into two separate and distinct groups (heterosexual and homosexual), because each measure gives a somewhat different estimate of the number or percent of men and women in the United States who have sex with members of their own gender (13–18, 42). While data on sexual orientation and attraction provide important risk *markers*, the 2002 NSFG data on same-sex sexual behaviors can contribute to public health and prevention research concerning the risk *factors* for HIV and STI transmission.

Tables 12 and 13 show the proportions of males and females in the 2002 NSFG who recorded, in the self-administered part of the interview, an answer to the following question:

"Do you think of yourself as heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual, or something else?" The results are tabulated for those 18–44 years of age, in part to facilitate comparisons with other surveys that have only collected this information for those 18 and over. Among men, 90 percent identify themselves as heterosexual (figure 8). Another 2.3 percent identify themselves as homosexual, 1.8 percent as bisexual, 3.9 percent as something else, and 1.8 percent did not report their orientation (table 12). Among women as well, 90 percent identified themselves as heterosexual (table 13). Among men who have ever had sexual contact with another male, one-half (49 percent) consider themselves heterosexual (table 12). Among women who have had sexual contact with another woman, nearly two-thirds (65 percent) consider themselves heterosexual (table 13).

It is noteworthy that 7.3 percent of Hispanic or Latino men, and 7.5 percent of black men, reported that their sexual orientation was "something else," and another 3–4 percent of each group did not report an answer to the question.

Further study of those who answered something else and those who did not report an answer to the question is needed, in part to characterize their sexual and risk behaviors. The following tables provide some additional information on the "something else" and "did not report" categories.

Tables 14 and 15 show another measure, also collected in the self-administered part of the interview, which was based on a question (quoted previously) about whether the respondent is "sexually attracted to" males, females, or both. Table 14 shows the results for males and table 15, the results for females.

For males in table 14, 92 percent answered that they were attracted only to females, 3.9 percent mostly to females, 1.0 percent to both males and females, and another 2.2 percent only or mostly to males. The figures were generally similar, accounting for sampling error, for Hispanic, black, and white males. The results for females are somewhat different. About 86 percent of females in table 15 said they were attracted only to males, 10 percent of females answered that they were attracted mostly to males, 1.9 percent to both males and females, and 1.5 percent mostly or only to females.

Looking at the results in table 14, 99 percent of males answering that they were heterosexual said they were only or mostly attracted to females; this reflects considerable correspondence between the measures of sexual orientation and attraction for this large group. Among the much smaller group of those reporting themselves as homosexual, 74 percent said they were attracted only or mostly attracted to males, but 23 percent said they were attracted only to females. This suggests that these measures could be measuring overlapping but somewhat different things, as Laumann and colleagues (16,17,42) suggested.

Comparisons With Previous Surveys

Tables 16 and 17 compare results from the 2002 NSFG to data from other previous national surveys that collected data on these topics. The intent of the comparisons is to establish whether the NSFG findings are consistent with previous national surveys. Comparisons with the other surveys are difficult, because the surveys were conducted in different years; their age ranges differ; their response rates differ; each is a sample and their estimates have sampling errors; and the wording and context of their questions on these topics were often similar but not identical. Therefore, differences among surveys do not always reflect trends or differences in behavior; they may reflect, at least in part, sampling error and differences in survey questions or procedures.

Anal sex

Unprotected anal sex is a common means of transmission of some diseases, including HIV. In the National Survey of Men (NSM), conducted in 1991 with 3,321 males 20–39 years of age, 20 percent of men reported that they had had anal sex with a female in the last 10 years (13). In the 1992 National Health and Social Life Survey (NHSLS), 26 percent of men 18–59 years of age reported ever having anal sex with a female (16) and in the 2002 NSFG, that figure was 38 percent. The higher proportion reporting heterosexual anal sex in the NSFG than in the NHSLS may be related to the fact that the NHSLS included cohorts (45 years and over in 1992) that were less likely to have had anal sex (16,17; p. 140). The difference in the percentages reporting anal sex between the 2002 NSFG and the 1991 NSM may be related to the 11-year difference between the surveys, or to the fact that the NSM estimate is based on a question covering "the last 10 years," rather than the entire lifetime to date.

Oral sex

These surveys also obtained data on oral sex. Note that for men (table 16), 75 percent of men 20–39 years of age in the NSM reported that they had given oral sex to a female compared with 77 percent of men 18–59 years of age in the NHSLS, and 80 percent of men 18–44 years of age in the NSFG (table 16). The proportion of men who had ever received oral sex from a female was 79 percent in the NSM, 79 percent of men in the NHSLS, and 85 percent in the NSFG, so it appears that the three surveys gathered comparable data on oral sex, and no marked trends occurred among adult men in that time period. Data in table 16 also show that 73 percent of women in the NHSLS said they had received oral sex from a male compared with 83 percent in the NSFG, but the overall total in the NHSLS may be lower in part because those 50–59 years of age in 1992 were much less likely to have had oral sex than those 18–49 years of age in 1992 (17, p. 140).

The data in table 16, from NSAM and NSFG, suggest that there was little or no change (accounting for sampling error) in the proportion of males 15–19 who had ever had heterosexual oral or anal sex between 1995 and 2002. Data on trends in these behaviors are not available for female teenagers.

Same-sex contact

Finally, these surveys also asked men whether they had ever had oral or anal sexual contact with another man. In the 1991 NSM, 2.3 percent reported having had sex with another man in the last 10 years. In the 1992 NHSLS, 4.9 percent of men reported same-gender sexual activity since age 18. In the 2002 NSFG, 6.2 percent of men 18–44 years of age reported ever having had oral or anal sex with another male up to this point in their lives. For women, 4.1 percent reported oral sex with another woman in the NHSLS (18–59 years of age in 1992). In the 2002 NSFG, 11.5 percent of women 18–44 years of age reported a "sexual experience" with another woman; although this is higher than in the other surveys, at least some of the difference may be because of differences in the wording of the questions on female same-sex sexual contact between the NSFG and the NHSLS.

Table 17 shows the estimated proportions of men and women in several national surveys who reported sexual behavior with the same sex, or same-sex sexual orientation or attraction. Comparisons are not always direct for

the reasons explained previously: the surveys were done in different years, they had different age ranges, their response rates were not identical, each survey has sampling error, and the wording and context of the questions was not always identical.

Males

First, the proportions of males in these surveys who reported sexual activity with other men can be compared. In the NSFG, 6.0 percent of males 15–44 years of age in 2002 reported that they had had sex with another man at some time in their lives. In the NHSLS, this figure was 4.9 percent (similar considering the sampling errors of the two surveys). In the NSM, a somewhat different measure was used—same-sex contact in the last 10 years—which yields a lower figure (2.3 percent).

In the 2002 NSFG, 2.9 percent of men reported having sex with another man in the last 12 months (confidence interval 2.3–3.5 percent), a figure similar to the 1.8 percent found by Rogers and Turner with the combined samples of four national surveys in 1970–90 (21).

In the NHSLS in 1992, 97 percent of men reported that they were heterosexual, 2.0 percent called themselves homosexual, and about 1 percent bisexual or something else. The General Social Survey did not collect data on sexual orientation.

In the 2002 NSFG, which was conducted 10 years later on a younger population (15–44 years of age rather than 18–59 years of age), 90 percent of males 18–44 years of age reported that they were heterosexual, 2.3 percent homosexual, 1.8 percent bisexual, and 3.9 percent something else; 1.8 percent did not answer the question (table 14). It appears that while the NSFG's findings are generally similar to the other surveys, the NSFG has somewhat higher proportions reporting that their sexual orientation is "something else" (table 17).

Females

NSFG data from 2002 indicate that 11 percent of women 15–44 years of age have ever had a sexual experience with another woman (6.9 million); 4.4 percent of women (2.7 million) have had a same-sex partner in the last 12 months, and just 1.3 percent (800,000) had only had female partners in the last 12 months (table 17 and table B).

Looking at sexual orientation among women, based on the 2002 NSFG (table 13), about 90 percent answered heterosexual. The proportion of women who answered that they are homosexual was 1.3 percent, while 2.8 percent answered bisexual. The total of these two figures was 4.1 percent or about 2.3 million women 15–44 years of age. As with men, nearly 4 percent answered something else. The proportion of women who reported that they were attracted only or mostly to women was 1.5 percent; 1.9 percent of women said they were attracted to both sexes; and 10.2 percent of women said they were attracted "mostly" (but not only) to males (table 17).

In each of the surveys described in table 17, the proportion who answered heterosexual is at least 90 percent; the proportion who answered homosexual is about 1–2 percent of men and 1 percent of women; and the proportion bisexual ranges from about 1–3 percent. Given the sampling errors of the surveys, these figures are fairly similar. The principal difference between the findings of the NSFG and the findings from other in-person surveys based on national samples is (a) the proportion giving an answer of "something else" is low in the surveys done in the early 1990's, but about 4 percent in the NSFG; and (b) the proportion of women, particularly women under 30 years of age, who reported a sexual experience with another woman was higher in the NSFG than in the other surveys. Only 4.4 percent of women had had same-sex sexual activity in the last 12 months, compared with the 11 percent who had had such contact at some time in their lives.

The proportion of **men 18–44 years of age** who have sex with men could be defined behaviorally as same-sex contact at least once in his life (3.7 million), or same-sex contact in the last 12 months (1.65 million), or exclusively same-sex contact in the last year or in a longer time period (1.0 million). Similarly, the prevalence of **women 18–44 years of age** who have had a sexual experience with another woman could be defined as having done so at least once in her life (6.9 million women), or having had sex with another woman in the last 12 months (2.7 million), or having had sex exclusively with other women in the last year (0.8 million) or in a longer time period. It is important to note again that these numbers do not include those 45 years of age and over, or those in prison or jails or other institutions, so they are not complete estimates of the total number of people in the United States who have these characteristics.

Health behaviors and characteristics

The next section of this report shows some behaviors and characteristics associated with sexual orientation and behavior. Table 18 shows whether men and women have been tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus, or HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, in their lifetimes and in the last 12 months (excluding blood donations). Among men 15–44 years of age, 47 percent (with a 95 percent confidence interval of 44.2–49.0) reported that they had been tested for HIV at some time in their lives compared with 55 percent of women (95 percent confidence interval of 53.1–56.7 percent). This difference may be related to the fact that many women are tested for HIV in connection with pregnancy and prenatal care (31).

About 15 percent of men and 17 percent of women 15–44 years of age were tested for HIV, outside of blood donation, in the last 12 months. Among men who have ever had sex with another man, 60 percent had ever been tested for HIV (in their lives) and 29 percent had been tested in the last year. Some have recommended annual testing for men who have sex with men (MSM) (44,45), and these data indicate that this ambitious goal has not yet been attained. Among men who had never had sex with another man, 46 percent had ever been tested, and 14 percent had been tested in the last year. The pattern for women is similar (figure 9).

About 14 percent of men who consider themselves heterosexuals,

38 percent of men who consider themselves homosexuals, and 23 percent of bisexual men, were tested for HIV in the last 12 months. The proportion ever tested for HIV was 60 percent of bisexual and 67 percent of homosexual men, compared with 46 percent of heterosexual men. Since several of the groups shown in table 18 are small proportions of the population, statistics for them have relatively large sampling errors; statistics for these small groups should be interpreted with caution.

Table 19 and figure 10 show the proportion of men and women 15–44 years of age who reported any sexually transmitted infection, or STI, other than HIV. Table 19 is limited to those who have ever had sexual contact with another person. Men were asked if they had ever been diagnosed with genital herpes, genital warts, or syphilis, and whether he had been treated for gonorrhea or chlamydia in the last 12 months. Women were asked about these diseases and also about pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which is often caused by sexually transmitted organisms. It is known that some persons have an STI and do not know it, and therefore these data should be viewed as low estimates of the prevalence of these infections (31,46). But they are measures of the proportion of persons who are aware that they have had STIs and therefore may modify their behavior as a result of that awareness.

About 17 percent of women reported having had an STI or PID (confidence interval 15.4–18.2), and 7 percent of men reported having had an STI (7.4 percent, confidence interval 6.2–8.6 percent). For men and women, the proportion reporting an STI is higher for men who report having sex with men than for men who have had sex only with women, as expected, given the higher risk of STI transmission for male same-sex activity. For example, 17 percent of men who have ever had sex with men (confidence interval = 13.1–21.5 percent) report having had an STI, significantly higher than for those who have not had same-sex sexual contact (6.6 percent, confidence interval = 5.4–7.8 percent). The comparisons are similar by sexual orientation and by same-sex contact in the last 12 months, but the confidence intervals of those statistics are larger (table 19 and figure 10). Further study of these data is warranted and additional data may be presented in forthcoming reports based on the 2002 NSFG.

Table 20 shows the percent distribution of men and women by whether they have been tested for an STI, for HIV, or both. For men, about 80 percent had not been tested for either HIV or STI in the 12 months before the survey; 5.9 percent had been tested for HIV only, 7.3 percent for STI only, and 7.1 percent for both. Nearly one-half (48 percent) of men who identified themselves as homosexual in the self-administered part of the interview had been tested in the past year, along with 30 percent of those reporting that they are bisexual. Nearly 40 percent of men who had ever had sexual contact with another male, reported being tested for HIV, an STI, or both during the last 12 months.

Among women (table 20), testing was more common than for men: 70 percent had not been tested for either HIV or STI, while 7.5 percent had been tested for HIV only, 13 percent for STI only, and 10 percent for both STI and HIV. Research suggests that some of the male-female difference in testing is associated with medical visits for contraceptive use and prenatal care (30,35).

Table 21 shows data for men and women on the proportion who used a condom at their most recent sex (excluding same-sex sexual contact among females). Overall, 40 percent of men reported using a condom at their most recent sex. The proportion using a condom was higher for groups that may be at higher risk of STIs: 66 percent of teenagers, 65 percent of never married noncohabiting men, 88 percent of homosexual men, 76 percent of bisexual men, and 91 percent of men who have ever had a same-sex partner. Fewer white men (35 percent) reported using a condom at their most recent sexual intercourse than Hispanic or black men (46 and 56 percent, respectively).

About half as many women compared with men, reported that a condom was used at their most recent sex—22 percent of women reported their male partner used a condom and, as noted previously, 40 percent of men reported they had used a condom. For both sexes, condom use is highest among teens and lowest among those 30–44 years of age. Females 15–19 years of age were more likely than women of other ages to have a partner who used a condom at their most recent sexual intercourse (44 percent). Black women (32 percent) were more likely than Hispanic (23 percent) or white (20 percent) women to have a partner who used a condom.

Table 22 shows data on men and women by the type of health insurance coverage they have, if any. This information is presented for subgroups reporting different sexual orientation, sexual behavior, and STI history. Overall in 2002, 20 percent of men 15–44 years of age did not have any health insurance coverage at all compared with 16 percent of women 15–44 years of age. Much of this difference is accounted for by the higher proportion of women (14 percent) than men (7.4 percent) who were covered by Medicaid, Medi-Gap, CHIP, or other government health coverage. While 19 percent of heterosexual men had no health insurance coverage, 27 percent of homosexual men and 35 percent of those who reported their sexual orientation as something else had no coverage (table 22). In addition, heterosexual men were less likely than other men (6.6 percent compared with 11–17 percent) to rely on Medicaid or other government-sponsored, means-tested programs.

Conclusions

This report was intended to provide national estimates of some basic statistics related to certain types of sexual behavior, orientation, and attraction for men and women 15–44 years of age in the household population of the United States, in order to (a) measure the populations at risk of STIs, and (b) to provide insights about factors related to birth and pregnancy rates, especially among those 15–24 years of age, based on the most recent and most reliable national statistics currently

available. This report was not intended to be a complete or exhaustive treatment of these very complex and sensitive subjects. Specifically, the data described here are **national, not State, estimates that are limited to the household population of the United States, ages 15–44.** The data presented here do not cover persons who are homeless, currently incarcerated, currently living on military bases or in U.S. territories, or persons under age 15 or above age 44.

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Table 1. Number of males 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by number of female sexual partners in the 12 months prior to the interview, according to selected characteristics of the male: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Number of female sexual partners in last 12 months[1]						
		Total	No sexual contact with females	Had sex but not in last 12 months	1	2	3 or more	Did not report
		Percent distribution						
All males 15–44 years of age[2]	61,147	100.0	10.0	6.4	62.7	8.0	10.4	2.5
Age								
15–19 years	10,208	100.0	40.3	5.9	30.3	11.8	10.7	1.0
15–17 years	5,748	100.0	52.4	5.9	25.5	8.4	7.0	0.7
18–19 years	4,460	100.0	24.7	5.8	36.5	16.2	15.4	1.4
20–24 years	9,883	100.0	9.0	6.6	49.3	12.7	19.3	3.1
25–29 years	9,226	100.0	4.7	6.7	67.1	6.6	12.5	2.4
30–34 years	10,138	100.0	2.7	4.7	74.8	6.8	8.7	2.4
35–39 years	10,557	100.0	1.9	7.4	76.8	5.0	6.8	2.2
40–44 years	11,135	100.0	1.8	7.2	76.4	5.5	5.3	3.9
Marital or cohabiting status								
Currently married	25,808	100.0	–	0.8	91.6	2.0	2.5	3.1
Currently cohabiting	5,653	100.0	–	0.7	79.9	4.8	10.8	3.7
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	100.0	24.0	12.3	31.6	13.5	17.0	1.5
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	100.0	–	12.9	50.1	15.9	17.7	3.3
Number of female partners in lifetime[1]								
Never had sex with a female	6,101	100.0	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1	7,359	100.0	. . .	13.0	87.0	. . .	. . .	–
2	4,679	100.0	. . .	13.3	73.2	13.3	. . .	*
3 or more	40,158	100.0	. . .	5.5	68.3	10.5	15.4	0.3
Did not report	2,792	100.0	. . .	4.5	37.6	2.3	5.2	50.4
Education[3]								
No high school diploma or GED[4]	6,355	100.0	3.1	6.0	64.1	5.3	12.6	9.0
High school diploma or GED[4]	15,659	100.0	3.1	5.1	73.2	6.6	9.5	2.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	100.0	3.3	7.5	69.6	8.1	10.5	1.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	100.0	3.9	8.4	73.7	4.6	7.3	2.1
Residence								
Metropolitan, central city of 12 largest MSAs[5]	8,313	100.0	9.1	8.3	57.2	8.0	13.8	3.6
Metropolitan, central city of other MSAs[5]	14,191	100.0	8.3	7.2	59.4	9.6	13.7	1.8
Metropolitan, suburb of 12 largest MSAs[5]	13,844	100.0	10.7	6.6	62.6	8.6	9.3	2.3
Metropolitan, suburb of other MSAs[5]	13,415	100.0	11.4	5.3	67.5	5.3	8.3	2.2
Nonmetropolitan	11,384	100.0	10.2	5.1	65.5	8.6	7.4	3.2
Hispanic origin and race								
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	100.0	8.4	5.9	58.0	7.9	14.3	5.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race	38,738	100.0	10.2	6.2	67.0	8.1	7.6	0.9
Black or African American, single race	6,940	100.0	7.9	4.5	51.1	10.8	21.7	4.0

– Quantity zero.
. . . Category not applicable.
* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
[1]Includes partners with whom he had any type of sexual contact—oral or anal sex or vaginal intercourse.
[2]Total includes males of other or multiple race and origin groups and males with missing data on number of lifetime partners, not shown separately.
[3]Limited to males 22–44 years of age at time of interview.
[4]GED is General Educational Development High School Equivalency diploma.
[5]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Standard errors are in Appendix table I. Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 2. Number of females 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by number of male sexual partners in the 12 months prior to the interview, according to selected characteristics of the female: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Number of male sexual partners in last 12 months[1]						
		Total	No sexual contact with males	Had sex but not in last 12 months	1	2	3 or more	Did not report
		Percent distribution						
All females 15–44 years of age[2]	61,561	100.0	8.4	6.9	68.2	7.6	6.8	2.1
Age								
15–19 years	9,834	100.0	36.7	8.1	32.2	9.7	11.3	2.1
15–17 years	5,819	100.0	50.2	8.4	24.7	7.0	7.5	2.2
18–19 years	4,015	100.0	17.1	7.7	42.9	13.6	16.8	2.0
20–24 years	9,840	100.0	8.7	4.7	60.9	12.6	11.5	1.7
25–29 years	9,249	100.0	2.5	4.4	75.9	9.4	5.7	2.0
30–34 years	10,272	100.0	1.8	6.1	79.7	5.6	5.0	1.8
35–39 years	10,853	100.0	1.0	8.2	78.3	6.1	4.4	2.0
40–44 years	11,512	100.0	1.3	9.2	79.4	3.4	3.7	3.0
Marital or cohabiting status								
Currently married	28,327	100.0	–	0.9	93.4	1.8	2.0	2.0
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	–	1.9	80.1	8.7	6.5	2.8
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	23.8	12.0	37.9	12.5	11.5	2.2
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	–	21.4	47.5	16.6	12.7	1.7
Number of male partners in lifetime[1]								
Never had sex with a male	5,137	100.0	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1	13,259	100.0	. . .	10.4	89.4	. . .	. . .	*
2	6,409	100.0	. . .	8.9	77.7	13.5	. . .	–
3 or more	34,669	100.0	. . .	6.1	71.1	10.8	11.9	*
Did not report	2,028	100.0	. . .	8.5	24.1	3.2	2.3	62.0
Education[3]								
No high school diploma or GED[4]	5,627	100.0	1.7	5.3	71.3	7.6	8.3	5.9
High school diploma or GED[4]	14,264	100.0	1.0	5.8	77.6	7.0	5.9	2.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	1.9	8.3	75.4	7.6	5.5	1.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	3.5	7.2	79.3	5.8	3.3	1.0
Residence								
Metropolitan, central city of 12 largest MSAs[5]	8,538	100.0	8.2	6.9	63.1	9.6	8.5	3.8
Metropolitan, central city of other MSAs[5]	14,082	100.0	6.9	7.2	66.1	9.0	8.3	2.5
Metropolitan, suburb of 12 largest MSAs[5]	13,981	100.0	10.0	6.7	68.5	6.7	5.5	2.6
Metropolitan, suburb of other MSAs[5]	14,079	100.0	8.7	6.6	71.6	6.8	5.6	0.8
Nonmetropolitan	10,880	100.0	7.8	7.1	70.3	6.6	6.7	1.5
Hispanic origin and race								
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	9.9	4.4	68.1	6.7	5.9	5.0
Not Hispanic or Latina:								
White, single race	39,498	100.0	7.6	7.1	70.6	7.1	6.3	1.2
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	7.4	7.9	60.0	11.4	10.8	2.5

– Quantity zero.
* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
. . . Category not applicable.
[1]Includes partners with whom she had any type of sexual contact—oral or anal sex or vaginal intercourse.
[2]Total includes females of other or multiple race and origin groups and females with missing data on number of lifetime partners, not shown separately.
[3]Limited to females 22–44 years of age at time of interview.
[4]GED is General Educational Development High School Equivalency diploma.
[5]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Standard errors are in Appendix table II. Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 3. Number of males 15–24 years of age, percentage who have had any sexual contact with an opposite-sex partner, and with a same-sex partner, and percentage who have had specified types of sexual contact, by selected characteristics of the male: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Opposite-sex sexual contact: Any opposite-sex sexual contact	Vaginal	Oral: Any oral	Oral: Gave	Oral: Received	Anal	Female touched penis[1]	Any oral or anal sex with a male	No sexual contact with another person
		Percent								
All males 15–24 years of age[2]	20,091	77.4	68.1	68.5	55.4	65.6	21.7	52.5	5.0	21.9
Age										
15–19 years	10,208	63.9	49.1	55.2	38.8	51.5	11.2	52.4	4.5	35.4
15–17 years	5,748	53.2	36.3	44.0	28.2	40.3	8.1	42.7	3.9	46.1
15 years	1,930	43.2	25.1	35.1	15.5	30.3	4.6	35.4	2.2	55.9
16 years	1,998	53.3	37.5	42.0	27.0	39.4	7.3	43.2	3.1	46.3
17 years	1,820	63.5	46.9	55.7	43.2	51.9	12.9	50.1	6.6	35.6
18–19 years	4,460	77.7	65.5	69.5	52.4	66.0	15.2	65.0	5.1	21.6
18 years	2,392	74.4	62.4	65.4	50.5	61.7	15.1	59.2	4.3	24.6
19 years	2,067	81.6	68.9	74.2	54.6	70.9	15.3	71.6	6.0	18.0
20–24 years	9,883	91.4	87.6	82.3	72.5	80.0	32.6	. . .	5.5	7.9
20–21 years	3,921	90.4	85.5	83.2	72.5	80.2	30.6	. . .	2.7	9.0
22–24 years	5,963	92.1	89.0	81.7	72.6	80.0	34.0	. . .	7.4	7.2
Ever had vaginal intercourse with a female and age										
Yes	13,624	100.0	100.0	88.8	75.1	85.9	31.3	81.3	5.3	. . .
15–17 years	2,069	100.0	100.0	84.8	60.5	79.3	20.7	80.0	6.4	. . .
18–19 years	2,912	100.0	100.0	90.2	69.9	86.9	21.9	82.1	6.0	. . .
20–24 years	8,643	100.0	100.0	89.3	80.4	87.2	37.1	. . .	4.8	. . .
No	6,393	30.0	. . .	25.2	13.5	22.2	1.3	24.8	4.4	67.9
15–17 years	3,629	27.1	. . .	20.7	10.0	18.1	1.0	21.7	2.6	71.8
18–19 years	1,537	35.7	. . .	30.6	19.6	26.8	*	33.0	3.3	62.4
20–24 years	1,226	31.2	. . .	32.0	16.5	28.6	*	. . .	11.1	63.1
Hispanic origin, race, and age										
Hispanic or Latino	3,579	82.9	77.7	66.6	53.3	63.2	28.4	55.1	5.4	16.5
15–19 years	1,628	66.5	56.6	52.7	36.5	48.1	16.1	54.4	7.0	32.2
20–24 years	1,952	96.5	95.1	77.9	67.0	75.5	38.7	. . .	4.1	3.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race	12,311	76.5	64.9	70.7	61.0	67.7	19.6	53.9	4.6	22.8
15–19 years	6,324	62.8	44.6	57.0	44.5	53.5	10.1	54.0	3.5	36.7
20–24 years	5,987	90.9	86.4	85.1	78.4	82.6	29.6	. . .	5.8	8.2
Black or African American, single race	2,550	83.5	76.9	68.5	37.7	67.8	24.5	54.6	5.7	15.4
15–19 years	1,352	74.7	66.0	58.6	20.2	57.4	11.2	55.7	5.2	24.1
20–24 years	1,198	93.3	89.0	79.7	57.7	79.7	39.5	. . .	6.3	5.7

. . . Category not applicable.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

[1]Asked only of respondents less than 20 years of age at time of household screener who have never been married. Some respondents aged 20 at the time of interview were asked this question because they were 19 when the household was screened.

[2]Total includes males of other or multiple race and origin groups, and males with missing data on vaginal intercourse with a female, not shown separately.

NOTES: Percentages reporting specified types of sex may add to more than the percent reporting ''any'' because a respondent could report more than one type of sexual contact. Similarly, the percentages reporting ''No sexual contact'' may be larger than expected as a respondent could report contact with both opposite-sex and same-sex partners. Same-sex sexual contact is measured using significantly different questions for males and females. See text, ''Measurement of sexual behavior,'' for details and specific question wording.

Table 4. Number of females 15–24 years of age, percentage who have had any sexual contact with an opposite-sex partner, and with a same-sex partner, and percentage who have had specified types of sexual contact, by selected characteristics of the female: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Opposite-sex sexual contact: Any opposite-sex sexual contact	Vaginal	Oral: Any oral	Oral: Gave	Oral: Received	Anal	Any sexual experience with a female	No sexual contact with another person
		Percent							
All females 15–24 years of age[1]	19,674	77.3	70.2	68.6	59.8	64.9	20.3	12.4	21.9
Age									
15–19 years	9,834	63.3	53.0	54.3	43.6	49.6	10.9	10.6	35.5
15–17 years	5,819	49.8	38.7	42.0	30.4	38.0	5.6	8.4	48.6
15 years	1,819	33.8	26.0	26.0	18.3	23.9	2.4	7.2	63.7
16 years	1,927	49.6	39.6	42.4	30.4	39.3	6.9	13.1	48.8
17 years	2,073	64.0	49.0	55.5	41.1	49.1	7.3	5.1	35.2
18–19 years	4,015	82.9	73.8	72.3	62.7	66.7	18.7	13.8	16.5
18 years	2,035	78.2	70.3	70.2	61.3	62.4	18.8	13.7	21.2
19 years	1,980	87.8	77.4	74.4	64.2	71.1	18.6	13.9	11.7
20–24 years	9,840	91.3	87.3	83.1	76.3	80.3	29.6	14.2	8.2
20–21 years	4,005	86.4	80.7	80.6	74.2	77.6	26.0	13.0	12.4
22–24 years	5,834	94.7	91.9	84.9	77.7	82.1	32.1	15.0	5.3
Ever had vaginal intercourse with a male and age									
Yes	13,782	100.0	100.0	87.4	77.6	83.4	28.6	15.6	. . .
15–17 years	2,251	100.0	100.0	80.1	60.6	74.5	13.9	14.1	. . .
18–19 years	2,953	100.0	100.0	85.6	75.8	78.7	25.2	17.4	. . .
20–24 years	8,578	100.0	100.0	90.0	82.8	87.4	33.7	15.4	. . .
No	5,858	24.1	. . .	24.3	17.9	21.1	0.8	4.8	73.0
15–17 years	3,563	18.1	. . .	18.0	11.4	14.9	*	4.8	79.2
18–19 years	1,049	35.3	. . .	35.3	26.2	33.0	*	3.7	62.5
20–24 years	1,246	31.9	. . .	33.6	30.3	29.2	*	5.9	64.3
Hispanic origin, race, and age									
Hispanic or Latina	3,153	75.3	70.2	59.8	49.9	54.5	16.9	9.1	23.5
15–19 years	1,521	58.7	48.8	46.9	33.7	41.1	9.5	5.5	40.2
20–24 years	1,632	90.8	90.1	72.1	65.2	67.1	24.0	12.5	8.0
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White, single race	12,007	77.9	69.6	73.3	68.2	69.9	23.5	14.2	21.4
15–19 years	6,069	63.7	51.7	58.3	51.4	53.1	11.7	12.7	35.3
20–24 years	5,938	92.4	88.0	88.7	85.4	87.1	35.5	15.8	7.1
Black or African American, single race	2,805	80.3	75.9	67.5	42.3	65.6	14.7	10.2	18.6
15–19 years	1,409	67.5	62.3	53.2	25.0	52.4	10.3	9.9	30.3
20–24 years	1,396	93.2	89.4	82.6	60.4	79.6	19.2	10.5	6.8

. . . Category not applicable.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes females of other or multiple race and origin groups and females with missing data on vaginal intercourse with a male, not shown separately.

NOTES: Percentages reporting specified types of sex may add to more than the percent reporting "any" because a respondent could report more than one type of sexual contact. Similarly, the percentages reporting "No sexual contact" may be larger than expected as a respondent could report contact with both opposite-sex and same-sex partners. Same-sex sexual contact is measured using significantly different questions for males and females. See text, "Measurement of sexual behavior," for details and specific question wording.

Table 5. Number of males 15–24 years of age and percent distribution by type of sexual contact with a female, according to selected characteristics of the male: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Type of sexual contact: Total	Vaginal intercourse	Oral sex, but no vaginal intercourse	No vaginal intercourse or oral sex, but other sexual contact	No opposite-sex sexual contact
		Percent distribution (with standard errors)				
All males 15–24 years of age[1]	20,091	100.0	67.9 (1.6)	8.0 (0.8)	1.6 (0.3)	22.6 (1.3)
Age						
15–19 years	10,208	100.0	48.9 (1.8)	12.0 (1.3)	3.1 (0.5)	36.1 (1.5)
15–17 years	5,748	100.0	36.0 (2.4)	13.0 (1.7)	4.1 (0.8)	46.8 (2.2)
15 years	1,930	100.0	24.9 (3.9)	13.3 (2.9)	5.0 (1.4)	56.8 (4.3)
16 years	1,998	100.0	37.3 (3.5)	11.7 (2.3)	4.3 (1.6)	47.0 (3.6)
17 years	1,820	100.0	46.4 (3.9)	14.2 (2.9)	2.9 (1.3)	36.5 (3.7)
18–19 years	4,460	100.0	65.4 (3.0)	10.6 (1.9)	1.8 (0.7)	22.3 (2.9)
18 years	2,392	100.0	62.3 (3.9)	10.1 (2.0)	2.0 (0.9)	25.6 (2.9)
19 years	2,067	100.0	68.9 (4.1)	11.2 (3.1)	*	18.5 (3.4)
20–24 years	9,883	100.0	87.5 (1.7)	3.9 (0.8)	–	8.6 (1.4)
20–21 years	3,921	100.0	85.4 (2.6)	5.1 (1.4)	–	9.6 (2.2)
22–24 years	5,963	100.0	89.0 (1.8)	3.1 (0.9)	–	7.9 (1.5)
Hispanic origin, race, and age						
Hispanic or Latino	3,579	100.0	77.3 (2.4)	4.1 (0.9)	1.4 (0.6)	17.2 (2.0)
15–19 years	1,628	100.0	56.0 (4.4)	7.3 (2.0)	3.2 (1.3)	33.5 (3.8)
20–24 years	1,952	100.0	95.1 (1.6)	*	–	3.5 (1.5)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	12,311	100.0	64.8 (2.0)	9.8 (1.0)	1.9 (0.4)	23.5 (1.7)
15–19 years	6,324	100.0	44.5 (2.2)	14.7 (1.6)	3.7 (0.8)	37.2 (1.9)
20–24 years	5,987	100.0	86.4 (2.4)	4.6 (1.1)	–	9.1 (2.1)
Black or African American, single race	2,550	100.0	76.6 (2.7)	6.0 (1.8)	*	16.6 (2.2)
15–19 years	1,352	100.0	65.6 (4.7)	7.6 (2.3)	*	25.3 (4.4)
20–24 years	1,198	100.0	89.0 (3.6)	*	–	6.7 (2.5)
Main reason no vaginal intercourse[2]						
Against religion or morals	2,116	100.0	. . .	16.2 (2.8)	2.3 (0.9)	81.5 (2.8)
Don't want to get a female pregnant	1,178	100.0	. . .	30.2 (4.6)	11.9 (3.6)	58.0 (4.5)
Don't want to get an STD[3]	569	100.0	. . .	23.4 (7.3)	6.4 (2.8)	70.2 (7.7)
Haven't found the right person yet	1,501	100.0	. . .	31.0 (4.7)	*	67.6 (4.7)
In a relationship, waiting for the right time	360	100.0	. . .	30.7 (10.4)	*	65.3 (10.8)
Other	492	100.0	. . .	13.7 (4.9)	*	83.7 (5.2)

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
– Quantity zero.
. . . Category not applicable.
[1]Includes males of other or multiple race and origin groups and males with missing data on main reason no vaginal intercourse, not shown separately.
[2]Limited to males who reported no vaginal intercourse.
[3]STD is Sexually Transmitted Disease.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 6. Number of females 15–24 years of age and percent distribution by type of sexual contact with a male partner, according to selected characteristics of the female: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Type of sexual contact: Total	Vaginal intercourse	Oral sex, but no vaginal intercourse	No vaginal intercourse or oral sex, but other sexual contact	No opposite-sex sexual contact
		Percent distribution (with standard errors)				
All females 15–24 years of age[1]	19,674	100.0	70.1 (1.3)	7.2 (0.7)	0.0	22.7 (1.1)
Age						
15–19 years	9,834	100.0	53.0 (1.8)	10.3 (1.2)	0.0	36.7 (1.7)
15–17 years	5,819	100.0	38.7 (2.1)	11.0 (1.3)	0.0	50.2 (2.2)
15 years	1,819	100.0	26.0 (3.0)	7.9 (2.0)	–	66.2 (3.6)
16 years	1,927	100.0	39.6 (3.9)	10.0 (2.2)	–	50.4 (3.8)
17 years	2,073	100.0	49.0 (4.2)	14.6 (2.8)	0.0	36.0 (4.1)
18–19 years	4,015	100.0	73.7 (2.2)	9.3 (1.8)	–	17.1 (2.0)
18 years	2,035	100.0	70.1 (3.2)	8.1 (1.6)	–	21.8 (3.0)
19 years	1,980	100.0	77.4 (3.6)	10.4 (3.0)	–	12.2 (2.6)
20–24 years	9,840	100.0	87.3 (1.5)	4.0 (0.7)	–	8.7 (1.2)
20–21 years	4,005	100.0	80.7 (2.5)	5.8 (1.3)	–	13.6 (2.2)
22–24 years	5,834	100.0	91.8 (1.5)	2.9 (0.8)	–	5.3 (1.1)
Hispanic origin, race, and age						
Hispanic or Latina	3,153	100.0	70.2 (2.7)	5.1 (1.1)	–	24.7 (2.6)
15–19 years	1,521	100.0	48.8 (4.0)	9.9 (2.3)	–	41.3 (4.3)
20–24 years	1,632	100.0	90.1 (2.5)	*	–	9.2 (2.4)
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	12,007	100.0	69.6 (1.8)	8.3 (1.1)	–	22.1 (1.5)
15–19 years	6,069	100.0	51.7 (2.5)	12.0 (1.9)	–	36.3 (2.3)
20–24 years	5,938	100.0	87.9 (1.7)	4.6 (0.8)	–	7.6 (1.2)
Black or African American, single race	2,805	100.0	75.5 (3.0)	4.8 (1.3)	–	19.7 (2.8)
15–19 years	1,409	100.0	61.7 (3.8)	5.8 (1.6)	–	32.5 (3.7)
20–24 years	1,396	100.0	89.4 (4.7)	3.8 (1.8)	–	6.8 (4.4)
Main reason no vaginal intercourse[2]						
Against religion or morals	2,497	100.0	. . .	21.8 (2.8)	–	78.2 (2.8)
Don't want to get pregnant	851	100.0	. . .	25.3 (4.8)	0.0	74.0 (4.8)
Don't want to get an STD[3]	298	100.0	. . .	19.1 (6.6)	–	80.9 (6.6)
Haven't found the right person yet	1,100	100.0	. . .	26.5 (4.3)	–	73.5 (4.3)
In a relationship, waiting for the right time	357	100.0	. . .	37.0 (8.7)	–	63.0 (8.7)
Other	685	100.0	. . .	20.3 (7.6)	–	79.7 (7.6)

0.0 Quantity greater than zero but less than 0.05.
– Quantity zero.
* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
. . . Category not applicable.
[1]Includes females of other or multiple race and origin groups and females with missing data on main reason no vaginal intercourse, not shown separately.
[2]Limited to females who reported no vaginal intercourse.
[3]STD is sexually transmitted disease.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 7. Number of males and females 15–44 years of age and percentage who have ever had specified type of sexual contact, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Opposite-sex sexual contact				Any same-sex sexual contact[1]
		Any	Vaginal intercourse	Oral sex	Anal sex	
Males		Percent				
All males 15–44 years of age[2]	61,147	90.8	87.6	83.0	34.0	6.0
Age						
15–19 years	10,208	63.9	49.1	55.1	11.2	4.5
20–24 years	9,883	91.4	87.6	82.2	32.6	5.5
25–44 years	41,056	97.3	97.1	90.1	40.0	6.5
25–29 years	9,226	95.3	95.3	88.7	36.5	5.7
30–34 years	10,138	97.4	96.9	90.3	41.1	6.2
35–39 years	10,557	98.2	98.1	91.1	42.1	8.0
40–44 years	11,135	98.3	98.1	90.3	39.9	6.0
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married	25,808	100.0	100.0	91.6	38.4	3.4
Currently cohabiting	5,653	100.0	100.0	92.7	45.2	5.3
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	77.9	70.0	70.1	23.8	8.6
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	100.0	100.0	95.1	53.7	7.1
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	92.3	90.5	74.4	32.7	6.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	38,738	90.7	86.8	87.3	35.2	6.5
Black or African American, single race	6,940	92.4	90.3	78.6	30.8	5.0
Females						
All females 15–44 years of age[2]	61,561	91.7	89.2	82.0	30.0	11.2
Age						
15–19 years	9,834	63.3	53.0	54.3	10.9	10.6
20–24 years	9,840	91.3	87.3	83.0	29.6	14.2
25–44 years	41,887	98.4	98.2	88.3	34.7	10.7
25–29 years	9,249	97.5	97.2	87.8	32.8	14.1
30–34 years	10,272	98.2	98.1	89.3	37.8	9.1
35–39 years	10,853	99.0	98.7	88.2	34.3	12.3
40–44 years	11,512	98.7	98.6	88.0	33.8	7.8
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married	28,327	100.0	100.0	89.9	32.2	7.2
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	100.0	89.9	41.6	17.6
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	76.2	69.2	67.0	20.0	13.5
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	100.0	91.2	45.2	16.3
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	90.1	88.1	68.4	22.7	6.5
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	39,498	92.4	89.7	87.9	34.2	12.6
Black or African American, single race	8,250	92.7	91.0	74.8	21.5	10.6

[1]Same-sex sexual contact was measured using significantly different questions for males and females. See text, "Measurement of sexual behavior," for details and specific question wording.
[2]Total includes persons of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

NOTE: Standard errors are in Appendix table III.

Table 8. Number of males and females 15–44 years of age and percentage reporting any sexual activity with same-sex partners in their lifetime, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Male				Female	
	Number in thousands	Any oral or anal sex	Anal sex	Oral sex	Number in thousands	Any sexual experience
All respondents 15–44 years of age[1]	61,147	6.0	3.7	5.7	61,561	11.2
Age						
15–19 years	10,208	4.5	3.2	4.1	9,834	10.6
15–17 years	5,748	3.9	2.8	3.8	5,819	8.4
15 years	1,930	2.2	1.7	2.2	1,819	7.2
16 years	1,998	3.1	2.2	3.1	1,927	13.1
17 years	1,820	6.6	4.7	6.3	2,073	5.1
18–19 years	4,460	5.1	3.7	4.5	4,015	13.8
18 years	2,392	4.3	2.9	3.7	2,035	13.7
19 years	2,067	6.0	4.5	5.5	1,980	13.9
20–24 years	9,883	5.5	3.4	5.0	9,840	14.2
20–21 years	3,921	2.7	2.1	2.3	4,005	13.0
22–24 years	5,963	7.4	4.3	6.8	5,834	15.0
25–44 years	41,056	6.5	3.9	6.3	41,887	10.7
25–29 years	9,226	5.7	4.2	5.2	9,249	14.1
30–44 years	31,830	6.7	3.8	6.6	32,638	9.7
Marital or cohabiting status and age						
Currently married	25,808	3.4	1.0	3.2	28,327	7.2
15–29 years	5,737	2.6	1.4	2.1	7,246	10.8
30–44 years	20,070	3.6	0.9	3.5	21,081	5.9
Currently cohabiting	5,653	5.3	2.1	4.8	5,570	17.6
15–29 years	3,154	5.3	2.8	4.3	3,281	18.9
30–44 years	2,499	5.4	1.3	5.4	2,289	15.8
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	8.6	6.8	8.3	21,568	13.5
15–19 years	9,948	4.2	3.2	3.9	9,048	9.6
20–24 years	6,900	5.9	3.6	5.6	5,681	14.7
25–29 years	3,047	11.5	9.6	10.8	2,640	17.0
30–44 years	5,518	18.4	15.7	18.1	4,199	18.0
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	7.1	3.8	7.1	6,096	16.3
15–29 years	532	6.9	5.7	6.9	1,027	18.1
30–44 years	3,742	7.1	3.5	7.1	5,069	15.9
Number of opposite-sex partners in lifetime[2]						
None	2,031	14.8	15.5	16.2	1,439	6.3
1	3,712	6.2	5.5	6.0	8,407	2.2
2	2,700	6.7	5.6	6.8	4,310	6.5
3–6	10,793	5.8	3.5	5.7	14,504	7.9
7–14	9,221	6.6	2.1	6.1	7,833	15.7
15 or more	11,340	5.9	3.0	5.6	4,579	31.5
Ever been in jail, prison, or detention center[3]						
Yes	12,342	8.4	4.0	8.2	. . .	. . .
No	28,599	5.7	3.9	5.5	. . .	. . .

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Total includes persons of other or multiple race and origin groups, persons with missing data on numbers of lifetime opposite-sex partners and males with missing information on ever been in jail, prison, or detention center, not shown separately.

[2]Based on opposite-sex partners with whom respondent had any type of sexual contact—oral or anal sex or vaginal intercourse—and limited to respondents 25–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]Limited to respondents 25–44 years of age at time of interview. Females were not asked these questions.

NOTE: Same-sex sexual contact was measured using significantly different questions for males and females. See text, "Measurement of sexual behavior," for details and specific question wording.

Table 9. Number of males and females 15–44 years of age and percentage (with standard error) reporting any sexual activity with same-sex partners in their lifetime, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Male							Female		
		Any oral or anal sex		Anal sex		Oral sex		Any sexual experience		
	Number in thousands	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Number in thousands	Percent	Standard error
All respondents 15–44 years of age[1]	61,147	6.0	(0.5)	3.7	(0.4)	5.7	(0.5)	61,561	11.2	(0.5)
Residence										
Metropolitan, central city of 12 largest MSAs[2]	8,313	8.2	(1.4)	6.2	(1.3)	7.6	(1.2)	8,538	14.1	(1.3)
Metropolitan, central city of other MSAs[2]	14,191	7.4	(1.2)	5.2	(1.2)	7.2	(1.2)	14,082	12.7	(1.4)
Metropolitan, suburb of 12 largest MSAs[2]	13,844	4.9	(1.0)	2.5	(0.4)	4.8	(1.0)	13,981	9.6	(0.9)
Metropolitan, suburb of other MSAs[2]	13,415	5.3	(0.8)	2.9	(0.4)	4.6	(0.8)	14,079	11.4	(1.2)
Nonmetropolitan	11,384	4.8	(0.5)	2.3	(0.5)	4.7	(0.5)	10,880	8.9	(1.5)
Education[3]										
No high school diploma or GED[4]	6,355	4.6	(0.6)	3.1	(0.5)	4.1	(0.5)	5,627	9.5	(1.0)
High school diploma or GED[4]	15,659	6.0	(0.9)	3.4	(0.5)	5.8	(0.9)	14,264	12.2	(0.9)
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	6.7	(1.0)	4.2	(0.7)	6.5	(1.1)	14,279	12.0	(0.9)
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	6.6	(0.8)	4.2	(0.8)	6.5	(0.8)	13,551	10.6	(1.1)
Poverty level income[5]										
0–149 percent	11,032	6.7	(0.8)	4.5	(0.8)	6.2	(0.8)	14,582	10.7	(0.7)
0–99 percent	6,638	7.9	(1.3)	5.4	(1.2)	7.7	(1.3)	9,262	10.2	(0.9)
150–299 percent	14,451	4.5	(0.7)	3.0	(0.5)	4.1	(0.7)	14,502	11.6	(0.9)
300 percent or higher	25,457	6.6	(0.8)	3.8	(0.5)	6.4	(0.8)	22,643	11.4	(0.8)
Hispanic origin and race										
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	6.2	(0.8)	4.0	(0.7)	5.7	(0.8)	9,107	6.5	(0.9)
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race	38,738	6.5	(0.7)	3.7	(0.5)	6.3	(0.7)	39,498	12.6	(0.7)
Black or African American, single race	6,940	5.0	(0.9)	4.4	(0.8)	4.4	(0.8)	8,250	10.6	(1.1)

[1]Total includes persons of other or multiple race and origin groups and persons with missing information on types of same-sex contact, not shown separately.
[2]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
[3]Limited to respondents 22–44 years of age at time of interview.
[4]GED is General Educational Development High School Equivalency diploma.
[5]Limited to respondents 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Same-sex sexual contact was measured using significantly different questions for males and females. See text, "Measurement of sexual behavior," for details and specific question wording.

Table 10. Number of males 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by number of female sexual partners in lifetime, according to selected characteristics of the male: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Number of female partners in lifetime							
		Total	0	1	2	3–6	7–14	15 or more	Median number[1]
			Percent distribution						
All males 15–44 years of age[2]	61,147	100.0	9.6	12.5	8.0	27.2	19.5	23.2	5.6
Age									
15–19 years	10,208	100.0	43.5	23.4	9.0	17.0	4.9	2.3	1.6
20–24 years	9,883	100.0	9.9	15.7	11.6	33.1	13.9	15.8	3.8
25–44 years	41,056	100.0	2.9	9.5	6.9	27.7	23.7	29.2	6.7
25–29 years	9,226	100.0	5.0	10.0	8.7	29.3	23.1	23.8	5.9
30–34 years	10,138	100.0	3.0	10.7	6.9	28.4	21.9	29.1	6.4
35–39 years	10,557	100.0	2.1	8.9	7.0	27.9	25.4	28.7	6.9
40–44 years	11,135	100.0	1.9	8.8	5.4	25.6	24.2	34.2	8.2
Marital or cohabiting status									
Currently married	25,808	100.0	–	15.4	8.5	30.5	22.3	23.3	5.2
Currently cohabiting	5,653	100.0	–	4.7	6.4	34.1	26.6	28.3	6.6
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	100.0	23.7	13.9	8.7	23.8	13.7	16.3	4.3
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	100.0	–	0.7	3.6	22.5	24.6	48.6	11.9
Education[3]									
No high school diploma or GED[4]	6,355	100.0	4.7	8.5	9.8	32.2	23.4	21.5	5.5
High school diploma or GED[4]	15,659	100.0	3.5	7.1	5.4	30.9	20.9	32.3	7.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	100.0	3.4	9.3	7.5	25.5	25.0	29.2	6.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	100.0	4.2	17.2	8.5	25.3	21.1	23.7	5.4
Residence									
Metropolitan, central city of 12 largest MSAs[5]	8,313	100.0	9.6	9.8	7.1	29.7	19.6	24.1	5.7
Metropolitan, central city of other MSAs[5]	14,191	100.0	7.9	14.2	9.8	25.2	19.1	23.8	5.4
Metropolitan, suburb of 12 largest MSAs[5]	13,844	100.0	11.0	11.7	6.7	27.8	19.6	23.2	5.8
Metropolitan, suburb of other MSAs[5]	13,415	100.0	11.1	16.5	8.2	27.1	18.9	18.2	4.7
Nonmetropolitan	11,384	100.0	10.2	10.1	8.1	28.5	18.9	24.2	5.7
Ever served in military[6]									
Yes	5,214	100.0	*	2.7	5.1	23.5	23.8	44.6	10.4
No	35,824	100.0	6.4	12.9	8.4	29.5	20.5	22.4	5.3
Hispanic origin and race									
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	100.0	9.1	13.5	8.5	32.5	18.4	17.9	4.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race	38,738	100.0	9.8	13.4	8.3	27.0	19.2	22.3	5.3
Black or African American, single race	6,940	100.0	8.6	5.8	5.9	24.0	22.1	33.7	8.3

– Quantity zero.
* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
[1]Excludes males who have never had sexual intercourse with a female.
[2]Total includes males of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
[3]Limited to males 22–44 years of age at time of interview.
[4]GED is General Educational Development High School Equivalency diploma.
[5]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
[6]Limited to males 25–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Standard errors are found in Appendix table IV. "Number of female partners" refers to the number of females with whom he had any type of sexual contact—oral or anal sex or vaginal intercourse. Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 11. Number of females 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by number of male sexual partners in lifetime, according to selected characteristics of the female: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Number of male partners in lifetime							
		Total	0	1	2	3–6	7–14	15 or more	Median number[1]
			Percent distribution						
All women 15–44 years of age[2]	61,561	100.0	8.6	22.5	10.8	32.6	16.3	9.2	3.3
Age									
15–19 years	9,834	100.0	37.8	27.2	9.0	19.1	5.0	1.9	1.4
20–24 years	9,840	100.0	8.9	24.6	13.0	32.2	14.4	6.9	2.8
25–44 years	41,887	100.0	1.7	20.9	10.7	36.0	19.4	11.4	3.8
25–29 years	9,249	100.0	2.5	22.5	11.7	31.3	20.1	11.9	3.5
30–34 years	10,272	100.0	1.9	20.5	9.4	38.8	18.0	11.3	3.8
35–39 years	10,853	100.0	1.1	20.2	11.2	35.8	20.5	11.2	3.9
40–44 years	11,512	100.0	1.4	20.4	10.5	37.4	19.1	11.2	3.8
Marital or cohabiting status									
Currently married	28,327	100.0	–	30.8	12.2	34.0	15.6	7.4	2.7
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	–	13.7	12.2	39.2	20.4	14.5	4.3
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	24.6	18.3	9.4	27.7	12.8	7.2	3.1
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	–	6.5	8.1	37.8	28.5	19.1	5.6
Education[3]									
No high school diploma or GED[4]	5,627	100.0	1.8	26.8	11.7	36.7	12.7	10.3	3.0
High school diploma or GED[4]	14,264	100.0	1.0	17.4	9.6	36.1	21.8	14.2	4.3
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	2.0	19.5	10.8	37.0	19.6	11.1	3.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	3.6	25.2	11.3	33.3	18.5	8.2	3.3
Residence									
Metropolitan, central city of 12 largest MSAs[5]	8,538	100.0	8.6	25.1	11.3	30.0	15.0	10.1	2.9
Metropolitan, central city of other MSAs[5]	14,082	100.0	7.1	21.6	9.3	33.1	18.8	10.1	3.9
Metropolitan, suburb of 12 largest MSAs[5]	13,981	100.0	10.4	21.3	12.3	31.6	16.6	7.8	3.3
Metropolitan, suburb of other MSAs[5]	14,079	100.0	8.9	21.9	9.2	33.3	17.5	9.4	3.4
Nonmetropolitan	10,880	100.0	8.0	23.9	12.6	34.6	12.4	8.6	2.9
Hispanic origin and race									
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	10.5	34.6	14.9	27.2	8.2	4.6	1.7
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White, single race	39,498	100.0	7.8	21.0	10.6	32.1	18.2	10.2	3.6
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	7.7	12.4	8.4	44.8	18.0	8.8	4.1

– Quantity zero.

[1]Excludes females who have never had sexual intercourse with a male.

[2]Total includes females of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[3]Limited to females 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[4]GED is General Educational Development High School Equivalency diploma.

[5]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: "Number of male partners" refers to the number of males with whom she had any type of sexual contact—oral or anal sex or vaginal intercourse. Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Standard errors are in Appendix table V.

Table 12. Number of males 18–44 years of age and percent distribution by sexual orientation, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Sexual orientation				
			Heterosexual	Homosexual	Bisexual	Something else	Did not report
		Percent distribution					
All males 18–44 years of age[1]	55,399	100.0	90.2	2.3	1.8	3.9	1.8
Age							
18–19 years	4,460	100.0	91.3	1.7	1.4	3.5	2.1
20–24 years	9,883	100.0	91.0	2.3	2.0	3.5	1.3
25–29 years	9,226	100.0	87.3	2.8	0.9	5.7	3.3
30–34 years	10,138	100.0	91.1	2.0	1.7	4.0	1.2
35–44 years	21,692	100.0	90.3	2.4	2.2	3.5	1.6
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	25,795	100.0	93.8	0.4	1.3	3.1	1.5
Currently cohabiting	5,614	100.0	86.6	2.6	0.4	8.5	1.9
Never married, not cohabiting	19,725	100.0	86.4	5.1	2.7	3.9	1.9
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,265	100.0	90.6	0.6	2.7	2.8	3.3
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	9,336	100.0	85.3	2.1	1.7	7.3	3.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	35,154	100.0	92.5	2.6	1.8	2.3	0.7
Black or African American, single race	6,127	100.0	86.0	1.6	1.7	7.5	3.2
Residence							
Metropolitan, central city of 12 largest MSA[2]	7,713	100.0	86.3	3.0	2.7	5.6	2.5
Metropolitan, central city of other MSAs[2]	13,067	100.0	87.8	3.9	2.1	4.4	1.7
Metropolitan, suburb of 12 largest MSAs[2]	12,397	100.0	93.7	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.7
Metropolitan, suburb of other MSAs[2]	11,895	100.0	91.9	1.9	0.8	3.9	1.4
Nonmetropolitan	10,326	100.0	89.7	1.0	2.8	4.5	2.0
Sexual attraction							
Only to opposite sex	50,846	100.0	94.0	0.6	0.5	3.4	1.5
Mostly to opposite sex	2,126	100.0	77.3	0.8	12.1	8.8	1.0
All other	2,375	100.0	19.5	40.2	19.7	11.7	8.9
Ever had oral or anal sex with a male[3]							
Yes	3,433	100.0	49.1	26.9	16.1	7.0	1.0
No	51,914	100.0	92.9	0.7	0.9	3.7	1.9
Self-report of an STI[4]							
Yes	3,978	100.0	82.8	6.3	4.4	5.5	1.0
No	51,421	100.0	90.7	2.0	1.6	3.8	1.9
Number of opposite-sex partners in lifetime[5]							
None	4,243	100.0	74.5	9.7	1.5	7.3	7.1
1	6,211	100.0	90.5	3.2	1.9	3.4	1.1
2–4	12,481	100.0	90.3	2.4	2.1	3.9	1.3
5 or more	30,853	100.0	92.1	1.1	1.7	3.8	1.4

[1]Total includes males of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
[2]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
[3]Based on male partners with whom he had any oral or anal sex. See text, "Measurement of sexual behavior," for definition of same-sex sexual contact and specific question wording.
[4]STI is sexually transmitted infection other than HIV (human immunodeficiency virus).
[5]Based on female partners with whom he had any sexual contact—oral or anal sex or vaginal intercourse.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 13. Number of females 18–44 years of age and percent distribution by sexual orientation, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Sexual orientation: Heterosexual	Homosexual	Bisexual	Something else	Did not report
		Percent distribution					
All females 18–44 years of age[1]	55,742	100.0	90.3	1.3	2.8	3.8	1.8
Age							
18–19 years	4,015	100.0	84.2	0.9	7.4	5.7	1.9
20–24 years	9,840	100.0	90.0	0.8	3.5	4.4	1.3
25–29 years	9,249	100.0	89.9	1.5	2.8	2.8	3.1
30–34 years	10,272	100.0	91.2	1.3	2.1	3.8	1.6
35–44 years	22,365	100.0	91.4	1.5	2.0	3.5	1.6
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	28,323	100.0	93.5	0.8	1.3	2.9	1.5
Currently cohabiting	5,452	100.0	85.8	0.4	4.9	6.5	2.4
Never married, not cohabiting	15,871	100.0	87.1	2.5	4.0	4.2	2.3
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	88.2	1.4	4.8	4.5	1.2
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	8,194	100.0	87.5	0.8	1.5	6.1	4.1
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	35,936	100.0	92.3	1.3	3.0	2.3	1.2
Black or African American, single race	7,399	100.0	87.1	1.5	2.9	6.5	2.0
Residence							
Metropolitan, central city of 12 largest MSAs[2]	7,671	100.0	86.4	2.1	3.7	5.7	2.1
Metropolitan, central city of other MSAs[2]	13,017	100.0	89.5	1.1	3.2	3.5	2.6
Metropolitan, suburb of 12 largest MSAs[2]	12,599	100.0	92.1	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.7
Metropolitan, suburb of other MSAs[2]	12,863	100.0	92.4	0.8	2.6	3.4	0.8
Nonmetropolitan	9,593	100.0	89.5	0.8	2.4	5.5	1.9
Sexual attraction							
Only to opposite sex	47,431	100.0	95.1	0.4	0.2	3.2	1.2
Mostly to opposite sex	5,617	100.0	84.8	0.2	8.9	5.3	0.8
All other	2,635	100.0	17.1	19.2	37.1	11.9	14.8
Ever had sexual experience with a female[3]							
Yes	6,415	100.0	65.1	7.3	20.2	5.9	1.5
No	49,268	100.0	93.6	0.5	0.5	3.5	1.8
Self-report of an STI or PID[4]							
Yes	9,077	100.0	89.1	0.6	4.8	4.5	1.0
No	46,665	100.0	90.6	1.4	2.4	3.6	2.0
Number of opposite-sex partners in lifetime[5]							
None	3,175	100.0	79.6	3.5	1.2	6.0	9.7
1	11,941	100.0	91.8	1.9	0.8	3.5	2.1
2–4	16,648	100.0	91.2	1.2	2.7	3.8	1.2
5 or more	23,038	100.0	90.9	0.8	4.0	3.6	0.7

[1]Total includes females of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
[2]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
[3]Based on female partners with whom she had any sexual experience. See text, "Measurement of sexual behavior," for definition of same-sex sexual contact and specific question wording.
[4]STI is sexually transmitted infection other than HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). PID is pelvic inflammatory disease.
[5]Based on male partners with whom she had any sexual contact—oral or anal sex or vaginal intercourse.

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 14. Number of males 18–44 years of age and percent distribution by sexual attraction, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Sexual attraction						
		Total	Only female	Mostly female	Both	Mostly male	Only male	Not sure
		Percent distribution						
All males 18–44 years of age[1]	55,399	100.0	92.2	3.9	1.0	0.7	1.5	0.7
Age								
18–19 years	4,460	100.0	93.8	3.4	1.7	*	*	*
20–24 years	9,883	100.0	91.2	5.0	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.0
25–29 years	9,226	100.0	92.6	3.7	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.9
30–34 years	10,138	100.0	92.5	3.8	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.6
35–44 years	21,692	100.0	92.1	3.5	1.3	0.7	1.8	0.6
Marital or cohabiting status								
Currently married	25,795	100.0	96.3	2.8	0.3	–	0.3	0.3
Currently cohabiting	5,614	100.0	92.8	6.4	*	*	*	–
Never married, not cohabiting	19,725	100.0	86.6	4.8	1.8	1.7	3.6	1.5
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,265	100.0	92.5	2.7	2.3	0.9	0.8	0.9
Hispanic origin and race								
Hispanic or Latino	9,336	100.0	89.5	6.1	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race	35,154	100.0	93.0	3.3	0.8	0.7	1.8	0.4
Black or African American, single race	6,127	100.0	91.5	3.4	1.6	0.7	1.4	1.6
Metropolitan residence								
Metropolitan, central city of 12 largest MSAs[2]	7,713	100.0	87.2	6.7	1.7	1.1	2.6	0.6
Metropolitan, central city of other MSAs[2]	13,067	100.0	89.9	4.0	0.9	1.4	2.8	0.9
Metropolitan, suburb of 12 largest MSAs[2]	12,397	100.0	92.7	4.0	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.8
Metropolitan, suburb of other MSAs[2]	11,895	100.0	95.6	2.4	0.5	*	1.1	*
Nonmetropolitan	10,326	100.0	94.4	3.1	0.8	0.4	*	1.1
Sexual orientation								
Heterosexual	49,902	100.0	95.8	3.3	*	0.0	0.2	0.4
Homosexual	1,266	100.0	23.2	*	*	19.0	54.8	0.7
Bisexual	1,000	100.0	27.6	25.7	32.0	10.8	0.0	4.0
Something else	2,177	100.0	78.8	8.6	3.7	0.6	2.5	5.8
Did not report	1,003	100.0	93.7	2.7	–	–	0.9	2.7
Ever had oral or anal sex with a male[3]								
Yes	3,433	100.0	39.7	16.8	10.0	10.3	21.2	2.1
No	51,914	100.0	95.7	3.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6
Self-report of an STI[4]								
Yes	3,978	100.0	83.1	7.2	1.9	2.4	4.4	1.1
No	51,421	100.0	92.9	3.6	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.7

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
– Quantity zero.
0.0 Quantity greater than zero but less than 0.05.
[1]Total includes males of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
[2]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
[3]Based on male partners with whom he had any oral or anal sex. See text, "Measurement of sexual behavior," for definition of same-sex sexual contact and specific question wording.
[4]STI is sexually transmitted infection other than HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus).

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 15. Number of females 18–44 years of age and percent distribution by sexual attraction, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Sexual attraction						
		Total	Only males	Mostly males	Both	Mostly females	Only females	Not sure
		Percent distribution						
All females 18–44 years of age[1]	55,742	100.0	85.7	10.2	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
Age								
18–19 years	4,015	100.0	80.1	12.8	4.9	*	*	0.8
20–24 years	9,840	100.0	82.5	13.3	2.3	0.3	0.5	1.0
25–29 years	9,249	100.0	82.1	13.5	2.4	0.7	0.6	0.8
30–34 years	10,272	100.0	86.6	9.8	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.7
35–44 years	22,365	100.0	89.2	7.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6
Marital or cohabiting status								
Currently married	28,323	100.0	90.7	6.9	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.6
Currently cohabiting	5,452	100.0	77.8	16.2	2.6	*	0.8	1.9
Never married, not cohabiting	15,871	100.0	80.6	13.2	2.2	1.7	1.5	0.8
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	82.9	11.8	3.1	1.0	0.8	0.5
Hispanic origin and race								
Hispanic or Latina	8,194	100.0	89.2	7.4	1.2	*	0.6	1.4
Not Hispanic or Latina:								
White, single race	35,936	100.0	84.5	11.6	2.0	0.8	0.7	0.9
Black or African American, single race	7,399	100.0	90.1	5.3	1.8	1.0	1.0	0.9
Residence								
Metropolitan, central city of 12 largest MSAs[2]	7,671	100.0	81.4	12.0	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.7
Metropolitan, central city of other MSAs[2]	13,017	100.0	83.6	11.9	2.2	0.7	0.8	0.9
Metropolitan, suburb of 12 largest MSAs[2]	12,599	100.0	86.6	9.8	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.8
Metropolitan, suburb of other MSAs[2]	12,863	100.0	87.1	9.3	2.6	0.4	*	0.3
Nonmetropolitan	9,593	100.0	88.9	7.8	2.0	0.4	0.4	*
Sexual orientation								
Heterosexual	50,295	100.0	89.7	9.5	0.4	*	0.1	0.3
Homosexual	725	100.0	28.4	*	*	21.9	40.1	4.6
Bisexual	1,564	100.0	5.5	32.1	50.5	9.8	*	*
Something else	2,101	100.0	71.1	14.0	3.1	3.0	1.4	7.3
Did not report	998	100.0	77.8	*	*	*	*	6.3
Ever had sexual experience with a female[3]								
Yes	6,415	100.0	36.6	38.9	12.2	6.1	4.9	1.4
No	49,268	100.0	92.1	6.4	*	0.1	0.2	0.7
Self-report of an STI or PID[4]								
Yes	9,077	100.0	79.0	16.5	2.6	0.8	0.5	0.6
No	46,665	100.0	87.0	8.9	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.8

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
[1]Total includes females of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
[2]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
[3]Based on female partners with whom she had any sexual experience. See text, "Measurement of sexual behavior," for definition of same-sex sexual contact and specific question wording.
[4]STI is sexually transmitted infection other than HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). PID is pelvic inflammatory disease.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 16. Percentage of males and females reporting ever having the specified kinds of sexual contact in the National Survey of Men, the National Health and Social Life Survey, the National Survey of Adolescent Males, and the National Survey of Family Growth: United States, 1991, 1992, 1995, and 2002

Characteristic	Opposite-sex sexual contact				Any same-sex sexual contact[1]
	Any anal sex	Any oral sex	Ever gave oral sex	Ever received oral sex	
	Percent				
1991 National Survey of Men[2]					
Men 20–39 years of age	20.1	. . .	74.6	78.8	2.3
20–24 years	12.8	. . .	67.1	74.8	3.0
25–29 years	19.8	. . .	77.5	80.3	2.8
30–34 years	19.7	. . .	77.0	79.2	2.2
35–39 years	27.3	. . .	76.2	80.5	1.3
1992 National Health and Social Life Survey[3]					
Men 18–59 years of age	25.6	. . .	76.6	78.7	4.9
18–24 years	15.8	. . .	72.4	74.2	. . .
25–29 years	22.4	. . .	84.8	84.8	. . .
30–34 years	30.2	. . .	78.9	78.9	. . .
35–39 years	32.3	. . .	82.3	87.5	. . .
40–44 years	40.1	. . .	84.0	85.7	. . .
Women 18–59 years of age	20.4	. . .	67.7	73.1	4.1
18–24 years	16.2	. . .	69.1	74.7	. . .
25–29 years	20.3	. . .	76.2	79.8	. . .
30–34 years	21.2	. . .	76.6	83.1	. . .
35–39 years	27.5	. . .	71.3	73.7	. . .
40–44 years	23.2	. . .	72.7	76.8	. . .
2002 National Survey of Family Growth					
Males 20–39 years of age	38.2	88.1	81.5	85.9	6.4
Males 18–44 years of age	36.7	87.1	80.0	84.8	6.2
18–24 years	27.2	78.3	66.3	75.7	5.4
25–29 years	36.5	88.7	82.2	86.5	5.7
30–34 years	41.1	90.3	84.7	87.9	6.2
35–39 years	42.1	91.1	86.3	89.0	8.0
40–44 years	40.2	90.3	85.6	88.6	6.0
Females 18–44 years of age	32.6	86.3	80.6	83.3	11.5
18–24 years	26.5	79.9	72.4	76.3	14.1
25–29 years	32.8	87.8	82.3	85.6	14.1
30–34 years	37.8	89.4	84.2	87.3	9.1
35–39 years	34.3	88.3	83.8	85.7	12.3
40–44 years	33.8	88.1	83.1	84.0	7.8
1995 National Survey of Adolescent Males[4]					
Males 15–19 years of age	10.6	. . .	38.6	49.4	. . .
2002 National Survey of Family Growth					
Males 15–19 years of age	11.2	55.2	38.8	51.5	4.5
Females 15–19 years of age	10.9	54.3	43.6	49.6	10.6

. . . Data not published for this category.

[1]In the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), same-sex sexual contact was measured using significantly different questions for males and females. See text, "Measurement of sexual behavior," for details and specific question wording.

[2]See references 13 and 14.

[3]See reference 16, pages 98, 99, 302, and 311.

[4]See reference 24, table 1.

NOTE: Standard errors for the percentages in the 2002 NSFG are in Appendix table VI.

Table 17. Percentage and estimated number of persons who reported same-sex sexual behavior, orientation, or attraction in the 1991 National Survey of Men, the 1992 National Health and Social Life Survey, and the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth: United States

Characteristic	Male		Female	
	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands
Behavior:				
National Survey of Family Growth, 2002 (15–44 years of age):[1]				
Ever had any sexual contact with a same-sex partner	6.0	3,669	11.2	6,895
Same-sex partner in last 12 months	2.9	1,651	4.4	2,704
Only had same-sex partners in the last 12 months	1.6	978	1.3	800
National Survey of Men, 1991 (20–30 years of age):[2]				
Same-sex partner in last 10 years	2.3	- - -	- - -	- - -
Exclusively same-sex partners in last 10 years	1.1	- - -	- - -	- - -
National Health and Social Life Survey, 1992 (18–59 years of age):				
Ever had a same-sex partner	4.9	- - -	4.1	- - -
Sexual orientation:				
National Survey of Family Growth, 2002 (18–44 years of age)				
Homosexual	2.3	1,274	1.3	725
Bisexual	1.8	997	2.8	1,561
Something else	3.9	2,161	3.8	2,118
National Health and Social Life Survey, 1992 (18–59 years of age):[3]				
Homosexual	2.0	- - -	0.9	- - -
Bisexual	0.8	- - -	0.5	- - -
Something else	0.3	- - -	0.1	- - -
Sexual attraction (18–44 years of age):				
National Survey of Family Growth, 2002				
Attracted only or mostly to same sex	2.2	1,219	1.5	836
Attracted to both sexes	1.0	554	1.9	1,059
Attracted "mostly" to opposite sex	3.9	2,161	10.2	5,686
National Health and Social Life Survey, 1992 (18–59 years of age)				
Attracted only or mostly to same sex	3.1	- - -	0.9	- - -
Attracted to both sexes	0.6	- - -	0.8	- - -
Attracted "mostly" to opposite sex	2.6	- - -	2.7	- - -

- - - Data not available.

[1]Same-sex sexual contact is measured using significantly different questions for males and females. See text, "Measurement of sexual behavior," for details and specific question wording.

[2]See references 13–14.

[3]See reference 16.

Table 18. Number of males and females 15–44 years of age and percentage (with standard errors) tested for HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) outside of blood donation in lifetime and in last 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	HIV testing outside of blood donation: In lifetime	HIV testing outside of blood donation: In last 12 months
		Percent (Standard error)	
All males 15–44 years of age[1]	61,147	46.6 (1.2)	14.6 (0.7)
Sexual orientation			
Heterosexual	54,928	45.8 (1.3)	13.8 (0.7)
Homosexual	1,373	66.8 (5.4)	37.9 (6.9)
Bisexual	1,070	60.3 (6.4)	23.2 (5.7)
Something else	2,506	50.8 (5.0)	17.8 (3.3)
Did not report	1,213	34.4 (6.9)	9.1 (3.3)
Self-report of an STI[2]			
Yes	4,116	69.7 (3.8)	25.2 (3.2)
No	57,031	44.9 (1.2)	13.8 (0.8)
Ever had oral or anal sex with a male[3]			
Yes	3,659	59.8 (4.2)	28.5 (4.1)
No	57,431	45.7 (1.3)	13.7 (0.8)
Number and sex of partners in last 12 months[4]			
None in last 12 months[5]	9,019	23.0 (2.2)	6.8 (1.3)
Opposite sex only:			
1 partner	38,052	49.3 (1.5)	13.0 (1.0)
2 or more partners	10,770	52.9 (2.0)	23.8 (1.7)
Any same sex	1,634	68.9 (4.1)	37.5 (4.9)
Did not report	1,615	47.0 (6.8)	11.9 (3.9)
All females 15–44 years of age[1]	61,561	54.9 (0.9)	16.9 (0.5)
Sexual orientation			
Heterosexual	54,936	55.0 (0.9)	16.2 (0.5)
Homosexual	781	65.9 (6.1)	19.0 (4.4)
Bisexual	1,898	55.2 (3.9)	21.2 (3.1)
Something else	2,635	57.3 (3.6)	26.2 (3.7)
Did not report	1,252	39.6 (3.7)	16.4 (2.7)
Self-report of an STI or PID[2]			
Yes	9,394	75.3 (1.8)	24.4 (1.7)
No	52,167	51.3 (0.9)	15.5 (0.5)
Ever had sexual experience with a female[3]			
Yes	6,902	69.7 (2.0)	24.8 (1.9)
No	54,600	53.1 (0.9)	15.8 (0.5)
Number and sex of partners in last 12 months[4]			
None in last 12 months[5]	8,558	24.5 (1.7)	6.3 (0.9)
Opposite sex only:			
1 partner	41,119	60.5 (1.1)	16.9 (0.6)
2 or more partners	7,814	61.6 (2.0)	26.8 (1.7)
Any same sex	2,686	58.5 (3.3)	24.0 (3.2)
Did not report	1,326	32.4 (4.4)	11.4 (2.7)

[1]Total includes respondents with missing data on sexual orientation and number and sex of partners in last 12 months, not shown separately.
[2]STI is sexually transmitted infection other than HIV. PID is pelvic inflammatory disease.
[3]Same-sex sexual contact is measured using significantly different questions for males and females. See text, ''Measurement of sexual behavior,'' for details and specific question wording.
[4]Based on partners with whom respondent had any type of sexual contact—oral or anal sex or vaginal intercourse.
[5]Includes males and females who have never had sexual intercourse.

Table 19. Number of sexually experienced males and females 15–44 years of age and percentage (with standard error) reporting any sexually transmitted infection (STI) other than HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus), by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Male		Female	
	Number in thousands	Percent reporting any STI[1]	Number in thousands	Percent reporting any STI[1] or PID[2]
All respondents 15–44 years of age[3]	54,773	7.4 (0.6)	55,553	16.8 (0.7)
Age				
15–19 years	6,568	3.2 (1.0)	6,169	10.5 (1.3)
20–24 years	8,886	7.1 (1.2)	8,888	13.4 (1.3)
25–29 years	8,713	4.8 (1.0)	8,875	16.5 (1.5)
30–34 years	9,739	9.3 (1.4)	9,931	18.6 (1.5)
35–44 years	20,867	9.0 (1.2)	21,690	19.2 (1.4)
Marital or cohabiting status				
Currently married	25,079	6.9 (1.0)	27,785	17.0 (1.1)
Currently cohabiting	5,455	5.5 (1.5)	5,460	17.6 (1.4)
Never married, not cohabiting	20,053	7.6 (0.7)	16,290	14.0 (0.9)
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,186	11.4 (2.4)	8,017	22.5 (1.5)
Hispanic origin and race				
Hispanic or Latino	8,983	6.8 (1.0)	7,835	13.1 (1.0)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race	35,247	7.3 (0.8)	36,251	17.2 (1.0)
Black or African American, single race	6,247	10.0 (1.1)	7,499	18.5 (1.4)
Residence				
Metropolitan, central city of 12 largest MSAs[4]	7,520	9.3 (1.3)	7,632	17.7 (1.3)
Metropolitan, central city of other MSAs[4]	13,082	8.5 (1.2)	12,849	19.0 (1.8)
Metropolitan, suburb of 12 largest MSAs[4]	12,340	7.6 (1.5)	12,301	13.3 (1.0)
Metropolitan, suburb of other MSAs[4]	11,828	6.2 (1.1)	12,821	19.4 (2.1)
Nonmetropolitan	10,003	5.4 (1.1)	9,951	14.1 (1.2)
Ever been in jail, prison, or juvenile detention center[5]				
Yes	12,260	11.0 (1.4)	. . .	. . .
No	27,058	6.8 (0.9)	. . .	. . .
Sexual orientation				
Heterosexual	49,587	6.8 (0.6)	49,929	16.6 (0.8)
Homosexual	1,291	19.3 (4.5)	743	7.5 (3.0)
Bisexual	1,015	17.8 (7.2)	1,857	24.5 (3.0)
Something else	2,105	9.8 (2.6)	2,274	19.0 (2.8)
Did not report	775	3.9 (1.9)	750	9.9 (3.1)
Sexual attraction				
Only to opposite sex	50,510	6.7 (0.6)	47,155	15.6 (0.8)
Mostly to opposite sex	2,133	12.9 (3.8)	5,823	25.9 (2.0)
All other	2,074	18.3 (3.2)	2,414	17.4 (2.2)
Ever had sexual contact with same-sex partner[6]				
Yes	3,659	17.3 (2.1)	6,902	26.8 (2.0)
No	51,114	6.6 (0.6)	48,651	15.3 (0.8)
Number and sex of partners in last 12 months[7]				
None in last 12 months[8]	3,839	5.3 (1.6)	3,668	12.0 (1.6)
Opposite sex only:				
1 partner	38,052	6.2 (0.7)	41,119	16.0 (0.9)
2 or more partners	10,770	9.3 (1.1)	7,814	22.3 (1.6)
Any same sex	1,634	25.7 (3.8)	2,686	20.5 (2.6)
Did not report	1,615	4.5 (1.3)	267	6.0 (3.8)

. . . Category not applicable.
[1]STI is sexually transmitted infection other than HIV.
[2]PID is pelvic inflammatory disease.
[3]Total includes persons of other or multiple race and origin groups and persons with missing data on jail experience, sexual orientation, sexual attraction, or same-sex sexual contact, not shown separately.
[4]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
[5]Limited to males 25–44 years of age at interview.
[6]Same-sex sexual contact is measured using significantly different questions for males and females. See text, "Measurement of sexual behavior," for details and specific question wording.
[7]Based on partners with whom respondent had any sexual contact—oral or anal sex or vaginal intercourse.
[8]Includes males and females who have never had sexual intercourse.

NOTES: Sexually experienced in this table refers to any reports of sexual contact with another person. STI other than HIV includes any report of genital herpes, genital warts, or syphilis in respondent's lifetime, or a report of treatment for gonorrhea or chlamydia in the last 12 months. For females, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) treatment in lifetime is also included.

Table 20. Number of males and females 15–44 years of age and percent distribution tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Sexually Transmitted Infection (STIs), both, or neither in the last 12 months, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Testing in last 12 months				
		Total	Not tested	HIV only	STIs only	Both HIV and STIs
		Percent distribution				
All males 15–44 years of age[1]	61,147	100.0	79.6	5.9	7.3	7.1
Sexual orientation						
Heterosexual	54,928	100.0	79.8	6.7	6.4	7.1
Homosexual	1,373	100.0	52.1	12.9	9.9	25.1
Bisexual	1,070	100.0	69.7	12.2	7.2	10.9
Something else	2,506	100.0	72.8	4.4	9.3	13.4
Did not report	1,213	100.0	82.5	4.1	7.0	6.4
Self-report of an STI						
Yes	4,116	100.0	51.9	5.6	23.1	19.5
No	57,031	100.0	80.7	6.9	5.4	7.0
Ever had oral or anal sex with a male[2]						
Yes	3,659	100.0	61.0	15.1	10.5	13.5
No	57,431	100.0	79.9	6.3	6.4	7.5
Number and sex of partners in last 12 months[3]						
None in last 12 months[4]	9,019	100.0	89.1	3.8	4.1	3.1
Opposite sex only:						
1 partner	38,052	100.0	81.4	7.2	5.6	5.8
2 or more partners	10,770	100.0	65.6	7.5	10.6	16.3
Any same sex	1,634	100.0	47.5	13.9	15.0	23.6
Did not report	1,615	100.0	76.2	3.1	10.7	10.0
All females 15–44 years of age[1]	61,561	100.0	70.3	7.5	12.8	9.5
Sexual orientation						
Heterosexual	54,936	100.0	71.1	7.2	12.7	9.1
Homosexual	781	100.0	68.6	15.1	12.1	4.3
Bisexual	1,898	100.0	61.6	4.9	17.2	16.3
Something else	2,635	100.0	57.8	12.3	16.1	13.9
Did not report	1,252	100.0	77.0	8.7	4.1	10.2
Self-report of an STI or PID[5]						
Yes	9,394	100.0	55.6	7.7	20.0	16.7
No	52,167	100.0	72.9	7.4	11.5	8.2
Ever had sexual experience with a female[2]						
Yes	6,902	100.0	56.9	8.9	18.4	15.9
No	54,600	100.0	72.0	7.2	12.1	8.7
Number and sex of partners in last 12 months[3]						
None in last 12 months[4]	8,558	100.0	89.0	4.4	4.7	2.0
Opposite sex only:						
1 partner	41,119	100.0	70.8	8.1	12.3	8.8
2 or more partners	7,814	100.0	49.0	7.2	24.2	19.6
Any same sex	2,686	100.0	60.2	8.1	15.7	16.0
Did not report	1,326	100.0	79.9	7.9	7.4	4.8

[1]Total includes respondents with missing data on sexual orientation and respondents with missing data on number and sex of partners in last 12 months, not shown separately.
[2]Same-sex sexual contact is measured using significantly different questions for males and females. See text, "Measurement of sexual behavior," for details and specific question wording.
[3]Based on partners with whom respondent had any type of sexual contact—oral or anal sex or vaginal intercourse.
[4]Includes males and females who have never had sexual intercourse.
[5]PID is pelvic inflammatory disease.

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 21. Number of males and females 15–44 years of age who ever had any sexual contact involving a male and had at least one sexual partner in the 12 months prior to the interview, and percentage (with standard error) reporting condom use at last sexual contact, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Male		Female	
	Number in thousands	Percent (Standard error)	Number in thousands	Percent (Standard error)
All respondents 15–44 years of age[1]	52,071	39.6 (1.2)	52,127	22.2 (0.8)
Age				
15–19 years	5,596	66.3 (2.3)	5,426	43.9 (2.6)
20–24 years	8,470	52.7 (2.3)	8,518	30.9 (1.7)
25–29 years	8,304	45.4 (3.3)	8,604	19.4 (1.5)
30–44 years	29,701	29.2 (1.5)	29,579	16.8 (0.9)
Marital or cohabiting status				
Currently married	25,595	24.0 (1.7)	28,045	13.4 (0.8)
Currently cohabiting	5,614	30.9 (3.7)	5,465	19.3 (1.8)
Never married, not cohabiting	17,113	64.9 (1.6)	13,831	41.6 (1.5)
Formerly married, not cohabiting	3,749	42.2 (3.8)	4,785	22.5 (1.8)
Hispanic origin and race				
Hispanic or Latino	8,854	45.9 (2.3)	7,806	23.1 (1.5)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race	33,040	35.1 (1.6)	33,639	19.5 (0.8)
Black or African American, single race	6,164	55.5 (2.4)	6,984	31.9 (1.9)
Sexual orientation				
Heterosexual	47,257	37.2 (1.2)	47,249	21.6 (0.8)
Homosexual	1,159	87.8 (5.1)	361	23.6 (8.4)
Bisexual	908	75.7 (6.8)	1,499	27.8 (4.4)
Something else	2,006	51.2 (6.1)	2,159	29.3 (3.8)
Did not report	740	42.9 (9.8)	858	31.5 (7.3)
Self-report of an STI or PID[2]				
Yes	3,846	46.6 (3.8)	8,858	18.6 (1.4)
No	48,225	39.1 (1.2)	43,269	23.0 (0.9)
Ever had sexual contact with same-sex partner[3]				
Yes	3,350	91.1 (1.7)	5,834	23.7 (2.2)
No	48,721	36.0 (1.2)	46,293	22.1 (0.8)
Number and sex of partners in last 12 months[4]				
Opposite sex only:				
1 partner	38,052	31.8 (1.4)	41,119	19.5 (0.7)
2 or more partners	10,770	60.0 (1.9)	7,814	33.7 (1.9)
Any same sex	1,634	82.1 (3.5)	1,881	31.7 (3.8)
Did not report	1,615	64.1 (9.5)	1,314	39.7 (13.3)

[1]Total includes persons of other or multiple origin and race groups, not shown separately.
[2]STI is sexually transmitted infection other than HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). PID is pelvic inflammatory disease, applicable only for females.
[3]Same-sex sexual contact is measured using significantly different questions for males and females. See text, "Measurement of sexual behavior," for details and specific question wording.
[4]Based on partners with whom respondent had any type of sexual contact—oral or anal sex or vaginal intercourse.

Table 22. Number of males and females 15–44, percentage reporting no current health insurance coverage, and percentage reporting the specified type of coverage, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Current health insurance coverage					
		Not currently covered	Private plan	Medicaid, Medicare, Medi-gap, or CHIP	CHAMPUS, TRICARE, or CHAMP-VA	Single service plan	Other
All males 15–44 years of age[1]	61,147	20.0	71.9	7.4	2.8	5.4	3.1
Sexual orientation							
Heterosexual	54,928	18.9	73.7	6.6	2.9	5.6	3.1
Homosexual	1,373	27.2	68.8	13.9	*	*	2.7
Bisexual	1,070	10.9	71.7	10.5	*	8.9	*
Something else	2,506	34.8	49.8	16.5	1.4	2.9	2.8
Did not report	1,213	36.7	41.4	15.1	*	2.9	*
Any self-reported STI[2]							
Yes	4,116	23.5	70.3	7.1	1.3	4.9	4.7
No	57,031	19.7	72.1	7.4	2.9	5.4	3.0
Number and sex of partners in last 12 months[3]							
None in last 12 months[4]	9,019	19.4	64.4	11.7	2.7	3.8	5.0
Opposite sex only:							
1 partner	38,052	18.4	76.4	5.4	2.9	5.6	2.4
2 or more partners	10,770	24.5	66.2	9.6	3.2	4.6	3.1
Any same sex	1,634	22.4	65.2	11.4	*	7.7	4.9
Did not report	1,615	27.9	54.4	12.8	*	11.7	9.3
All females 15–44 years of age[1]	61,561	15.6	72.0	14.4	1.8	5.2	3.1
Sexual orientation							
Heterosexual	54,936	14.8	74.4	12.9	1.9	5.4	3.0
Homosexual	781	15.2	70.8	16.3	*	6.3	*
Bisexual	1,898	26.7	60.5	16.3	1.9	2.1	2.5
Something else	2,635	21.3	43.3	36.0	*	3.8	6.9
Did not report	1,252	21.7	48.7	30.0	*	*	*
Any self-reported STI[2]or PID[5]							
Yes	9,394	16.0	69.4	17.4	2.0	6.1	3.7
No	52,167	15.5	72.5	13.9	1.8	5.0	3.0
Number and sex of partners in last 12 months[3]							
None in last 12 months[4]	8,558	15.6	68.5	15.0	2.1	5.9	3.6
Opposite sex only:							
1 partner	41,119	14.0	75.7	12.6	2.0	5.7	2.9
2 or more partners	7,814	19.9	63.9	20.9	1.2	2.2	4.1
Any same sex	2,686	21.1	62.9	17.1	1.8	4.0	3.1
Did not report	1,326	26.9	48.1	24.2	–	3.0	2.0

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
– Quantity zero.
[1]Total includes respondents with missing data on sexual orientation or number of partners, not shown separately.
[2]STI is sexually transmitted infection other than HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus).
[3]Based on partners with whom respondent had any type of sexual contact-oral or anal sex or vaginal intercourse.
[4]Includes males and females who have never had sexual intercourse.
[5]PID is pelvic inflammatory disease.

Technical Notes

The 2002 National Survey of Family Growth, or NSFG, was based on 12,571 interviews—4,928 with men and 7,643 with women 15–44 years of age in the household population of the United States. The interviews were administered in person by trained female interviewers in the selected persons' homes. The 2002 sample is a nationally representative multistage area probability sample drawn from 121 areas across the country. The sample is designed to produce national, not State, estimates.

Sampling errors and interpretation of data

All estimates in this report are based on sampling weights that are designed to produce unbiased estimates for the U.S. population. The statistical package SAS Version 9 was used to produce all estimates of percentages and numbers in this report (www.sas.com). SUDAAN software was used to estimate the sampling errors of the statistics; this software takes into account the use of weighted data and the complex design of the sample in calculating estimates of standard errors and significance tests (SUDAAN, release 7, http://www.rti.org/sudaan/). Tables 5, 6, 9, 18, 19, and 21 show the standard errors along with the percentages. Appendix table I shows the standard errors for percentages in table 1; and Appendix table II shows the standard errors for percentages in table 2. Appendix table III shows the standard errors for table 7; Appendix table IV shows the standard errors for table 10. Appendix table V shows the standard errors for table 11, and Appendix table VI contains the standard errors for table 16.

In the description of the results, when the percentage being cited is below 10 percent, the text cites the exact percentage to one decimal point (for example, 5.4 percent). To make reading easier, and to remind the reader that the results are based on samples and subject to sampling error, percentages above 10 percent will be shown rounded to the nearest whole percent (for example, 17.2 percent is described as 17 percent). Also, to assist the reader, in some of the tables in this report, the standard errors of the statistics are given and the text gives the estimated 95 percent confidence interval of a percentage, by multiplying the standard error times 2 (or 1.96) and adding it to, and subtracting it from, the percentage. In other cases, the text indicates that the difference is or is not significant. For example, if a percent is 10.6 and the standard error is 1.3, then the confidence interval is 10.6 plus or minus 2.6, or 8.0 to 13.2. Readers should pay close attention to the sampling errors and confidence intervals for small groups, such as subgroups of teenagers or men who have had sex with other men.

Sample design and fieldwork procedures

Persons were selected for the NSFG in five major steps:

- Large areas (counties and cities) were chosen first.
- Within each large area or "Primary Sampling Unit," groups of adjacent blocks, called segments, were chosen at random.
- Within segments, addresses were listed and some addresses were selected at random.
- The selected addresses were visited in person, and a short "screener" interview was conducted to see if anyone 15–44 years of age lived there.
- If so, one person was chosen at random for the interview and was offered a chance to participate.

To protect the respondent's privacy, only one person was interviewed in each selected household. In 2002, teenagers and black and Hispanic adults were sampled at higher rates than others.

The NSFG questionnaires and materials were reviewed and approved by the CDC/NCHS Research Ethics Review Board (formerly known as an Institutional Review Board or IRB), and by a similar board at the University of Michigan. The female questionnaire lasted an average of about 85 minutes, while the male questionnaire lasted an average of 60 minutes. All respondents were given written and oral information about the survey and were informed that participation was voluntary. Adult respondents 18–44 years of age were asked to sign a consent form but were not required to do so. For minors 15–17 years of age, signed consent was required first from a parent or guardian, and then signed assent was required from the minor. The response rate for the survey was about 79 percent—about 80 percent for women and 78 percent for men.

Over 200 female interviewers were hired and trained by the survey contractor, the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, under the supervision of NCHS. Interviewing occurred from March 2002 until early March 2003. The data in this report were collected by Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing, or CAPI, and Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interviewing, or ACASI. In CAPI, the questionnaires were programmed into laptop computers and administered by an interviewer. In ACASI, the respondent listened to the questions over headphones, or read them on the computer screen, and answered by him or herself. Respondents in the 2002 survey were offered $40 as a "token of appreciation" for their participation. More detailed information about the methods and procedures of the study have been published in a separate report (36).

Appendix: Measurement of heterosexual vaginal intercourse in the NSFG

Appendix table VII shows the proportion of males and females who had ever had heterosexual, vaginal intercourse as of the date of interview, as reported to the interviewer ("as reported in CAPI") and as entered into the computer in the self-administered "ACASI" section of the interview. Re-asking the question in this way was intended to be a test of the reliability of the data. For females, the question was as follows: In the main (CAPI, or interviewer-administered) part of the interview, women were first asked their marital and cohabitation status. Women who had never been married, never

cohabited, and never been pregnant were asked by the interviewer,

"At any time in your life, have you ever had sexual intercourse with a man, that is, made love, had sex, or gone all the way?"

The interviewer was instructed: *"Do not count oral sex, anal sex, heavy petting, or other forms of sexual activity that do not involve vaginal penetration. Do not count sex with a female partner."* This wording has been essentially unchanged since the 1982 NSFG.

In the self-administered, or ACASI, part of the interview, female respondents who had never been pregnant, never been married, and never cohabited outside of marriage were asked about vaginal intercourse again, using somewhat different wording. They could listen to the question through headphones or read it on the screen:

"Has a male ever put his penis in your vagina (also known as vaginal intercourse)?" Note that the wording of this question is different from the wording used in the question asked by the interviewer.

Males who were never married, never cohabited outside of marriage, and did not report ever fathering a biological child were asked the following question in the interviewer-administered part of the interview:

"Have you ever had sexual intercourse with a female (sometimes this is called making love, having sex, or going all the way)?" In ACASI, the self-administered portion of the interview, males who were never married, never cohabited outside of marriage, and did not report ever fathering a pregnancy were asked again about vaginal intercourse:

"Have you ever put your penis in a female's vagina (also known as vaginal sex)?"

The data shown here compare answers to these questions, which differed in both the way the question was asked (by an interviewer or by the computer) and in the wording of the questions (quoted above). The differences between the two sets of percentages, shown in appendix table VII, are generally very small, except at age 15 (and for females only, at age 16). For males age 15, the percentage who ever had intercourse as reported to the interviewer was 15.7 percent compared with 25.1 percent entered into the computer, a difference of 9.4 percentage points. But at age 17, the figures are 45.8 percent and 46.9 percent, a nonsignificant difference of 1.1 percentage points. The differences that do occur between these two methods of asking about sexual activity may be caused by one or more of the following factors:

- occasional keying errors in the ACASI data (such errors are less likely to be made, and more likely to be corrected, in the interviewer-administered part of the interview); or reluctance by some 15- or 16-year-old respondents to tell the interviewer that they had had sexual intercourse, or
- occasional misunderstanding (particularly among some 15-year-olds) of what is being asked about. In any event, these differences are evident at age 15, smaller at 16, and negligible at age 17 and over. A small percentage of results for these variables was edited for consistency based on results such as current marital status, whether the respondent had fathered (for males) or given birth to (for females) any children, and other related information.

Data users should be aware that the data for this table are based on samples, so small differences for small groups (such as individual years of age) should take into account the sampling and nonsampling errors of the statistics, and that sexual activity may be sensitive for some teenagers 15 years of age, but not for most other respondents in the context of this interview. In the text of this report, the data on vaginal intercourse are shown as collected in ACASI, to maintain consistency with the data on the other types of sexual activity that were also collected in ACASI. Data published in a previous report on "Teenagers in the United States" (5) are similar to the data in the "CAPI" column of appendix table VII.

Definitions of terms

ACASI—Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interviewing—A data collection method in which the respondent reads the question and response categories on a computer screen (or hears them through headphones) and then enters his/her response directly into a computer, providing greater privacy for the respondent. Because ACASI presents the appropriate questions to the respondent, it also reduces the amount of missing data compared with paper-and-pencil self-administered questionnaires. Most of the data on sexual behavior in this report were collected using ACASI.

Age—In this report, "age" (recode=AGER) is classified based on the respondent's age as of the date of the interview as reported in CAPI. Sampled persons were eligible for the 2002 NSFG if they were 15–44 years of age at the time of the household screener, and with the exception of a few respondents who may have turned 45 by the time of interview, all were still 15–44 at interview.

Education: highest grade or degree (recode=HIEDUC)—This is based on a series of CAPI questions that measure the highest degree received as well as the highest grade or year of school completed. The categories of HIEDUC were defined as follows:

- *No high school diploma or GED:* The respondent has not received a high school degree, General Educational Development diploma (GED), or college diploma.
- *High school diploma or GED:* The highest degree obtained is a high school diploma or GED, and his or her highest completed grade of school is 12.
- *Some college, no bachelor's degree:* The highest degree the man or woman obtained is a high school diploma or GED, but the highest grade of school completed is higher than 12, or the highest degree is an Associate's degree.
- *Bachelor's degree or higher:* The person reported having a college or

university degree at the bachelor's level or higher, regardless of highest grade completed.

The tables in this report show data by education only for those 22–44 years of age, because large percentages of those 15–21 years of age are still attending school. Using the full age range of 15–44 would understate the eventual educational attainment of those 15–21 years of age.

Ever been in jail, prison, or juvenile detention center—In ACASI, male respondents were asked:

"Have you ever spent time in a jail, prison, or juvenile detention center?" "Note that this question asks whether the man has ever spent time (presumably, one or more nights) at any time in his life, in a Federal or State prison, or a local jail or juvenile detenion facility. Since the NSFG does not interview in prisons or jails, none of the men interviewed were currently in jail or prison when they were interviewed.

In this report, statistics are shown for males 25–44 years of age because the most common age at incarceration is in the 20's; using the 15–44 age range would mean that the category "never been in jail or prison" would contain proportionately more teenage respondents. This question on jail or prison time was not asked of female respondents in the NSFG because incarceration rates for women are lower than they are for men, and the NSFG is not large enough to produce reliable estimates of women who have been incarcerated.

Ever had vaginal sexual intercourse (based on ACASI reporting)—see appendix on this topic, and the "Measurement of sexual behavior" section of the text of this report.

Health insurance coverage—Respondents were asked a series of questions in CAPI regarding health insurance coverage at the time of the interview and in the previous 12 months. These questions are:

"COVER12. In the past 12 months, was there any time that you did not have any health insurance or coverage?"

"NUMNOCOV. In how many of the past 12 months were you without coverage?"

"COVERHOW. In the past 12 months, which of these were you covered by?"

This was an "enter all that apply" variable with 10 possible choices as detailed below.

"NOWCOVER. Which of these, if any, are you covered by now?" The same list of 10 choices given in COVERHOW was displayed. An 11th choice, for respondents who had indicated they had not had coverage 1–11 months in the previous 12 months, was "Not covered by insurance."

Based on the answers provided in these questions, respondent's current health insurance coverage was coded for this report as follows:

- *Not currently covered*—Respondents who indicated that they lacked health insurance coverage at the date of interview were classified as "not currently covered." NUMNOCOV=12 or (NOWCOVER= 11).
- *Private plan*—A private health insurance plan (from employer or workplace; purchased directly; through a State or local government program of community program). COVERHOW/NOWCOVER = 1.
- *Medicaid/Medicare/Medi-gap/CHIP*—Medicaid or State-specific Medicaid program name, Medicare, Medi-Gap, or CHIP (Children's Health Insurance Program) or State-specific CHIP program name. COVERHOW/NOWCOVER = 2, 3, 4 or 7.
- *CHAMPUS/TRICARE/CHAMP-VA*—Military health care, including: the VA, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMP-VA. COVERHOW/NOWCOVER = 5.
- *Single service plan*—Single-service plan (for example, dental, vision, prescriptions). COVERHOW/NOWCOVER = 8.
- *Other*—Indian Health Service, State-sponsored health plan or State-specific State program name, or other government health care. COVERHOW/NOWCOVER = 6, 9, 10.

With the exception of the first category listed above (Not currently covered), respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance coverage and would be distributed among those categories accordingly. In other words, the types of health insurance coverage are not mutually exclusive.

Hispanic origin and race (based on the CAPI recode HISPRACE and raw variable NUMRACE)—The recode HISPRACE provided on the public-use file classifies respondents as Hispanic, Non-Hispanic white, Non-Hispanic black, or Non-Hispanic other race, based on two other recoded variables, HISPANIC and RACE. All respondents who answered "yes" to the following question were coded as "Hispanic":

"Are you Hispanic or Latino, or of Spanish origin?"

The RACE recode was based on the following question:

"Which of the groups (below) describe your racial background? Please select one or more groups."

The racial groups shown were:

- *American Indian or Alaskan Native*
- *Asian*
- *Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander*
- *Black or African American*
- *White*

Because of limited sample size, Asian, Pacific Islander, Alaskan native and American Indian respondents are not shown as separate categories in this report, but are included in the totals of all tables. These are referred to as "Non-Hispanic other races."

New OMB guidelines on the classification of race require statistical reports to separate those who reported only one race from the small proportion of the population who reported more than one race. Large data sets such as the U.S. Census, the National Vital Statistics System, and some very large surveys can produce reliable statistics on these respondents who report more than one race. Unfortunately, the NSFG's sample size of 12,571 respondents cannot produce reliable statistics for very small subgroups such as

respondents who report more than one race (''multiple-race'' respondents). Men and women who reported only one race are classified based on the HISPRACE recode described previously. All non-Hispanic men and women who reported more than one race are included in the totals of all tables but cannot be shown separately because of insufficient sample sizes. The categories shown in this report are as follows:

Hispanic or Latino
Not Hispanic or Latino:
White, single race
Black or African American, single race

Interpretation of data by race and Hispanic origin—Hispanic origin and race are associated with a number of indicators of social and economic status. Measures of socioeconomic status (for example, education and income) are not always available for the point in time when the event being studied occurred. While characteristics such as education and income may change over time, race and ethnicity do not change, so they can be used at all points in time as proxies for socioeconomic status. Differences among white, black, and Hispanic men and women in the tables are often related to the lower income and educational levels of black and Hispanic persons (47), their limited access to health care and health insurance, the communities in which they live (48), and other factors.

HIV testing experience—The EVHIVTST recode is based on CAPI questions that asked about the respondent's experience with blood testing for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. This recode has the following categories:

- Never tested for HIV
- Tested for HIV only as part of blood donation (routine since March 1985)
- Tested for HIV only outside of blood donation
- Tested for HIV both in blood donation and elsewhere

The last two categories can be combined to yield the percent of respondents ever tested for HIV outside of blood donation.

All persons who reported ever being tested outside of blood donation were asked the month and year of their (most recent) test for HIV. Based on this date, the percent of respondents who were tested in the last year was computed. The ''last year'' is defined as the month of interview plus the 12 complete months prior to the month of interview. For example, if the interview was conducted in May 2002, an HIV test outside of blood donation would be counted as testing in the last year if it occurred anytime between May 2001 and the interview date in May 2002.

Marital or cohabiting status at interview (Recode=RMARITAL)—This variable is based on the following question, asked by the interviewer:

"Now I'd like to ask about your marital status. Please look at Card 1. What is your current marital status? Are you . . .

Married
Not married but living together with a partner of the opposite sex
Widowed
Divorced
Separated because you and your spouse are not getting along, or
Never been married"

''Not married but living together with a partner of the opposite sex'' is shown in this report as ''currently cohabiting.'' The categories widowed, divorced, and separated are not shown separately in the tables in this report because of limitations of sample size. These categories were combined and labeled as ''formerly married, not cohabiting.'' Persons of the same sex were **not** classified as being married to each other.

Metropolitan residence (at interview)—This variable classifies the location of the respondent's address at the time of interview, according to year 2000 Census Bureau population counts and definitions of metropolitan statistical areas set forth by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The code categories are:

1 = Central city of one of the 12 largest metropolitan areas (listed below)
2 = Central city of any other metropolitan area
3 = In one of the 12 largest metropolitan areas, but not the central city
4 = In any other metropolitan area, but not the central city
5 = Not in a metropolitan area

Categories 3 and 4 are sometimes referred to as ''suburbs of metropolitan areas'' in the text. The 12 largest metropolitan areas (in population size) as of the 2000 census were:

(1) New York—Northern New Jersey-Long Island (NY, NJ, CT, PA)
(2) Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA
(3) Chicago, IL-Gary, IN-Kenosha, WI
(4) Washington, DC-Baltimore, MD
(5) San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA
(6) Philadelphia, PA-Wilmington, DL-Atlantic City, NJ
(7) Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA
(8) Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI
(9) Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX
(10) Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX
(11) Atlanta, GA
(12) Miami-Ft. Lauderdale, FL

The smallest of these areas, Miami-Ft. Lauderdale, contained about 3.9 million people in 2000; the total population of these 12 areas in the year 2000 was about 97 million people, about one-third of the population of the United States.

Military service—Males 18 years of age and over were asked in CAPI:

"Have you ever been on active duty in the Armed Forces for a period of 6 months or more?"

In this report, data by military service are only shown for males 25–44 years of age. Data on military service were not collected from females in the NSFG because the NSFG is not large enough to produce reliable estimates of females who have served in the military.

Number of opposite-sex partners in the past 12 months—For both males and females, this measure was based on the ACASI questions that asked about numbers of opposite-sex partners with whom the respondent had **any sexual contact,** not limited to vaginal intercourse. For females, number of partners in the last 12 months comes from the ACASI (self-administered) file variable PARTS12M_1, which was based on question JF-2:

"Thinking about the last 12 months, that is, since (month/year), how many male sex partners have you had? Please

count every male sexual partner, even those you had sex with only once."

For males, it comes from the ACASI file variable PARTS12_1, which was based on question KG-2:

"Thinking about the last 12 months, that is, since (month/year), how many female sex partners have you had? Please count every partner, even those you had sex with only once."

Number of same-sex partners in the last 12 months—If a respondent indicated that he or she had ever had sexual contact with a same-sex partner (SAMESEXANY=1) in ACASI, he or she was asked:

> *"During the last 12 months, that is, since (month/year), how many (male/female) sex partners have you had?"*

The respondent entered the response directly into the laptop computer. Note that the measure of having a same-sex partner was different for men and women. The wording of these questions is given in the section on "Measurement of sexual behavior."

Poverty level income at interview (recode=POVERTY)—The poverty level index was calculated by dividing the total family income, as reported in ACASI, by the weighted average threshold income of families whose head of household was under 65 years of age, based on the 2001 poverty levels defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. This definition of poverty status takes into account the number of persons in the family. Total family income includes income from all sources for all members of the respondent's family. For example, for a family of four in 2001, the poverty level was **$18,104**. So, if a family of four had an income of $40,000, their poverty level income would be

($40,000/18,104) x 100, or 220 percent.

This respondent would be classified in the category "150–299 percent of poverty level."

The tables in this report show data by poverty level income only for those 20–44 years of age at interview. This is because reports of income by teenagers are likely to be less accurate. For 1,044 of the 12,571 respondents, or 8.3 percent, total family income at the date of the NSFG interview in 2002 was not ascertained and was imputed. Imputation procedures are described in a forthcoming report (50).

Reason the respondent had not had vaginal intercourse—If the respondent indicated that he or she had not had sexual intercourse during the interviewer-administered (CAPI) portion of the interview (recode HADSEX = no), the interviewer then asked:

> *"As you know, some people have had sexual intercourse by your age and others have not. Please look at Card 13/22, which lists some reasons that people give for not having sexual intercourse.*
>
> *What would you say is the most important reason why you have not had sexual intercourse up to now?*
>
> *Against religion or morals*
> *Don't want to (get/get a female) pregnant*
> *Don't want to get a sexually transmitted disease*
> *Haven't found the right person yet*
> *In a relationship, but waiting for the right time*
> *Other.*"

Sexual attraction—In ACASI, females were asked: "*People are different in their sexual attraction to other people. Which best describes your feelings? Are you. . .*

> *Only attracted to males*
> *Mostly attracted to males*
> *Equally attracted to males and females*
> *Mostly attracted to females*
> *Only attracted to females*
> *Not sure."*

For males, the question was worded as follows: "*People are different in their sexual attraction to other people. Which best describes your feelings? Are you . . .*

> *Only attracted to females*
> *Mostly attracted to females*
> *Equally attracted to females and males*
> *Mostly attracted to males*
> *Only attracted to males*
> *Not sure.*"

Sexual contact with opposite-sex partner—A female respondent was considered to have had sexual contact with an opposite-sex partner if she indicated in ACASI that she had any of the following experiences with a man:

(1) ever had vaginal intercourse
(2) ever received oral sex
(3) ever gave oral sex
(4) ever had anal sex

If a male had done any of these same behaviors with a female or if he had ever had a female touch his penis until he ejaculated, he was classified as having had sexual contact with an opposite-sex partner.

Sexual contact with same-sex partner—Women read the following question on the computer screen in ACASI and/or heard it through ear phones:

"The next question asks about sexual experience you may have had with another female.

Have you ever had any sexual experience of any kind with another female?" A "yes" answer to this question classified female respondents as having ever had "same-sex sexual contact." Men read and/or heard this series of questions:

"The next questions ask about sexual experience you may have had with another male. Have you ever done any of the following with another male?

> *Put his penis in your mouth (oral sex)?*
>
> *Put your penis in his mouth (oral sex)?*
>
> *Put his penis in your rectum or butt (anal sex)?*
>
> *Put your penis in his rectum or butt (anal sex)?"*

A "yes" answer to any of these four questions was classified as "same-sex sexual contact" for males.

Sexual orientation—This dimension of a respondent's sexuality was measured by the following question asked in ACASI. The question was identical for males and females:

"*Do you think of yourself as. . .*

> *Heterosexual*
> *Homosexual*

Bisexual
Or something else?"

As with all questions in ACASI, the respondent entered his or her response into the laptop computer.

Sexually transmitted infections (STI)—In ACASI, both men and women were asked: *"In the past 12 months, that is, since [month/year], have you been tested by a doctor or other medical care provider for a sexually transmitted disease like gonorrhea, chlamydia, herpes, or syphilis?"* This was followed by:

"In the past 12 months, have you been treated or received medication from a doctor or other medical care provider for a sexually transmitted disease like gonorrhea, chlamydia, herpes, or syphilis?"

Those who answered "yes" to this question were then asked two follow-up questions to determine if they were treated for gonorrhea or chlamydia in the last 12 months.

Because some sexually transmitted infections are chronic rather than acute infections, respondents were asked whether they were ever diagnosed with them in their lives: These include genital herpes, genital warts, and syphilis. The three questions in ACASI were worded as follows:

"*At any time in your life, have you ever been told by a doctor or other medical care provider that you had. . .*

genital herpes?
genital warts?
syphilis?"

For this report, men were classified as having any "self-report of STI" if they responded yes to any of the ACASI questions on STI. Additionally, in the interviewer-administered portion of the instrument, female respondents were asked:

"Have you ever been treated for an infection in your fallopian tubes, womb, or ovaries, also called a pelvic infection, pelvic inflammatory disease, or PID?"

A recode called PIDTREAT was defined based on this question and related questions. For this report, women were classified as having any "self-report of STI or PID" if they responded yes to any of the ACASI questions on STI or if the PIDTREAT recode indicated that they ever were treated for PID.

Table I. Percent distribution (with standard errors) of males 15–44 years of age by number of female sexual partners of any type in the 12 months prior to the interview, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number of female sexual partners in last 12 months													
	No sexual contact with a female		Had sex with female but not in the last 12 months		1		2		3 or more		Did not report			
	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Mean[1]	(Standard error)
	Percent distribution													
All males 15–44 years of age[2]	10.0	(0.6)	6.4	(0.4)	62.7	(1.1)	8.0	(0.5)	10.4	(0.7)	2.5	(0.4)	1.8	(0.1)
Age														
15–19 years	40.3	(1.6)	5.9	(0.8)	30.3	(1.6)	11.8	(1.1)	10.7	(0.9)	1.0	(0.3)	1.8	(0.1)
15–17 years	52.4	(2.3)	5.9	(1.1)	25.5	(2.2)	8.4	(1.2)	7.0	(1.1)	0.7	(0.3)	1.7	(0.1)
18–19 years	24.7	(2.3)	5.8	(1.1)	36.5	(2.4)	16.2	(1.9)	15.4	(1.5)	1.4	(0.5)	1.9	(0.1)
20–24 years	9.0	(1.4)	6.6	(0.9)	49.3	(2.2)	12.7	(1.5)	19.3	(2.0)	3.1	(0.9)	2.2	(0.2)
25–29 years	4.7	(1.0)	6.7	(1.5)	67.1	(2.3)	6.6	(1.1)	12.5	(1.9)	2.4	(1.1)	1.7	(0.1)
30–34 years	2.7	(0.7)	4.7	(0.7)	74.8	(1.9)	6.8	(0.8)	8.7	(1.1)	2.4	(0.7)	2.0	(0.4)
35–39 years	1.9	(0.5)	7.4	(1.3)	76.8	(2.1)	5.0	(0.9)	6.8	(1.3)	2.2	(0.5)	1.8	(0.4)
40–44 years	1.8	(0.4)	7.2	(1.1)	76.4	(2.0)	5.5	(1.2)	5.3	(0.8)	3.9	(1.1)	1.6	(0.3)
Marital or cohabiting status														
Currently married	–	–	0.8	(0.3)	91.6	(0.9)	2.0	(0.4)	2.5	(0.5)	3.1	(0.6)	1.3	(0.1)
Currently cohabiting	–	–	0.7	(0.5)	79.9	(2.6)	4.8	(1.1)	10.8	(2.3)	3.7	(1.7)	2.3	(0.6)
Never married, not cohabiting	24.0	(1.2)	12.3	(0.9)	31.6	(1.1)	13.5	(0.8)	17.0	(1.1)	1.5	(0.3)	2.2	(0.1)
Formerly married, not cohabiting	–	–	12.9	(2.4)	50.1	(3.4)	15.9	(3.1)	17.7	(2.1)	3.3	(1.0)	2.9	(0.8)
Number of female partners in lifetime[3]														
Never had sex with a female	100.0	–	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	13.0	(1.7)	87.0	(1.7)	...	...	...	...	–	–	0.9	(0.0)
2	...	...	13.3	(1.6)	73.2	(2.8)	13.3	(2.2)	...	...	*	*	1.0	(0.0)
3 or more	...	...	5.5	(0.5)	68.3	(1.4)	10.5	(0.6)	15.4	(1.0)	0.3	(0.1)	2.1	(0.2)
Did not report	...	...	4.5	(1.5)	37.6	(5.7)	2.3	(0.9)	5.2	(2.0)	50.4	(5.4)	1.4	(0.2)
Education[4]														
No high school diploma or GED[5]	3.1	(0.9)	6.0	(1.8)	64.1	(3.1)	5.3	(0.9)	12.6	(1.8)	9.0	(1.8)	2.9	(0.8)
High school diploma or GED[5]	3.1	(0.7)	5.1	(0.7)	73.2	(1.5)	6.6	(0.7)	9.5	(1.0)	2.4	(0.7)	1.9	(0.3)
Some college, no bachelor's degree	3.3	(0.6)	7.5	(1.0)	69.6	(2.4)	8.1	(1.2)	10.5	(1.4)	1.0	(0.4)	1.5	(0.1)
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.9	(0.7)	8.4	(1.1)	73.7	(2.2)	4.6	(0.7)	7.3	(1.2)	2.1	(1.0)	1.5	(0.1)
Residence														
Metropolitan, central city for 12 largest MSAs[6]	9.1	(1.4)	8.3	(1.3)	57.2	(3.5)	8.0	(0.8)	13.8	(2.1)	3.6	(0.9)	1.8	(0.1)
Metropolitan, central city for other MSAs[6]	8.3	(1.2)	7.2	(0.9)	59.4	(2.7)	9.6	(1.0)	13.7	(1.8)	1.8	(0.4)	1.9	(0.1)
Metropolitan, suburb of 12 largest MSAs[6]	10.7	(1.4)	6.6	(1.1)	62.6	(2.3)	8.6	(0.9)	9.3	(1.0)	2.3	(0.6)	1.7	(0.1)
Metropolitan, suburb of other MSAs[6]	11.4	(1.2)	5.3	(0.8)	67.5	(2.0)	5.3	(0.8)	8.3	(1.2)	2.2	(1.0)	2.2	(0.5)
Nonmetropolitan	10.2	(0.7)	5.1	(1.2)	65.5	(2.2)	8.6	(1.5)	7.4	(0.9)	3.2	(1.2)	1.6	(0.1)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table I. Percent distribution (with standard errors) of males 15–44 years of age by number of female sexual partners of any type in the 12 months prior to the interview, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

Characteristic	Number of female sexual partners in last 12 months													
	No sexual contact with a female		Had sex with female but not in the last 12 months		1		2		3 or more		Did not report			
	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Mean[1]	(Standard error)
	Percent distribution													
Hispanic origin and race														
Hispanic or Latino	8.4	(1.0)	5.9	(0.8)	58.0	(2.1)	7.9	(0.8)	14.3	(1.6)	5.6	(1.1)	2.0	(0.1)
Not Hispanic or Latino:														
White, single race.	10.2	(0.7)	6.2	(0.6)	67.0	(1.4)	8.1	(0.6)	7.6	(0.8)	0.9	(0.2)	1.5	(0.1)
Black or African American, single race	7.9	(1.0)	4.5	(0.8)	51.1	(2.4)	10.8	(1.5)	21.7	(1.7)	4.0	(1.0)	3.5	(1.1)

– Quantity zero.
. . . Category not applicable.
* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
[1]Mean excludes males who have never had sexual contact of any type—oral or anal sex or vaginal intercourse—with a female partner.
[2]Total includes males of other or multiple race and origin groups and males with missing data on number of lifetime partners, not shown separately.
[3]Includes partners with whom he had any type of sexual contact—oral or anal sex or vaginal intercourse.
[4]Limited to males 22–44 years of age at time of interview.
[5]GED is General Educational Development High School Equivalency diploma.
[6]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Numbers in thousands are shown in table 1. Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table II. Percent distribution (with standard errors) of females 15–44 years of age by number of male sexual partners in the 12 months prior to the interview, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number of male sexual partners in last 12 months											
	No sexual contact with a male		Had sex with male but not in the last 12 months		1		2		3 or more		Did not report	
	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)
	Percent distribution											
All females 15–44 years of age[2]	8.4	(0.4)	6.9	(0.4)	68.2	(0.9)	7.6	(0.4)	6.8	(0.4)	2.1	(0.2)
Age												
15–19 years	36.7	(1.7)	8.1	(1.1)	32.2	(1.3)	9.7	(1.1)	11.3	(1.1)	2.1	(0.5)
15–17 years	50.2	(2.2)	8.4	(1.4)	24.7	(1.7)	7.0	(1.0)	7.5	(1.2)	2.2	(0.6)
18–19 years	17.1	(2.0)	7.7	(1.8)	42.9	(2.6)	13.6	(1.9)	16.8	(2.2)	2.0	(0.9)
20–24 years	8.7	(1.2)	4.7	(0.7)	60.9	(1.9)	12.6	(1.1)	11.5	(1.1)	1.7	(0.4)
25–29 years	2.5	(0.5)	4.4	(0.7)	75.9	(1.5)	9.4	(1.0)	5.7	(0.7)	2.0	(0.6)
30–34 years	1.8	(0.6)	6.1	(0.8)	79.7	(1.4)	5.6	(0.8)	5.0	(0.7)	1.8	(0.4)
35–39 years	1.0	(0.4)	8.2	(1.1)	78.3	(1.6)	6.1	(0.8)	4.4	(0.9)	2.0	(0.4)
40–44 years	1.3	(0.4)	9.2	(1.0)	79.4	(1.6)	3.4	(0.6)	3.7	(0.6)	3.0	(0.6)
Marital or cohabiting status												
Currently married	–	–	0.9	(0.2)	93.4	(0.6)	1.8	(0.3)	2.0	(0.3)	2.0	(0.3)
Currently cohabiting	–	–	1.9	(0.7)	80.1	(2.0)	8.7	(1.0)	6.5	(1.2)	2.8	(0.9)
Never married, not cohabiting	23.8	(1.1)	12.0	(0.8)	37.9	(1.0)	12.5	(0.8)	11.5	(0.7)	2.2	(0.3)
Formerly married, not cohabiting	–	–	21.4	(1.9)	47.5	(2.0)	16.6	(1.6)	12.7	(1.5)	1.7	(0.4)
Number of male partners in lifetime[3]												
Never had sex with a male	100.0	–	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	10.4	(1.1)	89.4	(1.1)	...	...	...	...	*	*
2	...	...	8.9	(1.5)	77.7	(1.6)	13.5	(1.6)	...	...	–	–
3 or more	...	...	6.1	(0.5)	71.1	(1.1)	10.8	(0.6)	11.9	(0.6)	*	*
Did not report	...	...	8.5	(2.0)	24.1	(3.8)	3.2	(1.9)	2.3	(1.2)	62.0	(3.9)
Education[4]												
No high school diploma or GED[5]	1.7	(0.6)	5.3	(1.1)	71.3	(2.1)	7.6	(1.2)	8.3	(1.2)	5.9	(1.1)
High school diploma or GED[5]	1.0	(0.3)	5.8	(0.6)	77.6	(1.3)	7.0	(0.8)	5.9	(0.6)	2.8	(0.5)
Some college, no bachelor's degree	1.9	(0.5)	8.3	(0.9)	75.4	(1.4)	7.6	(0.7)	5.5	(0.7)	1.2	(0.3)
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.5	(0.6)	7.2	(0.9)	79.3	(1.4)	5.8	(0.7)	3.3	(0.5)	1.0	(0.3)
Residence												
Metropolitan, central city of 12 largest MSAs[6]	8.2	(1.2)	6.9	(1.0)	63.1	(1.7)	9.6	(1.0)	8.5	(0.9)	3.8	(0.6)
Metropolitan, central city of other MSAs[6]	6.9	(0.7)	7.2	(0.8)	66.1	(1.8)	9.0	(0.9)	8.3	(0.8)	2.5	(0.5)
Metropolitan, suburb of 12 largest MSAs[6]	10.0	(0.9)	6.7	(0.8)	68.5	(1.6)	6.7	(0.7)	5.5	(0.8)	2.6	(0.4)
Metropolitan, suburb of other MSAs[6]	8.7	(0.9)	6.6	(1.0)	71.6	(1.8)	6.8	(0.9)	5.6	(0.7)	0.8	(0.2)
Nonmetropolitan	7.8	(1.0)	7.1	(0.9)	70.3	(1.9)	6.6	(1.0)	6.7	(0.6)	1.5	(0.3)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table II. Percent distribution (with standard errors) of females 15–44 years of age by number of male sexual partners in the 12 months prior to the interview, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

Characteristic	Number of male sexual partners in last 12 months											
	No sexual contact with a male		Had sex with male but not in the last 12 months		1		2		3 or more		Did not report	
	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)
	Percent distribution											
Hispanic origin and race												
Hispanic or Latina	9.9	(1.0)	4.4	(0.5)	68.1	(1.5)	6.7	(0.8)	5.9	(0.7)	5.0	(0.8)
Not Hispanic or Latina:												
White, single race	7.6	(0.5)	7.1	(0.6)	70.6	(1.2)	7.1	(0.5)	6.3	(0.5)	1.2	(0.2)
Black or African American, single race	7.4	(1.2)	7.9	(0.8)	60.0	(1.8)	11.4	(1.0)	10.8	(1.0)	2.5	(0.4)

– Quantity zero.
- - - Category not applicable.
* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
[1]Mean excludes females who have never had sexual contact of any type—oral or anal sex or vaginal intercourse—with a male partner.
[2]Total includes males of other or multiple race and origin groups and males with missing data on number of lifetime partners, not shown separately.
[3]Includes partners with whom he had any type of sexual contact—oral or anal sex or vaginal intercourse.
[4]Limited to males 22–44 years of age at time of interview.
[5]GED is General Educational Development High School Equivalency diploma.
[6]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Numbers in thousands are shown in table 2. Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table III. Percentage (with standard errors) of males and females 15–44 years of age who have ever had specified type of sexual contact by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Opposite-sex sexual contact				Any same-sex sexual contact[1]
	Any sexual contact	Vaginal intercourse	Oral sex	Anal sex	
	Percent (Standard error)				
Male					
All males 15–44 years of age[2]	90.8 (0.6)	87.6 (0.7)	83.0 (0.8)	34.0 (1.1)	6.0 (0.5)
Age					
15–19 years	63.9 (1.5)	49.1 (1.8)	55.1 (1.6)	11.2 (1.3)	4.5 (0.7)
20–24 years	91.4 (1.4)	87.6 (1.7)	82.2 (1.8)	32.6 (2.0)	5.5 (0.9)
25–44 years	97.3 (0.3)	97.1 (0.4)	90.1 (0.7)	40.0 (1.3)	6.5 (0.7)
25–29 years	95.3 (1.0)	95.3 (1.0)	88.7 (1.6)	36.5 (2.4)	5.7 (1.1)
30–34 years	97.4 (0.7)	96.9 (0.8)	90.3 (1.4)	41.1 (3.0)	6.2 (1.2)
35–39 years	98.2 (0.5)	98.1 (0.5)	91.1 (1.2)	42.1 (2.7)	8.0 (1.3)
40–44 years	98.3 (0.4)	98.1 (0.5)	90.3 (1.5)	39.9 (3.4)	6.0 (1.2)
Marital or cohabiting status					
Currently married	100.0	100.0	91.6 (0.8)	38.4 (1.9)	3.4 (0.7)
Currently cohabiting	100.0	100.0	92.7 (1.9)	45.2 (3.0)	5.3 (1.8)
Never married, not cohabiting	77.9 (1.2)	70.0 (1.4)	70.1 (1.3)	23.8 (1.1)	8.6 (0.9)
Formerly married, not cohabiting	100.0	100.0	95.1 (1.2)	53.7 (4.0)	7.1 (1.4)
Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latino	92.3 (0.9)	90.5 (1.0)	74.4 (1.8)	32.7 (1.9)	6.2 (0.8)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race	90.7 (0.7)	86.8 (0.8)	87.3 (0.8)	35.2 (1.4)	6.5 (0.7)
Black or African American, single race	92.4 (1.0)	90.3 (1.0)	78.6 (2.2)	30.8 (1.9)	5.0 (0.9)
Female					
All females 15–44 years of age[2]	91.7 (0.4)	89.2 (0.5)	82.0 (0.6)	30.0 (0.7)	11.2 (0.5)
Age					
15–19 years	63.3 (1.7)	53.0 (1.8)	54.3 (1.8)	10.9 (1.0)	10.6 (1.1)
20–24 years	91.3 (1.2)	87.3 (1.5)	83.0 (1.5)	29.6 (1.7)	14.2 (1.3)
25–44 years	98.4 (0.2)	98.2 (0.3)	88.3 (0.7)	34.7 (1.0)	10.7 (0.6)
25–29 years	97.5 (0.5)	97.2 (0.6)	87.8 (1.2)	32.8 (1.8)	14.1 (1.4)
30–34 years	98.2 (0.6)	98.1 (0.6)	89.3 (1.2)	37.8 (1.6)	9.1 (1.0)
35–39 years	99.0 (0.4)	98.7 (0.4)	88.2 (1.2)	34.3 (1.8)	12.3 (1.3)
40–44 years	98.7 (0.4)	98.6 (0.4)	88.0 (1.2)	33.8 (2.1)	7.8 (0.9)
Marital or cohabiting status					
Currently married	100.0	100.0	89.9 (0.8)	32.2 (1.2)	7.2 (0.6)
Currently cohabiting	100.0	100.0	89.9 (1.5)	41.6 (2.4)	17.6 (1.7)
Never married, not cohabiting	76.2 (1.1)	69.2 (1.2)	67.0 (1.2)	20.0 (1.1)	13.5 (0.9)
Formerly married, not cohabiting	100.0	100.0	91.2 (1.4)	45.2 (2.3)	16.3 (1.5)
Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latina	90.1 (1.0)	88.1 (1.0)	68.4 (1.9)	22.7 (1.3)	6.5 (0.9)
Not Hispanic or Latina:					
White, single race	92.4 (0.5)	89.7 (0.6)	87.9 (0.7)	34.2 (0.9)	12.6 (0.7)
Black or African American, single race	92.7 (1.2)	91.0 (1.3)	74.8 (1.6)	21.5 (1.4)	10.6 (1.1)

[1]Same-sex sexual contact is measured using significantly different questions for males and females. See text, "Measurement of sexual behavior," for details and specific question wording.
[2]Total includes respondents of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

NOTE: Numbers in thousands are shown in table 7.

Table IV. Percent distribution (with standard errors) of males 15–44 years of age by number of female sexual partners in lifetime and median number of partners, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number of female partners in lifetime													
	0		1		2		3–6		7–14		15 or more			
	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Median[1]	(Standard error)
All males 15–44 years of age[2]	9.6	(0.6)	12.5	(0.8)	8.0	(0.6)	27.2	(1.0)	19.5	(0.9)	23.2	(1.0)	5.6	(0.2)
Age														
15–19 years	43.5	(2.0)	23.4	(2.1)	9.0	(1.3)	17.0	(1.7)	4.9	(0.7)	2.3	(0.5)	1.6	(0.2)
20–24 years	9.9	(1.5)	15.7	(1.9)	11.6	(1.6)	33.1	(2.2)	13.9	(1.5)	15.8	(2.1)	3.8	(0.3)
25–44 years	2.9	(0.4)	9.5	(0.9)	6.9	(0.7)	27.7	(1.2)	23.7	(1.3)	29.2	(1.4)	6.7	(0.3)
25–29 years	5.0	(1.0)	10.0	(1.7)	8.7	(1.8)	29.3	(2.9)	23.1	(2.2)	23.8	(2.2)	5.9	(0.5)
30–34 years	3.0	(0.8)	10.7	(1.7)	6.9	(1.3)	28.4	(2.4)	21.9	(2.3)	29.1	(2.6)	6.4	(0.5)
35–39 years	2.1	(0.5)	8.9	(1.7)	7.0	(1.5)	27.9	(2.6)	25.4	(2.2)	28.7	(2.9)	6.9	(0.9)
40–44 years	1.9	(0.5)	8.8	(1.4)	5.4	(1.5)	25.6	(2.6)	24.2	(2.5)	34.2	(2.6)	8.2	(0.8)
Marital or cohabiting status														
Currently married	–	–	15.4	(1.3)	8.5	(1.1)	30.5	(1.8)	22.3	(1.7)	23.3	(1.8)	5.2	(0.3)
Currently cohabiting	–	–	4.7	(1.1)	6.4	(1.9)	34.1	(2.9)	26.6	(3.4)	28.3	(3.8)	6.6	(0.9)
Never married, not cohabiting	23.7	(1.2)	13.9	(1.0)	8.7	(0.8)	23.8	(1.3)	13.7	(0.9)	16.3	(1.2)	4.3	(0.2)
Formerly married, not cohabiting	–	–	0.7	(0.3)	3.6	(1.0)	22.5	(3.2)	24.6	(2.9)	48.6	(3.9)	11.9	(1.5)
Education[3]														
No high school diploma or GED[4]	4.7	(1.2)	8.5	(1.5)	9.8	(2.0)	32.2	(3.6)	23.4	(3.3)	21.5	(2.6)	5.5	(0.5)
High school diploma or GED[4]	3.5	(0.7)	7.1	(1.1)	5.4	(1.0)	30.9	(2.5)	20.9	(1.8)	32.3	(2.7)	7.0	(0.7)
Some college, no bachelor's degree	3.4	(0.7)	9.3	(1.2)	7.5	(1.3)	25.5	(1.7)	25.0	(2.3)	29.2	(2.4)	6.7	(0.8)
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.2	(0.8)	17.2	(2.3)	8.5	(1.5)	25.3	(2.0)	21.1	(1.8)	23.7	(1.7)	5.4	(0.4)
Residence														
Metropolitan, central city of 12 largest MSAs[5]	9.6	(1.5)	9.8	(1.3)	7.1	(1.3)	29.7	(2.5)	19.6	(1.9)	24.1	(2.3)	5.7	(0.5)
Metropolitan, central city of other MSAs[5]	7.9	(1.2)	14.2	(1.8)	9.8	(1.4)	25.2	(2.1)	19.1	(1.7)	23.8	(2.6)	5.4	(0.5)
Metropolitan, suburb of 12 largest MSAs[5]	11.0	(1.5)	11.7	(1.7)	6.7	(1.3)	27.8	(1.2)	19.6	(1.9)	23.2	(1.6)	5.8	(0.4)
Metropolitan, suburb of other MSAs[5]	11.1	(1.2)	16.5	(1.6)	8.2	(1.0)	27.1	(2.0)	18.9	(2.0)	18.2	(1.8)	4.7	(0.3)
Nonmetropolitan	10.2	(0.7)	10.1	(1.3)	8.1	(1.6)	28.5	(2.9)	18.9	(2.5)	24.2	(3.3)	5.7	(0.6)
Ever served in military[6]														
Yes	*	*	2.7	(0.8)	5.1	(2.2)	23.5	(2.8)	23.8	(3.3)	44.6	(3.7)	10.4	(1.7)
No	6.4	(0.5)	12.9	(0.8)	8.4	(0.7)	29.5	(1.2)	20.5	(1.1)	22.4	(1.1)	5.3	(0.2)
Hispanic origin and race														
Hispanic or Latino	9.1	(1.1)	13.5	(1.4)	8.5	(1.1)	32.5	(2.3)	18.4	(1.5)	17.9	(1.4)	4.5	(0.3)
Not Hispanic or Latino:														
White, single race	9.8	(0.7)	13.4	(0.9)	8.3	(0.8)	27.0	(1.3)	19.2	(1.2)	22.3	(1.2)	5.3	(0.2)
Black or African American, single race	8.6	(1.1)	5.8	(0.9)	5.9	(1.1)	24.0	(2.1)	22.1	(2.2)	33.7	(2.3)	8.3	(0.7)

– Quantity zero.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

[1]Excludes males who have never had sexual intercourse with a female.

[2]Total includes males of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[3]Limited to males 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[4]GED is General Educational Development High School Equivalency diploma.

[5]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

[6]Limited to males 25–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: "Number of female partners" refers to the number of females with whom he had any type of sexual contact—oral or anal sex or vaginal intercourse. Numbers in thousands are shown in table 10. Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table V. Percent distribution (with standard error) of females 15–44 years of age by number of male sexual partners in lifetime and median number of partners, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number of male partners in lifetime													
	0		1		2		3–6		7–14		15 or more			
	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Median[1]	(Standard error)
All females 15–44 years of age[2]	8.6	(0.4)	22.5	(0.8)	10.8	(0.4)	32.6	(0.8)	16.3	(0.7)	9.2	(0.4)	3.3	(0.1)
Age														
15–19 years	37.8	(1.7)	27.2	(1.4)	9.0	(0.9)	19.1	(1.5)	5.0	(0.8)	1.9	(0.5)	1.4	(0.1)
20–24 years	8.9	(1.2)	24.6	(2.0)	13.0	(1.1)	32.2	(1.5)	14.4	(1.2)	6.9	(0.8)	2.8	(0.2)
25–44 years	1.7	(0.3)	20.9	(0.8)	10.7	(0.6)	36.0	(1.0)	19.4	(0.9)	11.4	(0.6)	3.8	(0.1)
25–29 years	2.5	(0.6)	22.5	(2.0)	11.7	(1.1)	31.3	(1.7)	20.1	(1.5)	11.9	(1.3)	3.5	(0.2)
30–34 years	1.9	(0.6)	20.5	(1.4)	9.4	(0.8)	38.8	(1.8)	18.0	(1.4)	11.3	(1.2)	3.8	(0.2)
35–39 years	1.1	(0.4)	20.2	(1.5)	11.2	(1.1)	35.8	(1.6)	20.5	(1.8)	11.2	(1.0)	3.9	(0.2)
40–44 years	1.4	(0.4)	20.4	(1.7)	10.5	(1.5)	37.4	(2.2)	19.1	(2.3)	11.2	(1.2)	3.8	(0.2)
Marital or cohabiting status														
Currently married	–	–	30.8	(1.4)	12.2	(0.7)	34.0	(1.3)	15.6	(1.1)	7.4	(0.5)	2.7	(0.1)
Currently cohabiting	–	–	13.7	(1.5)	12.2	(1.4)	39.2	(2.0)	20.4	(1.6)	14.5	(1.8)	4.3	(0.2)
Never married, not cohabiting	24.6	(1.1)	18.3	(0.9)	9.4	(0.7)	27.7	(1.0)	12.8	(0.8)	7.2	(0.6)	3.1	(0.1)
Formerly married, not cohabiting	–	–	6.5	(1.2)	8.1	(1.5)	37.8	(2.3)	28.5	(2.5)	19.1	(1.6)	5.6	(0.4)
Education[3]														
No high school diploma or GED[4]	1.8	(0.7)	26.8	(2.8)	11.7	(1.5)	36.7	(2.5)	12.7	(2.0)	10.3	(1.5)	3.0	(0.3)
High school diploma or GED[4]	1.0	(0.3)	17.4	(1.3)	9.6	(0.9)	36.1	(1.7)	21.8	(1.8)	14.2	(1.3)	4.3	(0.1)
Some college, no bachelor's degree	2.0	(0.5)	19.5	(1.8)	10.8	(1.0)	37.0	(1.6)	19.6	(1.2)	11.1	(1.0)	3.8	(0.2)
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.6	(0.6)	25.2	(1.5)	11.3	(0.9)	33.3	(1.5)	18.5	(1.3)	8.2	(0.8)	3.3	(0.2)
Residence														
Metropolitan, central city of 12 largest MSAs[5]	8.6	(1.2)	25.1	(1.7)	11.3	(1.0)	30.0	(1.4)	15.0	(1.2)	10.1	(0.9)	2.9	(0.2)
Metropolitan, central city of other MSAs[5]	7.1	(0.8)	21.6	(2.4)	9.3	(0.9)	33.1	(1.8)	18.8	(1.3)	10.1	(1.0)	3.9	(0.3)
Metropolitan, suburb of 12 largest MSAs[5]	10.4	(1.0)	21.3	(1.4)	12.3	(1.1)	31.6	(1.7)	16.6	(1.5)	7.8	(0.8)	3.3	(0.2)
Metropolitan, suburb of other MSAs[5]	8.9	(0.9)	21.9	(1.5)	9.2	(0.8)	33.3	(2.0)	17.5	(1.8)	9.4	(1.0)	3.4	(0.2)
Nonmetropolitan	8.0	(1.0)	23.9	(1.7)	12.6	(1.1)	34.6	(1.7)	12.4	(1.6)	8.6	(1.0)	2.9	(0.2)
Hispanic origin and race														
Hispanic or Latina	10.5	(1.0)	34.6	(1.8)	14.9	(1.3)	27.2	(1.5)	8.2	(0.8)	4.6	(0.6)	1.7	(0.1)
Not Hispanic or Latina:														
White, single race	7.8	(0.5)	21.0	(1.2)	10.6	(0.6)	32.1	(1.0)	18.2	(1.0)	10.2	(0.6)	3.6	(0.1)
Black or African American, single race	7.7	(1.2)	12.4	(1.2)	8.4	(0.8)	44.8	(1.6)	18.0	(1.4)	8.8	(0.8)	4.1	(0.1)

– Quantity zero.
[1]Excludes females who have never had sexual intercouse with a male.
[2]Includes females of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
[3]Limited to females 22–44 years of age at time of interview.
[4]GED is General Educational Development High School Equivalency diploma.
[5]MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: "Number of male partners" refers to the number of males with whom she had any type of sexual contact—oral or anal sex or vaginal intercourse. Numbers in thousands are shown in table 11. Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table VI. Percentage (with standard errors) of males and females reporting ever having the specified kinds of sexual contact: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Opposite-sex sexual contact				Any same-sex sexual contact[1]
	Any anal sex	Any oral sex	Ever gave oral sex	Ever received oral sex	
	Percent (Standard error)				
Males 20–39 years	38.2 (1.3)	88.1 (0.8)	81.5 (0.9)	85.9 (0.8)	6.4 (0.6)
Males 18–44 years	36.7 (1.2)	87.1 (0.7)	80.0 (0.9)	84.8 (0.8)	6.2 (0.6)
18–24 years	27.2 (1.6)	78.3 (1.6)	66.3 (1.9)	75.7 (1.6)	5.4 (0.7)
25–29 years	36.5 (2.4)	88.7 (1.6)	82.2 (1.8)	86.5 (1.8)	5.7 (1.1)
30–34 years	41.1 (3.0)	90.3 (1.4)	84.7 (1.7)	87.9 (1.5)	6.2 (1.2)
35–39 years	42.1 (2.7)	91.1 (1.2)	86.3 (1.6)	89.0 (1.3)	8.0 (1.3)
40–44 years	40.2 (3.4)	90.3 (1.5)	85.6 (2.2)	88.6 (1.8)	6.0 (1.2)
Females 18–44 years	32.6 (0.8)	86.3 (0.7)	80.6 (0.7)	83.3 (0.7)	11.5 (0.5)
18–24 years	26.5 (1.3)	79.9 (1.3)	72.4 (1.3)	76.3 (1.4)	14.1 (1.0)
25–29 years	32.8 (1.8)	87.8 (1.2)	82.3 (1.6)	85.6 (1.2)	14.1 (1.4)
30–34 years	37.8 (1.6)	89.4 (1.2)	84.2 (1.4)	87.3 (1.2)	9.1 (1.0)
35–39 years	34.3 (1.8)	88.3 (1.2)	83.8 (1.3)	85.7 (1.3)	12.3 (1.3)
40–44 years	33.8 (2.1)	88.1 (1.2)	83.1 (1.4)	84.0 (1.5)	7.8 (0.9)

[1]Same-sex sexual contact is measured using significantly different questions for males and females. See text, "Measurement of sexual behavior," for details and specific question wording.

Table VII. Number of males and females 15–44 years of age and percentage (with standard errors) who have ever had heterosexual vaginal intercourse, as reported to the interviewer in Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) and as self-recorded in Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interview (ACASI), by age and marital status: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Male					Female				
		As reported in CAPI[1]		As reported in ACASI[2]			As reported in CAPI[1]		As reported in ACASI[2]	
	Number in thousands	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)	Number in thousands	Percent	(Standard error)	Percent	(Standard error)
All respondents 15–44 years of age	61,147	87.1	(0.7)	87.6	(0.7)	61,561	88.0	(0.5)	89.2	(0.5)
Marital or cohabiting status										
Currently married	25,808	100.0	–	100.0	–	28,327	100.0	–	100.0	–
Currently cohabiting	5,653	100.0	–	100.0	–	5,570	100.0	–	100.0	–
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	69.0	(1.5)	70.0	(1.4)	21,568	65.8	(1.3)	69.2	(1.2)
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	100.0	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	6,096	100.0	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)
Age										
15–19 years	10,208	46.0	(2.1)	49.1	(1.8)	9,834	46.8	(1.8)	53.0	(1.8)
15–17 years	5,748	31.6	(2.3)	36.3	(2.4)	5,819	30.3	(2.1)	38.7	(2.1)
15 years	1,930	15.7	(2.9)	25.1	(4.0)	1,819	14.0	(2.2)	26.0	(3.0)
16 years	1,998	33.9	(3.8)	37.5	(3.5)	1,927	29.5	(3.6)	39.6	(3.9)
17 years	1,820	45.8	(3.6)	46.9	(4.0)	2,073	45.5	(4.3)	49.0	(4.2)
18–19 years	4,460	64.7	(3.1)	65.5	(3.0)	4,015	70.6	(2.4)	73.8	(2.3)
18 years	2,392	60.2	(4.1)	62.4	(3.9)	2,035	66.6	(3.6)	70.3	(3.2)
19 years	2,067	69.8	(4.0)	68.9	(4.1)	1,980	74.7	(3.7)	77.4	(3.6)
20–24 years	9,883	87.4	(1.7)	87.6	(1.7)	9,840	86.7	(1.5)	87.3	(1.5)
20–21 years	3,921	84.5	(2.6)	85.5	(2.6)	4,005	78.4	(2.7)	80.7	(2.5)
22–24 years	5,963	89.3	(1.8)	89.0	(1.8)	5,834	92.4	(1.3)	91.9	(1.5)
25–29 years	9,226	95.8	(1.0)	95.3	(1.0)	9,249	96.6	(0.6)	97.2	(0.6)
30–44 years	31,830	97.7	(0.4)	97.7	(0.4)	32,638	98.4	(0.3)	98.5	(0.3)
Never married, not cohabiting										
15–19 years	9,948	44.6	(2.1)	47.8	(1.9)	9,048	42.1	(1.9)	48.9	(1.9)
20–24 years	6,900	81.9	(2.4)	82.2	(2.4)	5,681	76.9	(2.3)	78.1	(2.2)
25–29 years	3,047	87.2	(2.8)	85.2	(2.7)	2,640	88.2	(1.9)	90.0	(1.8)
30–44 years	5,518	86.6	(1.7)	86.6	(1.7)	4,199	87.7	(2.0)	88.0	(2.0)

– Quantity zero.
[1]CAPI is computer-assisted personal interviewing.
[2]ACASI is audio computer-assisted self-interviewing.

Acknowledgments

The 2002 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) was conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), with the support and assistance of a number of other organizations and individuals. Interviewing and other tasks were carried out by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, under a contract with NCHS. The 2002 NSFG was jointly planned and funded by the following programs and agencies of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: The National Institute for Child Health and Human Development; the Office of Population Affairs; the CDC's National Center for Health Statistics, the CDC's National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention; the CDC's Division of Reproductive Health; the CDC's Office of Women's Health; the Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF); the Children's Bureau of the ACF; and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. NCHS gratefully acknowledges the contributions of these programs and agencies, and all others who assisted in designing and carrying out the NSFG.

This report was prepared under the general direction of Charles J. Rothwell, Director of the Division of Vital Statistics, and Stephanie J. Ventura, Chief of the Reproductive Statistics Branch of the Division of Vital Statistics. The authors of this report gratefully acknowledge the peer reviews of earlier drafts of this report by Joyce C. Abma, Ph.D., and Geraldine MacQuillan, Ph.D., NCHS; John E. Anderson, Ph.D., and Amy Lansky, Ph.D., CDC's Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention; Robert T. Michael, Ph.D., the University of Chicago; and Tom W. Smith, Ph.D., the National Opinion Research Center. We are also grateful for the technical assistance of Thomas Dunn, Sarah Kendig, Brittany McGill, and Yashodhara Patel in preparing this report. This report was edited by Gail V. Johnson, typeset by Annette Holman, and graphics were produced by Jarmila Ogburn of the Office of Information Services, Information Design and Publishing Staff, NCHS.

Suggested citation

Mosher WD, Chandra A, Jones J. Sexual behavior and selected health measures: Men and women 15–44 years of age, United States, 2002 . Advance data from vital and health statistics; no 362. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2005.

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DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 2005-1250
05-0419 (09/05)

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