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Fertility, Contraception, and Fatherhood: Data on Men and Women From Cycle 6 of the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth

Data From the National Survey of Family Growth

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
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Abstract

Objective

This report presents national estimates of fertility, family formation, contraceptive use, and father involvement indicators among males 15-44 years of age in the United States in 2002 from Cycle 6 of the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG). Data are also shown for women for purposes of comparison.

Methods

Descriptive tables of numbers and percentages are presented. Data were collected through in-person interviews of the household population 15-44 years of age in the United States between March 2002 and March 2003. The sample included 7,643 females and 4,928 males, and this report focuses primarily on data from the male sample but compares findings with the female data whenever appropriate. The overall response rate for Cycle 6 of the NSFG was 79 percent, and the response rate for men was 78 percent.

Results

This report covers a wide range of topics including: first sexual intercourse and its timing in relation to marriage; contraceptive use; wantedness of births in the past 5 years; marital and cohabiting status at first birth; living arrangement of fathers with their children; father's activities with children they live with and those they do not live with; HIV-risk related behaviors; and infertility services.

Conclusion

The reproductive experiences of men and women 15-44 years of age in the United States vary significantly, and often sharply, by demographic characteristics such as education, income, and Hispanic origin and race.

Keywords: fertility ● contraceptive use ● sexual activity ● marriage ● fatherhood ● National Survey of Family Growth ● National Center for Health Statistics

Fertility, Contraception, and Fatherhood: Data on Men and Women from Cycle 6 of the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth

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Highlights

Tables 1-100 and figures 1-26 present data on the fertility, contraceptive use, and fatherhood involvement of men 15-44 years of age in the United States. For selected indicators, data are shown for both men and women to facilitate comparisons by gender. Some highlights from the report are as follows:

- One-third of unmarried Hispanic (33 percent) and non-Hispanic black men (33 percent) have had a biological child compared with 19 percent of non-Hispanic white men (**figure 2**, **table 2**). These differentials are similar to those found for women.

- By age 40-44, 22 percent of men had not had a child, 20 percent had had one, 25 percent two, and 33 percent three or more; the average number (or mean) was 1.9 children per man in this age group (**figure 3, table 4**).

- Among men 15-44 years old, 64 percent had their first child in their 20s (**figure 4, table 5**).

- Among non-Hispanic black fathers, 25 percent fathered their first child before they were 20 years old; 19 percent of Hispanic fathers also became fathers as teenagers, and 11 percent of non-Hispanic white men became fathers while they were teens (**figure 5, table 5**).

- Non-Hispanic black fathers were less likely to be married at the time their first child was born (37 percent) compared with non-Hispanic white fathers (77 percent) and Hispanic fathers (52 percent) (**figure 6, table 7**).

- Based on reporting from fathers, available for the first time with these data, 65 percent of births in the 5 years before the survey were wanted at the time of conception, 25 percent were mistimed, and 9 percent were unwanted at the time of conception. This distribution is similar to that based on women's report of the wantedness of their births in the past 5 years (1) (**figure 7, table 8**).

- Men with a college degree expect to father fewer children than men who do not have a high school diploma or GED (2.0 and 2.9, on average) (**figure 8**).

- Men who did not live with both parents at age 14 were more likely to have had sexual intercourse during the teenage years (19 or younger) compared with those who lived with both parents at age 14 (**figure 9, table 14).**

- Lower percentages of non-Hispanic black and Hispanic men reported that they really wanted their first intercourse to happen at the time it occurred (59 and 65 percent, respectively), compared with non-Hispanic white men (72 percent) (**figure 10, table 16**). There was no association between age at first intercourse and wantedness status for men.

- Among unmarried men ages 25-29, 8 percent had a female partner in the past 12 months who was 7 or more years younger than he was (**figure 11, table 20**).

- More than one-half of men and women 15-44 years of age (60 and 51 percent, respectively) agreed or strongly agreed that it was "*all right for unmarried 18 year olds to have sexual relations if they have strong affection for each other*." Much smaller percentages agreed or strongly agreed that it was all right for *"unmarried 16 year olds to have sexual relations if they have strong affection for each other*" (**figure 12, tables 25-28**).

- The percentage of men currently cohabiting is higher among those with lower levels of education (17 percent) compared with those with higher levels of education (range 7-12 percent) (**figure 14, table 30**).

- The probability of a first marriage for men is .36 by age 25 and .61 by age 30; among women, the probabilities are higher, .51 by age 25 and .73 by age 30 (**figure 15**).

- Among men who married for the first time before age 20: 50 percent had their marriage dissolve within 10 years compared with 17 percent of men who married at 26 years or over (**figure 16, table 33**).

- About 70 percent of men and women who are currently cohabiting think there is a “pretty good” or “almost certain” chance that they will marry their current partner (**figure 17, tables 35-36**).

- Among men whose first sexual intercourse occurred between 1995 and 2002, 82 percent reported they or their partner used a contraceptive method compared with only 39 percent among those whose first sexual intercourse was before 1980 (**table 43**). The sharp increase over time in men's use of a contraceptive method at first intercourse primarily reflects increases in men's use of the condom.

- Among unmarried men ages 15-44, 19 percent reported no contraceptive use by themselves or their partners at their last sexual intercourse in the previous 12 months. Another 48 percent reported the condom either alone (28 percent) or in combination with another method (22 percent); 3 percent used withdrawal; and 16 percent reported partner's use of a hormonal method (**table 49**).

- Among unmarried men 15-44 years of age who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months before the interview, those with higher levels of education were more likely to use the condom, either alone or in combination with hormonal methods, than were those with lower levels of education (**figure 19, table 49**). For example, 33 percent of college educated men used condom only at last sexual intercourse compared with 18 percent of men with less than a high school education.

- Among men ages 15-24, in response to the question “*What is the chance that it would be embarrassing for you and a new partner to discuss using a condom*,” 64 percent of those who had ever had sexual intercourse said there was “no chance” it would be embarrassing compared with 34 percent of those who have never had sexual intercourse (**figure 20, table 53**).

- The percentages of men 22-44 years of age reporting they have ever fathered children outside of marriage are higher among men with less than a high school education (47 percent) than those with 4-year college degrees (6 percent) (**figure 21, table 62**).

- Fathers who live with their children (resident fathers) are more likely than nonresident fathers to participate in activities with their young children (for example, feeding, bathing, playing, or reading) (**figure 22, tables 67-70**). For example, 74 percent of resident fathers reported feeding or eating meals with their young children every day compared with 9 percent of nonresident fathers.

- Resident fathers with higher levels of education were more likely to bathe or play with their young children than those with lower levels of education (**figure 23, tables 67-70**).

- Among fathers who live apart from their children, 85 percent of fathers with higher income contributed to their children's support on a regular basis compared with 64 percent of fathers with income below the poverty level (**figure 24, table 77**).

- The majority of men (94 percent) and women (94 percent) 15-44 years of age strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, *"The rewards of being a parent are worth it despite the cost and work it takes."* Among fathers, 98 percent strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, as did 97 percent of mothers (**figure 25, tables 79-80**).

Introduction

Since 1973, when the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) was first conducted by National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), the NSFG has measured changes in the factors related to birth and pregnancy rates, and family formation and dissolution, by interviewing national samples of women 15-44 years of age (2). In the 1990's, however, NCHS and collaborating agencies decided to include a national sample of men in the survey. This decision was made after consultation with many experts in other Federal agencies and in the research community. Including men in the NSFG was important because of changes in the proportion of births that occur to unmarried mothers, patterns of sexual activity, and patterns of marriage,

divorce, and cohabitation (1, 3-8). These changes make it potentially problematic to rely on women 15-44 years of age to report on men's fertility, family-related behaviors, and attitudes because many men 15-44 years of age are not in marriages or cohabitation with women 15-44.

Among the reasons for interviewing males was the need to obtain reliable periodic data on topics such as: (a) the behavior of teenage males related to teen pregnancy, the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and other sexually transmitted infections (STI's), (b) the roles of men in forming marriages and families, (c) the roles of men as fathers in supporting and raising children, and (d) the sexual and reproductive health of men. This report presents national data for men 15-44 years of age, on these and other topics including their experience with marriage, divorce, cohabitation, fatherhood, child support, contraceptive use, and unintended pregnancy. As a larger percentage of the population spends more of their lives unmarried, due to delayed marriage, separation, and divorce, relying on women's reports of the characteristics or behavior of their husband or partner may no longer be sufficient for learning about men's characteristics, behavior, and attitudes.

There is a general agreement across government agencies on the need for improved data on men in families. For example, a 1995 presidential executive order urged Federal surveys to "include fathers, where appropriate," in research on families. In addition, when the U.S. Congress passed the Welfare Reform Act in 1996, they identified the "promotion of responsible fatherhood and motherhood as integral to successful child rearing and the well-being of children" as an area of concern (9). The Department of Health and Human Services programs require data in order to serve the needs of males and their partners as noted in three recent reports:

- Nurturing fatherhood: Improving data and research on male fertility, family formation, and fatherhood (10).

- Counting couples: Improving marriage, divorce, remarriage, and cohabitation data in the Federal Statistical System (11).

- Charting parenthood: A statistical portrait of fathers and mothers in America (12).

An important factor in these deliberations was growing research on the roles of men in the lives of children and families (13, 14). This research found evidence that the presence and involvement of fathers was associated with positive outcomes for their children (15).

This report is organized primarily around the central focus of the NSFG pregnancy and live births and the factors that affect them (16-18) (**figure 1**). It also provides basic information on behaviors related to reproductive health, including those related to risk for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, and other STIs.

Topics covered in this report include:

Children ever born and total births expected
Nonmarital childbearing
Intendedness of births, including unwanted births
Sexual intercourse
Marriage and cohabitation
Contraceptive use
Living arrangement with their biological or adopted children
Activities with their biological or adopted children
Family planning and other health services
Infertility services
HIV testing and reasons for HIV testing
Risk behaviors for HIV and other STI
Men’s and women’s attitudes towards marriage, gender roles, and families

Cycle 6 of the NSFG was conducted under contract with the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. Earlier reports have presented information from Cycle 6 on sexual experience and contraception among male and female teens (7), contraception and family planning service use among women 15-44 (19), sexual behavior and selected health measures among men and women 15-44 (20), HIV testing (21), and fertility, family planning, and reproductive health of U.S. women (1).

Strengths and Limitations of the Data

The data in this report come primarily from the most recent cycle of the NSFG conducted in 2002, and, as a result, they have several strengths:

- *Breadth of information*—The survey collected a relatively rich array of characteristics such as age, education, Hispanic

origin and race, household income, family background, and religious affiliation, allowing for comparative analyses of fertility, contraception, and reproductive health in various subgroups of the population.

- *Effective fieldwork procedures*—The interviews in each cycle of the NSFG were conducted in person by female interviewers who received thorough training on the survey, so the quality of the data is generally very good. The NSFG response rates are high, with a response rate of 78 percent for men 15-44 and 80 percent for women 15-44 in Cycle 6 of the NSFG.

The statistics shown in this report also have some limitations:

- *Nonsampling error*—Like all survey data, these data are subject to sources of nonsampling error. These could include misunderstanding of questions on the part of the interviewer or respondent, nonuniformity in asking the questions, and possible bias due to giving socially desirable answers. The preparation and conduct of the survey, however, were designed specifically to minimize these sources of error. In addition, extensive consistency checking, both during the interview and after the data were received from the interviewer, was intended to detect such errors, and correct them when possible (22).

- *Recall error*—Since the NSFG is a cross-sectional survey, some questions rely on respondents' ability to recall events that occurred in the past, such as dates of first sexual intercourse and marriage. For some men in the survey, particularly men toward the older end of the 15-44 age range, these events may have occurred quite some years ago and may be more difficult to recall accurately.

- *No ability to make State-level estimates*—The NSFG is intended to provide national estimates by demographic subgroups, not to yield estimates for individual States.

- *Descriptive findings only*—The report is intended to present some of the basic statistical facts on selected fertility, contraception, and reproductive health related indicators among men in the United States in 2002. The report is not intended to be an exhaustive treatment of the very complex subjects covered. It presents descriptive statistics only; it does not attempt to demonstrate cause and affect

relationships. These findings are, however, intended to encourage further research with the NSFG data.

Methods

The NSFG is based on interviews that are administered in person by trained female interviewers in the selected persons' homes. The Cycle 6 data are based on a nationally representative multistage area probability sample drawn from 121 areas across the country. The sample consists of 12,571 respondents 4,928 males and 7,643 females 15-44 years of age.

To protect the respondents' privacy, only one person was interviewed in each selected household. In the Cycle 6 NSFG, teenagers and black and Hispanic adults were sampled at higher rates than others. The overall response rate for the Cycle 6 survey was 79 percent and the response rate for males 15-44 was 78 percent.

All of the data in this report were collected by Computer-Assisted Interviewing or CAI. The questionnaires were programmed into laptop computers. Most of the questions were administered by an interviewer, a technique called Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing, or CAPI. Unless otherwise indicated, all data presented in this report comes from the interviewer-administered portion of the survey. Some of the more sensitive questions were asked using Audio Computer Assisted Self-Interviewing, or ACASI. The ACASI mode of interviewing is a more private mode of data collection because it allows the respondent to hear the questions and response choices over headphones or read them on the screen and enter a response into the computer without the interviewer, or anyone else, knowing what the response was. The main purpose of ACASI was to give respondents greater privacy in which to answer the more sensitive questions in the survey. The audio component of ACASI may also help respondents with lower literacy levels to answer the self-interview questions because they are not required to read the questions themselves.

Interviews for males in the Cycle 6 NSFG averaged 60 minutes in length, including the roughly 20 minutes taken for ACASI. Respondents in the Cycle 6 survey were offered $40 as a "token of appreciation" for their participation. Signed parental consent and signed respondent assent were obtained for unmarried teens 15-17 years of age. More detailed information about the methods and procedures of the NSFG is provided in the

Technical Notes ("Appendix I"), and in the report "Plan and operation of Cycle 6 of the National Survey of Family Growth" (22).

The male questionnaire covered many of the same topics as the Cycle 6 female questionnaire. Text table A provides a brief outline of the information collected from men in Cycle 6.

The numbers, percents, averages, and other statistics shown in this report are *weighted national estimates.* The weights account for the different sampling rates and for nonresponse and are adjusted to agree with control totals provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. The 4,928 men in the Cycle 6 NSFG represent the 61.1 million men 15-44 years of age in the household population of the United States in 2002. Thus, on average, each man in the survey represents about 12,000 men in the population. The number each man represents is called his *sampling weight.* Sampling weights may vary considerably from this average value depending on the respondent's Hispanic origin and race, the response rate for similar men, and other factors. As with any sample survey, the estimates in this report are subject to sampling variability. Significance tests on NSFG data should be done taking the sampling design into account. Further details on statistical analyses used for this report are provided in "Appendix I."

Nonsampling errors were minimized by stringent quality control procedures that included thorough interviewer training, checking the consistency of answers during and after the interview, imputing missing data on selected variables, and adjusting the sampling weights for nonresponse and to match national totals. Estimates of sampling errors and other statistical aspects of the survey are described in more detail in separate reports (22, 23).

This report shows findings by characteristics of the men interviewed, including his age, marital or cohabiting status, education, number of children, Hispanic origin and race, and poverty level of the household. Education results are generally limited to men 22-44 years of age so that 4-year college degrees may be reported by all men; many men younger than 22 may still be in school. Poverty level of the household is generally shown only for men 20-44 because teenagers may be less likely to report household income accurately. Whenever possible, comparable data are also shown for women.

The definition of race takes into account the reporting of more than one race, in accordance with the 1997 OMB guidelines and is described further in “Appendix II.” For convenience in writing, the short term "black" or "non-Hispanic black" is used instead of the full phrase, "non-Hispanic black or African American, single race." Similarly the term "white" or "non-Hispanic white" is used instead of the full phrase, "non-Hispanic white, single race."

All characteristics of men and women reflect the time of interview unless otherwise indicated in the tables. While most tables in this report are based on men and women, some tables present data based on births. In these birth-based tables, characteristics of the respondent are also shown, such as their age at birth and wantedness of the pregnancy at time of conception. Tests of significance were performed for selected comparisons in this report (“Appendix I”). The definitions of variables used in this report, as well as the rationale for using selected variables, are provided in the Definition of Terms (“Appendix II”).

Tables in this report sometimes include variables beyond the basic demographic factors of age, education, race, and marital status. These other variables are included for various reasons:

- To identify groups in which, based on previous research, we expect to see variations in the outcome
- As proxy for socioeconomic status (for example, mother’s education) for young people on when the event is one that typically occurs at a younger age
- To show potential for further research

These variables are not the only ones that could have been included. Other variables, not included in this report, may be related to the outcome variable or have stronger relationships than those chosen.

In the description of the following results, when the percentage being cited is below 10 percent, the text will generally cite the exact percentage to one decimal point. For convenience in writing 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. In this report, percentages are not shown if the denominator is less than 75 cases or the numerator is less than 5 cases. When a percentage or other statistic is not shown for this reason, the table contains a symbol that indicates “figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.” For most statistics, the numerators and denominators are much larger.

Public-use files based on Cycle 6 of the NSFG are available at no charge on CD-ROM, upon request to NSFG staff (nsfg@cdc.gov or 301-458-4222). Data and documentation files are also viewable and downloadable on the NSFG Webpage: www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsfg.htm.

Results

Fertility (tables 1-7)

Table 1 gives the percentages of men and women 15-44 years of age who have ever had a biological child as reported in the interviewer-administered portion of the interview.

- Overall, 47 percent of men and 58 percent of women in this age range have had a child.
- Over one-half of currently cohabiting men (55 percent) and women (59 percent) have had a biological child.
- Larger percentages of unmarried Hispanic and non-Hispanic black persons have had a biological child than have non-Hispanic white persons **(figure 2)**.
- At every educational level, higher percentages of women than men have had a child and the gender difference is more pronounced for those with less than a high school diploma (73 percent of men, versus 91 percent of women).

Table 2 compares men's reports of biological fatherhood in the interviewer-administered interview and in ACASI. For reasons that are still unclear, more men reported to the interviewer that they have had a biological child than reported it in ACASI. It appears that some men may have misinterpreted the ACASI questions to mean biological children other than those previously reported to the interviewer. For these reasons, this

report only presents information on biological children as reported to the interviewer.

Table 3 compares these NSFG-based estimates of children fathered by men 15-44 years of age to vital statistics data for the years 1997-2001. For this total period, as well as for the individual years, the vital statistics figures are within the 95 percent confidence intervals for the male NSFG estimates, with the exception of births fathered by men 15-19 years old. This is perhaps to be expected because many men 15-19 in 2002 were younger than 15 in the earlier years of the time period covered in this table.

Table 4 gives further detail on men's fertility by showing the percent distribution by number of biological children fathered, as well as the mean number of children.

- Overall, 53 percent of men reported not fathering any children, 17 percent reported one, 16 percent reported two, and 14 percent reported three or more children.

- By age 40-44, 22 percent of men had not had a child, 20 percent had had one, 25 percent two, and 33 percent three or more; the mean was 1.9 children per man in this age group (**figure 3**).

- The percentage of men who have had three or more children varies significantly with education, consistent with findings for women (1). For example, 32 percent of men with less than a high school education have had three or more children compared with 10 percent of college graduates.

Table 5 shows the percent distribution of fathers 15-44 years old by their age at the birth of their first child. The table also gives the mean age at the birth of their first child, among men who have ever had a biological child.

- Overall, 64 percent of fathers 15-44 years old had their first child in their 20s. Another 15 percent had their first child when they were younger than 20 years old and 21 percent had their first child at 30 years or over (**figure 4**).

- As seen for women (1), the timing of men’s first birth is closely related to educational attainment. The percentage of those 22-44 who had their child at ages younger than 20 years was higher (22 percent) among fathers with less than a high school education than those with a 4-year college degree (3

percent). Over one-half (51 percent) of fathers in the highest-education group had their first child at 30 years or over compared with 8 percent of those with less than a high school education.

- Among non-Hispanic black fathers, 25 percent fathered their first child before they were 20 years old; 19 percent of Hispanic fathers also became fathers as teenagers, and 11 percent of non-Hispanic white men became fathers while they were teens (**figure 5**).

Table 6 summarizes the total number of *pregnancies* men reported in the interviewer-administered portion of the interview, including pregnancies that are current and those that did not end in live births.

- Overall, 53 percent of men 15-44 years of age reported not fathering a pregnancy, 11 percent reported one pregnancy, 14 percent reported two, and 22 percent reported three or more. The average number of pregnancies fathered by men in this age group was 1.3.

Table 7 describes men's marital or cohabiting status at the time their first biological child was born.

- Among men who have had at least one biological child, nearly two-thirds (66 percent) were either currently or formerly married to the child's mother when their first child was born. Among the remaining one-third whose first child was born before their first marriage, 18 percent were cohabiting with the child's mother and 16 percent were living alone or apart from the child's mother.

- A premarital first birth was more prevalent among younger fathers, Hispanic or black fathers, and fathers with lower levels of income. It was also more common among men whose own mothers had lower levels of education.

- Among premarital first births to non-Hispanic white fathers, roughly equal proportions (12 and 10 percent) occurred within cohabiting unions as in other nonmarital, non-coresidential relationships (**figure 6**). Among Hispanic fathers, about twice as many first births (32 percent) occurred in cohabiting unions as in other nonmarital, non-coresidential relationships (16 percent). Among black fathers, the pattern was reversed,

with 24 percent of first births occurring in cohabiting unions and 39 percent occurring in other nonmarital relationships.

Wanted and Unwanted Births (tables 8-10)

Tables 8-10 present information on men's reports of the degree to which they wanted, at conception, pregnancies they fathered in the 5 years just before the survey. The questions are analogous to the basic questions determining wanted and unwanted pregnancies asked of women in Cycles 1-6 of the NSFG. These questions are limited to pregnancies that resulted in live births within 5 years before the survey and further limited to pregnancies that the man was aware of at the time. Therefore the data in the tables are for live births for which the man knew about the pregnancy.

Table 8 shows that, according to the father, 65 percent of births in the 5 years before the survey were wanted at the time of conception, 25 percent were mistimed, and 9 percent were unwanted at the time of conception (**figure 7**). According to women's reports, 65 percent of births in the 5 years before the survey were wanted at the time of conception, 21 percent were mistimed, and 14 percent were unwanted (1).

- The percentage of births that men reported to be wanted at conception was higher for more highly educated men, men with higher incomes, men who were married or cohabiting, and non-Hispanic white men. These differentials are consistent with findings based on women's reports of wantedness of births (1).

- Considering births fathered by men who were not married to or cohabiting with the mother of the child, a lower percentage of births fathered by non-Hispanic white men were wanted (16 percent) compared with those among non-Hispanic black (45 percent) and Hispanic men (44 percent).

Tables 9 and **10** present wantedness information with men as the unit of analysis, rather than births (as in the previous table). **Table 9** includes men of all marital statuses and **table 10** is limited to those who are never married.

- Among men 15-44 years of age, 10 percent had a birth in the 5 years before the survey from a pregnancy that they reported was either mistimed (occurred too soon) or unwanted (occurred at a time when they wanted no (more) births in the future).

Fifteen percent had a birth that was considered wanted at conception.

- Men who first had sexual intercourse younger than 16 years of age reported higher percentages of mistimed births compared with those who had first sexual intercourse at an older age.

- Men who had three or more children at the time of the survey had higher percents reporting unwanted births (13 percent) than those with fewer children: 2 and 4 percent for those with one and two children, respectively.

- Men with the highest levels of income had lower percentages of recent births mistimed (5 percent) compared with those at the lowest levels of income (11 percent).

Table 10 shows that among never-married men, 8.8 percent had a birth in the 5 years before the survey: 4.3 percent reported this birth to be wanted at conception and 4.4 percent reported it to be unwanted or mistimed.

- A much higher percentage of never-married men who were cohabiting at the time of the survey had a birth within the previous 5 years (36 percent) compared with those not cohabiting (4 percent). For 21 percent of these cohabiting men the birth was *wanted* at the time of the pregnancy, compared with 1 percent among those not cohabiting. The comparable figure for married men was 28 percent (**table 9**).

- Never-married men with low incomes and Hispanic and non-Hispanic black men had higher percentages fathering one or more births in the previous 5 years than men with higher incomes and non-Hispanic white men. Within each of the income groups, and for Hispanic and non-Hispanic black men, the percentage reporting that the birth was wanted was about the same as the percentage reporting that it was unwanted or mistimed. For example, among men with incomes that were below poverty (0-99 percent of poverty level), 12 percent reported that the pregnancy leading to a birth in the past 5 years was wanted at conception. The percent reporting that it was either unwanted or mistimed at conception was also 12 percent (3 percent unwanted and 9 percent mistimed).

Birth Intentions (tables 11-12)

Table 11 compares the percentages of men and women 15-44 years of age who intend to have a(nother) child in the future. Overall, more men in this age range intend to have a child than do women (55 compared with 46 percent). This may be due, in part, to the fact that men are physically able to have children at older ages than women.

- No difference is seen in intent for future children among men and women who currently have no children, with 77 percent of both genders intending to have a child at some time in the future. However, the data suggest that among those with one or more children, men 15-44 years of age are more likely to intend another child than are women.

- While the percentages themselves vary by gender, similar patterns are seen by gender. Those who intend to have a(nother) child are more likely to be younger, never married, and with higher levels of education all factors that tend to be associated with not yet having had a child.

Table 12 shows the number of biological children fathered, the additional number expected, and the total number of children expected. On average, men expect to have 2.2 children.

- Currently married men expect to father, on average, 2.5 children and never-married, not cohabiting men expect 1.9 children.

- Men with a college degree expect to father 2.0 children, on average, compared with men who do not have a high school diploma or GED who expect to father 2.6 children (**figure 8**).

- Men with higher incomes expect to father 2.0 children, on average, compared with men with lower incomes who expect to father 2.5 children.

- Non-Hispanic white men expect to father 2.0 children, on average, compared with Hispanic men who expect to father 2.6 children.

Sexual Activity (tables 13-28)

Men's initiation of sexual intercourse is important as an indicator of their exposure to the risk of STI's, and to the risk of fathering a pregnancy. **Tables 13-23** present data on the initiation of sexual activity, in addition to many other aspects of sexual behavior.

Table 13 shows data on the percentage of men who have ever had sexual intercourse. In this report, the term "sexual intercourse" means vaginal intercourse with a woman. Other forms of sexual contact are referred to by other terms that identify them clearly.

- Among all men 15-44 years of age, 87 percent reported having ever had sexual intercourse. Almost three-quarters (74 percent) of never-married men have had sexual intercourse.

- Among men aged 25-29, the vast majority have had sexual intercourse (96 percent). Among unmarried men this age, 92 percent have had sexual intercourse.

- Among younger teens, 15-17 years old, 32 percent had ever had sexual intercourse. This varied substantially by race and Hispanic origin: among younger non-Hispanic black teens, 52 percent had ever had sexual intercourse, while this percent was 25 for non-Hispanic white and 43 percent for Hispanic younger teens.

Among men aged 15-44, **table 14** shows the percentages that have ever had sexual intercourse before reaching specific years of age.

- Before reaching age 20, that is, during the teenage years, 77 percent of men had had sexual intercourse.

- Overall, 8.8 percent of men 15-44 had had sexual intercourse before the age of 14, and the proportion having had sexual intercourse increases quickly with age. By age 16, 3 in 10 men had had sexual intercourse.

- The percent having had sexual intercourse before age 14 was higher among the following men: those from families with a parental arrangement other than two biological or adoptive parents (**figure 9**); those whose mothers had fewer years of

education; those whose mothers were teens at their first birth; and non-Hispanic black men.

The percentage of men who had sexual intercourse within specific time frames before the survey is shown in **table 15**. These data provide an estimate of the population *currently* at risk of causing pregnancy and contracting a STI.

- Among unmarried men, while more than three-fourths had ever had sexual intercourse, just over one-half had sexual intercourse within the 3 months before the survey. In addition, 65 percent had sexual intercourse in the year before the survey. Among teenage males, nearly one-third had sexual intercourse within 3 months of the survey.

- Men who first had sexual intercourse at an earlier age were more likely to be *currently* sexually active: Among those who first had sexual intercourse at age 15 or younger, 78 percent had sexual intercourse within the past 3 months compared with 47 percent for those who delayed first sexual intercourse until age 20 or over.

- A lower percentage of non-Hispanic white men had had sexual intercourse within the past year and past 3 months than was true for Hispanic and non-Hispanic black men.

Table 16 presents data on men's experience with unwanted sexual intercourse. These questions, which were part of the ACASI section, were designed to capture a complete range of experiences involving first sexual intercourse. Thus they reflect a continuum of feelings from positive to negative. Specifically, men were asked,

> *"Think back to the very first time you had vaginal intercourse with a female. Which would you say comes closest to describing how much you wanted that first vaginal intercourse to happen?"*

The response options were, *"I really didn't want it to happen at the time," "I had mixed feelings part of me wanted it to happen at the time and part of me didn't,"* and *"I really wanted it to happen at the time."*

- Regarding their first sexual intercourse with a female, 5 percent of men 18-44 years of age reported, "*I really didn't want it to happen at the time."* Another 27 percent had mixed

feelings, and 68 percent "*really wanted it to happen at the time*".

- Lower percentages of non-Hispanic black men reported that they really wanted their first intercourse to happen at the time (59 percent) compared with non-Hispanic white men (72 percent, **figure 10**).

Another indicator of unwanted sexual intercourse is whether an individual has *ever* been forced to have intercourse. **Table 17** shows adult men's experiences with forced sex with same sex and with opposite sex partners, as reported in ACASI. The question asking about opposite-sex forced experiences is worded:

> *"At any time in your life, have you ever been forced by a female to have vaginal intercourse against your will?"*

The question asking about same-sex forced experiences is worded:

> *"At any time in your life, have you ever been forced by a male to have oral or anal sex against your will?"*

These questions were designed to be consistent with the primary mission of the survey, that is, to measure exposure to the risk of pregnancy and to the risk of sexually transmitted diseases, and the circumstances under which such exposure occurs. Thus they are distinct from measures that capture rape or sexual assault as legally defined, although those incidents could be a subset of what is reported.

Among men 18-44 years of age, 7.6 percent report they had ever been forced to have sex by a female or male; 5.8 percent had been forced to have sexual intercourse by a female; and 2.0 percent had been forced to have (oral or anal) sex by a male

Men whose first sexual intercourse was at age 14 or younger were more likely to have been forced to have sex (15 percent) than men whose first sexual intercourse was at older ages, for whom it ranged from 3.9 to 9.0 percent.

Non-Hispanic black men reported higher percentages having been forced to have sex by a female (15 percent) compared with Hispanic and Non-Hispanic white men (7.9 and 3.4 percent, respectively).

Table 18 shows the percentage of men aged 18-44 who had ever been forced by a female to have sexual intercourse or forced by a male to have sex and the percent that experienced specific types of force at that occurrence. These questions on the types of forced experienced reveal that these incidents are varied. The most common situations involve verbal pressure; those involving physical harm are less common.

The percentages of men experiencing each type of force were small, with the highest percentages of men experiencing being "*pressured into it by her/his words or actions, but without threats of harm*" (5.2 percent) and "*did what she/he said because she/he was bigger or grown-up, and you were young*" (3.3 percent).

The least commonly reported types of force were "*threatened with physical harm or injury*" (1.0 percent) and "*physically hurt or injured*" (0.8 percent).

Tables 19 and **20** show data on the age of men's first and most recent female sexual partners.

- Among all sexually experienced men aged 15-44, 36 percent had a first female sexual partner who was their same age, 28 percent had a first partner who was younger than they were, and 36 percent had a first partner who was older than they were (**table 19**).

- Among men aged 20-44 who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months before the interview, one-half had sexual intercourse with a female 1-6 years younger than they were. Eleven percent had a female partner who was 7 or more years younger (**table 20**). •Among unmarried men ages 25-29, 8 percent had a female partner in the past 12 months who was 7 or more years younger than he was (**figure 11**). Table 20 is limited to men 20 years or over because very few men under age 20 had much younger female partners in the 12 months before the survey.

- Older, unmarried men had the highest percentages with last partners who were 7 or more years younger than they were. Among those aged 30 or over, 27 percent had a female partner in the past 12 months who was 7 or more years younger than them.

The type of relationship men have with recent sexual partners provides important information on the circumstances under which sexual intercourse and contraceptive decisions are made. Type of relationship is presented in **table 21**.

- Men aged 15-44 who had sexual intercourse in the 3 months before the interview were most likely to be married to their last partner (57 percent). The next most common type of relationship was cohabiting: 17 percent were cohabiting with their last partner. In addition, 15 percent were "going steady" and 10 percent were "going out once in a while" or were "just friends with" their last partner. The percent of men who had "just met" their last partner was too small to present separately.
- A couple of factors were associated with having more casual sexual partners. These included young age (among teen males 14 percent were "just friends" with their most recent partner compared with 5 percent among men aged 40-44), and younger age at *first* sexual intercourse (**table 21**).

- Non-Hispanic black males were more likely to be "going steady" with their most recent female sexual partners (23 percent) than non-Hispanic white males (15 percent). Hispanic and non-Hispanic black males were more likely to be cohabiting with their last sexual partner (22 percent for both) than non-Hispanic white males (15 percent).

The timing of men's first sexual intercourse relative to first marriage is an indicator of the length of exposure to the risk of causing premarital pregnancy and is presented in **table 22**. This table is limited to ever-married men aged 20-44, because teenaged men are very unlikely to have been married, and those who have are a select group.

- Most men aged 20-44 who have ever been married had premarital first sexual intercourse (91 percent). For almost two-thirds (65 percent) of ever-married men, the gap between first sexual intercourse and first marriage was 5 years or longer.

- Younger ever-married men (20-24 years) were much more likely to have had their first intercourse around the same time as their marriage (29 percent) relative to their older counterparts (6-10 percent).

- Non-Hispanic black men were more likely than non-Hispanic white and Hispanic men (82 percent compared with 65 and 62 percent, respectively) to have had intercourse 5 or more years before marriage.

Table 23 shows unmarried men by the number of female sexual partners they had in the 12 months before the interview. Higher numbers of partners put men at increased risk for STIs and HIV and influences contraceptive use.

- Among unmarried men 15-44 years of age, 7 percent had four or more female sexual partners in the year before the survey and 40 percent of men had only one.

- Among unmarried teenage males, 4 percent had four or more female partners in the last year, and 22 percent had only one partner.

- Younger age at first sexual intercourse is associated with higher numbers of recent partners: 14 percent of unmarried men whose first intercourse occurred before age 16 reported four or more partners in the previous year, compared with only 3 percent among those whose first intercourse occurred at age 20 or over.

- Unmarried non-Hispanic black men were more likely to have had four or more partners in the year before the survey (13 percent) compared with non-Hispanic white (6 percent) and Hispanic men (7 percent).

Table 24 presents data for men aged 15-44, by the number of female sexual partners they have had in their lifetimes.

- On average, men aged 15-44 have had 10 female sexual partners. Overall, 13 percent of men have had 20 or more partners in their lives and 13 percent of men have had only 1 partner in their lives. Among teens, 16 percent have had only one partner in their lives.

- Among those whose first sexual intercourse was at age 15 or younger, 26 percent had had 20 or more sexual partners compared with 2 percent of those whose first sexual intercourse was at age 20 or over.

- Factors associated with having higher numbers of lifetime partners are: younger age at first sexual intercourse, being formerly married, and having served in the military.

Men and women were asked their agreement with two statements about sexual relations among 16 and 18 year olds. These statements took the form, *"It is all right for unmarried 16 year olds to have sexual relations if they have strong affection for each other"* and *"It is all right for unmarried 18 year olds to have sexual relations if they have strong affection for each other."*

- More than one-half of men and women 15-44 years of age (60 and 51 percent, respectively) agreed or strongly agreed that *"it is all right for unmarried 18 year olds to have sexual relations if they have strong affection for each other."* (**table 25, table 26,** and **figure 12**).

- Higher percentages of men and women who had intercourse before they were 18 agreed or strongly agreed that it was all right for 18 year olds to have sexual relations if they have strong affection for each other (68 and 60 percent, respectively) compared with respondents who had not had sexual intercourse or who had sexual intercourse at age 18 or over (ranging from 38 to 51 percent).

- Among men, 39 percent of those for whom religion was very important in their daily lives agreed or strongly agreed that it was all right for 18 year olds to have sexual relations compared with 78 percent of those for whom religion was not important in their daily lives. The same relationship was found for women 35 percent compared with 76 percent, respectively (**figure 13**).

Tables 27 and **28** show that much smaller percentages agreed and much larger percentages disagreed with the above statement when it pertained to unmarried 16 year olds.

- Among men, 78 percent disagreed or strongly disagreed that *"it is all right for 16 year olds to have sexual relations if they have strong affection for each other"* compared with 85 percent of women.

- Almost 3 out of 4 men and women who had first intercourse before age 16 disagreed or strongly disagreed with this statement (71 and 76 percent, respectively) compared with more

than 8 out of 10 of those who had first intercourse after age 16 (82 and 89 percent, respectively).

Marriage and Cohabitation (tables 29-42)

Tables 29-34 present Cycle 6 data on men's experience with marriage and cohabitation. Similar data for women have been published in a separate report (1). The NSFG collects data on marriage and cohabitation because marriage is the principal social unit in which children are born and raised. As unmarried cohabitation has become a more common feature of family formation and childbearing, the NSFG has become an important source of data on cohabitation.

Table 29 and **Table 30** show data for men by their formal marital status and by their marital and cohabiting experience.

- In 2002, about one-half of men aged 15-44 had never been married (49 percent), as compared with 42 percent of women 15-44 (**table 29**) (1).

- Overall, 25 percent of non-Hispanic black men were in their first marriage compared with 39 percent of Hispanic men and 36 percent of non-Hispanic white men. A higher percentage of men who had at least a bachelor's degree (57 percent) were in their first marriage compared with men with lower levels of education (41-42 percent).

- About 24 percent of men who have fathered one child have never been married (**table 29**).

- Nearly one-half (49 percent) of men 15-44 have ever cohabited with a woman without being married to her (**table 30**). Among men 30 and over, this proportion exceeds 60 percent. Current or past cohabitation is more common among less educated men.

- A lower percentage of non-Hispanic black men (42 percent) have ever been married than Hispanic (50 percent) or non-Hispanic white men (53 percent) (**table 30**). Among women, 39 percent of non-Hispanic black women have ever been married, 58 percent of Hispanic, and 63 percent of non-Hispanic white women (1).

- Over 95 percent of men with children have ever cohabited or been married (97-100 percent) compared with 40 percent of men without children.

- Men with lower income are less likely to have ever been married (50 percent) than those with higher income (61-63 percent).

- The percentage currently cohabiting is higher among those with lower levels of education (17 percent) compared with those with higher levels of education (range 7-12 percent; **figure 14**). A similar pattern was seen for women (**table 47)** (1).

Table 31 shows data on men 15-44 years of age by the number of wives or cohabiting partners they have had in their lifetimes.

- Overall, 33 percent of men have never married and never cohabited, 37 percent have had one wife or cohabiting partner, and 30 percent have had two or more wives or cohabiting partners.

- A higher percentage of men who have at least some college education have never married or cohabited (18-22 percent) compared with men with lower levels of education (12 percent).

- Hispanic (42 percent) and non-Hispanic white men (38 percent) are more likely to have had only one wife or cohabiting partner than non-Hispanic black men (28 percent).

Table 32 shows data on the probability of first marriage for men, by age.

- Non-Hispanic black men are less likely to be married at each age than Hispanic or non-Hispanic white men. For example, at age 25, black men have a .25 probability of having been married compared with .39 for Hispanic and .36 for non-Hispanic white men (**figure 15**).

- Men 40-44 years of age had higher probabilities of marriage at all ages than younger men because they have had more time to get married.

- Men whose first child was born before their first marriage had lower probabilities of marriage at all ages than men whose first child was born within their first marriage.

Table 33 focuses on dissolution of first marriages for ever-married men, and shows the cumulative percent of first marriages that ended for reasons other than death, by duration of the marriage.

Overall, 31 percent of men's first marriages had dissolved by the time of the interview 19 percent within 5 years and 27 percent within 10 years.

Younger ages at first marriage are associated with higher cumulative percentages of dissolved marriages 16 percent of men who first married before they were 20 years old had their marriage dissolve within the first year of marriage compared with 3 percent of men who married at 26 years or over. Looking at marriages that dissolved within 10 years, these percentages rise to 50 for men who married under 20 years of age and 17 for those who married at 26 years or over (**figure 16**).

Men who have earned a bachelor's degree have the lowest cumulative percentages of marriages dissolved (14 percent within 10 years) compared with men with lower levels of education (28-34 percent).

Hispanic men have the lowest cumulative percentage of first marriages dissolved within 10 years (20 percent) compared with 28 percent for non-Hispanic white men and 35 percent for non-Hispanic black men.

Table 34 shows data on men by cohabitation experience relative to first marriage for those whose first cohabiting experience was before their first marriage.

- In 2002, over one-half of men aged 15-44 had never cohabited (51 percent), 28 percent cohabited before their first marriage, 17 percent cohabited but had never married, and the remaining 4 percent cohabited after their first marriage.

- The percentage of men who have never cohabited decreases with age; 95 percent of those younger than 20 years of age have never cohabited compared with 37 percent of those 25-44.

Tables 35 and **36** show data on currently cohabiting men and women by their response to the question, *"What is the chance that you and (name) will marry each other?"*

- About 70 percent of men and women who are currently cohabiting think there is a pretty good or almost certain chance that they will marry their current partner (**figure 17**).

- Men and women who were engaged when they began living together are more likely to report an almost certain chance they will marry this partner (66 and 68 percent, respectively) than those who were not engaged when they began living together (38 and 34 percent, respectively).

- Among currently cohabiting men, slightly more than one-half of non-Hispanic white and black men said there was an almost certain chance they would marry their partner (52 and 53 percent, respectively) compared with 40 percent of Hispanic men. The same relationship holds true for non-Hispanic white and Hispanic women; but black women were less likely than black men to say there was an almost certain chance they would marry their partner (39 percent).

Tables 37 and **38** show data on men and women by their response to the statement, *"It is better to get married than go through life being single*."

- Women are less likely to agree with this statement than men--51 percent of women and 66 percent of men agreed or strongly agreed.

- For men who said that religion is "very important in their daily lives," 74 percent agree or strongly agree that "*It is better to get married than go through life being single*" compared with 57 percent of men who said that religion is not important in their daily lives. For women these percentages are 57 and 39, respectively.

Tables 39 and **40** show data for men and women by their agreement with the statement, *"A young couple should not live together unless they are married."*

- About one-third of men (32 percent) and women (35 percent) agreed or strongly agreed that a couple should not live together unless they are married.

- A lower percentage of men and women who had ever cohabited, agreed or strongly agreed with this statement (22 percent for

both) compared with those who had not cohabited (42 and 47 percent, respectively).

- Among those currently cohabiting, 14 percent of men and 16 percent of women agreed or strongly agreed that a young couple should not live together unless married; 40 percent of men and women who were currently married agreed or strongly agreed that unmarried couples should not live together unless married.

- Among men for whom religion is "very important in their daily lives," 55 percent agreed or strongly agreed that a young couple should not live together unless married compared with 12 percent of men for whom religion is "not important in their daily lives." Among women these figures were 51 percent and 14 percent (**figure 18**).

Tables 41 and **42** present data on men and women by their response to the statement, *"Divorce is usually the best solution when a couple can't seem to work out their marriage problems."*

- Slightly less than one-half of men and women agreed or strongly agreed with this statement (44 and 47 percent, respectively).

- Formerly married, not currently cohabiting men and women were more likely to agree or strongly agree to this statement (55 and 57 percent, respectively) than currently married (43 and 44 percent) or never married respondents (43 percent of men and 46 percent of women).

- Fewer Fundamentalist Protestant men agreed or strongly agreed with this statement (34 percent) than Catholic men (51 percent) or men of no religion (52 percent). Figures for women (**table 42**) were similar.

- Hispanic men were more likely to agree or strongly agree to this statement (56 percent) than non-Hispanic white or non-Hispanic black men (43 and 44 percent, respectively). This pattern was similar for women.

Contraception and Family Planning Services (tables 43-60)

The tables in this section address a number of topics related to men's reproductive health and their efforts to prevent pregnancy and STI transmission: men's use of contraceptives, including surgical sterilization; men's reasons for, and attitudes toward, using condoms; and, men's use of specific reproductive health services, including infertility services. *Males* reporting of their or their partner's use of contraceptives is important for obtaining accurate estimates of the prevalence of condom use among sexually active men, among other reasons. Data on condom use are also needed to understand and reduce the further spread of STIs and HIV. Self-reports from men on visits to health practitioners provide a unique source of population-based (as opposed to clinic-based) data on U.S. men's receipt of reproductive health services, data that complements information from providers.

Tables 43 and **44** present information on contraceptive methods used by men or their partners at their first sexual intercourse and if they used a condom, their reasons for using the condom.

- **Table 43** shows that the majority of sexually experienced men aged 15-44 or their partners used a contraceptive method at their first sexual intercourse (63 percent). The most popular method used at first intercourse was the condom (48 percent), followed by the pill (14 percent).

- Recently, much larger proportions of men or their partners used a method of contraception at first intercourse than was true before 1980. Among men whose first sexual intercourse occurred between 1995 and 2002, 82 percent reported they or their partner used a contraceptive method compared with only 39 percent among those whose first sexual intercourse was before 1980. This parallels the trend reported by women (1, 19).

- The increase over time in the use of a contraceptive method at first intercourse primarily reflects increases in men's use of the condom. Among men whose first intercourse occurred before 1980, 22 percent used a condom compared with 68 percent among those whose first intercourse occurred between 1995 and 2002.

- Hispanic men had lower percentages using the condom at first sexual intercourse (40 percent) than was true for non-Hispanic black men (52 percent) and non-Hispanic white men (49 percent). Non-Hispanic black and Hispanic men had lower percentages reporting partner's pill use at first sexual intercourse (8 and 7 percent, respectively) compared with 17 percent among non-Hispanic white men.

- Clear differentials in method use at first intercourse exist among men. Men who are less likely to report they or their partner used a contraceptive method at first sexual intercourse include: those whose *mothers* had less than a high school diploma, those whose mothers had their first birth as a teen, and Hispanic and non-Hispanic black men.

Table 44 shows data for unmarried men who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months before the interview and used a condom, by their reason for using the condom at last sexual intercourse.

- Most unmarried men who used a condom at last sexual intercourse used it to prevent both pregnancy and disease (63 percent). Another 31 percent used it to prevent pregnancy only and 5 percent used it for disease prevention only.

- Among unmarried men who had two or more partners in the 12 months before the interview, 69 percent used the condom for both disease and pregnancy prevention compared with 57 percent of men with only one partner.

Tables 45 and **46** describe men’s experience with surgical sterilization, either for themselves or for their current wife or cohabiting partner. While the female survey does ask women 15-44 about vasectomies among their current husbands or cohabiting partners, Cycle 6 of the NSFG provides the first opportunity for the survey to obtain this information directly from men. This is particularly valuable for the reporting of vasectomy because divorced, separated, and never married men may not be represented in statistics collected from married or cohabiting women. Also, if the average age of women and their spouses are different, married men 15-44 may show a different prevalence of vasectomy than husbands of women 15-44.

- **Table 45** shows that roughly 6 percent of all men aged 15-44 have had a vasectomy.

- The percentage who have had a vasectomy is highest among men 40-44 years of age (19 percent), men with two or more children (15-18 percent), and currently married men (13 percent).

- **Table 46** shows that 13 percent of married men aged 15-44 have had a vasectomy. Interestingly, 13 percent of married women in this age range also reported vasectomies for their husbands (**table 71**) (1).

- The percentage of married men who have had a vasectomy is highest among men 40-44 years of age (28 percent), those with two or more children (17-22 percent), non-Hispanic white men (16 percent), and men in the highest income group (15 percent). These figures are also similar to those reported by married women in these groups (1).

Tables 47 and **48** show data on consistency of condom use for sexually active men in two time periods in the 12 months and in the 4 weeks before the interview. The top panel of **table 47** looks at all men, while the majority of the table is restricted to unmarried men, regardless of their cohabitation status.

- Among unmarried men, 33 percent never used a condom when they had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months.

- There is a steady increase by age in the percentage of unmarried men who never used a condom when they had sexual intercourse in the previous 12 months, from 11 percent of 15-19 year olds to 58 percent of 40-44 year olds. This is consistent with findings from the National Survey of Adolescent Males (24).

Table 48 shows data for men who had sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks before the interview. The majority of the table is limited to unmarried men, but the data are also shown by marital or cohabiting status in the top panel.

- A larger percentage of non-Hispanic black men (53 percent) reported using a condom every time they had sexual intercourse in the previous 4 weeks compared with white men (38 percent) and Hispanic men (35 percent).

- Currently married and cohabiting men were less likely to report they used a condom every time in the previous 4 weeks (10-16 percent) than unmarried men who were not cohabiting (31-56 percent).

- Younger unmarried men were more likely to report using condoms every time they had sexual intercourse in the previous 4 weeks (68 percent of 15-19 year olds) compared with over men (26 percent of 40-44 year olds).

Tables 49-**52** present additional information on men's contraceptive use. **Tables 49** and **50** display data on contraceptive use in the *year* before the interview and **tables 51** and **52** show this data for the 3 *months* before the interview.

- **Table 49** shows that 19 percent of unmarried men reported that no method of contraception was used at last sexual intercourse in the previous 12 months. Another 48 percent used the condom either alone or in combination with another method (28 percent used the condom alone). The type of method most often combined with the condom was a female hormonal method, with 16 percent of unmarried men using this combination at last sexual intercourse.

- Among unmarried men, teens are much more likely to use the condom, alone or in combination with other methods, than are those aged 20 and over. Among teen males, 73 percent used a condom at last sexual intercourse and 25 percent used a condom with their partner's pill or other hormonal method. As previous studies have shown, condom use declines steadily as age increases (24, 25) with a slight upturn at the oldest ages (40-44 years).

- Among unmarried men, non-Hispanic black men were more likely to use the condom, either alone or in combination with another method (59 percent) compared with Hispanic or white men (44 and 45 percent, respectively).

- Those with higher levels of education were more likely to use the condom, either alone or in combination with hormonal methods, than were those with lower levels of education. For example, 33 percent of college educated unmarried men used condom only at last sexual intercourse compared with 18 percent of unmarried men with less than a high school education (**figure 19**).

Contraceptive use varies widely by marital and cohabiting status (**table 50**):

- Currently married men are equally likely to be relying on female or male sterilization (11 and 10 percent, respectively). On the other hand, currently cohabiting men are more likely to rely on female sterilization (13 percent) than male sterilization (1.0 percent).

- Never married (63 percent) and formerly married men who are not cohabiting (34 percent) are more likely to use the condom than currently married (13 percent) and cohabiting men (18 percent).

- Cohabiting (32 percent) and never-married men (37 percent) have higher percents reporting partner’s pill use than formerly (24 percent) and currently married (18 percent) men.

The bottom panel of **table 50** also shows clear differences among unmarried men

- The pill accounts for most of the use of hormonal methods. Among unmarried men aged 15-44, 34 percent reported their partner's pill use at last intercourse in the *12 months* before the interview, while 4 percent reported their partner's use of a different hormonal method (injectables and implant contraceptives).

- Condom use among unmarried men drops sharply with age. Among teens, 73 percent used a condom at last intercourse compared with 55 percent among those aged 20-24, and 29 percent among those aged 35-39. The use of withdrawal also declines steadily with age: among teens, 15 percent used withdrawal at last intercourse compared with 4 percent among those aged 40-44.

- Among unmarried men, reliance on female sterilization increases with age, similar to the pattern for all men. Among those aged 35-39, 14 percent relied on female sterilization at last sexual intercourse.

- Pill use among partners of unmarried men at last intercourse is more common among men with the highest income: 40 percent of men whose incomes were 300 percent of poverty level or higher reported partner’s pill use at last sexual intercourse,

compared with 30 percent among men with income below or just above poverty.

- Conversely, use of female sterilization is more common among those with lower incomes. Among unmarried men, 12 percent of those with incomes below poverty relied on their partner's female sterilization compared with 4 percent among men with incomes 300 percent of poverty or greater.

- Among unmarried men, partner's use of injectable or implant contraceptives is more common among those with less education: 8.1 percent of those with less than a high school diploma reported partner's use of injectable or implant contraceptives at last intercourse within the year before the survey compared with 1.0 percent among those with a bachelor's degree or higher.

The percentages in **tables 51** and **52** mirror those in **table 49**, focusing on the 3 months before the interview. These tables are included to provide indicators of unprotected intercourse, and use of specific contraceptive methods, during a shorter time frame and a period closer in time to the interview date. For example, **tables 51** and **52** show that in Cycle 6, 20 percent of unmarried men were *currently* at risk of unintended pregnancy and STI.

Tables 53, 54, and **55** show data on young men's attitudes toward condom use. Men aged 15-24 were asked *"What is the chance that it would be embarrassing for you and a new partner to discuss using a condom?"*

- Among young men who have had sexual intercourse, 64 percent said there was "no chance" they would be embarrassed, 18 percent said "a little chance," and 18 percent gave other answers (**table 53, figure 20**).

- Young men who had never had sexual intercourse had higher percentages reporting potential embarrassment upon discussing a condom with a new partner compared with those who were sexually experienced. For example, 36 percent reported "a 50-50 chance" or greater compared with 18 percent among sexually experienced.

- Most men aged 15-24 believe that if they used a condom, their partner would appreciate it: 83 percent reported that there was "a good chance" or an "almost certain chance," in response

to the question *"What is the chance that if you used a condom, a new partner would appreciate it?"* (**table 54**).

Young men's responses to the question: "*What is the chance that if you used a condom during sex, you would feel less physical pleasure*?" were more evenly distributed across the categories of chance than was the case with the other measures of condom attitudes (**table 55**).

- Almost one-third (31 percent) of men aged 15-24 believed there was "an almost certain chance" or "a good chance" that their physical pleasure would be reduced if they used a condom.

- Young men who had ever had sexual intercourse had much higher percentages reporting "a good chance" or an "almost certain chance" a condom would reduce physical pleasure (38 percent) compared with those who had never had sexual intercourse (18 percent).

- Young men who had first sexual intercourse at age 14 or younger had higher percentages reporting an "almost certain chance" their physical pleasure would be reduced by using a condom (20 percent) compared with those who had first sexual intercourse at older ages (12-13 percent).

Tables 56-58 show data on men aged 15-44 by recent use of health services from a medical provider. The services include: a routine physical exam, a testicular exam, birth control counseling, advice on STIs, advice on HIV, and advice on sterilization.

- About one-half (55 percent) of all men 15-44 years of age have received a health service in the last 12 months **(table 56)**. Most men received a routine physical exam (48 percent) and 39 percent reported receiving a testicular exam.

- In the 12 months before the Cycle 6 interview, 11 percent of men received birth control counseling, 10 percent received advice about STIs, and 12 percent received advice about HIV.

- Adolescent men (15-19 years old) were more likely to report receiving a health service (72 percent) than adult men (51-53 percent). They were also more likely to report a testicular exam (57 percent) than older men (35-37 percent).

- Hispanic (16 percent) and non-Hispanic black men (19 percent) were more likely than non-Hispanic white men (8 percent) to have received advice about STIs. Hispanic and black men have higher rates of some of the most common STIs than whites, including gonorrhea, Chlamydia, and syphilis (26).

Table 57 describes the type of providers men 15-24 years of age used for the health services they obtained in the 12 months before the survey.

- Almost 2 out of 3 young men (62 percent) received a health service in the previous 12 months.

- Most men who received health services got them from a private doctor or Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) (38 percent).

- As expected, men with incomes below the poverty level were less likely to have received a health service from a private doctor or HMO (20 percent) than those with higher incomes (39 percent). Low-income men were more likely to rely on clinics (21 percent) than higher-income men (11 percent).

Table 58 show data for men aged 15-24 by whether they visited a family planning clinic with a girlfriend or for themselves.

- Of the 20 million men 15-24 years of age, 16 percent visited a family planning clinic in the previous 12 months for themselves and 8 percent visited with a partner.

- Currently cohabiting men were more likely to attend a family planning clinic with a partner (22 percent) than currently married men (14 percent) or men not currently married nor cohabiting (6 percent).

- Young men, regardless of Hispanic origin or race, were more likely to visit a family planning clinic for themselves (16-18 percent) than to visit with a partner (7-9 percent).

Tables 59 and **60** describe men’s own reports of infertility-related medical care and diagnoses they may have received in the course of receiving infertility services. As noted on tables 45-46 (tables on surgical sterilization), Cycle 6 affords the first opportunity for the NSFG to collect this information directly

from men, potentially filling a gap in knowledge about the use of these medical services.

Overall, the percentage of men aged 15-44 who report any infertility services (7.6 percent) are lower than the percentage among women 15-44 (12 percent) (See table 97 in reference 1). This may reflect less awareness among men of the specific infertility services received by their wives or partners. It may also reflect the fact that women generally have husbands or partners who are older than themselves, who may be outside the 15-44 age range covered by the male NSFG, thus surveying men 15-44 yields a lower prevalence of infertility service receipt.

While the percentages reporting specific services are generally lower than those seen in the female NSFG, the patterns are largely similar: older, childless, and college-educated men are more likely to have ever received services (1).

Table 60 gives the percentages of men aged 15-44 who received the specified infertility-related diagnoses when they sought medical help to have a child. Just over 1 percent (1.2 percent) reported being diagnosed with some infertility problem and most of this (0.9 percent) was represented by a semen problem.

Parenthood (tables 61-92)

This section looks at men who have fathered a child, by their living arrangement with their children and the type of activities they do with their children. These findings add to a body of research on the roles of men in the lives of children and families (13, 14).

Table 61 shows data on men 15-44 years of age by whether they have ever fathered a biological child or adopted a child.

- Overall, 47 percent of men in this age range have at least one biological or adopted child. Two percent have ever adopted a child; this percentage is highest among married men 30-44 years of age (5 percent).

- The percentage of men with a biological or adopted child is lower for those with higher levels of education and income. For example, 48 percent of college graduates have at least one biological or adopted child compared with 74 percent of those with less than a high school education.

- Among men reporting themselves to be homosexual or bisexual, 22 percent have had a biological child.

Table 62 shows that 19 percent of men 15-44 years of age have ever fathered a child outside of marriage and 14 percent have established paternity for at least one of these children born outside of marriage.

- The percentages reporting children outside of marriage are higher among men with lower levels of education (47 percent) and those with lower income (38 percent) than those with higher education (6 percent) and income (14 percent, **figure 21**).

- Non-Hispanic black men (36 percent) and Hispanic men (29 percent) are more likely to have had a child outside of marriage than non-Hispanic white men (12 percent).

- One-half of currently cohabiting men have had a child outside of marriage compared with 28 percent of formerly married, not currently cohabiting men; 21 percent of currently married men; and 7 percent of never married, not cohabiting men.

Living Arrangements of Men with Their Children

In 2002, there were 61 million men 15-44 years of age. Among these, 31 million (51 percent) did not have any children younger than 19 years of age, 22 million (37 percent) lived with their children, 4 million (7 percent) did not live with their children, and 3 million (6 percent) live with some of their children and not with others.

Table 63 shows data on men aged 15-44 who have a biological or adopted child, by their living arrangement with their children. In Cycle 6, there were 28 million men 15-44 years of age that had a biological or adopted child under age 19. Nearly 3 out of 4 fathers (73 percent) lived with their minor children. But at the same time there are a large number of fathers who do not live with their children.

- Among fathers who are currently in their first marriage, 90 percent live with their children compared with 55 percent of fathers who are in their second or later marriage.

- Fathers with higher levels of education are more likely to live with their children than fathers with lower levels of education. Among fathers with a bachelor’s degree or higher, 86 percent live with their children compared with 65 percent of fathers with less than a high school education.

- Non-Hispanic white fathers are more likely to live with their biological children (81 percent) than non-Hispanic black men (47 percent). This difference is related to the fact that non-Hispanic black men are less likely to be currently married than non-Hispanic white men (table 29).

Table 64 shows data on men 15-44 years of age who live with one or more of their children by the number of children they live with under age 19.

- Over one-third of fathers who live with their children live with one child (35 percent), another 39 percent live with two children and 26 percent live with three or more children.

- Fathers with college degrees are less likely to live with three or more children (20 percent) than fathers with less than a high school education (34 percent). This relationship is expected because men with higher levels of education have fewer children.

- Fathers who are below the poverty level are more likely to live with three or more children (38 percent) than fathers who have higher income (15-28 percent).

In contrast, **table 65** shows data on the 7.4 million men 15-44 years of age who have a child they do not live with, by the number of children they don't live with under age 19. These will be referred to as nonresident fathers in the following text. It is important to note that some men who live with their children may also be nonresident fathers to other children, therefore these categories are not mutually exclusive.

- The majority of nonresident fathers have only one child who is living apart from them (60 percent), 27 percent have two children living apart from them, and 13 percent have three or more children living apart from them.

- Nonresident fathers with incomes below the poverty level are more likely to have three or more nonresident children (20 percent) than those who have higher incomes (12 percent). •Hispanic and black nonresident fathers are more likely to have three or more children living elsewhere (18 percent and 16 percent, respectively) than non-Hispanic white men (10 percent).

Attendance at Religious Services

Table 66 describes men who have children ages 5-18 by their frequency of attendance at religious services in the last 12 months and by their living arrangement.

- As expected, men who live with their children are more likely to attend religious services with their children a least once a month (42 percent) than nonresident fathers (12 percent).

- Among fathers who live with their children, those with at least some college education are more likely to attend religious services at least once a month (49 percent) than those with less than a high school education (36 percent).

- Hispanic nonresident fathers are more likely to attend religious services at least once a month in the past year (15 percent) compared with non-Hispanic white and black persons (each 10 percent). Among men who live with their children, non-Hispanic black men (51 percent) are more likely to attend religious services, than Hispanic (43 percent) and non-Hispanic white (40 percent) men.

- Among fathers who reported that religion was very important in their daily lives to them, 67 percent of those who live with their children attended religious services at least once a month compared with 19 percent of nonresident fathers.

Activities with Children Under 5 Years of Age

Tables 67-70 show data on men who have children under the age of 5 by how often they participated in different activities with their children in the last 4 weeks. (**figure 22** and **figure 23**).

Table 67 shows data for men with children under age 5 by the frequency with which they fed and ate meals with their children in the last 4 weeks.

- The majority of men who live with their young children ate meals with their children every day (74 percent) or several times a week (22 percent). In contrast, among men who do not live with their young children, 9 percent ate meals with them every day and 19 percent did so several times a week.

- Non-Hispanic white men who live with their children are more likely to eat meals every day with their young children (78 percent) compared with Hispanics (64 percent) and non-Hispanic blacks (63 percent).

- For nonresident fathers, level of education is related to how often they eat meals with their young children. Men with at least some college education are more likely to eat meals with their young children several times a week (27 percent) compared with men with less than a high school education (14 percent).

Table 68 shows data for men with children under age 5 by the frequency with which they bathed, diapered, or dressed their children in the last 4 weeks.

- One-half of men who live with their young children reported bathing them every day (53 percent) and 30 percent reported bathing them several times a week.

- Men who live with their children and have at least some college are more likely to bathe their children every day (65 percent) compared with men with less than a high school education (42 percent).

- Among men who did not live with their young children, younger men (15-29 years old) were more likely to bathe their children several times a week (25 percent) than older men (11 percent).

- Hispanic men who live with their young children are less likely to report bathing them every day (32 percent) compared with non-Hispanic black (54 percent) and white men (61 percent).

Table 69 shows data for men 15-44 years of age with children under age 5, by the frequency with which they played with their children in the last 4 weeks.

- The majority of men who live with their young children play with them every day (81 percent).

- About one-third of nonresident fathers played with their children several times a week or every day.

Table 70 shows data for men with children under age 5 by frequency with which they read to their children in the last 4 weeks.

- Most men who live with their young children report reading to them--27 percent read to their young children at least once a week, 31 percent read several times a week, and 25 percent read every day.

- Non-Hispanic white men and non-Hispanic black men are more likely to read to their young children every day (30 percent and 26 percent, respectively) than Hispanic men (15 percent).

- Among men who did not live with their young children, 12 percent reported reading to their children several times a week and 5 percent reported reading to them every day.

Activities with School-Age Children

Tables 71-74 show data on men who have children ages 5-18 by how often they participated in different activities with their children in the last 4 weeks.

Table 71 shows data on men with children ages 5-18 by the frequency with which they helped their children with homework or checked that they did their homework in the last 4 weeks.

- More than one-half of men who live with their children age 5-18 report helping with homework several times a week (29 percent) or daily (29 percent).

- About 3 in 5 white (58 percent) and Hispanic (60 percent) men and one-half of black men (51 percent) helped their children with their homework several times a week or every day.

- Nonresident fathers were very unlikely to help with homework several times a week (5 percent) or every day (3 percent).

Table 72 looks at data for men with children ages 5-18 by frequency with which they talked to their children about things that happened during the day in the last 4 weeks.

- In 2002, 64 percent of fathers who lived with their children talked to them every day about things that happened during the day. Eight percent of fathers who did not live with their children talked to their children every day.

- Among men who live with their school-age children, about one-fourth of Hispanic, non-Hispanic black and white men reported talking to their children several times a week. Among nonresident fathers, non-Hispanic black men and white men were more likely (22 percent and 18 percent, respectively) than Hispanic fathers (12 percent) to talk to their children several times a week about things that happened during the day.

Table 73 shows data for men with children ages 5-18 by frequency with which they took their children to or from activities in the last 4 weeks.

- Among fathers who live with their children 5-18 years old, 81 percent reported taking them to and from activities at least sometimes. The majority of nonresident fathers are not likely to take them to and from activities.

- Men with higher levels of education are more likely to take their children to and from activities several times a week or every day. Among fathers who live with their children, 44 percent of those with less than a high school diploma took their children to and from activities several times a week or every day compared with 62 percent of those with at least some college education.

Table 74 shows data for men with children ages 5-18 by frequency with which they ate meals with their children in the last 4 weeks. Research suggests that regularly eating meals with family is associated with favorable social and academic outcomes for teens (27).

- Nearly all men who live with their children aged 5-18 ate meals with them either every day (72 percent) or several times

a week (23 percent). Levels were similar for fathers of children under 5 (table 67). In contrast, among nonresident fathers, 3 percent ate meals with them every day and 15 percent did so several times a week.

- Non-Hispanic white men and Hispanic men who live with their children are more likely to eat meals every day with their children (72 percent and 71 percent, respectively) compared with non-Hispanic blacks (54 percent).

- Among nonresident fathers, those with at least some college education are more likely to eat meals with their children several times a week (21 percent) compared with those with less than a high school education (10 percent).

Table 75 shows data for men aged 15-44 by how good a job they think they do as a father. In Cycle 6, there were 23.9 million men aged 15-44 who lived with their minor children (younger than 19) and 7.4 million who did not live with their minor children.

- As expected, men who live with their minor children are more likely to view themselves as doing a very good job or a good job as a father (46 percent and 44 percent, respectively) compared with men who do not live with their minor children (27 percent and 29 percent, respectively).

- Among nonresident fathers, 24 percent of those with less than a high school education say they do not do a very good job as a father compared with 18 percent of those who have at least some college education.

Table 76 shows data for nonresident fathers by level of satisfaction with visits to their children.

- Among nonresident fathers, 74 percent reported having contact with their children in the last 12 months.

- Men who were not currently married and not cohabiting were more likely to have contact with their children (80-84 percent) than currently married (72 percent) and currently cohabiting (60 percent) men.

- Men who did not live with their children were asked their level of satisfaction with the frequency with which they saw

their children using a scale where 1 was very dissatisfied and 10 was very satisfied. On average, nonresident fathers rate their level of satisfaction as 4.6 (almost in the middle).

Table 77 shows data for nonresident fathers by frequency of contributions of child support in the last 12 months.

- In 2002, 15 percent of nonresident fathers did not contribute any child support, 9 percent did so once in a while, and 76 percent contributed on a regular basis.

- Among fathers who live apart from their children, 85 percent of fathers with higher income contributed to their children's support on a regular basis compared with 64 percent of fathers with income below the poverty level (**figure 24**).

Table 78 shows data for nonresident fathers by amount of child support given to their children in the last 12 months. Further breakdown of contribution per child is not possible.

- The median amount of child support paid by nonresident fathers was $4,250. More than one-third gave less than $3,000 a year (36 percent), 23 percent gave between $3,000 and $5,000, 24 percent gave between $5,000 and $9,000, and 18 percent gave more than $9,000 a year.

- As may be expected, fathers with two or more nonresident children were more likely to contribute in the higher support categories because they have more children. Among those with two or more children, 33 percent gave between $5,000 and $9,000 compared with 18 percent of those with only one nonresident child.

- Non-Hispanic white nonresident fathers on average contributed $5,000 a year compared with $4,250 among non-Hispanic black and $4,000 among Hispanic nonresident fathers.

Tables 79-92 show statistics on attitudes toward parenthood, gay adoptions, work and family, gender roles, and childbearing.

Tables 79 and **80** show data on men and women by their response to the statement, *"The rewards of being a parent are worth it despite the cost and work it takes."*

- The majority of men and women are in favor of having children and agreed with the statement. Among men, 94 percent agreed or strongly agreed with this statement, as did 94 percent of women (**figure 25**).

- The percentages strongly agreeing are highest among older persons, those who are currently married, and those who have children.

Tables 81 and **82** show data for men and women by their agreement with the statement, *"Gay and lesbian adults should have the right to adopt."*

- Among men, 47 percent agreed or strongly agreed compared with 55 percent of women who agreed or strongly agreed.

- The percentages agreeing are highest among younger persons, those who have never been married, and those with no children.

- Homosexual and bisexual men and women were more likely to agree or strongly agree that gays should be allowed to adopt (70 and 84 percent, respectively) compared with heterosexual men and women (46 percent and 55 percent, respectively).

Tables 83 and **84** show data on men and women by their agreement with the statement, *"A working woman can establish just as warm and secure a relationship with her children as a mother who does not work."* The majority of men and women agreed with this statement.

- Men were less likely to strongly agree with this statement (18 percent) than women (29 percent).

- Men with lower levels of education were less likely to strongly agree with this statement (9 percent) than men with higher levels of education (15-24 percent).

- Hispanic men and women were less likely to strongly agree with this statement (14 and 22 percent, respectively) than non-Hispanic white (18 and 32 percent, respectively) and non-Hispanic black men and women (21 and 30 percent, respectively).

Tables 85 and **86** show data for men and women by their agreement with the statement, *"It is much better for everyone if the man earns the main living and the woman takes care of the home and family*." The majority of men and women disagreed or strongly disagreed with this statement. Among men, 60 percent disagreed or strongly disagreed, while 64 percent of women disagreed or strongly disagreed.

- Education is strongly related to men and women's views on this statement. Men and women with less than a high school diploma were less likely to disagree or strongly disagree that men should earn the main living and women should stay home (37 percent and 43 percent, respectively) than men and women with at least a college education (68 percent and 71 percent, respectively).

- About one-half of men and women below the poverty level disagreed or strongly disagreed that men should earn the main living (48 percent and 52 percent, respectively).

- Hispanic men and women were less likely to disagree or strongly disagree with this statement (39 percent and 49 percent, respectively) than non-Hispanic whites (65 percent and 67 percent, respectively) and non-Hispanic blacks (61 percent and 66 percent, respectively).

Tables 87 and **88** show that the majority of men and women agreed that, *"It is more important for a man to spend a lot of time with his family than to be successful at his career."* Overall, 76 percent of men and 72 percent of women agreed or strongly agreed with this statement.

- Currently married or formerly married men and women were more likely to strongly agree with this statement than others. Among men, 26 percent of those who are currently married strongly agreed and 21 percent of those who are formerly married compared with 14-15 percent of currently cohabiting and never married men. For women, 21 percent of currently married and 16 percent of formerly married strongly agreed compared with 14 percent of currently cohabiting and never married.

- Non-Hispanic white men were more likely to strongly agree with this statement (22 percent) than Hispanic men (13 percent) and non-Hispanic black men (16 percent). The same pattern exists for women.

Tables 89 and **90** show data for men and women who did not have children by their opinion on the question, *"If it turns out that you do not have any children, would that bother you?"*

- If they could not have children, women would be more bothered than men; 42 percent of women would be bothered a great deal compared with 30 percent of men.

- Younger men and women were more likely to report they would be bothered a great deal than older men and women. While 35 percent of 15-24 year old men would be bothered a great deal, 18 percent of 30-44 year olds would be bothered a great deal. For women, 49 percent of younger women (15-24 year olds) would be bothered a great deal and 24 percent of older women (30-44) would also be bothered a great deal.

Tables 91 and **92** present data on men and women by their agreement with the statement, *"It is okay for an unmarried female to have a child*."

- Higher percentages of women aged 15-44 years of age agree or strongly agree with this statement than men in the same age range (70 percent compared with 59 percent, respectively).

- Smaller percentages of men and women who had never had sexual intercourse (47 and 53 percent, respectively) or had intercourse at 20 years of age or over (44 and 57 percent, respectively) agreed or strongly agreed with this statement than those whose age at first intercourse was under 20 (61-66 percent of men and 74-76 percent of women, respectively).

- Over one-half of males for whom religion is very important in their daily lives disagreed or strongly disagreed with this statement (52 percent) compared with 23 percent of men for whom religion is not important in their daily lives (**figure 26**). For women, the percent disagreeing was 39 percent for women whose religion was very important in their daily lives and 12 percent if religion was not important in their daily lives.

- For men, no difference was seen in the percentages that strongly agreed or agreed with this statement, based on their own experiences with having fathered a child outside of marriage (61 and 59 percent). For women, however, those who had ever had child outside of marriage were more likely to

strongly agree or agree with the statement (77 percent), compared with those who never had a child outside of marriage (67 percent). The gender difference on this attitudinal measure is also of note. Women who had ever had a nonmarital birth were more likely to strongly agree or agree with the statement (77 percent) than were men who ever fathered a child outside of marriage (61 percent).

Selected Health Measures (tables 93-100)

This section presents information on selected health measures covered in the Cycle 6 NSFG male survey. Within the series of questions on health insurance and the use of family planning and medical services, men were asked whether they had a "usual source of medical care." This information is shown in **table 93**. In ACASI, men and women reported their general health status and their height and weight. Their height and weight were used to define body mass index (BMI). The percent distributions of men and women by their self-reported health status and BMI are shown in **tables 94-96**. The final set of tables in this report document men's experience with HIV testing and HIV-risk related behaviors.

Table 93 shows data for men aged 15-44 by type of provider for their usual source of medical care.

- A higher percentage of currently married men (77 percent) report a usual source of medical care compared with never-married or formerly married men (69 and 70 percent, respectively).

- A lower percentage of Hispanic men (59 percent) have a usual source of medical care compared with non-Hispanic black men (73 percent) and non-Hispanic white men (75 percent).

- Almost one-quarter of Hispanic men (23 percent) use public health clinics as their usual source of care compared with 12 percent of non-Hispanic black and 8 percent of non-Hispanic white men.

- Almost two-thirds of non-Hispanic white men (65 percent) report that a private doctor’s office is their usual source of medical care compared with less than one-half of non-Hispanic black (49 percent) or Hispanic (46 percent) men.

Tables 94 and **95** show data on men and women by their self-reported health status. In the ACASI portion of the interview, men and women 15-44 years of age were asked, *"In general, how is your health? Would you say it is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"*

- Men were slightly more likely to report "excellent" health status (34 percent) than were women (30 percent), but generally the distributions of responses were similar by gender. For both men and women, better self-reported health status was seen with higher levels of income and education. For example, 86 percent of men and 83 percent of women who had bachelor's degrees or higher said their health was "excellent" or "very good," compared with 52 percent of men and 47 percent of women with less than a high school education.

- Younger men, particularly those under 20 years, saw themselves in much better health than younger women. Among teen males, 42 percent responded their health was "excellent" compared with 31 percent of teen females.

- "Obese" men 20-44 years of age, based on their body mass index, were more likely to report their health status as "excellent" (23 percent) than were "obese" (non-pregnant) women 20-44 years of age (16 percent).

- With regard to Hispanic origin and race, there was generally similar health status reporting by gender, with the exception that black men were more likely to respond "excellent" (41 percent) than were black women (28 percent).

Table 96 takes a closer look at BMI, based on self-reports of height and weight within ACASI. As in **tables 94-95**, BMI is only defined for men 20-44 years of age and nonpregnant women 20-44 years of age.

- For men and women, the percentage falling in the "normal" BMI range decreases with age.

- For women, a normal BMI is more common with higher levels of education and income and less likely among Hispanic and black women. These patterns are not seen among men.

- Among women, the percentages reporting a "normal" BMI does not differ by marital status, but among men, unmarried men are

more likely to report a “normal” BMI than married men (38 and 26 percent, respectively).

Tables 97 and **98** describe men’s experience with HIV testing. Data on this topic are also shown in earlier reports, (1, 21).

- Almost one-half of men (47 percent) have ever been tested for HIV outside of blood donation and 15 percent have been tested in the last 12 months.

- The percentage of men tested for HIV in the last 12 months is higher among those who reported a sexually transmitted infection (25 percent), those who are non-Hispanic black (25 percent), those who first had sexual intercourse younger than 15 years (20 percent), those with 10 or more partners in their lifetimes (19 percent), and those with incomes below poverty level (19 percent).

Table 98 shows the reasons men reported for their most recent HIV test outside of blood donation, among those that occurred in the last 12 months. The most commonly reported reason was “*just to find out if infected*” (39 percent), followed by “*applying for health or life insurance*” (11 percent). More than one- half of men who have ever had oral or anal sex with a male partner reported a recent HIV test “*just to find out if infected*” (56 percent) compared with 37 percent of men who did not report any male partners. This reason was also reported more frequently among men with any self-reports of STI, with higher numbers of female partners in the last 12 months, and with lower levels of income.

Tables 99 and **100** show data on the percentages of men who report various HIV risk behaviors for themselves or their sexual partners in the 12 months prior to interview. These tables are intended to show the prevalence of these behaviors in the general population, with respect to key demographic and health characteristics. Further analyses of these HIV risk data will be presented in another report, which also explores several summary or composite measures for describing HIV risk (28). Nearly 3 percent (2.9 percent) of men reported they have ever given or received drugs or money in exchange for sex, 0.8 percent reported having sex with an HIV-infected partner, and 0.5 percent reported illicit intravenous drug use.

- Among unmarried men, those who have ever had oral or anal sex with a male partner had higher percentages who had ever exchanged drugs or money for sex (15 percent) and who had had sex with an HIV-infected partner (9 percent).

- **Table 100** indicates that 2.9 percent of men with at least one sexual partner (male or female) in the last 12 months had a partner who injected drugs without a prescription.

- Thirteen percent of all men had female partners who had sex with other people around the same time as they had sex with the respondent. Among unmarried men, this figure was 23 percent.

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Table A. Brief outline of 2002 National Survey of Family Growth Male Questionnaire

Section A: Background information
Age, marital/cohabitation status, race and ethnicity, household roster, education, childhood/parental background, marriage and cohabitation

Section B: Sex education, vasectomy, infertility, sexual intercourse, and sexual partners
Sex education (teens only), vasectomy and infertility, sexual intercourse, reasons for not having sex (among virgins), number of biological children, number of sexual partners in life and last 12 months, listing of up to three most recent partners

Section C: Current wife or cohabiting partner
Cohabitation and marriage, demographic characteristics, first sex, sterilizing operations and infertility, last sex, summary of method use in last 12 months, biological children, current pregnancy, her children, other children under their care

Section D: recent sexual partner(s) (up to 3) and first sexual partner
Cohabitation and marriage, demographic characteristics, last sex, first sex, summary of method use in last 12 months, biological children, current pregnancy, her children, other children under their care, first sexual partner

Section E: Former wives and first cohabiting partner
Cohabitation and marriage, demographic characteristics, biological children, her children, other children under their care

Section F: Other biological and adopted children, other pregnancies
Additional biological children, additional adopted children, pregnancies that did not end in live birth

Section G: Fathering
Activities with coresidential children, activities with noncoresidential children, monetary support of non-coresidential children

Section H: Birth expectations
Desires and intentions for a future birth

Section I: Health conditions, access to health care, and receipt of health services
Usual source of medical care, health insurance, use of family planning clinic, disability, health services in last 12 months, medical help for infertility, HIV testing

Section J: More background information and attitudes questions
Residence, place of birth, rent/own/payment for current residence, religion, military service, work background and in past year, current or last job (R and partner), attitudes about premarital sex, parenthood, marriage, cohabitation, gender roles, condom use

Section K: Audio CASI
General health, significant life events, substance use, pregnancy/abortion, sex with females, sex with males (including STI/HIV risk behaviors), condom use at last sex of any type, sexual orientation and attraction, STIs and HIV, family income, public assistance

Table 1. Number of men and women 15-44 years of age and percentage who have ever had a biological child, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Men		Women	
	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent
Total1/	61,147	46.7	61,561	58.4
Age				
15-19 years	10,208	1.9	9,834	7.8
20-24 years	9,883	17.4	9,840	32.9
25-29 years	9,226	45.0	9,249	60.5
30-34 years	10,138	62.9	10,272	73.2
35-39 years	10,557	70.8	10,853	83.1
40-44 years	11,135	77.6	11,512	85.1
Marital or cohabiting status				
Currently married	25,808	78.7	28,327	81.9
Currently cohabiting	5,653	54.7	5,570	59.0
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	7.2	21,568	20.2
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	77.8	6,096	84.0
Education2/				
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	73.3	5,627	91.1
High school diploma or GED	15,659	68.6	14,264	81.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	51.9	14,279	71.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	47.8	13,551	53.5
Hispanic origin and race, marital status, and age				
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	55.5	9,107	67.6
Married	4,349	85.6	4,138	88.6
Unmarried	5,839	33.0	4,969	50.1
15-24 years	3,579	20.4	3,153	35.4
25-44 years	6,609	74.5	5,954	84.7
Not Hispanic white, single race	38,738	43.9	39,498	55.8
Married	17,183	75.4	20,061	79.7
Unmarried	21,555	18.8	19,438	31.2
15-24 years	12,311	5.7	12,007	14.1
25-44 years	26,428	61.7	27,491	74.1
Not Hispanic black or African-American, single race	6,940	49.6	8,250	63.3
Married	2,187	86.5	2,133	88.4
Unmarried	4,753	32.5	6,117	54.5
15-24 years	2,550	13.1	2,805	28.9
25-44 years	4,390	70.7	5,445	81.0

1/Includes persons of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/Limited to persons 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

Table 2. Number of men 15-44 years of age and percentage who have ever had a biological child, as reported to the interviewer and as reported in ACASI, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Percent as reported to interviewer	Percent as reported in ACASI
Total1/	61,147	46.7	43.5
Age			
15-19 years	10,208	1.9	2.0
20-24 years	9,883	17.4	17.2
25-29 years	9,226	45.0	39.6
30-34 years	10,138	62.9	58.1
35-39 years	10,557	70.8	67.0
40-44 years	11,135	77.6	72.4
Marital or cohabiting status			
Currently married	25,808	78.7	73.2
Currently cohabiting	5,653	54.7	50.7
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	7.2	7.0
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	77.8	71.0
Education2/			
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	73.3	66.1
High school diploma or GED	15,659	68.6	63.5
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	51.9	47.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	47.8	47.5
Hispanic origin and race, marital			
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	55.5	49.2
Married	4,349	85.6	73.6
Unmarried	5,839	33.0	31.0
15-24 years	3,579	20.4	18.5
25-44 years	6,609	74.5	65.8
Not Hispanic white, single race	38,738	43.9	42.0
Married	17,183	75.4	72.0
Unmarried	21,555	18.8	18.0
15-24 years	12,311	5.7	6.1
25-44 years	26,428	61.7	58.7
Not Hispanic black or African-American, single race	6,940	49.6	44.4
Married	2,187	86.5	77.3
Unmarried	4,753	32.5	29.3
15-24 years	2,550	13.1	13.5
25-44 years	4,390	70.7	62.5

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTE: ACASI is audio computer-assisted self-Interviewing.

Table 3. Number of births fathered between 1997 and 2001 by men 15-44 years of age, estimated from the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth, confidence interval for this estimate, number of births (fathered by men 15-44 years of age) based on vital records and ratio, by selected characteristics: United States, 1997-2001

Characteristic	Number (in millions) of births from NSFG1/	Confidence interval	Vital records2/	Ratio of NSFG/vital records1/
Total for 1997-20012/	19.008	16.631-21.385	19.800	0.96
Year of child's birth				
2001	3.961	3.093-4.829	4.013	0.99
2000	4.392	3.479-5.306	4.046	1.09
1999	3.565	2.778-4.352	3.946	0.90
1998	3.399	2.782-4.015	3.928	0.87
1997	3.691	2.925-4.457	3.867	0.95
Father's age at child's birth				
15-19 years	0.751	0.470-1.033	1.103	0.68
20-24 years	3.765	3.029-4.501	3.866	0.97
25-29 years	5.234	4.090-6.378	5.164	1.01
30-44 years	9.258	7.629-10.888	8.985	1.03

1/NSFG is National Survey of Family Growth.

2/See references for complete list of vital statistics consulted. Also, special tabulations were prepared by the Natality Team of the Division of Vital Statistics.

3/Includes children fathered by men under 15 years of age, not shown separately.

NOTE: For men born outside the United States (50 States, DC, and the territories), this table is limited to children they reported fathering after they came to the United States to stay. This is because data on births occurring outside the United States are not available from vital records.

Table 4. Number of men 15-44 years of age, mean number of biological children fathered, and percent distribution by number of biological children fathered, as reported to the interviewer, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Mean	Number of children: Total	0	1	2	3 or more
			Percent distribution				
Total1/	61,147	1.0	100.0	53.3	17.1	16.1	13.5
Age							
15-19 years	10,208	0.0	100.0	98.1	1.6	*	*
20-24 years	9,883	0.3	100.0	82.6	11.3	4.5	1.6
25-29 years	9,226	0.8	100.0	55.0	20.2	15.2	9.6
30-34 years	10,138	1.2	100.0	37.1	26.9	22.8	13.1
35-39 years	10,557	1.5	100.0	29.2	22.4	27.0	21.4
40-44 years	11,135	1.9	100.0	22.4	19.9	25.0	32.7
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	25,808	1.7	100.0	21.3	24.9	29.1	24.8
Currently cohabiting	5,653	1.1	100.0	45.3	25.3	13.7	15.7
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	0.1	100.0	92.8	5.1	1.4	0.7
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	1.6	100.0	22.2	30.5	28.1	19.2
Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	1.8	100.0	26.7	21.3	20.3	31.8
High school diploma or GED	15,659	1.5	100.0	31.5	23.7	23.9	21.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	1.0	100.0	48.1	19.7	19.2	13.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	0.9	100.0	52.2	19.3	18.3	10.2
Hispanic origin and race, marital status, and age							
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	1.3	100.0	44.5	17.3	17.4	20.8
Married	4,349	2.1	100.0	14.4	19.7	30.0	36.0
Unmarried	5,839	0.7	100.0	67.0	15.5	8.1	9.5
15-24 years	3,579	0.3	100.0	79.6	13.1	3.7	3.7
25-44 years	6,609	1.8	100.0	25.5	19.5	24.9	30.1

Not Hispanic white, single race	38,738	0.9	100.0	56.1	17.1	16.1	10.7
Married	17,183	1.6	100.0	24.6	26.0	28.7	20.7
Unmarried	21,555	0.3	100.0	81.2	10.0	6.0	2.7
15-24 years	12,311	0.1	100.0	94.3	4.1	1.5	*
25-44 years	26,428	1.2	100.0	38.3	23.2	22.9	15.7
Not Hispanic black or African-American, single race	6,940	1.1	100.0	50.5	17.9	15.6	16.1
Married	2,187	2.1	100.0	13.5	22.2	33.8	30.5
Unmarried	4,753	0.6	100.0	67.5	16.0	7.2	9.4
15-24 years	2,550	0.2	100.0	86.9	8.2	3.9	*
25-44 years	4,390	1.6	100.0	29.3	23.6	22.3	24.8

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

Table 5. Number of men 15-44 years of age who have ever fathered a biological child, mean age at first child's birth, and percent distribution by age at first child's birth, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Mean	Age at first child's birth: Total	Less than 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-44 years
			Percent distribution				
Total1/	28,554	25.1	100.0	15.3	35.4	28.6	20.7
Age							
15-24 years	1,910	19.8	100.0	45.0	55.0	…	…
25-29 years	4,153	22.7	100.0	17.1	55.7	27.2	…
30-34 years	6,373	25.3	100.0	12.2	30.9	37.1	19.9
35-39 years	7,479	26.6	100.0	7.4	31.1	30.6	31.0
40-44 years	8,638	25.9	100.0	17.1	28.4	27.6	26.9
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	20,316	25.7	100.0	12.1	32.8	31.7	23.4
Currently cohabiting	3,092	24.0	100.0	20.1	43.1	19.9	17.0
Never married, not cohabiting	1,820	22.0	100.0	32.9	44.8	14.2	8.2
Formerly married, not cohabiting	3,327	24.1	100.0	21.2	38.9	25.4	14.5
Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	4,661	22.8	100.0	22.2	50.8	19.1	7.9
High school diploma or GED	10,735	24.0	100.0	17.2	43.6	26.1	13.1
Some college, no bachelor's degree	6,798	25.4	100.0	12.4	34.9	34.2	18.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,685	29.4	100.0	2.7	9.1	37.7	50.5
Hispanic origin and race, marital							
Hispanic or Latino	5,652	23.3	100.0	19.4	48.1	21.1	11.4
Married	3,724	23.9	100.0	14.3	48.6	23.4	13.8
Unmarried	1,928	22.1	100.0	29.4	47.2	16.8	6.7
15-29 years	1,936	21.2	100.0	27.6	60.4	12.1	…
30-44 years	3,716	24.4	100.0	15.2	41.7	25.8	17.3
Not Hispanic white, single race	16,998	26.1	100.0	11.0	30.8	33.3	24.9
Married	12,951	26.6	100.0	8.4	28.8	35.6	27.3
Unmarried	4,047	24.5	100.0	19.4	37.4	26.0	17.3

15-29 years	2,718	22.8	100.0	17.7	54.7	27.7	…
30-44 years	14,280	26.7	100.0	9.7	26.3	34.4	29.6
Not Hispanic black or African-American, single race	3,439	23.5	100.0	24.8	41.7	20.2	13.4
Married	1,892	23.8	100.0	22.9	39.4	23.0	14.7
Unmarried	1,547	23.0	100.0	27.0	44.4	16.8	11.8
15-29 years	837	20.7	100.0	39.2	50.7	10.1	…
30-44 years	2,602	25.8	100.0	20.1	38.8	23.5	17.7

… Category not applicable.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

Table 6. Number of men 15-44 years of age, mean number of pregnancies fathered, and percent distribution by number of pregnancies fathered, as reported to the interviewer, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Mean	Number of pregnancies				
			Total	0	1	2	3 or more
			Percent distribution				
Total1/	61,147	1.3	100.0	53.0	11.0	14.4	21.6
Age							
15-24 years	20,091	0.2	100.0	90.3	5.1	2.2	2.5
25-29 years	9,226	1.0	100.0	54.9	12.4	16.7	16.0
30-34 years	10,138	1.6	100.0	36.6	16.9	23.0	23.6
35-39 years	10,557	2.0	100.0	29.0	13.2	23.0	34.9
40-44 years	11,135	2.4	100.0	21.8	12.9	18.6	46.6
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	25,808	2.2	100.0	21.2	15.8	25.1	37.9
Currently cohabiting	5,653	1.4	100.0	45.3	15.6	12.2	26.9
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	0.2	100.0	92.3	3.5	2.4	1.7
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	2.2	100.0	21.3	20.0	23.7	35.0
Respondent's mother's education							
No high school diploma or GED2/	12,828	1.7	100.0	39.7	13.3	16.5	30.6
High school diploma or GED2/	23,151	1.4	100.0	47.0	11.9	18.7	22.5
Some college, no bachelor's degree	12,726	0.9	100.0	64.3	8.9	9.4	17.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	12,271	0.8	100.0	66.6	9.1	9.3	15.1
Hispanic origin and race, marital status, and age (of respondent)							
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	1.5	100.0	44.5	11.7	18.3	25.5
Married	4,349	2.3	100.0	14.4	16.0	27.7	42.0
Unmarried	5,839	0.8	100.0	66.9	8.4	11.3	13.3

15-29 years	5,515	0.8	100.0	64.8	10.9	13.4	10.9
30-44 years	4,673	2.3	100.0	20.5	12.6	24.2	42.8
Not Hispanic white, single race	38,738	1.2	100.0	55.9	10.6	13.4	20.1
Married	17,183	2.0	100.0	24.6	15.2	24.1	36.2
Unmarried	21,555	0.5	100.0	80.8	7.0	5.0	7.3
15-29 years	17,470	0.3	100.0	84.4	6.0	5.5	4.2
30-44 years	21,268	1.9	100.0	32.5	14.4	20.0	33.1
Not Hispanic black or African-American, single race	6,940	1.6	100.0	49.3	11.0	15.7	24.0
Married	2,187	2.9	100.0	12.7	12.2	32.3	42.7
Unmarried	4,753	1.0	100.0	66.2	10.4	8.1	15.4
15-29 years	3,524	0.5	100.0	75.6	10.6	6.2	7.6
30-44 years	3,416	2.6	100.0	22.2	11.4	25.5	40.9

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTES: "Pregnancies fathered" includes those ending in live-born children as well as those ending in other ways. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 7. Number of men 15-44 years of age who have ever fathered a biological child and percent distribution by marital or cohabiting status at first child's birth, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Currently or formerly married to child's mother	Premarital first birth: Subtotal	Premarital first birth: Within cohabiting union	Premarital first birth: Living alone or apart from the mother
		Percent distribution				
Total1/	28,554	100.0	66.2	33.8	18.2	15.6
Age at first child's birth						
Under 20 years	4,374	100.0	37.7	62.3	26.3	36.0
Under 18 years	1,227	100.0	36.0	64.0	23.2	40.8
18-19 years	3,147	100.0	38.4	61.6	27.6	34.1
20-24 years	10,113	100.0	52.2	47.8	27.1	20.7
25-29 years	8,162	100.0	81.9	18.1	11.4	6.8
30-44 years	5,905	100.0	89.6	10.5	6.2	4.2
Year of first child's birth						
1997-2002	9,701	100.0	67.9	32.2	19.4	12.8
1990-96	9,224	100.0	69.0	31.1	17.4	13.6
1985-89	5,442	100.0	66.6	33.4	16.7	16.7
Before 1985	4,187	100.0	55.8	44.2	19.0	25.3
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years						
Both biological or adoptive parents	21,189	100.0	69.0	31.1	17.0	14.1
Other	7,365	100.0	58.2	41.8	21.6	20.2
Religion raised						
None	1,841	100.0	72.3	27.7	10.8	16.9
Fundamentalist Protestant	1,334	100.0	54.0	46.0	18.2	27.9
Other Protestant	13,150	100.0	70.9	29.1	14.7	14.4
Catholic	10,512	100.0	59.8	40.2	25.2	15.0
Other religions	1,624	100.0	74.7	25.3	9.1	16.2
Respondent's mother's education						
No high school diploma or GED2/	7,714	100.0	56.7	43.4	26.6	16.8
High school diploma or GED2/	12,170	100.0	66.1	33.9	16.5	17.4

Some college, no bachelor's degree	4,506	100.0	71.3	28.7	14.0	14.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,079	100.0	79.0	21.0	11.3	9.7
Percent of poverty level (of respondent)3/						
0-149 percent	7,157	100.0	48.3	51.8	31.4	20.3
0-99 percent	4,224	100.0	46.7	53.4	31.3	22.1
150-299 percent	8,533	100.0	65.0	35.0	19.6	15.4
300 percent or higher	12,674	100.0	77.9	22.1	9.9	12.3
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	5,652	100.0	51.7	48.4	32.1	16.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	16,998	100.0	77.2	22.8	12.4	10.4
Black or African-American, single race	3,439	100.0	36.7	63.3	24.2	39.1

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

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

Table 8. Number of children fathered in the last 5 years by men 15-44 years of age at interview and percent distribution by wantedness status at time of conception, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Unwanted	Mistimed	Wanted	Not asked1/
		Percent distribution				
Total2/	19,962	100.0	8.6	24.8	65.2	1.2
Age at child's birth						
Under 20 years	839	100.0	10.1	42.0	37.5	10.5
Under 18 years	209	100.0	*	52.8	31.2	*
18-19 years	630	100.0	11.2	38.4	39.5	11.0
20-24 years	3,790	100.0	7.1	41.4	48.2	3.3
25-29 years	5,648	100.0	6.1	28.7	65.0	*
30-44 years	9,685	100.0	10.5	14.5	74.4	*
Marital or cohabiting status at child's birth						
Married to child's mother	14,267	100.0	7.4	22.4	69.9	-
Cohabiting with child's mother	3,955	100.0	10.5	28.4	61.1	-
Living alone or apart from mother of child	1,740	100.0	14.0	36.2	36.3	13.5
Religion raised						
None	1,430	100.0	10.4	24.9	62.5	*
Fundamentalist Protestant	954	100.0	15.5	26.9	54.0	*
Other Protestant	8,639	100.0	6.2	27.7	65.7	*
Catholic	7,586	100.0	10.8	21.6	65.9	1.7
Other religions	1,321	100.0	*	20.8	70.9	-
Education3/						
No high school diploma or GED	3,051	100.0	15.5	26.1	57.3	*
High school diploma or GED	6,641	100.0	9.1	32.6	56.4	1.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree	4,947	100.0	5.9	27.2	65.7	*
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,478	100.0	6.5	6.6	86.9	-
Percent of poverty level4/						
0-149 percent	6,288	100.0	12.5	27.3	58.4	1.7
0-99 percent	4,163	100.0	13.4	24.7	59.5	2.5
150-299 percent	6,245	100.0	8.5	27.9	62.5	*
300 percent or higher	7,215	100.0	5.4	19.5	73.9	1.2

Hispanic origin and race and relationship status						
Hispanic or Latino	4,460	100.0	12.3	27.6	57.5	2.6
Married to child's mother	2,485	100.0	10.2	29.8	60.1	-
Cohabiting with child's mother	1,337	100.0	14.1	26.6	59.3	-
Living alone or apart from mother of child	638	100.0	16.5	21.5	43.9	18.1
Not Hispanic white, single race	11,390	100.0	7.6	24.8	67.3	*
Married to child's mother	9,760	100.0	6.5	21.0	72.5	-
Cohabiting with child's mother	1,120	100.0	10.5	44.6	45.0	-
Living alone or apart from mother of child	510	100.0	21.0	55.6	15.7	*
Not Hispanic black or African-American, single	2,151	100.0	9.0	32.7	55.8	2.5
Married to child's mother	935	100.0	9.2	33.3	57.5	-
Cohabiting with child's mother	742	100.0	10.2	29.0	60.8	-
Living alone or apart from mother of child	474	100.0	6.7	37.5	44.5	11.3

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

- Quantity zero.

1/Wantedness questions not asked because respondent learned about child only after the birth.

2/Includes children born to men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

3/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

4/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

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

Table 9. Number of men 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by wantedness of births in the last 5 years, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	No birth in last 5 years (or never fathered a biological child)	Had an unwanted birth(s) in last 5 years	Had a mistimed birth(s) in the last 5 years	Birth(s) in the last 5 years was/were wanted1/
		Percent distribution				
Total2/	61,147	100.0	75.8	2.7	7.0	14.7
Age						
15-19 years	10,208	100.0	98.2	*	0.7	0.9
20-24 years	9,883	100.0	83.0	2.3	8.8	5.8
25-29 years	9,226	100.0	62.3	2.9	15.7	19.3
30-44 years	31,830	100.0	70.3	3.7	5.8	20.5
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married	25,808	100.0	57.4	4.4	11.0	27.6
Currently cohabiting	5,653	100.0	63.0	6.2	10.0	21.6
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	100.0	96.2	0.4	2.1	1.1
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	100.0	82.2	2.4	7.6	7.9
Age at (first) marriage						
Never married	30,175	100.0	91.2	1.1	3.3	4.3
Under 20 years	3,854	100.0	71.6	2.5	12.8	13.5
20-24 years	12,803	100.0	61.3	4.8	11.0	23.8
25 years and over	14,314	100.0	57.5	4.4	9.5	28.7
Number of biological children						
1 child	10,457	100.0	44.6	1.9	14.5	38.1
2 children	9,829	100.0	51.2	3.9	16.0	29.3
3 or more children	8,269	100.0	49.1	13.2	14.1	25.6
Age at first sexual intercourse						
Never had sexual intercourse	7,890	100.0	100.0	…	…	…
Under 16 years	17,600	100.0	71.1	3.4	10.5	15.3
16 years	9,359	100.0	76.8	3.3	5.6	14.6
17 years	8,348	100.0	75.5	2.6	8.0	14.0
18 -19 years	8,828	100.0	73.8	3.3	7.2	15.3
20 years and over	9,121	100.0	65.1	2.9	6.3	26.4
Percent of poverty level3/						
0-149 percent	13,995	100.0	62.8	6.8	12.4	18.5

0-99 percent	8,645	100.0	61.9	7.8	11.3	19.7
150-299 percent	17,666	100.0	67.5	3.8	10.8	18.4
300 percent or higher	29,486	100.0	77.2	1.4	4.9	16.5
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	100.0	68.1	4.5	10.0	17.9
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	38,738	100.0	77.9	2.2	6.2	13.9
Black or African American, single race	6,940	100.0	75.1	3.6	9.4	11.7

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

… Category not applicable.

1/Includes respondents with no mistimed or unwanted births, only wanted births. Births that that occurred later than desired or at the right time were classified as wanted. See Appendix II for detailed definitions of wantedness categories.

2/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Percentages do not add to 100 because men with births for which he did not know about the pregnancy, and births for which he did not know or refused to report wantedness, are not shown separately.

Table 10. Number of never-married men 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by wantedness of births in the last 5 years, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	No birth in last 5 years (or never fathered a biological child)	Had an unwanted birth(s) in last 5 years	Had a mistimed birth(s) in the last 5 years	Birth(s) in the last 5 years was/were wanted1/
		Percent distribution				
Total2/	30,175	100.0	91.2	1.1	3.3	4.3
Age						
15-19 years	10,139	100.0	98.7	*	0.5	0.6
20-24 years	8,225	100.0	89.0	2.1	5.7	3.0
25-29 years	4,636	100.0	80.2	1.4	7.9	10.5
30-44 years	7,175	100.0	90.1	1.1	1.6	7.1
Cohabiting status						
Currently cohabiting	4,763	100.0	64.2	4.9	9.8	21.2
Not cohabiting	25,412	100.0	96.2	0.4	2.1	1.1
Number of biological children						
1 child	2,474	100.0	38.6	4.3	22.8	31.7
2 or more children	1,729	100.0	33.5	12.6	25.0	29.7
Age at first sexual intercourse						
Never had sexual intercourse	7,890	100.0	100.0	…	…	…
Under 16 years	8,601	100.0	84.2	1.9	5.6	8.0
16 years	3,966	100.0	89.7	1.9	1.9	6.0
17 years and over	9,718	100.0	90.7	0.9	4.6	3.8
Percent of poverty level3/						
0-149 percent	7,901	100.0	76.3	2.7	9.1	11.9
0-99 percent	5,296	100.0	76.1	2.6	9.4	11.5
150-299 percent	8,780	100.0	84.1	2.6	5.7	7.7
300 percent or higher	13,494	100.0	95.0	*	1.9	2.3
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	5,124	100.0	82.4	2.5	5.3	9.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	18,127	100.0	95.3	0.6	2.6	1.5
Black or African American, single race	4,046	100.0	86.8	1.4	4.7	6.5

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

… Category not applicable.

1/Includes respondents with no mistimed or unwanted births, only wanted births. Births that were later, overdue or right time were classified as wanted. See Appendix II for detailed definitions of wantedness categories.

2/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Percentages do not add to 100 because men with births for which he did not know about the pregnancy, and births for which he did not know or refused to report wantedness, are not shown separately.

Table 11. Number of men and women 15-44 years of age and percent who intend to have a(nother) child in the future, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Men		Women	
	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent
Total1/	61,147	55.4	61,561	45.9
Age				
15-19 years	10,208	89.5	9,834	86.5
20-24 years	9,883	85.0	9,840	79.4
25-29 years	9,226	71.8	9,249	59.3
30-34 years	10,138	47.6	10,272	39.5
35-39 years	10,557	29.1	10,853	17.2
40-44 years	11,135	16.5	11,512	4.5
Marital or cohabiting status				
Currently married	25,808	35.6	28,327	30.1
Currently cohabiting	5,653	48.6	5,570	49.7
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	80.8	21,568	73.0
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	33.4	6,096	19.2
Number of biological children				
None	32,593	77.2	25,622	76.9
1 child	10,457	53.1	11,193	49.3
2 children	9,829	21.0	13,402	14.8
3 or more children	8,269	13.4	11,343	9.1
Education2/				
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	38.1	5,627	26.3
High school diploma or GED	15,659	37.7	14,264	23.9
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	51.5	14,279	34.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	52.0	13,551	47.7
Percent of poverty level3/				
0-149 percent	11,032	44.8	14,582	36.3
0-99 percent	6,638	44.9	9,262	36.8
150-299 percent	14,451	49.1	14,502	36.1
300 percent or higher	25,457	50.0	22,643	40.6
Hispanic origin and race				
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	60.4	9,107	49.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race	38,738	53.8	39,498	44.6
Black or African-American,single race	6,940	56.2	8,250	43.3

1/Includes persons of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men and women 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men and women 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

Table 12. Number of men 15-44 years of age, mean numbers of biological children fathered, additional children expected and total children expected, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Children already fathered	Additional children expected	Total children expected
		Mean		
Total1/	61,147	1.0	1.2	2.2
Age				
15-19 years	10,208	0.0	2.0	2.0
20-24 years	9,883	0.3	2.0	2.3
25-29 years	9,226	0.8	1.5	2.4
30-34 years	10,138	1.2	0.9	2.1
35-39 years	10,557	1.5	0.5	2.1
40-44 years	11,135	1.9	0.3	2.2
Marital or cohabiting status				
Currently married	25,808	1.7	0.7	2.5
Currently cohabiting	5,653	1.1	0.9	2.0
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	0.1	1.8	1.9
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	1.6	0.6	2.2
Sterility status				
Surgically sterile	3,851	2.3	...	2.3
Nonsurgically sterile	2,047	1.1	…	1.1
All other	55,250	0.9	1.3	2.2
Religion raised				
None	4,981	0.7	1.2	1.9
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,747	1.0	1.2	2.2
Other Protestant	27,152	1.0	1.1	2.1
Catholic	21,821	1.0	1.2	2.3
Other religion	4,263	0.9	1.3	2.1
Education2/				
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	1.8	0.8	2.6
High school diploma or GED	15,659	1.5	0.7	2.1
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	1.0	1.2	2.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	0.9	1.1	2.0
Percent of poverty level3/				
0-149 percent	11,032	1.6	0.9	2.5
0-99 percent	6,638	1.6	1.0	2.5
150-299 percent	14,451	1.3	1.0	2.3
300 percent or higher	25,457	0.9	1.0	2.0
Hispanic origin and race				
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	1.3	1.3	2.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race	38,738	0.9	1.2	2.0
Black or African-American, single race	6,940	1.1	1.2	2.3

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

… Category not applicable.

1/Includes persons of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Men who are surgically or nonsurgically sterile whose wives or partners are currently pregnant were classified as expecting one additional child.

Table 13. Number of men 15-44 years of age and percent who have ever had sexual intercourse for all men and never married men, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	All men		Never married men	
	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent
Total1/	61,147	87.1	30,175	73.9
Age				
15 years	1,930	15.7	1,930	15.7
16 years	1,998	33.9	1,998	33.9
17 years	1,820	45.8	1,798	45.1
18 years	2,392	60.2	2,369	59.8
19 years	2,067	69.8	2,044	69.4
20 years	1,942	78.0	1,870	77.1
21 years	1,978	91.0	1,803	90.1
22 years	2,289	85.1	1,830	81.3
23 years	1,747	90.9	1,262	87.4
24 years	1,926	92.7	1,460	90.4
15-19 years	10,208	46.0	10,139	45.7
15-17 years	5,748	31.6	5,726	31.3
18-19 years	4,460	64.7	4,413	64.3
20-24 years	9,883	87.4	8,225	84.8
20-22 years	6,210	84.7	5,503	82.8
23-24 years	3,673	91.9	2,722	89.0
25-29 years	9,226	95.8	4,636	91.6
30-44 years	31,830	97.7	7,175	89.7
Age and Hispanic origin and race				
15-19 years:				
Hispanic or Latino	1,628	55.5	1,603	54.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race	6,324	40.9	6,286	40.5
Black or African American, single race	1,352	62.1	1,347	61.9
15-17 years:				
Hispanic or Latino	852	42.6	852	42.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race	3,584	25.0	3,562	24.6
Black or African American, single race	813	51.6	813	51.6
18-19 years:				
Hispanic or Latino	775	69.6	750	68.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race	2,740	61.6	2,724	61.4
Black or African American, single race	539	78.0	534	77.8

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

Table 14. Number of men 15-44 years of age and cumulative percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse before reaching each selected age, and mean ages at first sexual intercourse, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Exact age in years1/ 14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22 and over	Mean age2/
Total3/	61,147	8.8	16.8	29.2	45.4	60.5	71.6	77.4	82.1	85.4	17.0
Age											
15-19 years	10,208	8.0	14.8	25.7	40.0	54.8	65.6	…	…	…	15.1
20-24 years	9,883	8.8	15.6	27.8	43.4	59.7	70.7	76.0	79.9	82.7	16.4
25-29 years	9,226	10.5	20.2	35.5	49.1	59.9	72.1	77.8	81.8	85.1	16.7
30-34 years	10,138	9.1	17.9	33.2	51.3	63.6	71.3	76.4	81.3	84.8	17.1
35-39 years	10,557	8.9	17.0	26.7	44.2	59.6	71.4	77.1	83.6	87.0	17.1
40-44 years	11,135	7.9	15.6	26.7	43.1	61.9	73.5	79.6	83.5	86.1	17.5
Parental living arrangements at age 14											
Both biological or adoptive parents	45,166	6.6	14.0	26.0	42.5	57.4	69.2	75.3	80.2	83.6	17.0
Other	15,981	14.9	24.7	38.5	53.9	69.6	78.8	83.8	88.0	90.7	15.8
Religion raised											
None	4,981	9.5	16.2	32.8	47.3	66.3	79.2	83.5	92.4	92.9	15.8
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,747	14.9	21.7	31.2	48.4	61.6	68.4	71.3	75.3	77.4	16.4
Other Protestant	27,152	9.6	18.1	29.4	48.3	61.1	72.1	77.7	81.6	86.3	16.3
Catholic	21,821	7.9	16.9	30.8	43.6	61.7	73.2	79.3	84.1	86.2	16.8
Other Religion	4,263	3.6	5.1	13.9	31.6	42.3	53.7	63.4	69.6	72.5	18.1
Mother's education											
No high school diploma or GED4/	12,828	12.0	21.7	33.6	49.3	64.4	73.9	79.4	83.4	85.5	16.7
High school diploma or GED4/	23,151	9.0	16.9	30.4	46.1	61.7	72.4	79.3	84.1	86.1	16.6
Some college, no bachelor's degree	12,726	8.2	17.0	26.9	45.6	58.2	69.0	73.1	79.1	85.3	16.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	12,271	5.5	10.9	24.4	39.3	55.7	69.7	75.5	79.5	83.5	16.9
Mother's age at first birth											
Under 20 years	18,953	15.3	26.5	39.0	55.9	69.2	79.5	83.4	86.8	88.5	16.1
20 years or over	41,522	5.7	12.3	24.6	40.6	56.5	67.9	74.6	80.0	84.0	17.0
Hispanic origin and race (of respondent)											
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	11.7	22.5	35.4	49.3	64.4	75.3	80.6	83.3	85.3	16.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race	38,738	5.9	12.2	24.4	40.9	57.3	69.8	76.2	81.9	85.4	17.1
Black or African American, single race	6,940	22.0	34.0	48.5	66.8	76.6	83.7	86.7	90.2	91.8	15.5

... Category not applicable.

1/The denominator for each percent includes only those having reached the specified age to which the percent pertains.

2/Mean ages are based only on men who ever had intercourse.

3/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

4/GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

Table 15. Number of men 15-44 years of age and number of unmarried men 15-44 years of age and percentage who ever had sexual intercourse, who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, and who had sexual intercourse in the last 3 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Ever had intercourse	Had intercourse in last 12 months	Had intercourse in last 3 months
		Percent		
Total	61,147	87.1	78.9	71.3
Unmarried men				
Total1/	35,340	77.7	64.8	53.9
Age				
15-19 years	10,166	45.8	39.5	31.4
20-24 years	8,366	85.1	76.8	63.6
25-29 years	5,048	92.3	77.0	65.2
30-34 years	3,991	92.1	76.8	67.2
35-39 years	3,636	93.7	69.8	58.9
40-44 years	4,133	95.2	72.2	58.6
Marital or cohabiting status				
Currently cohabiting	5,653	100.0	98.3	97.4
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	69.0	54.9	42.9
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	100.0	79.5	61.9
Age at first sexual intercourse				
Never had sex	7,890	…	…	…
Under 16 years	10,366	100.0	88.8	78.0
16 years	5,095	100.0	86.4	71.4
17 years	4,411	100.0	86.2	71.8
18 years	3,152	100.0	81.5	63.7
19 years	1,533	100.0	66.7	53.0
20 years and over	2,893	100.0	66.2	46.5
Education2/				
No high school diploma or GED	2,976	93.7	77.5	66.1
High school diploma or GED	7,225	92.3	77.8	66.6
Some college, no bachelor's degree	6,717	93.1	77.0	65.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,562	87.6	64.0	53.0
Percent of poverty level3/				
0-149 percent	6,017	88.3	72.8	59.3
0-99 percent	4,017	89.0	74.4	60.6
150-299 percent	7,029	90.6	74.2	62.1
300 percent or higher	12,128	91.6	76.7	65.3
Hispanic origin and race				
Hispanic or Latino	5,839	82.6	71.5	60.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race	21,555	75.1	62.5	51.4
Black or African American, single race	4,753	85.7	76.0	65.9

... Category not applicable.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

Table 16. Number of men 18-44 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse and percent distribution by how much first sexual intercourse was wanted, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	"I really didn't want it to happen at the time"1/	"I had mixed feelings -- part of me wanted it to happen at the time and part of me didn't"	"I really wanted it to happen at the time"
		Percent distribution			
Total2/	51,442	100.0	4.7	27.3	68.1
Age at first sexual intercourse					
Under 15 years	9,378	100.0	6.8	30.1	63.1
15 years	6,952	100.0	4.7	25.6	69.7
16 years	9,002	100.0	4.3	23.0	72.7
17 years	8,161	100.0	2.7	25.6	71.8
18 years	5,890	100.0	4.8	25.7	69.5
19 years	2,938	100.0	1.9	36.9	61.2
20 years and over	9,121	100.0	5.3	29.5	65.2
Year of first sexual intercourse					
1995 or later	12,677	100.0	5.7	33.4	61.0
1990-94	8,180	100.0	2.8	27.7	69.5
1980-89	19,705	100.0	4.4	24.7	70.9
Before 1980	10,880	100.0	5.2	24.5	70.3
Parental living arrangement at age 14 years					
Both biological or adoptive parents	37,990	100.0	4.9	25.9	69.2
Other	13,452	100.0	4.0	31.0	65.0
Hispanic origin and race and age at first sexual intercourse					
Hispanic or Latino	8,811	100.0	6.3	28.4	65.3
Under 16 years	3,307	100.0	6.2	33.9	59.9
16-19 years	4,130	100.0	6.3	25.1	68.6
20 years and over	1,373	100.0	6.6	24.5	68.9
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race	32,465	100.0	3.3	25.0	71.7
Under 16 years	8,755	100.0	3.4	24.8	71.8
16-19 years	17,621	100.0	2.8	24.6	72.6
20 years and over	6,089	100.0	4.9	26.4	68.7
Black or African American, single race	5,839	100.0	8.7	31.9	59.4
Under 16 years	2,952	100.0	9.8	29.4	60.8
16-19 years	2,312	100.0	7.4	31.1	61.6
20 years and over	575	100.0	*	*	*

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Question was administered in self-administered portion of the questionnaire and refers to first vaginal heterosexual intercourse. Column headings represent exact wording of the response categories.

2/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, and persons with missing information on how much first intercourse was wanted, not shown separately.

Table 17. Number of men 18-44 years of age and percentage ever forced to have sexual intercourse by a female and percentage ever forced to have sexual intercourse by a male, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total ever forced	Ever forced by a female	Ever forced by a male
		Percent		
Total1/	55,399	7.6	5.8	2.0
Age				
18-19 years	4,460	4.2	3.7	0.8
20-24 years	9,883	9.0	7.4	1.7
25-29 years	9,226	8.7	6.2	2.9
30-34 years	10,138	6.8	5.2	2.1
35-39 years	10,557	8.6	6.6	2.1
40-44 years	11,135	6.4	4.7	1.7
Marital or cohabiting status				
Currently married	25,795	5.3	4.6	0.7
Currently cohabiting	5,614	11.4	10.1	2.0
Never married, not cohabiting	19,725	9.1	5.8	3.5
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,265	9.6	7.5	2.5
Age at first sexual intercourse with a female				
Never had sex with a female	3,956	3.0	-	3.0
Under 15 years	9,378	14.5	11.9	3.5
15 years	6,952	7.9	6.4	1.8
16 years	9,002	7.0	5.1	1.9
17 years	8,161	9.0	7.7	1.3
18 years	5,890	5.5	4.2	1.3
19 years	2,938	4.1	3.4	*
20 years and over	9,121	3.9	2.6	1.5
Education2/				
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	5.9	3.2	2.7
High school diploma or GED	15,659	8.3	6.6	2.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	11.5	9.3	2.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	4.1	2.4	1.8
Percent of poverty level3/				
0-149 percent	11,032	11.7	8.8	3.4
0-99 percent	6,638	13.4	9.5	4.9
150-299 percent	14,451	7.5	6.4	1.2
300 percent or higher	25,457	6.4	4.6	2.0
Hispanic origin and race				
Hispanic or Latino	9,336	9.5	7.9	2.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race	35,154	5.0	3.4	1.8
Black or African-American, single race	6,127	17.5	15.1	2.8

- Quantity zero.
* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
1/Includes persons of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

Table 18. Number of men 18-44 years of age and percentage ever forced by a female to have intercourse and percentage ever forced by a male to have sex and who reported the specific types of force: United States, 2002

Type of force	Number in thousands	Ever forced by a female or male	Ever forced by a female	Ever forced by a male
		Percent		
Total1/	55,399	7.6	5.8	2.0
Given alcohol or drugs	55,399	2.4	2.0	0.5
Did what she/he said because she/he was bigger or grownup and you were young	55,399	3.3	2.0	1.4
Told relationship would end if you didn't have sex	55,399	1.6	1.4	0.3
Pressured into it by her/his words or actions, but without threats of harm	55,399	5.2	4.1	1.3
Threatened with physical harm or injury	55,399	1.0	0.4	0.6
Physically hurt or injured	55,399	0.8	0.3	0.4
Physically held down	55,399	2.4	1.7	0.7

1/Includes persons with missing information on whether ever forced to have intercourse by a female or with missing information on whether ever forced to have intercourse with a male, not shown separately.

NOTE: Respondents could report more than one type of force, as each type was a separate "yes/no" question. See Appendix II: Definition of Terms for further information.

Table 19. Number of men 15-44 years of age who have had sexual intercourse and percent distribution of age difference between male and first female partner, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Female partner's age relative to male's age: More than 1 year younger	1 year younger	Same age	1 to 2 years older	More than 2 years older
		Percent distribution					
Total1/	53,257	100.0	11.9	16.0	36.1	22.2	14.0
Age							
15-24 years	13,332	100.0	8.7	13.2	36.4	29.9	11.8
25-29 years	8,836	100.0	11.2	19.2	28.5	25.4	15.8
30-34 years	9,823	100.0	15.1	11.8	37.4	20.6	15.1
35-39 years	10,328	100.0	13.3	14.3	36.9	18.6	16.9
40-44 years	10,938	100.0	11.9	22.1	39.8	14.9	11.3
Year of first sexual intercourse							
1999 or later	7,010	100.0	21.0	13.1	32.0	25.5	8.3
1995-1998	7,459	100.0	14.9	15.8	31.0	27.9	10.4
1990-94	8,203	100.0	11.8	18.3	31.0	23.9	15.1
1980-89	19,705	100.0	11.8	13.9	37.6	21.0	15.7
Before 1980	10,880	100.0	4.1	19.9	43.3	16.9	15.9
Age at first sexual intercourse							
Under 16 years	17,600	100.0	1.8	6.8	39.8	30.7	20.9
16 years	9,359	100.0	5.0	18.0	43.0	24.7	9.3
17 years	8,348	100.0	7.2	25.2	38.9	20.2	8.6
18 years	5,890	100.0	12.7	23.3	43.1	13.3	7.6
19 years	2,938	100.0	19.4	32.8	20.3	15.0	12.6
20 years and over	9,121	100.0	39.7	13.1	19.7	12.9	14.6
Hispanic origin and race and age at first sexual intercourse							
Hispanic or Latino	9,173	100.0	14.0	13.7	26.8	21.1	24.4
Under 16 years	3,591	100.0	1.1	5.1	30.8	24.7	38.3
16-19 years	4,209	100.0	13.0	22.4	25.6	22.1	16.9
20 years and over	1,373	100.0	50.6	9.6	19.9	8.9	11.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	33,362	100.0	11.5	18.3	38.2	21.6	10.4
Under 16 years	9,289	100.0	2.2	8.0	44.4	30.9	14.5
16-19 years	17,985	100.0	8.1	24.8	41.6	18.9	6.7
20 years and over	6,089	100.0	35.9	14.8	18.5	15.7	15.1
Black or African	6,258	100.0	6.9	11.3	39.3	22.8	19.7
Under 16 years	3,298	100.0	1.3	6.3	39.1	30.3	23.0
16-19 years	2,386	100.0	7.1	19.2	44.7	14.7	14.2
20 years and over	575	100.0	*	*	*	*	*

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Includes persons of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

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

Table 20. Number of men 20-44 years of age and number of unmarried men 20-44 years of age who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months and percent distribution of age difference between male and last female partner, by selected charateristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Female partner's age relative to male's age						
		Total	7 or more years younger	3-6 years younger	1 or 2 years younger	Same age	1 to 2 years older	More than 2 years older
		Percent distribution						
Total	44,191	100.0	11.0	25.5	23.6	12.8	13.0	14.2
Age								
20-24 years	7,936	100.0	-	15.4	37.9	17.9	17.1	11.7
25-29 years	8,053	100.0	6.5	26.5	25.0	14.0	12.9	15.1
30 years and over	28,202	100.0	15.4	28.0	19.1	11.0	11.8	14.7
Marital or cohabiting status								
Currently married	25,295	100.0	8.9	26.4	23.5	14.1	14.0	13.1
Currently cohabiting	5,378	100.0	13.2	22.8	20.1	11.0	14.2	18.8
Never married, not cohabiting	10,147	100.0	10.7	23.7	29.3	11.7	11.1	13.5
Formerly married, not cohabiting	3,370	100.0	24.2	28.3	12.5	8.9	8.5	17.6
Unmarried men								
Total1/	18,896	100.0	13.8	24.2	23.7	11.0	11.5	15.7
Age								
20-24 years	6,423	100.0	-	15.1	41.8	16.9	14.3	11.9
20-22 years	4,253	100.0	-	10.8	42.8	19.5	15.8	11.1
23-24 years	2,170	100.0	-	23.6	39.9	12.0	11.2	13.4
25-29 years	3,887	100.0	8.0	33.7	19.3	8.4	11.8	18.8
30 years and over	8,586	100.0	26.9	26.7	12.1	7.7	9.3	17.3
Hispanic origin and race and age								
Hispanic or Latino	3,411	100.0	14.6	20.8	28.9	8.6	12.3	14.7
20-24 years	1,307	100.0	-	12.4	42.8	11.7	16.4	16.8
25-29 years	789	100.0	17.9	30.7	22.3	5.7	11.4	12.0
30 years and over	1,314	100.0	27.2	23.3	19.0	7.4	8.8	14.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race	11,185	100.0	13.8	26.1	23.1	12.2	10.5	14.4
20-24 years	3,749	100.0	-	15.7	42.6	18.9	14.6	8.3
25-29 years	2,071	100.0	6.8	39.5	19.2	10.7	9.5	14.3
30 years and over	5,366	100.0	26.2	28.1	10.9	8.1	8.0	18.7
Black or African American, single race	2,910	100.0	15.0	23.9	22.4	10.6	10.2	17.9
20-24 years	913	100.0	-	18.8	40.5	15.3	10.8	14.6
25-29 years	596	100.0	2.7	28.4	15.3	10.3	9.1	34.3
30 years and over	1,401	100.0	30.0	25.4	13.7	7.6	10.2	13.1

- Quantity zero.
1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

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

Table 21. Number of men 15-44 years of age who have had sexual intercourse in the last 3 months and percent distribution by type of relationship with last sexual partner, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Just friends	Going out once in a while	Going steady	Cohabiting	Married	Other1/
		Percent distribution						
Total2/	43,599	100.0	5.2	4.3	15.0	17.2	56.9	1.4
Age								
15-19 years	3,234	100.0	14.1	9.1	61.8	9.6	1.3	4.2
20-24 years	6,828	100.0	8.6	6.5	31.6	28.9	22.7	1.8
25-29 years	7,292	100.0	3.4	3.5	10.9	26.1	54.7	1.4
30-34 years	8,634	100.0	4.7	3.5	6.7	14.8	69.3	1.0
35-39 years	8,713	100.0	1.8	2.8	5.7	13.6	75.4	0.8
40-44 years	8,898	100.0	4.8	4.0	6.9	9.8	73.6	1.0
Age at first sexual intercourse								
Under 16 years	14,880	100.0	8.1	4.6	16.1	22.8	46.3	2.1
16 years	7,636	100.0	5.9	5.3	16.8	18.0	53.2	0.9
17 years	6,988	100.0	3.1	6.0	16.9	16.7	56.1	1.2
18 years	4,676	100.0	3.6	4.5	18.7	15.5	56.8	*
19 years	2,158	100.0	5.6	3.4	12.2	16.6	61.5	*
20 years and over	7,260	100.0	1.4	1.3	7.8	6.9	81.7	0.9
Parental living arrangement at age 14 years								
Both biological or adoptive parents	31,895	100.0	4.7	4.2	14.7	15.7	59.3	1.5
Other	11,704	100.0	6.5	4.7	15.9	21.6	50.1	1.1
Religion raised								
None	3,511	100.0	8.2	3.8	22.6	18.3	46.2	*
Fundamentalist Protestant	1,950	100.0	8.1	5.5	14.0	18.0	52.5	1.9
Other Protestant	19,433	100.0	5.2	3.7	14.1	15.2	60.9	1.0
Catholic	15,823	100.0	4.1	4.9	14.9	19.7	54.5	1.9
Other religion	2,775	100.0	5.7	5.8	12.5	15.6	59.4	*
Mother's education								
No high school diploma or GED3/	9,650	100.0	4.6	4.7	10.3	20.2	59.0	1.2
High school diploma or GED3/	17,390	100.0	5.3	3.9	12.9	17.7	59.1	1.1
Some college, no bachelor's degree	8,488	100.0	5.1	4.1	21.0	15.8	52.6	1.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	7,968	100.0	5.8	4.9	19.0	13.7	54.5	2.1
Mother's age at first birth								
Under 20 years	14,542	100.0	4.9	4.9	12.0	20.1	56.6	1.5
20 years or over	28,574	100.0	5.3	4.0	16.7	15.9	56.8	1.3
Hispanic origin and race (of respondent)								
Hispanic or Latino	7,549	100.0	4.7	6.2	11.4	22.4	53.0	2.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race	27,552	100.0	4.8	4.1	14.7	14.7	60.7	1.0
Black or African-American, single race	5,221	100.0	8.6	3.8	23.2	21.8	40.9	1.7

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Other includes "just met" and "other" relationship.

2/Includes persons of other or multiple race and origin groups, and persons reporting relationship as "engaged", not shown separately. See Appendix II, Definitions of Terms.

3/GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

Table 22. Number of ever-married men 20-44 years of age and percent distribution by timing of first sexual intercourse in relation to first marriage, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	First intercourse after or same month as marriage	Time from first sexual intercourse to marriage: Less than 12 months	1-3 years (12-35 months)	3-5 years (36-59 months)	years or more (60 or
		Percent distribution					
Total1/	30,903	100.0	8.7	3.9	10.4	12.2	64.9
Age							
20-24 years	1,658	100.0	28.8	4.0	12.2	20.8	34.2
25-29 years	4,590	100.0	9.9	2.8	12.5	11.3	63.5
30-34 years	7,105	100.0	7.1	5.3	7.2	13.1	67.4
35-39 years	8,260	100.0	8.7	2.6	6.0	11.3	71.5
40-44 years	9,290	100.0	5.6	4.5	15.5	11.2	63.2
Year of first marriage							
1995-2002	12,750	100.0	10.3	3.0	6.1	6.9	73.7
1990-94	6,559	100.0	5.8	2.8	6.3	14.4	70.8
1980-89	10,003	100.0	8.2	3.7	13.0	17.1	57.9
Before 1980	1,592	100.0	9.7	16.6	45.2	15.3	13.2
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years							
Both biological or adoptive parents	23,227	100.0	9.4	3.5	9.6	12.9	64.6
Other	7,676	100.0	6.4	5.0	12.9	10.0	65.8
Religion raised							
None	1,986	100.0	1.9	0.5	11.3	9.2	77.2
Fundamentalist Protestant	1,401	100.0	23.0	1.6	4.1	19.1	52.2
Other Protestant	14,657	100.0	8.1	4.5	12.5	15.2	59.7
Catholic	10,758	100.0	7.1	4.1	8.0	8.8	72.1
Other religions	2,047	100.0	18.3	3.7	12.1	6.6	59.4
Mother's education							
No high school diploma or GED2/	7,586	100.0	11.4	4.4	9.2	13.4	61.5
High school diploma or GED2/	12,760	100.0	7.4	5.4	12.3	12.9	62.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree	5,565	100.0	9.5	1.6	10.9	8.9	69.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,920	100.0	6.7	1.7	6.6	12.2	72.8
Mother's age at first birth							
Under 20 years	10,813	100.0	9.2	5.1	9.8	11.6	64.3
20 years and over	19,703	100.0	8.5	3.3	10.0	12.5	65.7
Percent of poverty level (of respondent)							
0-149 percent	6,086	100.0	9.4	6.7	8.5	19.0	56.4
0-99 percent	3,341	100.0	8.1	8.9	8.7	16.6	57.8
150-299 percent	8,842	100.0	11.3	4.5	11.2	10.9	62.2
300 percent or higher	15,975	100.0	6.9	2.5	10.7	10.3	69.6
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	5,039	100.0	12.1	5.1	10.3	10.1	62.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	20,572	100.0	8.2	3.4	11.4	11.8	65.2
Black or African-American, single race	2,889	100.0	2.6	1.9	3.4	10.5	81.7

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
2/GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma
NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

Table 23. Number of unmarried men 15-44 years of age, percent distribution, and mean number of female sexual partners in the 12 months prior to the interview, as reported to the interviewer, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Never had sexual intercourse	Had sex but not in last 12 months	Number of partners in last 12 months: 1	2	3	4 or more	Mean
		Percent distribution							
Total1/	35,340	100.0	22.3	12.8	39.6	12.1	6.2	7.0	1.3
Age									
15-19 years	10,166	100.0	54.2	6.3	21.5	10.6	3.9	3.5	0.7
20-24 years	8,366	100.0	14.9	8.3	43.6	15.2	8.7	9.3	1.6
25-29 years	5,048	100.0	7.7	15.3	50.7	12.0	6.3	8.1	1.4
30-34 years	3,991	100.0	7.9	15.3	49.9	11.5	4.5	11.0	1.6
35-39 years	3,636	100.0	6.3	23.9	44.4	12.0	7.0	6.3	1.5
40-44 years	4,133	100.0	4.8	23.1	48.3	9.9	7.4	6.6	1.3
Cohabiting status									
Cohabiting	5,653	100.0	-	1.7	87.7	5.6	3.0	2.1	1.2
Not cohabiting	29,687	100.0	26.6	15.0	30.4	13.3	6.8	8.0	1.3
Age at first sexual intercourse									
Never had intercourse	7,890	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under 16 years	10,366	100.0	…	11.2	44.9	18.9	10.9	14.1	2.2
16 years	5,095	100.0	…	13.6	55.7	17.1	7.9	5.7	1.5
17 years	4,411	100.0	…	13.8	55.2	16.3	6.9	7.7	1.4
18 years	3,152	100.0	…	18.5	58.0	12.6	3.8	7.1	1.3
19 years	1,533	100.0	…	33.3	47.8	11.0	3.4	4.5	1.1
20 years and over	2,893	100.0	…	33.9	51.7	5.2	6.1	3.3	1.1
Education2/									
No high school diploma or GED	2,976	100.0	6.3	16.3	53.5	8.4	7.7	7.9	1.5
High school diploma or GED	7,225	100.0	7.7	14.5	53.0	11.4	5.1	8.4	1.5
Some college, no bachelor's degree	6,717	100.0	6.9	16.1	44.2	14.1	10.1	8.6	1.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,562	100.0	12.4	23.6	38.1	11.2	5.5	9.2	1.5
Percent of poverty level3/									
0-149 percent	6,017	100.0	11.7	15.5	47.9	13.4	5.4	6.1	1.3
0-99 percent	4,017	100.0	11.0	14.6	49.7	13.1	5.2	6.4	1.3
150-299 percent	7,029	100.0	9.4	16.4	49.7	9.0	6.6	9.0	1.4
300 percent or higher	12,128	100.0	8.4	15.0	44.8	14.4	8.2	9.3	1.6
Hispanic origin and race									
Hispanic or Latino	5,839	100.0	17.4	11.1	44.3	12.0	8.1	7.2	1.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race	21,555	100.0	24.9	12.5	39.6	12.1	5.0	5.9	1.2
Black or African-American, single race	4,753	100.0	14.3	9.7	38.8	14.2	10.2	12.8	1.8

- Quantity zero.

… Category not applicable.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

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

Table 24. Number of men 15-44 years of age, percent distribution, and mean number of female sexual partners in lifetime, as reported to the interviewer, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Number of partners in lifetime									
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6-9	10-19	20 or more	Mean
			Percent distribution									
Total1/	61,147	100.0	12.9	12.5	7.7	7.7	7.2	6.9	17.7	14.0	13.4	10.2
Age												
15-19 years	10,208	100.0	54.0	15.5	6.7	6.9	3.9	3.5	5.3	3.1	1.1	1.9
20-24 years	9,883	100.0	12.6	14.8	11.5	10.4	8.4	8.5	14.8	10.1	8.9	6.8
25-29 years	9,226	100.0	4.2	12.5	8.0	8.0	9.0	6.7	21.6	14.9	15.1	10.0
30-34 years	10,138	100.0	3.1	12.1	7.1	7.7	8.1	7.6	19.7	17.6	16.9	12.8
35-39 years	10,557	100.0	2.2	11.4	6.7	8.2	6.3	8.5	21.9	17.2	17.6	14.1
40-44 years	11,135	100.0	1.8	8.9	6.3	5.6	7.6	6.5	22.7	20.4	20.3	14.7
Marital or cohabiting status												
Currently married	25,808	100.0	-	17.7	8.4	8.5	9.5	7.7	19.8	14.9	13.6	10.0
Currently cohabiting	5,653	100.0	-	5.7	5.7	8.5	8.3	11.8	21.5	23.6	15.1	11.9
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	100.0	31.1	10.6	8.0	7.1	5.2	4.8	14.0	9.3	10.0	7.8
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	100.0	-	1.4	3.8	5.9	3.8	7.7	22.4	23.8	31.1	22.7
Age at first sexual intercourse												
Never had sex	7,890	100.0	100.0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Under 16 years	17,600	100.0	…	3.9	4.4	6.8	7.6	7.1	24.2	19.9	26.2	18.6
16 years	9,359	100.0	…	6.9	8.0	8.6	9.0	9.4	22.3	18.9	17.0	11.2
17 years	8,348	100.0	…	9.4	12.3	9.8	9.6	8.3	19.2	19.7	11.7	10.3
18 years	5,890	100.0	…	10.1	9.2	13.0	10.7	12.9	21.5	14.0	8.6	8.1
19 years	2,938	100.0	…	21.9	16.0	8.6	7.3	7.7	17.7	9.6	11.2	7.1
20 years and over	9,121	100.0	…	46.7	12.6	9.9	6.1	4.3	12.1	6.0	2.3	3.8
Ever served in military2/												
Yes	5,214	100.0	*	3.5	5.4	5.3	5.6	8.0	24.5	18.0	29.4	19.1
No	35,824	100.0	3.1	12.3	7.2	7.6	8.0	7.2	21.1	17.6	15.8	12.1
Education2/												
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	100.0	2.9	11.2	10.2	8.2	13.1	7.0	19.6	14.7	13.1	10.7
High school diploma or GED	15,659	100.0	3.5	8.0	6.5	8.1	7.3	9.1	21.8	16.8	18.8	12.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	100.0	3.6	11.0	7.3	7.6	4.9	7.1	22.9	18.3	17.4	13.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	100.0	4.8	18.5	6.7	6.7	8.0	6.5	17.6	16.0	15.3	11.3
Percent of poverty level3/												
0-149 percent	11,032	100.0	6.4	12.1	8.7	9.9	9.2	7.9	15.8	16.1	14.0	9.8
0-99 percent	6,638	100.0	6.6	12.3	8.2	11.3	7.6	7.4	17.1	15.6	13.9	10.4
150-299 percent	14,451	100.0	4.6	11.4	9.7	8.2	9.1	8.0	23.2	13.0	12.9	10.4
300 percent or higher	25,457	100.0	4.0	12.0	6.5	6.9	6.5	7.2	20.4	18.1	18.4	13.5
Hispanic origin and race												
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	100.0	10.0	13.9	10.4	10.3	10.0	7.2	16.6	11.9	9.7	8.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:												
White, single race	38,738	100.0	13.9	12.6	7.2	7.1	6.7	7.3	17.1	14.5	13.7	10.4
Black or African-American, single	6,940	100.0	9.8	6.7	7.1	8.2	6.4	6.0	20.8	15.7	19.4	13.6

- Quantity zero.
… Category not applicable.
* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development High School equivalency diploma.
3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

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

Table 25. Number of men 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by response to the statement, "It is all right for unmarried 18 year olds to have sexual relations if they have strong affection for each other," according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
			Percent distribution				
Total1/	61,147	100.0	7.3	52.4	2.4	28.5	9.3
Age							
15-19 years	10,208	100.0	10.3	54.7	0.9	25.8	8.3
20-24 years	9,883	100.0	11.2	59.5	2.3	19.3	7.7
25-29 years	9,226	100.0	6.5	57.5	1.4	26.0	8.7
30-34 years	10,138	100.0	5.7	51.1	2.7	30.8	9.7
35-39 years	10,557	100.0	4.2	46.3	4.4	35.3	9.7
40-44 years	11,135	100.0	6.2	46.8	2.8	32.7	11.5
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	25,808	100.0	4.1	43.7	3.4	35.1	13.8
Currently cohabiting	5,653	100.0	7.3	68.7	2.4	19.9	1.7
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	100.0	10.8	57.8	1.6	22.8	7.0
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	100.0	6.2	51.5	2.0	34.0	6.3
Age at first sexual intercourse							
Never had sexual intercourse	7,890	100.0	5.0	39.0	2.4	37.5	16.2
Had first sexual intercourse under age 18	35,307	100.0	8.9	58.7	2.2	24.8	5.6
Had first sexual intercourse at age 18 or over	17,949	100.0	5.3	46.0	3.0	31.9	13.7
Current religion							
None	11,402	100.0	13.9	64.6	2.6	16.3	2.7
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,843	100.0	4.6	29.1	*	46.8	19.0
Other Protestant	23,650	100.0	4.7	44.3	1.8	34.7	14.5
Catholic	17,657	100.0	6.3	61.3	3.1	24.8	4.5
Other religion	5,596	100.0	10.0	45.8	3.7	29.3	11.3
Importance of religion							
Very important	23,586	100.0	3.9	35.5	2.9	39.1	18.6
Somewhat important	20,010	100.0	6.3	61.1	2.0	25.8	4.8
Not important	17,403	100.0	13.1	65.2	2.3	17.3	2.1

Table 26. Number of women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by response to the statement, "It is all right for unmarried 18 year olds to have sexual relations if they have strong affection for each other," according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
			Percent distribution				
Total1/	61,561	100.0	4.3	46.3	2.6	31.4	15.4
Age							
15-19 years	9,834	100.0	9.0	51.9	1.9	25.3	11.9
20-24 years	9,840	100.0	5.4	55.1	3.4	23.0	13.2
25-29 years	9,249	100.0	4.1	51.8	2.0	28.8	13.3
30-34 years	10,272	100.0	3.7	45.6	3.2	35.0	12.6
35-39 years	10,853	100.0	2.5	37.9	2.3	37.9	19.5
40-44 years	11,512	100.0	1.8	38.3	2.7	36.4	20.8
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	28,327	100.0	2.4	41.0	2.5	34.6	19.5
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	7.1	60.5	2.8	22.3	7.3
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	6.3	50.9	2.6	27.8	12.3
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	3.2	41.9	2.8	37.2	15.0
Age at first sexual intercourse							
Never had sexual intercourse	7,371	100.0	4.0	33.4	2.9	35.2	24.4
Had first sexual intercourse under age 18	33,107	100.0	5.5	54.6	2.2	27.7	10.1
Had first sexual intercourse at age 18 or over	21,082	100.0	2.5	37.9	3.2	35.8	20.8
Current religion							
None	8,692	100.0	9.6	64.7	2.1	18.8	4.9
Fundamentalist Protestant	3,714	100.0	1.8	27.1	4.0	40.8	26.4
Other Protestant	27,877	100.0	2.7	39.8	2.6	33.6	21.3
Catholic	17,653	100.0	3.5	50.5	2.5	33.4	10.2
Other religion	3,624	100.0	10.5	52.7	2.4	24.2	10.2
Importance of religion							
Very important	30,556	100.0	2.0	32.5	2.5	38.4	24.7
Somewhat important	19,020	100.0	4.4	56.7	2.9	28.6	7.5
Not important	11,732	100.0	10.2	65.9	2.0	17.5	4.4

Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	5,627	100.0	4.0	45.2	2.2	33.6	15.0
High school diploma or GED	14,264	100.0	2.4	45.1	2.7	35.9	14.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	3.0	42.8	2.3	34.0	18.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	4.5	45.1	2.9	30.1	17.4
Percent of poverty level3/							
0-149 percent	14,582	100.0	3.6	43.4	3.2	33.7	16.0
0-99 percent	9,262	100.0	3.4	42.5	3.1	35.6	15.3
150-299 percent	14,502	100.0	3.3	42.9	2.1	32.7	19.0
300 percent or higher	22,643	100.0	3.3	48.0	2.8	31.6	14.3
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	4.0	43.9	2.8	39.0	10.5
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	39,498	100.0	4.7	48.4	2.4	28.6	15.9
Black or African-American, single race	8,250	100.0	3.0	41.7	4.1	35.8	15.3

1/Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to women 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to women 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The response "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered and was entered only if the respondent insisted. See Appendix II for more information.

Table 27. Number of men 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by response to the statement, "It is all right for unmarried 16 year olds to have sexual relations if they have strong affection for each other," according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
			Percent distribution				
Total1/	61,147	100.0	1.6	18.3	1.9	46.0	32.2
Age							
15-19 years	10,208	100.0	3.1	32.6	1.9	42.3	20.3
20-24 years	9,883	100.0	1.4	26.6	1.9	43.5	26.7
25-29 years	9,226	100.0	2.1	22.1	2.6	46.8	26.4
30-34 years	10,138	100.0	2.1	13.0	1.6	46.6	36.8
35-39 years	10,557	100.0	0.5	8.9	1.7	48.4	40.5
40-44 years	11,135	100.0	0.9	8.1	1.9	48.4	40.8
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	25,808	100.0	0.6	9.2	1.3	45.1	43.8
Currently cohabiting	5,653	100.0	1.4	18.7	4.2	54.6	21.1
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	100.0	2.6	28.4	1.9	44.0	23.1
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	100.0	2.1	12.1	2.2	52.3	31.4
Age at first sexual intercourse							
Never had sexual intercourse	7,890	100.0	0.7	17.3	2.7	45.7	33.6
Had first sexual intercourse under age 16	17,600	100.0	2.8	25.2	1.5	47.0	23.6
Had first sexual intercourse at age 16 or over	35,657	100.0	1.3	15.0	1.9	45.6	36.2
Current religion							
None	11,402	100.0	3.3	30.9	3.1	44.4	18.3
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,843	100.0	*	5.3	*	43.2	51.0
Other Protestant	23,650	100.0	1.3	13.6	0.8	44.0	40.3
Catholic	17,657	100.0	1.1	18.3	2.6	51.7	26.3
Other religion	5,596	100.0	2.2	18.5	2.5	41.3	35.6
Importance of religion							
Very important	23,586	100.0	1.3	9.9	1.1	41.7	46.1
Somewhat important	20,010	100.0	1.1	19.5	1.7	49.7	28.1
Not important	17,403	100.0	2.7	28.0	3.2	47.8	18.3
Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	100.0	1.7	9.2	2.8	57.2	29.1
High school diploma or GED	15,659	100.0	0.7	11.2	1.4	48.0	38.9
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	100.0	1.3	16.3	1.4	46.2	34.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	100.0	2.1	19.0	2.4	41.0	35.6
Percent of poverty level3/							
0-149 percent	11,032	100.0	1.6	13.0	2.7	49.8	33.0
0-99 percent	6,638	100.0	2.3	15.4	2.6	53.7	26.0
150-299 percent	14,451	100.0	1.0	14.2	1.3	44.8	38.7
300 percent or higher	25,457	100.0	1.4	17.1	1.9	46.6	33.0
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	100.0	2.2	17.7	1.9	49.8	28.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	38,738	100.0	1.3	18.0	2.2	45.9	32.6
Black or African-American, single race	6,940	100.0	2.2	19.2	0.7	44.4	33.6

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups and men with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The response "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered and was entered only if the respondent insisted.

Table 28. Number of women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by response to the statement, "It is all right for unmarried 16 year olds to have sexual relations if they have strong affection for each other," according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
			Percent distribution				
Total1/	61,561	100.0	1.0	12.4	1.5	45.2	40.0
Age							
15-19 years	9,834	100.0	2.7	27.8	1.9	42.2	25.3
20-24 years	9,840	100.0	1.0	17.8	1.1	49.2	30.9
25-29 years	9,249	100.0	0.8	12.5	2.0	47.9	36.8
30-34 years	10,272	100.0	1.0	8.7	1.8	49.2	39.3
35-39 years	10,853	100.0	0.4	6.3	1.1	40.7	51.6
40-44 years	11,512	100.0	0.4	3.5	1.0	42.6	52.6
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	28,327	100.0	0.5	7.2	1.3	43.4	47.7
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	1.4	18.8	1.6	50.5	27.9
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	1.7	19.5	1.9	46.1	30.8
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	0.6	5.4	0.7	45.3	48.0
Age at first sexual intercourse							
Never had sexual intercourse	7,371	100.0	1.2	12.2	1.1	42.9	42.6
Had first sexual intercourse under age 16	15,549	100.0	1.5	20.6	1.6	46.6	29.7
Had first sexual intercourse at age 16 or over	38,640	100.0	0.8	9.1	1.5	45.0	43.6
Current religion							
None	8,692	100.0	1.7	20.9	2.6	49.2	25.6
Fundamentalist Protestant	3,714	100.0	0.9	7.9	1.7	41.2	48.4
Other Protestant	27,877	100.0	0.6	9.4	1.0	41.5	47.5
Catholic	17,653	100.0	1.0	11.8	1.5	50.1	35.6
Other religion	3,624	100.0	2.5	22.1	1.8	43.8	30.0
Importance of religion							
Very important	30,556	100.0	0.6	6.5	1.2	40.2	51.5
Somewhat important	19,020	100.0	1.3	15.0	1.5	50.8	31.4
Not important	11,732	100.0	1.6	23.0	2.1	48.6	24.7
Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	5,627	100.0	1.0	8.9	2.2	44.4	43.5
High school diploma or GED	14,264	100.0	0.6	7.2	1.0	48.5	42.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	0.6	7.7	1.1	43.7	47.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	0.7	11.2	1.8	44.9	41.3
Percent of poverty level3/							
0-149 percent	14,582	100.0	0.9	9.2	0.9	47.1	41.9
0-99 percent	9,262	100.0	0.8	8.7	0.8	46.7	43.1
150-299 percent	14,502	100.0	0.7	8.3	1.6	44.2	45.3
300 percent or higher	22,643	100.0	0.5	10.3	1.6	45.8	41.8
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	1.2	12.2	1.7	48.3	36.7
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	39,498	100.0	1.0	12.9	1.4	44.4	40.3
Black or African-American, single race	8,250	100.0	1.0	9.9	1.6	47.4	40.2

1/Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to women 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to women 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The response "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered and was entered only if the respondent insisted. See Appendix II for more information.

Table 29. Number of men 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by current formal marital status, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Never married	Currently First	Currently Second or later	Formerly married Separated	Formerly married Divorced	Formerly married Widowed
		Percent distribution						
Total1/	61,147	100.0	49.4	35.0	7.2	1.7	6.6	0.1
Age								
15-19 years	10,208	100.0	99.3	0.4	-	*	-	-
20-24 years	9,883	100.0	83.2	15.4	-	1.2	*	-
25-29 years	9,226	100.0	50.3	44.4	0.9	1.3	3.2	-
30-34 years	10,138	100.0	29.9	52.0	8.6	2.4	6.9	*
35-39 years	10,557	100.0	21.8	53.8	11.7	2.2	10.3	*
40-44 years	11,135	100.0	16.6	43.1	19.8	2.8	17.7	*
Currently cohabiting								
Yes	5,653	100.0	84.3	...	...	1.8	13.9	-
No	55,494	100.0	45.8	38.6	7.9	1.7	5.9	0.1
Number of biological children								
None	32,593	100.0	79.7	15.0	1.8	0.6	2.8	*
1 child	10,457	100.0	23.7	50.5	11.0	3.4	11.4	*
2 children	9,829	100.0	9.4	67.6	8.7	3.2	11.0	*
3 or more children	8,269	100.0	9.7	55.5	21.8	2.4	10.5	*
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years								
Both biological or adoptive parents	45,166	100.0	48.5	36.5	7.3	1.7	6.0	0.1
Other	15,981	100.0	51.8	30.9	6.9	1.9	8.4	*
Education2/								
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	100.0	36.5	41.6	11.6	3.6	6.7	*
High school diploma or GED	15,659	100.0	31.1	41.1	12.8	2.8	12.0	*
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	100.0	41.3	40.7	8.0	1.6	8.3	*
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	100.0	31.7	56.6	5.1	1.0	5.6	*
Percent of poverty level3/								
0-149 percent	11,032	100.0	44.8	36.9	8.6	1.7	7.9	*
0-99 percent	6,638	100.0	49.7	31.7	7.8	2.0	8.7	*
150-299 percent	14,451	100.0	38.8	42.7	8.6	2.2	7.6	*
300 percent or higher	25,457	100.0	37.3	43.7	8.7	2.1	8.2	0.1
Hispanic origin and race								
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	100.0	50.3	38.6	4.1	2.5	4.5	-
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race	38,738	100.0	46.8	36.2	8.2	1.5	7.3	*
Black or African American, single	6,940	100.0	58.3	24.9	6.6	2.8	7.1	*

- Quantity zero.
* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
… Category not applicable.
1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

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

Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	100.0	4.2	54.2	2.5	34.2	5.0
High school diploma or GED	15,659	100.0	4.4	50.0	2.5	34.4	8.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	100.0	5.8	53.5	2.2	26.3	12.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	100.0	9.0	48.7	4.1	26.3	11.9
Percent of poverty level3/							
1-149 percent	11,032	100.0	8.1	48.3	2.2	33.6	7.9
0-99 percent	6,638	100.0	9.5	52.1	3.0	29.6	5.9
150-299 percent	14,451	100.0	4.9	51.1	2.2	30.6	11.3
300 percent or higher	25,457	100.0	7.2	54.1	3.3	26.2	9.2
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	100.0	7.1	56.0	3.0	26.8	7.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	38,738	100.0	7.8	52.5	2.5	27.5	9.8
Black or African-American, single race	6,940	100.0	6.8	50.9	1.8	28.7	11.8

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups and men with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The response "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered and was entered only if the respondent insisted. See Appendix II for more information.

Table 30. Number of men 15-44 years of age and percentage who have ever cohabited, are currently cohabiting, have ever married, or have ever married or cohabited, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Ever cohabited	Currently cohabiting	Ever married	Ever married or cohabited
		Percent			
Total1/	61,147	48.8	9.2	50.7	67.2
Age					
15-19 years	10,208	5.5	1.9	0.7	5.8
20-24 years	9,883	33.9	13.4	16.8	44.2
25-29 years	9,226	58.5	17.8	49.8	79.6
30-34 years	10,138	62.3	9.6	70.1	87.6
35-39 years	10,557	64.7	8.2	78.2	91.1
40-44 years	11,135	66.5	6.0	83.4	92.3
Number of biological children					
None	32,593	32.6	7.9	20.3	39.7
1 child	10,457	68.4	13.7	76.3	96.7
2 children	9,829	63.0	7.9	90.6	99.4
3 or more children	8,269	71.2	10.7	90.3	99.8
Parental living arrangements at age					
Both biological or adoptive parents	45,166	46.5	8.4	51.5	66.7
Other	15,981	55.5	11.7	48.2	68.6
Education2/					
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	67.2	16.6	63.5	88.4
High school diploma or GED	15,659	66.6	12.3	68.9	88.3
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	55.0	9.8	58.7	78.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	54.0	7.0	68.3	81.8
Percent of poverty level3/					
0-149 percent	11,032	56.8	13.7	55.2	78.1
0-99 percent	6,638	57.1	16.2	50.3	76.7
150-299 percent	14,451	56.0	11.4	61.2	80.1
300 percent or higher	25,457	58.7	9.1	62.8	79.7
Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	47.3	14.0	49.7	69.9
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race	38,738	49.4	7.9	53.2	67.8
Black or African American, single	6,940	52.6	10.0	41.7	63.4

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

Table 31. Number of men 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by number of wives or cohabiting partners in their lifetimes, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Never married and never cohabited	Number of wives or cohabiting partners in lifetime: 1	2	3 or more
		Percent distribution				
Total1/	61,147	100.0	32.8	37.2	15.6	14.4
Age						
15-24 years	20,091	100.0	75.3	14.2	7.5	3.1
25-29 years	9,226	100.0	20.4	48.3	18.5	12.8
30-34 years	10,138	100.0	12.4	51.8	19.0	16.8
35-39 years	10,557	100.0	9.0	49.4	20.2	21.5
40-44 years	11,135	100.0	7.8	44.8	20.6	26.9
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married	25,808	100.0	…	69.6	17.3	13.0
Currently cohabiting	5,653	100.0	…	*	43.3	56.4
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	100.0	79.0	11.5	5.6	3.9
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	100.0	…	42.9	28.2	28.8
Number of marriages						
1 marriage	25,593	100.0	…	77.4	12.4	10.2
2 marriages	4,187	100.0	…	…	59.7	40.3
3 or more marriages	1,192	100.0	…	…	…	100.0
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years						
Both biological or adoptive parents	45,166	100.0	33.3	39.5	15.4	11.8
Other	15,981	100.0	31.5	30.8	16.2	21.6
Education2/						
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	100.0	11.6	41.8	21.5	25.1
High school diploma or GED	15,659	100.0	11.8	42.2	21.6	24.5
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	100.0	22.1	43.8	19.0	15.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	100.0	18.2	56.9	15.2	9.7
Percent of poverty level3/						
0-149 percent	11,032	100.0	22.0	40.6	17.0	20.4
0-99 percent	6,638	100.0	23.4	35.9	16.1	24.6
150-299 percent	14,451	100.0	19.9	43.1	18.5	18.6
300 percent or higher	25,457	100.0	20.3	46.0	18.8	14.9
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	100.0	30.2	41.5	17.1	11.3
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race	38,738	100.0	32.2	38.1	15.3	14.5
Black or African American, single race	6,940	100.0	36.6	28.0	16.5	18.9

… Category not applicable.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

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

Table 32. Number of men 15-44 years of age and probability of first marriage before reaching specified age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Probability of marriage by… Age 18	Age 20	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35
Total1/	61,147	0.02	0.07	0.36	0.61	0.75
Age						
15-24 years	20,091	0.01	0.03	…	…	…
25-29 years	9,226	0.01	0.05	0.31	…	…
30-34 years	10,138	0.01	0.06	0.37	0.62	…
35-39 years	10,557	0.01	0.06	0.34	0.57	0.73
40-44 years	11,135	0.05	0.16	0.43	0.67	0.78
First birth timing relative to first marriage						
Before first marriage	9,656	0.00	0.05	0.30	0.50	0.66
Same month or later than first marriage	18,898	0.05	0.17	0.61	0.90	0.98
Age at first sexual intercourse						
Under 16 years	17,600	0.03	0.11	0.39	0.59	0.73
16-17 years	17,708	0.02	0.09	0.40	0.66	0.78
18-19 years	8,828	0.01	0.06	0.30	0.56	0.75
20 years or over	9,121	*	0.02	0.33	0.68	0.81
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years						
Both biological or adoptive parents	45,166	0.01	0.06	0.35	0.62	0.76
Other	15,981	0.02	0.10	0.37	0.60	0.73
Religion raised						
None	4,981	0.00	0.06	0.26	0.65	*
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,747	0.01	0.05	0.39	0.60	0.72
Other Protestant	27,152	0.02	0.09	0.43	0.65	0.78
Catholic	21,821	0.01	0.06	0.31	0.58	0.72
Other religions	4,263	*	0.06	0.22	0.55	*
Education2/						
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	0.05	0.14	0.41	0.62	0.71
High school diploma or GED	15,659	0.03	0.12	0.42	0.63	0.78
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	0.00	0.05	0.37	0.61	0.69
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	0.00	0.01	0.24	0.60	0.78
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	0.02	0.09	0.39	0.62	0.75
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	38,738	0.01	0.07	0.36	0.64	0.77
Black or African American, single race	6,940	0.00	0.05	0.25	0.47	0.65

… Category not applicable.

0.00 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.005.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, men who have not fathered a child, and men who have not had sexual intercourse, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

Table 33. Number of ever-married men 15-44 years of age and cumulative percentage whose first marriage was dissolved by separation, divorce, or annulment, by years since first marriage and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Years since first marriage: 1	3	5	10	All marital durations
		Cumulative percent dissolved at interview				
Total1/	30,972	5.8	14.7	19.3	26.7	30.6
Age at first marriage						
Under 20 years	3,854	15.8	35.1	42.6	50.2	58.6
20-22 years	7,249	6.3	16.1	20.8	30.1	35.5
23-25 years	8,101	5.0	13.8	19.3	27.2	29.8
26 years and over	11,767	2.7	7.8	10.8	16.7	18.9
First cohabitation relative to first marriage						
Did not cohabit before first marriage	13,649	5.9	14.8	18.8	25.5	29.8
Never cohabited	11,222	3.4	6.6	8.9	12.4	15.2
Cohabited after first marriage ended2/	2,427	17.3	53.0	64.5	86.3	97.2
Cohabited with first wife	12,734	5.4	15.4	20.7	28.0	31.8
Cohabited with someone else	4,566	5.8	11.9	16.8	26.5	29.2
Year of first marriage						
1995 or later	12,818	3.7	8.3	10.7	12.1	12.1
1990-94	6,559	5.2	12.8	19.1	30.3	31.7
1985-89	6,269	6.6	18.9	24.3	35.3	43.1
Before 1984	5,326	10.5	27.4	34.7	47.6	59.2
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years						
Both biological or adoptive parents	23,270	5.5	13.2	17.9	24.5	29.0
Other	7,702	6.5	19.2	23.7	33.5	35.5
Education3/						
No high school diploma or GED	4,037	9.7	19.8	26.2	32.0	34.4
High school diploma or GED	10,793	6.1	17.8	23.0	33.9	39.9
Some college, no bachelor's degree	7,695	5.6	15.5	19.7	27.6	30.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	8,131	3.3	7.2	10.8	14.2	17.0
Percent of poverty level4/						
0-149 percent	6,086	4.4	14.5	19.5	30.2	32.9
0-99 percent	3,341	5.3	17.0	21.1	33.5	36.7
150-299 percent	8,842	7.7	16.2	20.9	26.9	29.9
300 percent or higher	15,975	5.1	13.8	18.3	25.3	30.1
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	5,064	5.2	12.0	15.3	19.7	22.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	20,611	5.5	14.8	19.8	27.7	31.8
Black or African American, single race	2,894	5.6	16.9	22.8	34.8	39.2

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/First marriages that ended in the death of the spouse are not considered dissolved by separation, divorce, or annulment.

3/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

4/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

Table 34. Number of men 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by cohabitation experience relative to first marriage, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Never cohabited	Ever cohabited: Never married	Ever cohabited: Before first marriage	Ever cohabited: After first marriage
		Percent distribution				
Total1/	61,147	100.0	51.2	16.5	28.3	4.0
Age						
15-19 years	10,208	100.0	94.5	5.1	0.4	-
20-24 years	9,883	100.0	66.1	27.5	6.3	*
25-44 years	41,056	100.0	36.8	16.7	40.6	5.9
25-29 years	9,226	100.0	41.5	29.8	27.6	1.1
30-34 years	10,138	100.0	37.7	17.5	42.4	2.4
35-39 years	10,557	100.0	35.4	12.8	46.2	5.6
40-44 years	11,135	100.0	33.5	8.9	44.3	13.3
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married	25,808	100.0	39.6	…	55.6	4.8
Currently cohabiting	5,653	100.0	…	84.3	10.8	5.0
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	100.0	79.0	21.0	…	…
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	100.0	23.3	…	55.2	21.5
Number of biological children						
None	32,593	100.0	67.4	19.4	12.3	0.9
1 child	10,457	100.0	31.6	20.3	42.6	5.5
2 children	9,829	100.0	37.0	8.9	46.9	7.2
3 or more children	8,269	100.0	28.8	9.5	51.3	10.5
Education2/						
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	100.0	32.8	24.9	36.8	5.6
High school diploma or GED	15,659	100.0	33.4	19.3	39.0	8.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	100.0	45.0	19.2	31.3	4.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	100.0	46.0	13.5	38.9	1.7
Percent of poverty level3/						
0-149 percent	11,032	100.0	43.2	23.0	30.0	3.8
0-99 percent	6,638	100.0	42.9	26.4	26.1	4.7
150-299 percent	14,451	100.0	44.0	18.9	31.3	5.8
300 percent or higher	25,457	100.0	41.3	17.0	37.1	4.6
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	100.0	52.8	20.2	24.2	2.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	38,738	100.0	50.6	14.6	30.1	4.7
Black or African American, single race	6,940	100.0	47.4	21.7	28.0	3.0

-Quantity zero.

*Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

…Category not applicable.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

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

Table 35. Number of men 15-44 years of age who are currently living with a cohabiting partner and percent distribution by response to the question, "What is the chance that you and (name) will marry each other?" according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	No chance	A little chance	50-50 chance	A pretty good chance	An almost certain chance
		Percent distribution					
Total1/	5,653	100.0	4.5	6.6	17.0	23.8	48.1
Age							
15-24 years	1,517	100.0	6.0	6.4	21.2	23.9	42.5
25-29 years	1,637	100.0	*	*	18.5	28.8	49.2
30-44 years	2,499	100.0	5.5	9.9	13.5	20.3	50.9
Had a child with this partner							
Yes	2,490	100.0	4.5	4.6	18.8	21.8	50.3
No	3,155	100.0	4.4	8.2	15.7	25.3	46.4
Engaged when began living together							
Yes	2,048	100.0	2.7	2.3	16.2	12.7	66.1
No	3,598	100.0	5.5	9.1	17.5	30.1	37.9
Age at first sexual intercourse							
Under 16 years	2,562	100.0	3.5	6.3	18.9	24.5	46.8
16 years or over	3,091	100.0	5.3	6.9	15.5	23.1	49.2
Parental living arrangements at age 14							
Both biological or adoptive parents	3,784	100.0	5.8	6.1	15.6	25.1	47.5
Other	1,869	100.0	1.9	7.7	20.0	21.0	49.4
Importance of religion							
Very important	1,957	100.0	2.6	5.7	10.5	26.4	54.8
Somewhat important	1,590	100.0	7.3	8.2	22.1	26.8	35.7
Not important	2,095	100.0	4.1	6.3	19.3	18.6	51.7
Labor force status							
Full time	3,884	100.0	4.7	6.1	18.9	20.8	49.6
Other	1,769	100.0	4.0	7.9	12.8	30.4	44.9
Education2/							
High school diploma or GED, or less	2,981	100.0	4.5	7.0	19.3	26.0	43.2
Some college or higher	2,112	100.0	4.3	3.9	14.6	22.5	54.8
Percent of poverty level3/							
0-149 percent	1,513	100.0	4.1	9.7	32.5	21.0	32.6
150-299 percent	1,644	100.0	4.5	5.1	13.2	27.1	50.1
300 percent or higher	2,305	100.0	4.9	3.1	10.6	22.8	58.6
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	1,423	100.0	3.4	6.3	29.1	21.6	39.7
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	3,066	100.0	5.3	5.9	13.9	22.5	52.4
Black or African American, single	694	100.0	4.7	12.4	6.7	23.3	52.9

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, men with missing information on whether he had a biological child with his current partner, men with missing information on importance of religion, and men with missing information on whether he was engaged when he began living with his current partner, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

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

Table 36. Number of women 15-44 years of age who are currently living with a cohabiting partner and percent distribution by response to the question, "What is the chance that you and (name) will marry each other?" according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	No chance	A little chance	50-50 chance	A pretty good chance	An almost certain chance
		Percent distribution					
Total 1/	4,921	100.0	5.1	10.7	15.3	23.5	45.4
Age							
15-24 years	1,834	100.0	2.4	9.9	13.5	26.6	47.6
25-29 years	1,060	100.0	*	6.4	11.4	28.8	50.9
30-44 years	2,028	100.0	8.9	13.7	19.0	17.9	40.5
30-34 years	725	100.0	8.9	15.6	18.0	21.7	35.9
35-44 years	1,303	100.0	9.0	12.6	19.6	15.8	43.0
Engaged when began living together							
Yes	1,666	100.0	1.4	3.7	8.7	17.8	68.4
No	3,255	100.0	7.0	14.3	18.7	26.4	33.6
Age at first sexual intercourse							
Under 16 years	1,910	100.0	4.3	9.7	14.9	20.3	50.9
16 years or over	3,011	100.0	5.7	11.3	15.6	25.5	41.9
16-17 years	1,687	100.0	6.5	10.0	18.0	27.2	38.2
18 years or over	1,324	100.0	4.7	13.0	12.5	23.4	46.5
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years							
Both biological or adoptive parents	2,848	100.0	5.0	12.0	17.0	21.9	44.1
Other	2,073	100.0	5.4	9.0	12.9	25.7	47.1
Importance of religion							
Very important	1,840	100.0	6.7	8.9	14.7	21.3	48.5
Somewhat important	1,588	100.0	3.9	11.3	18.3	20.6	45.9
Not important	1,493	100.0	4.6	12.3	12.9	29.2	41.0

Education2/							
High school diploma or GED, or less	2,294	100.0	7.33	12.0	19.9	20.0	40.7
No high school diploma or GED	874	100.0	12.6	16.2	19.0	20.1	32.1
High school diploma or GED	1,420	100.0	4.1	9.4	20.5	20.0	46.1
Some college or higher	1,651	100.0	3.1	10.1	10.5	25.0	51.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree	992	100.0	3.1	13.7	11.4	23.4	48.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	659	100.0	*	4.9	9.2	27.4	55.4
Percent of poverty level3/							
0-149 percent	1,616	100.0	7.6	13.5	22.5	18.5	37.9
0-99 percent	995	100.0	9.1	15.1	23.5	14.6	37.7
150-299 percent	1,492	100.0	4.7	8.1	12.3	23.6	51.3
300 percent or higher	1,370	100.0	3.1	9.2	11.5	26.2	50.1
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	1,055	100.0	9.1	13.1	18.0	26.2	33.7
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	2,842	100.0	2.0	11.2	12.2	22.2	52.3
Black or African American, single race	696	100.0	13.0	8.5	22.9	16.4	39.3

*Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to women 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to women 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

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

Table 37. Number of men 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by response to the statement, "It is better to get married than to go through life being single," according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
			Percent distribution				
Total1/	61,147	100.0	21.7	44.3	3.8	24.9	5.4
Age							
15-19 years	10,208	100.0	19.9	49.2	2.3	24.6	4.0
20-24 years	9,883	100.0	19.6	44.7	3.2	26.6	5.9
25-29 years	9,226	100.0	23.1	40.6	2.9	28.1	5.3
30-34 years	10,138	100.0	25.0	39.4	3.9	24.6	7.1
35-39 years	10,557	100.0	22.3	45.4	6.7	20.2	5.5
40-44 years	11,135	100.0	20.3	46.0	3.6	25.5	4.6
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	25,808	100.0	26.3	46.7	4.4	19.6	3.1
Currently cohabiting	5,653	100.0	16.1	37.8	4.7	33.6	7.9
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	100.0	18.9	43.0	3.2	27.7	7.2
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	100.0	17.6	46.3	2.9	27.7	5.6
Age at first sexual intercourse							
Never had sexual intercourse	7,890	100.0	17.3	50.4	2.2	24.8	5.3
Under 16 years	17,600	100.0	22.1	41.0	3.2	27.4	6.2
16-17 years	17,708	100.0	20.6	43.9	4.4	25.2	6.0
18-19 years	8,828	100.0	21.8	41.3	4.3	27.8	4.8
20 years and over	9,121	100.0	26.5	49.0	4.8	16.5	3.3
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years							
Both biological or adoptive parents	45,166	100.0	22.6	44.2	3.9	24.2	5.2
Other	15,981	100.0	19.0	44.7	3.7	26.7	6.0
Current religion							
None	11,402	100.0	13.2	42.7	3.9	32.0	8.3
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,843	100.0	24.4	44.0	5.2	19.8	6.7
Other Protestant	23,650	100.0	23.4	45.0	3.4	24.5	3.8
Catholic	17,657	100.0	22.9	46.8	3.2	22.5	4.5
Other religion	5,596	100.0	26.2	37.0	6.7	21.8	8.3
Importance of religion							
Very important	23,586	100.0	29.3	44.3	3.9	18.9	3.7
Somewhat important	20,010	100.0	19.3	45.8	4.0	26.4	4.5
Not important	17,403	100.0	14.2	42.7	3.5	31.1	8.7
Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	100.0	27.9	47.5	2.1	19.6	3.0
High school diploma or GED	15,659	100.0	21.7	41.8	4.5	26.7	5.3
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	100.0	21.1	42.1	3.4	27.0	6.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	100.0	22.3	42.6	5.6	22.6	6.9
Percent of poverty level3/							
0-149 percent	11,032	100.0	26.8	44.4	3.3	20.7	4.8
0-99 percent	6,638	100.0	28.6	41.3	1.7	23.8	4.8
150-299 percent	14,451	100.0	22.2	42.4	3.3	28.5	3.7
300 percent or higher	25,457	100.0	19.9	43.4	4.9	24.7	7.1
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	100.0	30.0	47.2	2.1	16.6	4.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	38,738	100.0	18.5	45.0	4.5	26.2	5.9
Black or African American, single race	6,940	100.0	26.4	38.2	2.8	27.4	5.2

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups and men with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The response "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered and was entered only if the respondent insisted. See Appendix II for more information.

Table 38. Number of women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by response to the statement, "It is better to get married than to go through life being single," according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
		Percent distribution					
Total1/	61,561	100.0	14.4	36.2	4.9	32.8	11.7
Age							
15-19 years	9,834	100.0	10.3	44.2	3.0	32.7	10.0
20-24 years	9,840	100.0	12.9	38.5	3.7	32.4	12.5
25-29 years	9,249	100.0	15.5	33.7	5.1	33.4	12.2
30-34 years	10,272	100.0	15.2	33.8	3.8	33.8	13.4
35-39 years	10,853	100.0	16.2	35.5	6.5	30.6	11.3
40-44 years	11,512	100.0	16.0	32.3	6.9	34.2	10.7
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	28,327	100.0	18.3	37.4	6.1	29.4	8.9
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	11.0	34.0	3.5	36.8	14.7
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	11.2	37.2	3.5	34.6	13.6
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	10.9	29.4	5.8	39.2	14.8
Age at first sexual intercourse							
Never had sexual intercourse	7,371	100.0	9.6	43.6	2.9	33.8	10.1
Under 16 years	15,549	100.0	12.5	35.1	3.9	35.2	13.3
16-17 years	17,558	100.0	14.0	35.2	4.5	34.1	12.3
18-19 years	11,136	100.0	14.3	33.0	6.4	34.2	12.1
20 years and over	9,946	100.0	21.8	37.8	7.1	24.7	8.6
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years							
Both biological or adoptive parents	43,921	100.0	15.3	37.1	4.7	31.5	11.3
Other	17,640	100.0	12.3	33.9	5.3	36.0	12.5
Current religion							
None	8,692	100.0	9.9	28.6	5.0	37.1	19.5
Fundamentalist Protestant	3,714	100.0	18.1	41.2	5.6	29.3	5.7
Other Protestant	27,877	100.0	14.8	36.9	5.4	32.5	10.5
Catholic	17,653	100.0	15.0	38.4	4.1	32.3	10.2
Other religion	3,624	100.0	15.7	33.5	4.7	31.4	14.7
Importance of religion							
Very important	30,556	100.0	18.2	38.8	5.2	29.3	8.6
Somewhat important	19,020	100.0	11.3	36.2	4.9	35.7	11.8
Not important	11,732	100.0	9.5	29.2	4.1	37.6	19.6
Education 2/							
No high school diploma or GED	5,627	100.0	20.4	39.2	6.6	24.6	9.2
High school diploma or GED	14,264	100.0	14.8	35.9	4.5	35.0	9.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	15.0	30.8	5.2	35.5	13.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	14.7	35.3	6.0	30.2	13.9
Percent of poverty level3/							
0-149 percent	14,582	100.0	15.7	37.3	5.9	30.3	10.8
0-99 percent	9,262	100.0	16.0	38.2	6.6	28.6	10.7
150-299 percent	14,502	100.0	17.9	31.8	5.0	34.9	10.5
300 percent or higher	22,643	100.0	13.2	34.9	5.0	33.3	13.7
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	19.8	42.3	4.5	25.6	7.8
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	39,498	100.0	12.1	35.2	5.2	34.1	13.4
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	18.3	34.6	3.6	35.1	8.5

1/Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to women 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to women 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The response "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered and was entered only if the respondent insisted. See Appendix II for more information.

Table 39. Number of men 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by response to the statement, "A young couple should not live together unless they are married," according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
			Percent distribution				
Total1/	61,147	100.0	9.0	23.1	2.1	52.6	13.3
Age							
15-19 years	10,208	100.0	7.3	25.0	0.9	55.1	11.7
20-24 years	9,883	100.0	8.8	18.7	1.2	55.9	15.5
25-29 years	9,226	100.0	8.5	23.5	1.5	51.6	14.8
30-34 years	10,138	100.0	10.5	22.2	2.6	49.9	14.8
35-39 years	10,557	100.0	8.2	27.1	3.5	50.3	10.9
40-44 years	11,135	100.0	10.4	21.7	2.6	52.6	12.7
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	25,808	100.0	13.3	26.4	2.7	47.9	9.6
Currently cohabiting	5,653	100.0	1.5	12.9	2.3	61.8	21.5
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	100.0	6.8	21.6	1.5	55.1	15.0
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	100.0	5.4	24.9	1.4	53.4	14.8
Ever cohabited							
Yes	29,855	100.0	4.7	16.8	2.6	58.8	17.2
No	31,292	100.0	13.1	29.0	1.6	46.6	9.7
Parents' marital status at respondent's birth							
Married	54,128	100.0	9.3	23.2	2.1	51.6	13.8
Not married	6,610	100.0	6.8	22.1	1.8	59.1	10.3
Current religion							
None	11,402	100.0	2.9	10.3	2.0	60.4	24.4
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,843	100.0	27.2	43.8	1.7	18.4	8.9
Other Protestant	23,650	100.0	12.4	28.6	2.1	48.9	8.0
Catholic	17,657	100.0	4.9	22.5	1.9	58.6	12.1
Other religion	5,596	100.0	10.6	16.8	2.7	50.2	19.7
Importance of religion							
Very important	23,586	100.0	18.0	36.9	2.4	36.2	6.5
Somewhat important	20,010	100.0	3.9	18.4	2.1	63.6	12.0
Not important	17,403	100.0	2.6	9.7	1.6	61.9	24.2
Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	100.0	5.2	31.1	3.7	49.7	10.3
High school diploma or GED	15,659	100.0	10.0	24.3	2.4	51.9	11.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	100.0	10.8	22.1	1.9	53.7	11.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	100.0	10.4	17.9	2.2	49.8	19.7
Percent of poverty level3/							
0-149 percent	11,032	100.0	10.2	30.3	2.0	46.4	11.1
0-99 percent	6,638	100.0	8.5	28.3	1.4	51.1	10.8
150-299 percent	14,451	100.0	12.1	22.5	3.0	51.1	11.3
300 percent or higher	25,457	100.0	7.3	19.4	2.1	55.0	16.1
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	100.0	7.5	32.6	2.3	48.7	9.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	38,738	100.0	8.8	19.1	2.1	54.4	15.6
Black or African American, single race	6,940	100.0	10.7	27.0	1.9	51.4	9.1

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups and men with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The response "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered and was entered only if the respondent insisted. See Appendix II for more information.

Table 40. Number of women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by response to the statement, "A young couple should not live together unless they are married," according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
			Percent distribution				
Total1/	61,561	100.0	9.7	25.0	2.8	49.1	13.4
Age							
15-19 years	9,834	100.0	8.2	27.9	1.2	51.6	11.2
20-24 years	9,840	100.0	10.2	19.6	2.5	49.8	18.0
25-29 years	9,249	100.0	9.2	23.7	1.9	49.3	15.8
30-34 years	10,272	100.0	8.8	23.3	2.7	50.4	14.8
35-39 years	10,853	100.0	11.2	25.1	3.6	48.2	12.0
40-44 years	11,512	100.0	10.4	29.5	4.2	46.2	9.7
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	28,327	100.0	12.2	27.6	3.4	45.9	11.0
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	2.1	13.8	2.2	58.5	23.6
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	9.2	24.7	2.0	49.6	14.6
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	7.2	24.0	3.2	54.0	11.6
Ever cohabited							
Yes	30,795	100.0	4.7	17.4	2.3	57.5	18.1
No	30,766	100.0	14.8	32.6	3.2	40.7	8.7
Parents' marital status at respondent's birth							
Married	53,343	100.0	10.0	24.7	2.8	48.7	13.8
Not married	7,661	100.0	7.6	26.8	2.7	51.7	11.2
Current religion							
None	8,692	100.0	2.8	12.0	2.5	58.3	24.3
Fundamentalist Protestant	3,714	100.0	19.3	40.6	3.8	29.6	6.7
Other Protestant	27,877	100.0	14.1	27.6	2.6	45.6	10.1
Catholic	17,653	100.0	5.1	25.2	2.7	54.3	12.7
Other religion	3,624	100.0	4.7	18.8	3.6	49.4	23.5
Importance of religion							
Very important	30,556	100.0	17.0	33.7	3.0	38.8	7.5
Somewhat important	19,020	100.0	2.4	19.5	2.6	60.3	15.1
Not important	11,732	100.0	2.6	11.3	2.0	58.0	26.2
Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	5,627	100.0	7.2	34.8	3.6	47.9	6.6
High school diploma or GED	14,264	100.0	8.5	24.5	2.6	51.6	12.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	11.5	25.5	2.2	47.1	13.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	11.2	20.8	4.0	46.5	17.5
Percent of poverty level3/							
0-149 percent	14,582	100.0	9.3	28.6	3.3	48.3	10.5
0-99 percent	9,262	100.0	8.9	29.2	3.7	49.2	9.1
150-299 percent	14,502	100.0	12.2	23.9	2.3	46.8	14.8
300 percent or higher	22,643	100.0	9.1	22.1	3.3	50.1	15.4
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	7.4	32.6	3.2	49.4	7.4
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	39,498	100.0	9.6	21.5	2.2	50.0	16.7
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	11.8	31.7	4.8	44.4	7.4

1/Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to women 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to women 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The response "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered and was entered only if the respondent insisted. See Appendix II for more information.

Table 41. Number of men 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by response to the statement, "Divorce is usually the best solution when a couple can't seem to work out their marriage problems," according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
		Percent distribution					
Total1/	61,147	100.0	7.7	36.5	1.9	39.5	14.4
Age							
15-19 years	10,208	100.0	6.5	35.2	2.5	40.1	15.7
20-24 years	9,883	100.0	6.8	35.8	1.5	40.6	15.3
25-29 years	9,226	100.0	6.1	34.1	2.4	43.1	14.4
30-34 years	10,138	100.0	7.6	31.2	1.7	41.5	18.0
35-39 years	10,557	100.0	8.8	39.0	2.2	37.3	12.6
40-44 years	11,135	100.0	10.1	43.0	1.0	35.0	10.9
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	25,808	100.0	6.5	35.9	1.1	39.0	17.4
Currently cohabiting	5,653	100.0	9.9	38.4	3.9	36.2	11.5
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	100.0	7.7	35.7	2.2	41.4	13.0
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	100.0	12.1	42.7	1.9	34.5	8.8
Ever cohabited							
Yes	29,855	100.0	9.6	39.3	1.9	37.2	12.0
No	31,292	100.0	5.9	33.9	1.9	41.6	16.7
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years							
Both biological or adoptive parents	45,166	100.0	7.1	36.5	1.9	40.2	14.4
Other	15,981	100.0	9.5	36.8	1.8	37.4	14.5
Current religion							
None	11,402	100.0	8.7	43.5	2.9	36.6	8.3
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,843	100.0	3.7	29.9	*	42.0	23.4
Other Protestant	23,650	100.0	6.8	30.3	1.2	42.7	19.0
Catholic	17,657	100.0	8.4	42.5	2.3	36.1	10.8
Other religion	5,596	100.0	9.7	33.4	1.7	40.7	14.5
Importance of religion							
Very important	23,586	100.0	7.3	27.6	1.1	43.2	20.9
Somewhat important	20,010	100.0	7.5	41.7	1.8	37.0	12.2
Not important	17,403	100.0	8.5	42.7	3.0	37.4	8.3
Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	100.0	6.7	45.7	1.5	37.9	8.3
High school diploma or GED	15,659	100.0	11.0	37.9	1.7	36.1	13.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	100.0	6.5	31.9	1.5	42.1	18.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	100.0	6.2	36.5	2.4	41.1	13.9
Percent of poverty level3/							
0-149 percent	11,032	100.0	10.2	38.9	0.9	36.7	13.3
0-99 percent	6,638	100.0	10.9	38.3	1.3	36.4	13.1
150-299 percent	14,451	100.0	7.5	33.5	2.1	42.9	14.0
300 percent or higher	25,457	100.0	7.3	37.7	1.9	38.5	14.6
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	100.0	12.0	43.5	1.5	34.2	8.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	38,738	100.0	6.1	37.2	2.2	38.7	15.8
Black or African American, single race	6,940	100.0	12.4	31.6	1.6	38.8	15.6

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups and men with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The response "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered and was entered only if the respondent insisted. See Appendix II for more information.

Table 42. Number of women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by response to the statement, "Divorce is usually the best solution when a couple can't seem to work out their marriage problems," according to selected characteristics: United States

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
			Percent distribution				
Total1/	61,561	100.0	9.5	37.1	2.8	37.0	13.6
Age							
15-19 years	9,834	100.0	9.2	38.8	2.2	36.6	13.3
20-24 years	9,840	100.0	7.5	32.4	1.8	39.4	18.9
25-29 years	9,249	100.0	9.6	35.5	2.8	38.0	14.1
30-34 years	10,272	100.0	7.8	39.3	2.2	37.4	13.2
35-39 years	10,853	100.0	12.9	35.1	2.5	37.6	11.9
40-44 years	11,512	100.0	9.7	41.1	5.0	33.6	10.6
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	28,327	100.0	8.4	35.3	3.4	38.0	15.0
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	12.3	40.9	2.4	36.3	8.1
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	8.0	38.0	2.2	37.2	14.5
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	17.6	39.2	2.6	32.1	8.5
Ever cohabited							
Yes	30,795	100.0	11.0	38.7	2.6	35.9	11.9
No	30,766	100.0	8.1	35.6	3.0	38.1	15.2
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years							
Both biological or adoptive parents	43,921	100.0	9.1	37.4	3.1	37.1	13.3
Other	17,640	100.0	10.5	36.6	2.0	36.9	14.1
Current religion							
None	8,692	100.0	14.0	41.6	2.3	33.8	8.3
Fundamentalist Protestant	3,714	100.0	7.5	25.5	2.0	43.6	21.4
Other Protestant	27,877	100.0	7.1	34.3	3.2	38.2	17.2
Catholic	17,653	100.0	11.3	41.9	2.3	34.8	9.7
Other religion	3,624	100.0	11.1	36.9	4.0	39.5	8.6
Importance of religion							
Very important	30,556	100.0	8.5	31.1	2.9	39.8	17.7
Somewhat important	19,020	100.0	9.3	43.1	3.0	35.0	9.6
Not important	11,732	100.0	12.8	42.8	2.4	33.1	8.9
Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	5,627	100.0	17.1	47.6	1.7	24.7	9.0
High school diploma or GED	14,264	100.0	11.3	37.3	2.7	37.3	11.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	9.3	33.7	4.1	38.2	14.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	5.9	37.2	2.6	39.6	14.7
Percent of poverty level3/							
0-149 percent	14,582	100.0	12.7	40.0	2.1	33.8	11.4
0-99 percent	9,262	100.0	12.8	40.6	2.0	33.8	10.7
150-299 percent	14,502	100.0	9.6	33.7	2.8	39.9	14.1
300 percent or higher	22,643	100.0	7.6	36.8	3.5	37.4	14.7
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	15.9	45.1	0.9	29.7	8.4
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	39,498	100.0	7.9	36.4	3.2	37.9	14.6
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	9.7	33.1	2.7	40.4	14.1

1/Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to women 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to women 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding. The response "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered and was entered only if the respondent insisted. See Appendix II for more information.

Table 43. Number of men 15-44 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse and percentage who used or reported their partner used the specified contraceptive method at first intercourse, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Used any method	Pill	Condom	Withdrawal	All other methods1/
		Percent				
Total2/	53,257	63.1	13.6	47.7	8.2	3.8
Age at first sexual intercourse						
Under 16 years	17,600	52.9	6.6	43.3	7.6	1.5
16 years	9,359	65.9	9.7	52.9	9.2	2.2
17 years	8,348	69.8	14.9	51.3	9.9	2.7
18 years	5,890	63.6	16.3	52.6	6.4	3.2
19 years	2,938	72.6	16.7	51.4	10.3	7.0
20 years and over	9,121	70.3	27.0	42.8	7.1	9.9
Year of first sexual intercourse						
1995-2002	14,469	81.8	17.2	67.8	7.7	5.3
1990-94	8,203	68.8	13.7	55.5	7.0	2.3
1980-89	19,705	60.5	13.3	43.9	8.4	4.3
Before 1980	10,880	38.5	9.1	21.8	9.1	2.0
Religion raised						
None	4,303	70.4	12.9	59.2	7.9	3.5
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,413	58.6	13.1	45.0	10.5	5.3
Other Protestant	23,556	65.7	16.5	48.4	8.3	3.9
Catholic	19,206	58.6	10.8	43.9	7.5	3.8
Other religions	3,626	65.4	10.5	51.5	10.3	1.9
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years						
Both biological or adoptive parents	38,959	63.1	14.1	47.3	8.1	3.7
Other	14,298	62.9	12.2	48.6	8.3	4.1

Mother's education						
No high school diploma or GED3/	11,709	46.7	7.8	35.4	4.6	3.4
High school diploma or GED3/	20,795	63.6	14.3	48.3	7.6	3.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree	10,780	71.2	15.7	52.1	11.1	4.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	9,815	72.6	16.6	55.9	10.6	3.4
Mother's age at first birth						
Under 20 years	17,365	54.8	10.7	43.4	6.1	3.0
20 years and over	35,265	67.1	14.9	49.7	9.2	4.2
Hispanic origin and race (of respondent)						
Hispanic or Latino	9,173	48.8	7.2	40.2	5.4	1.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	33,362	68.7	17.1	48.9	10.0	4.6
Black or African American, single race	6,258	56.6	8.0	51.8	2.7	2.1

1/"All other methods" includes: vasectomy or male sterilization, tubal ligation or female sterilization, injection, spermicidal foam, jelly, cream, film, or suppository, hormonal implant, rhythm, other.

2/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

3/GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

Table 44. Number of unmarried men 15-44 years of age who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months prior to interview and used a condom at last sex, and percent distribution by reasons reported for condom use, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Reason for condom use at last sexual intercourse1/			
			Prevent pregnancy	Prevent disease	Both pregnancy and disease prevention	Other reason
		Percent distribution				
Total2/	10,240	100.0	30.9	4.9	62.6	1.6
Number of female sexual partners in the 12 months prior to interview3/						
1 partner	5,374	100.0	37.6	4.1	57.0	1.3
2 or more partners	4,866	100.0	23.6	5.8	68.7	2.0
Age and number of female sexual partners in the 12 months prior to interview						
15-29 years	7,561	100.0	33.3	3.9	61.5	1.3
1 partner	4,046	100.0	38.9	3.9	56.6	*
2 or more partners	3,515	100.0	26.8	3.9	67.1	2.2
30-44 years	2,680	100.0	24.2	7.7	65.6	2.5
1 partner	1,329	100.0	33.5	4.9	58.2	*
2 or more partners	1,351	100.0	15.1	10.6	72.8	*
Cohabiting status						
Currently cohabiting	938	100.0	*	*	*	*
Not cohabiting	9,302	100.0	27.9	5.0	65.9	1.3
Education4/						
No high school diploma or GED	604	100.0	36.9	16.0	41.6	*
High school diploma or GED	1,806	100.0	27.9	7.2	62.7	2.3
Some college, no bachelor's degree	2,146	100.0	24.5	3.6	69.8	*
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,343	100.0	38.1	4.0	57.4	*
Hispanic origin and race and number of female sexual partners in the 12 months prior to interview						
Hispanic or Latino	1,853	100.0	31.2	5.4	61.3	2.2
1 partner	954	100.0	37.2	4.6	56.9	*
2 or more partners	899	100.0	24.7	6.3	65.9	*
Not Hispanic or Latino: White, single race	5,529	100.0	30.2	3.3	64.7	1.8
1 partner	3,082	100.0	37.7	1.9	58.8	*
2 or more partners	2,447	100.0	20.7	5.0	72.1	*
Not Hispanic or Latino: Black or African American, single race	2,087	100.0	31.5	8.7	58.6	1.2
1 partner	902	100.0	38.2	10.2	50.5	*
2 or more partners	1,185	100.0	26.3	7.5	64.9	*

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/As reported in the Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interviewing portion of the interview. See Appendix II, Definitions of Terms, for complete wording of response categories.
2/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
3/Refers to vaginal heterosexual.

4/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

Table 45. Number of men 15-44 years of age, percentage who have had a vasectomy, and percentage whose current wife or cohabiting partner has had a sterilizing operation by type of operation, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Any sterilizing operation	Vasectomy	Wife or partner: Tubal sterilization	Wife or partner: Hysterectomy
		Percent			
Total1/	61,147	14.5	6.2	7.6	1.9
Age					
15-24 years	20,091	0.7	*	0.4	-
25-29 years	9,226	5.6	1.6	4.4	*
30-34 years	10,138	14.9	5.3	8.3	1.3
35-39 years	10,557	28.2	9.3	14.5	5.9
40-44 years	11,135	33.7	18.8	15.9	3.1
Marital or cohabiting status					
Currently married	25,808	28.6	13.3	14.4	3.9
Currently cohabiting	5,653	19.1	0.7	16.2	2.5
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	0.4	*	-	-
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	7.2	6.8	-	-
Number of biological children fathered					
None	32,593	2.9	0.7	1.3	1.2
1 child	10,457	13.6	6.1	6.4	1.9
2 children	9,829	27.6	15.1	12.3	3.3
3 or more children	8,269	45.7	17.6	28.1	3.0
Religion raised					
None	4,981	12.6	10.2	3.2	*
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,747	9.5	3.1	5.2	*
Other Protestant	27,152	16.9	7.1	8.7	3.2
Catholic	21,821	13.0	5.3	6.9	0.9
Other religions	4,263	13.0	2.6	9.8	*
Region of residence					
Northeast	8,361	11.7	6.3	5.2	*
Midwest	12,766	16.0	8.2	6.8	2.0
South	24,543	15.5	5.6	9.2	2.8
West	15,477	13.3	5.6	6.8	1.1
Education2/					
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	20.9	6.6	12.8	2.3
High school diploma or GED	15,659	23.8	8.0	14.1	4.5
Some college no bachelor's degree	13,104	17.8	9.8	7.8	1.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	12.4	7.1	4.9	0.9
Percent of poverty level3/					
0-149 percent	11,032	18.8	4.1	14.9	1.7
0-99 percent	6,638	19.8	3.7	13.8	2.0
150-299 percent	14,451	18.7	7.5	10.2	3.2
300 percent or higher	25,457	16.0	8.9	5.9	2.0
Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	11.0	2.3	8.2	0.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race	38,738	15.2	8.0	6.2	2.3
Black or African American, single race	6,940	10.4	1.9	6.8	2.3

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
\- Quantity zero.
1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages do not add to total who reported "any sterilizing operation" because some men reported more than one sterilizing operation. Also, other female sterilizing operations are not shown separately, due to small numbers.

Table 46. Number of married men 15-44 years of age, percentage who have had a vasectomy, and percentage whose wives have had a sterilizing operation by type of operation, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristics	Number in thousands	Any sterilizing operation	Vasectomy	Wife: Tubal sterilization	Wife: Hysterectomy
		Percent			
Total1/	25,808	28.6	13.3	14.4	3.9
Age					
15-24 years	1,559	*	*	*	-
25-29 years	4,178	7.1	2.5	5.5	*
30-34 years	6,147	20.9	8.0	11.6	2.2
35-39 years	6,921	34.9	12.7	17.1	8.1
40-44 years	7,002	47.7	27.7	22.4	3.9
Number of biological children fathered					
None	5,491	12.0	3.2	5.4	6.0
1 child	6,426	17.8	8.5	8.2	2.9
2 children	7,502	31.6	17.4	14.2	3.5
3 or more children	6,388	50.2	22.0	28.4	3.4
Region of residence					
Northeast	3,056	26.4	15.3	11.4	*
Midwest	5,435	32.2	17.0	14.3	2.6
South	11,060	29.8	11.8	17.1	6.1
West	6,256	24.4	11.8	11.1	2.7
Education2/					
No high school diploma or GED	3,379	33.0	11.8	20.1	4.2
High school diploma or GED	8,434	35.9	12.8	20.7	7.5
Some college no bachelor's degree	6,386	29.6	18.4	12.0	2.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	7,339	18.3	10.6	7.1	1.2
Percent of poverty level3/					
0-149 percent	5,015	31.0	8.4	24.9	2.8
0-99 percent	2,621	32.4	8.3	21.1	3.4
150-299 percent	7,422	30.6	13.1	16.1	5.3
300 percent or higher	13,328	26.7	15.3	9.5	3.5
Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latino	4,349	17.9	4.4	13.5	1.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race	17,183	29.7	16.2	11.8	4.6
Black or African American, single race	2,187	25.8	5.1	17.5	5.4

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
- Quantity zero.
1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interveiw.

NOTE: Percentages do not add to total who reported "any sterilizing operation" because some men reported more than one sterilizing operation. Also, other female sterilizing operations are not shown separately, due to small numbers.

Table 47. Number of men 15-44 years of age and number of unmarried men who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months prior to the interview and percent distribution by how often the condom was used, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristics	Number in thousands	Total	How often a condom was used: None of the time	Some of the time	Every time
			Percent distribution		
Total	48,249	100.0	54.6	29.1	16.2
Marital or cohabiting status					
Currently married	25,337	100.0	73.0	19.5	7.5
Currently cohabiting	5,559	100.0	60.3	33.1	6.6
Never married, not cohabiting	13,955	100.0	16.0	46.6	37.4
Formerly married, not cohabiting	3,397	100.0	51.7	29.6	18.7
Unmarried men					
Total1/	22,912	100.0	32.9	40.5	26.6
Age					
15-19 years	4,016	100.0	10.7	42.4	47.0
20-24 years	6,423	100.0	20.6	51.3	28.2
25-29 years	3,887	100.0	32.3	49.8	17.9
30-34 years	3,067	100.0	47.0	31.7	21.4
35-39 years	2,536	100.0	51.5	29.4	19.1
40-44 years	2,983	100.0	57.8	21.3	20.9
Number of biological children					
None	15,759	100.0	23.1	44.1	32.8
1 child or more	7,153	100.0	53.4	33.1	13.6
Number of female sexual partners in the 12 months prior to interview					
1 woman	13,985	100.0	43.8	30.6	25.6
2 or more women	8,927	100.0	16.4	55.6	28.0
Current religion					
None	5,741	100.0	34.5	44.2	21.3
Fundamentalist Protestant	931	100.0	38.9	39.2	22.0
Other Protestant	7,702	100.0	30.9	39.6	29.5
Catholic	6,677	100.0	34.8	38.1	27.1
Other religion	1,860	100.0	26.4	42.3	31.4
Importance of religion					
Very important	6,815	100.0	33.3	41.4	25.3
Somewhat important	7,904	100.0	31.2	39.2	29.7
Not important	8,122	100.0	34.5	41.0	24.5
Education2/					
No high school diploma or GED	2,305	100.0	54.1	28.3	17.7
High school diploma or GED	5,622	100.0	47.2	34.6	18.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree	5,170	100.0	37.5	39.1	23.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,919	100.0	27.0	51.0	22.1
Percent of poverty level3/					
0-149 percent	4,379	100.0	41.8	35.8	22.5
0-99 percent	2,989	100.0	44.9	33.7	21.4
150-299 percent	5,218	100.0	35.5	39.2	25.3
300 percent or higher	9,298	100.0	36.1	42.7	21.2
Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latino	4,175	100.0	32.9	41.1	26.0
Not Hispanic or Latino					
White, single race	13,477	100.0	34.9	40.0	25.1
Black or African American, single race	3,611	100.0	27.9	37.0	35.1

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups and men with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

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

Table 48. Number of men 15-44 years of age and number of unmarried men who had sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks prior to the interview and percent distribution by how often the condom was used in those 4 weeks, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	How often a condom was used: None of the time	Some of the time	Every time
			Percent distribution		
Total	38,606	100.0	71.4	6.1	22.5
Marital or cohabiting status					
Currently married	22,856	100.0	85.0	4.5	10.4
Currently cohabiting	4,932	100.0	78.3	6.1	15.7
Never married, not cohabiting	8,698	100.0	34.6	9.4	56.0
Formerly married, not cohabiting	2,120	100.0	60.1	9.2	30.6
Unmarried men					
Total1/	15,750	100.0	51.7	8.4	39.9
Age					
15-19 years	2,543	100.0	26.4	5.2	68.4
20-24 years	4,384	100.0	43.7	10.0	46.3
25-29 years	2,827	100.0	55.4	13.3	31.3
30-34 years	2,230	100.0	61.1	9.4	29.5
35-39 years	1,920	100.0	67.2	6.5	26.2
40-44 years	1,846	100.0	72.6	1.8	25.6
Currently cohabiting					
Yes	4,932	100.0	78.3	6.1	15.7
No	10,818	100.0	39.6	9.4	51.0
Number of biological children					
None	10,471	100.0	43.7	8.0	48.4
1 child or more	5,279	100.0	67.7	9.1	23.2
Current religion					
None	4,174	100.0	53.4	7.9	38.7
Other Protestant	5,000	100.0	47.9	8.4	43.7
Catholic	4,637	100.0	52.1	8.6	39.3
Other religion	1,293	100.0	55.8	9.9	34.3
Importance of religion					
Very important	4,661	100.0	56.0	7.1	36.9
Somewhat important	5,192	100.0	44.6	9.5	46.0
Not important	5,864	100.0	54.6	8.4	37.0
Education2/					
No high school diploma or GED	1,682	100.0	65.7	4.3	30.0
High school diploma or GED	4,164	100.0	65.4	10.2	24.5
Some college, no bachelor's degree	3,520	100.0	55.3	8.6	36.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,040	100.0	52.2	9.6	38.2
Percent of poverty level3/					
0-149 percent	2,905	100.0	62.7	7.2	30.2
0-99 percent	1,978	100.0	68.2	6.2	25.6
150-299 percent	3,545	100.0	53.7	11.7	34.7
300 percent or higher	6,757	100.0	55.5	8.3	36.2
Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latino	2,830	100.0	55.6	9.7	34.7
Not Hispanic or Latino					
White, single race	9,089	100.0	54.5	7.6	38.0
Black or African American, single rac	2,706	100.0	37.9	9.3	52.8

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, men who are Fundamentalist Protestant, and men with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

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

Table 49. Number of men 15-44 years of age, and number of unmarried men 15-44 years of age who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months prior to the interview and percent who used the condom, and method combinations including the condom, at last sexual intercourse, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	No method	Used condom only	Used condom at all	Used condom and... Withdrawal	Hormonal method1/	All other methods2/
		Percent					
Total	48,249	29.5	18.6	29.5	1.6	8.4	1.9
Age							
15-19 years	4,058	10.3	40.2	72.0	7.8	24.4	4.5
20-24 years	7,936	18.4	24.2	47.3	3.5	18.9	2.7
25-29 years	8,053	28.6	21.2	31.4	1.1	8.3	1.8
30-34 years	9,190	33.9	14.7	20.4	0.5	4.1	1.4
35-39 years	9,391	35.3	10.4	14.9	*	3.5	1.0
40-44 years	9,622	37.9	14.4	18.0	*	2.1	1.5
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	25,337	38.9	10.5	12.9	*	1.6	0.7
Currently cohabiting	5,559	31.1	7.4	17.8	1.1	7.4	3.1
Never married, not cohabiting	13,955	12.3	36.7	63.2	4.5	21.5	3.4
Formerly married, not cohabiting	3,397	28.3	22.8	33.7	0.9	7.5	3.0
Unmarried men							
Total3/	22,912	19.2	27.5	47.8	3.1	16.0	3.2
Age							
15-19 years	4,016	9.7	40.4	72.5	7.9	24.7	4.6
20-24 years	6,423	14.0	27.2	54.5	4.4	22.8	2.7
25-29 years	3,887	19.3	25.7	44.2	2.3	15.1	3.2
30-34 years	3,067	24.7	22.5	36.3	*	10.3	3.5
35-39 years	2,536	23.3	21.0	28.9	*	6.7	1.0
40-44 years	2,983	33.9	23.9	32.9	-	4.6	4.4
Cohabiting status							
Currently cohabiting	5,559	31.1	7.4	17.8	1.1	7.4	3.1
Not currently cohabiting	17,352	15.4	34.0	57.4	3.8	18.8	3.3
Number of biological children							
None	15,759	13.8	32.8	57.2	4.3	20.0	2.9
1 child or more	7,153	31.1	16.0	27.2	0.6	7.2	3.9
Number of female sexual partners in the 12 months prior to interview							
1 female	13,985	22.8	22.8	40.9	3.2	13.9	3.3
2 or more females	8,927	13.5	35.0	58.7	3.0	19.3	3.1
Education4/							
No high school diploma or GED	2,305	38.6	17.8	26.5	2.0	6.1	2.0
High school diploma or GED	5,622	29.0	20.2	33.5	1.4	9.1	3.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree	5,170	17.3	25.4	42.7	2.4	13.6	3.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,919	9.4	32.6	50.5	*	17.1	*
Percent of poverty level5/							
0-149 percent	4,379	25.8	22.7	41.0	2.2	13.5	3.9
0-99 percent	2,989	27.1	16.8	37.2	2.8	14.8	4.6
150-299 percent	5,218	22.4	27.2	45.4	2.1	13.7	3.7
300 percent or higher	9,298	18.4	24.4	41.7	2.0	14.8	2.1
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	4,175	26.4	27.9	43.9	3.6	10.9	3.1
Not Hispanic or Latino							
White, single race	13,477	15.5	24.0	45.4	3.2	18.3	2.3
Black or African American, single race	3,611	25.0	39.0	58.9	2.1	14.9	5.3

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
\- Quantity zero.

1/Hormonal methods include: pill, injection (Depo-Provera™ or Lunelle™), and hormonal implant (Norplant™).

2/"All other methods" includes: vasectomy; female sterilization; spermicidal foam, jelly, cream, film or suppository; rhythm or safe period; and something else.

3/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

4/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

5/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

Table 50. Number of men 15-44 years of age and number of unmarried men 15-44 years of age who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months prior to the interview and percentage who used or who reported their partner used specified contraceptive method at last sexual intercourse, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Used any method	Pill	Other hormonal1/	Condom	Withdrawal	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	All other methods2/
		Percent							
Total	48,249	70.5	25.6	3.5	29.5	7.1	8.1	5.7	7.8
Age									
15-19 years	4,058	89.7	31.9	5.2	72.0	14.7	0.1	-	8.4
20-24 years	7,936	81.7	42.8	5.5	47.3	9.7	0.5	-	7.5
25-29 years	8,053	71.4	31.7	4.3	31.4	8.7	4.5	1.4	7.2
30-34 years	9,190	66.1	24.4	4.1	20.4	6.1	8.7	4.6	7.1
35-39 years	9,391	64.7	20.2	1.4	14.9	4.9	15.0	8.1	9.2
40-44 years	9,622	62.1	10.3	1.7	18.0	3.5	13.4	15.1	7.5
Marital or cohabiting status									
Currently married	25,337	61.1	18.3	3.1	12.9	5.2	10.9	9.9	7.5
Currently cohabiting	5,559	68.9	31.5	7.0	17.8	7.5	12.5	1.0	8.6
Never married, not cohabiting	13,955	87.7	37.2	2.9	63.2	11.2	1.0	0.1	7.8
Formerly married, not cohabiting	3,397	71.7	23.7	2.7	33.7	3.5	8.9	4.8	8.3
Unmarried men									
Total3/	22,912	80.8	33.8	3.9	47.8	9.2	5.0	1.0	8.1
Age									
15-19 years	4,016	90.3	32.1	5.3	72.5	14.7	0.1	-	8.3
20-24 years	6,423	86.0	45.5	4.3	54.5	11.1	0.3	-	8.0
25-29 years	3,887	80.7	38.1	3.8	44.2	9.9	4.0	1.0	5.1
30-34 years	3,067	75.3	30.5	5.4	36.3	6.4	7.2	0.4	9.5
35-39 years	2,536	76.7	25.5	1.5	28.9	5.6	14.1	3.3	8.3
40-44 years	2,983	66.1	15.6	1.3	32.9	2.5	12.8	3.2	10.2
Cohabiting status									
Currently cohabiting	5,559	68.9	31.5	7.0	17.8	7.5	12.5	1.0	8.6
Not currently cohabiting	17,352	84.6	34.5	2.8	57.4	9.7	2.6	1.0	7.9
Number of biological children									
None	15,759	86.2	38.7	3.2	57.2	10.5	1.3	0.3	8.7
1 child or more	7,153	68.9	23.0	5.3	27.2	6.3	13.1	2.5	6.9
Number of female sexual partners in the 12 months prior to interview									
1 female	13,985	77.2	32.9	4.2	40.9	9.1	6.2	1.0	8.9
2 or more females	8,927	86.5	35.2	3.3	58.7	9.3	3.0	0.9	6.9
Education4/									
No high school diploma or GED	2,305	61.4	18.4	8.1	26.5	8.1	10.1	-	4.2
High school diploma or GED	5,622	71.0	26.4	4.4	33.5	6.7	9.8	2.0	7.1
Some college, no bachelor's degree	5,170	82.7	41.2	1.6	42.7	6.9	4.9	1.3	8.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,919	90.6	39.1	1.0	50.5	8.6	3.0	1.6	11.0
Percent of poverty level5/									
0-149 percent	4,379	74.2	29.7	3.4	41.0	7.4	9.3	0.2	7.6
0-99 percent	2,989	73.0	33.0	3.3	37.2	8.9	12.2	0.2	6.6
150-299 percent	5,218	77.6	27.6	5.2	45.4	8.0	7.7	0.3	6.9
300 percent or higher	9,298	81.6	39.9	2.7	41.7	8.3	3.5	2.2	8.9
Hispanic origin and race									
Hispanic or Latino	4,175	73.6	22.8	6.1	43.9	10.6	5.1	-	7.9
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race	13,477	84.5	41.4	3.5	45.4	10.2	4.1	1.6	9.2
Black or African American, single race	3,611	75.0	21.4	3.4	58.9	4.0	4.6	0.5	5.9

- Quantity zero.
1/"Other hormonal" includes: injectables (Depo-Provera™ or Lunelle™) and implant (Norplant™).
2/"All other methods" includes: spermicidal foam, jelly, cream, film, suppository; rhythm or safe period; and something else.
3/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
4/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
5/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Statistics for condom, pill, other hormonal, withdrawal, male sterilization, female sterilization, and all other methods reflect use of that method regardless of whether it was used alone or in combination with another method.

Table 51. Number of men 15-44 years of age and number of unmarried men 15-44 years of age who had sexual intercourse in the 3 months prior to the interview and percentage who used the condom and method combinations including the condom, at last sexual intercourse, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	No method	Used condom only	Used condom at all	Used condom and... Withdrawal	Hormonal method1/	All other methods2/
		Percent					
Total	43,599	30.2	16.7	26.6	1.4	7.4	1.9
Age							
15-19 years	3,234	10.0	39.0	70.2	7.8	23.7	5.1
20-24 years	6,828	20.0	21.1	42.0	3.3	16.4	2.7
25-29 years	7,292	29.4	18.6	28.1	0.9	7.6	2.0
30-34 years	8,634	33.2	14.4	20.1	0.5	3.9	1.4
35-39 years	8,713	34.9	9.5	13.8	*	3.2	1.0
40-44 years	8,898	38.3	12.9	16.5	-	2.0	1.6
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	24,549	38.2	10.3	12.6	*	1.6	0.7
Currently cohabiting	5,506	30.7	7.4	17.9	1.1	7.5	3.1
Never married, not cohabiting	10,898	12.3	34.8	60.8	4.5	20.4	3.7
Formerly married, not cohabiting	2,645	28.1	21.0	32.7	*	8.0	3.6
Unmarried men							
Total3/	19,050	19.8	25.0	44.5	3.0	15.0	3.5
Age							
15-19 years	3,192	9.3	39.3	70.9	7.9	24.0	5.2
20-24 years	5,324	15.3	23.8	49.3	4.2	20.6	2.6
25-29 years	3,289	20.7	22.0	39.9	2.0	14.3	3.8
30-34 years	2,683	23.6	22.0	36.2	*	10.3	3.6
35-39 years	2,142	23.7	19.8	27.0	*	5.8	1.2
40-44 years	2,421	35.0	20.6	30.5	-	4.9	5.0
Cohabiting status							
Currently cohabiting	5,506	30.7	7.4	17.9	1.1	7.5	3.1
Not currently cohabiting	13,544	15.4	32.1	55.4	3.8	18.0	3.7
Number of biological children							
None	12,717	14.0	30.2	53.7	4.2	18.8	3.2
1 child or more	6,332	31.6	14.6	26.2	0.7	7.2	4.3
Number of female sexual partners in the 3 months prior to interview							
1 female	11,332	24.2	18.6	35.9	3.1	12.7	3.6
2 or more females	7,717	13.4	34.3	57.3	2.9	18.2	3.4
Education4/							
No high school diploma or GED	1,968	40.0	16.9	25.8	2.3	5.9	2.3
High school diploma or GED	4,812	30.0	16.8	29.8	0.8	8.6	4.1
Some college, no bachelor's degree	4,418	16.1	25.4	42.0	2.6	12.4	3.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,416	10.0	27.7	46.7	*	17.9	*
Percent of poverty level5/							
0-149 percent	3,568	27.6	18.6	36.1	2.2	12.1	4.2
0-99 percent	2,435	28.0	15.0	32.9	*	11.7	5.0
150-299 percent	4,368	24.0	23.0	41.1	1.8	12.9	4.2
300 percent or higher	7,922	18.3	23.2	39.6	2.1	13.7	2.2
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	3,512	27.1	24.1	39.5	3.9	9.8	3.7
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	11,084	16.1	21.6	41.9	3.1	16.7	2.3
Black or African American, single race	3,135	26.2	36.9	56.4	2.0	14.6	5.7

- Quantity zero.
* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
(Norplant™).
2/"All other methods" includes: vasectomy; female sterilization; spermicidal foam, jelly, cream, film, or suppository; rhythm or safe period; and something else.
3/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
4/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
5/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

Table 52. Number of men 15-44 years of age and number of unmarried men 15-44 years of age who had sexual intercourse in the 3 months prior to the interview and percentage who used, or reported their partner used specified contraceptive method at last sexual intercourse, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Used any method	Pill	Other hormonal1/	Condom	Withdrawal	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	All other methods2/
		Percent							
Total	43,599	69.9	25.4	3.7	26.6	7.3	8.6	6.1	8.1
Age									
15-19 years	3,234	90.0	30.8	6.2	70.2	16.3	*	-	8.4
20-24 years	6,828	80.0	43.4	6.0	42.0	10.1	0.6	-	7.7
25-29 years	7,292	70.6	32.3	4.6	28.1	9.0	5.0	1.5	7.9
30-34 years	8,634	66.8	24.6	4.4	20.1	6.1	8.9	4.9	6.9
35-39 years	8,713	65.1	20.4	1.4	13.8	5.2	15.6	7.9	9.8
40-44 years	8,898	61.7	9.5	1.8	16.5	3.6	13.6	16.1	7.9
Marital or cohabiting statu									
Currently married	24,549	61.8	18.6	3.2	12.6	5.3	11.2	10.0	7.6
Currently cohabiting	5,506	69.3	31.8	7.1	17.9	7.5	12.5	1.0	8.7
Never married, not cohabitin	10,898	87.7	37.4	3.1	60.8	12.4	1.1	*	8.6
Formerly married, not cohabitin	2,645	71.9	25.6	3.5	32.7	3.7	7.0	4.8	9.2
Unmarried mer									
Total 3/	19,050	80.2	34.2	4.3	44.5	9.8	5.2	1.0	8.7
Age									
15-19 years	3,192	90.7	31.0	6.3	70.9	16.3	*	-	8.3
20-24 years	5,324	84.7	46.9	4.8	49.3	11.9	*	-	8.4
25-29 years	3,289	79.4	39.0	4.1	39.9	10.4	4.8	*	5.8
30-34 years	2,683	76.4	30.9	6.2	36.2	6.1	7.1	*	9.9
35-39 years	2,142	76.3	24.8	1.2	27.0	6.7	14.6	2.9	9.4
40-44 years	2,421	65.0	15.6	1.6	30.5	2.8	12.5	3.4	11.8
Cohabiting status									
Currently cohabiting	5,506	69.3	31.8	7.1	17.9	7.5	12.5	1.0	8.7
Not currently cohabiting	13,544	84.6	35.1	3.2	55.4	10.7	2.2	1.0	8.7
Number of biological childre									
None	12,717	86.0	39.6	3.5	53.7	11.4	1.3	0.4	9.6
1 child or more	6,332	68.4	23.2	5.9	26.2	6.6	13.0	2.2	6.9
Number of female sexual partners in the months prior to intervie									
1 female	11,332	75.8	33.7	4.8	35.9	9.8	6.6	1.1	9.5
2 or more females	7,717	86.6	34.8	3.5	57.3	9.8	3.1	0.9	7.5
Education4/									
No high school diploma or GE	1,968	60.0	18.2	8.7	25.8	8.5	8.7	-	4.7
High school diploma or GE	4,812	70.0	27.8	4.6	29.8	6.7	10.3	1.9	7.7
Some college, no bachelor's degre	4,418	83.9	40.9	1.7	42.0	7.7	5.4	1.2	9.0
Bachelor's degree or highe	2,416	90.0	41.2	*	46.7	9.2	2.6	1.9	13.1
Percent of poverty level5									
0-149 percent	3,568	72.4	31.0	3.6	36.1	8.0	9.4	*	8.2
0-99 percent	2,435	72.0	32.8	3.4	32.9	9.3	13.3	*	6.5
150-299 percent	4,368	76.1	27.1	6.2	41.1	8.3	8.5	*	7.6
300 percent or highe	7,922	81.7	40.8	2.8	39.6	8.9	3.5	2.1	9.6
Hispanic origin and rac									
Hispanic or Latin	3,512	72.9	23.1	7.1	39.5	11.9	5.9	-	8.6
Not Hispanic or Latino									
White, single rac	11,084	84.0	41.6	4.0	41.9	11.0	3.7	1.5	9.7
Black or African American, single rac	3,135	73.8	22.4	3.0	56.4	4.1	4.8	*	6.5

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precisio
\- Quantity zero.
1/"Other hormonal" includes: injectables (Depo-Provera™ or Lunelle™) and implant (Norplant
2/"All other methods" includes: spermicidal foam, jelly, cream, film, or suppository; rhythm or safe period; and something e
3/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separatel
4/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency dipl
5/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of intervie

NOTE: Statistics for condom, pill, other hormonal, withdrawal, male sterilization, female sterilization, and all other methods reflect use of that me regardless of whether it was used alone or in combination with another method.

Table 53. Number of men 15-24 years of age and percent distribution by response to the question "What is the chance that it would be embarrassing for you and a new partner to discuss using a condom?" according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	No chance	A little chance	50-50 chance	A good chance	Almost certain chance
		Percent distribution					
Total1/	20,091	100.0	54.5	21.8	12.3	6.3	5.2
Age							
15-19 years	10,208	100.0	48.5	23.8	14.8	7.7	5.3
20-24 years	9,883	100.0	60.6	19.8	9.8	4.8	5.0
Ever had sexual intercourse							
Yes	13,332	100.0	64.3	17.8	8.9	4.4	4.7
No	6,759	100.0	34.4	30.0	19.4	10.0	6.2
Age at first sexual intercourse							
Never had sex	6,759	100.0	34.4	30.0	19.4	10.0	6.2
Under 15 years	3,059	100.0	71.0	13.2	6.4	4.1	5.3
15-17 years	7,101	100.0	63.7	19.5	8.8	4.3	3.7
18-19 years	2,044	100.0	68.0	17.3	8.9	4.3	*
20-24 years	1,129	100.0	43.6	19.8	15.4	6.5	*
Parental living arrangement at age 14 years							
Both biological or adoptive parents	14,122	100.0	51.2	24.5	13.0	6.7	4.7
Other	5,970	100.0	62.2	15.5	10.8	5.2	6.2
Mother's education							
No high school diploma or GED2/	3,015	100.0	57.4	15.0	13.0	10.2	4.5
High school diploma or GED2/	6,539	100.0	54.8	21.1	12.3	5.4	6.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree	5,213	100.0	53.9	22.9	10.8	6.8	5.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,265	100.0	52.8	25.7	13.5	4.5	3.5
Education (of respondent)3/							
No high school diploma or GED2/	2,886	100.0	57.2	16.5	12.0	6.6	7.7
High school diploma or GED2/ or higher	11,457	100.0	57.9	22.4	9.8	5.2	4.8
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	3,579	100.0	59.4	18.4	11.4	6.2	4.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	12,131	100.0	51.9	24.6	11.9	6.3	5.3
Black or African American, single race	2,550	100.0	65.5	12.1	10.6	6.7	5.2

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
2/GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
3/Limited to males 18-24 years of at at time of interview.

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

Table 54. Number of men 15-24 years of age and percent distribution by response to the question "What is the chance that if you used a condom, a new partner would appreciate it?" according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	No chance	A little chance	50-50 chance	A good chance	Almost certain chance
		Percent distribution					
Total1/	20,091	100.0	2.1	3.0	12.4	39.2	43.4
Age							
15-19 years	10,208	100.0	2.6	3.2	11.5	39.0	43.8
20-24 years	9,883	100.0	1.5	2.8	13.3	39.4	43.0
Ever had sexual intercourse							
Yes	13,332	100.0	1.5	2.5	12.5	38.6	44.9
No	6,759	100.0	3.2	4.1	12.1	40.4	40.3
Age at first sexual intercourse							
Never had sex	6,759	100.0	3.2	4.1	12.1	40.4	40.3
Under 15 years	3,059	100.0	0.9	3.0	13.0	38.3	44.8
15-17 years	7,101	100.0	1.9	2.2	13.1	40.9	42.0
18-19 years	2,044	100.0	*	3.2	8.5	34.1	53.3
20-24 years	1,129	100.0	*	*	15.3	32.2	48.2
Parental living arrangement at age 14 years							
Both biological or adoptive parents	14,122	100.0	2.3	3.1	12.3	39.8	42.5
Other	5,970	100.0	1.5	3.0	12.5	37.6	45.4
Mother's education							
No high school diploma or GED2/	3,015	100.0	4.4	4.4	12.0	45.8	33.5
High school diploma or GED2/	6,539	100.0	2.5	3.2	14.1	33.9	46.3
Some college, no bachelor's degree	5,213	100.0	0.8	2.2	12.3	38.9	45.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,265	100.0	1.4	2.9	10.7	42.3	42.7
Education (of respondent)3/							
No high school diploma or GED2/	2,886	100.0	3.6	4.6	13.0	41.5	37.3
High school diploma or GED2/ or higher	11,457	100.0	1.2	2.3	13.6	38.8	44.1
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	3,579	100.0	3.9	5.4	15.6	40.3	34.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	12,311	100.0	1.8	2.0	11.6	38.8	45.9
Black or African American, single race	2,550	100.0	1.4	2.9	11.2	37.3	47.3

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
2/GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
3/Limited to males 18-24 years of age at time of interview.

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

Table 55. Number of men 15-24 years of age and percent distribution by response to the question, "What is the chance that if you used a condom during sex, you would feel less physical pleasure?" according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	No chance	A little chance	50-50 chance	A good chance	Almost certain chance
		Percent distribution					
Total1/	20,091	100.0	13.6	27.0	28.3	19.4	11.7
Age							
15-19 years	10,208	100.0	14.9	29.1	31.0	16.5	8.5
20-24 years	9,883	100.0	12.4	24.8	25.7	22.3	14.8
Ever had sexual intercourse							
Yes	13,332	100.0	13.6	25.2	23.8	22.7	14.8
No	6,759	100.0	13.6	30.8	38.0	12.5	5.1
Age at first sexual intercourse							
Never had sex	6,759	100.0	13.6	30.8	38.0	12.5	5.1
Under 15 years	3,059	100.0	13.6	20.7	24.2	21.2	20.3
15-17 years	7,101	100.0	13.1	25.3	23.5	24.8	13.4
18-19 years	2,044	100.0	10.7	31.5	26.0	19.6	12.3
20-24 years	1,129	100.0	22.5	25.1	20.7	18.7	13.1
Parental living arrangement at age 14 years							
Both biological/adoptive parents	14,122	100.0	12.5	27.2	28.9	20.9	10.6
Other	5,970	100.0	16.2	26.5	26.9	16.2	14.3
Mother's education							
No high school diploma or GED2/	3,015	100.0	14.9	23.3	36.9	13.7	11.2
High school diploma or GED2/	6,539	100.0	14.2	25.8	28.9	19.2	11.9
Some college, no bachelor's degree	5,213	100.0	12.1	27.9	25.9	22.1	12.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,265	100.0	13.5	29.8	25.2	20.5	11.0
Education (of respondent)3/							
No high school diploma or GED2/	2,886	100.0	13.9	23.4	32.1	16.9	13.6
High school diploma or GED/2 or higher	11,457	100.0	13.1	26.2	24.3	22.3	14.1
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	3,579	100.0	13.5	28.1	33.1	15.7	9.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	12,311	100.0	12.8	27.7	24.8	21.6	13.2
Black or African American, single race	2,550	100.0	18.3	22.3	33.9	16.5	8.9

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
2/GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
3/Limited to males 18-24 years of age at time of interview.

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

Table 56. Number of men 15-44 years of age, percentage who received at least 1 health or family planning service from a medical care provider in the 12 months prior to the interview, and percentage who received specified health or family planning service, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	At least 1 service	Services received in last 12 months: Physical exam/ routine exam	Testicular exam	Birth control counseling	Advice about STD1/	Advice about HIV2/	Advice about sterilization
		Percent						
Total3/	61,147	55.2	47.6	38.7	10.6	10.4	12.3	2.2
Age								
15-19 years	10,208	72.3	64.4	56.6	17.5	17.2	19.2	1.1
20-24 years	9,883	51.9	39.9	34.7	16.9	16.3	17.2	1.1
25-29 years	9,226	53.0	43.1	36.5	12.4	10.8	11.1	2.2
30-44 years	31,830	51.3	45.9	34.9	5.9	6.3	8.9	2.8
Marital or cohabiting status								
Currently married	25,808	52.5	47.1	35.3	6.0	5.5	6.6	3.2
Currently cohabiting	5,653	50.2	40.1	35.4	8.5	8.2	11.4	3.1
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	59.4	49.9	43.5	16.1	16.1	18.4	1.0
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	52.4	46.7	35.7	8.4	9.5	11.1	1.0
Number of biological children								
None	32,593	57.0	48.4	41.2	13.2	13.3	15.2	1.1
1 child	10,457	56.7	50.4	40.0	9.5	7.9	9.3	3.0
2 children	9,829	51.3	42.8	33.1	8.5	7.0	8.6	4.4
3 or more children	8,269	50.6	46.5	34.2	4.5	6.6	8.8	2.7
Ever had sexual intercourse								
Yes	53,257	54.0	46.3	37.4	10.6	10.3	12.0	2.4
No	7,890	62.8	55.8	48.0	10.4	11.2	14.0	*
Employment status								
Full time	37,506	53.1	46.0	36.5	9.0	8.6	10.1	2.6
Part time	8,791	53.2	45.0	35.6	11.4	11.7	12.1	1.3
Other	14,850	61.5	53.1	46.2	14.3	14.3	17.8	1.5
Percent of poverty level4/								
0-149 percent	11,032	46.6	36.8	29.3	13.0	14.9	16.8	4.1
0-99 percent	6,638	46.0	34.0	26.6	13.3	14.9	15.9	4.6
150-299 percent	14,451	49.6	41.9	31.6	8.9	9.1	9.4	1.3
300 percent or higher	25,457	55.2	48.7	39.7	7.8	6.6	9.2	2.2
Hispanic origin and race								
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	53.3	44.4	32.6	14.9	16.2	17.1	2.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race	38,738	53.6	46.8	38.7	7.9	7.8	9.2	1.9
Black or African American, single race	6,940	69.8	61.9	50.3	20.3	19.1	23.5	3.5

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision

1/STI is sexually transmitted infection.

2/HIV is human immunodeficiency virus.

3/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

4/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

Table 57. Number of men 15-24 years of age, percent who have received at least one health service in the 12 months prior to the interview, and percent reporting each type of provider, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	At least 1 health service	Type of provider: Clinic	Private Doctor or HMO1/	Hospital or emergency room	Other
		Percent				
Total2/	20,091	62.3	17.4	37.6	4.5	3.1
Age						
15-19 years	10,208	72.3	20.9	43.4	5.2	2.9
20-24 years	9,883	51.9	13.7	31.6	3.8	3.2
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married/cohabiting	3,076	52.2	13.3	32.6	4.8	1.6
Not currently married, not cohabiting	17,016	64.1	18.1	38.5	4.5	3.3
Number of biological children						
None	18,181	62.8	17.2	38.5	4.4	3.0
1 or more children	1,910	57.0	19.3	28.8	5.4	4.2
Ever had sexual intercourse						
Yes	13,332	60.7	18.4	34.2	5.3	3.3
No	6,759	65.4	15.4	44.2	3.0	2.6
Residence						
Metropolitan, central city of 12 largest	2,540	69.7	25.8	32.6	6.5	4.8
Metropolitan, central city of other MSAs3/	5,025	56.9	17.8	32.7	4.3	2.5
Metropolitan, suburb of 12 largest MSAs3/	4,205	67.6	12.1	50.4	2.8	2.4
Metropolitan, suburb of other MSAs3/	4,663	63.7	14.7	42.7	3.3	3.3
Nonmetropolitan-urban	1,763	61.6	21.5	29.3	8.1	3.2
Nonmetropolitan-rural	1,895	51.9	19.0	23.8	5.8	3.2
Employment status						
Full time	6,564	55.1	13.3	33.9	4.5	3.8
Part time	5,201	59.7	16.5	36.7	4.4	2.0
Other	8,326	69.5	21.1	41.0	4.6	3.1
Percent of poverty level4/						
0-149 percent	2,916	52.8	18.0	25.1	5.0	4.7
0-99 percent	1,901	51.7	21.4	20.0	5.4	4.7
150-299 percent	3,003	46.6	12.4	28.8	3.4	2.5
300 percent or higher	3,965	55.3	11.4	38.5	3.1	2.8
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	3,579	59.1	22.7	27.2	5.9	4.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	12,311	61.3	14.4	41.3	3.3	2.4
Black or African American, single race	2,550	70.3	20.8	37.5	6.4	4.9

1/HMO is health maintenance organization.
2/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
3/MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
4/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Percentage reporting type of provider may add to more than percent reporting "at least 1 health service" because some men may have received services from more than one type of provider in the last 12 months.

Table 58. Number of men 15-24 years of age and percentage who visited a family planning clinic in the 12 months prior to the interview for himself or with a female partner, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Visited for self	Visited with a female partner
		Percent	
Total1/	20,091	15.9	7.5
Age			
15-19 years	10,208	17.9	4.7
20-24 years	9,883	13.8	10.4
Marital or cohabiting status			
Currently married	1,559	14.8	13.7
Currently cohabiting	1,517	12.9	21.9
Not currently married or cohabiting	17,016	16.2	5.6
Number of biological children			
None	18,181	15.9	6.3
1 or more children	1,910	15.4	19.0
Ever had sexual intercourse			
Yes	13,332	18.4	11.1
No	6,759	10.8	*
Mother's education			
No high school diploma or GED2/	3,015	17.6	6.6
High school diploma or GED2/	6,539	14.3	8.6
Some college, no bachelor's degree	5,213	15.9	6.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,265	16.9	7.3
Receipt of public assistance in year before interview (by respondent)			
Yes	4,532	16.7	10.6
No	15,559	15.6	6.6
Hispanic origin and race			
Hispanic or Latino	3,579	18.3	9.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race	12,311	15.7	6.6
Black or African American, single race	2,550	15.9	8.7

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown

2/GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

Table 59. Number of men 15-44 years of age, percentage who have ever received (or whose wife or partner has ever received) any infertility services and percentage who have ever received the specified infertility services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Any infertility service	Advice	Tests on man or woman	Ovulation drugs	Surgery for blocked tubes	Artificial insemination	Treatment for varicocele
		Percent						
Total1/	61,147	7.6	4.6	3.2	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.4
Age								
15-29 years	29,317	3.7	2.2	0.7	0.8	*	-	*
30-34 years	10,138	8.5	5.1	4.6	2.7	*	*	*
35-39 years	10,557	13.2	9.9	7.6	4.5	1.8	1.9	*
40-44 years	11,135	9.1	5.6	4.6	2.8	1.9	1.0	*
Marital status								
Married	25,808	13.3	9.6	6.5	4.5	1.7	1.3	0.8
Unmarried	35,340	2.1	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	*	*
Number of biological children fathered, age, and marital or cohabiting status								
0 children	32,593	4.8	3.1	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.1
15-29 years	23,254	2.7	1.7	0.6	*	*	-	-
30-34 years	3,765	4.6	3.6	2.1	*	-	*	*
35-44 years	5,575	11.5	8.5	6.6	3.1	2.4	2.3	*
Married	5,491	18.3	15.5	9.0	5.3	2.6	2.9	*
Unmarried	27,102	0.9	0.5	0.3	*	*	*	*
1 or more children	28,554	9.9	6.4	4.9	3.4	1.0	0.6	0.8
15-29 years	6,064	6.4	4.3	1.0	2.2	*	-	*
30-34 years	6,373	10.6	6.0	6.0	3.5	*	-	*
35-44 years	16,117	11.0	7.4	5.9	3.8	1.6	1.1	*
Married	20,316	12.0	8.0	5.9	4.3	1.4	0.9	1.0
Unmarried	8,238	4.9	2.6	2.6	1.0	*	-	*
Education2/								
Less than bachelor's degree	35,118	6.4	4.1	2.2	1.6	0.6	0.5	*
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	16.1	11.6	10.2	6.1	2.1	1.5	1.4
Percent of poverty level2/								
0-149 percent	11,032	4.9	2.1	0.6	0.8	*	-	-
0-99 percent	6,638	3.7	2.7	*	*	*	-	-
150-299 percent	14,451	5.3	4.3	1.8	1.5	*	*	*
300 percent or higher	25,457	11.4	7.8	6.5	3.8	1.5	1.2	0.9
Hispanic origin and race								
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	5.2	3.5	1.3	0.8	*	*	*
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race	38,738	8.7	5.2	4.2	2.8	1.1	0.8	0.6
Black or African American, single race	6,940	6.3	3.8	2.3	1.1	0.5	-	-

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

- Quantity zero.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Percentages do not add to toatal reporting "any infertility service" because men could report more than one type of infertility service.

Table 60. Number of men 15-44 years of age, percentage who have ever had an infertility problem, and percentage reporting the specified problem, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Any infertility problem	Type of infertility problem: Semen problem	Type of infertility problem: Varicocele
		Percent		
Total1/	61,147	1.2	0.9	0.4
Age				
15-29 years	29,317	0.4	*	*
30-34 years	10,138	1.7	1.6	*
35-39 years	10,557	2.1	1.3	*
40-44 years	11,135	2.0	1.8	*
Marital status				
Married	25,808	2.4	1.9	0.9
Unmarried	35,340	0.3	1.9	*
Number of biological children fathered				
None	32,593	0.9	0.7	*
1 or more children	28,554	1.5	1.1	*
Education2/				
Less than bachelor's degree	35,118	0.8	0.6	*
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	3.7	2.8	1.8
Percent of poverty level2/				
0-149 percent	11,032	0.5	0.5	-
150-299 percent	14,451	0.9	0.9	-
300 percent or higher	25,457	2.1	1.4	0.9
Hispanic origin and race				
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	0.6	0.6	-
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race	38,738	1.6	1.1	0.6
Black or African American, single race	6,940	*	*	-

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

- Quantity zero.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Percentage reporting "any infertility problem" includes other problems, not shown separately. Also, these percentages may add to more than the total reporting "any infertility problem" because men could report more than one infertility problem.

Table 61. Number of men 15-44 years of age, percentage who have a biological or adopted child, percentage who ever adopted a child, and percent who have fathered a biological child, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Percentage with biological or adopted children	Percentage ever adopted a child	Percentage with biological children
Total1/	61,147	47.0	2.1	46.7
Age				
15-19 years	10,208	1.9	-	1.9
20-24 years	9,883	17.4	*	17.4
25-29 years	9,226	45.1	1.0	45.0
30-34 years	10,138	62.9	3.2	62.9
35-39 years	10,557	71.6	3.8	70.8
40-44 years	11,135	78.2	3.5	77.6
Marital or cohabiting status				
Currently married	25,808	79.1	4.0	78.7
Currently cohabiting	5,653	55.2	1.6	54.7
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	7.2	*	7.2
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	78.3	2.9	77.8
Marital status and age				
Currently married	25,808	79.1	4.0	78.7
15-29 years	5,737	58.2	1.7	58.2
30-44 years	20,070	85.1	4.6	84.6
Unmarried	35,340	23.5	0.7	23.3
15-29 years	23,580	11.6	*	11.6
30-44 years	11,760	47.4	1.7	46.9
Sexual orientation				
Heterosexual	54,928	48.1	2.1	47.8
Homosexual or bisexual	2,443	22.1	-	22.1
Something else	2,506	46.9	*	46.9
Did not report	1,213	46.9	*	46.9
Education2/				
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	73.5	2.5	73.3
High school diploma or GED	15,659	68.8	4.0	68.6
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	52.2	1.8	51.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	48.4	2.0	47.8
Percent of poverty level3/				
0-149 percent	11,032	64.9	3.1	64.9
0-99 percent	16,846	63.6	4.2	63.6
150-299 percent	14,451	59.1	2.1	59.1
300 percent or higher	25,457	50.3	2.4	49.8
Hispanic origin and race				
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	55.5	1.9	55.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race	38,738	44.3	2.0	43.9
Black or African American, single race	6,940	49.7	2.4	49.6

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

- Quantity zero.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development hig school equivalent diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

Table 62. Number of men 15-44 years of age, percentage who have at least 1 biological child born outside of marriage, and percentage with paternity established for at least 1 child, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Percentage with at least 1 biological child outside of marriage	Percentage with paternity established for at least 1 child
Total1/	61,147	18.5	14.0
Age			
15-19 years	10,208	1.7	1.5
15-17 years	5,748	0.4	0.4
18-19 years	4,460	3.3	3.0
20-24 years	9,883	12.8	10.9
25-44 years	41,056	24.1	17.8
25-29 years	9,226	24.8	21.7
30-44 years	31,830	23.9	16.7
Marital or cohabiting status			
Currently married	25,808	21.2	15.3
First marriage	21,409	19.1	14.1
Second or later marriage	4,399	31.8	20.9
Currently cohabiting	5,653	49.9	42.6
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	7.2	5.7
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	27.9	18.0
Marital status and age			
Currently Married			
15-29 years	5,737	21.7	18.8
30-44 years	20,070	21.1	14.3
Not Currently Married			
15-29 years	23,580	10.5	9.2
30-44 years	11,760	28.5	20.9
Education2/			
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	46.9	33.5
High school diploma or GED	15,659	30.6	23.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	17.0	13.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	5.9	3.9
Percent of poverty level3/			
0-149 percent	11,032	37.2	29.6
0-99 percent	6,638	38.3	30.7
150-299 percent	14,451	24.8	18.5
300 percent or higher	25,457	13.6	9.7
Hispanic origin and race			
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	29.2	23.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race	38,738	12.4	8.9
Black or African American, single race	6,940	36.1	29.1

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

Table 63. Number of men 15-44 years of age who have a biological or adopted child under age 19 and percent distribution by living arrangement with their children, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Living arrangement			
		Total	With children	Not with children	Lives with some and not others
		Percent distribution			
Total1/	27,821	100.0	73.4	14.3	12.4
Age					
15-24 years	1,832	100.0	65.8	23.2	11.1
25-29 years	4,107	100.0	77.4	13.9	8.7
30-44 years	21,882	100.0	73.3	13.6	13.2
Marital status					
Currently married	20,133	100.0	83.7	6.0	10.3
First marriage	16,400	100.0	90.2	4.8	5.0
Second or later marriages	3,733	100.0	55.2	11.5	33.3
Currently cohabiting	3,046	100.0	60.0	13.5	26.5
Never married, not cohabiting	1,592	100.0	34.8	54.1	11.2
Formerly married, not cohabiting	3,049	100.0	38.9	48.5	12.6
Current marital status by age					
Currently married	20,133	100.0	83.7	6.0	10.3
15-29 years	3,323	100.0	90.1	4.0	6.0
30-44 years	16,811	100.0	82.4	6.4	11.1
Not Currently Married	7,688	100.0	46.4	35.8	17.8
15-29 years	2,616	100.0	53.2	33.0	13.9
30-44 years	5,071	100.0	42.9	37.2	19.9
Childhood living arrangement up to age 18					
Intact	19,552	100.0	76.0	12.9	11.2
Not intact	8,269	100.0	67.3	17.6	15.2
Labor force status					
Full time	22,506	100.0	75.9	12.2	11.9
Part time	2,291	100.0	67.4	19.0	13.5
Other	3,014	100.0	59.0	25.9	15.2
Education2/					
No high school diploma or GED	4,480	100.0	64.8	16.9	18.3
High school diploma or GED	10,456	100.0	71.4	14.8	13.9
Some college, no bachelor's degree	6,650	100.0	73.8	13.6	12.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,600	100.0	85.7	10.4	4.0
Percent of poverty level3/					
0-149 percent	6,870	100.0	65.6	15.5	19.0
0-99 percent	4,059	100.0	66.1	17.9	16.0
150-299 percent	8,400	100.0	75.6	11.5	12.9
300 percent or higher	12,394	100.0	76.7	14.9	8.4

Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latino	5,542	100.0	65.8	18.4	15.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race	16,596	100.0	80.8	11.0	8.2
Black or African American, single race	3,292	100.0	47.0	25.5	27.5

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

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

Table 64. Number of men 15-44 years of age who live with 1 or more of their biological or adopted children under age 19 and percent distribution by number of children they live with, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Number of children living with their father			
		Total	1	2	3 or more
		Percent distribution			
Total1/	23,856	100.0	34.7	39.3	26.0
Age					
15-24 years	1,408	100.0	49.8	37.0	13.2
25-29 years	3,537	100.0	37.7	35.4	27.0
30-44 years	18,912	100.0	33.0	40.2	26.8
Marital status					
Currently married	18,918	100.0	30.4	42.7	27.0
First marriage	15,614	100.0	31.3	44.1	24.7
Second or later marriages	3,304	100.0	26.3	36.0	37.7
Currently cohabiting	2,636	100.0	41.9	28.8	29.2
Never married, not cohabiting	731	100.0	59.4	24.8	15.8
Formerly married, not cohabiting	1,571	100.0	62.8	23.5	13.8
Current marital status by age					
Currently married	18,918	100.0	30.4	42.7	27.0
15-29 years	3,190	100.0	40.1	38.2	21.7
30-44 years	15,727	100.0	28.4	43.6	28.0
Not currently married	4,938	100.0	51.2	26.5	22.3
15-29 years	1,754	100.0	42.9	31.6	25.5
30-44 years	3,184	100.0	55.7	23.7	20.6
Labor force status					
Full time	19,757	100.0	35.3	39.8	24.9
Part time	1,855	100.0	27.9	47.0	25.2
Other	2,234	100.0	34.4	28.6	37.0
Education2/					
No high school diploma or GED	3,722	100.0	30.0	36.4	33.5
High school diploma or GED	8,912	100.0	34.2	39.4	26.5
Some college, no bachelor's degree	5,748	100.0	34.3	39.3	26.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,020	100.0	38.0	41.8	20.3
Percent of poverty level3/					
0-149 percent	5,807	100.0	20.4	36.4	43.2
0-99 percent	3,331	100.0	13.3	49.1	37.7
150-299 percent	7,433	100.0	36.3	35.7	28.1
300 percent or higher	10,549	100.0	41.2	43.7	15.1

Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latino	4,520	100.0	29.3	37.2	33.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race	14,774	100.0	36.0	42.7	21.4
Black or African American, single race	2,452	100.0	36.5	33.0	30.5

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

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

Table 65. Number of men 15-44 years of age who have a biological or adopted child they are not living with and percent distribution by number of children they don't live with under age 19, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Number of children not living with their father			
		Total	1	2	3 or more
		Percent distribution			
Total1/	7,405	100.0	60.3	26.8	12.9
Age					
15-29 years	1,555	100.0	62.5	25.2	12.3
30-44 years	5,850	100.0	59.7	27.3	13.0
Marital status					
Currently married	3,285	100.0	63.3	23.4	13.3
First marriage	1,612	100.0	55.9	26.8	17.3
Second or later marriages	1,673	100.0	70.5	20.2	9.3
Currently cohabiting	1,219	100.0	52.4	35.7	12.0
Never married, not cohabiting	1,038	100.0	72.5	19.3	8.3
Formerly married, not cohabiting	1,863	100.0	53.5	31.3	15.3
Current marital status by age					
Currently married	3,285	100.0	63.3	23.4	13.3
30-44 years	2,955	100.0	64.6	22.9	12.5
Not currently married	4,120	100.0	57.9	29.5	12.5
15-29 years	1,225	100.0	65.2	24.5	10.3
30-44 years	2,895	100.0	54.8	31.7	13.5
Labor force status					
Full time	5,186	100.0	60.9	26.7	12.5
Other	1,823	100.0	58.5	27.2	14.3
Education2/					
No high school diploma or GED	1,577	100.0	55.8	25.0	19.2
High school diploma or GED	2,992	100.0	59.4	29.5	11.0
Some college or higher	2,545	100.0	62.5	26.8	10.8
Percent of poverty level3/					
0-149 percent	2,366	100.0	51.4	32.5	16.1
0-99 percent	1,378	100.0	47.2	33.0	19.7
150-299 percent	2,049	100.0	61.9	27.2	10.9
300 percent or higher	2,890	100.0	65.5	22.5	12.0
Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latino	1,897	100.0	48.4	33.6	18.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race	3,190	100.0	69.9	20.3	9.8
Black or African American, single race	1,745	100.0	55.5	28.2	16.3

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational
3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

Table 66. Number of men 15-44 years of age with children ages 5-18 years and percent distribution by frequency of attendance at religious services with his children in the last 12 months, according to living arrangement and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Frequency of attendance: Total	Not at all	Less than once a month	Once a month or more
		Percent distribution			
Lives with his children					
Total1/	18,251	100.0	32.9	25.0	42.2
Age					
15-29 years	2,401	100.0	43.5	20.6	35.8
30-44 years	15,850	100.0	31.3	25.6	43.1
Importance of religion					
Very important	8,309	100.0	13.4	19.4	67.2
Somewhat important	5,853	100.0	34.8	34.8	30.4
Not important	4,090	100.0	69.9	22.1	8.1
Attendance of religious services					
Once a week or more	5,942	100.0	4.2	9.4	86.4
1-3 times per month	3,472	100.0	5.3	35.2	59.5
Less than once a month	4,099	100.0	28.9	61.1	10.0
Never	4,624	100.0	92.4	5.8	1.7
Education2/					
No high school diploma or GED	3,097	100.0	43.9	20.3	35.9
High school diploma or GED	7,218	100.0	36.9	24.7	38.4
Some college or higher	7,677	100.0	23.9	27.5	48.6
Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latino	3,460	100.0	27.5	29.3	43.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race	11,140	100.0	36.0	24.3	39.6
Black or African American, single race	1,993	100.0	25.4	23.6	51.0
Does not live with his children					
Total1/	6,273	100.0	64.2	24.1	11.7
Age					
15-29 years	789	100.0	70.7	15.1	14.2
30-44 years	5,485	100.0	63.2	25.4	11.4
Importance of religion					
Very important	3,263	100.0	55.3	26.1	18.5
Somewhat important	1,514	100.0	62.5	31.1	6.4
Not important	1,487	100.0	84.4	13.0	*
Attendance of religious services					
Once a week or more	1,582	100.0	31.5	34.9	33.6
1-3 times per month	1,230	100.0	61.1	27.8	11.1
Less than once a month	1,621	100.0	62.8	34.2	3.1
Never	1,837	100.0	94.4	3.8	*
Education2/					
No high school diploma or GED	1,387	100.0	71.5	16.0	12.5
High school diploma or GED	2,662	100.0	65.7	23.3	11.0
Some college or higher	2,205	100.0	58.1	30.5	11.3
Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latino	1,403	100.0	73.0	12.0	15.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race	2,898	100.0	63.8	25.9	10.4
Black or African American, single race	1,480	100.0	54.3	36.3	9.5

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately. Men who live with their children may also have children they do not live with currently; therefore they are represented under both categories.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

Table 67. Number of men 15-44 years of age with children under 5 years of age, and percent distribution by frequency with which he fed and ate meals with his children in the last 4 weeks, according to living arrangement and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Frequency of activity: fed and ate meals				
		Total	Not at all	Less than once a week- About once a week	Several times a week	Every day
		Percent distribution				
Lives with his children						
Total1/	13,995	100.0	1.9	2.8	21.5	73.8
Age						
15-29 years	5,015	100.0	3.6	4.6	19.9	71.9
30-44 years	8,979	100.0	0.9	1.8	22.4	74.9
Education 2/						
High school diploma or GED, or lower	7,158	100.0	2.8	4.4	22.5	70.3
Some college or higher	6,565	100.0	0.4	0.6	20.4	78.6
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	2,931	100.0	3.5	8.6	23.9	64.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	8,472	100.0	1.3	0.8	19.8	78.1
Black or African American, single race	1,446	100.0	*	3.3	32.1	62.7
Does not live with his children						
Total1/	1,938	100.0	52.8	20.0	18.5	8.7
Age						
15-29 years	1,108	100.0	47.3	19.0	25.1	8.7
30-44 years	830	100.0	59.5	21.4	10.5	8.7
Education2/						
High school diploma or GED, or lower	1,263	100.0	61.1	17.1	13.7	8.2
Some college or higher	574	100.0	39.3	24.4	27.3	9.0
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	859	100.0	60.5	18.6	13.8	7.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	504	100.0	*	*	*	*
Black or African American, single race	451	100.0	44.5	32.4	14.1	9.0

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately. Men who live with their children may also have children they do not live with currently; therefore they are represented under both categories.

2/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

Table 68. Number of men 15-44 years of age with children under 5 years of age and percent distribution by frequency with which he bathed, diapered, or dressed his children in the last 4 weeks, according to living arrangement and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Frequency of activity: bathe, diaper, dress				
		Total	Not at all	once a week or about once a week	Several times a week	Every day
		Percent distribution				
Lives with his children						
Total1/	13,995	100.0	8.4	9.3	29.9	52.5
Age						
15-29 years	5,015	100.0	10.0	13.9	28.2	47.9
30-44 years	8,979	100.0	7.4	6.7	30.8	55.0
Education2/						
High school diploma or GED, or lower	7,158	100.0	12.3	12.5	33.7	41.6
Some college or higher	6,565	100.0	3.2	5.7	25.7	65.4
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	2,931	100.0	16.3	18.2	33.7	31.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	8,472	100.0	5.1	7.4	26.4	61.1
Black or African American, single race	1,446	100.0	8.9	3.1	34.1	53.9
Does not live with his children						
Total1/	1,938	100.0	55.9	18.1	18.3	7.7
Age						
15-29 years	1,108	100.0	49.0	16.6	24.6	9.8
30-44 years	830	100.0	64.4	19.9	10.5	5.2
Education2/						
High school diploma or GED, or lower	1,263	100.0	63.3	14.5	15.2	7.0
Some college or higher	574	100.0	44.8	23.1	25.2	6.9
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	859	100.0	63.0	14.4	15.8	6.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	504	100.0	*	*	*	*
Black or African American, single race	451	100.0	51.3	28.1	10.4	10.2

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately. Men who live with their children may also have children they do not live with currently; therefore they are represented under both categories.

2/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

Table 69. Number of men 15-44 years of age with children under 5 years of age and percent distribution by frequency with which he played with his children in the last 4 weeks, according to living arrangement and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Frequency of activity:play				
		Total	Not at all	Less than once a week or about once a week	Several times a week	Every day
		Percent distribution				
Lives with his children						
Total1/	13,995	100.0	0.9	1.4	16.6	81.1
Age						
15-29 years	5,015	100.0	*	2.5	16.7	79.8
30-44 years	8,979	100.0	*	0.8	16.6	81.8
Education2/						
High school diploma or GED, or lower	7,158	100.0	*	2.3	20.7	75.8
Some college or higher	6,565	100.0	*	*	12.1	87.1
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	2,931	100.0	*	4.0	21.9	71.9
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	8,472	100.0	-	*	13.2	86.1
Black or African American, single race	1,446	100.0	*	*	19.3	77.8
Does not live with his children						
Total1/	1,938	100.0	48.6	17.4	24.0	10.0
Age						
15-29 years	1,108	100.0	45.2	12.5	30.4	11.9
30-44 years	830	100.0	52.9	23.4	16.1	7.7
Education2/						
High school diploma or GED, or lower	1,263	100.0	57.2	12.7	21.1	9.1
Some college or higher	574	100.0	35.8	25.1	30.8	8.4
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	859	100.0	59.5	16.5	15.8	8.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	504	100.0	*	*	*	*
Black or African American, single race	451	100.0	32.5	24.1	30.0	13.4

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
- Quantity zero.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately. Men who live with their children may also have children they do not live with currently; therefore they are represented under both categories.

2/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

Table 70. Number of men 15-44 years of age with children under 5 years of age and percent distribution by frequency with which he read to his children in the last 4 weeks, according to living arrangement and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Frequency of activity:read				
		Total	Not at all	Less than once a week or about once a week	Several times a week	Every day
		Percent distribution				
Lives with his children						
Total 1/	13,995	100.0	17.2	26.5	31.0	25.3
Age						
15-29 years	5,015	100.0	20.8	31.5	26.4	21.3
30-44 years	8,979	100.0	15.2	23.8	33.5	27.6
Education2/						
High school diploma or GED, or lower	7,158	100.0	24.6	30.6	25.3	19.5
Some college or higher	6,565	100.0	8.3	22.3	37.4	32.0
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	2,931	100.0	36.0	26.3	22.8	14.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	8,472	100.0	11.7	23.0	35.1	30.2
Black or African American, single race	1,446	100.0	10.8	37.5	25.7	25.9
Does not live with his children						
Total 1/	1,938	100.0	61.0	22.0	12.2	4.9
Age						
15-29 years	1,108	100.0	58.8	21.1	13.0	7.1
30-44 years	830	100.0	63.6	23.0	11.2	2.2
Education2/						
High school diploma or GED, or lower	1,263	100.0	69.5	15.4	9.6	5.6
Some college or higher	574	100.0	43.8	36.7	15.4	4.2
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	859	100.0	68.0	20.8	8.1	3.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	504	100.0	*	*	*	*
Black or African American, single race	451	100.0	55.3	20.3	14.6	9.9

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately. Men who live with their children may also have children they do not live with currently; therefore they are represented under both categories.

2/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

Table 71. Number of men 15-44 years of age with children ages 5-18 years old and percent distribution by frequency with which he helped his children with homework or checked that they did homework in the last 4 weeks, according to living arrangement and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Frequency of activity:help or check homework				
		Total	Not at all	Less than once a week or about once a week	Several times a week	Every day
		Percent distribution				
Lives with his children						
Total1/	18,251	100.0	18.2	24.3	28.8	28.7
Age						
15-29 years	2,401	100.0	18.9	23.2	28.9	29.0
30-44 years	15,850	100.0	18.1	24.5	28.7	28.7
Education2/						
No high school diploma or GED	3,097	100.0	26.5	16.2	22.4	34.9
High school diploma or GED	7,218	100.0	19.8	24.5	27.7	28.0
Some college or higher	7,677	100.0	13.1	27.2	32.9	26.9
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	3,460	100.0	17.9	22.0	24.9	35.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	11,140	100.0	19.1	22.5	31.9	26.5
Black or African American, single race	1,993	100.0	17.4	31.8	18.6	32.2
Does not live with his children						
Total1/	6,274	100.0	73.6	18.2	4.8	3.4
Age						
15-29 years	789	100.0	70.9	17.2	4.4	7.5
30-44 years	5,485	100.0	74.0	18.4	4.8	2.8
Education2/						
No high school diploma or GED	1,387	100.0	86.1	10.5	2.3	*
High school diploma or GED	2,662	100.0	70.3	20.9	3.9	5.0
Some college or higher	2,205	100.0	69.5	20.0	7.4	3.0
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	1,403	100.0	76.0	18.5	1.2	4.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	2,898	100.0	72.4	20.6	5.1	1.9
Black or African American, single race	1,480	100.0	71.5	15.2	9.0	4.3

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately. Men who live with their children may also have children they do not live with currently; therefore they are represented under both categories.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

Table 72. Number of men 15-44 years of age with children ages 5-18 years old and percent distribution by frequency with which in the last 4 weeks he talked to his children about things that happened during the day, according to living arrangement and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Frequency of activity:talk with children				
		Total	Not at all	Less than once a week or about once a week	Several times a week	Every day
		Percent distribution				
Lives with his children						
Total1/	18,251	100.0	2.5	10.4	23.6	63.6
Age						
15-29 years	2,401	100.0	6.6	11.9	23.6	57.9
30-44 years	15,850	100.0	1.9	10.2	23.6	64.4
Education2/						
No high school diploma or GED	3,097	100.0	7.0	14.2	17.3	61.5
High school diploma or GED	7,218	100.0	0.7	14.6	25.8	59.0
Some college or higher	7,677	100.0	1.8	4.6	24.0	69.7
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	3,460	100.0	4.6	19.7	23.5	52.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	11,140	100.0	1.8	6.6	24.3	67.4
Black or African American, single race	1,993	100.0	5.2	12.7	22.5	59.6
Does not live with his children						
Total1/	6,274	100.0	42.2	31.4	18.3	8.1
Age						
15-29 years	789	100.0	44.7	26.0	14.9	14.4
30-44 years	5,485	100.0	41.8	32.2	18.8	7.2
Education2/						
No high school diploma or GED	1,387	100.0	61.5	20.5	14.4	3.7
High school diploma or GED	2,662	100.0	36.9	34.6	19.4	9.1
Some college or higher	2,205	100.0	36.7	34.8	19.5	9.0
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	1,403	100.0	59.2	20.3	12.1	8.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	2,898	100.0	37.5	36.6	18.0	8.0
Black or African American, single race	1,480	100.0	31.9	37.1	22.2	8.9

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately. Men who live with their children may also have children they do not live with currently; therefore they are represented under both categories.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

Table 73. Number of men 15-44 years of age with children ages 5-18 years old and percent distribution by frequency with which he took his children to or from activities in the last 4 weeks, according to living arrangement and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Frequency of activity:take to or from activities				
		Total	Not at all	Less than once a week or about once a week	Several times a week	Every day
		Percent distribution				
Lives with his children						
Total1/	18,251	100.0	19.4	26.9	34.9	18.8
Age						
15-29 years	2,401	100.0	25.5	25.7	37.1	11.7
30-44 years	15,850	100.0	18.5	27.1	34.6	19.8
Education2/						
No high school diploma or GED	3,097	100.0	28.3	27.8	22.0	21.9
High school diploma or GED	7,218	100.0	22.9	27.1	32.1	17.9
Some college or higher	7,677	100.0	11.3	26.8	43.3	18.7
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	3,460	100.0	23.8	23.4	27.5	25.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	11,140	100.0	17.7	28.6	36.6	17.0
Black or African American, single race	1,993	100.0	22.0	30.2	28.1	19.7
Does not live with his children						
Total 1/	6,274	100.0	73.2	19.9	5.0	1.9
Age						
15-29 years	789	100.0	76.1	12.8	6.6	*
30-44 years	5,485	100.0	72.8	20.9	4.7	1.6
Education2/						
No high school diploma or GED	1,387	100.0	84.1	11.0	3.8	*
High school diploma or GED	2,662	100.0	69.1	24.0	4.3	2.6
Some college or higher	2,205	100.0	71.9	20.8	6.5	*
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	1,403	100.0	79.2	15.6	2.9	*
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	2,898	100.0	71.9	23.0	4.0	*
Black or African American, single race	1,480	100.0	66.3	21.1	9.2	3.4

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately. Men who live with their children may also have children they do not live with currently; therefore they are represented under both categories.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

Table 74. Number of men 15-44 years of age with children ages 5-18 years old and percent distribution by frequency with which he ate meals with his children in the last 4 weeks, according to living arrangement and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Frequency of activity:ate meals				
		Total	Not at all	Less than once a week or about once a week	Several times a week	Every day
		Percent distribution				
Lives with his children						
Total1/	18,251	100.0	1.9	3.8	22.8	71.6
Age						
15-29 years	2,401	100.0	3.9	7.5	19.1	69.4
30-44 years	15,850	100.0	1.6	3.2	23.3	71.9
Education2/						
No high school diploma or GED	3,097	100.0	3.3	6.5	19.5	70.7
High school diploma or GED	7,218	100.0	1.1	2.7	25.4	70.8
Some college or higher	7,677	100.0	1.7	3.2	21.9	73.2
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	3,460	100.0	2.2	6.0	21.0	70.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	11,140	100.0	0.8	2.2	24.7	72.2
Black or African American, single race	1,993	100.0	8.7	9.9	27.3	54.0
Does not live with his children						
Total1/	6,274	100.0	56.8	24.7	15.1	3.4
Age						
15-29 years	789	100.0	54.3	20.6	17.7	7.3
30-44 years	5,485	100.0	57.2	25.3	14.7	2.8
Education2/						
No high school diploma or GED	1,387	100.0	73.5	13.4	9.7	3.5
High school diploma or GED	2,662	100.0	54.1	28.7	12.8	4.5
Some college or higher	2,205	100.0	50.1	27.3	21.3	1.3
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	1,403	100.0	66.6	18.7	10.2	4.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	2,898	100.0	53.7	23.7	20.4	2.1
Black or African American, single race	1,480	100.0	52.2	36.2	6.6	5.0

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately. Men who live with their children may also have children they do not live with currently; therefore they are represented under both categories.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

Table 75. Number of men 15-44 years of age with children under 19 years of age and percent distribution by how good a job he thinks he does as a father, according to living arrangement and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	How good a job do you think you do as a father: Total	Very good	Good	Okay	Not very good or bad
		Percent distribution				
Lives with his children						
Total1/	23,856	100.0	46.4	43.5	9.7	0.4
Age						
15-29 years	4,944	100.0	55.0	36.0	9.0	-
15-24 years	1,408	100.0	60.6	33.4	6.0	-
25-29 years	3,537	100.0	52.8	37.1	10.1	-
30-44 years	18,912	100.0	44.1	45.5	9.9	0.5
Education2/						
No high school diploma or GED	3,722	100.0	44.0	42.2	12.7	*
High school diploma or GED	8,912	100.0	42.3	46.8	10.7	*
Some college or higher	10,768	100.0	50.2	41.6	8.0	*
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	4,520	100.0	42.8	42.2	14.3	*
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	14,774	100.0	47.4	45.0	7.5	*
Black or African American, single race	2,452	100.0	50.8	33.1	15.8	*
Does not live with his children						
Total1/	7,405	100.0	26.7	29.1	24.0	20.2
Age						
15-29 years	1,555	100.0	28.1	27.3	22.6	22.0
15-24 years	627	100.0	21.2	38.2	23.1	17.5
25-29 years	928	100.0	32.7	20.0	22.2	25.1
30-44 years	5,850	100.0	26.3	29.5	24.4	19.8
Education2/						
No high school diploma or GED	1,577	100.0	18.8	34.5	23.1	23.6
High school diploma or GED	2,992	100.0	30.3	23.7	25.1	20.9
Some college or higher	2,545	100.0	28.0	31.4	22.5	18.2
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	1,897	100.0	25.5	31.0	25.2	18.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	3,190	100.0	29.3	27.9	21.0	21.8
Black or African American, single race	1,745	100.0	29.2	28.3	27.1	15.4

- Quantity zero.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately. Men who live with their children may also have children they do not live with currently; therefore they are represented under both categories.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

Table 76. Number of men 15-44 years of age who have a child under 19 years of age they do not live with, percentage who have contact with their children, percent distribution by level of satisfaction with visits to his children and mean level of satisfaction with visits to his children, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Percent who have contact with their children	Satisfaction with visits1/						
			Total	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	Mean level of satisfaction
			Percent distribution						
Total2/	7,405	73.6	100.0	41.1	9.7	16.5	10.6	22.2	4.6
Age									
15-29 years	1,555	80.3	100.0	38.5	4.6	16.7	11.6	28.5	5.2
30-44 years	5,850	71.8	100.0	41.8	11.0	16.4	10.3	20.5	4.4
Marital status									
Currently married	3,285	71.5	100.0	41.6	9.9	19.3	6.8	22.4	4.5
First marriage	1,612	72.1	100.0	29.0	7.2	19.3	10.5	33.9	5.7
Second or later marriages	1,673	70.9	100.0	53.6	12.4	19.3	3.3	11.4	3.3
Currently cohabiting	1,219	60.0	100.0	48.2	9.2	17.2	5.3	20.1	4.1
Never married, not cohabiting	1,038	84.4	100.0	39.3	6.5	14.1	16.0	24.1	5.0
Formerly married, not cohabiting	1,863	80.0	100.0	36.8	11.4	12.2	17.7	22.0	4.9
Education3/									
No high school diploma or GED	1,577	59.0	100.0	40.0	4.2	10.2	9.5	36.1	5.3
High school diploma or GED	2,992	75.5	100.0	42.7	10.8	18.7	9.5	18.3	4.3
Some college or higher	2,545	78.9	100.0	41.9	11.9	18.4	12.1	15.8	4.3
Percent of poverty level4/									
0-149 percent	2,366	65.1	100.0	41.6	7.3	19.1	9.2	23.0	4.6
0-99 percent	1,378	63.7	100.0	35.7	10.2	16.5	9.4	28.1	5.1
150-299 percent	2,049	68.0	100.0	44.1	9.8	12.4	9.1	24.5	4.5
300 percent or higher	2,890	83.5	100.0	39.4	11.9	17.3	12.7	18.8	4.5
Hispanic origin and race									
Hispanic or Latino	1,897	61.7	100.0	41.8	5.2	13.5	7.3	32.3	5.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race	3,190	73.9	100.0	43.4	13.1	15.9	11.4	16.2	4.2
Black or African American, single race	1,745	89.5	100.0	39.1	10.6	13.8	10.6	25.9	4.9

1/The satisfaction scale goes from very dissatisfied (1) to very satisfied (10).
2/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
3/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
4/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

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

Table 77. Number of men 15-44 years of age who have a child under 19 years of age they do not live with and percent distribution by frequency of contributions of child support in the last 12 months, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Frequency of child support			
		Total	Did not contribute	Once in a while	On a regular basis
		Percent distribution			
Total1/	7,405	100.0	15.3	8.9	75.8
Age					
15-29 years	1,555	100.0	18.6	7.6	73.8
30-44 years	5,850	100.0	14.5	9.3	76.3
Marital status					
Currently married	3,285	100.0	13.8	7.2	79.0
First marriage	1,612	100.0	18.9	7.7	73.4
Second or later marriages	1,673	100.0	8.8	6.8	84.4
Currently cohabiting	1,219	100.0	20.1	16.9	63.0
Never married, not cohabiting	1,038	100.0	23.1	10.0	66.9
Formerly married, not cohabiting	1,863	100.0	10.6	6.1	83.3
Number of noncoresidential children					
1 child	4,466	100.0	15.3	9.6	75.1
2 or more children	2,939	100.0	15.4	7.9	76.7
Education2/					
No high school diploma or GED	1,577	100.0	20.2	12.3	67.5
High school diploma or GED	2,992	100.0	17.7	6.8	75.5
Some college or higher	2,545	100.0	10.4	8.3	81.3
Labor force status					
Full time	5,186	100.0	14.9	6.2	78.9
Other	2,219	100.0	16.3	15.3	68.4
Percent of poverty level3/					
0-149 percent	2,366	100.0	23.9	11.7	64.4
0-99 percent	1,378	100.0	23.0	12.6	64.4
150-299 percent	2,049	100.0	11.7	12.7	75.6
300 percent or higher	2,890	100.0	11.1	3.7	85.2
Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latino	1,897	100.0	11.9	10.2	77.9
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race	3,190	100.0	16.6	6.3	77.1
Black or African American, single race	1,745	100.0	11.3	8.3	80.4

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

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

Table 78. Number of men 15-44 years of age who have a child under 19 years of age they do not live with, average amount of child support given, and percent distribution by amount of child support given to his children in the last 12 months, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Median amount of child support	Amount of child support given per father: Total	$3,000 or less	$3,001-$5,000	$5001-$9,000	More than $9,000
			Percent distribution				
Total1/	7,405	$4,250	100.0	36.0	22.9	23.5	17.6
Age							
15-29 years	1,555	$4,000	100.0	39.6	23.0	22.0	15.5
30-44 years	5,850	$4,500	100.0	35.1	22.8	24.0	18.1
Marital status							
Currently married	3,285	$4,500	100.0	36.7	21.4	26.1	15.9
First marriage	1,612	$4,000	100.0	45.2	17.4	23.3	14.1
Second or later marriages	1,673	$5,000	100.0	30.5	24.3	28.1	17.1
Currently cohabiting	1,219	$3,000	100.0	53.1	22.0	12.1	12.9
Never married, not cohabiting	1,038	$4,160	100.0	38.6	21.4	19.3	20.7
Formerly married, not cohabiting	1,863	$5,040	100.0	23.3	26.6	28.5	21.7
Number of noncoresidential children							
1 child	4,466	$3,600	100.0	42.1	29.0	17.9	11.0
2 or more children	2,939	$6,000	100.0	26.0	12.7	32.9	28.4
Labor force status							
Full time	5,422	$4,500	100.0	34.5	23.3	24.5	17.7
Other	1,983	$3,600	100.0	40.5	21.7	20.7	17.1
Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	1,577	$3,000	100.0	50.5	17.5	24.3	7.7
High school diploma or GED	2,992	$4,500	100.0	36.2	25.4	23.2	15.2
Some college or higher	2,545	$5,000	100.0	27.6	22.7	23.9	25.7
Percent of poverty level3/							
0-149 percent	2,366	$3,000	100.0	51.5	18.5	19.2	10.8
0-99 percent	1,378	$2,760	100.0	54.2	17.5	20.7	7.6
150-299 percent	2,049	$3,600	100.0	44.5	23.7	19.0	12.7
300 percent or higher	2,890	$5,800	100.0	17.6	25.5	30.7	26.2
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	1,897	$4,000	100.0	38.6	22.2	25.8	13.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	3,190	$5,000	100.0	29.1	24.4	25.9	20.6
Black or African American, single race	1,745	$4,250	100.0	36.2	23.7	22.0	18.1

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

Table 79. Number of men 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by response to the statement, "The rewards of bein a parent are worth it, despite the cost and the work it takes," according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
			Percent distribution				
Total1/	61,147	100.0	51.8	42.0	1.5	4.0	0.8
Age							
15-24 years	20,091	100.0	38.7	52.7	1.9	5.6	1.1
25-29 years	9,226	100.0	54.4	40.8	1.5	2.8	*
30-44 years	31,830	100.0	59.4	35.5	1.3	3.3	0.6
Marital status							
Currently married	25,808	100.0	66.8	30.8	0.4	1.9	*
First marriage	21,409	100.0	68.7	28.9	0.3	2.0	*
Second or later marriages	4,399	100.0	58.1	39.8	*	*	-
Currently cohabiting	5,653	100.0	50.2	40.8	2.7	5.6	*
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	100.0	36.4	54.0	2.4	5.9	1.4
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	100.0	54.6	39.8	1.5	2.9	1.2
Parity							
No children	32,593	100.0	38.0	52.1	2.7	6.2	1.0
1 or more children	28,554	100.0	67.5	30.4	0.2	1.4	0.5
Current religion							
None	11,402	100.0	43.1	45.3	3.5	7.2	1.0
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,843	100.0	54.3	41.9	1.6	2.0	*
Other Protestant	23,650	100.0	55.4	39.7	1.0	3.3	0.6
Catholic	17,657	100.0	51.2	43.6	0.9	3.4	0.9
Other religion	5,596	100.0	55.1	39.6	1.3	3.0	1.0
Importance of religion							
Very important	23,586	100.0	58.8	36.3	0.9	3.4	0.6
Somewhat important	20,010	100.0	50.0	45.6	0.9	2.8	0.7
Not important	17,403	100.0	44.6	45.3	3.0	6.1	1.0
Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	100.0	50.3	44.1	0.7	4.2	0.7
High school diploma or GED	15,659	100.0	53.7	41.0	1.3	3.5	0.5
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	100.0	57.8	37.5	1.6	2.1	0.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	100.0	62.5	31.6	1.8	3.4	0.7
Percent of poverty level3/							
0-149 percent	11,032	100.0	52.1	42.7	1.7	3.2	0.4
0-99 percent	6,638	100.0	48.6	45.5	2.0	3.7	*
150-299 percent	14,451	100.0	57.4	36.8	0.8	3.8	1.1
300 percent or higher	25,457	100.0	56.6	38.1	1.8	3.0	0.5
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	100.0	52.6	41.2	1.3	4.3	0.7
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	38,738	100.0	52.7	41.3	1.6	3.8	0.7
Black or African American, single race	6,940	100.0	46.3	46.1	1.5	4.7	1.3

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

- Quantity zero.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups and with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The response "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered and was entered only if the respondent insisted. See Appendix II for more information.

Table 80. Number of women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by response to the statement, "The rewards of being a parent are worth it, despite the cost and the work it takes," according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
			Percent distributior				
Total1/	61,561	100.0	59.0	35.2	1.9	2.5	1.4
Age							
15-24 years	19,674	100.0	47.8	45.6	2.3	3.4	0.8
25-29 years	9,249	100.0	62.9	31.0	2.6	2.2	1.3
30-44 years	32,638	100.0	64.7	30.2	1.4	2.0	1.7
Marital status							
Currently married	28,327	100.0	70.2	25.8	1.0	1.6	1.4
First marriage	23,082	100.0	71.8	25.0	0.9	1.8	0.4
Second or later marriage	5,245	100.0	63.2	29.2	1.2	1.0	5.4
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	54.6	38.0	3.7	2.9	0.9
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	44.2	48.1	2.7	3.6	1.4
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	63.4	31.3	1.4	2.1	1.9
Parity							
No children	25,622	100.0	44.3	46.8	3.9	3.9	1.1
1 or more children	35,938	100.0	69.5	27.0	0.5	1.5	1.5
Current religion							
None	8,692	100.0	52.4	38.0	4.1	3.6	1.9
Fundamentalist Protestant	3,714	100.0	52.9	45.3	0.5	1.2	*
Other Protestant	27,877	100.0	62.9	32.2	1.5	2.4	1.0
Catholic	17,653	100.0	58.3	36.1	1.4	2.3	2.0
Other religion	3,624	100.0	55.2	37.6	2.8	2.9	1.4
Importance of religion							
Very important	30,556	100.0	64.0	31.3	1.2	2.0	1.5
Somewhat important	19,020	100.0	56.0	39.1	1.7	2.5	0.8
Not important	11,732	100.0	51.1	39.2	3.8	3.9	2.1
Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	5,627	100.0	56.1	37.4	1.9	2.9	1.8
High school diploma or GED	14,264	100.0	60.8	33.2	1.0	2.3	2.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	65.1	30.3	1.4	2.2	1.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	68.1	27.0	2.7	1.5	0.7
Percent of poverty level3/							
0-149 percent	14,582	100.0	58.9	35.4	1.5	2.8	1.5
0-99 percent	9,262	100.0	56.0	37.3	1.9	3.0	2.0
150-299 percent	14,502	100.0	62.9	31.0	1.2	2.3	2.6
300 percent or higher	22,643	100.0	65.2	30.2	2.2	1.7	0.8
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	53.4	40.3	2.1	3.1	1.1
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	39,498	100.0	63.0	31.7	1.9	2.0	1.4
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	49.8	44.0	1.4	3.1	1.8

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to women 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to women 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The response "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered a was entered only if the respondent insisted. See Appendix II for more information.

Table 81. Number of men 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by response to the statement, "Gay and lesbian adults should have the right to adopt," according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
			Percent distribution				
Total1/	61,147	100.0	8.4	38.5	3.7	28.0	21.5
Age							
15-24 years	20,091	100.0	9.5	46.8	3.2	24.2	16.3
25-29 years	9,226	100.0	9.1	38.4	4.5	27.6	20.4
30-44 years	31,830	100.0	7.5	33.3	3.7	30.5	25.0
Marital status							
Currently married	25,808	100.0	5.2	32.1	3.9	30.5	28.4
First marriage	21,409	100.0	5.8	32.9	4.2	30.2	27.0
Second or later marriages	4,399	100.0	2.2	27.8	2.6	32.0	35.4
Currently cohabiting	5,653	100.0	9.7	38.5	5.4	31.4	15.0
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	100.0	11.5	45.1	3.4	24.2	15.9
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	100.0	7.8	38.5	1.7	31.2	20.9
Parity							
No children	32,593	100.0	11.2	43.3	3.4	24.9	17.3
1 or more children	28,554	100.0	5.2	33.1	4.0	31.5	26.2
Current religion							
None	11,402	100.0	15.5	48.7	2.3	20.3	13.3
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,843	100.0	*	14.6	4.0	38.6	41.5
Other Protestant	23,650	100.0	5.8	35.3	3.3	29.1	26.5
Catholic	17,657	100.0	6.1	40.1	5.3	31.9	16.6
Other religion	5,596	100.0	15.6	38.6	2.7	21.4	21.7
Importance of religion							
Very important	23,586	100.0	5.2	26.5	4.3	34.3	29.8
Somewhat important	20,010	100.0	6.8	43.6	3.9	26.9	18.7
Not important	17,403	100.0	14.5	48.9	2.6	20.7	13.4
Sexual orientation							
Heterosexual	54,928	100.0	6.8	39.4	3.7	28.2	22.0
Homosexual or bisexual	2,443	100.0	42.3	28.1	*	17.3	7.3
Something else or did not report	3,719	100.0	10.2	33.0	2.6	31.7	22.6
Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	100.0	2.1	26.3	3.2	40.8	27.6
High school diploma or GED	15,659	100.0	5.2	32.5	4.3	31.3	26.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	100.0	8.2	37.7	3.0	27.9	23.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	100.0	15.1	41.2	5.0	21.9	16.8
Percent of poverty level3/							
0-149 percent	11,032	100.0	5.5	30.3	3.7	35.0	25.5
0-99 percent	6,638	100.0	5.4	32.7	4.0	36.4	21.5
150-299 percent	14,451	100.0	5.3	34.4	3.6	28.9	27.8
300 percent or higher	25,457	100.0	11.2	39.6	4.2	26.3	18.7
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	100.0	4.5	32.7	4.1	36.8	21.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	38,738	100.0	9.4	40.2	3.6	25.5	21.3
Black or African American, single race	6,940	100.0	6.1	35.7	3.9	31.0	23.4

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups and with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The response "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered and was entered only if the respondent insisted. See Appendix II for more information.

Table 82. Number of women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by response to the statement, "Gay and lesbian adults should have the right to adopt," according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
			Percent distributior				
Total1/	61,561	100.0	13.8	41.6	5.3	23.5	15.9
Age							
15-24 years	19,674	100.0	17.1	46.7	4.0	20.2	11.9
25-29 years	9,249	100.0	15.2	43.9	5.2	21.4	14.3
30-44 years	32,638	100.0	11.4	37.9	6.1	26.0	18.7
Marital status							
Currently married	28,327	100.0	9.2	37.6	6.2	26.4	20.7
First marriage	23,082	100.0	9.4	37.6	6.7	26.3	20.0
Second or later marriages	5,245	100.0	8.0	37.5	4.3	26.6	23.7
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	17.6	43.0	6.2	23.4	9.8
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	19.1	46.2	4.0	18.9	11.9
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	12.9	43.2	4.6	26.2	13.0
Parity							
No children	25,622	100.0	20.5	45.8	4.0	18.1	11.6
1 or more children	35,938	100.0	9.0	38.6	6.2	27.3	18.9
Current religion							
None	8,692	100.0	26.1	51.1	3.5	12.6	6.7
Fundamentalist Protestant	3,714	100.0	4.5	28.5	5.4	30.7	30.9
Other Protestant	27,877	100.0	10.7	36.9	5.7	27.4	19.3
Catholic	17,653	100.0	11.6	46.5	5.9	23.2	12.9
Other religion	3,624	100.0	28.1	45.0	3.5	13.3	10.1
Importance of religion							
Very important	30,556	100.0	6.8	33.0	6.6	29.2	24.4
Somewhat important	19,020	100.0	16.4	50.0	4.5	21.4	7.8
Not important	11,732	100.0	27.5	50.7	3.1	12.1	6.5
Sexual orientation							
Heterosexual	54,936	100.0	12.3	42.4	5.5	23.7	16.2
Homosexual or bisexual	2,679	100.0	48.0	35.8	2.0	10.9	3.3
Something else or did not report	3,887	100.0	11.0	34.8	4.7	29.5	20.0
Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	5,627	100.0	8.1	33.2	5.7	30.4	22.7
High school diploma or GED	14,264	100.0	10.2	37.1	6.4	27.7	18.6
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	10.6	43.2	6.5	23.5	16.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	20.0	41.2	4.8	19.8	14.3
Percent of poverty level3/							
0-149 percent	14,582	100.0	10.3	36.5	6.3	27.5	19.5
0-99 percent	9,262	100.0	9.5	34.6	7.0	29.3	19.5
150-299 percent	14,502	100.0	10.9	37.1	6.8	25.1	20.3
300 percent or higher	22,643	100.0	16.1	43.9	5.0	22.2	12.8
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	7.6	39.1	5.6	29.5	18.2
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	39,498	100.0	16.1	43.0	4.9	20.8	15.2
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	8.8	36.7	6.4	28.5	19.6

1/Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to women 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to women 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The response "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered and was entered only if the respondent insisted. See Appendix II for more information.

Table 83. Number of men 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by response to the statement, "A working woman can establish just as warm and secure a relationship with her children as a mother who does not work," according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
			Percent distribution				
Total1/	61,147	100.0	17.5	55.1	1.1	23.5	2.9
Age							
15-24 years	20,091	100.0	19.5	55.5	1.1	21.5	2.6
25-29 years	9,226	100.0	15.4	56.1	1.3	24.1	3.1
30-44 years	31,830	100.0	16.8	54.6	1.0	24.6	3.0
Marital status							
Currently married	25,808	100.0	16.9	54.2	0.6	25.0	3.3
First marriage	21,409	100.0	17.4	53.6	0.7	25.0	3.4
Second or later marriages	4,399	100.0	14.8	57.2	*	24.9	2.7
Currently cohabiting	5,653	100.0	13.8	54.1	1.9	28.5	1.7
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	100.0	19.1	56.1	1.4	20.4	3.1
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	100.0	16.3	56.1	*	26.5	0.7
Parity							
No children	32,593	100.0	19.0	55.8	1.5	20.9	2.8
1 or more children	28,554	100.0	15.8	54.4	0.6	26.4	2.9
Current religion							
None	11,402	100.0	16.9	57.2	1.2	22.4	2.4
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,843	100.0	14.3	54.7	*	28.4	1.7
Other Protestant	23,650	100.0	17.2	56.8	1.0	21.8	3.2
Catholic	17,657	100.0	16.4	54.7	1.0	24.9	3.1
Other religion	5,596	100.0	25.1	45.3	1.2	26.1	2.4
Importance of religion							
Very important	23,586	100.0	16.0	53.4	1.2	26.4	3.1
Somewhat important	20,010	100.0	19.5	56.0	1.0	20.9	2.7
Not important	17,403	100.0	17.2	56.4	1.0	22.7	2.7
Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	100.0	8.7	57.8	1.1	30.2	2.2
High school diploma or GED	15,659	100.0	14.9	56.3	1.0	25.7	2.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	100.0	17.3	54.7	0.9	24.1	3.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	100.0	23.8	51.7	1.4	19.2	4.1
Percent of poverty level3/							
0-149 percent	11,032	100.0	14.5	53.5	1.4	28.7	1.9
0-99 percent	6,638	100.0	15.1	52.6	1.0	29.3	2.1
150-299 percent	14,451	100.0	13.7	57.2	1.6	24.7	2.7
300 percent or higher	25,457	100.0	20.8	53.9	0.8	21.3	3.3
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	100.0	13.8	54.1	1.2	28.0	3.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	38,738	100.0	17.9	55.3	1.0	22.7	3.1
Black or African American, single race	6,940	100.0	20.7	59.6	1.2	16.9	1.6

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups and with missing information on current religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The response "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered and was entered only if the respondent insisted. See Appendix II for more information.

Table 84. Number of women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by response to the statement, "A working woman can establish just as warm and secure a relationship with her children as a mother who does not work," according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
			Percent distribution				
Total1/	61,561	100.0	29.3	53.9	1.3	13.8	1.7
Age							
15-24 years	19,674	100.0	26.1	58.0	0.9	13.8	1.3
25-29 years	9,249	100.0	32.4	52.4	1.0	12.2	2.0
30-44 years	32,638	100.0	30.4	51.8	1.7	14.3	1.9
Marital status							
Currently married	28,327	100.0	28.5	52.7	1.6	15.0	2.3
First marriage	23,082	100.0	27.4	53.1	1.5	15.6	2.3
Second or later marriages	5,245	100.0	32.9	50.8	1.8	12.3	2.2
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	29.9	56.3	1.2	11.3	1.4
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	28.4	56.8	1.0	12.8	1.1
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	36.0	46.5	1.4	14.0	2.0
Parity							
No children	25,622	100.0	27.2	57.0	1.3	13.0	1.6
1 or more children	35,938	100.0	30.8	51.6	1.4	14.4	1.9
Current religion							
None	8,692	100.0	32.8	51.6	1.5	12.7	1.5
Fundamentalist Protestant	3,714	100.0	29.2	55.7	1.9	12.2	1.1
Other Protestant	27,877	100.0	28.2	54.7	1.2	14.0	2.0
Catholic	17,653	100.0	30.1	52.9	1.3	14.2	1.6
Other religion	3,624	100.0	25.6	56.0	1.6	14.7	2.1
Importance of religion							
Very important	30,556	100.0	28.1	52.4	1.5	15.9	2.0
Somewhat important	19,020	100.0	28.7	58.1	1.1	10.8	1.5
Not important	11,732	100.0	33.5	50.7	1.3	13.0	1.5
Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	5,627	100.0	24.1	50.6	1.6	20.7	3.0
High school diploma or GED	14,264	100.0	30.7	53.5	1.8	12.3	1.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	29.4	52.7	1.2	14.9	1.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	33.7	50.8	1.2	12.7	1.6
Percent of poverty level3/							
0-149 percent	14,582	100.0	27.2	53.4	1.7	15.4	2.3
0-99 percent	9,262	100.0	25.4	55.9	1.0	15.0	2.8
150-299 percent	14,502	100.0	31.9	51.0	0.7	14.6	1.8
300 percent or higher	22,643	100.0	31.6	51.9	1.6	13.1	1.8
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	22.3	53.9	1.0	20.8	2.1
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	39,498	100.0	31.7	52.4	1.4	12.7	1.9
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	29.5	58.5	1.3	9.7	1.1

1/Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.
diploma.
3/Limited to women 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The response "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered and was entered only if the respondent insisted. See Appendix II for more information.

Table 85. Number of men 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by response to the statement, "It is much better for everyone if the man earns the main living and the woman takes care of the home and family," according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
			Percent distribution				
Total1/	61,147	100.0	6.5	30.1	3.8	48.6	11.0
Age							
15-24 years	20,091	100.0	6.4	31.2	2.7	48.3	11.4
25-29 years	9,226	100.0	7.7	28.4	3.1	50.4	10.5
30-44 years	31,830	100.0	6.3	30.0	4.6	48.2	10.9
Marital status							
Currently married	25,808	100.0	7.1	32.6	3.9	47.5	8.9
First marriage	21,409	100.0	7.0	33.4	4.1	46.8	8.6
Second or later marriage	4,399	100.0	7.4	28.7	2.9	50.7	10.4
Currently cohabiting	5,653	100.0	9.2	33.4	3.5	47.1	6.8
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	100.0	5.7	27.5	3.5	49.7	13.6
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	100.0	4.4	26.3	4.8	50.7	13.8
Parity							
No children	32,593	100.0	5.4	27.5	3.8	50.2	13.1
1 or more children	28,554	100.0	7.8	33.1	3.7	46.7	8.6
Current religion							
None	11,402	100.0	5.3	19.9	4.8	52.7	17.2
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,843	100.0	17.2	35.5	2.0	41.6	3.8
Other Protestant	23,650	100.0	4.9	32.2	3.5	50.3	9.0
Catholic	17,657	100.0	7.7	32.8	3.5	46.3	9.7
Other religion	5,596	100.0	7.0	30.7	4.6	43.4	14.3
Importance of religion							
Very important	23,586	100.0	9.2	39.4	3.2	42.3	5.9
Somewhat important	20,010	100.0	5.4	28.4	3.9	50.2	12.1
Not important	17,403	100.0	4.3	19.6	4.3	55.2	16.6
Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	100.0	13.2	45.8	4.5	30.2	6.4
High school diploma or GED	15,659	100.0	6.4	28.5	4.8	50.6	9.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	100.0	6.5	27.3	2.6	52.6	11.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	100.0	3.2	24.5	4.7	51.8	15.9
Percent of poverty level3/							
0-149 percent	11,032	100.0	12.3	36.3	3.1	39.5	8.9
0-99 percent	6,638	100.0	11.2	38.5	2.2	38.4	9.7
150-299 percent	14,451	100.0	8.4	30.6	5.1	46.3	9.5
300 percent or higher	25,457	100.0	3.3	26.8	3.6	53.1	13.2
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	100.0	13.5	44.4	3.2	32.2	6.7
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	38,738	100.0	4.6	26.5	4.3	52.6	11.9
Black or African American, single race	6,940	100.0	6.1	29.4	3.4	50.9	10.2

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups and with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The response "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered and was entered only if the respondent insisted. See Appendix II for more information.

Table 86. Number of women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by response to the statement, "It is much better for everyone if the man earns the main living and the woman takes care of the home and family," according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
			Percent distribution				
Total1/	61,561	100.0	7.6	25.9	2.8	44.2	19.5
Age							
15-24 years	19,674	100.0	5.3	22.1	2.1	45.6	25.0
25-29 years	9,249	100.0	8.2	26.2	2.3	42.6	20.7
30-44 years	32,638	100.0	8.9	28.0	3.4	43.9	15.8
Marital status							
Currently married	28,327	100.0	9.5	30.2	3.6	42.5	14.3
First marriage	23,082	100.0	9.4	30.2	3.5	42.8	14.1
Second or later marriages	5,245	100.0	9.8	30.0	3.9	41.4	14.9
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	5.9	26.1	2.7	46.3	19.0
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	5.0	20.8	2.1	45.4	26.8
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	9.8	23.7	2.3	46.2	18.0
Parity							
No children	25,622	100.0	4.5	19.4	2.9	46.3	26.9
1 or more children	35,938	100.0	9.8	30.5	2.8	42.8	14.1
Current religion							
None	8,692	100.0	7.7	16.9	2.0	45.2	28.3
Fundamentalist Protestant	3,714	100.0	8.3	35.9	1.7	42.2	11.9
Other Protestant	27,877	100.0	8.0	26.8	3.2	44.8	17.2
Catholic	17,653	100.0	7.5	26.9	3.1	43.6	18.9
Other religion	3,624	100.0	4.6	24.5	2.1	42.5	26.4
Importance of religion							
Very important	30,556	100.0	10.3	31.2	3.4	41.5	13.8
Somewhat important	19,020	100.0	4.1	22.5	2.6	48.2	22.8
Not important	11,732	100.0	6.5	17.4	2.0	45.1	29.1
Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	5,627	100.0	19.7	36.2	1.5	33.3	9.3
High school diploma or GED	14,264	100.0	7.6	29.9	3.3	44.6	14.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	7.8	27.1	4.1	44.2	16.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	5.4	20.5	2.7	46.3	25.2
Percent of poverty level3/							
0-149 percent	14,582	100.0	11.2	33.3	2.2	38.9	14.4
0-99 percent	9,262	100.0	12.2	33.5	2.4	39.3	12.7
150-299 percent	14,502	100.0	10.2	24.7	3.3	45.6	16.2
300 percent or higher	22,643	100.0	5.0	23.5	3.5	45.6	22.4
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	12.8	36.4	2.2	36.8	11.9
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	39,498	100.0	6.0	24.1	3.1	45.1	21.7
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	8.9	22.3	3.0	48.2	17.5

1/Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to women 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to women 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The response "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered and was entered only if the respondent insisted. See Appendix II for more information.

Table 87. Number of men 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by response to the statement, "It is more important for a man to spend a lot of time with his family than to be successful at his career," according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
			Percent distribution				
Total1/	61,147	100.0	19.5	56.8	4.6	17.7	1.3
Age							
15-24 years	20,091	100.0	14.5	56.9	4.8	22.6	1.2
25-29 years	9,226	100.0	14.6	58.5	5.9	19.6	1.4
30-44 years	31,830	100.0	24.1	56.3	4.2	14.1	1.4
Marital status							
Currently married	25,808	100.0	25.8	56.4	3.9	12.8	1.2
First marriage	21,409	100.0	25.1	56.2	4.3	13.6	0.8
Second or later marriages	4,399	100.0	29.1	57.0	2.2	8.9	2.9
Currently cohabiting	5,653	100.0	15.1	56.5	8.7	18.6	1.1
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	100.0	13.9	57.2	5.0	22.3	1.7
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	100.0	21.0	57.6	1.7	18.8	1.0
Parity							
No children	32,593	100.0	16.2	56.7	5.4	20.5	1.4
1 or more children	28,554	100.0	23.4	57.0	3.8	14.5	1.3
Current religion							
None	11,402	100.0	17.2	56.4	5.2	20.1	1.1
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,843	100.0	34.4	46.6	2.5	16.0	*
Other Protestant	23,650	100.0	23.3	57.1	2.8	15.6	1.2
Catholic	17,657	100.0	13.8	58.4	6.4	19.5	2.0
Other religion	5,596	100.0	18.8	56.3	7.1	16.6	1.2
Importance of religion							
Very important	23,586	100.0	25.9	55.0	3.3	14.3	1.5
Somewhat important	20,010	100.0	15.3	59.0	5.4	19.2	1.1
Not important	17,403	100.0	15.8	56.8	5.5	20.4	1.5
Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	100.0	12.8	59.2	6.5	19.3	2.3
High school diploma or GED	15,659	100.0	22.5	52.8	5.2	17.8	1.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	100.0	20.7	58.1	4.0	16.0	1.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	100.0	25.3	58.0	3.5	12.2	1.0
Percent of poverty level3/							
0-149 percent	11,032	100.0	19.0	51.4	6.2	21.0	2.3
0-99 percent	6,638	100.0	15.9	52.3	7.9	22.1	1.8
150-299 percent	14,451	100.0	20.8	58.7	5.3	13.7	1.5
300 percent or higher	25,457	100.0	22.0	57.6	3.9	15.6	1.0
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	100.0	12.9	55.3	7.8	21.5	2.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	38,738	100.0	22.1	58.0	3.6	15.3	1.0
Black or African American, single race	6,940	100.0	16.2	53.2	5.3	23.6	1.7

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability and precision.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups and with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The response "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered and was entered only if the respondent insisted. See Appendix II for more information.

Table 88. Number of women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by response to the statement, "It is more important for a man to spend a lot of time with his family than to be successful at his career," according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
		Percent distribution					
Total1/	61,561	100.0	17.4	54.7	5.8	20.6	1.4
Age							
15-24 years	19,674	100.0	14.1	54.4	6.1	23.9	1.5
25-29 years	9,249	100.0	16.9	56.5	5.0	19.9	1.8
30-44 years	32,638	100.0	19.6	54.4	5.9	18.9	1.3
Marital status							
Currently married	28,327	100.0	21.0	55.4	5.1	17.4	1.2
First marriage	23,082	100.0	21.0	57.0	5.2	15.7	1.2
Second or later marriages	5,245	100.0	20.8	48.2	4.9	24.9	1.2
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	13.7	51.1	7.0	25.7	2.5
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	14.2	54.5	6.3	23.4	1.6
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	16.0	55.4	6.1	21.3	1.1
Parity							
No children	25,622	100.0	15.5	56.0	6.2	20.7	1.6
1 or more children	35,938	100.0	18.8	53.7	5.5	20.6	1.3
Current religion							
None	8,692	100.0	16.4	55.6	5.7	19.8	2.6
Fundamentalist Protestant	3,714	100.0	19.2	50.7	6.2	22.4	1.4
Other Protestant	27,877	100.0	20.0	54.1	5.6	19.4	1.0
Catholic	17,653	100.0	14.0	56.2	5.5	22.6	1.7
Other religion	3,624	100.0	15.6	54.0	8.6	21.0	0.9
Importance of religion							
Very important	30,556	100.0	21.3	53.4	5.7	18.3	1.2
Somewhat important	19,020	100.0	12.8	56.3	6.2	23.5	1.3
Not important	11,732	100.0	14.9	55.8	5.4	21.8	2.2
Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	5,627	100.0	15.4	48.0	7.7	25.4	3.5
High school diploma or GED	14,264	100.0	17.1	52.1	6.2	23.2	1.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	18.3	55.8	5.3	19.5	1.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	22.4	58.9	5.5	12.4	0.8
Percent of poverty level3/							
0-149 percent	14,582	100.0	15.6	51.7	6.4	24.1	2.1
0-99 percent	9,262	100.0	15.6	51.8	5.4	25.4	1.8
150-299 percent	14,502	100.0	20.1	52.6	4.1	21.7	1.6
300 percent or higher	22,643	100.0	19.7	58.0	6.5	14.9	0.8
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	14.7	52.5	7.3	23.2	2.4
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	39,498	100.0	18.4	56.7	5.3	18.6	1.1
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	16.1	46.5	7.1	27.8	2.5

1/Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to women 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to women 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The response "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered and was entered only if the respondent insisted. See Appendix II for more information.

Table 89. Number of men 15-44 years of age who do not have children and percent distribution by response to the question, "If it turns out that you do not have any children, would that bother you?" according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	A great deal	Some	A little	Not at all
		Percent distribution				
Total1/	32,438	100.0	29.5	31.4	16.9	22.2
Age						
15-24 years	18,181	100.0	34.6	31.1	15.6	18.7
25-29 years	5,070	100.0	32.1	36.8	19.1	12.1
30-44 years	9,187	100.0	18.1	29.1	18.4	34.5
Marital status						
Currently married	5,393	100.0	28.8	32.0	15.7	23.5
Currently cohabiting	2,532	100.0	21.5	35.3	24.8	18.4
Never married, not cohabiting	23,587	100.0	30.8	30.9	16.2	22.1
Formerly married, not cohabiting	927	100.0	22.9	31.0	21.6	24.5
Current religion						
None	7,184	100.0	22.7	29.8	18.1	29.3
Fundamentalist Protestant	1,014	100.0	35.1	21.1	23.0	20.8
Other Protestant	11,983	100.0	32.1	33.0	15.7	19.2
Catholic	9,006	100.0	31.7	31.4	16.7	20.2
Other religion	3,251	100.0	27.5	32.1	17.5	22.9
Importance of religion						
Very important	10,505	100.0	34.2	30.2	15.8	19.7
Somewhat important	11,139	100.0	31.4	33.9	17.3	17.3
Not important	10,665	100.0	23.0	29.9	17.5	29.7
Education2/						
No high school diploma or GED	1,685	100.0	21.9	31.2	14.9	31.9
High school diploma or GED	4,889	100.0	19.3	30.6	18.6	31.6
Some college, no bachelor's degree	6,266	100.0	31.7	32.8	16.4	19.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,145	100.0	25.6	34.4	20.0	20.0
Percent of poverty level3/						
0-149 percent	3,871	100.0	26.7	34.5	14.7	24.1
0-99 percent	2,414	100.0	26.0	35.7	15.3	23.0
150-299 percent	5,904	100.0	27.5	28.9	19.1	24.4
300 percent or higher	12,644	100.0	27.9	33.9	17.8	20.4
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	4,530	100.0	35.4	28.3	12.8	23.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	21,598	100.0	28.2	33.5	18.3	20.0
Black or African American, single race	3,494	100.0	33.2	26.2	12.6	28.0

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups and with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

3/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. This question was asked only of those respondents who did not have a biological or adopted child.

Table 90. Number of women 15-44 years of age who do not have children and percent distribution by response to the question, "If it turns out that you do not have any children, would that bother you?" according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	A great deal	Some	A little	Not at all
		Percent distribution				
Total1/	25,191	100.0	42.0	29.1	13.9	15.0
Age						
15-24 years	15,647	100.0	49.2	28.1	12.2	10.5
25-29 years	3,618	100.0	40.3	31.2	17.0	11.6
30-44 years	5,927	100.0	23.9	30.3	16.6	29.2
Marital status						
Currently married	4,918	100.0	40.5	31.7	14.0	13.9
Currently cohabiting	2,254	100.0	47.1	24.5	12.1	16.4
Never married, not cohabiting	17,117	100.0	42.5	29.1	14.1	14.3
Formerly married, not cohabiting	902	100.0	27.9	26.6	14.2	31.4
Current religion						
None	4,306	100.0	31.2	28.5	15.2	25.2
Fundamentalist Protestant	1,383	100.0	32.1	37.6	13.7	16.7
Other Protestant	10,902	100.0	43.4	30.8	12.9	12.9
Catholic	6,702	100.0	47.3	24.8	14.2	13.7
Other religion	1,899	100.0	46.8	29.2	16.0	8.1
Importance of religion						
Very important	10,560	100.0	44.8	28.5	14.3	12.4
Somewhat important	8,390	100.0	46.3	29.5	11.9	12.3
Not important	6,089	100.0	31.3	29.4	15.9	23.5
Education2/						
No high school diploma or GED	471	100.0	34.2	22.2	16.1	27.5
High school diploma or GED	2,447	100.0	25.8	31.3	15.5	27.3
Some college, no bachelor's degree	3,967	100.0	35.8	30.4	15.3	18.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,179	100.0	38.9	32.2	14.5	14.4
Percent of poverty level3/						
0-149 percent	2,966	100.0	41.5	25.0	14.8	18.7
0-99 percent	1,958	100.0	39.3	25.2	14.8	20.7
150-299 percent	3,933	100.0	35.0	34.9	11.5	18.7
300 percent or higher	9,230	100.0	38.3	30.5	15.5	15.7
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	2,927	100.0	42.6	24.9	15.4	17.2
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	17,132	100.0	42.4	29.9	13.5	14.2
Black or African American, single race	2,951	100.0	39.8	26.1	16.6	17.5

1/Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to women 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school development diploma.

3/Limited to women 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. This question was asked only of those respondents who did not have a biological or adopted child.

Table 91. Number of men 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by response to the statement, "It is okay for an unmarried female to have a child," according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
			Percent distribution				
Total1/	61,147	100.0	8.7	50.2	3.1	29.8	8.2
Age							
15-19 years	10,208	100.0	5.2	44.7	2.2	38.3	9.5
20-24 years	9,883	100.0	9.6	54.3	2.7	26.7	6.7
25-29 years	9,226	100.0	9.5	54.5	2.7	25.5	7.8
30-44 years	31,830	100.0	9.3	49.4	3.6	29.3	8.4
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	25,808	100.0	6.4	46.3	3.7	32.6	10.9
Currently cohabiting	5,653	100.0	11.2	64.5	1.7	20.2	2.4
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	100.0	9.5	50.5	2.9	29.7	7.4
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	100.0	14.0	52.8	2.6	26.0	4.7
Age at first sexual intercourse							
Never had sex	7,890	100.0	5.6	41.0	3.0	37.9	12.5
Under 16 years	17,600	100.0	9.9	56.2	1.8	25.4	6.8
16-17 years	17,708	100.0	8.6	55.3	3.9	26.4	5.8
18-19 years	8,828	100.0	8.9	51.7	3.6	30.1	5.6
20 years and over	9,121	100.0	8.9	35.2	3.6	37.8	14.4
Ever fathered a nonmarital birth							
Yes	11,314	100.0	8.4	52.2	2.4	31.2	5.8
No	49,833	100.0	8.8	49.7	3.3	29.5	8.8
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years							
Both biological or adoptive parents	45,166	100.0	8.1	48.7	3.0	31.2	9.0
Other	15,981	100.0	10.3	54.5	3.2	26.0	6.0
Current religion							
None	11,402	100.0	14.4	58.8	4.2	19.0	3.6
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,843	100.0	5.1	31.8	5.0	35.8	22.3
Other Protestant	23,650	100.0	6.6	48.5	2.4	32.9	9.6
Catholic	17,657	100.0	6.8	51.8	2.6	32.8	6.0
Other religion	5,596	100.0	14.1	43.8	4.2	26.2	11.8
Importance of religion							
Very important	23,586	100.0	5.8	39.2	3.6	37.8	13.7
Somewhat important	20,010	100.0	7.8	54.6	2.2	30.0	5.4
Not important	17,403	100.0	13.6	59.9	3.5	18.8	4.2
Labor force status							
Full time	39,006	100.0	8.5	52.5	3.1	27.4	8.5
Part time	9,380	100.0	9.5	46.9	2.0	33.8	7.8
In school	2,285	100.0	9.8	48.3	9.6	27.1	5.2
Other	10,473	100.0	8.7	45.0	2.6	35.6	8.2
Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	100.0	4.7	46.0	4.4	40.0	4.9
High school diploma or GED	15,659	100.0	7.5	52.7	3.0	26.8	10.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	100.0	9.2	53.5	2.9	27.0	7.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	100.0	13.5	49.1	3.5	24.8	9.1
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	100.0	5.4	44.1	3.1	40.0	7.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	38,738	100.0	9.9	52.2	3.5	26.8	7.6
Black or African-American, single race	6,940	100.0	7.0	49.7	2.3	31.0	10.1

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups and men with missing data on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The response "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered and was entered only if the respondent insisted. See Appendix II for more information.

Table 92. Number of women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by response to the statement, "It is okay for an unmarried female to have a child," according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
			Percent distribution				
Total1/	61,561	100.0	15.7	53.9	3.2	20.2	7.2
Age							
15-19 years	9,834	100.0	11.4	53.4	2.3	24.5	8.3
20-24 years	9,840	100.0	18.1	56.6	2.5	16.8	6.0
25-29 years	9,249	100.0	20.6	55.4	2.6	16.8	4.7
30-44 years	32,638	100.0	14.8	52.7	3.8	20.8	7.9
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	28,327	100.0	11.5	53.3	3.7	22.5	9.0
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	24.7	57.5	1.6	12.3	3.9
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	17.5	53.5	2.7	20.2	6.1
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	20.2	54.5	3.9	16.0	5.5
Age at first sexual intercourse							
Never had sex	7,371	100.0	9.0	44.4	3.6	30.9	12.2
Under 16 years	15,549	100.0	18.9	57.5	2.4	16.0	5.2
16-17 years	17,558	100.0	19.0	55.5	3.2	17.8	4.6
18-19 years	11,136	100.0	15.0	58.7	3.2	16.9	6.3
20 years and over	9,946	100.0	10.6	46.8	4.0	26.5	12.2
Ever had a nonmarital birth							
Yes	15,149	100.0	21.1	55.9	3.0	15.5	4.6
No	46,412	100.0	13.9	53.2	3.2	21.7	8.0
Parental living arrangements at age 14							
Both biological or adoptive parents	43,921	100.0	15.1	52.6	3.0	21.8	7.5
Other	17,640	100.0	17.0	57.0	3.7	16.0	6.3
Current religion							
None	8,692	100.0	25.0	60.5	2.7	9.1	2.6
Fundamentalist Protestant	3,714	100.0	6.6	41.9	6.7	31.8	13.0
Other Protestant	27,877	100.0	13.2	52.6	3.2	21.8	9.2
Catholic	17,653	100.0	15.5	56.0	2.8	21.1	4.7
Other religion	3,624	100.0	22.6	48.9	2.1	17.8	8.7
Importance of religion							
Very important	30,556	100.0	10.7	46.5	3.8	27.4	11.6
Somewhat important	19,020	100.0	17.8	61.4	2.7	15.3	2.8
Not important	11,732	100.0	25.4	60.7	2.0	9.1	2.8
Labor force status							
Full time	28,447	100.0	17.7	56.2	2.9	17.8	5.5
Part time	12,506	100.0	15.3	53.1	3.3	20.9	7.4
In school	12,055	100.0	12.7	49.8	3.4	23.1	11.0
Other	8,539	100.0	13.8	53.0	3.4	22.7	7.2
Education2/							
No high school diploma or GED	5,627	100.0	12.3	53.3	3.7	22.4	8.3
High school diploma or GED	14,264	100.0	14.9	54.7	3.4	19.7	7.4
Some college no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	16.6	55.1	3.8	19.3	5.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	19.3	52.2	3.0	17.8	7.8
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	11.9	52.9	2.9	25.3	7.0
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	39,498	100.0	17.4	55.2	3.0	17.4	7.0
Black or African-American, single race	8,250	100.0	12.9	49.9	4.8	24.0	8.4

1/Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on importance of religion, not shown separately.

2/Limited to women 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The response "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered and was entered only if the respondent insisted. See Appendix II for more information.

Table 93. Number of men 15-44 years of age, percentage who have a usual source of medical care and, for those who have a usual source of medical care, percent distribution by type of provider, according to marital status and Hispanic origin and race: United States, 2002

Usual source of care	All men1/	Marital status and race					
						Not Hispanic or Latino	
		Never married	Currently married	Formerly married	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American, single race	White, single race
	Number in thousands						
Total	61,147	30,175	25,808	5,164	10,188	6,940	38,738
	Percent						
Has usual source of care	72.3	68.6	77.1	69.9	59.1	73.0	75.3
	Percent distribution						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private doctor's office	58.9	53.9	64.1	58.8	45.6	49.1	65.0
HMO facility2/	10.1	7.4	13.0	9.9	14.3	9.0	9.4
Public health clinic	11.5	15.0	8.5	7.7	23.0	11.5	8.4
Family planning clinic	0.3	0.4	*	*	0.7	*	*
Employer clinic	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	3.7	2.7	1.6
School clinic	2.3	4.2	*	-	1.1	1.0	2.3
Hospital clinic	4.0	3.8	3.6	7.8	4.1	7.8	3.3
Hospital emergency room	3.7	4.5	2.3	7.3	2.1	8.2	3.1
Hospital regular room	1.3	2.2	0.5	*	2.2	3.4	0.8
Urgent care center	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.9	1.2	2.2	4.1
Other	2.4	3.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	4.3	2.0

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
- Quantity zero.
1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.
2/HMO is heath maintenance organization.

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

Table 94. Number of men 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by self-reported health status, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
		status					
		Percent distribution					
Total1/	61,147	100.0	34.0	40.2	20.5	4.6	0.8
Age							
Under 20 years	10,208	100.0	42.1	40.2	14.8	2.6	*
20-29 years	19,109	100.0	35.7	40.8	19.8	3.3	0.4
30-44 years	31,830	100.0	30.4	39.7	22.7	6.1	1.2
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	25,808	100.0	31.6	43.3	19.8	4.9	0.5
Currently cohabiting	5,653	100.0	34.0	34.2	23.5	7.4	*
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	100.0	38.1	38.5	19.3	3.5	0.6
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	100.0	23.7	38.9	27.1	6.3	4.0
Body mass index (BMI)2/							
Underweight	456	100.0	31.6	42.0	7.9	*	*
Normal	16,117	100.0	37.3	40.9	17.5	3.9	0.5
Overweight	19,952	100.0	34.8	40.7	20.2	3.8	0.5
Obese	13,787	100.0	23.1	38.5	29.0	7.7	1.7
Education3/							
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	100.0	22.2	29.4	33.8	12.6	2.1
High school diploma or GED	15,659	100.0	26.7	40.2	25.5	6.0	1.5
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	100.0	31.2	45.4	18.7	4.4	0.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	100.0	46.0	39.7	12.4	1.6	*
Percent of poverty level4/							
0-149 percent	11,032	100.0	28.1	36.3	24.6	7.9	3.1
0-99 percent	6,638	100.0	28.6	33.7	24.7	9.5	3.5
150-299 percent	14,451	100.0	28.3	41.7	24.4	5.1	0.5
300 percent or higher	25,457	100.0	36.4	40.9	18.7	3.8	0.1
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	100.0	30.8	34.7	27.7	6.2	0.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	38,738	100.0	33.4	42.3	19.3	4.2	0.8
Black or African American, single race	6,940	100.0	40.5	35.1	18.6	5.0	0.8

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/BMI was not defined for men under 20 years. See Appendix II for further information on the definition of BMI.

3/Limited to those 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

4/Limited to those 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Numbers in thousands include men with missing information on self-reported health status.

Table 95. Number of women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by self-reported health status, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Health status: Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
		Percent distribution					
Total1/	61,561	100.0	29.5	40.7	22.7	6.2	0.9
Age							
Under 20 years	9,834	100.0	30.8	43.0	20.8	4.7	0.7
20-29 years	19,089	100.0	30.1	41.6	22.7	5.1	0.4
30-44 years	32,638	100.0	28.7	39.5	23.2	7.3	1.3
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	28,327	100.0	31.0	40.9	21.5	6.0	0.7
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	25.1	36.6	30.9	6.8	0.7
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	30.4	42.9	20.8	5.2	0.9
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	23.7	35.8	27.7	10.5	2.4
Body mass index (BMI)2/							
Underweight	1,130	100.0	39.9	34.0	17.9	6.5	*
Normal	22,746	100.0	36.9	42.1	16.1	4.3	0.6
Overweight	12,591	100.0	25.9	43.3	24.2	5.8	0.8
Obese	12,030	100.0	15.5	35.2	36.2	11.4	1.8
Education3/							
No high school diploma or GED	5,627	100.0	19.4	27.9	33.9	17.1	1.8
High school diploma or GED	14,264	100.0	22.8	41.3	27.3	7.2	1.5
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	28.7	42.7	22.5	5.1	1.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	40.5	42.0	14.1	3.3	*
Percent of poverty level4/							
0-149 percent	14,582	100.0	25.3	33.8	28.5	10.7	1.8
0-99 percent	9,262	100.0	24.2	32.6	29.9	11.0	2.3
150-299 percent	14,502	100.0	24.0	43.6	25.3	6.4	0.7
300 percent or higher	22,643	100.0	35.1	42.3	18.1	3.9	0.5
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	26.0	36.4	26.6	10.2	0.9
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	39,498	100.0	30.9	42.9	20.8	4.4	0.9
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	28.2	36.1	26.2	8.7	0.8

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

2/BMI was not defined for currently pregnant women or women under 20 years. See Appendix II for further information on the definition of BMI.

3/Limited to those 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

4/Limited to those 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Numbers in thousands include women with missing information on self-reported health status.

Table 96. Number of men and women 20-44 years of age and percent distribution by body mass index (BMI), according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Body Mass Index level1/				
		Total	Underweight	Normal	Overweight	Obese
		Percent distribution				
Men						
Total2/	50,939	100.0	0.9	32.0	39.7	27.4
Age:						
20-24 years	9,883	100.0	1.1	50.7	30.4	17.8
25-29 years	9,226	100.0	1.4	35.1	37.3	26.2
30-44 years	31,830	100.0	0.7	25.4	43.2	30.7
Marital status:						
Married	25,765	100.0	0.7	25.8	43.6	29.8
Unmarried	25,174	100.0	1.1	38.4	35.6	24.9
Education:3/						
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	100.0	2.1	32.9	35.7	29.4
High school diploma or GED	15,659	100.0	0.7	26.6	40.9	31.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	100.0	1.0	29.9	37.8	31.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	100.0	*	35.1	44.3	20.3
Percent of poverty level:						
0-149 percent	11,032	100.0	1.4	35.0	33.3	30.3
0-99 percent	6,638	100.0	1.7	34.3	32.3	31.7
150-299 percent	14,451	100.0	1.1	29.5	38.7	30.7
300 percent or higher	25,457	100.0	0.6	32.2	42.9	24.3
Hispanic origin and race:						
Hispanic or Latino	8,560	100.0	2.0	30.9	40.8	26.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	32,414	100.0	0.6	32.2	39.9	27.3
Black or African American, single race	5,588	100.0	1.3	25.8	38.7	34.2
Women						
Total4/	49,311	100.0	2.3	46.9	26.0	24.8
Age:						
20-24 years	9,080	100.0	3.9	58.3	20.7	17.1
25-29 years	8,632	100.0	3.5	48.7	23.8	24.0
30-44 years	31,598	100.0	1.6	43.1	28.1	27.3
Marital status:						
Married	26,402	100.0	1.8	46.0	27.6	24.6
Unmarried	22,909	100.0	2.9	47.9	24.1	25.1
Education:3/						
No high school diploma or GED	5,415	100.0	2.4	36.1	32.7	28.9
High school diploma or GED	13,695	100.0	1.9	40.9	26.6	30.6
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,726	100.0	2.1	43.9	25.7	28.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	12,729	100.0	2.3	56.9	24.9	15.9
Percent of poverty level:						
0-149 percent	13,855	100.0	3.0	41.6	24.4	31.0
0-99 percent	8,831	100.0	3.7	41.3	24.8	30.1
150-299 percent	13,911	100.0	1.8	44.0	27.9	26.3
300 percent or higher	21,545	100.0	2.3	52.1	25.7	19.9
Hispanic origin and race:						
Hispanic or Latino	7,161	100.0	1.7	39.8	34.2	24.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	32,035	100.0	2.1	51.4	23.6	22.9
Black or African American, single race	6,492	100.0	2.8	29.8	30.5	37.0

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/BMI was not defined for currently pregnant women or persons under 20 years. See Appendix II for further information on the definition of BMI.

2/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately

3/Limited to those 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

4/Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately

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

Table 97. Number of men 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by testing for the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Never tested for HIV1/	Ever tested for HIV1/: As part of blood donation	Ever tested for HIV1/: Subtotal (tested outside blood donation)	Ever tested for HIV1/: Outside of blood donation	Ever tested for HIV1/: Both in blood donation and elsewhere	Percent tested in last 12 months2/
		Percent distribution						
Total 2/	61,147	100.0	36.5	17.0	46.6	27.3	19.2	14.6
Age								
15-19 years	10,208	100.0	73.1	11.2	15.7	12.3	3.3	9.5
20-24 years	9,883	100.0	42.6	18.2	39.2	26.8	12.4	17.4
25-29 years	9,226	100.0	29.9	17.1	53.1	26.1	27.0	20.1
30-34 years	10,138	100.0	23.0	20.6	56.5	30.2	26.3	14.5
35-39 years	10,557	100.0	24.0	17.5	58.5	34.7	23.8	13.5
40-44 years	11,135	100.0	27.0	17.4	55.6	33.0	22.6	13.5
Age at first sexual intercourse with a female3/								
Never had sexual intercourse	7,890	100.0	73.7	11.7	14.5	11.8	2.8	6.1
Under 15 years	10,267	100.0	29.1	10.7	60.2	39.3	21.0	20.2
15-17 years	25,041	100.0	28.9	18.2	52.9	29.8	23.1	16.4
18-19 years	8,828	100.0	34.3	20.1	45.6	24.4	21.2	13.0
20 years or over	9,121	100.0	35.2	22.6	42.3	23.4	18.9	12.3
Number of female sexual partners in lifetime4/								
None	7,047	100.0	68.0	9.1	22.8	19.2	3.6	8.1
1 female partner	7,403	100.0	49.4	25.1	25.5	15.1	10.4	7.4
2 female partners	4,677	100.0	44.7	20.0	35.4	22.1	13.2	15.2
3-9 female partners	21,335	100.0	33.0	18.6	48.4	28.3	20.1	15.8
10 or more female partners	18,782	100.0	20.2	14.4	65.4	35.7	29.7	19.2
Self-report of any Sexually Transmitted Infection								
Yes	4,116	100.0	20.3	10.0	69.7	44.3	25.4	25.2
No	57,031	100.0	37.6	17.5	44.9	26.1	18.8	13.8
Education5/								
No high school diploma or GED	6,355	100.0	44.2	8.3	47.5	35.6	11.9	12.4
High school diploma or GED	15,659	100.0	28.7	17.3	54.0	32.5	21.5	16.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,104	100.0	24.0	16.7	59.3	33.4	25.9	18.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,901	100.0	21.1	24.9	54.0	24.6	29.4	11.7
Percent of poverty level6/								
0-149 percent	11,032	100.0	36.3	14.7	49.0	34.0	15.0	16.1
0-99 percent	6,638	100.0	36.5	15.2	48.3	33.4	14.9	18.9
150-299 percent	14,451	100.0	33.7	15.3	50.9	30.8	20.2	14.3
300 percent or higher	25,457	100.0	23.4	21.3	55.4	28.5	26.9	16.2
Hispanic origin and race								
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	100.0	44.6	10.7	44.6	31.0	13.7	16.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race	38,738	100.0	34.9	19.4	45.7	23.8	21.9	12.7
Black or African American, single race	6,940	100.0	32.3	11.3	56.5	39.5	17.0	24.6

1/Only includes testing outside blood donation. See Appendix II for more details.

2/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

3/Based on age at first sexual intercourse as reported to the interviewer.

4/Based on number of female partners with whom he had any sexual contact -- vaginal, oral, or anal sex, as reported in Audio Computer Assisted Self-Interview.

5/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

6/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

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

Table 98. Number of men 15-44 years of age who were tested for the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in the 12 months prior to interview, and percentage who cited the specified reasons for the test, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Reason for HIV test: Hospitalization or surgery	Applying for insurance	Finding out if infected	Doctor's referral	Applying for marriage license
		Percent				
Total1/	8,880	6.8	10.7	38.8	5.4	1.8
Age						
15-19 years	968	*	*	37.8	9.8	-
20-24 years	1,705	3.2	6.2	60.8	4.2	4.2
25-29 years	1,844	4.4	14.5	33.7	*	*
30-34 years	1,453	6.0	20.0	35.2	3.2	*
35-39 years	1,408	11.0	11.6	34.2	3.8	-
30-44 years	1,502	11.2	8.1	28.2	13.0	-
Age at first sexual intercourse with a female2/						
Never had sexual intercourse	476	15.5	*	32.7	13.8	*
Under 15 years	2,052	4.3	12.8	44.9	4.8	*
15-17 years	4,093	5.9	8.9	37.3	5.6	1.8
18-19 years	1,143	*	13.0	40.7	3.4	*
20 years or over	1,116	8.5	15.3	33.6	*	*
Number of female sexual partners in the 12 months prior to interview3/						
None	1,119	9.7	2.8	47.9	7.3	*
1 female partner	4,992	8.2	14.1	27.8	6.3	2.6
2 or more female partners	2,747	2.6	7.9	55.1	2.9	*
Ever had oral or anal sex with a male						
Yes	1,034	*	*	55.5	15.7	*
No	7,846	7.5	11.2	36.6	4.0	1.6
Self-report of any Sexually Transmitted Infection						
Yes	1,032	5.5	13.7	62.5	5.7	*
No	7,849	7.0	10.3	35.6	5.3	1.9
Education4/						
No high school diploma or GED	775	7.5	16.1	39.8	7.1	*
High school diploma or GED	2,602	7.4	7.4	31.8	6.6	-
Some college, no bachelor's degree	2,388	9.4	15.4	39.6	1.9	*
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,388	*	18.4	34.3	5.1	*
Percent of poverty level5/						
0-149 percent	1,751	7.5	12.6	53.1	2.4	*
0-99 percent	1,247	5.8	11.8	51.8	*	*
150-299 percent	2,057	6.7	9.6	35.0	4.3	*
300 percent or higher	4,105	6.7	12.9	34.8	6.1	*
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	1,618	10.5	5.3	47.6	8.4	5.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	4,896	6.5	13.6	35.7	5.7	*
Black or African American, single race	1,706	4.5	10.1	41.3	2.4	*

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
- Quantity zero.

1/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups and men with missing information on reasons for their HIV tests, not shown separately.
2/Based on age at first sexual intercourse as reported to the interviewer.
3/Based on number of female partners with whom he had any sexual contact -- oral, anal, or vaginal sex, as reported in Audio Computer Assisted Self-Interview.

4/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
5/Limited to men 20-44 years of age at time of interview.

Table 99. Number of men 15-44 years of age, number of unmarried men 15-44 years of age, and percentage reporting the specified Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) risk behaviors in the 12 months prior to interview, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Injected drugs without prescription	Given or received drugs or money in exchange for sex	Had sex with partner who was infected with AIDS virus1/
		Percent		
Total2/	61,147	0.5	2.9	0.8
Marital or cohabiting status:				
Currently married	25,808	0.3	1.5	0.3
Currently cohabiting	5,653	*	4.2	2.5
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	0.7	3.4	0.9
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	*	5.9	1.0
Unmarried men				
Total3/	35,340	0.7	3.8	1.2
Age:				
15-19 years	10,166	0.6	1.7	*
20-24 years	8,366	0.7	3.5	1.0
25-29 years	5,048	*	3.4	0.8
30-44 years	11,760	0.7	6.1	2.4
Age at first sexual intercourse:4/				
Never had sexual intercourse	7,890	*	1.1	0.9
Under 15 years	6,105	1.4	7.9	*
15-17 years	13,766	0.8	4.6	1.8
18-19 years	4,685	*	1.0	0.6
20 years or over	2,893	*	3.7	1.8
Number of female sexual partners in the 12				
None	3,710	1.3	1.9	2.5
1 female partner	14,679	0.2	2.8	1.1
2 female partners	4,369	*	5.3	*
3 or more female partners	5,690	1.6	10.2	1.5
Any oral or anal sex with a male partner:				
Yes	2,791	2.5	15.3	9.1
No	32,498	0.5	2.9	0.5
Self-report of any Sexually Transmitted				
Yes	2,384	2.4	16.5	9.0
No	32,955	0.5	2.9	0.6
Education:6/				
No high school diploma or GED	2,976	*	4.4	1.5
High school diploma or GED	7,225	1.2	5.2	0.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree	6,717	*	5.9	1.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,562	*	4.7	3.5
Hispanic origin and race:				
Hispanic or Latino	5,839	0.6	3.7	1.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race	21,555	0.6	3.1	1.2
Black or African American, single race	4,753	1.1	7.9	1.1

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

1/AIDS is Aquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

2/Includes men who have not had any type of sexual contact with females, not shown separately.

3/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups and men who have not had any type of sexual contact with females, not shown separately.

4/Based on age at first sexual intercourse as reported to the interviewer.

5/Based on number of female partners with whom he had any sexual contact -- vaginal intercourse, oral sex, or anal sex, as reported in Audio Computer Assisted Self-Interview.

6/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

Table 100. Number of men 15-44 years of age and number of unmarried men 15-44 years of age who have had at least one female or male sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percent reporting the specified Human Immunodeficieny Virus (HIV) risk behaviors among their sexual partners in the 12 months prior to interview, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Partner's behavior1/			
		Partners injected drugs without prescription			Female partners had sex with other people around same time as with respondent
		Subtotal	Female partners	Male partners	
		Percent			
Total	50,913	2.9	2.8	0.4	13.0
Marital or cohabiting status					
Currently married	24,871	2.0	2.0	*	2.7
Currently cohabiting	5,416	5.1	5.1	*	11.0
Never married, not cohabiting	16,938	3.4	3.1	0.8	27.0
Formerly married, not cohabiting	3,689	3.2	3.3	*	25.7
Unmarried men					
Total2/	26,042	3.7	3.6	0.7	23.3
Age:					
15-19 years	5,535	2.8	2.8	*	21.1
20-24 years	6,823	2.3	2.2	*	25.1
25-29 years	4,031	5.5	5.7	*	24.5
30-44 years	9,653	4.6	4.1	1.5	22.7
Age at first sexual intercourse with a female:3/					
Never had sexual intercourse	1,736	2.8	*	*	11.7
Under 15 years	5,638	5.6	5.7	*	31.8
15-17 years	12,604	3.8	3.6	*	23.8
18-19 years	3,927	1.7	1.2	*	16.1
20 years or over	2,137	2.9	3.0	-	17.9
Number of female sexual partners in the 12 months prior to interview:1/					
1 female partner	14,679	2.9	2.9	*	7.1
2 female partners	4,369	2.5	2.5	-	33.8
3 or more female partners	5,690	6.0	6.0	*	58.5
Ever had oral or anal sex with a male:					
Yes	2,472	11.3	12.9	11.7	45.5
No	23,570	3.0	3.0	-	21.9
Self-report of any Sexually Transmitted Infection:					
Yes	2,094	13.4	11.4	7.3	36.8
No	23,948	2.9	2.9	0.1	22.2
Education:5/					
No high school diploma or GED	2,366	6.6	6.6	*	22.0
High school diploma or GED	6,055	3.0	2.9	1.1	25.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree	5,588	4.8	4.2	*	26.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,353	4.0	3.8	*	21.4
Hispanic origin and race:					
Hispanic or Latino	4,395	4.6	4.7	*	21.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race	15,830	3.4	3.0	0.6	22.1
Black or African American, single race	4,001	4.8	5.0	*	29.4

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

- Quantity zero.

1/Based on number of partners with whom he had any sexual contact -- vaginal intercourse or oral or anal sex, as reported in Audio Computer Assisted Self-Interview.

2/Includes men of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

3/Based on age at first sexual intercourse as reported to the interviewer.

4/STI is sexually transmitted infection other than HIV. See Appendix II for further information.

5/Limited to men 22-44 years of age at time of interview. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Percentages reporting male or female partners who injected drugs without prescription may not add to the subtotal, as some respondents may have reported both.

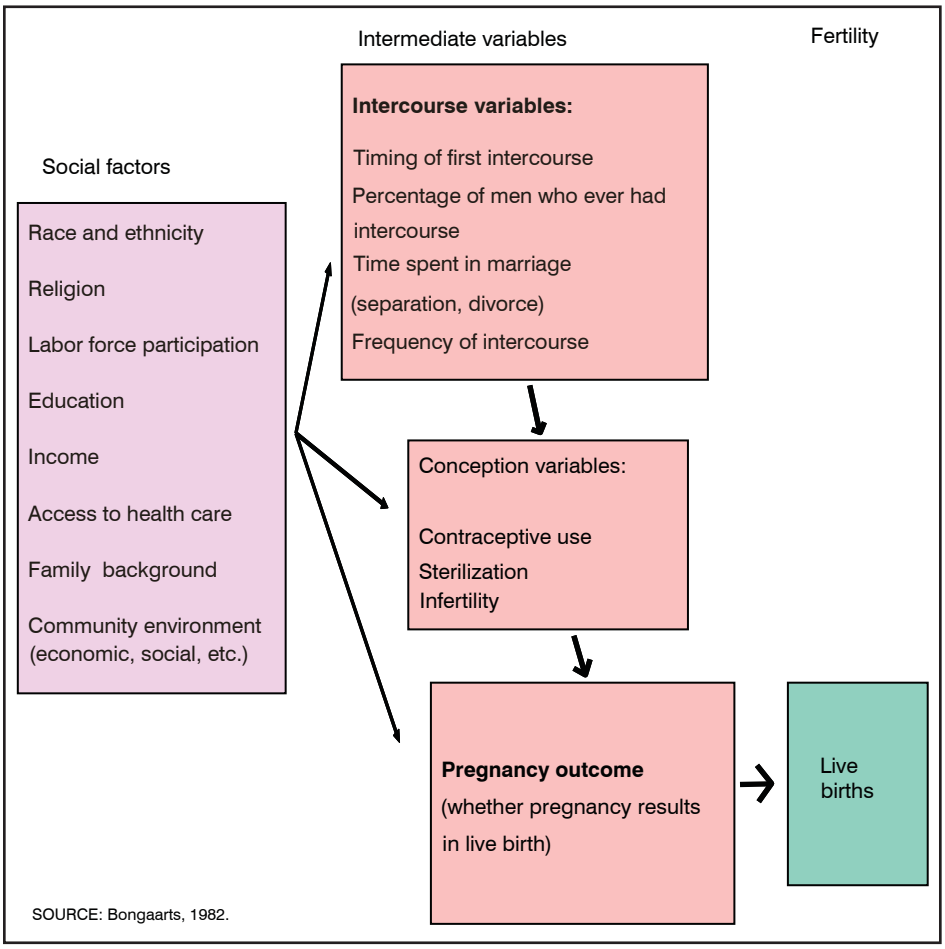


Figure 1. Factors affecting fertility

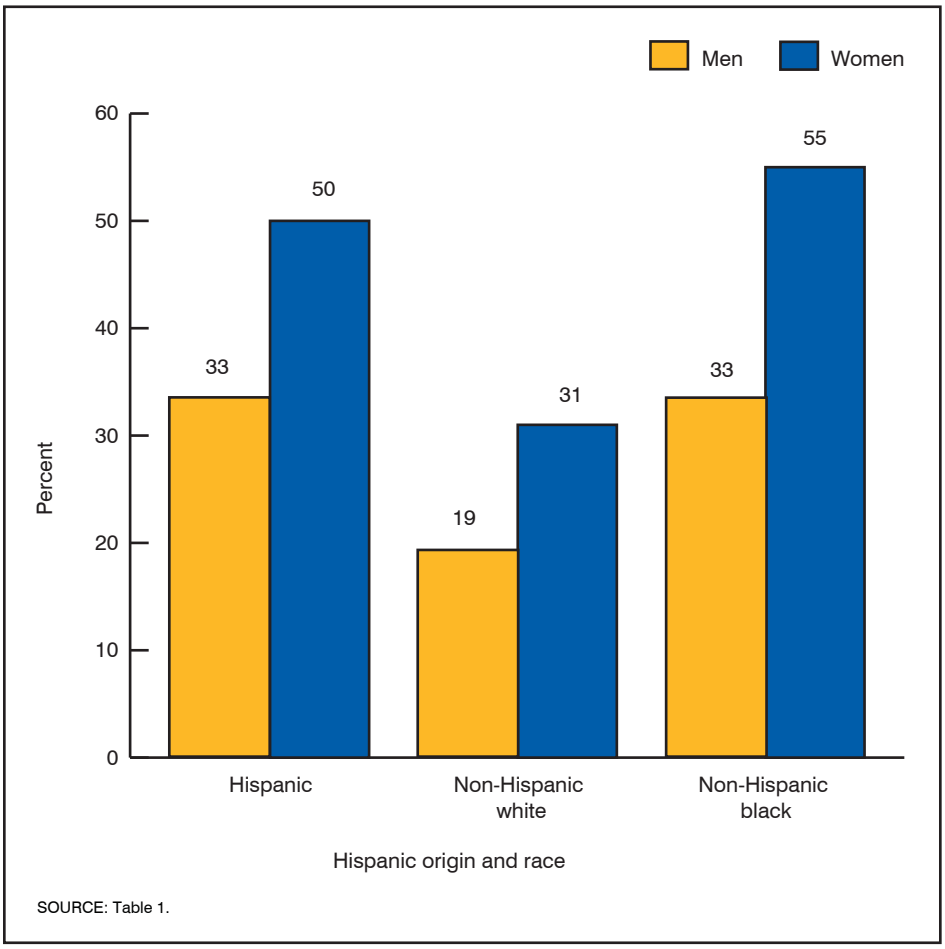


Figure 2. Percentage of men and women 15-44 years of age at interview who have ever had a biological child, by Hispanic origin and race: United States, 2002

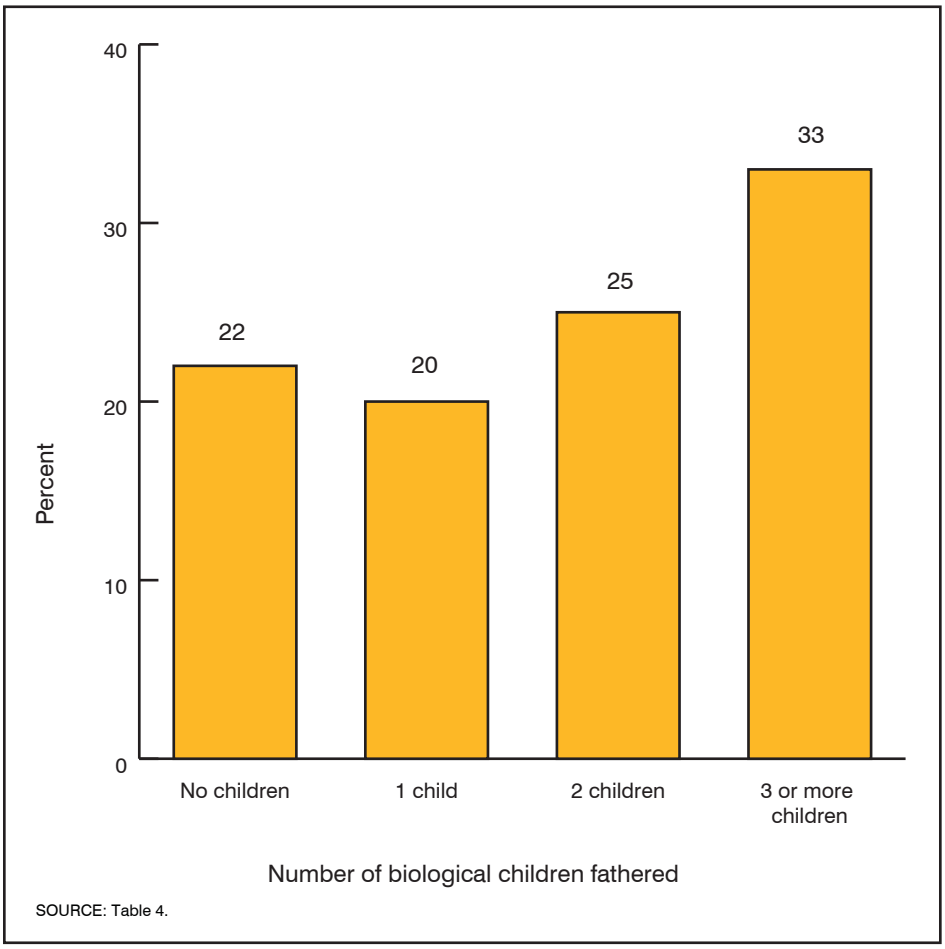


Figure 3. Percent distribution of men 40-44 years of age by number of biological children fathered: United States, 2002

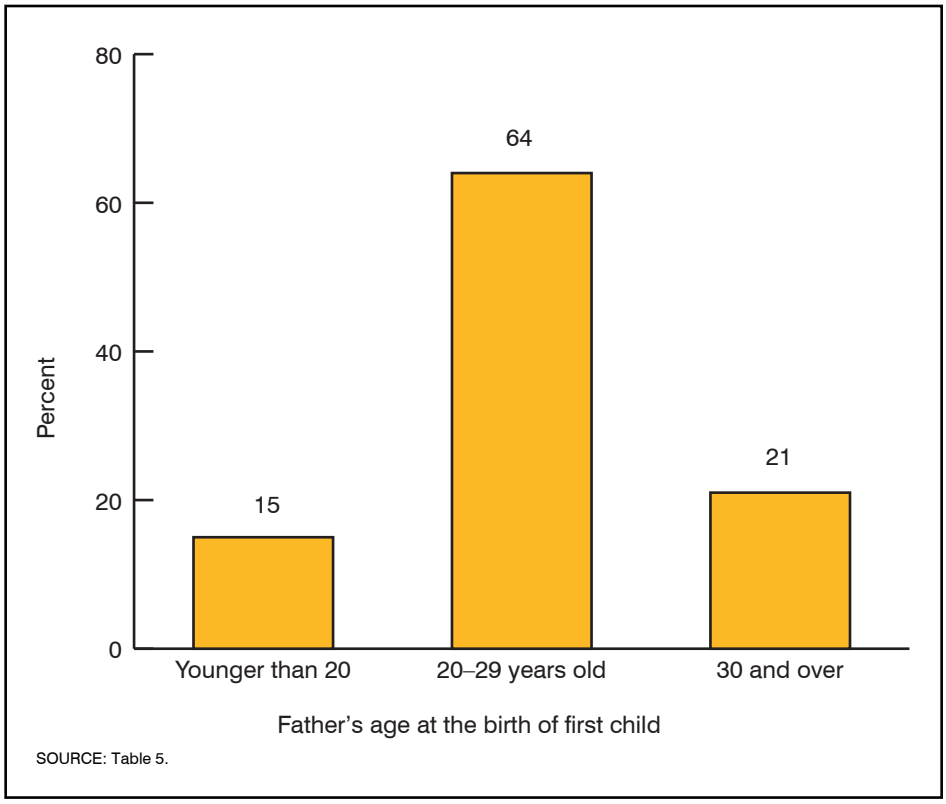


Figure 4. Percent distribution of fathers 15-44 years of age by their age at the birth of their first child: United States, 2002

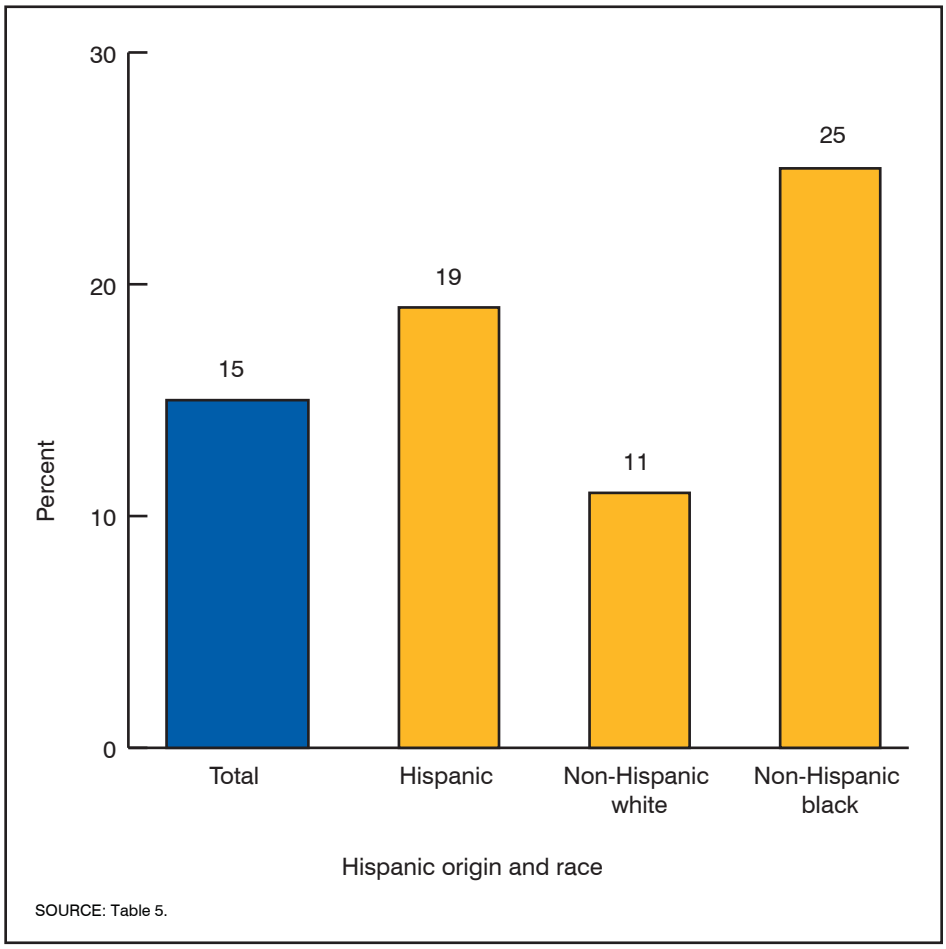


Figure 5. Percentage of men 15-44 years of age who have ever fathered a child whose first child was born before they were 20 years old, by race: United States, 2002

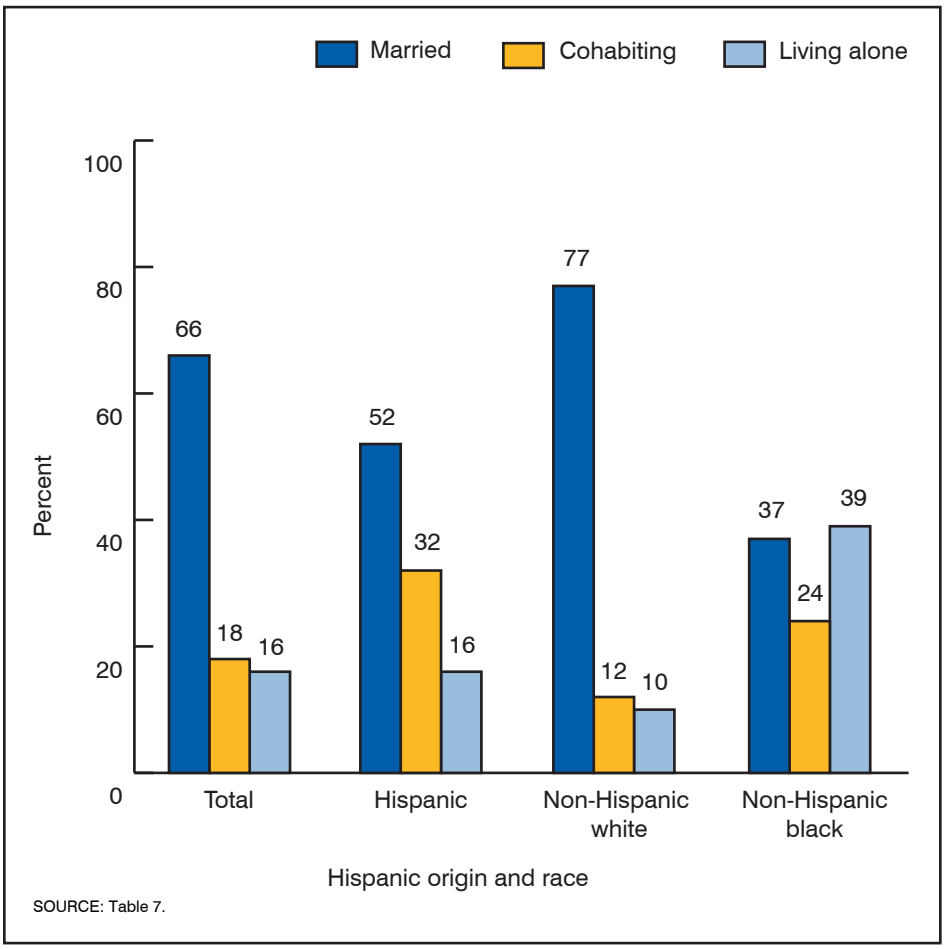


Figure 6. Percentage of fathers 15-44 years of age who were married, living in a cohabiting relationship or living alone at the time his first child was born, by Hispanic origin and race: United States, 2002

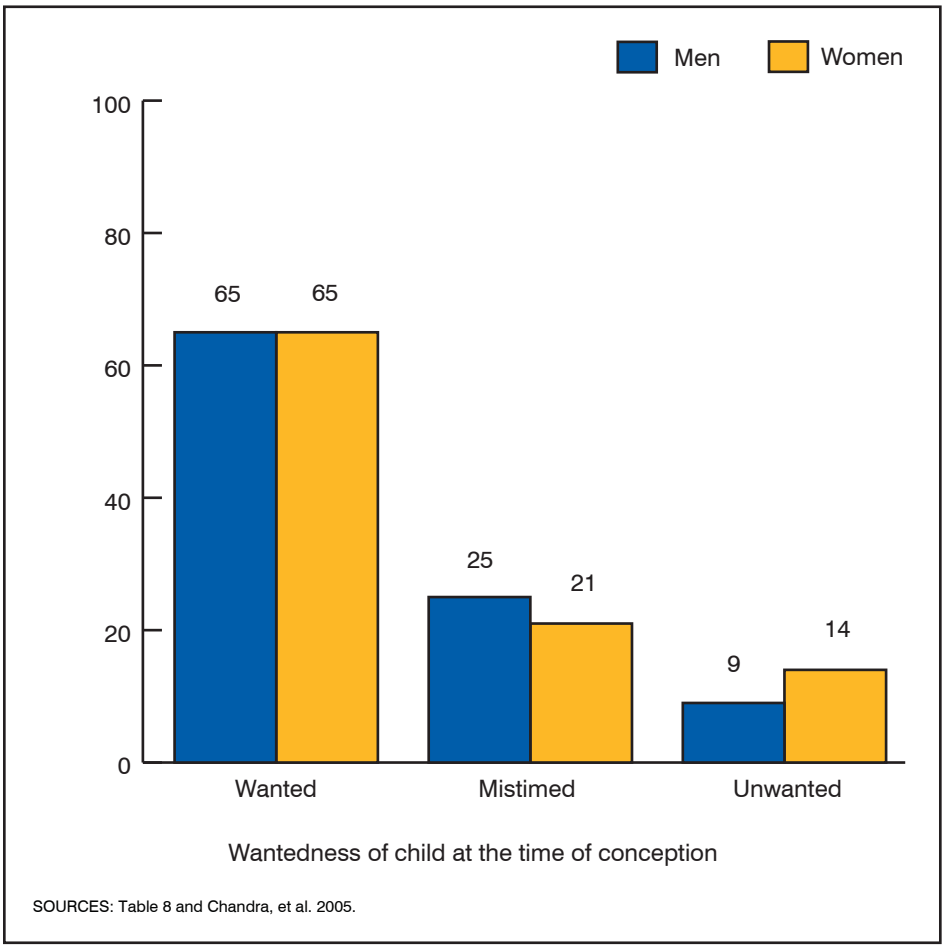
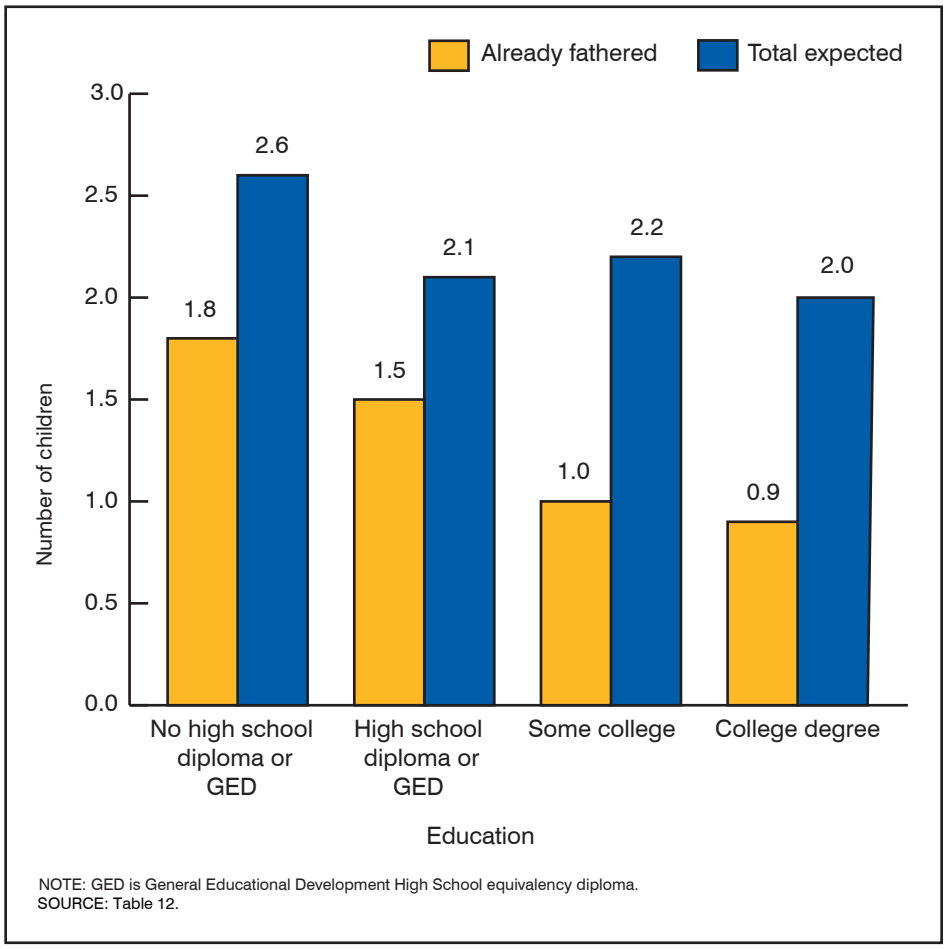


Figure 7. Percent distribution of births in the last 5 years to men 15-44 years of age, by wantedness by the father at the time of conception: United States, 2002



NOTE: GED is General Educational Development High School equivalency diploma.
SOURCE: Table 12.

Figure 8. Number of children fathered by men 22-44 years of age and total number of children expected, by education: United States, 2002

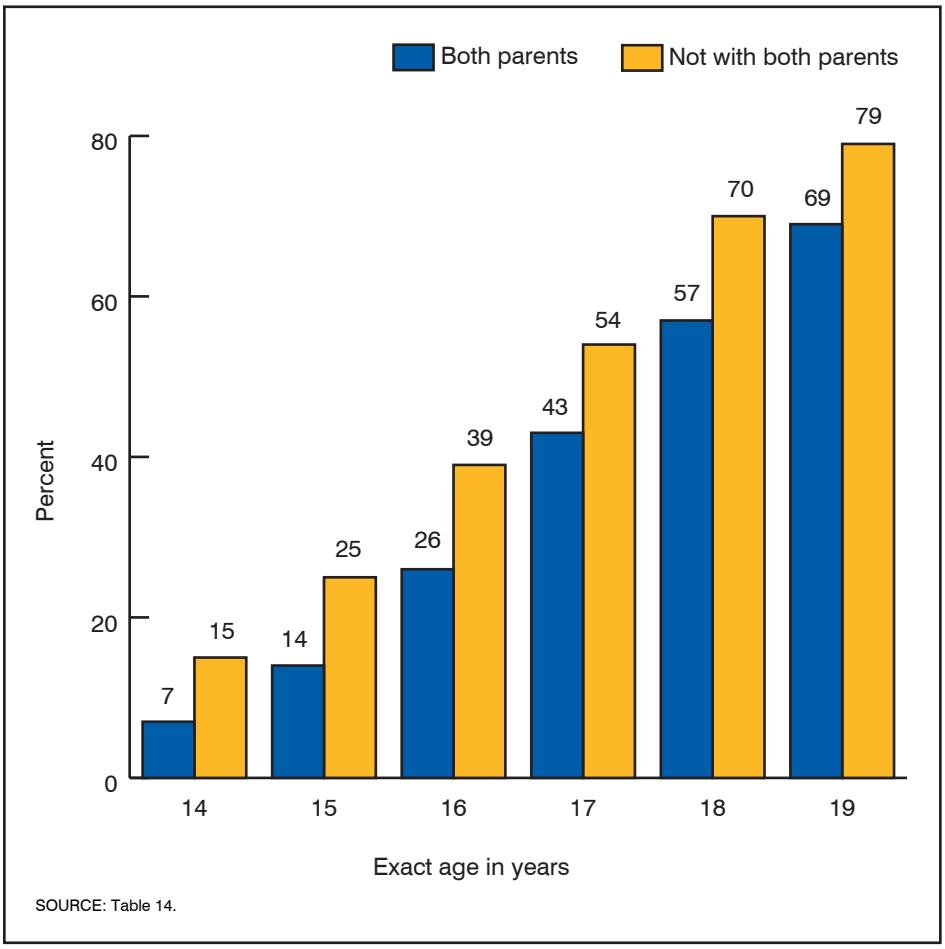


Figure 9. Percentage of men 15-44 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse before reaching selected age, by whether he lived with both parents when he was 14 years old: United States, 2002

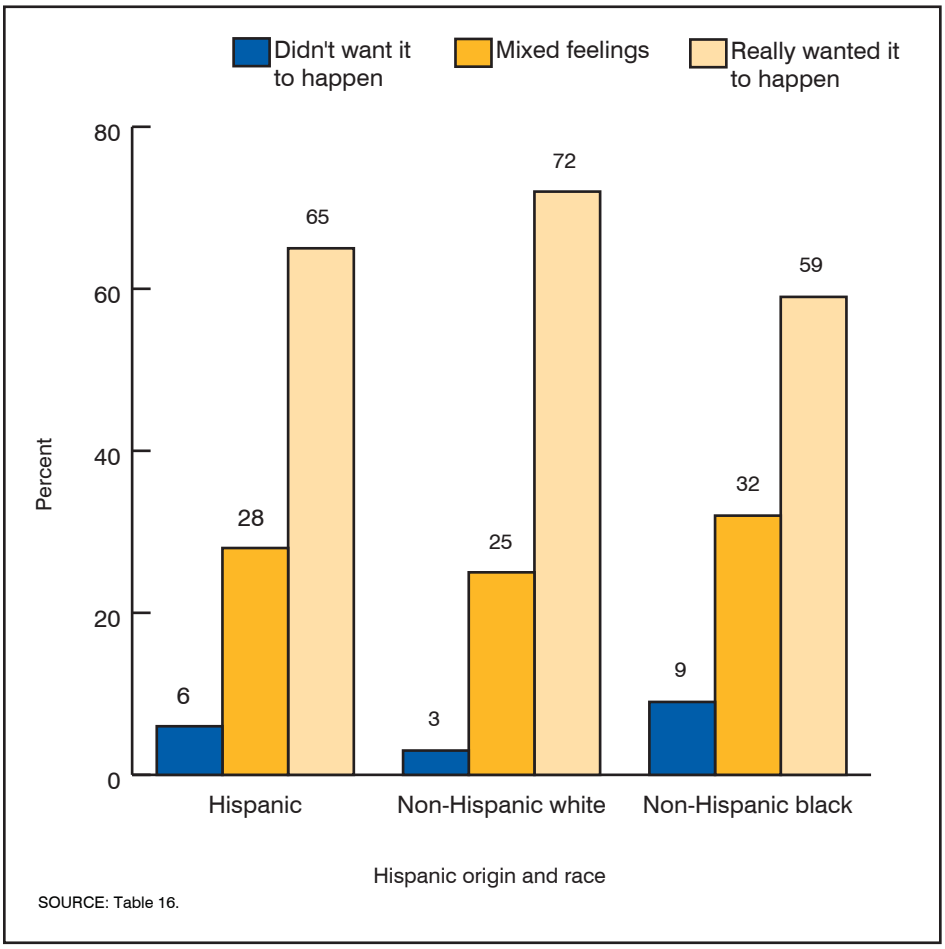
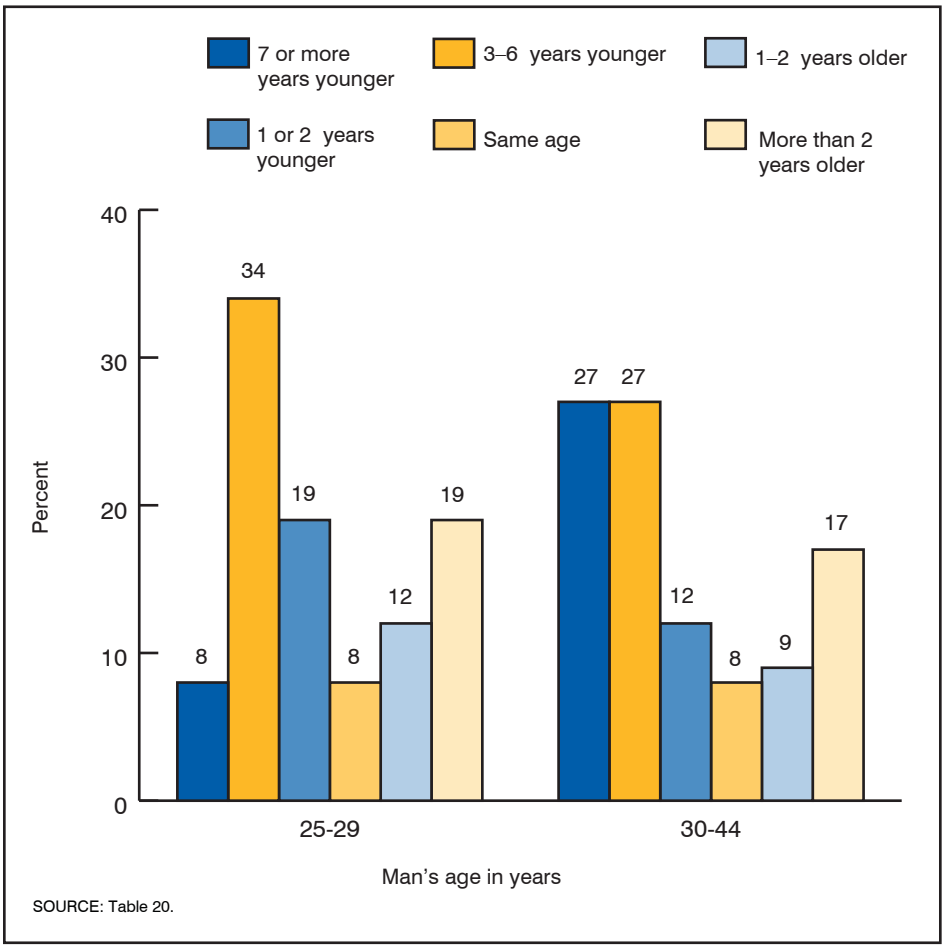


Figure 10. Percent distribution of men 15-44 years of age by how much their first sexual intercourse was wanted, according to Hispanic origin and race: United States, 2002



SOURCE: Table 20.

Figure 11. Percent distribution of unmarried men 25-44 years by the age difference between him and his last female partner at his last sexual intercourse: United States, 2002

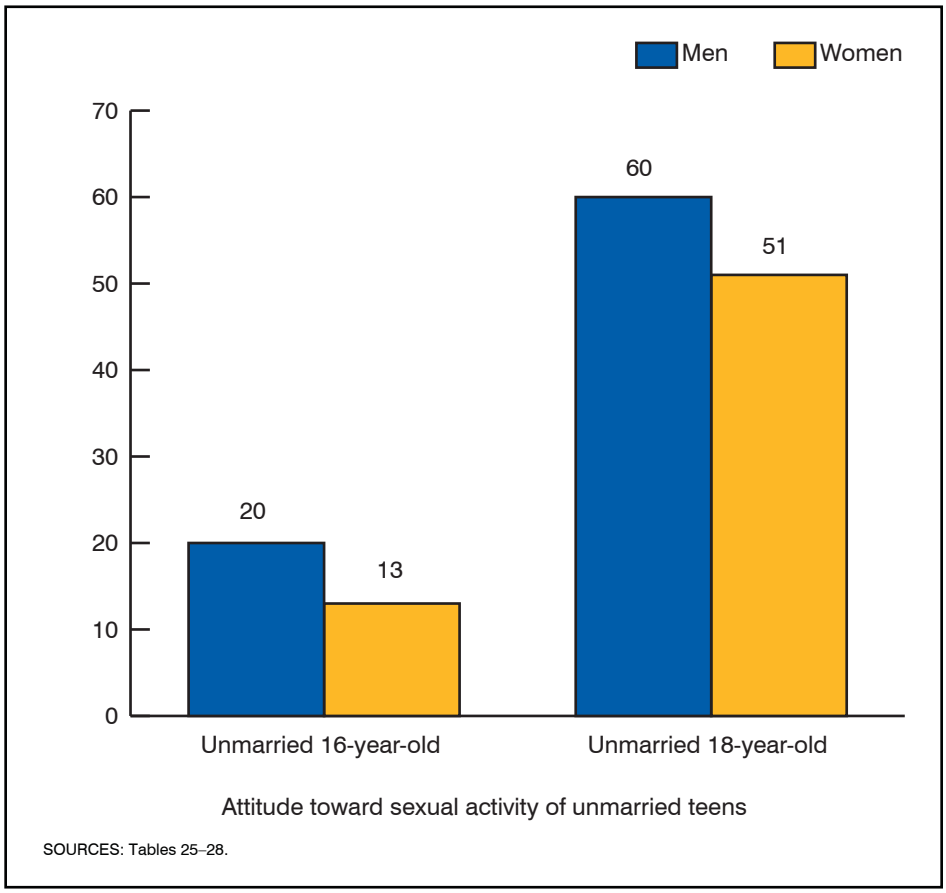


Figure 12. Percentage of men and women 15-44 years of age who agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, “It is all right for unmarried 18 year olds/unmarried 16 year olds to have sexual relations if they have strong affection for each other:” United States, 2002

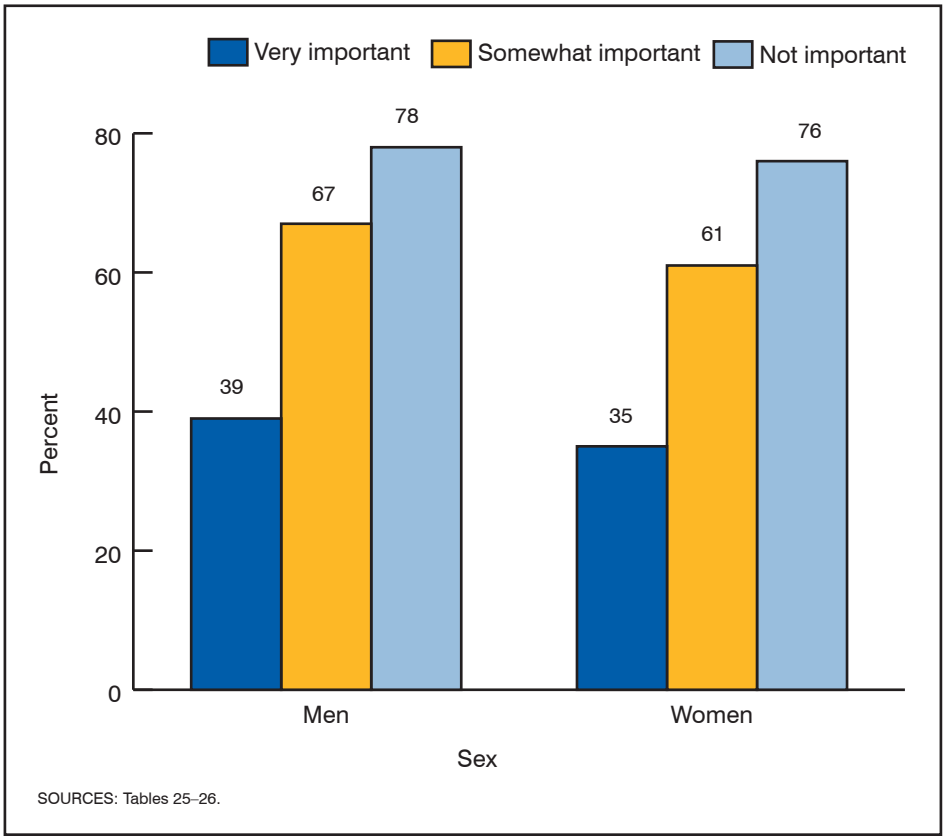


Figure 13. Percentage of men and women 15-44 years of age who agree or strongly agree to the statement, "It is all right for unmarried 18 year olds to have sexual relations if they have strong affection for each other," by how important religion is in their lives: United States, 2002

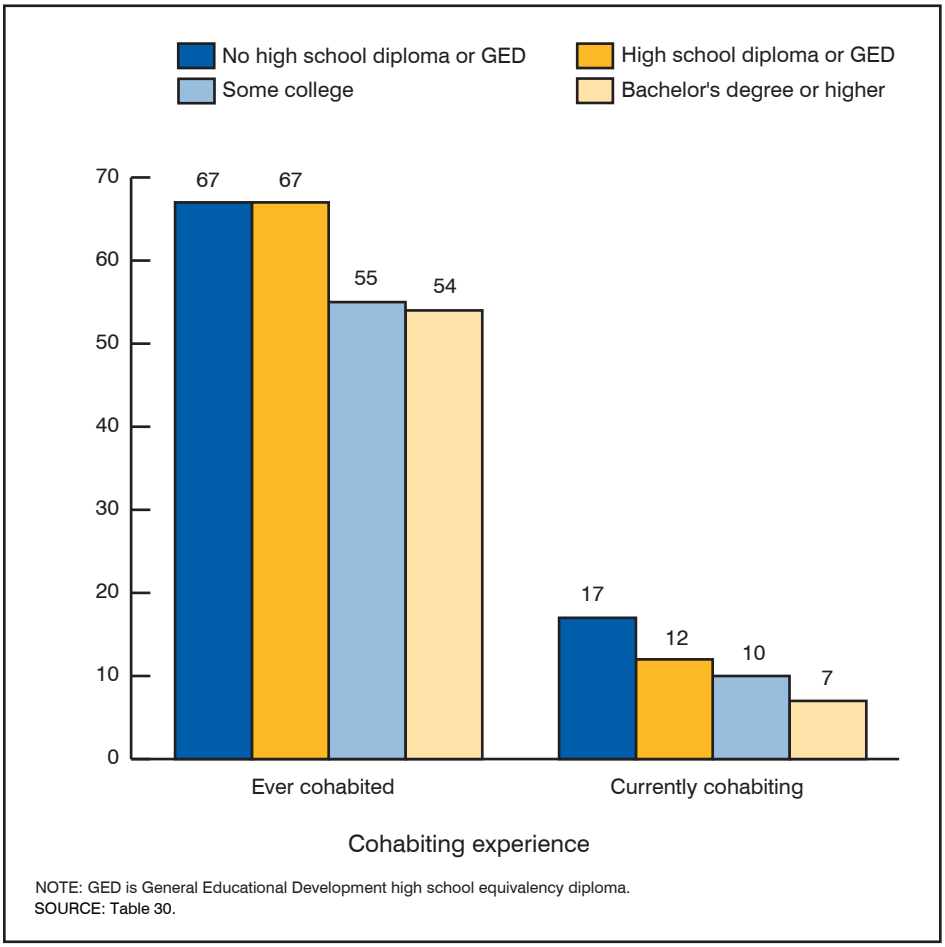


Figure 14. Percentage of men 22-44 years of age who have ever cohabited or are currently cohabiting, by education: United States, 2002

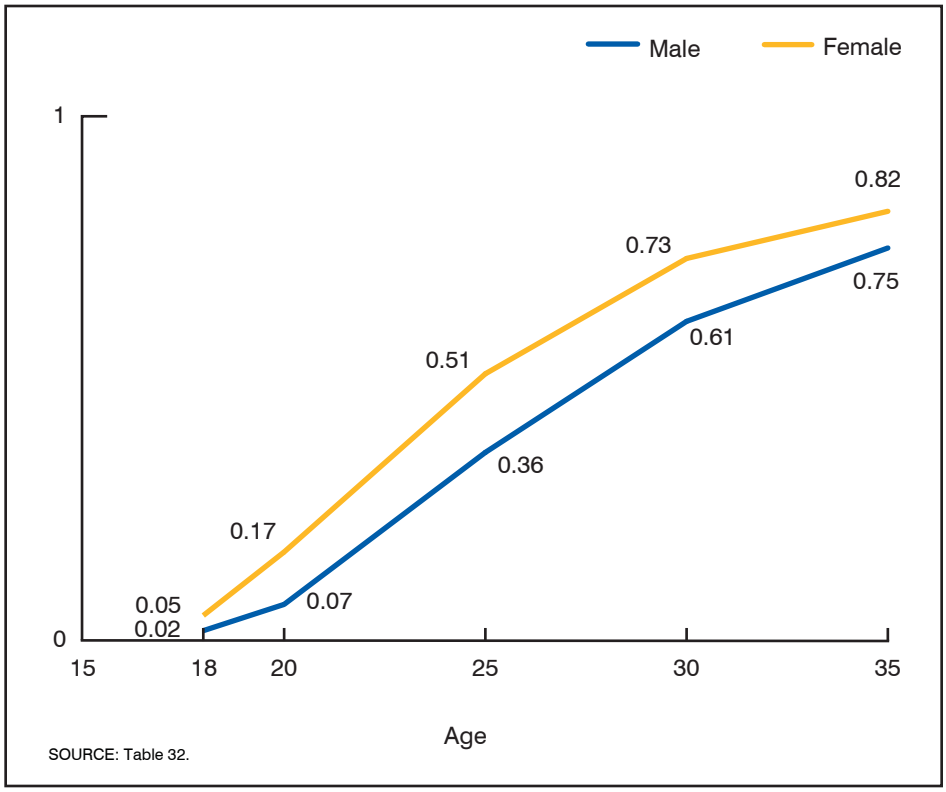


Figure 15. Probability of first marriage for men and women 15-44 years of age, by age: United States, 2002

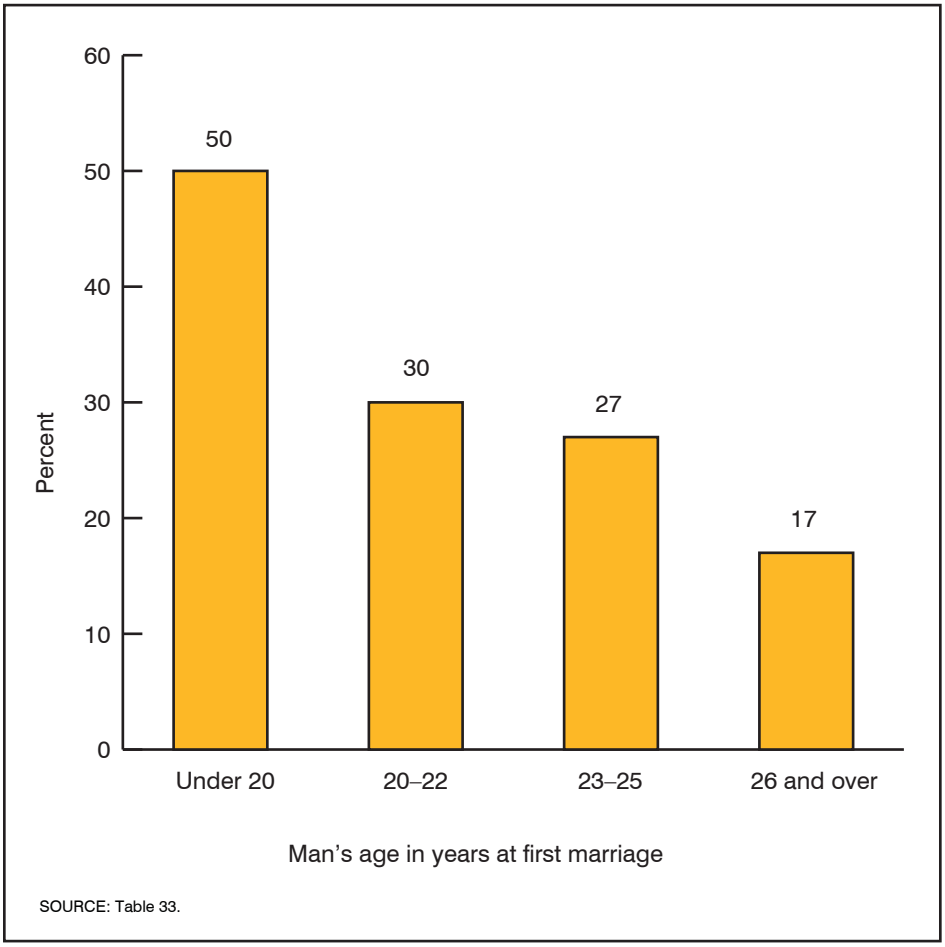


Figure 16. Cumulative percentage of ever-married men 15-44 years of age whose first marriage was dissolved by separation, divorce, or annulment within 10 years of the date of first marriage, by age at first marriage: United States, 2002

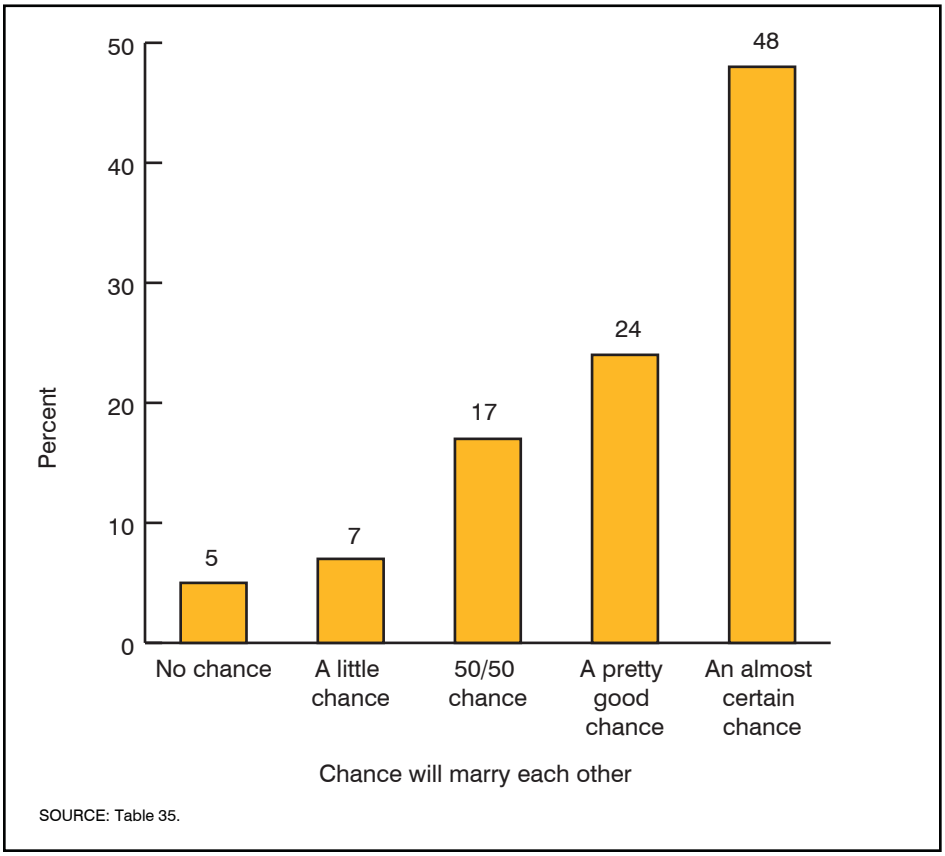


Figure 17. Percent distribution of men 15-44 years of age who are currently living with a cohabiting partner by response to the question, “What is the chance that you and (name) will marry each other?”: United States, 2002

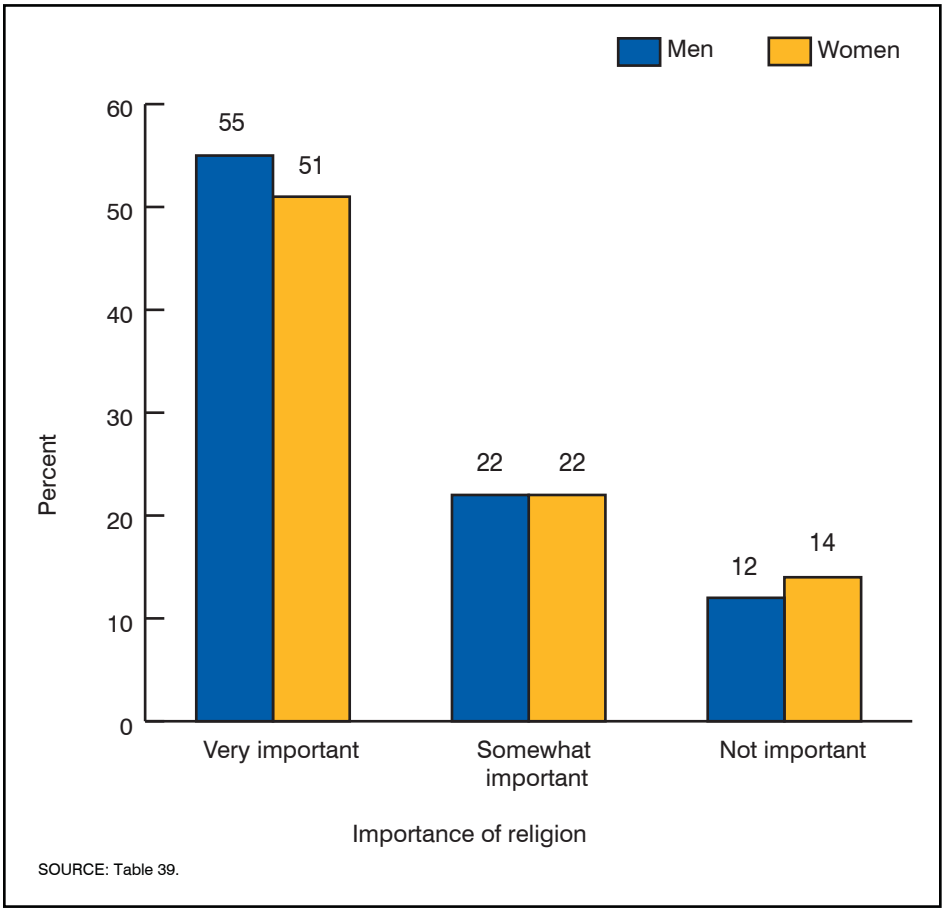
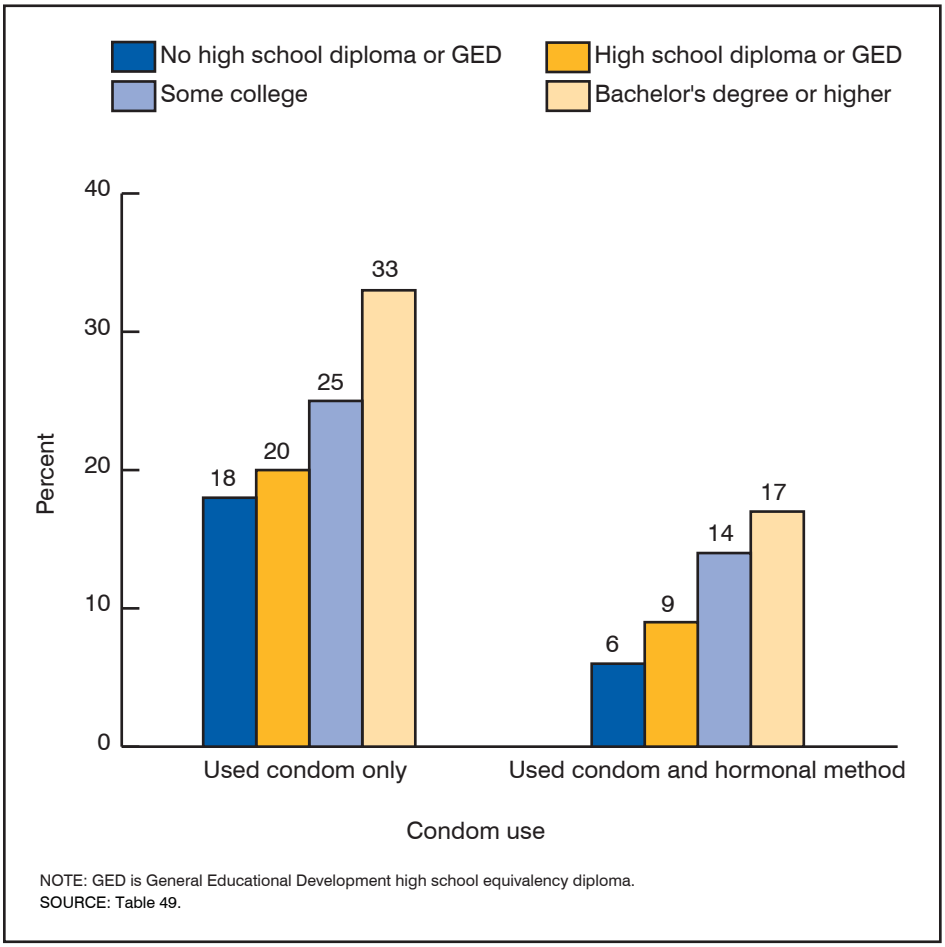


Figure 18. Percentage of men and women 15-44 years of age who strongly agree or agree with the statement, "A young couple should not live together unless they are married," by importance of religion: United States, 2002



NOTE: GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
SOURCE: Table 49.

Figure 19. Percentage of unmarried men 15-44 years of age who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months before the interview who used the condom only and who used the condom and a hormonal method, at last sexual intercourse, by education: United States, 2002

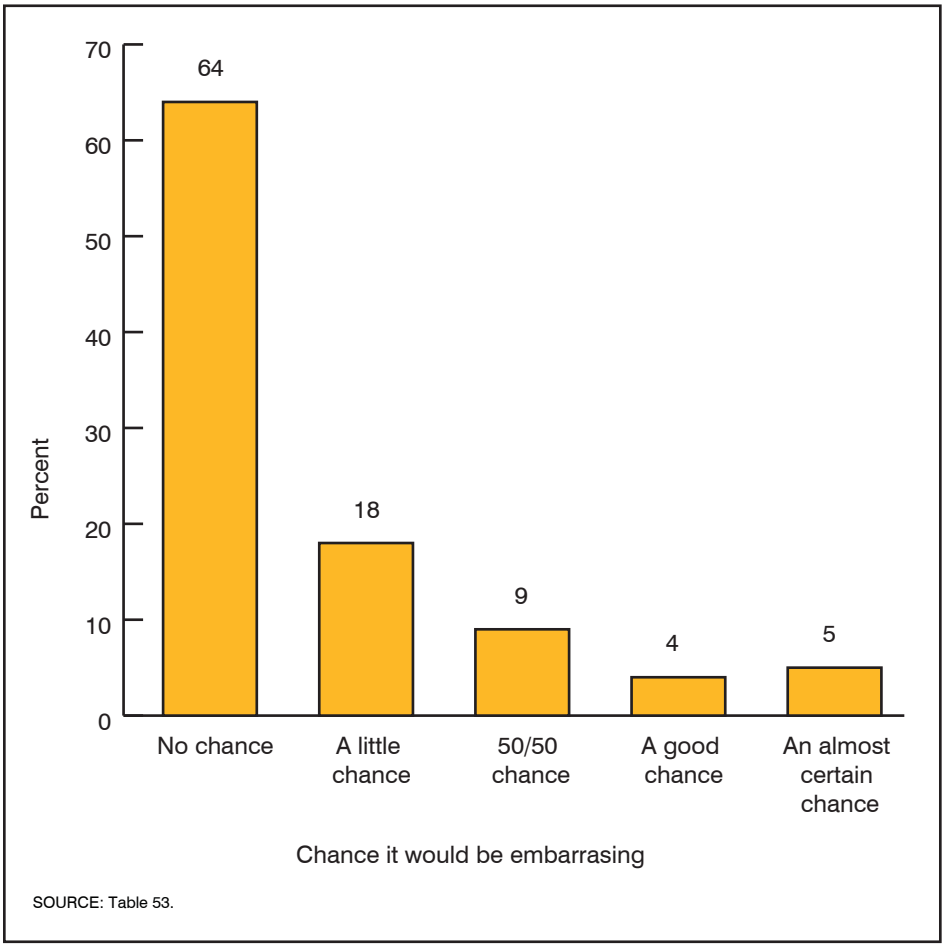


Figure 20. Percent distribution of men 15-24 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse by response to the statement, "What is the chance that it would be embarrassing for you and a new partner to discuss using a condom?": United States, 2002

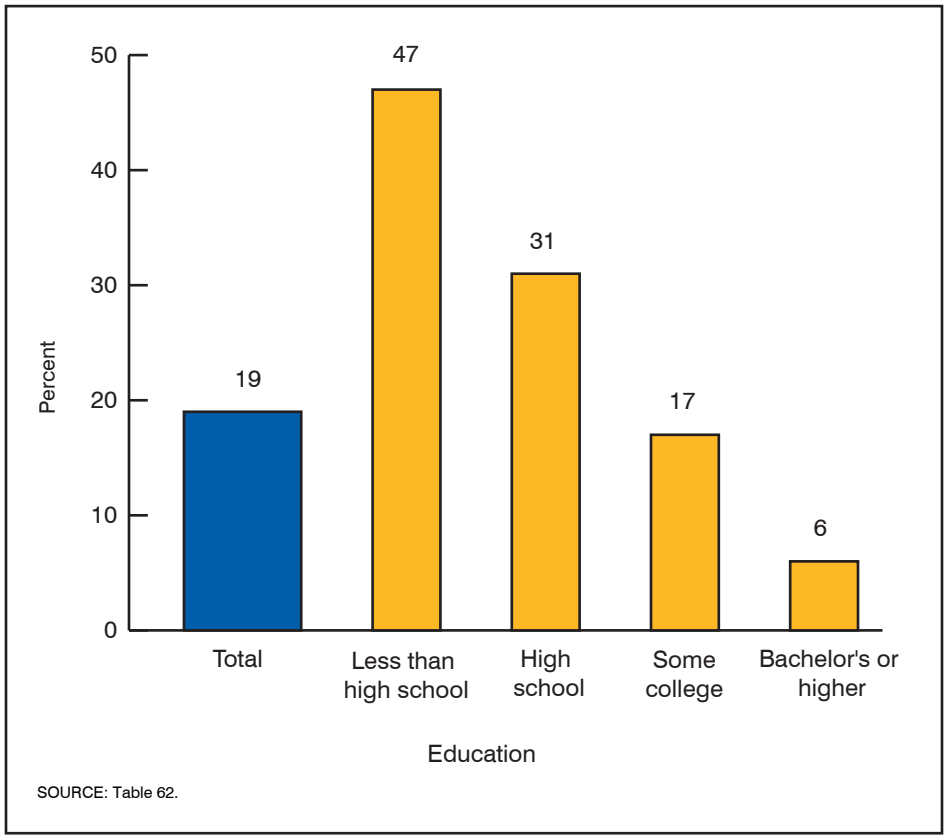


Figure 21. Percentage of men 15-44 years of age who had at least one biological child born outside of marriage, by level of education: United States, 2002

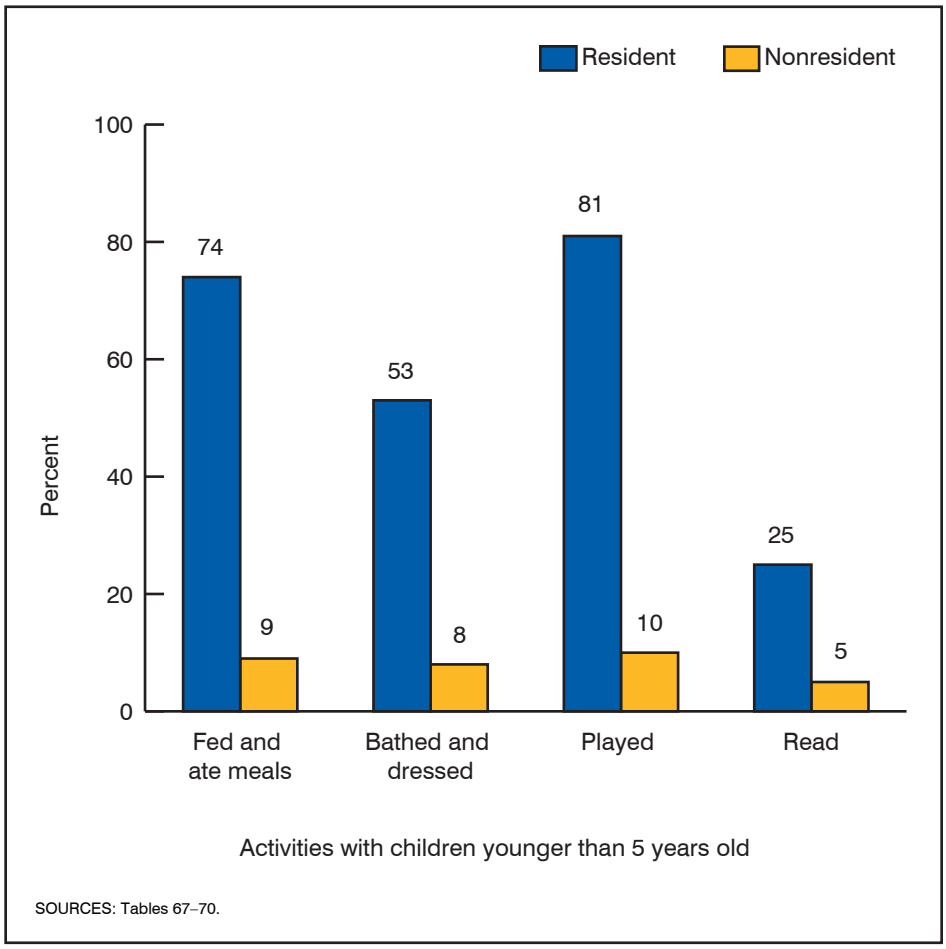


Figure 22. Percentage of fathers 15-44 years of age who did the specified activity every day in the last 4 weeks with their children under 5 years old, by whether or not they lived with their children: United States, 2002

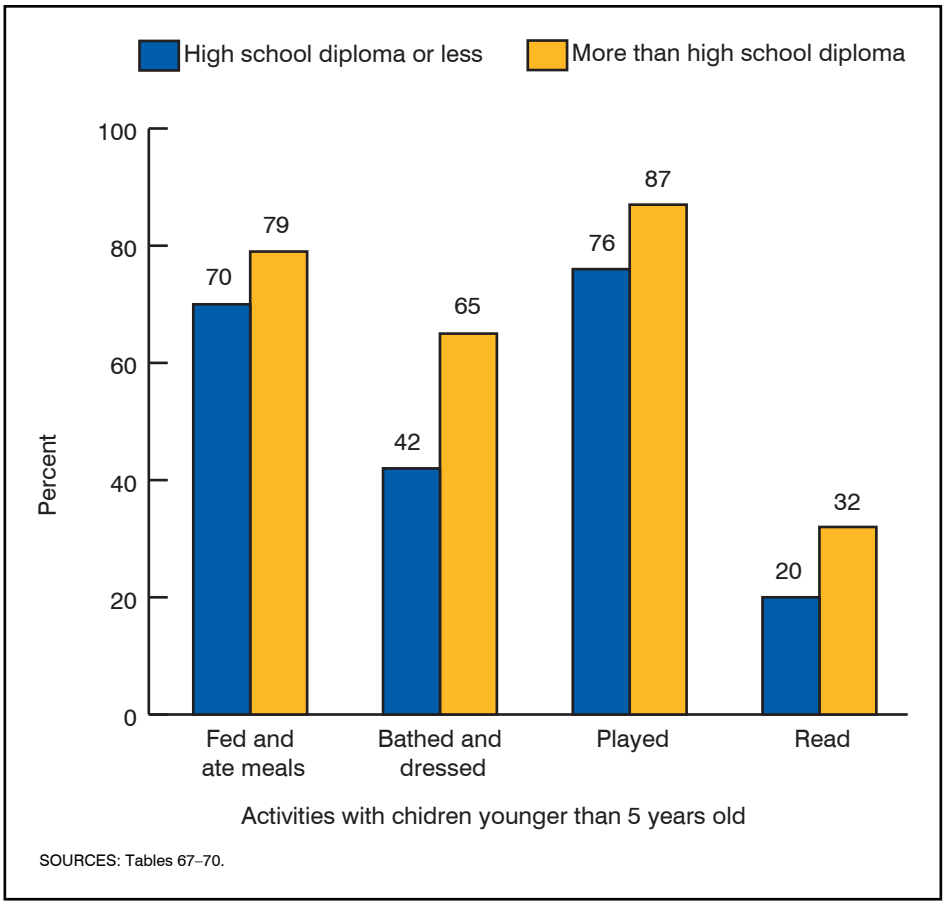


Figure 23. Percentage of resident fathers 15-44 years of age who did the specified activity every day in the last 4 weeks with their children under 5 years old, by education: United States, 2002

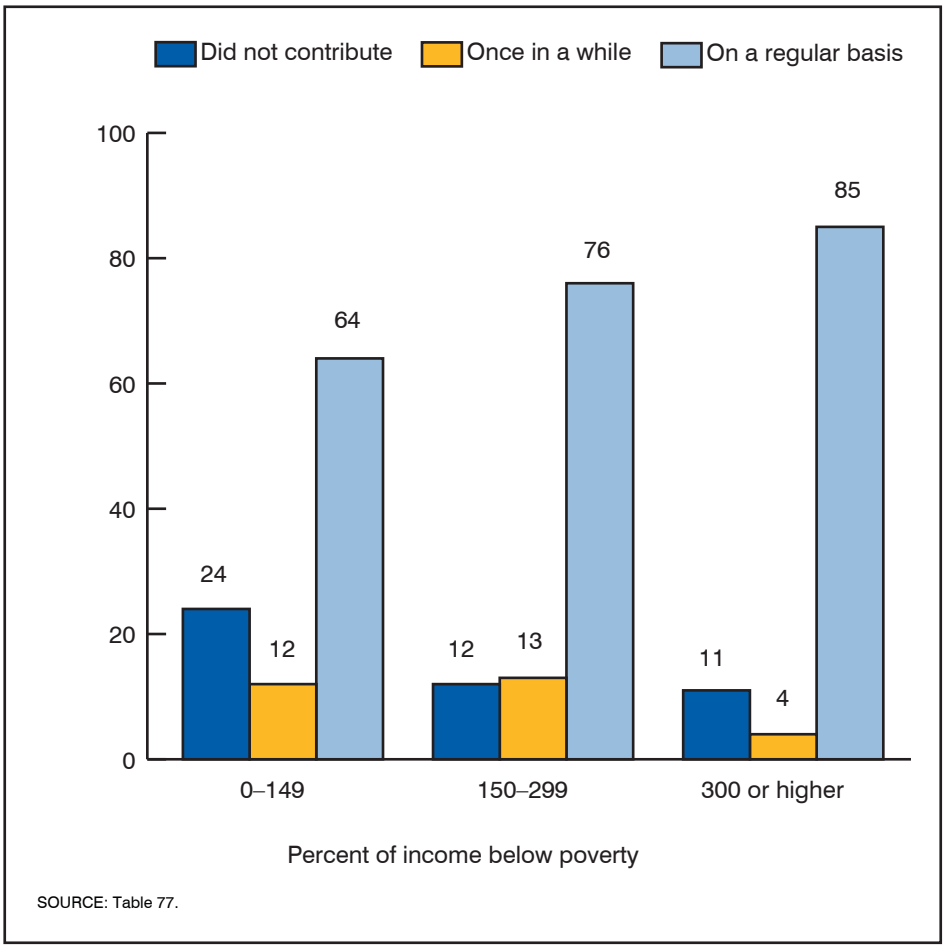


Figure 24. Percent distribution of men 15-44 years of age by frequency of contributions of child support in the last 12 months, by percentage of poverty level income: United States, 2002

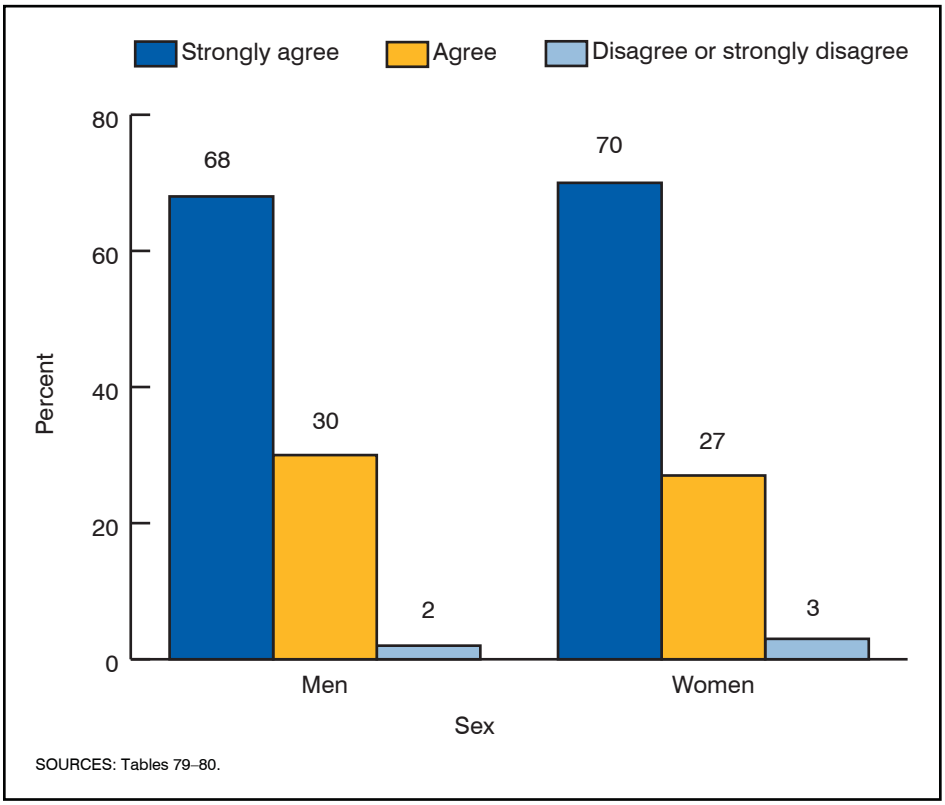


Figure 25. Percentage of men and women 15-44 years of age who have one or more children, by response to the statement, "The rewards of being a parent are worth it despite the cost and the work it takes:" United States, 2002

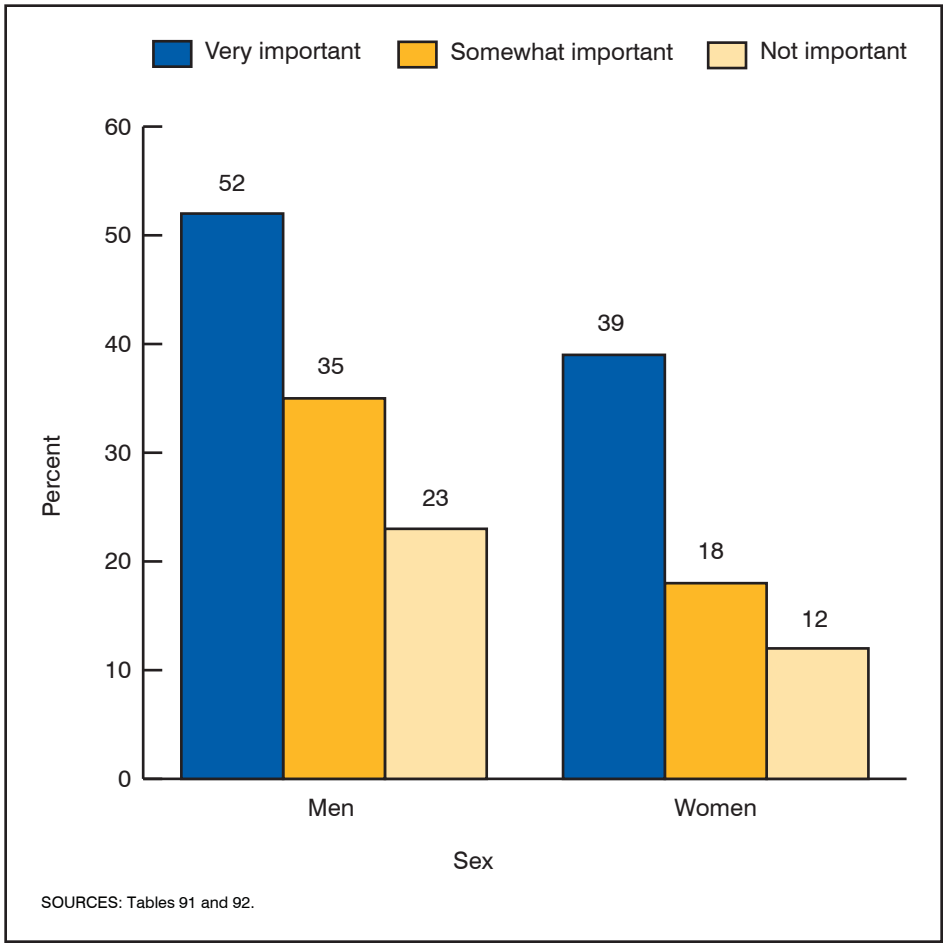


Figure 26. Percentage of men and women 15-44 years of age who disagree or strongly disagree to the statement, "It is okay for an unmarried female to have a child," by importance of religion: United States, 2002

Appendix I
Technical Notes

Sample Design and Fieldwork Procedures

The 2002 Cycle 6 National Survey of Family Growth, or NSFG, was based on 12,571 interviews with persons 15–44 years of age (4,928 men and 7,643 women) in the household population of the United States. 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 the end of February 2003. The interviews were administered in person in the selected persons' homes. The 2002 sample is a nationally representative multistage area probability sample drawn from 120 areas across the country. The sample is designed to produce national, not State, estimates.

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 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 the 2002 survey, teenagers and black and Hispanic adults were sampled at higher rates than others.

The NSFG questionnaires and materials were reviewed and approved by CDC and the 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 male questionnaire lasted an average of about 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. Respondents in the 2002 survey were offered $40 as a "token of appreciation" for their participation. The response rate for the survey was about 79 percent. For men, the response rate was 78 percent.

More detailed information about the methods and procedures of the 2002 NSFG, including imputation of recodes and variance estimation, were published in two reports (22,23).

Statistical Analysis

Statistics for this report were produced using SAS software, version 9.1 (www.sas.com). Standard errors were calculated, and tests of significance performed, for selected comparisons in this report. The statistical package SUDAAN (www.rti.org/sudaan) was used for the calculation of standard errors, since it takes into account complex sample designs such as that of the NSFG. Significance of differences among subgroups was determined by two-tailed *t*-tests at the 5 percent level. No adjustments were made for multiple comparisons. Terms such as "greater than" and "less than" indicate that a statistically significant difference was found. Terms such as "similar" or "no difference" indicate that the statistics being compared were not significantly different. Lack of comment regarding the difference between any two statistics does not mean that significance was tested and ruled out.

Appendix II
Definitions of Terms

ACASI—Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interviewing is a data collection method in which the respondent reads the question and response categories on a computer screen (or hears them through headphones) then enters his or her response directly into a computer, providing greater privacy for the respondent.

Activities with children—In section G of the survey instrument, men with biological and adopted children were asked a series of questions about activities with their children. A couple of questions used the last 12 months as the reference period (for example, frequency of church attendance (table 66). Four other questions focused on activities in the past 4 weeks. These questions were asked separately about children men lived with and children men did not live with. In addition, questions were asked separately of men by their children's age group to make them age-appropriate. Tables 67–70 show data on men with children under age 5 and tables 71–74 show data on men with school-aged children (ages 5–18).

Age—In this report, "age" (recode=AGER) is classified based on the respondent's age as of the date of the interview. Sampled persons were eligible for the Cycle 6 NSFG if they were 15–44 years of age at the time of the household screener and, with the exception of one respondent who may have turned 45 by the time of the interview; all were still 15–44 at interview.

Age at child's birth—The male data file includes an array of variables called BABDOB1-BABDOB10, which provide the dates (in century months) when each of the respondent's biological children was born. These dates reflect the chronological order in which the children were born, with BABDOB2 giving the date of birth for his second child. To arrive at the father's age (in years) at the time of each child's birth, BABDOBxx was compared with the century month of the father's own birth.

Age at first child's birth and year of first birth—The AGEBABY1 recode gives the man's age at the time when his first biological child was born. Unlike the female version of this recode, male AGEBABY1 gives the father's age in completed years, without 2 implied decimal values. An AGEBABY1 value of 24 means that he was 24 years old when the child was born. AGEBABY1 is defined based on the DATBABY1 recode, which gives the century month when his first child was born; this date is compared with

the man's own date of birth to arrive at his age in years. The year of first birth is defined based on DATBABY1.

Age at first marriage and year of first marriage—The MARDAT01 recode indicates the century month date when the man's first marriage occurred. The year of first marriage and his age at first marriage are both derived from MARDAT01. To compute his age at first marriage, MARDAT01 is compared with his date of birth (cmbirth).

Age at first sexual intercourse—Age at first sexual intercourse is defined as the respondent's age at his or her first vaginal, heterosexual intercourse. For women, the recode which represents this measure, VRY1STAG, is based on the following question asked in the interviewer-administered portion of the interview: *"Thinking about the very first time in your life that you had sexual intercourse with a man, how old were you?"*

If the respondent refused to provide or did not know his or her age at first intercourse, but did provide the date of first intercourse, it was based on this date. Respondents who did not know their age at first intercourse were allowed to estimate their age (that is, between 15 and 18; between 18 and 20) and this estimate was used when both exact age and date were missing. This is the measure used to produce the estimates in table 14.

In the male questionnaire, the information could come from one of several places. If the man's first sexual intercourse was with a partner within the past 12 months, the date of the first (or only) sexual intercourse with that partner was used to calculate his age at first intercourse. If the respondent's first sexual intercourse was with his wife or cohabiting partner, the date of the first sexual intercourse with that partner was used to calculate his age at first intercourse. Only respondents whose first sexual intercourse was with a partner from before the 12 months prior the interview were asked the direct question: *"That very first time that you had sexual intercourse with a female, how old were you?"*

These respondents were allowed to respond to questions estimating the age if the exact age was unknown, as in the female questionnaire.

Age of first sexual partner—This measure, represented by the recode FSEXPAGE, could come from one of several different places in the questionnaire. It was based on a direct question in some cases, and estimated using dates and birthdates in others.

- If the respondent's first intercourse was with a partner from before the 12 months prior to the interview, and not with a wife or cohabiting partner, it was based on the question: *"How old was ([name of first partner] / your first partner) when you had sexual intercourse with her that first time?"*

  If the respondent did not know or refused to report her age, he was asked to estimate her age relative to his by choosing from among nine categories of age in relation to his own ("1-2 years older/younger"; "3-5 years older/younger"; "6-10 years older/younger"; "more than 10 years older/younger"; "the same age").

- If the man's first sexual intercourse was with a partner within the past 12 months, and he only had intercourse with her once, it is based on the question: *How old was [partner's name] when you had sex with her?*

  If the respondent did not know or refused to report her age, he was asked to estimate her age relative to his, as detailed previously.

- If the man's first intercourse was with a partner within the past 12 months, and he had intercourse with her more than once, her age is estimated using the date of first intercourse with her and her age at last intercourse with her.

- If the man's first intercourse was with his current wife or cohabiting partner, her age at first intercourse with him is estimated using her date of birth and the date of his first sexual intercourse with her.

- For respondents under the age of 18 whose first partners were also their current partners, this information was collected in the ACASI portion of the questionnaire. It is based on the question: *"Earlier you reported that you last had sexual intercourse with the person shown on the screen in (date of last intercourse). How old was she at that time?"*

If the respondent did not know or refused to report her age, he was asked to estimate her age relative to his, as detailed previously.

Age of respondent's mother at first birth(recode=AGEMOMB1)—This measure is based on the question: *How old was (your biological mother/she) when she had her first child who was born alive?*

Respondents who answered “don't know” or “refused” to this question were given followup questions asking for a range of possible ages.

Attitudes—Respondents in the Cycle 6 NSFG were asked a series of questions about their attitudes relating to sexual activity, marriage, gender roles, and parenthood. For most of these attitude items, respondents were read a statement (such as, "It is better for a person to get married than to go through life being single.") and then asked whether they strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree. The category "neither agree nor disagree" was not offered and was only coded if the respondent insisted on this response.

Respondents 15–24 years of age were asked an additional set of questions concerning their attitudes on condom use. For these items (such as, "What is the chance that it would be embarrassing for you and a new partner to discuss using a condom?"), the response choices were: "no chance," "a little chance," "50-50 chance," "a pretty good chance," and "an almost certain chance."

Birth order—Biological children fathered by the respondent are classified by birth order, based on their chronological order. The first biological child he fathered is considered "first" in birth order, and so forth.

Births expected—The total number of births expected for a man is defined as the sum of children already fathered (computed variable BIOKIDS) and additional births he expects to have (recode=ADDEXP). For example, if he has had two children and expects to have one more child, his total number of expected births is three. The recode ADDEXP indicates the number of children a man expects to father in the future, including a current pregnancy by current wife or partner, if applicable. Men who were sterile or who were married to sterile women were classified as expecting zero additional births. Those physically able to have births were asked whether they, and

their current wife or partner (if applicable), intended to have any children in the future and, if so, how many. Men who did not know whether they intended to have any future children or who did not know a particular number they intended to have were asked for the smallest and largest numbers they expected to have. The estimate of additional children expected in those cases is an average of the smallest and largest numbers given.

Body Mass Index (BMI)—In the ACASI portion of the interview, all respondents were asked to report their own heights and weights. These data were used to define BMI only for men 20-44 years of age and nonpregnant women 20-44 years of age. BMI is a commonly used measure for assessing overweight or underweight of adults. BMI is not computed for pregnant women because their weights at the time of interview do not reflect their usual or "normal" weights. BMI is defined by the following formula:

ROUND [[(weight in pounds) / (height in inches)^2] * 703]

For teenage respondents (males and females 15-19 years of age), BMI computed by the above formula is also not considered an appropriate assessment tool for overweight or underweight. It is more appropriate to assess weight for height relative to standardized growth curves by age. For more information on the latest growth curves estimated by CDC, please visit:

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhanes/databriefs/growthch.pdf.

Century months—In the interview, dates of events were recorded as month and year (with the exception of respondent's date of birth, which also asked for the day). In the data file, month and year for most dates reported in the interview were converted to "century months" by subtracting 1900 from the year, then multiplying the remainder by 12, and adding the number of the month, where January = 1, February = 2, and so on. For example, the century month code for February 1959 is (59 x 12) + 2= 710 and the century month code for March 2002 is (102 x 12) + 3 = 1227.

Child support—Men with nonresident children were asked if they contributed money or child support in the last 12 months for those children. If they contributed, they were asked how frequently they did so and how much they contributed. Table 77 shows data for the frequency of child support payments and table 78 looks at the distribution of the amount of child support payments. It is important to note that it is not possible to

identify the number of children for whom the respondent reported paying child support.

Childhood living arrangement—This measure is represented by the recode INTACT18 and indicates whether the respondent lived with both biological or adoptive parents from birth to age 18, or, in the case of respondents under age 18, until the interview or until he left to be on his own.

Cohabitation, or "ever cohabited"—The COHEVER recode indicates whether the respondent has ever lived with a woman, in a sexual relationship, outside of marriage. "Current cohabitation" is based on the RMARITAL recode value 2.

Cohabitation relative to first marriage—The COHSTAT recode distinguishes three groups: "never cohabited (outside of marriage)," "first cohabited before first marriage," and "cohabited after first marriage."

Contraceptive use at first sexual intercourse—This indicator is defined only for men who have ever had intercourse. The recodes used are SEX1MTHD1-4, which describe whether a method was used at all the first time a man had intercourse, and if so, what method(s).

As with other measures related to first sexual intercourse in the male questionnaire (for example, see Age of First Sexual Partner), the exact question wording on which this measure is based depends upon the identity of the first partner (whether she was the respondent's current wife or cohabiting partner, a partner within the past 12 months, or a partner from before the past 12 months). The wording also depends upon whether the respondent had sexual intercourse with her once or more than once. The following is the basic question wording capturing method use at first intercourse: *Please look at [card listing contraceptive methods]. That first time that you had sexual intercourse with [partner's name], did you or she use any methods to prevent pregnancy or sexually transmitted disease?*

If the answer was "yes", the next question was: *Still looking at [card listing contraceptive methods], that first time, what methods did you and she use to prevent pregnancy or sexually transmitted disease?"*

Another source of variation in question wording involves an experiment embedded in the male questionnaire. The experiment addresses the issue of what is the optimal wording for eliciting

contraceptive use among males. This experiment was conducted for the measure "contraceptive use at <ul;1>last<ul;0> sex" but for some respondents, last sexual intercourse is the same occurrence as first sex, so it applies to this measure as well. The first experimental group's set of questions is similar to that included previously. The second experimental group's set of questions is as follows (wording variations exist depending on the factors noted in the previous paragraph):

> *1) Please look at [card listing male contraceptive methods]. That time that you had sexual intercourse with [partner's name], did you, yourself, use any methods to prevent pregnancy or sexually transmitted disease?"*

If the answer was "yes", the next questions were:

> *2) Still looking at [card listing male methods], that first time, what methods did you, yourself, use to prevent pregnancy or sexually transmitted disease?"*
>
> *3) Please look at [card listing female contraceptive methods]. That time that you had sexual intercourse with [partner's name], did she use any methods to prevent pregnancy or sexually transmitted disease?"*

If the answer was "yes", the next question was:

> *4) Still looking at [card listing female methods], that first time, what methods did she use to prevent pregnancy or sexually transmitted disease?"*

Contraceptive use at last intercourse—This measure is represented by recodes and METH12M1–4 (contraceptive use at last intercourse in the past 12 months, used in tables 49 and 50) and METH3M1–4 (contraceptive use at last intercourse in the past 3 months, used in tables 51 and 52). This is determined from one of two different question formats (also see "Contraceptive use at first sexual intercourse"). The male questionnaire contained an experiment in which one group of male respondents received one question format and another group of male respondents received another question format. One group was asked: *"Please look at [card listing contraceptive methods]. That time that you had sexual intercourse with (partner's name), did you or she use any methods to prevent pregnancy or sexually transmitted disease?"*

If the answer was "yes", the next question was:*Still looking at [card listing methods], that first time, what methods did you and she use to prevent pregnancy or sexually transmitted disease?*

while the other group was asked:

> *1) Please look at [card listing male contraceptive methods]. That time that you had sexual intercourse with [partner's name], did you, yourself, use any methods to prevent pregnancy or sexually transmitted disease?"*

If the answer was "yes", the next question was:

> *2) Still looking at [card listing male methods], that first time, what methods did you, yourself, use to prevent pregnancy or sexually transmitted disease?"*
>
> *3) Please look at [card listing female contraceptive methods]. That time that you had sexual intercourse with [partner's name], did she use any methods to prevent pregnancy or sexually transmitted disease?"*

If the answer was "yes", the next question was:

> *4) Still looking at [card listing female methods], that first time, what methods did she use to prevent pregnancy or sexually transmitted disease?"*

The measure could be reflecting the male's responses about his wife or cohabiting partner, or a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner, depending on who he last had sexual intercourse with in the past 3 months. The two question formats were combined to result in the final measure for tables 49–52.

Current religion—Respondents were shown two cards listing 28 religions or denominations and asked to report what religion they currently were. For this report, these responses were collapsed into five categories due to limitations of sample size:

- None or no religion
- Fundamentalist Protestant
- Other Protestant
- Catholic
- %Other religion

If the respondent indicated that he or she was of more than one religion, he or she was asked to select the one with which he or she identified most.

Education: highest grade or degree (recode=HIEDUC)—This indicator is based on a series of 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 high school equivalency diploma (GED), or college diploma.

- *High school diploma or GED*—The highest degree the respondent obtained is a high school diploma or GED, and his or her highest completed grade of school is 12 or lower.

- *Some college, no bachelor's degree*—The highest degree the respondent 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 respondent reported having a college or university degree at the bachelor's level or higher, regardless of highest grade completed.

In some tables, these categories are further collapsed due to small sample sizes. The tables in this report show data by education only for respondents aged 22-44 years at interview, because large percentages of men and women 15-21 years of age are still attending school. Using the full age range of 15-44 would potentially underestimate the percentage of respondents with a college degree. In addition, patterns by education are more likely reflecting patterns by age for respondents who have not completed school.

Education of respondent's mother—"Mother's education" is based on the recode EDUCMOM, "mother's (or mother-figure's) education." It is based on two questions in the interview:

- *"Who, if anyone, do you think of as the woman who mostly raised you when you were growing up?"*

The respondent was shown a series of categories including "Biological mother" and several others.

and:

- *Please look at Card 11. What is the highest level of education (she/ your mother) completed?"*

    - *Less than high school*
    - *High school graduate or GED*
    - *Some college but no degree*
    - *Two-year college degree*
    - *Four-year college graduate*
    - *Graduate or professional school.*

Based on their responses, the respondents' mother's education was classified into four categories: less than high school; high school graduate or GED; some college but less than a 4-year degree; and 4-year bachelor's degree or higher.

Employment status—This is represented by the recode LABORFOR, and is based on a question asking: *Last week, what were you doing? Were you working, keeping house, going to school, or something else?*

The respondent could choose from any of nine categories, including (not an inclusive list): working, employed but temporarily not working, keeping house, and going to school. This was combined with a variable from a question asking, for men who were working or temporarily not working, if he worked part-time, full-time, or some of each. Finally, this was hierarchically coded in the recode LABORFOR so that working categories received highest priority.

This measure includes only men who were working in the week prior to the survey in the categories "full-time" and "part-time." (See "Work status" for an alternate definition).

Ever adopted a child—The Blaise-computed variable ADOPKIDS indicates whether the respondent has ever adopted a child.

Ever had a biological child—The Blaise-computed variable BIOKIDS indicates the number of biological children the man has fathered. Any value greater than zero on BIOKIDS indicates that he has had a biological child.

Ever had a biological child born outside of marriage (CEBOW recode)—The CEBOW recode gives the number of biological children that the man fathered outside of marriage. Any value greater than zero on CEBOW indicates that he has had a child born outside of marriage.

Ever had a biological child born within a cohabiting union (CEBOWC recode)—Among the biological children a man reported fathering outside of marriage (CEBOW), the CEBOWC recode gives the number of children born while he cohabited with the child's biological mother. A value greater than zero on CEBOWC indicates that he has had a biological child born within a cohabiting union.

Ever established paternity for a biological child born outside of marriage (CEBOWP recode)—Among the biological children a man reported fathering outside of marriage (CEBOW), the CEBOWP recode gives the number of such children for whom he established legal paternity. A value greater than zero on CEBOWP indicates that he has established paternity for a biological child born outside of marriage.

Ever had sexual intercourse—This measure, represented by the recode HADSEX, was ascertained from a single question asked of respondents who had never cohabited, been married, or fathered a biological child:*"Have you ever had sexual intercourse with a female (sometimes this is called making love, having sex, or going all the way)?"*

Respondents who had fathered a biological child, cohabited, or been married were coded "yes" on the HADSEX recode.

Ever forced to have intercourse—Whether the respondent had ever been forced to have intercourse was ascertained with the following questions in ACASI, the self-administered portion of the interview, asked of all respondents aged 18–44:

"At any time in you life, have you ever been forced by a female to have vaginal intercourse against your will?"

and

"At any time in you life, have you ever been forced by a male to have oral or anal sex against your will?"

Family planning and medical services—Men were asked whether they had received health services in the last 12 months from a medical care provider.

Medical services included:

1. A routine physical exam
2. A testicular exam
3. Advice or counseling about using a method of birth control method including condoms
4. Advice or counseling about sexually transmitted infections other than HIV (for example, gonorrhea, chlamydia, syphilis, or genital herpes) counseling about birth control
5. Advice or counseling about HIV or AIDS

Men who received one or more of these services were classified as having received a health service.

Men aged 15-24 were asked where he received the service, and how he paid for it. He was shown a card that listed response options for type of provider (that is, where he received it), and another that listed how he paid for it.

For *type of provider,* the options listed were:

1. Private doctor's office
2. Health maintenance organization (HMO) facility
3. Community health clinic, community clinic, public health clinic
4. Family planning or Planned Parenthood clinic
5. Employer or company clinic
6. School or school-based clinic
7. Hospital outpatient clinic
8. Hospital emergency room
9. Hospital regular room,
10. Urgent care center, urgi-care, or walk-in facility
20. Some other place

For payment methods, the options were insurance, co-payment or out-of-pocket payment, Medicaid, no payment required, or some other way. The man could report up to four methods of payment for each service he had received.

First birth timing relative to first marriage—The timing of men's first biological child relative to his first marriage is shown in selected tables. This variable is determined by comparing the date of the first child's birth (DATBABY1 recode) to the date of first marriage (MARDAT01 recodes). Both of these recodes give the dates of these events in century months. In tables where this measure is used as an independent variable

(for example, table 32), it is categorized as "before first marriage" and "same month or later than first marriage." In other tables (for example, table 7), this measure is used to define "marital or cohabiting status at time of the child's birth." For further information, see that term as follows.

Formal marital status (FMARITAL recode)—Men's formal or legal marital status is described in the FMARITAL recode. For men who are not currently cohabiting, this recode is based on a directly asked question. Men who are cohabiting were asked a followup question to determine their formal marital status with the following categories: currently married, divorced, widowed, separated, and never married. In selected tables where sample sizes permit, men who were married at the time of interview were classified as being in their first marriage or in a second or later marriage. The divorced, widowed, and separated groups are grouped together as "formerly married."

General health status—In the ACASI portion of the interview, all respondents were asked to report their general health status. The question is phrased "*In general, how is your health? Would you say it is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor*?" This variable is shown in tables 94 and 95 for men and women 15–44 years of age.

Had intercourse in last 3 months—This is based on the recode SEX3MO, which is in turn based on the recode LSEXDATE. This is based on the response to a question asking for the month and year of last sexual intercourse with the man's last partner, including his wife or cohabiting partner if he was married or cohabiting.

Hispanic origin and race (based on recode HISPRACE and raw variable NUMRACE)—The recode HISPRACE provided in 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/Latina, or of Spanish origin?"*

The RACE recode was based on responses to the following question: *"Which of the groups (below) describe your racial background?*

Please select one or more groups."

The race groups shown were:

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- Black or African American
- White.

Up to four groups could be coded. Respondents who identified themselves with more than one race group (NUMRACE=2) were asked to select one group that "best describes" them, and the RACE and HISPRACE recodes reflected this response. Because of limited sample size, Asian, Pacific Islander, Alaska Native and American Indian respondents are not shown as separate categories in this report; these groups are, however, included in the totals of all tables. They are referred to as "Non-Hispanic other races."

New Office of Management and Budget (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 2000 and other very large surveys can produce reliable statistics on mixed-race respondents. Unfortunately, the NSFG's sample size of 4,928 male and 7,643 female respondents cannot produce reliable statistics for very small subgroups such as mixed-race respondents. However, to establish a baseline for future reports using the new racial classification, data using this classification are shown in this report. Respondents who reported only one race are classified based on the HISPRACE recode described previously. All non-Hispanic respondents who reported more than one race are included in the totals but cannot be shown separately due to sample size. The categories shown in this report are as follows:

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

Interpretation of data by Hispanic origin and race— Hispanic origin and race are associated with a number of indicators of social and economic status. Differences among white, black, and Hispanic respondents are often related to the lower income and educational levels of black and Hispanic

population (29), their limited access to health care and health insurance, the communities in which they live (30), and other factors.

HIV-risking behaviors—In the self-administered (ACASI) portion of the Cycle 6 NSFG interview, men were asked about particular behaviors that may increase their chances of becoming infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Table 99 shows the percentages, based on all men aged 15–44 and unmarried men 15–44, who reported one or more of the following risk behaviors *for themselves*:

- Respondent injected drugs without a prescription in the last year
- Respondent gave or received money or drugs in exchange for sex
- Respondent had sex with an HIV-positive partner

Table 100 shows the percentages of men who have had at least one sexual partner in the last 12 months, who reported that their partner(s) in the last 12 months engaged in the following HIV-risking behaviors:

- Injected drugs without a prescription
- Were females who had sex with other people around the same time as she had sex with him

HIV testing experience—The EVHIVTST recode was constructed to indicate each respondent's experience with blood testing for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Table 97 shows the percent distribution of this recode, which 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 percentage of men ever tested for HIV outside of blood donation, and this subtotal is also shown in the table.

All men 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, relative to the date of interview, table 97 also shows the percentage of men who were

tested in the last year. The "last year" for this report and for the earlier report for women (1) 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, a period spanning 12–13 months depending on the specific interview date. This is in slight contrast to the definition used in an earlier NSFG-based report on HIV testing among men and women (21), which excluded tests in the month of interview so that estimates of testing would be based on the 12 complete months *prior to* the month of interview. The second approach results in slightly lower estimates of HIV testing in the last year, but enables comparison with some analyses published using information from earlier cycles.

HIV testing—reasons for the (most recent) test in last year—All respondents who reported that they had ever had their blood tested for HIV, outside of blood donation, were asked the reasons for their (most recent) test:

- for a hospitalization or surgical procedure
- to apply for health or life insurance
- "just to find out if you were infected"
- because of a referral by a doctor
- to apply for a marriage license
- other reason

Table 98 shows the percentages citing specific reasons, with the percentages not adding to 100 because some men gave more than one reason for their HIV test.

Importance of religion—Persons who reported a current religion were asked how important religion was in their daily lives on a three-point scale of "very important," "somewhat important," and "not important." Respondents who reported no current religion were coded as "not important" on this variable.

Infertility problems (diagnoses)—All men who reported receiving any infertility services were asked whether they were ever told they had any of the following "male infertility problems":

- Sperm or semen problems
- Varicocele

- Other

Men could report more than one male infertility problem, and these percentages are shown in table 60. Because this table is based on all men 15–44 years of age, those who did not report any infertility services are assumed to have never been told they had a male infertility problem.

Infertility service use—Men who had ever had sexual intercourse with a female were asked about their or their partner's use of the following medical services to help them produce a child:

- advice
- infertility testing (if received, was it female, male, or both)
- drugs to improve ovulation (in their female partners)
- surgery to correct blocked tubes (in their female partners)
- artificial insemination (if received, was it with the respondent's sperm or donor sperm)
- treatment for varicocele
- other types of medical help

Based on responses to these "code-all-that-apply" questions and their followup questions, table 59 shows the percentages of men 15–44 years of age who ever received the specified services. For those services that apply to women (example: ovulation drugs), the percentages reflect responses by men's spouses or partners while in a relationship with the NSFG respondent. Men who have never had sexual intercourse are considered as never having had infertility services in this table.

Intentions for future children (INTENT recode)—Table 11 shows intentions for future children among men and women 15–44 years of age. The INTENT recode, defined for all respondents, indicates whether she or he intends to have a (or another) child in the future. If the respondent is currently married or cohabiting, INTENT indicates the couple's joint intentions for future births. If the woman is currently pregnant, or the man's current wife or partner is pregnant, INTENT reflects their intentions *after* the current pregnancy. If either the respondent or the current spouse or cohabiting partner is surgically sterile, INTENT is coded as "no, do not intend a birth in the future."

Marital dissolution—Dissolution of formal marriage includes death of the spouse and separation because of marital discord, divorce, and annulment. (NSFG respondents were not given the response option, "annulled" when asked about their *current* marital status, but they could report it as the outcome of a marriage. Due to small sample sizes reporting annulment, this outcome was combined with "divorced" in the tables. Table 33 gives the cumulative percent of first marriages that were dissolved by separation or divorce/annulment (excludes widowed).

Marital or cohabiting status (recode=RMARITAL)—This variable, sometimes referred to as "informal marital status," is based on the following question in the interview: *"Now I'd like to ask about your marital status. Please look at Card 1. What is your current marital status?"*

- 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
- Never been married.

In this report, the categories widowed, divorced, and separated are not shown separately because of limitations of sample size. These categories were combined and labeled as "formerly married, not cohabiting." Those who reported they were "not married but living together with a partner of the opposite sex" were labeled as "currently cohabiting." Men who were married at the time of interview were further categorized in some tables based on whether they were in their first or in a second or later marriage.

Marital status at time of birth—The male data file includes an array of Blaise-computed variables called BIOMAR1-BIOMAR10, which correspond to each of up to 10 biological children men reported in the interview. (No man reported more than 10.) The BIOMAR variables indicate whether or not the man was married to the mother of the child at the time of the birth

A more detailed variable for marital status at time of birth (FMAROUT5 recode) was created for the female pregnancy data in Cycle 6 NSFG, but such detailed categorization was not possible for the male data.

Marital or cohabiting status at time of birth—Another array of Blaise-computed variables on the male file (BIOCOHB1-BIOCOHB10) indicates whether the man was living with the child's mother at the time of birth. The BIOCOHB variable was coded "yes" if he was *either* married to or cohabiting with the child's mother. In conjunction with the BIOMAR variables for "marital status at time of birth," the BIOCOHB variables are used to define marital or cohabiting status at time of birth. For example, if BIOMAR indicates the child's biological parents were not married, but BIOCOHB indicates they were living together, they are defined as "cohabiting at time of birth."

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 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-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.

Number of biological children respondent has ever fathered— The Blaise-computed variable BIOKIDS indicates the number of biological children the man has ever fathered. For example, a man classified as "BIOKIDS=0" has never fathered a child. "BIOKIDS=1" means that he has had fathered one child.

Number of female sexual partners, as reported to the interviewer (LIFPRTNR & PARTS1YR recodes)—In the interviewer-administered portion of the interview, each man who had ever had vaginal intercourse was asked to report the number of females with whom he had vaginal intercourse in his life, as of the date of interview. He was also asked to report his number of female sexual partners in the last year. The questions were asked somewhat differently* than the parallel questions for females, but the resulting recodes LIFPRTNR and PARTS1YR are comparable by gender. (*In Section B of the interview men were first asked to report the numbers of partners as 1–6 and "7 or more." Then later in Section F of the interview, those who reported "7 or more partners" were asked to indicate the exact number. Female respondents were asked for a number or range of numbers rather than using separate questions.)

Number of female sexual partners, as reported in ACASI— While the interviewer-administered questions were limited to heterosexual vaginal intercourse, men were asked in the self-administered part of the interview (ACASI) about all types of sexual contact with females, including vaginal, oral, and anal sex. When they were asked to report their numbers of female sexual partners in ACASI, they included all partners with whom they have had vaginal, oral, and anal sex—both in their lifetimes and in the last year.

Number of pregnancies fathered—The Blaise-computed variable TOTPREGS_C (used in table 6) specifies the total number of pregnancies the man reported fathering, including any current pregnancies, in the interviewer-administered portion of the questionnaire. These pregnancies include biological children reported across the interview (Sections C, D, E, and F), as well as any pregnancies that did not result in live birth (reported in Section F). To correct for a programming error in the Cycle 6 instrument, the TOTPREGS_C variable was adjusted for cases where there was conflicting information on the numbers of

biological children fathered between Section B of the interview and later sections.

Number of wives or cohabiting partners—The recode FMARNO gives the number of times a man has been legally married. Multiple marriages to the same woman were counted individually. Men were also asked the number of other cohabiting partners they may have had. Table 31 is based on the total number of wives and cohabiting partners, computed as follows:

FMARNO+(1 if currently cohabiting)+(number of other cohabiting partners)

Wives with whom a man also cohabited (outside of marriage) are counted only once, as wives.

Parental living arrangements at age 14 years—The PARAGE14 recode indicates the presence and relationship to the respondent of male and female parents or parental figures living in the respondent's household when he or she was 14 years old. For this report, the categories were combined into both biological or two adoptive parents, or other living situation.

Poverty level at interview (recode=POVERTY)—The poverty index ratio was calculated by dividing the total family income 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 <bold>**$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." Their household income is 150 through 299 percent of the poverty level for a family of their size. "Below poverty" means that the household income falls below 100 percent of poverty level for a family of this size. "Near or below poverty" for this report is defined as less than 150 percent of poverty level, based on family size.

The tables in this report show data by percent of poverty level only for respondents aged 20–44 years at interview. This

is because reports of income by younger respondents are likely to be less accurate. One reason is that they are more likely to be trying to report the income of their parent(s), and less likely to be contributors to family income themselves.

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.

Public Assistance—This is based on the following question, asked in the ACASI portion of the interview: *At any time in the year 2001, even for one month, did you or any members of your family living here receive any government payments because your income was low, such as public assistance or welfare?*

Region of residence (recode REGION, not on public-use file)—Data are classified by region of residence into the four major census regions: Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. These regions, which correspond to those used by the Census Bureau, are as follows:

Region	*States included*
Northeast	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania;
Midwest	Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas;
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas;
West	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Relationship with last sexual partner—This is measured by the recode LSEXRLTN. If the respondent was currently married or was ever married to his last partner, then this is coded "married." If the respondent was currently cohabiting or ever cohabited with his last partner, it is coded "cohabiting." Otherwise the respondent was asked: *At the time you last had*

sexual intercourse with [partner's name], how would you describe your relationship with her?

Respondents could choose from the following categories: had just met her; just friends; going out with her once in a while; going with her or going steady; living together in a sexual relationship, but not engaged; engaged to her; married to her; or "something else."

Religion raised—Respondents were shown two cards listing 28 religions or denominations and asked to report in what religion, if any, they were raised. For this report, these responses were collapsed into five categories due to limitations of sample size:

- None or no religion
- Fundamentalist Protestant
- Other Protestant
- Catholic
- Other religion

If the respondent was raised in more than one religion, he or she was asked to select the one with which he or she identified most.

Satisfaction with how often visits nonresident children—Men with nonresident children 18 or under were asked how satisfied they were with how often they saw or visited these children. Table 76 shows the data of this scale with values ranging from 1 (very dissatisfied) through 10 (very satisfied).

Sexual intercourse—In this report, the term "sexual intercourse" only includes vaginal intercourse between a male and a female. When other types of sexual activity are being referred to, they are labeled and described accordingly.

Sexually experienced—In this report, a male is "sexually experienced" if he has ever had vaginal intercourse with a female at least once in his life. This is measured by the HADSEX recode in the NSFG data file.

Sexually transmitted infection (STI), other than HIV—In ACASI, respondents were asked about their experience with several sexually transmitted infections other than HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. First they were asked whether they were tested or treated within the last 12 months for infections such

as gonorrhea or chlamydia. Then they were asked if they have *ever* been told they had genital herpes, genital warts, or syphilis. In this report, a "yes" response on any of these questions was considered a report of "any STI other than HIV." To be coded as "no" the respondents had to have given a negative response on all of the individual questions.

Sterility status—The Blaise-computed variable RSTRSTAT categorizes men into three groups based on their self-reported ability to father children:

Surgically sterile— The man reported having an unreversed vasectomy or another operation that it made it impossible for him to father a baby in the future.

Nonsurgically sterile— The man was not surgically sterile, but he indicated that it was physically impossible for him to father a biological child.

All other men.

Sterility status of current wife or cohabiting partner—The Blaise-computed variable PSTRSTAT was defined for all men who are currently married or cohabiting, to describe the sterility status of their wives or partners. Similar categories as shown above for RSTRSTAT were used:

Surgically sterile— The man reported that his current wife/partner had an unreversed sterilization operation, or another procedure that it makes it impossible for her to have a baby in the future.

Nonsurgically sterile— The man's current wife/partner is not surgically sterile, but it is physically impossible for her to have a child.

All other wives/partners.

Sterilizing operations—In tables D3 and D4, data on surgical sterilization by type of operation are presented. While the computed variables RSTRSTAT and PSTRSTAT described previously were used to determine *current sterility status*, these two tables present data on lifetime experience with sterilization operations, regardless of whether the reversible operations have been reversed. The column labeled "any sterilization operation" in the tables reflects that either the man *or* his current wife/partner has *ever had* a sterilization

operation. The "vasectomy" column reflects both reversed and unreversed vasectomies, though it should be noted that vasectomy reversal is rare. The columns for "tubal sterilization" and "hysterectomy" are based on questions asked about the man's current wife/partner in Section C of the interview. The question, asked only of men who had previously indicated that their current wives/partners had had a sterilization operation, was worded as follows: *"...Which of the following types of sterilizing operations did she have? Did she have a tubal ligation or tubal sterilization, a hysterectomy, or something else?"*

Timing of first sexual intercourse in relation to first marriage—This measure is limited to men who have ever been married and is derived by subtracting the date of first sexual intercourse (recode = VRY1STSX) from the date of first marriage (recode = .MARDAT01). The date of first sexual intercourse is based on one of several different questions, depending on whether the first sexual partner was a wife or cohabiting partner, a partner within the past 12 months, or a partner from before the past 12 months. In each case the respondent was asked for the month and year that he first had sexual intercourse with the partner, or in the case of men whose first partner was from before the past 12 months and not a wife or cohabiting partner, the month and year that he had sexual intercourse for the first time. The definition for the date of first marriage is given in "Age at first marriage and year of first marriage."

Types of force (forced sexual intercourse)—Men aged 18–44 who reported that they had ever been forced to have sexual intercourse by a female or by a male were asked if any of seven different types of force were used. Each of the seven types of force was a separate question so men could respond yes or no to each. Table 18 shows the percentages reporting these types of force, and includes the complete question wording for each question.

Wantedness of [partner's] pregnancy at conception—This is based on the recodes WANTB01-10 and UNINTB5. The questions on which these recodes are based were asked about all pregnancies leading to births that the man fathered within five years prior to the survey. For tables 8–10, these births are categorized as "wanted," "mistimed," or "unwanted" at conception, based on the man's responses to the following questions: *"Right before [partner's name] became pregnant, did you yourself want to have a child at some time in the future?"*

If the man responded "probably no" or "definitely no", the pregnancy was classified as "**unwanted**". If the man responded "probably yes" or "definitely yes," he was asked the following question: *"Would you say that the pregnancy came sooner than you wanted, at about the right time, or later than you wanted?"*

If the man responded "too soon," the pregnancy was classified as "**mistimed**". If he responded "right time," "later," or "didn't care," then the pregnancy is considered "**wanted**".

These questions are comparable to the basic wantedness questions asked in the female questionnaire. Since men are asked about pregnancies and births specific to each relationship, the wantedness questions are asked in various places throughout the male questionnaire wherever the relationship series occur.

Wantedness of first intercourse—These questions were asked in the ACASI portion of the questionnaire of all males aged 18–44 who reported that they had ever had vaginal intercourse. The question is as follows: *"Think back to the very first time you had vaginal intercourse with a female. Which would you say comes closest to describing how much you wanted that first vaginal intercourse to happen?"*

The response categories were:

- *"I really didn't want it to happen at the time"*
- *"I had mixed feelings – part of me wanted it to happen at the time and part of me didn't"*
- *"I really wanted it to happen at the time"*

Work status—This is represented by the recode LABORFOR (labor force status), and is based on a question asking:*"Last week, what were you doing? Were you working, keeping house, going to school, or something else?" (Code all that apply.)*

The respondent could choose from any of nine categories, including (not an exhaustive list): working, employed but temporarily not working, keeping house, and going to school. This was combined with a variable from a question asking, for respondents who were working or employed but temporarily not working, if he worked part-time, full-time, or some of each. Finally, this was hierarchically coded in the recode LABORFOR so

that working categories received highest priority (consult Cycle 6 User's Guide for detailed priority list).

In the tables for which this measure is used, those who were working were combined with those who were employed but temporarily not working, in the categories of full-time and part-time (see, for example, table 92).