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Fertility, Family Planning, and Reproductive Health of U.S. Women: Data From the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth

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Fertility, Family Planning, and Reproductive Health of U.S. Women: Data From the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth

Data From the National Survey of Family Growth

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Abstract

Objective

This report presents national estimates of fertility, family planning, and reproductive health indicators among females 15–44 years of age in the United States in 2002 from Cycle 6 of the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG). For selected indicators, data are also compared with earlier cycles of the NSFG.

Methods

Descriptive tables of numbers and percentages are presented and interpreted. 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 on data from the female sample. The overall response rate for the Cycle 6 NSFG was 79 percent, and the response rate for women was 80 percent.

Results

Given the range of topics covered in the report, only selected findings are listed here. About 14 percent of recent births to women 15–44 years of age in 2002 were unwanted at time of conception, an increase from the 9 percent seen for recent births in 1995. Among recent births, 64 percent occurred within marriage, 14 percent within cohabiting unions, and 21 percent to women who were neither married nor cohabiting. The overall rate of breastfeeding initiation among recent births increased from 55 to 67 percent between 1995 and 2002. About 50 percent of women 15–44 had ever cohabited compared with 41 percent of women in the 1995 survey; the percentage of women currently cohabiting also increased, from 7 to 9 percent between 1995 and 2002.

Keywords: fertility • contraceptive use • sexual activity • unintended pregnancy • reproductive health • infertility • National Survey of Family Growth • National Center for Health Statistics

Fertility, Family Planning, and Reproductive Health of U.S. Women: Data From the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth

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Highlights

The reproductive experiences of 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. Tables 1–108 and figures 1–31 present key indicators of fertility, family planning, and reproductive health among this group of women in the United States. Below are some highlights from these indicators.

- The proportion of women with three or more children continues to be closely associated with lower levels of education and income—for example, among women 22–44 years of age, only 12 percent of college-educated women have had three or more children compared with 47 percent of women with less than a high school education (figure 2).

- Overall, 64 percent of births within the 5 years before interview occurred within marriage, another 14 percent occurred within cohabiting unions, and 21 percent were to women who were neither married nor cohabiting. This indicates that among the recent births that were nonmarital, about 40 percent were to cohabiting women (table 18).

- While 74 percent of first births to white women occurred within marriage, 54 percent of first births to Hispanic women and 23 percent of first births to black women occurred within marriage (figure 5).

- About 61 percent of women 25–44 years of age with less than a high school degree report having had an unintended birth compared with 18 percent of women with college degrees (figure 7).

- Overall, about 65 percent of recent births were intended at time of conception, 14 percent were unwanted, and 21 percent were mistimed. The 14 percent of recent births that were unwanted represents an increase from the 9 percent seen for recent births in the Cycle 5 NSFG (figure 8, table 21).

- Twelve percent of recent births were reported to have occurred 2 or more years too soon (as opposed to less seriously mistimed (Table 21)). The percentage of recent births seriously mistimed decreases from 15 percent among mothers with less than a high school diploma to 2 percent for women with a bachelor's degree or higher (figure 9).

- Younger age at first sexual intercourse was associated with higher incidence of nonvoluntary first intercourse. Figure 13 shows that 20 percent of women who first had intercourse before 15 years of

age reported their first intercourse as not voluntary compared with 4 percent of women who first had intercourse at 20 years or over. This relationship between earlier first intercourse and higher reporting of nonvoluntary first intercourse is seen across Hispanic origin and race groups.

- For women first married in 1990–2002, about 6 in 10 had their first intercourse 5 or more years before marriage compared with 3 in 10 women who were first married in the 1980s (figure 14).
- In 2002, 9 percent of women were currently cohabiting with a male partner compared with 7 percent in 1995. One-half of women 15–44 in 2002 had ever cohabited, an increase from the 41 percent who reported any cohabitation experience in 1995 (table 47; figure 15).
- Non-Hispanic white and black women whose first intercourse occurred recently (between 1990 and 2002) were more likely to have used a method of contraception at first intercourse than Hispanic women—80, 70, and 52 percent, respectively (table 54).
- Women with lower education, lower income, or who were Hispanic or non-Hispanic black, were less likely to use a method of contraception at last intercourse (table 62, figure 18).
- In 2002, 12 percent of women 15–44 (or 7.3 million women) had impaired fecundity. This represents an increase of about 2 percentage points from the levels seen in 1988 and 1995 (table 67). About 15 percent of married women had impaired fecundity, representing an estimated 4.3 million women in 2002 (table 68, figure 21).
- In 2002, 7.4 percent of married women, or about 2.1 million women, were infertile. This is about the same level as seen in 1995 but represents a significant decline from the prevalence of 8.4 percent in 1982 (table 69, figure 21).
- The percentages of married women 40–44 years of age who report ''any sterilizing operations'' or ''tubal sterilization'' have fallen between 1995 and 2002. For example, among

married women 40–44, 66 percent reported any sterilizing operations in 1995 compared with 54 percent in 2002 (figure 22). These changes are probably related to the overall patterns of delayed childbearing among women 15–44 years of age, which result in lower proportions of older women being ready to adopt permanent forms of contraception.

- As in Cycle 5, Medicaid or other Government assistance was used to pay for about one-third of women's most recent deliveries. It was more often used to pay for deliveries to younger mothers—nearly two-thirds of births to women younger than 20 years of age were paid for by Medicaid, compared with 14 percent of births to women 30–44 years old (figure 25).
- The overall rate of breastfeeding initiation among recent births increased from 55 to 67 percent between the 1995 and 2002 surveys, bringing the population closer to the Healthy People 2010 goal of 75 percent. In virtually all subgroups, breastfeeding was initiated more often in 2002 than in 1995. Although non-Hispanic black women remain less likely to initiate breastfeeding than Hispanic or white women, the level seen in the 2002 survey was almost twice that seen in 1995 (47 percent, versus 25 percent) (table 78).
- More than one-half of women receiving family planning services in the last 12 months from a Title X clinic were younger than 25 years compared with about a third of those attending a private doctor's office or health maintenance organization (HMO) (table 90, figure 27).
- In 2002, daily smoking was more commonly reported among non-Hispanic white women, women with lower levels of education and income, and women with at least one child (table 99; figure 28).
- Nearly 26 percent of women who first had sexual intercourse before age 15 had ever been treated for pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) or sexually transmitted infection (STI) compared with 10 percent of

those who first had intercourse at 20 years or over (figure 31).

Introduction

This report presents descriptive statistics related to the fertility, family planning, and reproductive health of U.S. women 15–44 years of age, based on Cycle 6 of the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), conducted in 2002. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), conducts the NSFG, a periodic survey that collects data on factors affecting the formation, growth, and dissolution of families—including marriage, divorce, and cohabitation; contraception, sterilization, and infertility; pregnancy outcomes; and, births. The NSFG is jointly planned and funded by NCHS and several other programs of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (see ''Acknowledgments'').

The NSFG was established and first conducted by NCHS in 1973. Since then, the NSFG has been conducted six times by NCHS—in 1973, 1976, 1982, 1988, 1995, and 2002. In 1973 and 1976, the survey interviewed women 15–44 years of age who were currently married or had ever been married; it was then considered too sensitive to interview never-married women on the topics covered in the NSFG. In 1982, the survey was expanded to include women 15–44 years of age regardless of marital experience. Thus the sample began to include all females 15–44 years of age, including those who had never been married. Men 15–44 years of age were included for the first time in the NSFG conducted in 2002.

The NSFG is a multipurpose survey based on personal interviews with a national sample of men and women 15–44 years of age in the household population of the United States. The NSFG's main function, particularly the female survey, has been to collect data on factors affecting pregnancy and reproductive health in the United States. The NSFG supplements and complements the data from the National

Intermediate variables

Social factors

Intercourse variables:

Timing of first intercourse

Percentage of women who ever had intercourse

Time spent in marriage (separation, divorce)

Frequency of intercourse

Race and ethnicity

Religion

Labor force participation

Education

Income

Access to health care

Family background

Community environment (economic, social, etc.)

Conception variables:

Contraceptive use

Sterilization

Infertility

Fertility

Pregnancy outcome (gestational) variables:

Miscarriage and stillbirth

Induced abortion

Live births

Figure 1. Factors affecting fertility

Vital Statistics System on births, marriage and divorce, fetal death, and infant mortality (1–4). The NSFG is also a significant part of CDC's public health surveillance for women, infants, and children—particularly on contraception, infertility, unintended pregnancy and childbearing, and teenage pregnancy (5).

This report is organized around the central focus of the NSFG-pregnancy and its determinants and consequences (6–8) (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
- Impaired fecundity, infertility, and surgical sterilization
- Health aspects of pregnancy and childbirth, including prenatal care timing, smoking during pregnancy, low birthweight, and breastfeeding
- Maternity leave
- Adoption, stepchildren, and care of other nonbiological children
- Family planning and other medical services
- Infertility services
- Cigarette smoking
- HIV testing and reasons for HIV testing
- Risk behaviors for HIV and other STI
- Vaginal douching, PID, and other STI

The NSFG conducted in 2002, being the sixth in the series, is referred to as Cycle 6. 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 of the NSFG on sexual experience, fertility, and contraception among teens and young adults (9) and contraception and family planning service use among women 15–44 years of age (10). As of this writing, other reports have been published or are in preparation to present basic indicators of fertility, parenting, and health for men 15–44 years of age, as well as sexual behavior and reproductive health of men and women (11–13).

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:

- *Comparability over time*—The data are drawn from interviews with

large national samples that were interviewed in comparable ways in 1982, 1995, and 2002. The data from each survey were processed and coded in ways to make them as comparable as possible, so that trends could be measured as reliably as possible.

- *Breadth of information*—The survey collected a relatively rich array of characteristics to identify groups in which fertility, family planning, and reproductive health-related behaviors can be compared and studied, such as age, education, household income, family background, and religious affiliation.
- *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 80 percent for women 15–44 in the Cycle 6 NSFG.

The data shown in this report also have some limitations:

- *Descriptive findings only*—The report is intended to present some of the basic statistical facts on selected fertility, family planning, and reproductive health-related indicators among women in the United States in 2002, as well as key trends and differentials in some of these indicators over the last 2 decades. 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 effect relationships.
- *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 (14). 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.

- *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 women in the survey, particularly women towards 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.
- *Limited ability to make State-level estimates*—The NSFG is intended to provide national estimates by demographic subgroups, not to yield estimates for individual States.

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 120 areas across the country. The sample consists of 12,571 respondents—7,643 females and 4,928 males 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 females 15–44 was 80 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. 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 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 females in the Cycle 6 NSFG averaged 85 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. Interviews for teens 15–17 years old averaged about 60 minutes, significantly shorter than for adult women. More detailed information about the methods and procedures of the NSFG is provided in the Technical Notes ("Appendix I") and in a separate report (14).

Major funding for the Cycle 6 NSFG was provided by NCHS, the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), the Office of Population Affairs (OPA), the HIV Prevention program of CDC's National Center for Sexually Transmitted Disease and Tuberculosis Prevention (NCHSTP), along with additional support from other components of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. These organizations, along with leading researchers from outside the government, helped to design the Cycle 6 NSFG.

The Cycle 6 NSFG questionnaire covered much of the same topics as previous cycles of the NSFG, and a brief outline of the information collected is provided in table A.

The numbers, percentages, averages, and other statistics shown in this report are *weighted national estimates*. The weights account for the different

Table A. Brief outline of Cycle 6 National Survey of Family Growth Female Questionnaire

Section A: Background, demographic information
Age, marital/cohabitation status, race/ethnicity, household roster, life history calendar introduction, education, childhood/parental background

Section B: Pregnancy history and adoption-related information
Menarche, current pregnancy status, number of pregnancies, detailed pregnancy history, age of father of pregnancy, relinquishment for adoption, care of nonbiological children, adoption plans (current and past), and preferences (current seekers only)

Section C: Marital and relationship history
Marriage and cohabitation history, husband/partner characteristics, timing of first sexual intercourse and characteristics of first partner, reasons for not having sex (among virgins), sex education (teens only), number of sexual partners, recent (past 12 months) partner history

Section D: Sterilizing operations and impaired fecundity
Sterilizing operations, desire for reversal (for tubal sterilizations and vasectomies), nonsurgical sterility and impaired fecundity

Section E: Contraceptive history and wantedness
Ever-use of methods, first method use, periods of nonintercourse (last 3 years), method use each month (last 3 years), method use with partners in past 12 months, wantedness and other circumstances surrounding each pregnancy, consistency of condom use, frequency of sex in past 4 weeks

Section F: Family planning and medical services
Birth control and medical services in past 12 months, provider and payment information for each visit (more detail if clinic cited) and whether regular source of medical care, first birth control service (date and details), ever visited a clinic

Section G: Birth desires and intentions
Wanting a/nother baby, intending a/nother baby *(joint or individual, as appropriate)*, number intended

Section H: Infertility services and reproductive health
Infertility services, vaginal douching, health problems related to childbearing (including PID and disability), HIV testing

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

Section J (Audio CASI)
General health, height and weight, numbers of pregnancies, substance use, sex with males (including nonvoluntary sex and STD/HIV risking behaviors), sex with females, condom use at last sex of any type, sexual orientation and attraction, STDs and HIV, family income, public assistance

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sampling rates and for nonresponse and are adjusted to agree with control totals provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. The 7,643 women in the Cycle 6 NSFG represent the 61.6 million women 15–44 years of age in the household population of the United States in 2002. Thus, on average, each woman in the survey represents about 8,000 women in the population. The number each woman represents is called her *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 women, 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 a separate report (15).

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

The definition of Hispanic origin and 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, "not Hispanic black or African American, single race." Similarly the term "white" or "non-Hispanic white" is used instead of the full phrase, "not Hispanic white, single race."

All characteristics of women reflect the time of interview unless otherwise indicated in the tables. While most tables in this report are based on women, some tables present data based on pregnancies or births. In these pregnancy- or birth-based tables, characteristics of the pregnancy are also shown, such as respondent's age at birth and wantedness of the pregnancy at time of conception. 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").

For many tables presented in this report, there was a comparable table published in an earlier "Series 23" report based on the Cycle 5 NSFG conducted in 1995 (16). Unless otherwise indicated in the text, any comparisons with 1995 data are based on this earlier report, and a formal reference is not repeated each time. References are generally included when different NSFG-based reports are being cited for comparison with the 2002 data. A footnote indicating the comparable, or similar, table for the Cycle 5 data is included on all such tables in this report. Please note that the earlier reports presented race and Hispanic origin based on the 1977 OMB standard definition, in which multiple-race reporting was not distinguished (see "Appendix II" for further details).

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. To make reading smoother 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 the Cycle 6 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

Pregnancies, Children Ever Born, and Total Births Expected (tables 1–13)

Tables 1–13 provide descriptive statistics on numbers of pregnancies, children ever born (parity), and total births expected among U.S. women 15–44 years of age.

- In Cycle 6, as in previous NSFG cycles, education was markedly associated with pregnancy experience (table 1). Women 22–44 years of age with a bachelor's degree or higher at the time of interview were more likely to have never been pregnant than women who had not completed high school—36 percent compared with 6 percent.
- The association between numbers of pregnancies and education is also seen with number of children ever born (parity): 47 percent of college graduates 22–44 years of age were childless (nulliparous) at the date of interview compared with 9 percent nulliparous among women 22–44 years of age with less than a high school education (table 2).
- The proportion of women with three or more children is also closely associated with lower levels of education and income—for example, only 12 percent of college-educated women have had three or more

children compared with 47 percent of women with less than a high school education (figure 2).

- Table 3 shows parity by education within Hispanic origin and race groups. In all groups, there is an increase in childlessness as educational attainment increases, and this increase is also seen when looking only at married women.
- Table 4 shows the numbers of births estimated by the Cycle 6 NSFG, by year of birth and selected characteristics in 1997–2001. Across all years and population subgroups shown, NSFG data continue, as in previous cycles, to approximate the numbers of births recorded in the National Vital Statistics System. The only group in which there appears to be an undercount with NSFG data is births to women 15–19 years of age, where the ratio of the NSFG estimate to the vital records number is 0.92. This is perhaps to be expected because many women 15–19 years of age in 2002 were younger than 15 in the earlier years of the time period covered in this table.
- In 2002, women 15–44 years of age had, on average, 1.28 births as of the date of interview (table 5). This compares with 1.24 in 1995, 1.22 in 1988, and 1.31 in 1982 (17). These same women expected an average of about one additional birth before the end of their childbearing years for an expected total number of births of 2.3. The figure for 1995 was 2.2 births.
- Table 6 shows that non-Hispanic black women have had, on average, 0.3 more births (1.5 births) compared with 1.2 births to non-Hispanic white women. This difference by race appears across all age, marital or cohabiting status, or fecundity status groups.
- Looking at all women 15–44 years of age in 2002, 8.7 percent of women expected to have no children in their lifetimes, about the same as the 8.9 percent seen in 1995 (table 7). Expecting to have no children was associated with higher educational attainment and income.
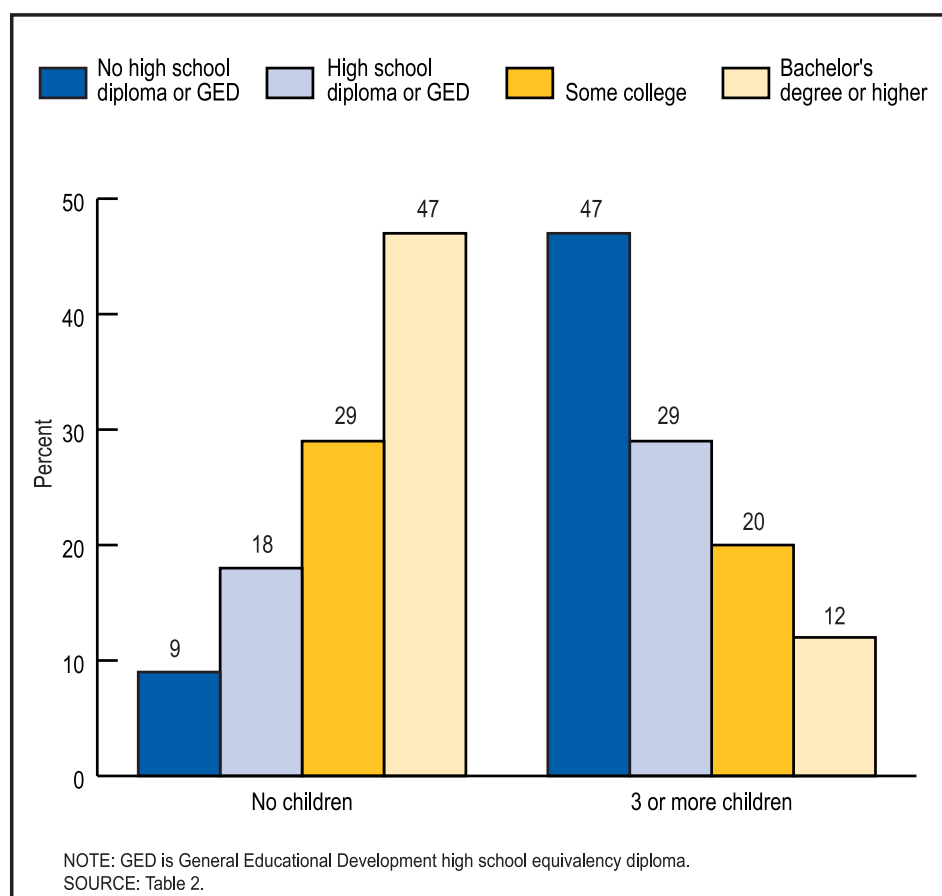
Figure 2. Percentage of women 22–44 years of age who have no children and percentage with three or more children, by education: United States, 2002

15–44 years of age, never-married childless women are far less likely to expect to remain childless (16 percent) than are currently or formerly married childless women (30 percent and 54 percent, respectively). The bottom panel of table 9 shows informal marital status among currently unmarried women 15–44. Again, never-married, not cohabiting childless women (16 percent) are less likely to expect to remain childless than are childless current cohabitors (27 percent) and childless, formerly married women (52 percent). These differences are probably associated with the older age of formerly married women.

Childlessness

The NSFG data can be used to characterize childless women as temporarily childless, voluntarily childless, or nonvoluntarily childless. Most childless women 15–44 years of age are "temporarily childless," meaning that that they expect to have one or more children in the future. Voluntarily childless women are women who are fecund (physically able to have a birth) and expect to have no children in their lifetimes or they are surgically sterile for contraceptive reasons. Nonvoluntarily childless women are those who expect to have no children in their lifetimes, and either have impaired fecundity or are surgically sterile for reasons other than contraception.

Among the 61.6 million women 15–44 years of age in 2002, 42 percent were childless, 33 percent temporarily childless, 2.5 percent nonvoluntarily childless, and 6.2 percent voluntarily childless (table B). This latter

For example, 11 percent of college graduates expected no children compared with 4 percent of those with less than a high school education.

● Table 2 indicated that nearly 47 percent of college-educated women and about 42 percent of higher income women were childless. Meanwhile, table 7 shows that about 11 percent of women in these groups expect to remain childless.

● Table 8 displays birth expectations by Hispanic origin and race and

parity. Overall, fewer Hispanic women expect to remain childless (5 percent) than do non-Hispanic white (10 percent) and black women (7 percent). Among childless women, this same pattern is seen, with 16 percent of Hispanic women expecting to have no children, 23 percent of white women, and 19 percent of black women.

● Table 9 shows birth expectations by marital status and parity. Focusing on the top panel based on formal marital status among all women

Table B. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by type of childlessness status: United States, 2002

Status	Number in thousands	Percent
All women 15–44 years of age	61,561	100.0
Childless (0 births)	25,622	41.6
Parous (1 or more births)	35,952	58.4
Childless, expect 1 or more (temporarily childless)	20,293	33.0
Childess, expect none	5,329	8.7
Voluntarily childless	3,830	6.2
Nonvoluntarily childless	1,509	2.5
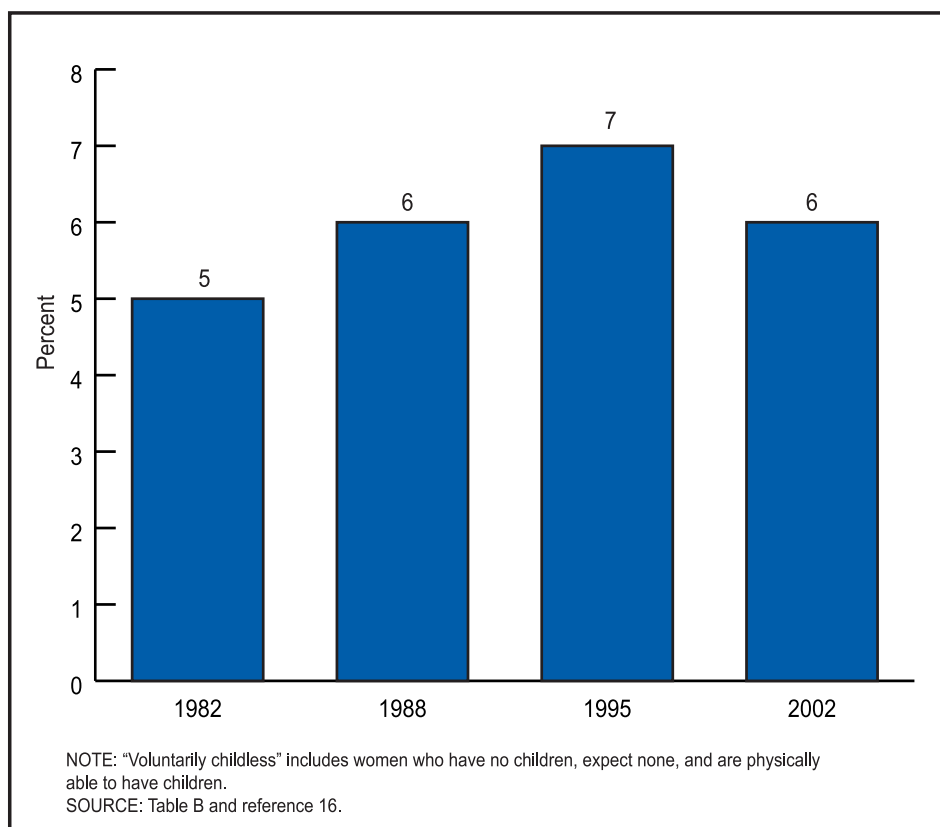
Figure 3. Percentage of women 15–44 years of age who are voluntarily childless: United States, 1982–2002

NOTE: "Voluntarily childless" includes women who have no children, expect none, and are physically able to have children.
SOURCE: Table B and reference 16.

percentage compares with 6.6 percent of women who were voluntarily childless in 1995, 6.2 percent in 1988, and 4.9 percent in 1982 (figure 3).

- The percentage of childless women who expect to have one child in their lifetimes (13 percent) is about one-half of what it was in 1995 (25 percent) (**table 10**).
- Formerly married women with no children expect fewer children than currently or never married women (**table 11**).
- About 10 percent of non-Hispanic white women expect to remain childless, along with 7 percent of black and 5 percent of Hispanic women (**table 12**).
- **Table 13** shows the distribution of birth spacing, from first to second births, among women who have had at least one birth. Close to one-third of parous women 15–44 (32 percent) have not (yet) had a second birth. Roughly 1 in 5 parous women (21 percent) have had a second birth within 24 months of their first

births. Closer birth spacing was more common among those with lower levels of education and income.

Nonmarital Births (**tables 14–19**)

Tables 14–19 describe the prevalence of nonmarital births among women 15–44 years of age in the United States. National Vital Statistics System data indicate that 34 percent of births in 2002 to women of all ages were nonmarital, 23 percent of births to non-Hispanic white women, 68 percent of births to non-Hispanic black women, and 44 percent of births to Hispanic women. There has been little change since the late 1990s in the *percentage* of births occurring annually to unmarried women due to changes in age composition and birth rates among unmarried and married women. While the overall birth rates to unmarried women 15–44 years of age grew over six-fold from 1940 to 1990, the most

rapid increases occurred in the late 1970s and 1980s, with relatively little change in the rates since 1990 (1,18).

Table 14 depicts the timing of women's first births in relation to first marriage. Those who were never married are shown separately, as are those who have never had a birth. Those in the "never married" category plus those in the "before marriage" category comprise all premarital first births, which are shown as a subtotal. (Note: Some of the first births occurring *after* first marriage may in fact be nonmarital if the first marriage was not intact at time of the Cycle 6 interview.)

- About 22 percent of all women 15–44 years of age have had a premarital first birth with roughly equal percentages of women who have had a birth and never been married and those who had a birth before marriage. Another 42 percent had not had a birth at all by the date of interview.
- Looking only at ever-married women, 21 percent of those who married younger than 18 years of age had a premarital first birth compared with 6 percent of those who married at age 23 or over. There is a clear trend with year of first marriage as well, with those who married before 1985 being less likely to have had a premarital first birth than those who married in 1997–2002 (12 percent versus 27 percent; figure 4). A similar pattern was seen with year of first birth among never-married women.
- Women who lived with both biological or adoptive parents at age 14 were much less likely to have a premarital first birth than those who had some other parental living arrangement (18 percent compared with 31 percent).
- There were marked differences in timing of first births relative to first marriage by Hispanic origin and race. About 14 percent of non-Hispanic white women had a premarital first birth compared with 31 percent of Hispanic women and 49 percent of non-Hispanic black women.
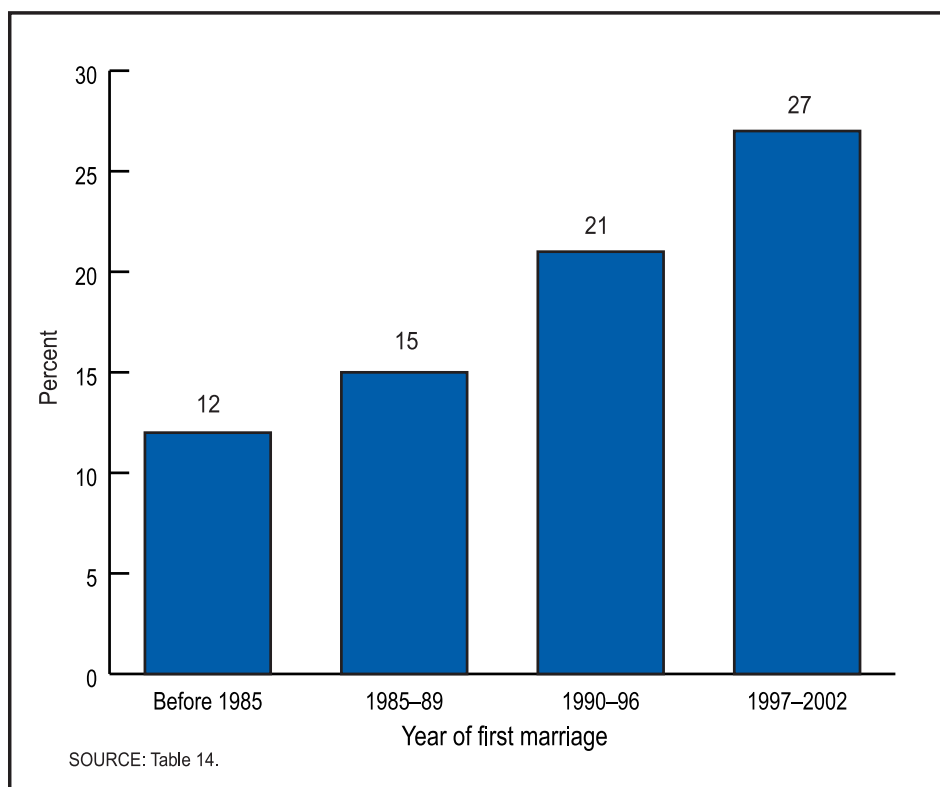
Figure 4. Percentage of ever-married women 15–44 years of age who had a premarital first birth, by year of first marriage: United States, 2002

Table 15 shows the percentages of parous women who were married to or living with the father of their first child.

- Three in five parous women (60 percent) were married to the father of their first child at time of delivery, and another 12 percent were living with him without being married. The remaining 27 percent of women who had ever had a live birth were neither married to nor cohabiting with the father of their first child.
- Age and Hispanic origin and race were clearly correlated with the proportions of women not married to or cohabiting with the father of their first child. Younger women, particularly those less than 18 years (60 percent) and non-Hispanic black women (64 percent) were far more likely to be neither married to nor living with the father at time of delivery.
- As in table 14, this table shows that the likelihood that first births occurred within marriage increases with age, education, and income.

Mothers 25–44 years of age (82–89 percent), white mothers (73 percent), and mothers in the highest categories of education and income (74–79 percent) were most likely to be married to the fathers of their first children at time of delivery.

Table 16 examines the prevalence of premarital first births *among* women who have had at least one child, as compared with table 14 that looked at timing of first births among all women 15–44 years of age.

- About 38 percent of women's first births were premarital. This proportion decreased markedly as age increased, from 78 percent of first births to women under 18 years at time of delivery to 9 percent of first births to women 30–44 years at delivery. The proportion also decreased with higher levels of income, from 61 percent among those at or below poverty to about 20 percent among those with incomes 300 percent or higher of poverty level.

- While 74 percent of first births to white women occurred within marriage, 54 percent of first births to Hispanic women and 23 percent of first births to black women occurred within marriage (figure 5).
- Among Hispanic women, 22 percent of first births were within cohabiting unions, and another 24 percent were to unmarried women not living with a partner.

Table 17 further describes women's experience with nonmarital births, which are primarily but not exclusively premarital and indicates the percentages that have ever had nonmarital births within cohabiting unions. Data from the Cycle 5 NSFG showed that an increasing proportion of nonmarital births were occurring within cohabiting unions (19,20).

- Table 17 lends further evidence for this increase by showing that younger women who have ever had a birth have higher percentages of these births occurring nonmaritally and within cohabiting unions.
- The likelihood of having ever had a nonmarital birth is also strongly associated with parental living arrangements at age 14, education, income, and Hispanic origin and race.

Table 18 presents the percent distribution of recent births by marital or cohabitation status at time of delivery. This information helps shed light on vital statistics data on nonmarital births.

- Overall, 64 percent of births within the 5 years before interview occurred within marriage, another 14 percent occurred within cohabiting unions, and 21 percent were to women who were neither married nor cohabiting. This indicates that among the 36 percent of recent births that were nonmarital, about 40 percent were to cohabiting women, about the same proportion as seen in 1995.
- The proportion of births to cohabiting women was higher for younger mothers (figure 6), women
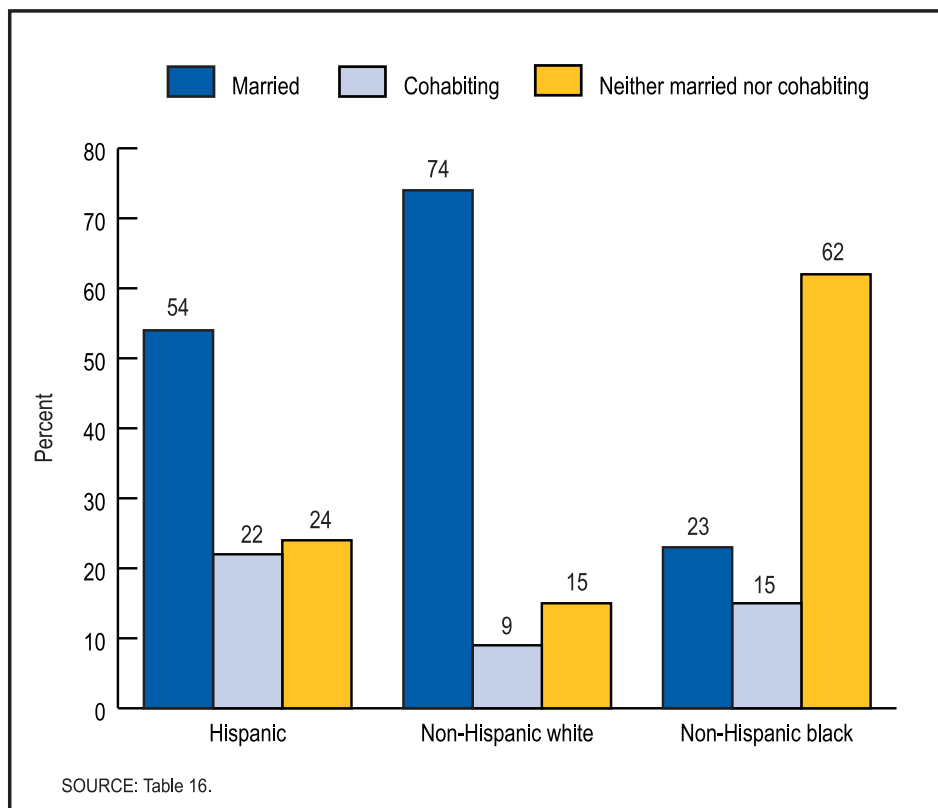
Figure 5. Percent distribution of first births to women 15–44 years of age at interview by marital or cohabiting status of mother at first birth, according to Hispanic origin and race: United States, 2002
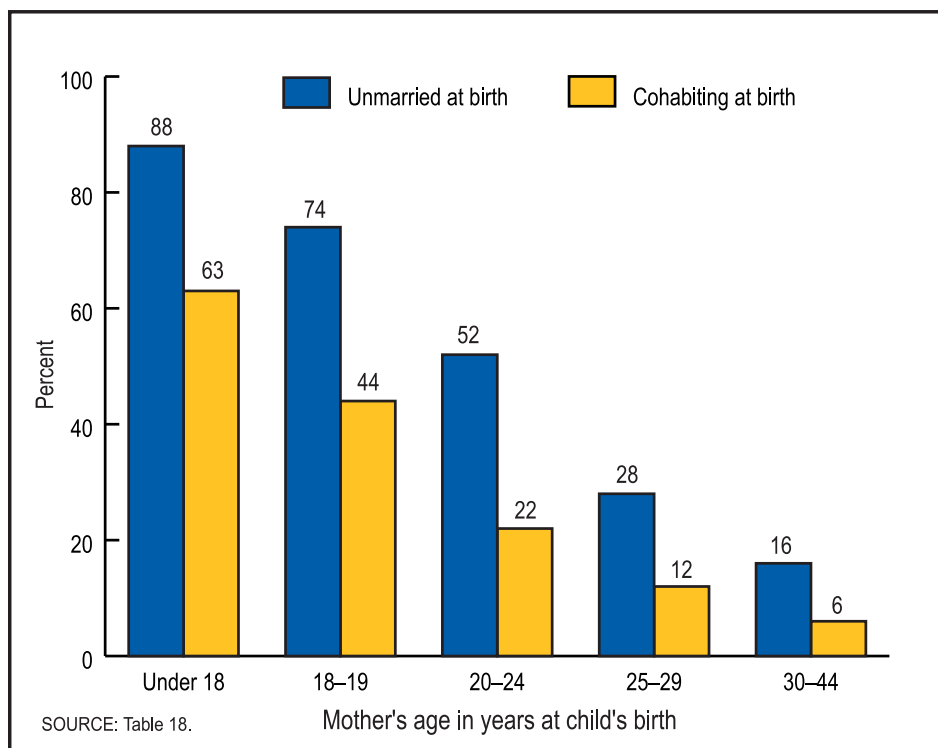
Figure 6. Percentage of births in the last 5 years to women 15–44 years of age at interview that occurred among women unmarried or cohabiting at time of birth, by age at birth: United States, 2002

with lower income, and women whose mothers had less education.

Table 19, like table 4, compares NSFG estimates of births to vital records information. With regard to nonmarital births in 1997–2001, the NSFG data provide a fair approximation of the numbers based on vital records. While the ratios of NSFG estimates to vital records numbers for nonmarital births are less close to 1 than seen with total numbers of births in table 4, with only one exception (nonmarital births in 2000) all the vital records numbers fall within the 95 percent confidence limits of the NSFG estimates.

Wanted and Unwanted Births (tables 20–29)

To measure the degree of control women or couples have on the number and timing of pregnancy, the NSFG categorizes pregnancies into three categories reflecting the woman's attitudes around the time she became pregnant: intended, mistimed, and unwanted. The mistimed category is further quantified as to how much "too soon" it occurred. The series of questions used to categorize pregnancies has remained essentially unchanged since the first NSFG (21,22). A pregnancy is classified as "intended" if the woman indicated that she wanted to become pregnant at about the time she did or sooner or "didn't care" about the timing of the pregnancy. Pregnancies that occurred sooner than the woman wanted are classified as "mistimed" and pregnancies that were not wanted then or at any time in the future are considered "unwanted." "Unintended" refers to pregnancies that were either unwanted or mistimed.

In this report, intendedness information is presented for pregnancies resulting in live birth or spontaneous loss. To further clarify the meaning of the categories of intendedness, for births: a first birth may be categorized as "mistimed at time of conception" because the respondent became pregnant at age 17, but would have preferred to have her first birth at age 22. A birth would be categorized as "unwanted at conception" if the respondent reported

that at the time she became pregnant, she did not want to have a baby (or another baby) at any time in the future. Wantedness or intendedness at time of conception does not necessarily reflect a woman's feelings toward the child after it is born. An unwanted or mistimed pregnancy may nonetheless lead to a child that is loved and cared for. However, attitudes toward the pregnancy at the time of conception, including planning status of the pregnancy, have been shown to be correlated to healthier behaviors and more effective care-seeking during the pregnancy, which are tied to positive pregnancy outcomes for mother and child (23–26).

Table 20 shows the percentages of women who have ever had an unintended birth.

- Three of ten women 15–44 years of age in 2002 reported ever having had an unintended birth—12 percent reported an unwanted birth and 23 percent reported a mistimed birth. Nearly 1 in 4 non-Hispanic black women (25 percent) reported ever having an unwanted birth compared with 9 percent of non-Hispanic white women.
- The experience of having an unintended birth is closely associated with age, education, and income. For example, about one-half of women near or below poverty level had ever had an unintended birth, over twice the 22 percent seen among women with household incomes 300 percent or higher of poverty level.
- Older women have had more time to experience pregnancies in general. Therefore, the bottom panel of table 20 is limited to women 25–44 years of age at interview. About 61 percent of women 25–44 years of age with less than a high school degree report having an unintended birth compared with 18 percent of women with college degrees (figure 7). Women 25–44 years of age who were younger at first vaginal intercourse with a male, particularly younger than 16 years, were more likely to have ever had an unintended birth.
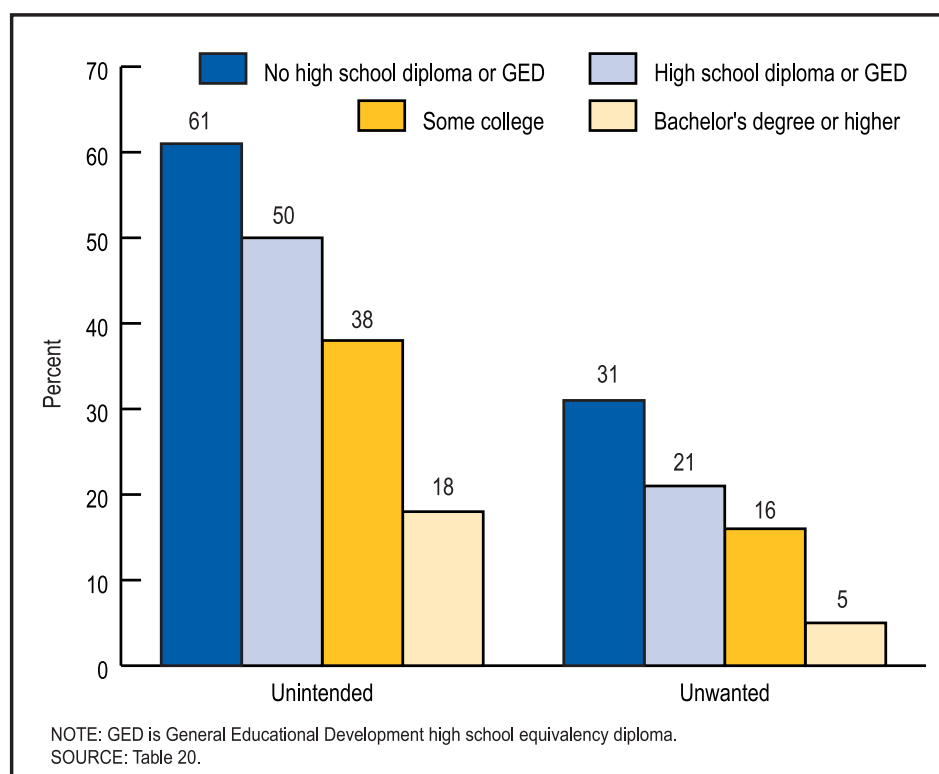
Figure 7. Percentage of women 25–44 years of age who have ever had an unintended birth and percentage who have ever had an unwanted birth, by education: United States, 2002

Table 21 presents the percent distribution of recent births by their wantedness status and breaks out the mistimed births by their extent of mistimedness.

- Overall, 65 percent of recent births were intended at time of conception, 14 percent were unwanted, and 21 percent were mistimed, with 12 percent reported as occurring 2 or more years too soon. The 14 percent of recent births that were unwanted represents an increase from the 9 percent seen for recent births in the Cycle 5 NSFG (figure 8).
- Among births to women under 20 years of age, equal proportions (about 1 in 5) were intended and unwanted at time of conception. When these births are separated into those occurring before age 18 years and those occurring at 18–19 years, the younger age group shows a higher percentage of unwanted births than the 18–19 year olds.
- Over one-fourth (26 percent) of recent births to non-Hispanic black women were unwanted at time of conception compared with 11

percent of recent births to white women and 17 percent of recent births to Hispanic women.

Table 22 focuses on mistimed *pregnancies* (including live births and spontaneous losses) since January 1999 and shows greater detail on the extent to which they came too soon. Earlier research has shown that among mistimed pregnancies, those that were more seriously mistimed may be at greater risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes than pregnancies that came less than 2 years too soon (27).

- Nearly one-half of mistimed pregnancies (45 percent) occurring to women under 20 years of age were reported as ''more than 5 years too soon'' compared with 8 percent of mistimed pregnancies to women 30–44 years of age.
- Almost 50 percent of mistimed pregnancies to Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women were considered to be less than 2 years too soon compared with 20 percent of mistimed pregnancies to non-Hispanic black women.
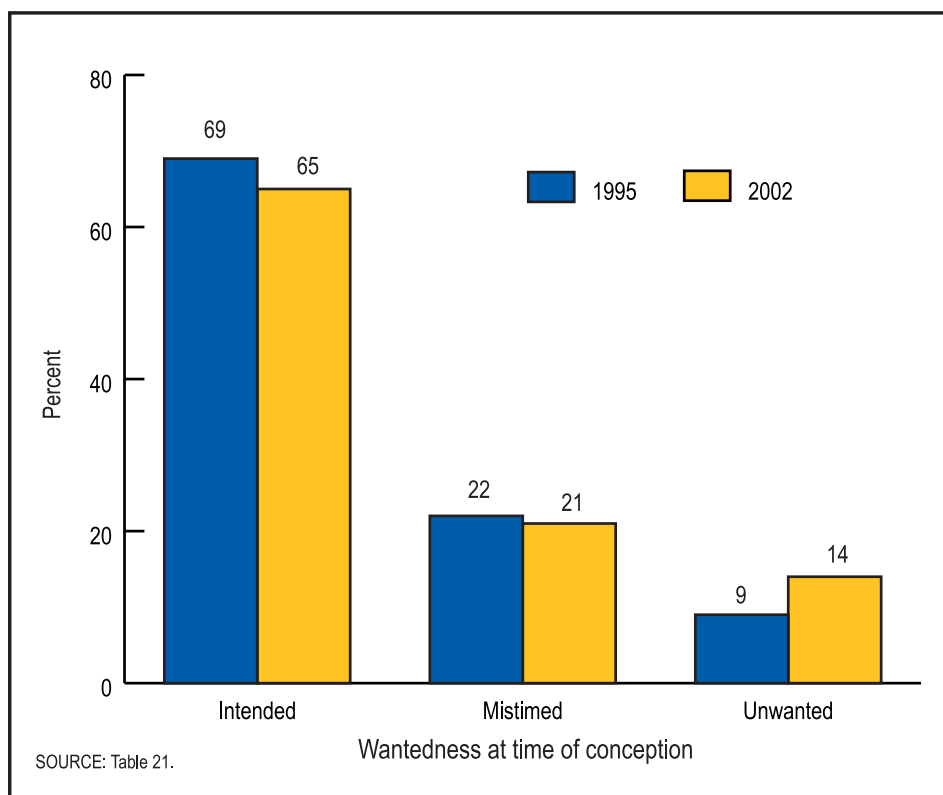
Figure 8. Percent distribution of births in the last 5 years to women 15–44 years of age at interview, by wantedness by the mother at the time of conception: United States, 1995 and 2002
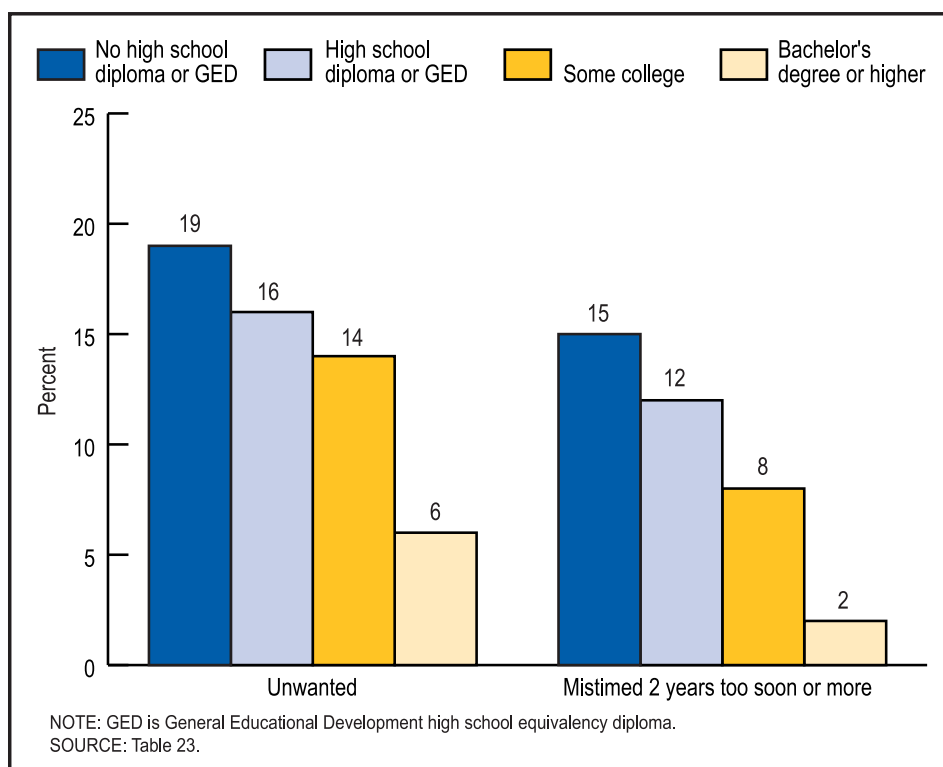
Figure 9. Among women 22–44 years of age at interview, percentage of births in the last 5 years that were unwanted at time of conception and percentage that were mistimed by 2 years or more, by education: United States, 2002

- Over 80 percent of mistimed pregnancies to women who rated the pregnancy low on the ''happy-to-be-pregnant'' scale reported the birth was 2 or more years too soon.

In **Table 23**, the association between education and wantedness status (as seen in table 20) is further examined within Hispanic origin and race groups among recent births to women 22–44 years of age.

- The percentage of recent births reported as mistimed by 2 or more years decreases from 15 percent among mothers with less than a high school diploma to 2 percent for women with a bachelor's degree or higher (figure 9).
- This difference by education is seen for white women, but not for black and Hispanic women (table 23).

Table 24 describes couple agreement or disagreement about the intendedness (at time of conception) of recent births, with the father's attitudes based on the mother's reports of his attitude. A forthcoming report will describe fathers' attitudes toward the intendedness of pregnancies based on their own reports (13).

- Of all births in the 5 years before interview, 55 percent were intended by both the mother and the father (as reported by the woman), and almost 1 in 4 (23 percent) were intended by neither parent.
- The percentage of recent births intended by both parents at time of conception was associated with age and marital status at time of delivery, as well as education. For example, about 70 percent of births to women 30–44 years of age and to married mothers were intended by both parents. Nearly 79 percent of births to college graduates were intended by both parents compared with less than one-half of births to less-educated women.
- Almost two-thirds (65 percent) of recent births to mothers under 18 years of age were classified as unintended by one or both parents compared with 54 percent of births to older teens and 13 percent of
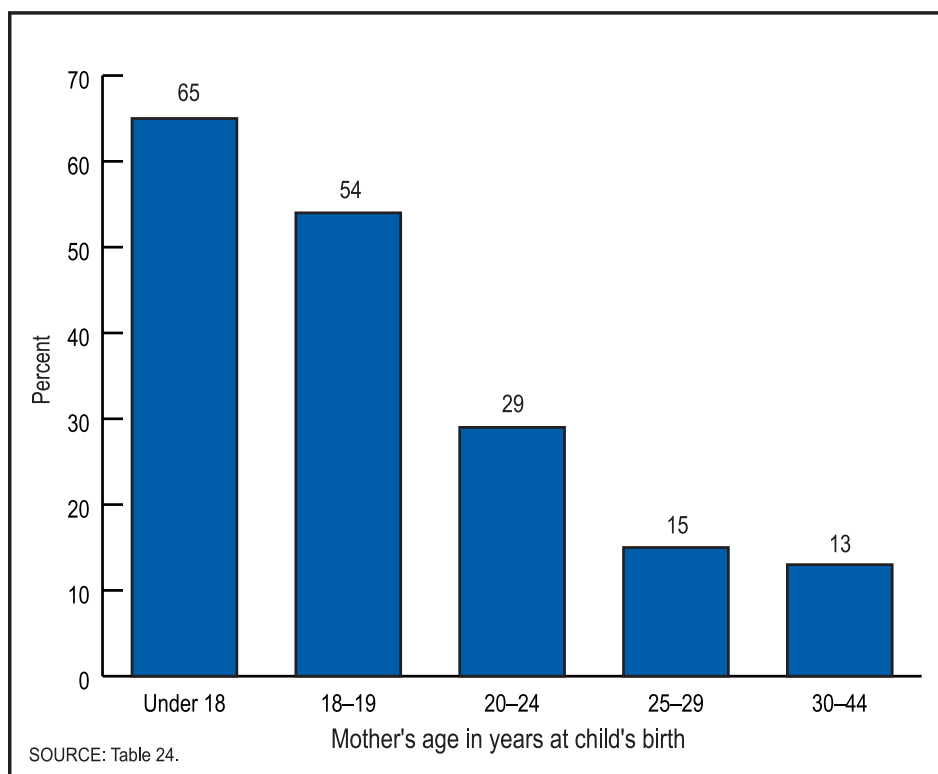
Figure 10. Percentage of births to women 15–44 years of age at interview that were unintended at the time of conception by both the mother and the father, by mother's age at birth: United States, 2002

births to women 30–44 years of age at delivery (figure 10).

The NSFG has regularly taken advantage of opportunities to include new measures that stand to capture a more complete picture of pregnancy wantedness. The introduction of new questions and retention of old questions with ''scale'' response formats represent the intuitively appealing idea that feelings toward pregnancy may fall along a continuum (28). As in the Cycle 5 NSFG, women in the Cycle 6 NSFG were asked to report their feelings about each pregnancy using a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being ''very unhappy to be pregnant,'' and 10 being ''very happy to be pregnant.'' **Table 25** presents these results including current pregnancies, and **table 26** presents them with current pregnancies excluded. As would be expected, intended pregnancies have the highest mean scale value (9.2), followed by pregnancies that were mistimed by less than 2 years (7.5), pregnancies mistimed by 2 or more years (5.5), and unwanted pregnancies (4.2). About one-half of the unwanted pregnancies

were given scale values of 1–3, and this level was seen regardless of marital or cohabiting status.

Two additional attitude questions were added to the Cycle 6 questionnaire to measure a woman's motivation and desire to avoid pregnancy (29). These two questions both are measured using 0–10 scales. The first scale measures *efforts* to avoid pregnancy or get pregnant: a 0 means ''trying hard not to get pregnant'' and 10 means ''trying hard to get pregnant.'' The second scale addresses *feelings* about getting pregnant, measuring how much the woman wanted to become pregnant. For this scale, a 0 means ''you wanted to avoid a pregnancy'' and 10 means ''you wanted to get pregnant.''

Table 27 shows the distribution of the scale values for how hard she was trying to avoid or get pregnant, and **table 28** shows the distribution for how much she wanted to get pregnant.

● Births that were unwanted have the largest percentage of women reporting they were ''trying hard *not* to get pregnant,'' with a mean scale

value of 2.0 compared with 7.6 for intended births (table 27).

● Intended births to women 30–44 years of age have the largest percentages of women reporting they were ''trying hard to *get* pregnant,'' 92 percent report a value of 5 or higher on this scale, with a mean value of 8.2 (table 27).

● The mean scale value for how much women ''wanted to *get* pregnant'' was somewhat higher for Hispanic and white women with intended births (8.7 and 8.5, respectively) than for black women (7.7) (table 28).

Table 29 presents reasons for not using contraception for women who had an unintended (either unwanted or mistimed) pregnancy within the 5 years before the survey and were not using contraception at the time of the pregnancy.

● The most common reason for nonuse of contraception before a pregnancy leading to a recent unintended birth was ''I did not think I could get pregnant,'' with 46 percent of women choosing this reason.

● The second most common reason (31 percent) was ''I did not expect to have sex,'' third (17 percent) was ''I didn't really mind if I got pregnant,'' and 8 percent or less cited reasons having to do with contraception: male partner did not want her to use birth control, male partner did not want to use birth control (himself), and worries about the side effects of birth control.

● Women who were neither married nor cohabiting were more likely to cite ''I did not expect to have sex'' (51 percent) as their reason for not using contraception before a recent unintended birth, than married or cohabiting women (22 and 15 percent, respectively, figure 11).

Menarche and Sexual Intercourse (tables 30–45)

This section presents results on heterosexual vaginal sexual activity, including the initiation of sexual
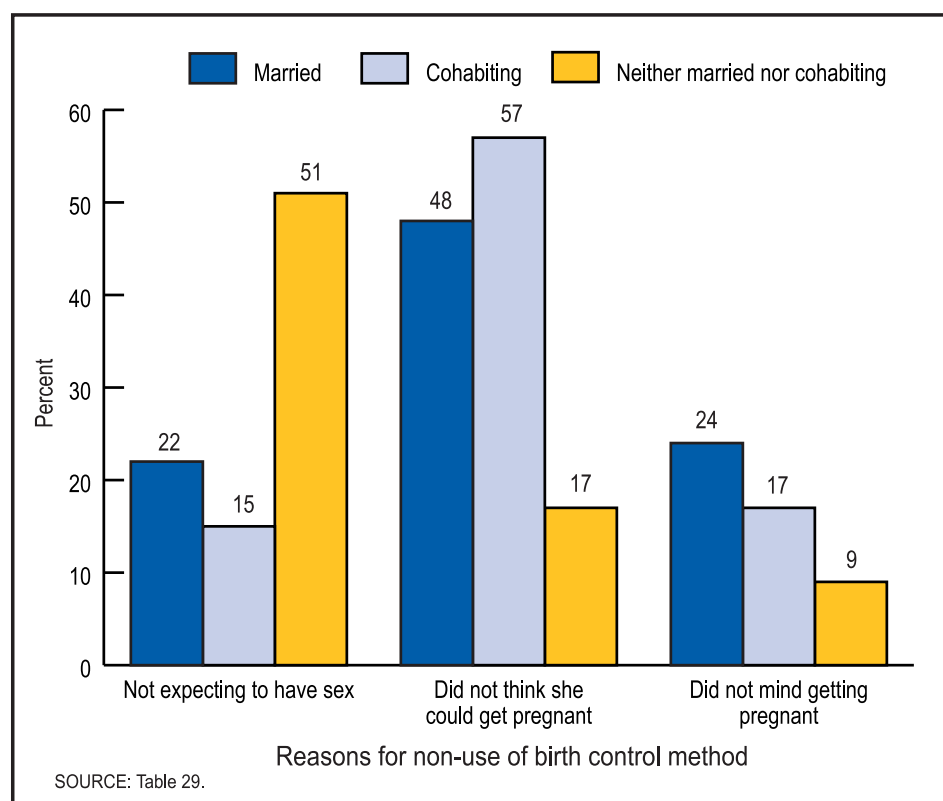
Figure 11. Among women 15–44 years of age who were not using a birth control method the last time they became pregnant, percentage giving specified reasons for nonuse, by marital or cohabiting status: United States, 2002

intercourse, among women aged 15–44 years of age. Monitoring levels of sexual activity is important for gauging the size and nature of the population at risk of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STI) (30–34). Data on sexual activity are also used to explain trends and differentials in pregnancy and birth rates (3–4). This section also includes data on the circumstances of first intercourse, characteristics of the first partners, as well as numbers of sexual partners. These measures are important for understanding and developing appropriate intervention strategies for reducing STI and unintended pregnancies. Some of this information from Cycle 6, focused primarily on teenagers, was published in an earlier report (9). Other reports focus on other, noncoital sexual behavior that carry risk of STI (11, 35).

Table 30 first shows the distribution of menarche by age and Hispanic origin and race. Age at first menstrual period is typically used to mark the beginning of a woman's ovulatory cycles and her

capacity to become pregnant if engaging in sexual intercourse. The data indicate a fairly narrow range of mean age at first menstrual period across all subgroups shown, from 12.0 to 12.7 years. Among non-Hispanic white women, there has been little change over time in the mean age at first period, as evidenced by the stability across 5-year age groups. Younger women have essentially the same mean menarche values as older women in the 15–44 year range. However, the data for all race groups indicate a decline over time in the percentages with menarche at 15 years and over (for example, 14.2 percent of white women 40–44 years at interview reported menarche at 15 years or over compared with 6.0 percent of those 15–19 years of age at interview). These data appear to be consistent with other studies suggesting modest declines in mean menarche among Hispanic and black women (36).

Table 31 shows, for all women and for never-married women, the percent that has had sexual intercourse after

menarche, an indicator of exposure to the risk of pregnancy.

- Overall, 88 percent of women and 71 percent of never-married women aged 15–44 have had intercourse after menarche at least once.
- These percentages rise dramatically with age through the teenage years and into young adulthood. As figure 12 shows, 30 percent of those aged 15–17 had intercourse after menarche, compared with 71 percent of the 18 and 19 year olds. This percentage increases steadily at each age of young adulthood, from 78 to 92 percent between ages 20 and 24.
- Higher percentages of non-Hispanic black teenagers than Hispanic and non-Hispanic white teenagers reported having had intercourse after menarche.

Table 32 presents the percentage of women who have ever had intercourse, regardless of menarche, for the same subgroups as table 31. Although table 31 provides information on percentages of women who are exposed to the risk of pregnancy, this table provides information on the initiation of first sexual intercourse, in and of itself. The initiation of sexual intercourse is important to understand even if not accompanied by risk of pregnancy because it signals risk of exposure to STIs even if before menarche. The patterns in table 32 are similar to those seen in table 31, with slightly higher percentages only at age 15.

Table 33 shows the cumulative percentage of women 15–44 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse after menarche before reaching each age between 14 and 22.

- Five percent of women had intercourse (after menarche) before age 14, 76 percent before age 20, and 86 percent before age 22.
- One of the characteristics associated with large differences in having had intercourse (after menarche) before age 15 is the parental living arrangements at age 14: 9 percent of those who lived with both parents at age 14 had had intercourse (after menarche) before age 15 while 21 percent of those who lived in
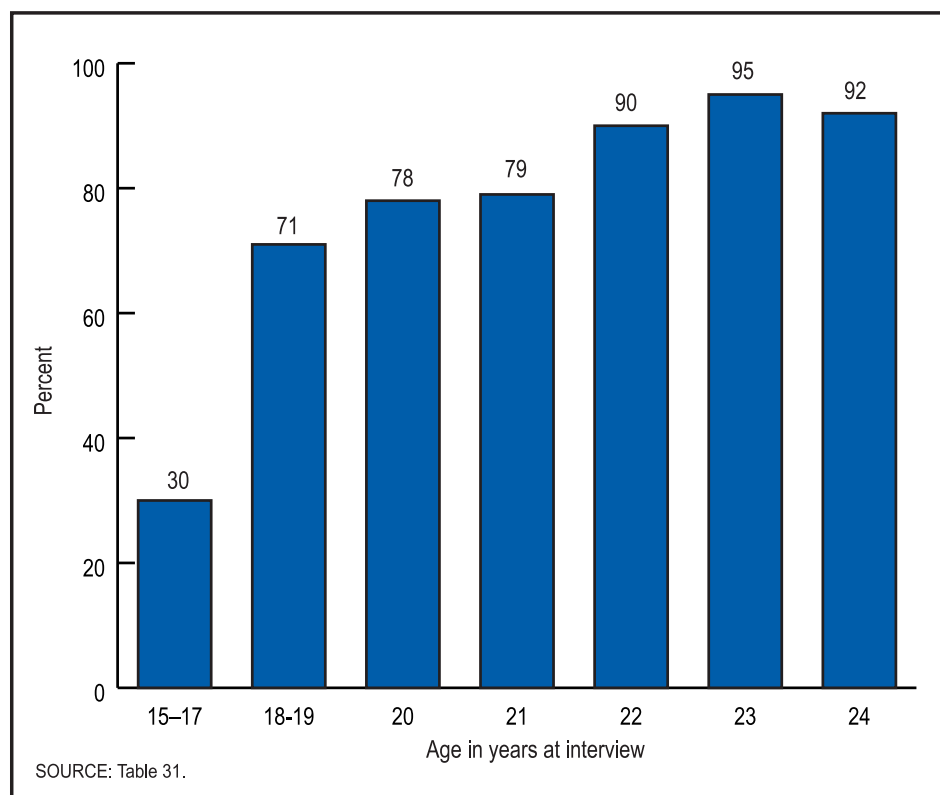
Figure 12. Percentage of women 15–24 years of age who ever had sexual intercourse after menarche, by age at interview: United States, 2002

another parental arrangement had done so.

The cumulative percent of women who have ever had sexual intercourse, regardless of menarche, before reaching selected ages, is shown in **table 34**. This table is the same as table 33 except for that difference in the definition of the sexual experience indicator, resulting in slightly higher percentages in each cell. The reason for presenting both sexual experience indicators was discussed previously for table 32.

The Cycle 6 NSFG allows comparison of reporting on first intercourse between the self-administered (ACASI) and the interviewer-administered (CAPI) modes. The cumulative percent of women who had sexual intercourse before reaching selected ages by interview mode, is presented in **table 35**. Differences in the cumulative percent of women who had intercourse before reaching each age are very small between the interview modes.

Table 36 shows the percentage of women 18–44 years of age at interview whose first sexual intercourse was not voluntary, among those women who have ever had sexual intercourse. This information is based on questions asked in ACASI, only of adult respondents.

- In 2002, 8 percent of sexually experienced women 18–44 years of age reported that their first sexual intercourse was not voluntary.
- Younger age at first sexual intercourse was associated with higher reporting of nonvoluntary first intercourse. Figure 13 shows that 20 percent of women who first had intercourse before 15 years of age reported their first intercourse as not voluntary compared with 4 percent of women who first had intercourse at 20 years or over. This relationship between earlier first intercourse and higher reporting of nonvoluntary first intercourse is seen across Hispanic origin and race groups.
- **Table 37** presents statistics on women's reports of having *ever* been forced by a man to have sexual intercourse. Again, this table is limited to women 18–44 at

interview because the questions on nonvoluntary or forced sexual intercourse were only asked of adult respondents.

- Nearly 23 percent of women aged 18–44 in 2002 had been forced to have intercourse at some time in their lives, about the same as seen in 1995.
- About 5 percent of women were first forced to have intercourse at ages younger than 15 years; another 6 percent were first forced at ages 15–17 years and 4 percent at ages 18–19 years.
- Women who were not living with both parents at age 14 were more likely to have experienced forced sexual intercourse at some time (31 percent) than women who lived with both parents (20 percent).

Table 38 sheds light on the nature of nonvoluntary first intercourse, by showing the percentage of women who experienced specific types of force at first intercourse, if that first intercourse was nonvoluntary or unwanted (see Appendix II and footnotes for table 38 for definitions of these terms). These percentages are based on the population of women aged 18–44 who had ever had intercourse.

- About 19 percent of these women (an estimated 9.5 million women) reported that they had been ''pressured into it by his words or actions, but without threats of harm,'' and this was the most common type of force.
- Relatively small percentages experienced the other types of force asked about, for example: 9 percent had been given alcohol or drugs, 8 percent reported ''yes'' to the item ''Did what he said because he was bigger or grownup, and you were young,'' 5 percent (2.7 million women) had been ''physically held down,'' and 3 percent (1.5 million women) had been ''physically hurt or injured.''

Turning back to sexually experienced women 15–44 years of age, regardless of forced or nonvoluntary experiences, **table 39** gives the percent distribution by age difference between
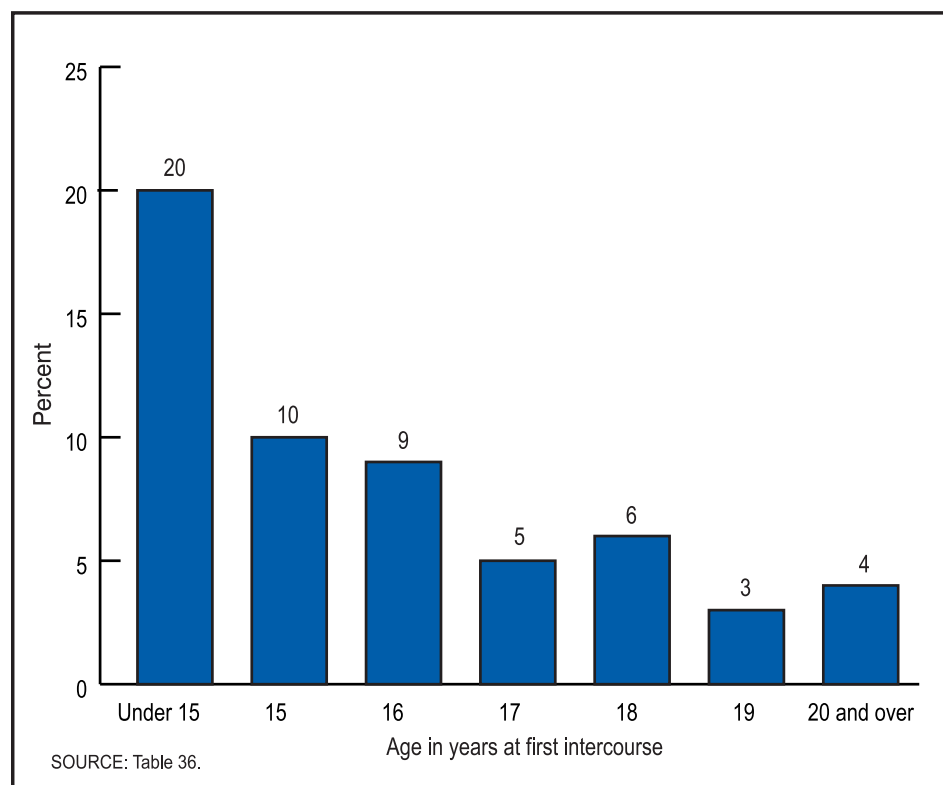
Figure 13. Percentage of sexually experienced women 15–44 years of age whose first intercourse was not voluntary, by age at first intercourse: United States, 2002

women and their first male sexual partners.

- About 1 in 4 sexually experienced women (25 percent) had a first partner who was their age or younger, about one-half (49 percent) had a first partner who was 1–3 years older. For 1 in 4 women (26 percent), their first partner was 4 more years older than she was.
- Hispanic women whose age at first intercourse was younger than 16 years were more likely to have a first sexual partner who was 4 or more years older than themselves (48 percent) than were white and black women (31 and 36 percent, respectively).

Table 40 describes the type of relationship that women had with their first sexual partner at the time of their first intercourse.

- The majority (61 percent) of sexually experienced women 15–44 years of age were "going together or going steady" with their partner at first sexual intercourse.

- About 10 percent were married to their partner at first sexual intercourse, and another 7 percent were engaged to or cohabiting with him. About 18 percent of Hispanic women were married to their first partners at time of their first intercourse compared with 8 percent of white women and 2 percent of black women.

Table 41 presents information on the time difference between first intercourse after menarche and marriage among U.S. women who have ever been married, an indicator of the duration of exposure to the risk of a premarital pregnancy.

- About 85 percent of ever-married women had their first intercourse (after menarche) before their first marriage. For 45 percent of these women, first intercourse (after menarche) preceded first marriage by 5 or more years.
- For women married in 1990–2002, about 6 in 10 had their first intercourse 5 or more years before marriage compared with 3 in 10

women who were married in the 1980s (figure 14).

Table 42 presents the same information as table 41 except that it shows the timing of first sexual intercourse, regardless of menarche, in relation to first marriage. The relative contribution of each indicator (sexual intercourse after menarche and regardless of menarche) is discussed for table 32.

Table 43 shows unmarried women by the number of male sexual partners they had in the 12 months before interview, as reported to the interviewer. (Later tables will present this information as reported in ACASI.) The majority of unmarried women aged 15–44 had at least one sexual partner in the last 12 months. Table 44 shows all women 15–44 by their total number of male partners in their lifetimes (as of the date of interview), as reported to the interviewer. About one-third (34 percent) of women had zero or one partner so far in their lives, and 15 percent reported 10 or more partners. Comparable percentages reported zero partners so far in their lives by Hispanic origin and race. A higher proportion (34 percent) of Hispanic women reported only one partner in their lives compared with 20 percent of white women and 12 percent of black women.

Information on the sexually active population of females in the United States is presented in table 45. This table shows the percentage of all women and unmarried women aged 15–44 who had sexual intercourse in the past year and in the past 3 months.

- About one-half (55 percent) of all unmarried women 15–44 had sexual intercourse in the past 3 months, 64 percent had intercourse in the last 12 months, and 78 percent had ever had intercourse.
- Those who were younger at first intercourse were more likely to be sexually active and to have had intercourse in the past year: 87 percent of those whose first intercourse was under 16 years had intercourse in the past 12 months, and only 64 percent of those whose first intercourse was at age 20 or over did so.
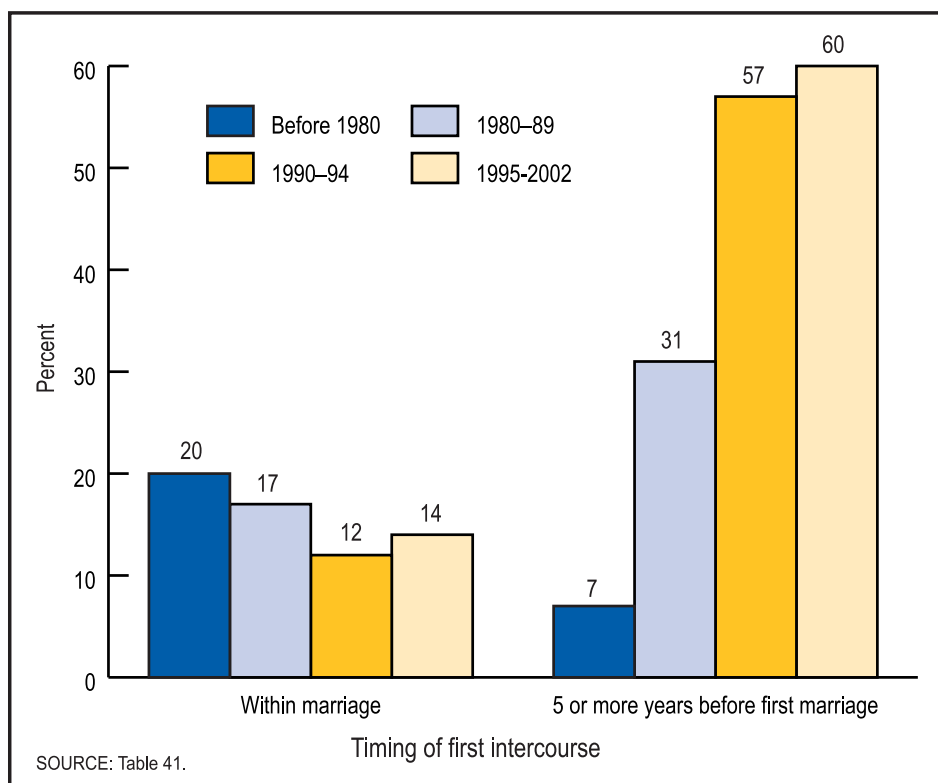
Figure 14. Percentage of ever-married women 15–44 years of age who had their first intercourse within marriage and percentage who had it 5 or more years before first marriage, by year of first marriage: United States, 2002

Marriage and Cohabitation (tables 46–52)

Tables 46–52 show data for 2002 on formal (legal) marriage and unmarried cohabitation. Data for 1995 and earlier NSFG survey years have been published in several reports (16, 37–39).

- Forty-six percent of women 15–44 years of age in 2002 were currently married, with nearly 9 percent in a second or later marriage (**table 46**). In 1995, 49 percent of women 15–44 years of age were currently married.
- A higher percent of women were never married in 2002 (42 percent; table 46) than in 1995 (38 percent).
- Nearly 61 percent of non-Hispanic black women have never been married compared with 37 percent of white women and 42 percent of Hispanic women (table 46).
- In 2002, 9 percent of women were currently cohabiting with a male partner compared with 7 percent in 1995. One-half of women 15–44

years of age in 2002 had *ever* cohabited, an increase from the 41 percent who reported any cohabitation experience in 1995 (**table 47**, figure 15).

- Current cohabitation was more common among women in their 20s, Hispanic women, those with education less than high school, and those in parental situations other than "living with both parents at age 14." Women who lived with both parents at age 14 were also less likely to have *ever* cohabited in their lives (table 47).
- **Table 48** describes women's cohabitation experience relative to first marriage and finds that about 43 percent of all women 15–44 cohabited before their first marriage—15 percent who have never married and 28 percent who cohabited before their first marriage. The percentage who cohabited premaritally (43 percent) is an increase from the 34 percent who cohabited premaritally, based on the Cycle 5 NSFG.

- **Table 49** shows the outcome of first cohabitation for all women who have ever cohabited. About one-third resulted in a currently intact marriage, another one-third dissolved without marriage, close to one-fifth led to a marriage that dissolved, and the remainder (about 13 percent) was currently intact cohabitations in 2002. Cohabitations were more likely to result in an intact marriage among women with higher education and income.
- **Table 50** presents the probability that a woman will have a first marriage before reaching specified ages, among women 15–44. The probability of marrying before age 35 was 0.82, or about 4 of 5. For white women, this probability was 0.87, for Hispanic women it was 0.81, and for black women it was 0.55, or slightly more than 50 percent likelihood they would marry by age 35.

Dissolution of first marriage is described in **table 51**, which shows the cumulative percentage of first marriages that ended for reasons other than death, by duration of the marriage.

- Overall, close to 30 percent of first marriages among women 15–44 in 2002 ended within 10 years, with about 20 percent dissolving within the first 5 years. Nearly one-half of first marriages to women who married younger than 18 years dissolved within 10 years compared with 20 percent of those to women who married at 23 years or over.
- Marital dissolution within the first 5 years was most common among those with the least education and income. For example, twice as many marriages dissolved within 5 years among poor women (30 percent) as in the highest income group (16 percent).
- Other studies have suggested that premarital cohabitation may impact the likelihood of marital dissolution (40), and **table 51** lends support to this hypothesis. Women who never cohabited have lower cumulative probability of experiencing the dissolution of their first marriage than women who have different
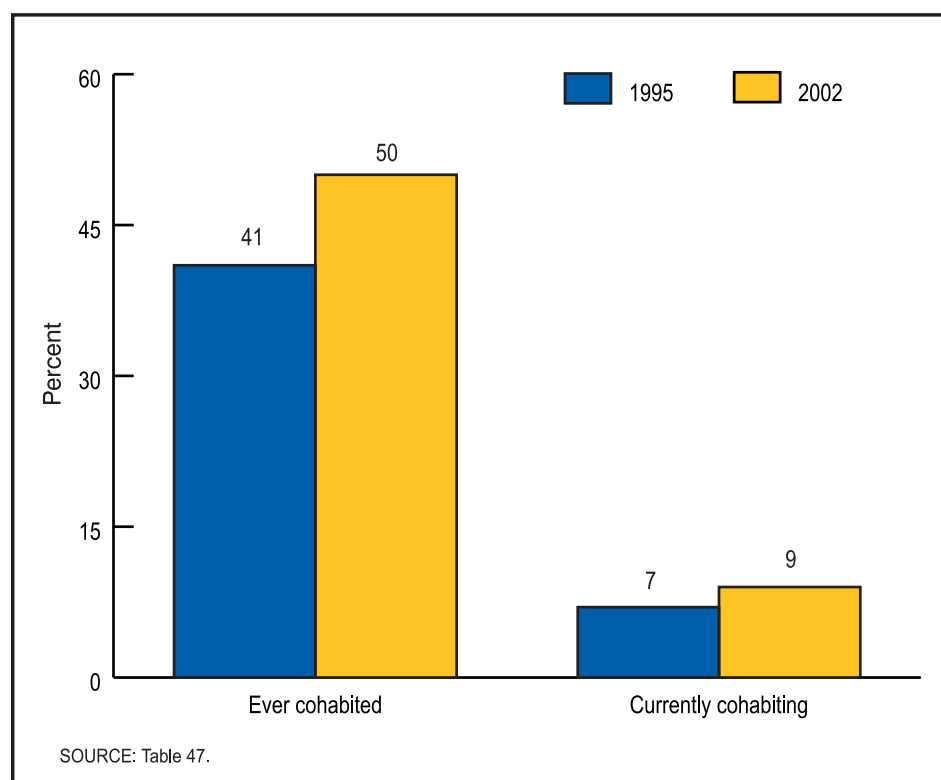
Figure 15. Percentage of women 15–44 years of age who have ever cohabited and percentage who are currently cohabiting: United States, 1995 and 2002

marriage and cohabitation experiences.

Table 52 provides an overview of the total number of men with whom women 15–44 have ever lived, either as marital or cohabiting partners. Slightly more than one-fourth of this age group have never married nor cohabited, and nearly one-half have had only one husband or cohabiting partner in their lives, as of 2002. Non-Hispanic black women were more likely than Hispanic or white women to have *never* married nor cohabited.

Contraceptive Use (**tables 53–66**)

The use of contraception and the specific methods of contraception used are major factors affecting the pregnancy and birth rates in the United States. A number of tables on contraceptive use in the United States, based on the Cycle 6 NSFG, were published in a previous report (10).

Tables 53–66 show further data for 2002 on the use of contraceptive methods, including methods ever used (table 53), methods used at first intercourse (tables 54–55), current contraceptive use (tables 56–61), methods used at last intercourse (tables 62–63), consistency of condom use (tables 64–65), and method discontinuation (table 66).

Ever Use of Contraceptive Methods (**table 53**)

Nearly all women 15–44 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse with a male have used at least one method of contraception in their lives (98 percent). By 2002, 90 percent had used the male condom, 82 percent the pill, and 56 percent withdrawal. As would be expected, the prevalence of sterilization (female or male) increases with age, with 40 percent of women 40–44 reporting female sterilization and 27 percent reporting male sterilization.

Method Use at First Intercourse

- The proportion of women who used any contraceptive method at first intercourse rose from 43 percent of women whose first intercourse was before 1980 to 78 percent of those whose first intercourse was in the 1990s (**table 54**).
- Use of the condom at first intercourse increased from 21 percent of those whose first intercourse was before 1980, to 60 percent of those whose first intercourse was in 1999 or later (table 54).
- Non-Hispanic white and black women whose first intercourse occurred between 1990 and 2002 were more likely to have used a method at first intercourse than Hispanic women—80, 70, and 52 percent, respectively (table 54).
- The condom has historically been the most commonly used method at first premarital intercourse, and its use has increased in recent years. Overall, 45 percent of women who had premarital sexual intercourse used a condom at first intercourse. Among women whose first intercourse was in the 1980s, 38 percent reported using a condom at first premarital intercourse compared with 67 percent of those whose first intercourse was more recent (1999–2002) (**table 55**).
- Figure 16 shows the percentage of woman who used *any* method of contraception at first premarital intercourse, by the year that first intercourse occurred. These percentages mirror the trend in use of the condom at first premarital intercourse, described previously. The percentage using any method increases dramatically comparing the earliest with the most recent time point: 43 percent of those whose first premarital intercourse occurred before 1980 used a method compared with 79 percent of those whose first premarital intercourse occurred in 1999 or later.
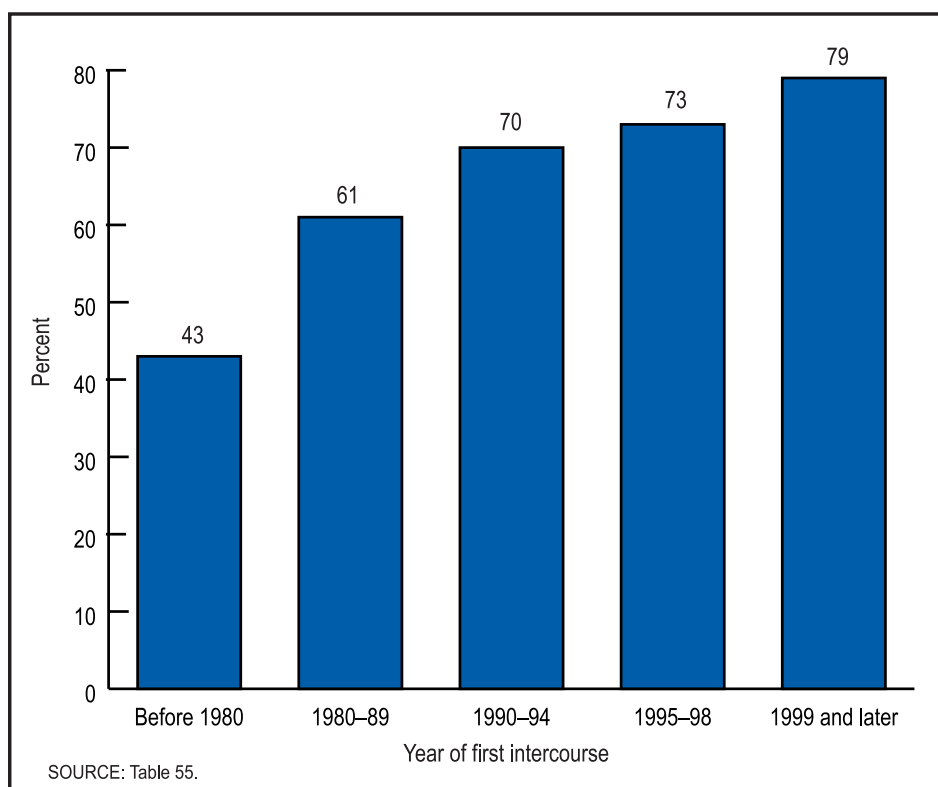
Figure 16. Percentage of women 15–44 years of age who used any birth control method at first premarital intercourse, by year of first intercourse: United States, 2002
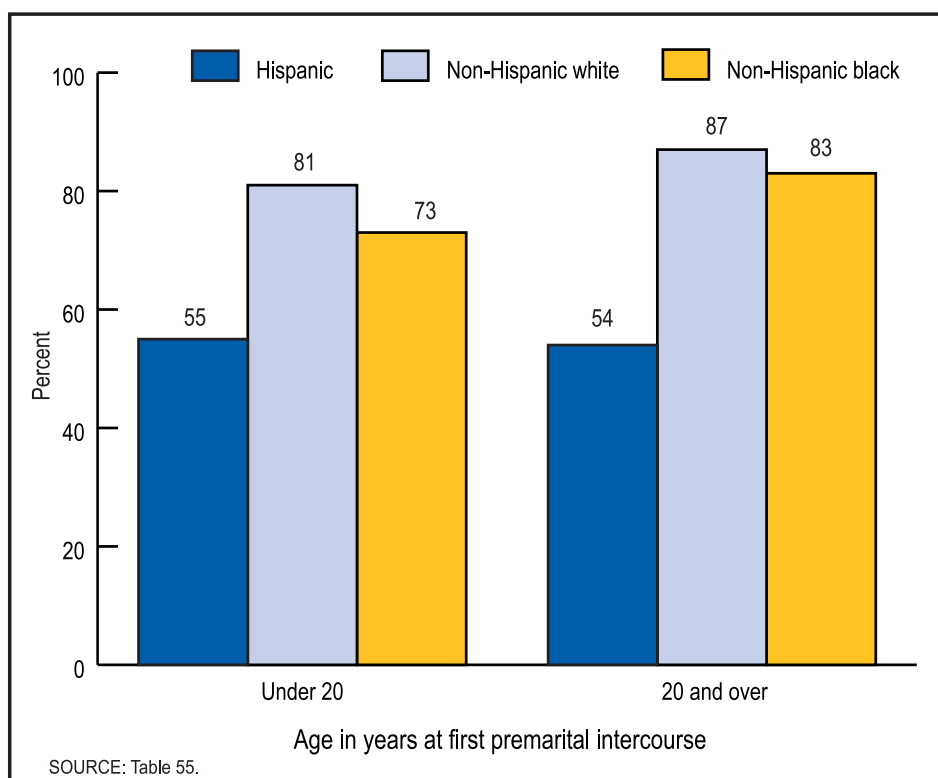
Figure 17. Percentage of women 15–44 years of age who used any birth control method at first premarital intercourse, by Hispanic origin and race and age at first premarital intercourse: United States, 2002

● Figure 17 shows that the use of any contraceptive method at first premarital intercourse is most common for white women, regardless of age at first intercourse. Black women have percentages between those of white and Hispanic women. For white and black women, those who are older at first intercourse have higher percentages using a contraceptive method.

Current Contraceptive Use

Tables 56–61 provide information on current contraceptive use in 2002. Since the last NSFG survey in 1995, two new hormonal methods of contraception were introduced (the contraceptive patch and the monthly injection called Lunelle™), and other hormonal methods grew more prevalent (for example, Depo-Provera™, the 3-month injectable). The current contraceptive use measures in the NSFG enable reliable tracking of women's use of all available methods over time. Table 56 shows a percent distribution of women by the most effective method used at time of interview. For those not using a method, they are classified by the reason for their nonuse. (See ''Appendix II'' for further information on how ''current contraceptive use'' is defined in the NSFG.)

● The major methods used by women 15–44 years of age in 2002 were the oral contraceptive pill (19 percent), female sterilization (17 percent), and the male condom (11 percent).
● The pill is the leading contraceptive method among women under 35 years of age. Among women 35–44 years of age, female sterilization is the leading method used.
● In 2002, 11.6 million women were using the pill, and 10.3 million were using female sterilization.

Table 57 shows similar information as in table 56, with one important difference. About 1 in 6 contraceptive users is using more than one method in the month of interview (10), and table 57 shows all methods used in the month of interview. This means that the percentages for use of specific methods add to more than the 62 percent using

any method. The principal difference between the two types of tables is in the percentage using the condom—11 percent in table 56 and 15 percent in table 57. The reason for this difference is that women using both the condom and the pill, the most common method combination, are classified as ''currently using the pill'' in table 56 and as using both pill and condom in table 57. For more discussion of ''current contraceptive use'' and the classification of ''most effective methods,'' see ''Appendix II'' or the full report previously published on contraceptive use (10).

Table 58 describes current contraceptive status by marital or cohabitation status, and Hispanic origin and race. Among currently and formerly married women, who are likely to be older on average than never married or cohabiting women, female sterilization is the most prevalent contraceptive method in use. The pill is the most popular method among non-Hispanic white women (22 percent), and female sterilization is the most popular method among Hispanic women (20 percent) and black women (23 percent). The condom is the third most popular method of contraception among all three groups (Hispanic, white, and black women).

Just as table 57 presented similar information as table 56, accounting for reports of multiple method use, **table 59** mirrors table 58 and allows for multiple contraceptive methods. Among married women, 12–13 percent are using the condom in both tables 58 and 59, but among never-married women, dual use of the condom and pill is common. Table 58 shows that 10 percent of women in this group used the male condom as their primary method, but table 59 indicates that 17 percent were using condoms, either alone or in combination with the pill or some other method that was classified as ''more effective'' than the condom (see ''Appendix II'' for further information).

Table 60 shows the percent distribution of women by their primary method of contraception, according to selected characteristics. These data are shown for comparison with previous cycles of the NSFG, but as shown in earlier tables based on current contraceptive status, they tend to understate use of the condom in conjunction with the pill.

- Among the 38.1 million women currently using contraception in 2002, the leading methods were the pill, female sterilization, and the male condom. This was true regardless of religious affiliation, but the proportion using female sterilization was highest among fundamentalist Protestant denominations (41 percent) and lowest among those with ''other religions'' (11 percent).
- Women with lower levels of education relied on sterilization as their leading method of contraception, while women with the highest levels of education depended more on the pill. The same relationship holds true for poverty level.

Table 61 shows the percent distribution of currently contracepting women who have ever had intercourse, by their current choice of method or method combination. This table focuses on the use of condoms, alone or with other methods, as condoms also confer protection against sexually transmitted infections.

- Nearly one-fourth (24 percent) of women currently using contraception were using condoms, either alone or with another method. Condom use was more common among women who were never married and not cohabiting and among women who reported more male sexual partners in the last 12 months. For example, 49 percent of women reporting three or more partners in the last year were using condoms compared with 23 percent of those with one partner in the last year.
- Condom use by itself, as well as dual use of the pill and condom, was also more prevalent among women who were never married and were not cohabiting.

Method Use at Last Intercourse

Table 62 shows the percentage of women who used specific methods of contraception at last intercourse, among all women and unmarried women aged 15–44, who were sexually active, that is, had had sexual intercourse in the 3 months prior to the interview.

- Eighty-one percent of all unmarried women used some method of contraception at last intercourse in the past 3 months. The most commonly used methods were the condom and the pill.
- Condom use, pill use, or dual use of the condom with the pill, was most prevalent among teenagers and young adults, those aged 15–24.
- Women with lower education, women with lower income, and women who are Hispanic or black, were less likely to use a method of contraception at last intercourse (figure 18) (table 62).

A slightly longer time frame is shown in **table 63**, which presents the percent who used a contraceptive method at last sex in the past 12 months, rather than 3 months as shown in table 62. The same patterns can be seen in table 63, with the addition of an association of multiple partners and condom use. About one-half (48 percent) of unmarried women with two or more partners in the past 12 months used a condom at last sexual intercourse compared with 32 percent among women with only one partner in the past 12 months.

Table 64 looks at condom use in the last 4 weeks among all women and unmarried women who reported ever using a condom and who were sexually active in the last 4 weeks.

- The majority of women (73 percent) did not use a condom at all in the past 4 weeks.
- Never married and not cohabiting women were more likely to report using a condom every time in the last 4 weeks (38 percent) than women of any other marital or cohabiting status (14–22 percent).
- Among unmarried women, those 15–19 years of age were twice as likely (42 percent) to report using condoms every time they had intercourse in the last 4 weeks as women 30–44 years of age (21 percent).
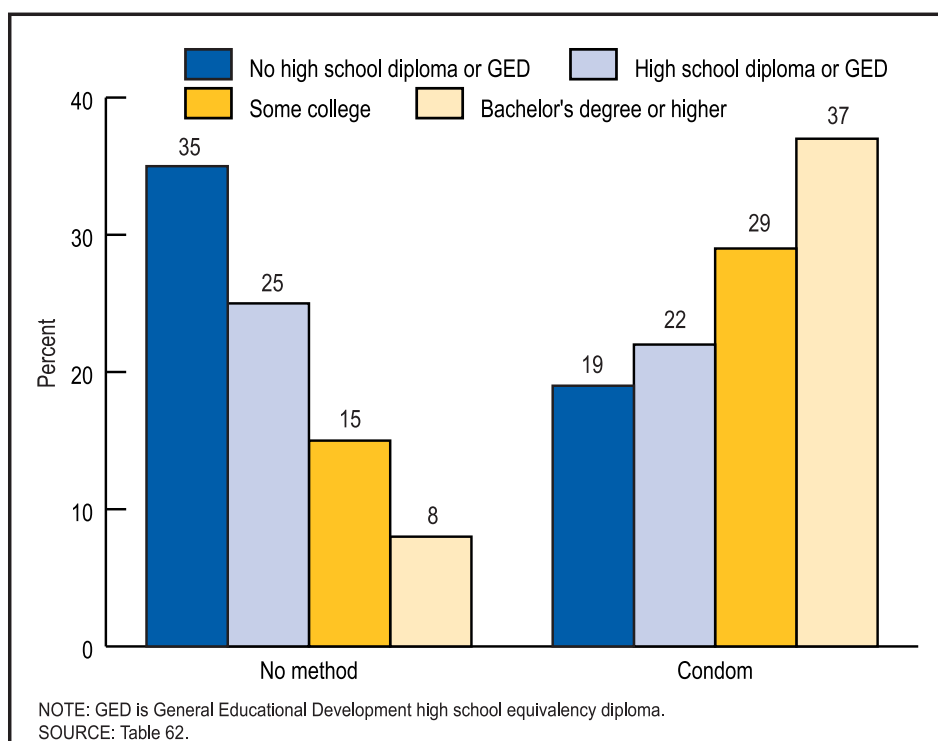
Figure 18. Among unmarried women 22–44 years of age who had sexual intercourse in the 3 months prior to interview, percentage who used no method of contraception at last intercourse, and percentage who used a condom, by education: United States, 2002

table, condoms had the lowest percentage (among all who ever used the method) of discontinued use due to dissatisfaction (12 percent), and the most common reasons for discontinuation were "partner did not like it" (39 percent), "decreased your sexual pleasure" (38 percent), "side effects" (18 percent), and "other reasons" (15 percent).

- The frequency of pill discontinuation was similar for Hispanic, white, and black women (30, 28, and 33 percent, respectively). However, only 5 percent of black women reported discontinuing condom use compared with 11 percent of Hispanic women and 14 percent of white women.

Impaired Fecundity, Infertility, and Surgical Sterilization (tables 67–73)

Tables 67–73 show data on the physical ability to have children—including fecundity status, infertility status, and surgical sterilization by type of operation.

Impaired Fecundity

Impaired fecundity is one of two NSFG measures of fertility impairments and has been defined among women of all marital experience since 1982. The measurement of fecundity status begins with a classification of all surgically sterile women on the basis of whether their (or their current husbands' or cohabiting partners') operations were done for contraceptive or noncontraceptive reasons. Those who are not surgically sterile at all can be classified as having "impaired fecundity," that is, they may have a physical barrier to getting pregnant or carrying a baby to term. (See "Appendix II" for further details.) Women who are neither surgically sterile nor classified as having impaired fecundity are presumed to be "fecund," that is, they have no known physical barriers to having a child.

- **Table 67** shows that in 2002, 22 percent of women were surgically

- Unmarried women who were not cohabiting were about twice as likely (34 percent) to use a condom every time they had intercourse in the last 4 weeks as current cohabitors (16 percent).

Table 65 presents data similar to table 64, looking at condom use in the last 12 months rather than the last 4 weeks. These two tables show similar relationships between consistency of condom use and marital status, marital status and age, and cohabiting status. As expected, more consistent condom use was reported for the more recent recall period of 4 weeks. Among unmarried women 15–19 years of age, 42 percent reported using a condom every time they had sexual intercourse in the last 4 weeks compared with 28 percent reporting use every time they had intercourse during the last 12 months.

Discontinuation of Methods Due to Dissatisfaction

The Cycle 6 NSFG asked women whether they ever discontinued use of a contraceptive method due to dissatisfaction, and if so, what their reasons were. **Table 66** presents this information for women who ever discontinued use of the pill, condom, Depo-Provera™, and Norplant™.

- Roughly 42 percent of women who have ever used Depo-Provera™ and Norplant™ discontinued these methods due to dissatisfaction, and close to three-fourths of those women cited "side effects" as a reason for discontinuation. The next most commonly cited reason for discontinuation of these hormonal methods was that the woman "did not like changes to [their] menstrual cycle"—34 percent of Depo-Provera™ users and 19 percent of Norplant™ users.
- About 29 percent of pill users reported discontinuing it, with 65 percent of them reporting that they had "side effects." The next most commonly cited reasons for pill discontinuation were "worried you might have side effects" (13 percent) and "did not like changes to menstrual cycle" (13 percent).
- Among the methods shown in this

Figure 19. Percentage of women 15–44 years of age with imparied fecundity, by parity and Hispanic origin and race: United States, 2002

sterile for contraceptive reasons, nearly 2 percent were surgically sterile for noncontraceptive reasons, 12 percent had impaired fecundity, and the remaining 65 percent were presumed fecund. This overall prevalence of impaired fecundity, accounting for about 7.3 million women 15–44, represents an increase of about 2 percentage points from the levels seen in 1988 and 1995 (41).

- About 3.0 million of these 7.3 million women with impaired fecundity in 2002 were childless (nulliparous), indicating 41 percent with "primary impaired fecundity." This compares with 45 percent (or 2.8 million women) with primary impaired fecundity in 1995.
- Figure 19 shows comparable levels of impaired fecundity by Hispanic origin and race, regardless of parity.
- The strong association of age with impaired fecundity was again seen for childless women in Cycle 6, as it was in past NSFG cycles. For example, 7 percent of childless women 15–29 in 2002 had impaired

fecundity compared with 37 percent of those 40–44.
- Nearly 51 percent of women who had sought medical help to become pregnant within the past year had impaired fecundity at interview. Among all women 15–44, impaired fecundity shows no clear pattern with education, income, Hispanic origin, or race.
- For the most part, the levels of impaired fecundity are higher among married women, but similar associations are seen with impaired fecundity among all women (**tables 67** and **68**). About 15 percent of married women had impaired fecundity, representing an estimated 4.3 million women in 2002.

Infertility

Table 69 shows currently married women by infertility status, the second of the two longstanding NSFG measures of fertility impairments. As with fecundity status, this measure determines if women who are not surgically sterile should be classified as "infertile." The

"infertile" category uses the standard medical definition of infertility; a married couple is classified as "infertile" if they have not used contraception and not become pregnant for 12 months or more. (See "Appendix II" for further details.) All married women who are neither surgically sterile nor infertile are presumed to be fecund.

- In 2002, 7.4 percent of married women, or about 2.1 million women, were infertile. This is about the same level as seen in 1995, but represents a significant decline from the prevalence of 8.4 percent in 1982 (42).
- As with impaired fecundity among married women, infertility is clearly associated with age among childless women (figure 20).
- Less than one-third (31 percent) of women who received medical help to become pregnant within the last year were infertile at interview.
- The key difference between infertility and impaired fecundity for married women is that the latter measure includes difficulties with carrying babies to term and not just with getting pregnant. Measurement differences notwithstanding, the two measures of fertility problems appear to show diverging trends among married women between 1982 and 2002 (figure 21), a finding which may call for further study.

Surgical Sterilization

Tables 70–73 describe sterilization operations that women or their current husbands or cohabiting partners have ever had. Overall experience with surgical sterilization is shown, along with the prevalence of specific types of operations, including tubal sterilization, vasectomy, and hysterectomy.

- Nearly 24 percent of women 15–44 reported some form of sterilization operation, with 16 percent reporting tubal sterilization, 6 percent vasectomy, and 4 percent hysterectomy (**table 70**).
- Surgical sterility was more common among women with more children, less education, and lower household income. Tubal sterilization in
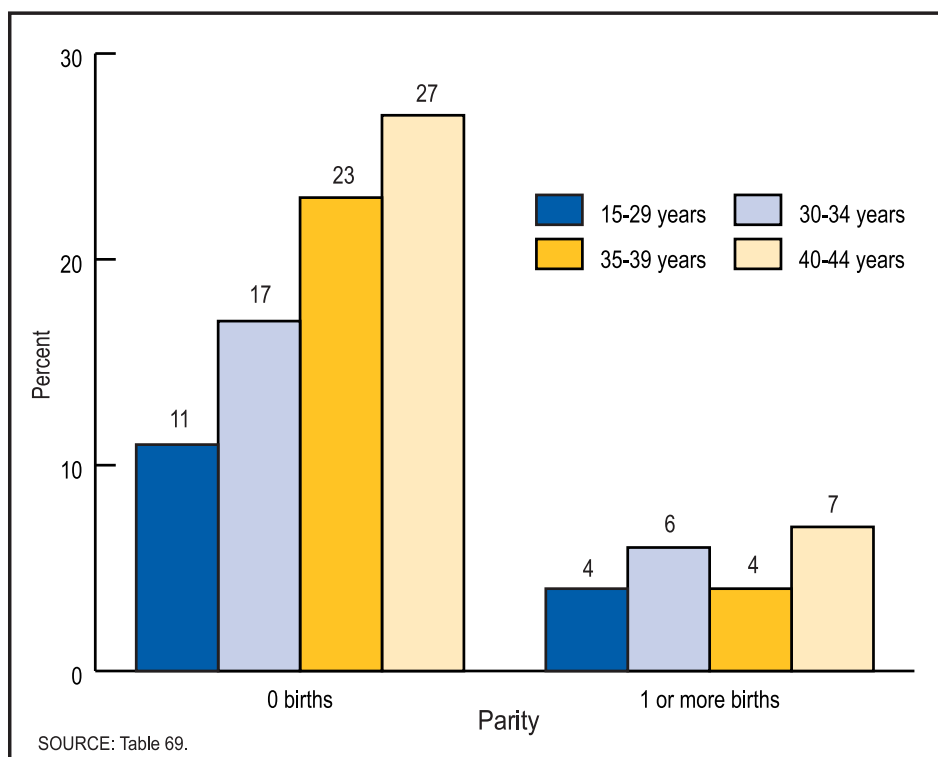
Figure 20. Percentage of married women 15–44 years of age with 12-month infertility, by parity and age: United States, 2002
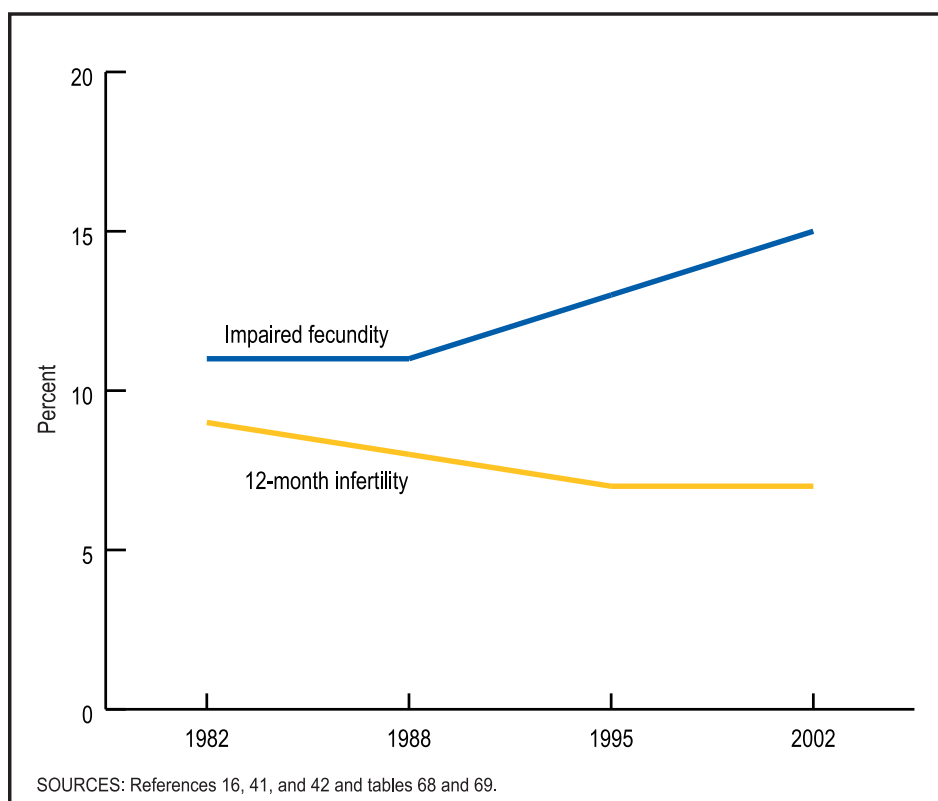
Figure 21. Percentage of married women 15–44 years of age with impaired fecundity or 12-month infertility: United States, 1982–2002

particular was more prevalent among Hispanic and non-Hispanic black women, women living in the South or Midwest, and those raised as Protestants (Fundamentalist or other).

● As in previous NSFG Cycles (43), the 2002 data show that Hispanic, white, and black women differ in their use of male and female sterilization. For example, 8 percent of white women reported their husbands or cohabiting partners had ever had a vasectomy compared with 1 percent of black women and 3 percent of Hispanic women.

● Among married women, **table 71** shows similar patterns for overall surgical sterility, as well as the prevalence of tubal sterilization and vasectomy.

● The percentages of married women 40–44 years of age who report ''any sterilizing operations'' or ''tubal sterilization'' have fallen between 1995 and 2002. For example, among married women 40–44 years of age, 66 percent reported any sterilizing operations in 1995 compared with 54 percent in 2002 (figure 22). These changes are probably related to the overall patterns of delayed childbearing among women 15–44 years of age, which result in lower proportions of older women being ready to adopt permanent forms of contraception.

● **Table 72** looks more closely at region of residence and the religion in which women were raised among subgroups of Hispanic origin and race. White women raised as Fundamentalist Protestants were more likely to report any sterilization operation than their Hispanic or black counterparts (36 percent versus 20 and 25 percent, respectively). A similar pattern was seen for tubal sterilization by religious affiliations (figure 23). With regard to region of residence, black women living in the South (26 percent) were somewhat more likely to report tubal sterilization than white women in the South (17 percent) (table 72).

● As in previous NSFG Cycles, the Cycle 6 survey included questions
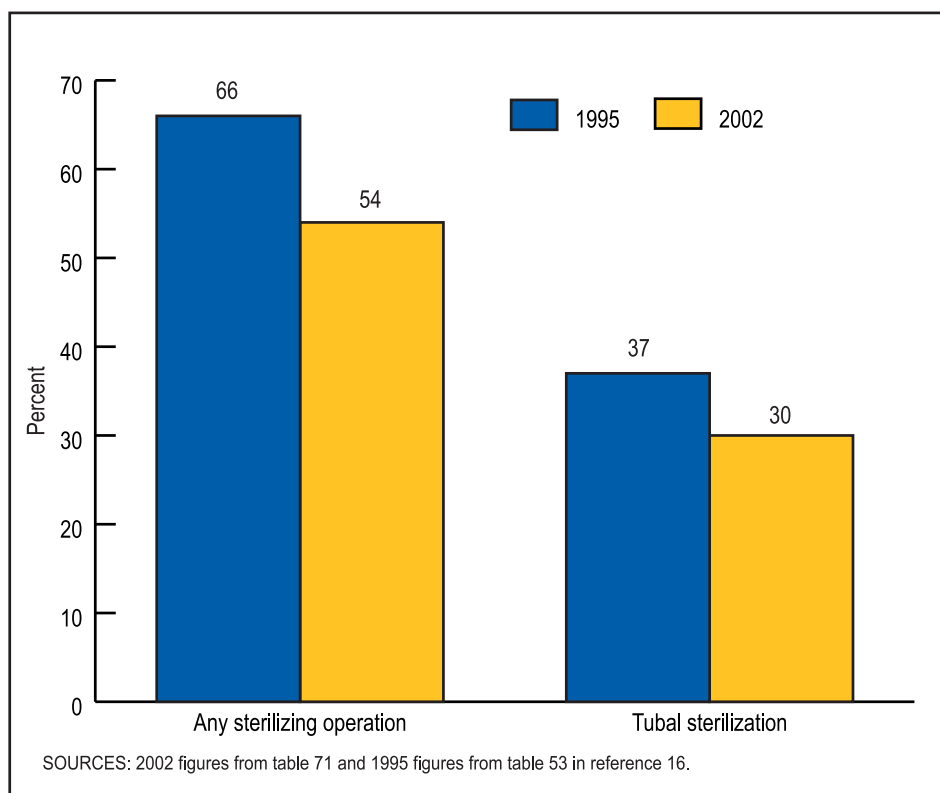
Figure 22. Percentage of married women 40–44 years of age who ever had a sterilizing operation and percentage who ever had tubal sterilization: United States, 1995 and 2002

SOURCES: 2002 figures from table 71 and 1995 figures from table 53 in reference 16.
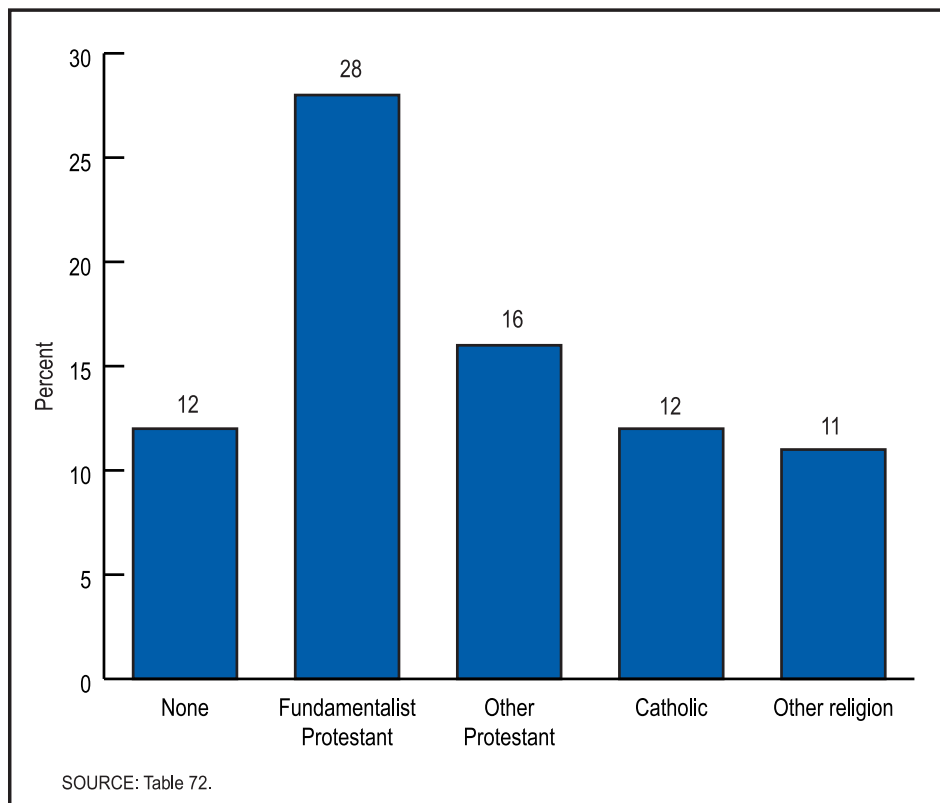
Figure 23. Percentage of non-Hispanic white women 15–44 years of age who ever had tubal sterilization, by religion raised: United States, 2002

SOURCE: Table 72.

on the reasons for the sterilization operations women reported. This information was used to classify women as contraceptively or noncontraceptively sterile in the definition of fecundity status. It is also useful for monitoring changes in the prevalence of specific operations. **Table 73** shows, as expected, that ''having all the children she/he wanted'' is the most common reason cited for tubal sterilization and vasectomy, and medical reasons, particularly ''medical problems with female organs,'' are the most common reason mentioned for hysterectomies.

● Women who gave multiple reasons for sterilization operations were asked the main reasons. ''Medical reasons'' was the most commonly reported ''main reason'' for hysterectomy, and ''having all the children she wanted'' was the most commonly reported ''main reason'' for tubal sterilization. For vasectomy, the ''main reasons'' reported were more evenly split between the woman having all the children she wanted (47 percent) and her husband or partner having all the children he wanted (36 percent).

Pregnancy and Health (**tables 74–79**)

Tables 74–79 present information on various aspects of pregnancy and health included in the Cycle 6 NSFG. While some similar data are routinely published in annual vital statistics reports (1,44), inclusion in the NSFG's pregnancy history allows examination of these pregnancy-related behaviors and outcomes by variables that are not currently available in vital statistics, such as intendedness of the pregnancy and marital or cohabitation status. The tables on prenatal care, smoking during pregnancy, payment for delivery, breastfeeding, and maternity leave are all limited to recent pregnancies (those ending in 1997 or later) to minimize recall bias. (See ''Appendix II'' for further details on the interview questions
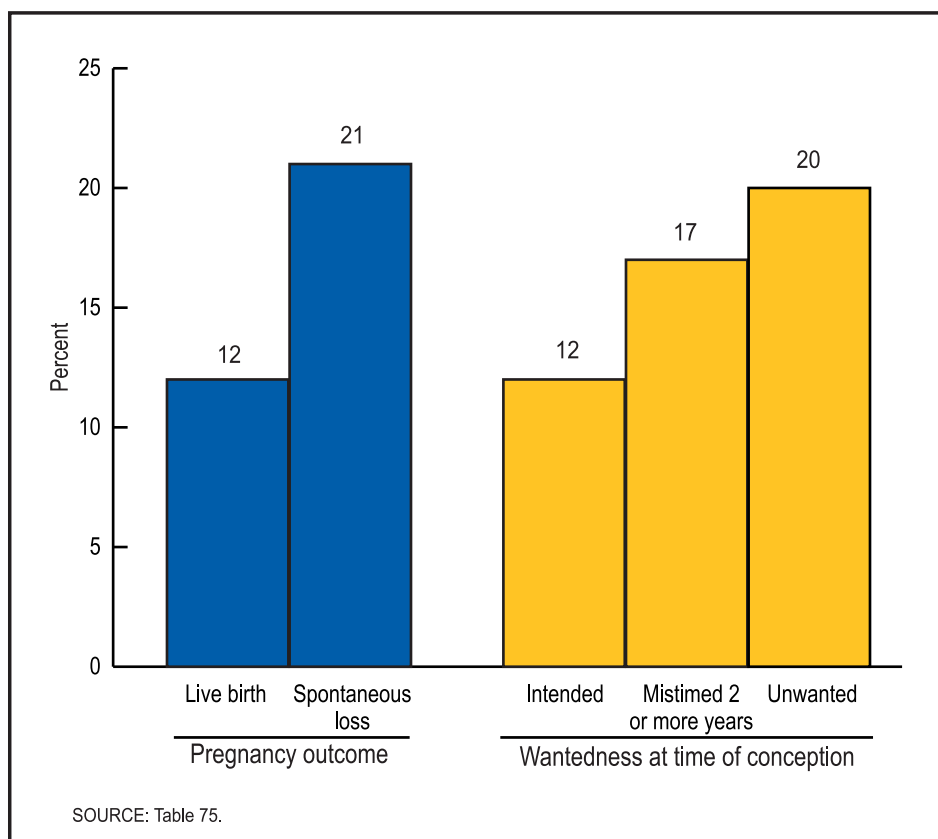
Figure 24. Percentage of women 15–44 years of age at interview who smoked during their most recent pregnancy ending in January 1997 or later, by pregnancy outcome and by wantedness at time of conception: United States, 2002

that provide the data for these tables.)

Table 74 shows the *timing of first prenatal visit* among recent pregnancies ending in live birth. Early, regular, and appropriate prenatal care has been linked to reduced rates of pregnancy complications, preterm delivery, low birthweight, and perinatal morbidity and mortality (1, 45). The maternal and infant health benefits of good prenatal care are particularly striking for women at higher risk for poor pregnancy outcomes (45). As seen in the National Vital Statistics System, early initiation of prenatal care, within the first trimester, is becoming more prevalent (1), but has not reached the target of 90 percent set forward for all subgroups in the Healthy People 2010 Objectives (46). The NSFG data generally indicate higher prevalence of early prenatal care than found in vital statistics, but illuminate the disparities seen in vital statistics.

- Pregnancies to women who were cohabiting or never married at time of delivery were less likely to receive early prenatal care.
- The data suggest that pregnancies unwanted at the time of conception or mistimed by 2 or more years were also less likely to receive early prenatal care.

Cigarette smoking during pregnancy has been shown to increase the risk of numerous adverse pregnancy outcomes, including low birthweight, preterm delivery, spontaneous pregnancy loss (miscarriage or ectopic pregnancy), premature rupture of membranes, infant death (for example, sudden infant death syndrome, or SIDS), and early childhood respiratory illnesses (47–50). **Table 75** shows the prevalence of *cigarette smoking during pregnancy* among women's most recent pregnancies that ended in live birth or spontaneous loss between 1997 and the 2002 interview. (Cigarette smoking among all women regardless of pregnancy status is described later in this report in table 99.) This table is based on questions that asked about smoking after women learned they were

pregnant. The NSFG data enable inclusion of pregnancies that did not result in live birth.

- About 13 percent of women smoked in some amount during their most recent pregnancy, and about 3 percent reported smoking 15 or more cigarettes a day.
- Nearly 21 percent of women whose most recent pregnancy ended in spontaneous loss reported smoking during the pregnancy compared with 12 percent of those whose most recent pregnancy ended in live birth (figure 24). This figure for births compares well with vital statistics—for example, maternal smoking was reported for 12.3 percent of births in 1999 (48).
- Nearly 20 percent of women whose pregnancies were unwanted at conception and 17 percent of those whose pregnancies came 2 or more years too soon smoked during the pregnancy compared with 12 percent of intended pregnancies (figure 24).
- The prevalence of smoking during pregnancy was higher among younger women, non-Hispanic white women, and less educated women. For example, 17 percent of white women smoked during pregnancy compared with 5 percent of Hispanic women and 8 percent of black women (table 75).

Low birthweight is defined as less than 2,500 grams (5 1/2 pounds) (1). Babies born at low birthweight are significantly more likely to die than normal weight babies during the first 28 days of life. After this neonatal period, they are at higher risk for health problems, including neurodevelopmental disabilities, birth defects, and early childhood illnesses (1, 51). **Table 76** examines the prevalence of *low birthweight among single deliveries*, by race and other variables. Pregnancies resulting in multiple births are not included because multiples are at higher risk of low birthweight independent of other factors (1). As seen with vital statistics (1,44,52), twice as many non-Hispanic black women deliver babies of low birthweight as do non-Hispanic white women (12 percent compared with 5 percent, among all
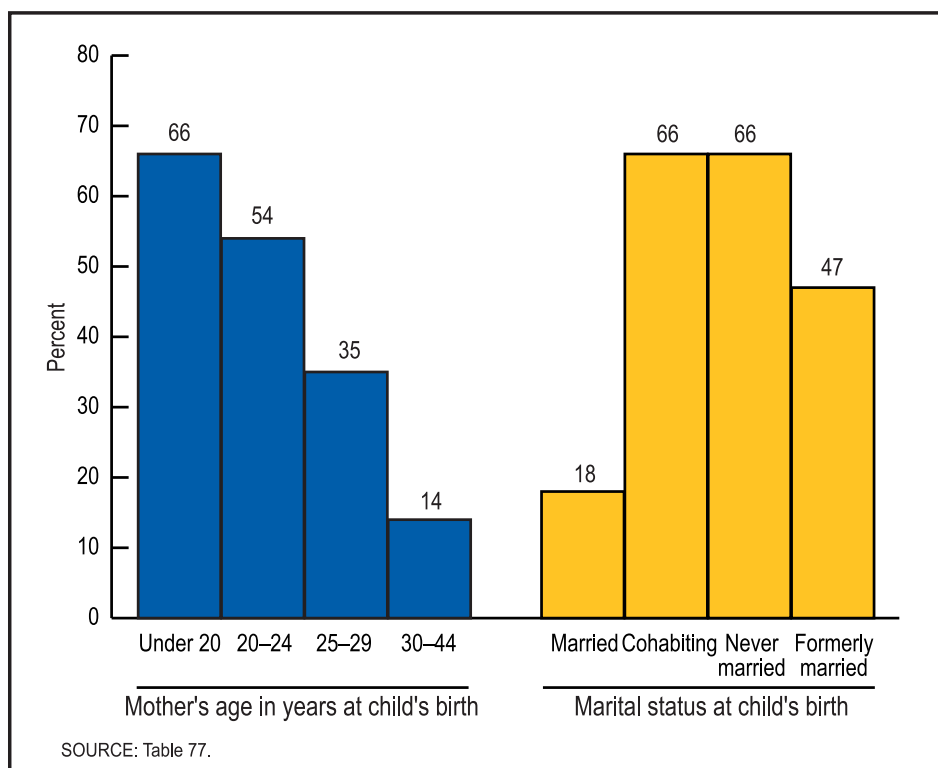
Figure 25. Percentage of women 15–44 years of age at interview who paid for their most recent live birth delivery in January 1997 or later, with Medicaid or government assistance, by age at birth and by marital status at birth: United States, 2002

single births). The percentages for Hispanic women are closer to the white than to the black percentages—7 percent among all single live births.

- Several variables showed the expected associations with low birthweight among births to white women, but not among births to black women. Among births to white women, low birthweight was more common among women who smoked during the pregnancy, those who did not intend the pregnancy at time of conception, and those with lower levels of education.
- Births to poorer women, as evidenced by reliance on Medicaid or other government assistance for delivery payment, were more likely to be low birthweight regardless of Hispanic origin or race.

The NSFG is one of the few nationally representative sources of data on payment for delivery costs, and the only national survey that has collected this information since the 1970s. Table 77 presents the percent distribution of women's most recent

births 1997–2002 by *how the delivery costs were paid.* While women could report more than one form of payment, this table is based on a set of mutually exclusive categories defined to show Medicaid or government assistance even if another source of payment was also mentioned.

- As in Cycle 5, Medicaid or other government assistance was used to pay for about one-third of women's most recent deliveries. It was more often used to pay for deliveries to younger mothers—nearly two-thirds of births to women under 20 years were paid in this way compared with 14 percent of births to women 30–44 years old (figure 25).
- Nonmarital births, mistimed and unwanted births, and births to women of lower education were more likely to have delivery costs paid for by Medicaid or other government assistance, all similar to patterns founds in earlier NSFG data (16,51,53).

The numerous health and health-care cost benefits of breastfeeding

have been well documented. Recently the American Academy of Pediatrics strengthened its recommendations that virtually all infants should be breastfed for the first year of life, and exclusively breastfed for the first 6 months (54). The Healthy People 2010 objectives for breastfeeding include 75 percent breastfed at all (that is, initiation), 50 percent breastfeeding at 6 months, and 25 percent at 12 months (46). **Table 78** shows the percentage of singleton babies born in 1997–2000 by duration of breastfeeding, including the percent who were not breastfed at all. While the Cycle 6 NSFG included questions to measure exclusive breastfeeding to some extent, these data are not shown in this report. However, the categories shown for duration of breastfeeding enable an initial look at the prevalence of breastfeeding longer than 6 months and 12 months.

- Among singleton babies born 1997–2000, 67 percent were breastfed at all, 35 percent were breastfed 6 months or longer, and 17 percent were breastfed for 12 months or longer (figure 26). While all of these levels fall short of the goals set by the Healthy People 2010 objectives for breastfeeding, the targets are being met or close to met for some subgroups-for example, babies born to white and Hispanic mothers, mothers 30–44 years of age, college-educated mothers, and higher income mothers.
- The overall rate of breastfeeding initiation among recent births increased from 55 to 67 percent between the 1995 and 2002 surveys, bringing the population closer to the HP2010 goals of 75 percent. In virtually all subgroups, breastfeeding was initiated more often in 2002 than in 1995. For example, 43 percent of women with incomes below 150 percent of poverty level initiated breastfeeding, based on the 1995 data, and 58 percent of women in this income group did so based on the 2002 data.
- The patterns of breastfeeding initiation across subgroups of women remained largely the same in
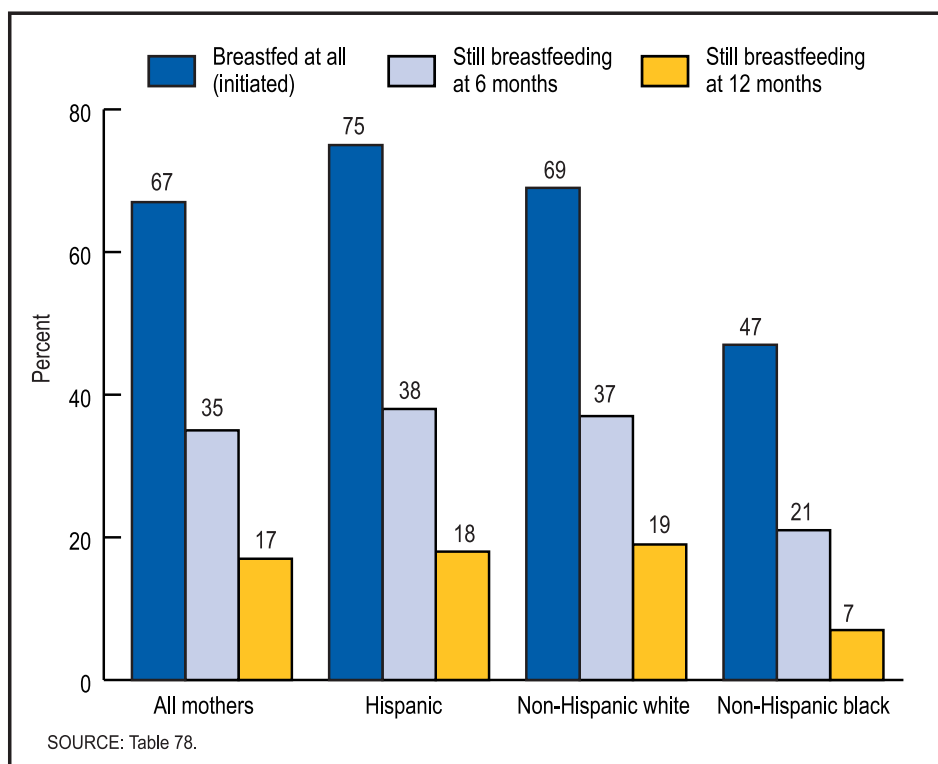
Figure 26. Among women 15–44 years of age at interview who had a singleton live birth in January 1997 or later, percentage who breastfed the child at all, and percentage still breastfeeding at 6 and 12 months, by Hispanic origin and race: United States, 2002

Cycle 6 as in earlier cycles (55–57). For example, the 2002 data indicate that nearly 84 percent of college-educated mothers initiated breastfeeding compared with 50 percent of mothers with less than a high school education.

● While non-Hispanic black women remain less likely to initiate breastfeeding than Hispanic or white women, the level seen in the 2002 survey was almost twice that seen in 1995 (47 percent versus 25 percent).

   Table 79 describes women's use of maternity leave for their most recent births in 1997–2002.

● About 60 percent of mothers were employed at some point during the pregnancy, and 42 percent took maternity leave for the birth. The other 18 percent of working mothers did not take leave, with close to 3 percent reporting that it was not offered or allowed.

● Overall, 40 percent of women were not employed at all during their most recent pregnancy ending in live birth; this was more often the case for younger women, women having a third or higher-order birth, women with less education, and Hispanic women.

Child Care Arrangements (table 80)

   Table 80 examines child care arrangements in the month before the interview, among women who were working the week prior to the interview and had at least one child under 13 years of age in the household.

● The most common child care arrangement was ''grandparent or other relative,'' used by 35 percent of women, followed by ''day care center or preschool,'' used by 23 percent. Another 17 percent of women used a nonrelative or babysitter, and 10 percent had their child(ren) cared for in before- or after-school care.

● Higher percentages of unmarried working mothers have their child(ren) cared for by a grandparent or other relative.

● Higher percentages of working women with a bachelor's degree or higher, and with incomes 300 percent of poverty or higher, use a day care center or preschool compared to women with less education and less income.

● Never-married and currently married women have low percentages with their child(ren) cared for by ''other parent or stepparent'' compared with cohabiting or formerly married women for whom this child care arrangement is more common.

Adoption, Stepchildren, and Foster Children (tables 81–84)

   In 2002, 1 in 8 women 18–44 years of age (13 percent, or 7.0 million) reported that they had ever lived with and cared for a child to whom they did not give birth compared with 11 percent among this group in 1995. **Table 81** describes the prevalence of nonbiological parenting and the types of relationships these children had with the women surveyed.

● Nonbiological parenting of some kind was more common among women in a second or later marriage and among women of lower education and income. For example, 21 percent of women with less than a high school education have cared for a nonbiological child compared with 8 percent of college graduates.

● Nearly 19 percent of non-Hispanic black women have cared for a nonbiological child compared with 12 percent of non-Hispanic white women and Hispanic women. About 10 percent of black women reported caring for children of blood relatives.

   Tables 82–84 provide several indicators related to adoption among adult women in the Cycle 6 NSFG and expand on earlier analyses that focused on ever-married women (58). Among women who have ever considered adoption or are currently seeking to adopt, the survey ascertains whether they have taken steps toward adoption. In this manner, the survey provides an

estimate of the numbers of U.S. women currently ''in demand'' for adopting a child.

- Less than 1 percent of women 18–44 (0.6 percent or about 300,000 women) are currently seeking to adopt and have taken specific steps toward adoption.
- About 1 percent of women 18–44 (or about 600,000 women) have ever adopted a child, based on 2002 data; among those in a second or later marriage, 3 percent have adopted a child.
- As might be expected, adoption is more prevalent among women who have ever used infertility services (5 percent).

Table 83 takes a closer look at adoption experience and adoption-seeking among women 18–44, by marital status, parity, and age. Currently married childless women aged 30–44 are the most likely to be currently seeking to adopt (5.9 percent) and to have taken steps (3.8 percent).

Table 84 presents information on preferences for the characteristics of the adopted child. In Cycle 5 of the NSFG, these questions were asked for current adoption seekers as well as those who sought to adopt in the past but, Cycle 6 limited the questions to current adoption seekers so as to *characterize current demand* for children who are awaiting adoption. Women were asked first if they had any preferences for one trait over another (for example, sex or race of child), and if they expressed a preference, they were then asked if they ''would accept'' a child with another trait.

- As would be expected, women currently seeking to adopt would prefer to adopt a child younger than 2 years old (49 percent), without a disability (55 percent), and a single child rather than two or more siblings at once (56 percent). However, 89 percent of women currently seeking to adopt would ''prefer or accept'' a child with a ''mild disability,'' 94 percent would prefer or accept a child 2–5 years old, and 75 percent would prefer or accept a set of siblings.

- With regard to transracial adoption, 84 percent of white adoption seekers would prefer or accept a black child and 95 percent would prefer or accept a child of a race other than black or white.

Use of Family Planning and Other Medical Services (tables 85–96)

Tables 85–96 show data on a number of aspects of use of family planning services and other medical services by women 15–44 years of age. ''Family planning services'' include receiving from a doctor, nurse, or other medical care provider any of the following: a birth control method or prescription for a method, a checkup or medical test related to using a birth control method, counseling about birth control methods, emergency contraception or a prescription for it, and counseling about emergency contraception, sterilizing operation, or counseling about getting sterilized.

Tables 85–86 show the type of provider and demographic characteristics of women 15–24 years of age at their first visit for family planning services.

- More women (55 percent) received their first family planning service from a private doctor or HMO, and 43 percent used a clinic (**table 85**).
- Non-Hispanic white women were more likely (63 percent) than Hispanic or non-Hispanic black women (38 percent and 45 percent, respectively) to receive their first family planning service from a private doctor or HMO (table 85).
- Nearly 2 out of every 3 women who had a family planning service had their first family planning visit before they were 18 years of age (**table 86**).

Tables 87–96 show data on use of family planning and other medical services in the 12 months before the survey. In 1988, the number of women who had used family planning services in the last 12 months was about 20 million, or 35 percent of all women 15–44 years of age. In 1995, it was statistically similar at 19.8 million, or 33

percent. In 2002, 25.1 million women, or 42 percent, had used family planning services in the last 12 months (**table 87).**

- In the 12 months before the 2002 interview, 34 percent of women received a birth control method, 19 percent received birth control counseling, and 24 percent a checkup or test related to birth control (table 87).
- While 4 percent of women reported receiving sterilization counseling, only 2 percent reported a sterilization operation in the last 12 months (table 87).

Table 88 presents information on other medical services related to family planning that women may have received in the last 12 months before the interview. About 64 percent of women reported receiving a Pap smear and 60 percent received a pelvic exam in the last 12 months. This is similar to findings in 1995 (16). Teenagers were less likely to get a Pap smear than adult women, which is probably related to different rates of sexual activity by age. As expected, married or cohabiting women were more likely to receive Pap smears than other women.

- Of the 61.6 million women 15–44 in 2002, 42 percent reported receiving a family planning service in the past 12 months, 30 percent reported receiving services from a private doctor or HMO, and 14 percent from a clinic (**table 89**).
- Clinics, especially Title X clinics, were designed to serve women with lower levels of income, and those groups of women were more likely to use them (table 89).
- Hispanic and non-Hispanic black women were more likely to use a Title X clinic than non-Hispanic white women (table 89).
- More than one-half of women receiving family planning services in the last 12 months from a Title X clinic were younger than 25, compared with about one-third of those receiving services at a private doctor's office or HMO (**table 90**; figure 27).

Figure 27. Percent distribution by age of women who received a family planning service in the last 12 months, according to type of provider: United States, 2002

family planning service from a medical provider. Almost two-thirds (61 percent) of these women paid for their family planning services with private insurance, 13 percent paid with Medicaid, and 13 percent paid with their own income.

- Women with lower levels of education are more likely to have paid with Medicaid for family planning services in the last 12 months than women with higher levels of education (38 percent of those with less than a high school diploma compared with 1 percent of those with a college degree).
- Women who are currently cohabiting are more likely to pay for family planning services with Medicaid (22 percent) than women who are currently married (8 percent) or never married (16 percent).
- Hispanic and non-Hispanic black women were more likely to pay for family planning service with Medicaid (24 percent and 30 percent, respectively) than non-Hispanic white women.

Table 96 shows the distribution of payment method for women who received a medical service in the last 12 months. The same pattern for payment of family planning services is seen; the majority of payment is done with insurance (68 percent), followed by Medicaid (13 percent) and own income alone (12 percent).

Infertility Services (tables 97,98)

The NSFG is one of the few reliable sources of nationally representative data on the use of infertility services. Earlier reports have documented the rise in use of these services through the 1980s and 1990s (59,60). Of the 61.6 million women of reproductive age in 2002, 12 percent (7.3 million women) had ever used some kind of medical help, either to become pregnant or to prevent miscarriage. This is a decline from the 16 percent of women who reported any infertility service receipt as of 1995.

- **Table 97** shows the percentages of all women 15–44 who ever received

- In 2002, almost 7 out of every 10 women 15–44 years of age reported receiving a medical service related to family planning services in the past 12 months. Among these 54 percent reported receiving services from a private doctor or HMO, and 18 percent from a clinic **(table 91)**.
- Hispanic and non-Hispanic black women were more likely to use Title X clinics for medical services than non-Hispanic white women (table 91). But almost one-half (49 percent) of Title X clients are non-Hispanic white women **(Table 92)**.

Table 93 describes the type of providers reported by women 15–44 years of age who received a family planning or medical service from a medical provider in the last 12 months. In 2002, 73 percent of women reported receiving a family planning or medical service. Among these women, 21 percent reported receiving the service from a clinic, 9 percent from a Title X clinic, and 56 percent from a private doctor or HMO.

Table 94 shows that 34 million women received family planning or related reproductive health services from private doctors or an HMO in 2002. About 13 million women received these services from a clinic, and about 5 million of these women received their service at a Title X clinic.

- Women who used clinics tended to have lower incomes. For example, only 20 percent of women 20–44 years of age who used a private doctor or HMO had incomes less than 150 percent of the poverty level compared with 48 percent of those who used a clinic—a more than twofold difference.
- Women using Title X clinics were more likely than clients of private doctors to be under 25 years of age, never married or cohabiting women, or in the lowest income group.

Table 95 describes women 15–44 years of age who received a family planning service in the last 12 months and the type of payment they used to pay for these services. In Cycle 6, almost 26 million women received a

Figure 28. Percentage of women 15–44 years of age who have ever received any infertility services, by Hispanic origin and race and by parity: United States, 2002

particular types of medical help for infertility. The most commonly reported services were advice (such as how to time intercourse during the monthly cycle) (6.1 percent), medical help to prevent miscarriage (5.5 percent), infertility testing for her or her husband or partner (4.8 percent), and ovulation drugs (3.8 percent). Artificial insemination, including intrauterine insemination procedures, was reported by 1.1 percent of women (about 700,000). Assisted reproductive technologies, including in vitro fertilization, were reported by only 0.3 percent of women (180,000).

- Infertility service receipt of any kind was more prevalent among older childless women (for example, 29 percent of those 40–44 years of age), married childless women (24 percent), non-Hispanic white women, and women with higher levels of education and income (table 97). White women who have had at least one birth were among the groups with the highest level of service receipt (19 percent)

(figure 28).

- Looking at numbers of visits in the last year for medical help to become pregnant, **table 98** shows that 8.3 percent of women had *ever* received such medical help, with 1.9 percent reporting one or more visits for this help in the past year. This corresponds to about 1.2 million women, about the same number that reported a visit in the previous year in the 1995 survey.

Other Health Conditions and Behaviors (**tables 99–108**)

Cigarette Smoking

Table 99 describes the distribution of cigarette smoking experience among women 15–44 years of age. (Smoking during pregnancy is described earlier in this report; see table 75.) In 2002, 62 percent of women in this age range reported never having smoked at all (or not having smoked at least 100 cigarettes) in their lives. Another 10

percent had smoked in their lives, but not in the last year, and 8 percent had smoked less than daily in the last year.

- In 2002, daily smoking was more commonly reported among non-Hispanic white women, women with lower levels of education and income, and women with at least one child (**table 99**).
- Nearly 14 percent of pregnant or postpartum women and 17 percent of women using hormonal contraception were smoking at least once a day.

HIV Testing (**tables 100,101**)

Table 100 shows the distribution of HIV testing experience among women 15–44, distinguishing between testing done in the context of blood donation and testing done outside of blood donation. This table also shows the prevalence of recent HIV testing, and testing within the last 12 months, limited to tests outside of blood donation. Further detail on HIV testing among men and women in relation to their behavioral risk status has been presented for past cycles and are presented for Cycle 6 in a separate report (12,61,62).

- HIV testing outside of blood donation, either in lifetime or in the last 12 months, is associated with higher numbers of male sexual partners in the last 12 months and younger age at first sexual intercourse.
- Three out of four women with a history of sexually transmitted infection (STI) or pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) have been tested at some point in their lives for HIV outside of blood donation as compared with about one-half of women with no such history.

Table 101 presents the reasons women reported for their most recent HIV tests within the past 12 months. Of the 10.8 million women 15–44 who were recently tested for HIV outside of blood donation, the two most common reasons cited were "prenatal care" (31 percent) and "finding out if infected"
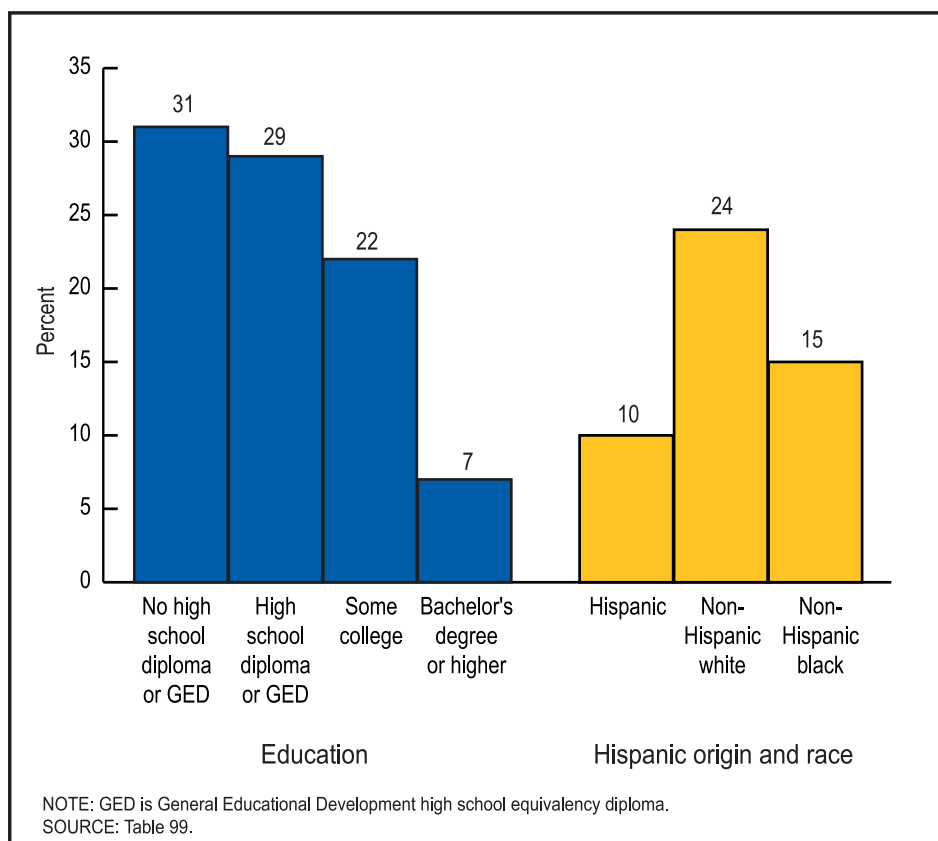
Figure 29. Percentage of women 15–44 years of age who smoked once a day or more in the last 12 months, by education and by Hispanic origin and race: United States, 2002

(31 percent). This latter reason was more likely to be given by women with two or more male sexual partners in the last 12 months (55 percent). It was also associated with younger age at first sexual intercourse and lower levels of education and income. For example, 44 percent of women who first had sexual intercourse under 15 years of age were tested for HIV in the last year ''just to find out if infected'' compared with 22 percent of those who first had intercourse at 20 years or over.

HIV Risk Behaviors, Including Numbers of Sexual Partners and Reasons for Condom Use (tables 102–105)

Women were asked in the ACASI portion of the interview about several behaviors, either their own or those of their male sexual partners, that may place them at higher risk for HIV or other STI infection. While a more in-depth look at these data are presented in other reports (11,35), table 102

summarizes these HIV risk behaviors reported by women who have had at least one male sexual partner in the past 12 months. The behaviors that women could report for themselves include:

● injecting drugs without a prescription
● giving or receiving sex in exchange for drugs or money
● having sex with a male partner infected with HIV.

Because of the low frequency of these behaviors, they were combined for this table. Among all women who had at least one male partner in the last 12 months, 2.8 percent reported engaging in at least one of these HIV or STI risk behaviors. Among unmarried women 15–44 with at least one male partner in the last 12 months, roughly the same percentage of Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women reported these behaviors (3.3 and 2.9 percent, respectively) compared with 7.4 percent of non-Hispanic black women. Higher numbers of partners and younger age at first sexual intercourse were linked to

higher reporting of HIV risk behaviors by women.

The behaviors that women could report for their male sexual partners in the last 12 months include:

● injecting drugs without a prescription
● having sex with other males
● having sex with other people around the same time as with the respondent.

Among all women 15–44 who had at least one male partner in the last 12 months, 3.6 percent reported a partner who had injected drugs without a prescription, 2.8 percent a partner who had sex with a male, and 10 percent a partner who had sex with other women around the same time as with the respondent. Among unmarried women, nearly twice as many (20 percent) reported having a partner who had sex with other women around the same time.

Tables 43 and 44 presented data on the numbers of male sexual partners that women reported to the interviewer, and these earlier tables were based on partners with whom the respondent had vaginal intercourse. In ACASI, women were asked about all types of sexual contact, including vaginal intercourse, oral sex, or anal sex; they reported numbers of male partners with whom they had any type of sexual contact. Tables 103–104 present these percent distributions by numbers of partners in the last 12 months and in women's lifetimes.

● Similar patterns were seen in ACASI data as in the information reported to the interviewer. For example, higher numbers of male partners, in the last 12 months and in lifetime, were reported by women who were younger at first sexual intercourse. Women who first had sexual intercourse younger than 15 years of age had a median value of 7 partners compared with a median value of 1 among those 20 years or over at first intercourse.
● Among women who told the interviewer they had never had vaginal intercourse, nearly 32 percent reported in ACASI that they

have had some form of sexual contact in their lifetimes with a male partner.

Table 105 shows the reasons reported for condom use among unmarried women who used condoms at their last vaginal intercourse with a male.

● Nearly 61 percent reported both pregnancy prevention and disease prevention as their reasons for using condoms, 9 percent cited only disease prevention, and the remaining 28 percent cited only pregnancy prevention.

● Disease prevention was more likely to be cited as a reason for condom use by women who had two or more male partners in the last 12 months. For example, nearly 81 percent of unmarried women with two or more partners in the last year mentioned disease prevention compared with about 62 percent of those with one partner in the last 12 months.

Vaginal Douching, Pelvic Inflammatory Disease, and Sexually Transmitted Infection (tables 106–108)

Vaginal douching has been linked to increased risk of pelvic infection and PID, which in turn has been linked to risk for tubal factor infertility (63–66). The NSFG has tracked this behavior among women of reproductive age since the 1982 survey. Table 106 shows the percentage of women 15–44 years of age who douched at all in the last 12 months as an indicator of risk for PID and other reproductive tract infections.

● Douching continues to be a more common practice among non-Hispanic black women than among white and Hispanic women. Nearly 59 percent of black women douched in the last 12 months compared with 36 percent of Hispanic women and 27 percent of white women.

● While douching prevalence is higher among women with lower education and younger ages at first intercourse, the race differentials persist. About 52 percent of black college graduates douched in the last 12

months, and only 12 percent of white and 30 percent of Hispanic college graduates did so.

● With the exception of non-Hispanic white women, all groups shown have higher douching prevalence among women who received family planning or medical service in the last 12 months.

● Table 107 presents data on women's treatment experience for PID, by Hispanic origin and race in 2002. Self-reported PID treatment prevalence has declined since 1982, the first NSFG Cycle to measure PID treatment experience (63).

● Overall, in 2002, 5.1 percent of women 15–44 had ever been treated for PID in their lives—4.6 percent of white women, 6.7 percent of black women, and 5.7 percent of Hispanic women.

● Women who douched in the last 12 months had higher prevalence of PID treatment than those who did not douche. For example, 8 percent of black women who douched had ever been treated for PID compared with 4 percent of black women who

did not douche.

● As in previous years, PID treatment experience among white and black women was related to younger age at first intercourse and higher numbers of male sexual partners (figure 30).

The final table (table 108) in this report shows the percentage of sexually experienced women who have ever been treated for PID or an STI other than HIV infection. Similar associations to those seen with 1995 data were again seen in the 2002 data (67).

● About 17 percent of women who have ever had vaginal intercourse have been treated for PID or an STI—13 percent had been treated for an STI, and 6 percent had been treated for PID.

● Nearly 26 percent of women who first had intercourse when under 15 years had PID or STI treatment experience compared with 10 percent of those who first had intercourse at 20 years or over (figure 31).

SOURCE: Table 107.
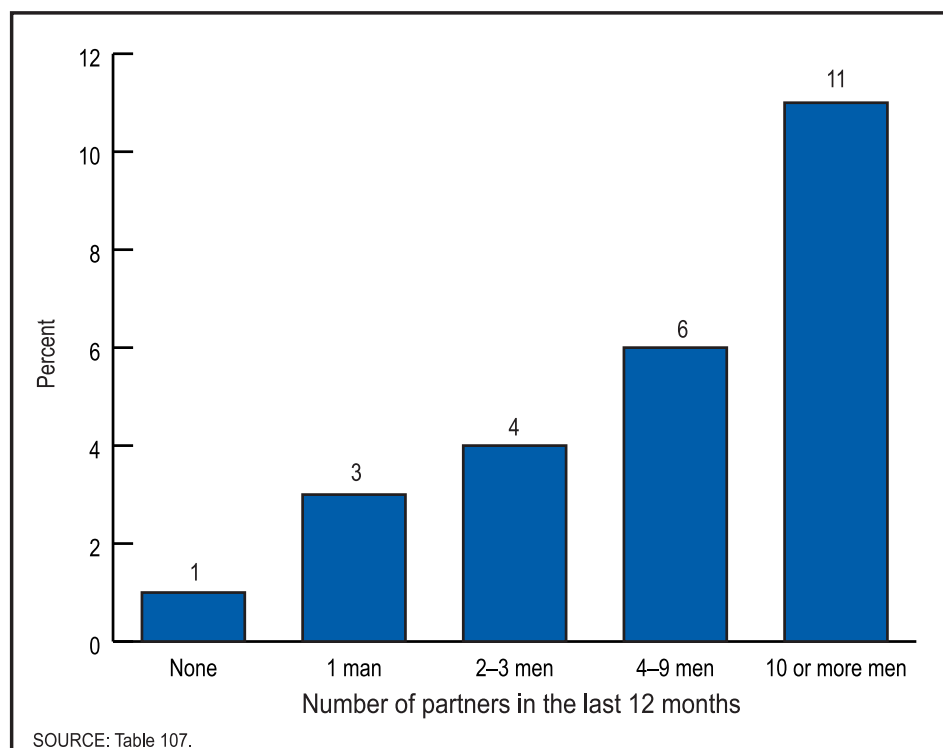
Figure 30. Percentage of women 15–44 years of age who have ever been treated for pelvic inflammatory disease, by number of male sexual partners in the last 12 months: United States, 2002

SOURCE: Table 108.
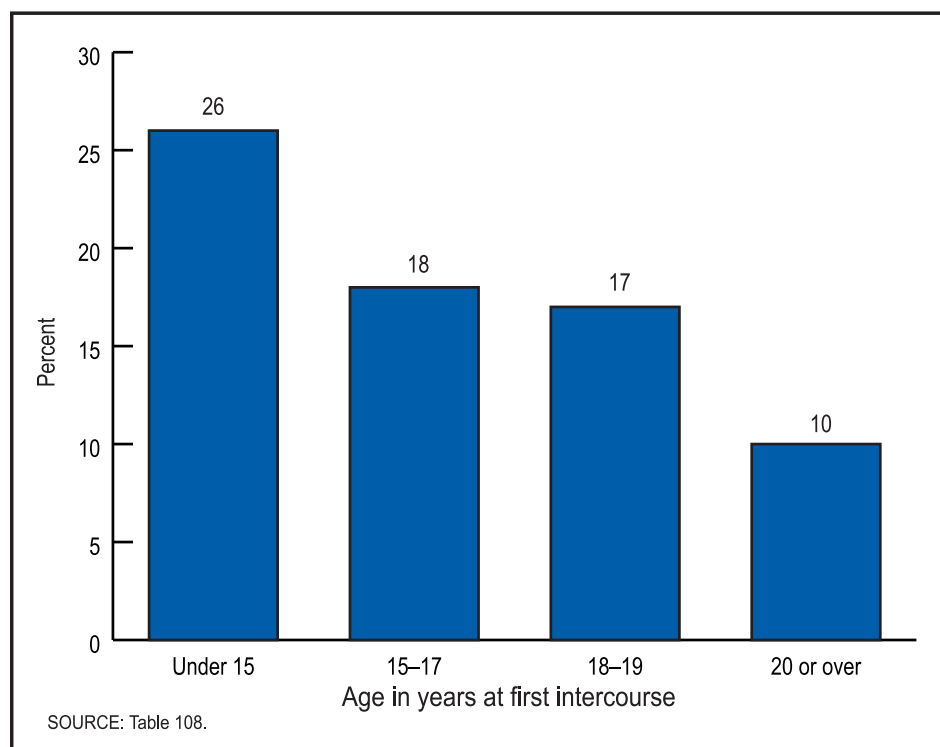
Figure 31. Percentage of women 15–44 years of age who ever had sexual intercourse and who ever had sexually transmitted infections or pelvic inflammatory disease treatment, by age at first intercourse: United States, 2002

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Table 1. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by number of pregnancies, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Number of pregnancies					
		Total	None	1	2	3	4 or more
		Percent distribution					
Total[1]	61,561	100.0	34.3	15.7	18.4	14.6	17.1
Age							
15–19 years	9,834	100.0	85.6	9.8	3.7	0.7	*
20–24 years	9,840	100.0	58.0	19.4	11.9	7.2	3.5
25–29 years	9,249	100.0	31.4	20.0	18.7	14.7	15.3
30–34 years	10,272	100.0	18.0	17.9	25.9	18.9	19.2
35–39 years	10,853	100.0	10.3	14.4	26.4	22.9	26.0
40–44 years	11,512	100.0	9.4	13.1	22.0	21.3	34.2
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	28,327	100.0	12.1	16.9	26.5	21.6	23.0
First marriage	23,082	100.0	14.0	17.9	28.0	20.3	20.0
Second marriage or higher	5,245	100.0	4.0	12.4	19.9	27.6	36.1
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	28.0	20.8	16.3	14.1	20.8
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	72.2	12.1	6.6	4.1	5.0
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	8.6	17.8	24.6	19.9	29.0
Religion raised							
None	4,773	100.0	42.1	19.1	16.5	11.4	10.8
Fundamentalist Protestant	3,620	100.0	31.6	13.5	19.7	19.7	15.4
Other Protestant	28,120	100.0	34.1	16.2	18.7	13.8	17.3
Catholic	21,517	100.0	32.5	14.7	18.9	15.2	18.8
Other religion	3,324	100.0	40.0	14.4	14.6	16.4	14.6
Education[2]							
No high school diploma or GED[3]	5,627	100.0	6.1	10.8	21.1	25.8	36.2
High school diploma or GED[3]	14,264	100.0	12.0	17.5	23.7	21.1	25.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	21.0	16.4	24.1	16.5	22.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	36.1	18.7	18.9	14.5	11.8
Percent of poverty level[4]							
0–149 percent	14,582	100.0	17.0	13.5	21.3	20.3	27.9
0–99 percent	9,262	100.0	18.3	11.7	19.5	20.1	30.4
150–299 percent	14,502	100.0	22.1	15.3	22.8	18.7	21.1
300 percent or higher	22,643	100.0	30.8	19.8	20.1	14.4	14.9
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	27.8	15.6	20.0	16.8	19.8
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	39,498	100.0	36.8	15.2	18.1	14.1	15.8
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	27.4	17.2	17.8	15.1	22.5

* 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 religion raised, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: This table reflects number of pregnancies as reported to the interviewer. Women were also asked to report number of pregnancies in Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interviewing (ACASI), but these data are not included in this report. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 3. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by number of children ever born, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Number of children ever born					
		Total	None	1	2	3	4 or more
		Percent distribution					
Total[1]	61,561	100.0	41.6	18.2	21.8	11.6	6.8
Age							
15–19 years.	9,834	100.0	92.2	7.0	0.8	*	–
20–24 years.	9,840	100.0	67.1	19.3	10.0	2.8	0.9
25–29 years.	9,249	100.0	39.5	23.7	20.9	10.3	5.7
30–34 years.	10,272	100.0	26.8	22.2	29.0	14.7	7.3
35–39 years.	10,853	100.0	16.9	19.2	34.9	18.5	10.5
40–44 years.	11,512	100.0	15.0	18.0	31.6	20.7	14.8
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married.	28,327	100.0	18.2	22.5	33.2	17.8	8.4
First marriage	23,082	100.0	20.1	23.2	33.3	15.8	7.6
Second marriage or higher	5,245	100.0	9.8	19.1	32.7	26.8	11.7
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	41.1	21.5	14.7	11.5	11.3
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	79.8	10.5	5.0	2.6	2.0
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	16.0	22.5	34.4	14.3	12.7
Religion raised							
None	4,773	100.0	53.3	21.3	15.1	7.4	2.9
Fundamentalist Protestant	3,620	100.0	37.4	16.8	19.6	17.3	8.9
Other Protestant	28,120	100.0	41.8	18.9	22.1	10.4	6.8
Catholic	21,517	100.0	38.7	17.0	23.2	13.4	7.7
Other religion	3,324	100.0	47.8	16.4	21.6	8.9	5.3
Education[2]							
No high school diploma or GED[3]	5,627	100.0	8.9	15.9	28.2	25.6	21.4
High school diploma or GED[3]	14,264	100.0	18.4	22.1	30.6	18.1	10.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	28.6	22.0	29.7	12.2	7.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	46.5	19.5	21.7	9.8	2.6
Percent of poverty level[4]							
0–149 percent	14,582	100.0	20.9	19.2	26.3	18.1	15.5
0–99 percent	9,262	100.0	21.7	15.0	26.5	19.1	17.8
150–299 percent	14,502	100.0	28.1	20.2	25.2	17.2	9.3
300 percent or higher	22,643	100.0	41.7	21.1	25.8	8.8	2.7
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	32.4	18.7	23.6	15.0	10.3
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race.	39,498	100.0	44.2	17.4	21.9	10.8	5.6
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	36.8	20.6	19.6	13.2	10.0

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, and women wth missing information on religion raised, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 4.

Table 3. Number of women 22–44 years of age, number of currently married women 22–44 years of age, and percent distribution by number of children ever born, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Number of children ever born					
		Total	None	1	2	3	4 or more
		Percent distribution					
Total 22–44 years of age[1]	47,721	100.0	28.3	20.6	27.5	14.9	8.8
Hispanic origin and race and education							
Hispanic or Latina	6,936	100.0	18.3	19.2	29.5	19.5	13.6
No high school diploma or GED[2].	2,519	100.0	8.1	15.2	29.2	24.2	23.4
High school diploma or GED[2].	2,030	100.0	15.3	23.7	29.3	19.6	12.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree	1,571	100.0	24.3	20.0	33.7	15.9	6.1
Bachelor's degree or higher.	817	100.0	46.0	18.8	22.7	11.6	*
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	30,892	100.0	30.8	20.6	27.7	13.8	7.2
No high school diploma or GED[2]	1,963	100.0	12.8	17.4	30.6	24.1	15.1
High school diploma or GED[2]	9,031	100.0	19.3	22.3	30.5	17.7	10.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree	9,676	100.0	27.9	22.3	31.0	11.5	7.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	10,221	100.0	47.1	18.1	21.5	10.3	2.9
Black or African American, single race	6,297	100.0	23.2	21.6	25.2	17.1	12.9
No high school diploma or GED[2]	926	100.0	4.6	12.8	18.7	33.5	30.4
High school diploma or GED[2]	2,252	100.0	17.4	21.9	29.5	18.6	12.6
Some college, no bachelor's degree	2,030	100.0	27.5	23.9	25.6	12.7	10.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,089	100.0	43.1	24.3	20.9	8.4	3.2
Currently married women 22–44 years of age[1]	27,575	100.0	17.2	22.2	33.7	18.3	8.6
Hispanic origin and race and education							
Hispanic or Latina	3,920	100.0	10.0	18.1	36.4	22.7	12.8
No high school diploma or GED[2].	1,421	100.0	4.1	11.8	35.3	27.0	21.7
High school diploma or GED[2].	1,140	100.0	8.3	21.5	38.9	19.0	12.3
Some college, no bachelor's degree	885	100.0	7.8	20.3	43.8	22.3	5.9
Bachelor's degree or higher.	474	100.0	35.7	24.4	19.9	19.6	*
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	19,607	100.0	19.2	22.5	33.1	17.5	7.7
No high school diploma or GED[2]	961	100.0	11.8	16.5	34.1	22.6	15.0
High school diploma or GED[2]	5,857	100.0	13.4	20.4	34.2	23.1	8.9
Some college, no bachelor's degree	6,091	100.0	16.9	23.6	36.3	13.8	9.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,699	100.0	27.6	24.1	29.1	15.2	4.0
Black or African American, single race	2,092	100.0	11.9	21.8	33.8	21.1	11.5
No high school diploma or GED[2]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
High school diploma or GED[2]	625	100.0	8.2	19.4	35.9	25.5	11.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree	709	100.0	15.4	23.0	35.2	15.9	10.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 5.

Table 4. Number of births estimated from the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth, confidence interval for this estimate, number of births based on vital records, and ratio, by selected characteristics: United States, 1997–2001

Characteristic	Number (in millions) of births from NSFG[1]	95 percent confidence interval	Vital records[2]	Ratio of NSFG[1] to vital records
Total for 1997–2001[3]	20.394	18.896–21.892	19.800	1.03
Year of birth				
2001	4.107	3.646–4.568	4.013	1.02
2000	4.214	3.720–4.708	4.046	1.04
1999	4.010	3.546–4.474	3.946	1.02
1998	3.999	3.496–4.501	3.928	1.02
1997	4.064	3.434–4.694	3.867	1.05
Race and Hispanic origin				
Hispanic or Latina	3.790	3.213–4.368	3.860	0.98
Not Hispanic or Latina:				
White.	12.646	11.369–13.923	11.896	1.06
Black or African American	2.925	2.524–3.327	2.953	0.99
Age at birth				
15–19 years.	2.162	1.843–2.480	2.359	0.92
20–24 years.	5.285	4.686–5.883	4.929	1.07
25–29 years.	5.453	4.909–5.998	5.377	1.01
30–44 years.	7.494	6.524–8.465	7.136	1.05
Birth order				
First	8.114	7.385–8.843	7.946	1.02
Second	6.848	6.251–7.445	6.468	1.06
Third or higher	5.432	4.642–6.222	5.387	1.01

[1]NSFG is the National Survey of Family Growth.

[2]References 44, 52, and 75–77 were used to provide vital statistics data in this table. Also, special tabulations were prepared by the Natality Team of the Division of Vital Statistics.

[3]Includes births to women of other race and origin groups, not shown separately. The ''race and Hispanic origin'' variable shown here is based on the 1977 OMB guidelines, in order to be able to compare to the available vital statistics reports. See ''Appendix II'' for further information on the ''Hispanic origin and race'' variable used for the majority of this report. Total for 1997–2001 also includes births to women under 15 years of age, not shown separately.

NOTES: For women born outside the U.S. (50 states and D.C.), this table is limited to births occurring 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 5. Number of women 15–44 years of age, and mean number of children ever born, additional births expected, and total births expected, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Children ever born	Additional births expected	Total births expected
		Mean number		
Total[1]	61,561	1.28	0.99	2.27
Age				
15–19 years.	9,834	0.09	2.07	2.15
20–24 years.	9,840	0.52	1.92	2.44
25–29 years.	9,249	1.21	1.15	2.36
30–34 years.	10,272	1.58	0.69	2.27
35–39 years.	10,853	1.93	0.28	2.21
40–44 years.	11,512	2.11	0.08	2.19
Marital or cohabiting status				
Currently married.	28,327	1.80	0.60	2.40
First marriage	23,082	1.72	0.69	2.41
Second marriage or higher	5,245	2.15	0.22	2.37
Currently cohabiting	5,570	1.38	0.95	2.33
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	0.39	1.70	2.09
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	1.90	0.33	2.23
Fecundity status				
Surgically sterile:				
Contraceptive	13,518	2.59	0.00	2.59
Noncontraceptive	921	1.65	–	1.65
Impaired fecundity	7,263	1.14	0.75	1.89
Fecund.	39,858	0.85	1.39	2.24
Education[2]				
No high school diploma or GED[3]	5,627	2.50	0.44	2.94
High school diploma or GED[3]	14,264	1.88	0.42	2.30
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	1.50	0.69	2.20
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	1.04	1.04	2.08
Percent of poverty level[4]				
0–149 percent	14,582	1.99	0.75	2.74
0–99 percent	9,262	2.11	0.75	2.86
150–299 percent	14,502	1.63	0.73	2.36
300 percent or higher	22,643	1.11	0.84	1.95
Religion raised				
None	4,773	0.86	1.02	1.88
Fundamentalist Protestant	3,620	1.47	0.96	2.43
Other Protestant	28,120	1.25	0.99	2.23
Catholic	21,517	1.39	0.96	2.35
Other religion	3,324	1.14	1.24	2.38
Hispanic origin and race				
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	1.59	0.99	2.58
Not Hispanic or Latina:				
White, single race.	39,498	1.19	0.98	2.17
Black or African American, single race	8,250	1.47	0.87	2.34

0.00 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.005.

– Quantity zero.

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

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Total births may not equal the sum of children ever born and additional births expected due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 1.

Table 6. Number of non-Hispanic or non-Latina women 15–44 years of age, and mean number of children ever born, additional births expected, and total births expected, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Children ever born	Additional births expected	Total births expected
		Mean		
White, single race				
Total	39,498	1.19	0.98	2.17
Age				
15–19 years.	6,069	0.06	2.10	2.17
20–24 years.	5,938	0.33	2.05	2.38
25–29 years.	5,613	1.03	1.24	2.27
30–34 years.	6,461	1.39	0.71	2.10
35–39 years.	7,249	1.81	0.24	2.06
40–44 years.	8,169	2.03	0.08	2.11
Marital or cohabiting status				
Currently married.	20,061	1.73	0.59	2.32
First marriage	15,914	1.62	0.70	2.32
Second marriage or higher	4,147	2.13	0.18	2.31
Currently cohabiting	3,106	1.03	1.00	2.03
Never married, not cohabiting	12,544	0.19	1.81	1.99
Formerly married, not cohabiting	3,788	1.78	0.31	2.09
Fecundity status				
Surgically sterile:				
Contraceptive	8,844	2.48	–	2.48
Noncontraceptive	*	*	*	*
Impaired fecundity	4,890	1.00	0.72	1.72
Fecund	25,130	0.76	1.41	2.17
Black or African American, single race				
Total.	8,250	1.47	0.87	2.34
Age				
15–19 years.	1,409	0.11	1.79	1.90
20–24 years.	1,396	0.79	1.69	2.48
25–29 years.	1,256	1.71	0.79	2.49
30–34 years.	1,331	1.97	0.52	2.49
35–39 years.	1,434	2.04	0.35	2.39
40–44 years.	1,423	2.24	0.09	2.32
Marital or cohabiting status				
Currently married.	2,133	2.07	0.47	2.54
First marriage	1,819	2.09	0.48	2.56
Second marriage or higher	*	*	*	*
Currently cohabiting	789	2.01	0.57	2.58
Never married, not cohabiting	4,354	0.93	1.25	2.18
Formerly married, not cohabiting	974	2.15	0.28	2.43
Fecundity status				
Surgically sterile:				
Contraceptive	1,955	2.77	–	2.77
Noncontraceptive	*	*	*	*
Impaired fecundity	862	1.24	0.73	1.96
Fecund	5,305	1.02	1.24	2.25

– Quantity zero.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

NOTES: Total births expected may not equal the sum of children ever born and additional births expected due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 2.

Table 7. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by total births expected, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total number of births expected					
		Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more
		Percent distribution					
Total[1]	61,561	100.0	8.7	13.3	42.2	22.3	13.5
Age							
15–19 years.	9,834	100.0	10.5	12.8	47.2	18.2	11.3
20–24 years.	9,840	100.0	5.6	8.7	46.5	24.4	14.7
25–29 years.	9,249	100.0	6.1	11.0	43.5	25.2	14.1
30–34 years.	10,272	100.0	7.1	13.9	43.8	22.5	12.7
35–39 years.	10,853	100.0	9.4	14.6	40.9	22.5	12.7
40–44 years.	11,512	100.0	12.5	17.7	33.2	21.2	15.5
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married.	28,327	100.0	5.5	11.6	42.4	26.4	14.2
First marriage	23,082	100.0	5.3	10.9	44.5	25.2	14.2
Second marriage or higher	5,245	100.0	6.4	14.4	33.4	31.6	14.2
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	10.9	13.5	36.8	21.7	17.2
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	12.3	14.2	44.2	18.4	10.9
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	8.4	18.0	39.3	17.7	16.6
Parity							
0 births.	25,622	100.0	20.8	12.7	42.4	15.5	8.7
1 birth.	11,193	100.0	. . .	44.2	38.2	13.3	4.4
2 births.	13,402	100.0	. . .	. . .	81.0	15.5	3.5
3 births.	7,137	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	86.6	13.4
4 or more births	4,207	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0
Education[2]							
No high school diploma or GED[3]	5,627	100.0	3.5	8.1	28.0	32.3	28.2
High school diploma or GED[3]	14,264	100.0	8.1	16.1	37.1	24.1	14.6
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	8.6	13.9	44.0	20.5	13.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	10.6	13.8	46.2	21.0	8.5
Percent of poverty level[4]							
0–149 percent	14,582	100.0	5.0	10.5	32.5	28.2	23.9
0–99 percent	9,262	100.0	4.8	7.5	32.2	29.0	26.6
150–299 percent	14,502	100.0	7.3	11.8	40.5	25.0	15.5
300 percent or higher	22,643	100.0	11.1	16.3	47.5	18.5	6.6
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	5.2	9.7	37.4	29.0	18.7
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race.	39,498	100.0	10.1	13.3	43.7	21.2	11.7
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	7.0	18.0	37.5	21.0	16.6

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 7.

Table 8. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by total births expected, according to Hispanic origin and race and parity: United States, 2002

Hispanic origin and race and parity	Number in thousands	Total number of births expected					
		Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more
		Percent distribution					
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	5.2	9.7	37.4	29.0	18.7
0 births	2,948	100.0	15.9	12.9	43.5	17.7	10.1
1 birth	1,700	100.0	. . .	29.6	44.2	22.3	4.0
2 births	2,148	100.0	. . .	. . .	64.0	28.9	7.2
3 births	1,369	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	82.0	18.0
4 births or more	941	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	39,498	100.0	10.1	13.3	43.7	21.2	11.7
0 births	17,451	100.0	22.8	11.8	41.6	15.7	8.1
1 birth	6,896	100.0	. . .	46.3	37.2	12.2	4.2
2 births	8,664	100.0	. . .	. . .	85.9	11.3	2.9
3 births	4,269	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	89.8	10.2
4 births or more	2,218	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	7.0	18.0	37.5	21.0	16.6
0 births	3,032	100.0	18.8	19.4	40.8	12.6	8.4
1 birth	1,697	100.0	. . .	53.1	35.5	8.9	2.5
2 births	1,613	100.0	. . .	. . .	77.6	19.6	2.8
3 births	1,086	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	80.9	19.1
4 births or more	823	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0

. . . Category not applicable.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 8.

Table 9. Number of women 15–44 years of age, number of unmarried women 15–44 years of age, and percent distribution by total births expected, according to marital and cohabiting status and parity: United States, 2002

Marital and cohabiting status and parity	Number in thousands	Total number of births expected					
		Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more
		Percent distribution					
Total.	61,561	100.0	8.7	13.3	42.2	22.3	13.5
Marital status and parity							
Currently married.	28,327	100.0	5.5	11.6	42.4	26.4	14.2
0 births	5,142	100.0	30.1	12.6	35.7	13.5	8.2
1 birth	6,360	100.0	. . .	41.3	40.3	13.4	4.9
2 births	9,406	100.0	. . .	. . .	81.0	15.6	3.4
3 births	5,052	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	88.3	11.8
4 births or more	2,366	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0
Formerly married.	7,522	100.0	8.7	16.9	35.9	19.6	19.0
0 births	1,205	100.0	54.4	15.8	23.9	4.4	*
1 birth	1,595	100.0	. . .	67.6	21.1	8.4	3.0
2 births	2,402	100.0	. . .	. . .	86.5	9.6	3.9
3 births	1,202	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	87.7	12.3
4 births or more	1,118	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0
Never married.	25,712	100.0	12.2	14.2	43.9	18.6	11.3
0 births	19,275	100.0	16.2	12.5	45.4	16.7	9.2
1 birth	3,238	100.0	. . .	38.1	42.5	15.3	4.0
2 births	1,594	100.0	. . .	. . .	72.6	24.4	3.0
3 births	883	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	75.6	24.4
4 births or more	722	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0
Unmarried women	33,234	100.0	11.4	14.8	42.1	18.8	13.0
Marital or cohabiting status and parity[1]							
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	10.9	13.5	36.8	21.7	17.2
0 births	2,287	100.0	26.5	15.9	43.2	10.5	3.9
1 birth	1,197	100.0	. . .	32.3	45.5	16.8	5.5
2 births	817	100.0	. . .	. . .	63.4	30.4	6.2
3 births	641	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	80.4	19.6
4 births or more	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	8.4	18.0	39.3	17.7	16.6
0 births	978	100.0	52.4	17.1	25.6	3.7	*
1 birth	1,373	100.0	. . .	67.8	20.2	9.8	*
2 births	2,095	100.0	. . .	. . .	89.1	7.5	3.4
3 births	873	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	85.9	14.1
4 births or more	777	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	12.3	14.2	44.2	18.4	10.9
0 births	17,216	100.0	15.5	12.0	45.3	17.4	9.9
1 birth	2,263	100.0	. . .	44.0	39.4	13.1	3.6
2 births	1,083	100.0	. . .	. . .	78.4	19.6	2.0
3 births	570	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	80.0	20.0
4 births or more	436	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0

. . . Category not applicable.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Information for currently married women is reported in the top panel.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 8.

Table 10. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by total births expected, according to parity and fecundity status: United States, 2002

Parity and fecundity status	Number in thousands	Total number of births expected					
		Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more
		Percent distribution					
Total	61,561	100.0	8.7	13.3	42.2	22.3	13.5
No births	25,622	100.0	20.8	12.7	42.4	15.5	8.7
Contraceptively sterile or fecund[1]	22,399	100.0	17.1	12.6	44.7	16.5	9.1
Noncontraceptively sterile or impaired fecundity[2]	3,224	100.0	46.8	13.2	26.4	8.3	5.2
1 birth.	11,193	100.0	. . .	44.2	38.2	13.3	4.4
Contraceptively sterile or fecund[1]	9,000	100.0	. . .	40.7	39.7	14.6	5.0
Noncontraceptively sterile or impaired fecundity[2]	2,193	100.0	. . .	58.5	32.0	7.6	1.9
2 births or more	24,745	100.0	. . .	. . .	43.9	33.4	22.7
Contraceptively sterile or fecund[1]	21,978	100.0	. . .	. . .	43.2	34.2	22.6
Noncontraceptively sterile or impaired fecundity[2]	2,767	100.0	. . .	. . .	48.9	26.9	24.2

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes women who are surgically sterile for contraceptive purposes.

[2]Includes women who are surgically sterile for noncontraceptive purposes.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 9.

Table 11. Number of women 15–44 years of age, number of unmarried women 15–44 years of age, and percent distribution by total births expected, according to marital or cohabiting status, parity, and fecundity status: United States, 2002

Marital or cohabiting status, parity, and fecundity status	Number in thousands	Total number of births expected					
		Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more
		Percent distribution					
Total	61,561	100.0	8.7	13.3	42.2	22.3	13.5
Marital status, parity, and fecundity status[1]							
Currently married.	28,327	100.0	5.5	11.6	42.4	26.4	14.2
No births.	5,142	100.0	30.1	12.6	35.7	13.5	8.2
Contraceptively sterile or fecund[2]	3,722	100.0	23.5	12.6	38.7	16.0	9.3
Noncontraceptively sterile or impaired fecundity[3].	1,420	100.0	47.5	12.6	27.7	7.0	5.2
1 birth or more.	23,185	100.0	. . .	11.3	43.9	29.2	15.5
Contraceptively sterile or fecund[2]	19,743	100.0	. . .	9.0	43.9	30.9	16.3
Noncontraceptively sterile or impaired fecundity[3].	3,441	100.0	. . .	24.9	44.1	19.7	11.2
Formerly married	7,522	100.0	8.7	16.9	35.9	19.6	19.0
No births.	1,205	100.0	54.4	15.8	23.9	4.4	1.6
Contraceptively sterile or fecund[2]	810	100.0	42.8	19.9	31.6	4.3	*
Noncontraceptively sterile or impaired fecundity[3].	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1 birth or more.	6,317	100.0	. . .	17.1	38.2	22.5	22.3
Contraceptively sterile or fecund[2]	5,487	100.0	. . .	14.9	38.9	24.1	22.2
Noncontraceptively sterile or impaired fecundity[3].	830	100.0	. . .	31.2	34.1	11.8	22.9
Never married.	25,712	100.0	12.2	14.2	43.9	18.6	11.3
No births.	19,275	100.0	16.2	12.5	45.4	16.7	9.2
Contraceptively sterile or fecund[2]	17,866	100.0	14.5	12.2	46.6	17.2	9.5
Noncontraceptively sterile or impaired fecundity[3].	1,409	100.0	37.4	15.5	30.3	10.6	6.2
1 birth or more.	6,437	100.0	. . .	19.2	39.4	24.1	17.3
Contraceptively sterile or fecund[2]	5,747	100.0	. . .	18.6	39.7	24.7	17.1
Noncontraceptively sterile or impaired fecundity[3].	690	100.0	. . .	24.1	36.7	19.6	19.6
Unmarried women	33,234	100.0	11.4	14.8	42.1	18.8	13.0
Marital or cohabiting status, parity, and fecundity status							
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	10.9	13.5	36.8	21.7	17.2
No births.	2,287	100.0	26.5	15.9	43.2	10.5	3.9
Contraceptively sterile or fecund[2]	1,934	100.0	24.9	14.8	45.9	10.9	3.4
Noncontraceptively sterile or impaired fecundity[3].	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1 birth or more.	3,283	100.0	. . .	11.8	32.4	29.4	26.5
Contraceptively sterile or fecund[2]	2,861	100.0	. . .	11.8	32.3	29.7	26.2
Noncontraceptively sterile or impaired fecundity[3].	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	8.4	18.0	39.3	17.7	16.6
No births.	978	100.0	52.4	17.1	25.6	3.7	1.2
Contraceptively sterile or fecund[2]	679	100.0	42.7	20.7	32.2	*	*
Noncontraceptively sterile or impaired fecundity[3].	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1 birth or more.	5,118	100.0	. . .	18.2	41.9	20.4	19.6
Contraceptively sterile or fecund[2]	4,480	100.0	. . .	16.0	42.5	22.1	19.5
Noncontraceptively sterile or impaired fecundity[3].	638	100.0	. . .	33.7	37.9	8.0	20.5
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	12.3	14.2	44.2	18.4	10.9
No births.	17,216	100.0	15.5	12.0	45.3	17.4	9.9
Contraceptively sterile or fecund[2]	16,063	100.0	13.5	12.0	46.5	17.9	10.1
Noncontraceptively sterile or impaired fecundity[3].	1,153	100.0	42.3	12.6	28.4	10.5	6.2
1 birth or more.	4,352	100.0	. . .	22.9	40.0	22.1	15.0
Contraceptively sterile or fecund[2]	3,893	100.0	. . .	21.4	40.7	23.0	14.8
Noncontraceptively sterile or impaired fecundity[3].	459	100.0	. . .	35.5	33.8	14.5	16.3

. . . Category not applicable.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Formal marital status. Does not include cohabiting status.

[2]Includes women who are surgically sterile for contraceptive purposes.

[3]Includes women who are surgically sterile for noncontraceptive purposes.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 9.

Table 12. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by total number of births expected, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total number of births expected					
		Total	None	1	2	3	4 or more
		Percent distribution					
Total[1]	61,561	100.0	8.7	13.3	42.2	22.3	13.5
Hispanic origin and race, parity, and fecundity							
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	5.2	9.7	37.4	29.0	18.7
No births	2,948	100.0	15.9	12.9	43.5	17.7	10.1
Contraceptively sterile or fecund[2]	2,666	100.0	14.0	13.3	44.5	17.9	10.3
Noncontraceptively sterile or impaired fecundity[3]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1 birth or more	6,159	100.0	. . .	8.2	34.5	34.4	22.9
Contraceptively sterile or fecund[2]	5,374	100.0	. . .	6.8	34.0	36.3	22.9
Noncontraceptively sterile or impaired fecundity[3]	784	100.0	. . .	17.6	37.7	21.6	23.1
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	39,498	100.0	10.1	13.3	43.7	21.2	11.7
No births	17,451	100.0	22.8	11.8	41.6	15.7	8.1
Contraceptively sterile or fecund[2]	15,117	100.0	18.4	11.7	44.3	17.0	8.6
Noncontraceptively sterile or impaired fecundity[3]	2,334	100.0	51.1	12.3	24.1	7.2	5.4
1 birth or more	22,047	100.0	. . .	14.5	45.4	25.7	14.5
Contraceptively sterile or fecund[2]	18,857	100.0	. . .	12.0	45.7	27.3	15.1
Noncontraceptively sterile or impaired fecundity[3]	3,190	100.0	. . .	29.3	43.7	16.1	10.9
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	6.9	18.0	37.5	21.0	16.6
No births	3,032	100.0	18.8	19.4	40.8	12.6	8.4
Contraceptively sterile or fecund[2]	2,628	100.0	15.6	18.7	42.6	13.5	9.6
Noncontraceptively sterile or impaired fecundity[3]	404	100.0	39.3	23.7	29.0	*	*
1 birth or more	5,218	100.0	. . .	17.3	35.5	25.8	21.4
Contraceptively sterile or fecund[2]	4,631	100.0	. . .	16.5	35.8	26.2	21.5
Noncontraceptively sterile or impaired fecundity[3]	586	100.0	. . .	23.3	33.1	22.8	20.8

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Includes women who are surgically sterile for contraceptive purposes.

[3]Includes women who are surgically sterile for noncontraceptive purposes.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 10.

Table 13. Number of women 15–44 years of age who had at least 1 live birth and percent distribution by number of months from first birth to second birth, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	No second birth	Less than 12 months	13–24 months	25–36 months	37–48 months	49 or more months
				Percent distribution				
Total[2]	35,938	100.0	31.7	2.8	17.8	16.4	10.8	20.6
Age at first birth								
Under 20 years	11,053	100.0	22.3	4.0	18.0	17.4	11.5	26.9
Under 18 years	5,069	100.0	21.6	5.0	20.7	16.5	12.0	24.3
18–19 years	5,984	100.0	22.9	3.1	15.7	18.1	11.1	29.1
20–24 years	12,289	100.0	29.2	3.2	18.5	16.2	11.0	22.0
25–29 years	8,039	100.0	35.3	1.1	18.0	18.1	10.1	17.5
30–44 years	4,558	100.0	54.6	1.6	15.3	11.3	9.8	7.4
Marital or cohabiting status at first birth								
Married	21,692	100.0	30.7	2.1	19.2	18.5	11.1	18.6
Cohabiting	4,447	100.0	34.9	3.0	17.7	11.8	5.1	13.5
Formerly married	690	100.0	36.5	*2.7	22.0	20.2	10.7	21.8
Never married	9,110	100.0	32.1	4.3	14.4	13.3	10.6	25.4
Education[3]								
No high school diploma or GED[4]	5,126	100.0	17.6	6.0	25.9	16.7	10.7	23.1
High school diploma or GED[4]	11,647	100.0	27.7	3.2	16.4	16.3	11.2	25.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree	10,202	100.0	31.0	2.3	18.2	17.0	11.0	20.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	7,252	100.0	37.2	0.7	16.4	17.6	11.6	16.5
Percent of poverty level[5]								
0–149 percent	11,534	100.0	24.8	5.2	22.8	15.1	11.0	21.2
0–99 percent	7,255	100.0	19.6	6.4	23.0	16.8	12.1	22.2
150–299 percent	10,425	100.0	28.6	1.9	15.8	18.4	10.7	24.7
300 percent or higher	13,208	100.0	36.7	1.4	16.0	16.4	11.3	18.2
Religion raised								
None	2,229	100.0	46.3	*2.0	17.9	10.0	8.9	14.9
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,266	100.0	26.8	2.8	21.7	17.8	12.4	23.2
Other Protestant	16,359	100.0	33.1	2.4	17.8	17.8	9.4	19.5
Catholic	13,189	100.0	28.1	3.6	17.4	15.3	10.2	20.7
Other religion	1,736	100.0	32.2	*1.2	16.2	16.8	13.1	20.5
Hispanic origin and race								
Hispanic or Latina	6,159	100.0	27.9	4.0	17.8	13.9	12.5	23.8
Not Hispanic or Latina:								
White, single race	22,047	100.0	31.9	1.9	18.7	17.2	11.0	19.3
Black or African American, single race	5,218	100.0	32.7	4.0	16.0	15.5	9.5	22.3

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Refers to intervals between deliveries, not intervals between first and second babies born as a multiple birth. Pregnancies resulting in multiple births (e.g., twins) are considered one delivery.

[2]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on religion raised, not shown separately.

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

[4]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[5]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

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

Table 14. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by timing of first birth in relation to first marriage, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	All premarital		Before first marriage	0–7 months after first marriage	8–47 months after first marriage	48 or more months after first marriage	No births
			Subtotal for premarital	Never married					
			Percent distribution						
Total[1]	61,561	100.0	21.5	10.5	11.1	6.2	22.1	8.6	41.6
Never married.	25,712	100.0	25.0	25.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	75.0
Ever married	35,849	100.0	19.0	. . .	19.0	10.7	37.9	14.8	17.7
Age at first marriage:									
Under 18 years	6,196	100.0	21.4	. . .	21.4	21.4	44.0	14.5	7.5
18–19 years	2,941	100.0	12.3	. . .	12.3	12.3	41.8	16.0	11.5
20–22 years	10,094	100.0	12.3	. . .	12.3	10.9	38.8	18.3	15.6
23 years and over	16,617	100.0	6.2	. . .	6.2	6.2	34.3	12.6	23.9
Year of first marriage:									
1997–2002.	9,120	100.0	27.2	. . .	27.2	7.3	25.3	1.4	38.8
1990–96	10,840	100.0	20.5	. . .	20.5	11.1	37.8	16.6	14.0
1985–89	7,090	100.0	14.8	. . .	14.8	10.2	43.2	22.1	9.7
Before 1985	8,799	100.0	11.9	. . .	11.9	14.1	46.6	20.5	6.8
Year of first birth									
1997–2002.	9,658	100.0	36.6	28.2	8.4	7.2	37.1	19.1	. . .
1990–96	11,961	100.0	36.9	17.9	19.0	10.4	33.8	18.8	. . .
1985–89	6,587	100.0	33.1	11.2	21.9	10.4	42.4	14.2	. . .
Before 1985	7,733	100.0	40.3	10.8	29.5	15.5	40.8	3.5	. . .
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years									
Both biological or adoptive parents	43,921	100.0	17.7	8.2	9.5	6.6	24.2	9.6	42.0
Other	17,640	100.0	31.1	16.1	15.0	5.3	16.8	6.2	40.6
Religion raised									
None	4,773	100.0	21.6	13.0	8.6	4.4	13.1	7.6	53.3
Fundamentalist Protestant	21,517	100.0	20.6	9.9	10.7	7.0	25.5	8.2	38.7
Other Protestant	28,119	100.0	22.1	10.8	11.3	6.1	20.5	9.5	41.8
Catholic	3,620	100.0	26.3	10.6	15.7	7.0	22.2	7.2	37.4
Other religion	3,324	100.0	15.9	6.8	9.1	3.9	25.0	7.5	47.8
Hispanic origin and race									
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	30.8	15.9	14.9	6.8	25.3	4.8	32.4
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White, single race	39,498	100.0	13.7	5.4	8.3	6.8	24.2	11.1	44.2
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	48.6	28.9	19.8	3.4	8.8	2.5	36.8

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 11.

Table 15. Number of women 15–44 years of age who have ever had a live birth and percent distribution by marital or cohabiting status with the father at the time of delivery of their first birth, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Married to father of first birth at delivery	Living with father of first birth at delivery	Not married to or living with father of first birth at delivery
			Percent distribution		
Total[1]	35,938	100.0	60.4	12.4	27.2
Age at first birth					
Under 20 years	11,053	100.0	29.6	19.7	50.7
Under 18 years	5,069	100.0	21.4	18.5	60.2
18–19 years	5,984	100.0	36.6	20.7	42.8
20–24 years	12,289	100.0	63.2	13.4	23.4
25–29 years	8,039	100.0	81.9	5.3	12.8
30–44 years	4,558	100.0	89.2	4.6	6.2
Year of first birth					
1997–2002	9,658	100.0	60.2	15.8	24.0
1990–96	11,961	100.0	60.0	13.4	26.6
1985–89	6,587	100.0	64.8	9.3	25.9
Before 1985	7,733	100.0	57.2	9.2	33.6
Mother's education					
No high school diploma or GED[2]	11,056	100.0	52.1	15.2	32.7
High school diploma or GED[2]	13,770	100.0	63.0	10.6	26.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree	6,532	100.0	61.4	12.3	26.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,308	100.0	73.5	9.4	17.1
Percent of poverty level[3]					
0–149 percent	12,007	100.0	39.7	19.1	41.2
0–99 percent	7,614	100.0	36.6	20.4	43.0
150–299 percent	10,601	100.0	60.0	14.2	25.8
300 percent or higher	13,331	100.0	79.2	4.8	16.0
Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latina	6,159	100.0	50.9	22.4	26.7
Not Hispanic or Latina:					
White, single race	22,047	100.0	72.7	9.1	18.2
Black or African American, single race	5,218	100.0	21.3	15.0	63.7

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women reporting no mother or mother figure, not shown separately.

[2]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 16. Number of women 15–44 years of age who have ever had a live birth and percent distribution by marital or cohabiting status at first birth, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Currently or formerly married	Premarital first birth		
				Subtotal	Within cohabiting union	Living alone or apart from the father
				Percent distribution		
Total[1]	35,938	100.0	62.3	37.7	12.4	25.3
Age at first birth						
Under 20 years	11,053	100.0	30.7	69.3	19.7	49.7
Under 18 years	5,069	100.0	21.9	78.1	18.5	59.7
18–19 years	5,984	100.0	38.1	61.9	20.7	41.2
20–24 years	12,289	100.0	65.1	34.9	13.4	21.6
25–29 years	8,039	100.0	85.2	14.8	5.3	9.5
30–44 years	4,558	100.0	91.0	9.0	4.6	4.5
Year of first birth						
1997–2002	9,658	100.0	62.5	37.5	15.8	21.8
1990–96	11,961	100.0	61.8	38.2	13.4	24.8
1985–89	6,587	100.0	66.7	33.3	9.3	24.0
Before 1985	7,733	100.0	59.1	40.9	9.2	31.7
Religion raised						
None	2,229	100.0	52.7	47.3	14.6	32.7
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,266	100.0	56.4	43.6	14.8	28.8
Other Protestant	16,359	100.0	60.9	39.1	10.3	28.7
Catholic	13,189	100.0	65.8	34.2	14.5	19.7
Other religion	1,736	100.0	69.0	31.0	10.2	20.8
Mother's education						
No high school diploma or GED[2]	11,056	100.0	54.4	45.6	15.2	30.4
High school diploma or GED[2]	13,770	100.0	64.3	35.7	10.6	25.1
Some college, no bachelor's degree	6,532	100.0	63.5	36.5	12.3	24.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,308	100.0	75.8	24.2	9.4	14.9
Percent of poverty level[3]						
0–149 percent	12,007	100.0	42.6	57.4	19.1	38.3
0–99 percent	7,614	100.0	39.4	60.6	20.4	40.2
150–299 percent	10,601	100.0	61.7	38.3	14.2	24.1
300 percent or higher	13,331	100.0	80.4	19.6	4.8	14.7
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	6,159	100.0	53.6	46.4	22.4	24.0
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	22,047	100.0	74.4	25.6	9.1	16.5
Black or African American, single race	5,218	100.0	22.7	77.3	15.0	62.3

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, women with missing information on religion raised and women who reported no mother or mother figure, not shown separately.

[2]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 17. Number of women 15–44 years of age who have ever had a live birth, percentage who ever had a nonmarital live birth, and percentage who ever had such a birth within a cohabiting union, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Nonmarital birth	Nonmarital birth within cohabiting union
		Percent	
Total[1]	35,938	42.2	17.3
Age at interview			
15–19 years	771	92.2	29.6
20–24 years	3,240	68.4	29.5
25–29 years	5,599	54.2	25.1
30–34 years	7,521	41.2	20.1
35–39 years	9,016	35.8	13.0
40–44 years	9,791	29.2	9.7
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years			
Both biological or adoptive parents	25,468	35.1	13.6
Other	10,471	59.4	26.3
Religion raised			
None	2,229	49.3	20.9
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,266	47.0	20.6
Other Protestant	16,359	43.4	15.4
Catholic	13,189	39.6	19.3
Other religion	1,736	32.4	12.5
Mother's education			
No high school diploma or GED[2]	11,056	51.2	21.4
High school diploma or GED[2]	13,770	39.6	15.3
Some college, no bachelor's degree	6,532	40.8	16.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,308	27.8	13.3
Percent of poverty level[3]			
0–149 percent	11,534	61.6	27.0
0–99 percent	7,255	64.9	30.2
150–299 percent	10,425	42.0	18.4
300 percent or higher	13,208	22.4	7.2
Hispanic origin and race			
Hispanic or Latina	6,159	50.6	28.3
Not Hispanic or Latina:			
White, single race	22,047	30.1	11.8
Black or African American, single race	5,218	80.9	27.0

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, women with missing information on religion raised, and women who reported no mother or mother figure, not shown separately.

[2]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[3]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

Table 18. Number of births in the last 5 years to women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by marital or cohabitation status at time of delivery, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Married	Unmarried		
				Subtotal	Cohabiting	Not cohabiting
				Percent distribution		
Total[1]	21,018	100.0	64.4	35.6	14.3	21.3
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years						
Both biological or adoptive parents	14,594	100.0	70.9	29.1	10.3	18.8
Other	6,424	100.0	49.7	50.3	23.2	27.1
Age at first sexual intercourse						
Under 15 years	3,325	100.0	38.7	61.3	23.9	37.4
15–17 years	9,797	100.0	62.1	38.0	16.2	21.8
18–19 years	4,039	100.0	74.3	25.8	10.0	15.8
20 years and over	3,857	100.0	82.2	17.8	5.6	12.2
Age at birth						
Under 20 years	2,215	100.0	20.4	79.6	27.9	51.8
Under 18 years	921	100.0	11.7	88.3	25.9	62.5
18–19 years	1,294	100.0	26.5	73.5	29.3	44.2
20–24 years	5,553	100.0	47.8	52.2	22.3	30.0
25–29 years	5,726	100.0	71.9	28.1	11.9	16.2
30–44 years	7,524	100.0	83.9	16.1	6.2	9.9
Respondent's mother's education						
No high school diploma or GED[2]	5,888	100.0	52.3	47.7	20.4	27.3
High school diploma or GED[2]	7,508	100.0	65.1	34.9	13.4	21.5
Some college, no bachelor's degree	4,322	100.0	71.1	28.9	10.8	18.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,099	100.0	78.4	21.7	7.2	14.5
Percent of poverty level[3]						
0–149 percent	8,324	100.0	41.9	58.1	23.8	34.3
0–99 percent	5,538	100.0	38.4	61.6	25.8	35.8
150–299 percent	5,730	100.0	69.3	30.7	13.2	17.5
300 percent or higher	6,964	100.0	87.2	12.8	3.8	9.0
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	4,242	100.0	52.3	47.7	24.5	23.2
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	12,309	100.0	76.6	23.4	9.4	14.0
Black or African American, single race	2,818	100.0	29.0	71.0	20.6	50.4

[1]Includes births to women of other or multiple race and origin groups and births to women who reported no mother or mother figure, not shown separately.

[2]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[3]Limited to births to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

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

Table 19. Number of nonmarital births estimated from the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth, confidence interval for this estimate, number of nonmarital births based on vital records, and ratio, by selected characteristics: United States, 1997–2001

Characteristic	Number (in millions) of nonmarital births from NSFG[1]	95 percent confidence interval	Number of nonmarital births from vital records[2]	Ratio of NSFG[1] to vital records
Total for 1997–2001[2]	7.082	6.305–7.860	6.509	1.09
Year of birth				
2001	1.316	1.070–1.562	1.341	0.98
2000	1.663	1.355–1.971	1.338	1.24
1999	1.315	1.107–1.523	1.299	1.01
1998	1.541	1.258–1.823	1.284	1.20
1997	1.248	1.027–1.449	1.247	1.00
Race and Hispanic origin				
Hispanic or Latina	1.770	1.340–2.200	1.615	1.10
Not Hispanic or Latina:				
White.	2.912	2.380–3.444	2.621	1.11
Black or African American	2.014	1.651–2.376	2.031	0.99
Age at birth				
15–19 years.	1.653	1.367–1.939	1.853	0.89
20–24 years.	2.793	2.347–3.239	2.394	1.17
25–29 years.	1.464	1.197–1.730	1.238	1.18
30–44 years.	1.173	0.885–1.461	1.025	1.14
Birth order				
First birth.	3.132	2.692–3.573	3.185	0.98
Second birth.	1.994	1.715–2.274	1.716	1.16
Third or higher birth	1.956	1.603–2.308	1.608	1.22

[1]NSFG is the National Survey of Family Growth.

[2]References 18, 44, 52, and 75–77 were used to provide vital statistics data in this table. Also, special tabulations were prepared by the Natality Team of the Division of Vital Statistics.

[3]Includes births to women of other race and origin groups, not shown separately. The "race and Hispanic origin" variable shown here is based on the 1977 OMB guidelines, in order to be able to compare with the available vital statistics reports. See "Appendix II" for further information on the "Hispanic origin and race" variable used for the majority of this report. Total for 1997–2001 also includes births to women under 15 years of age, not shown separately.

NOTES: For women born outside the United States (the 50 states, District of Columbia, and the U.S. territories), this table is limited to nonmarital births occurring after they came to the United States to stay. This is because data on births occurring outside the U.S. are not available from vital records.

Table 20. Number of women 15–44 years of age, percentage who ever had an unwanted birth, percentage who ever had a mistimed birth, and percentage who ever had either, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Unwanted or mistimed	Unwanted	Mistimed
		Percent		
Total[1]	61,561	30.8	12.4	23.2
Age				
15–19 years	9,834	6.9	1.8	5.2
20–24 years	9,840	22.3	6.9	17.7
25–44 years	41,887	38.3	16.2	28.8
Percent of poverty level[2]				
0–149 percent	14,582	50.2	23.2	37.6
0–99 percent	9,262	51.5	26.1	37.3
150–299 percent	14,502	40.6	16.5	30.7
300 percent or higher	22,643	22.3	7.5	17.0
Hispanic origin and race				
Hispanic or Latino	9,107	40.1	18.1	28.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race	39,498	26.0	8.7	20.8
Black or African American, single race	8,250	44.9	24.7	30.2
All women 25–44	41,887	38.3	16.2	28.8
Marital or cohabiting status				
Currently married	25,856	36.1	13.8	27.7
First marriage	20,662	32.7	11.9	25.1
Second marriage or higher	5,194	49.6	21.5	37.9
Currently cohabiting	3,479	48.5	21.7	37.7
Never married, not cohabiting	6,839	31.7	17.0	20.3
Formerly married, not cohabiting	5,713	50.3	23.0	38.2
Age at first sexual intercourse with a male				
Under 16 years	10,475	54.7	26.2	39.8
16 years	6,678	47.4	17.8	37.5
17 years	6,262	38.4	13.4	29.9
18 years	5,539	30.6	14.4	22.4
19 years	3,291	33.9	17.6	21.7
20 years and over	8,817	22.2	7.4	17.5
Education				
No high school diploma or GED[3]	4,850	61.2	30.7	44.4
High school diploma or GED[3]	12,725	49.5	21.0	38.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree	12,276	37.5	16.2	27.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	12,037	18.2	5.4	14.2

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, and women who have not had sexual intercourse with a male, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTES: Percentages who ever had an unwanted or mistimed birth may not add to percentages with ''unwanted or mistimed'' births because women may have had both. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 12.

Table 21. Number of births in the 5 years before interview to women 15–44 years of age at interview and percent distribution by wantedness status at conception, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Intended	Unwanted	Wantedness status Mistimed Total mistimed	Mistimed Less than 2 years too soon	Mistimed 2 or more years too soon
					Percent distribution		
Total[1]	21,018	100.0	64.9	14.1	20.8	8.0	12.1
Age at birth							
Under 20 years.	2,215	100.0	21.6	21.4	56.9	9.0	46.3
Under 18 years	921	100.0	11.9	25.4	62.7	7.0	53.3
18–19 years	1,294	100.0	28.6	18.6	52.9	10.4	41.4
20–24 years.	5,553	100.0	55.8	17.2	26.9	9.4	16.3
25–29 years.	5,726	100.0	73.0	10.4	16.3	8.8	7.6
30–44 years.	7,524	100.0	78.2	12.6	9.0	6.1	2.4
Marital or cohabiting status at birth							
Married.	13,534	100.0	76.6	9.0	14.1	8.4	5.3
Cohabiting.	2,998	100.0	48.8	18.1	33.2	8.2	24.2
Never married, not cohabiting.	3,510	100.0	35.3	28.5	36.1	5.4	28.9
Formerly married, not cohabiting	976	100.0	58.2	21.2	20.1	10.7	9.0
Birth order							
First birth	8,481	100.0	63.9	8.5	27.6	8.3	18.3
Second birth	7,116	100.0	71.4	11.3	17.2	8.2	8.6
Third or higher birth	5,421	100.0	57.9	26.6	14.8	7.2	7.0
Religion raised							
None	1,423	100.0	61.4	16.4	22.2	6.0	16.2
Fundamentalist Protestant	1,391	100.0	55.0	20.1	24.9	8.2	14.9
Other Protestant	9,101	100.0	64.7	13.3	21.8	8.8	12.4
Catholic	7,777	100.0	66.4	13.9	19.3	7.7	10.8
Other religion	1,239	100.0	72.3	12.4	15.3	6.0	9.3
Percent of poverty level[2]							
0–149 percent	7,789	100.0	55.4	19.8	24.4	9.0	14.9
0–99 percent.	5,118	100.0	52.3	23.2	24.1	8.9	14.5
150–299 percent.	5,522	100.0	65.1	14.2	20.5	8.7	11.1
300 percent or higher	6,856	100.0	81.3	7.0	11.7	6.4	4.7
Hispanic origin and race and age at birth							
Hispanic or Latino	4,242	100.0	56.4	16.8	26.5	10.7	14.2
Under 20 years	703	100.0	24.0	17.9	58.1	16.6	39.0
20–24 years	1,397	100.0	55.2	19.7	25.1	9.4	12.6
25–29 years	1,183	100.0	66.1	11.9	22.0	11.8	10.2
30–44 years	960	100.0	69.8	18.0	11.1	7.1	3.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race.	12,309	100.0	70.9	10.7	18.1	7.9	9.9
Under 20 years	884	100.0	18.3	22.1	59.6	5.5	53.7
20–24 years.	2,664	100.0	59.5	12.7	27.4	10.1	17.2
25–29 years.	3,407	100.0	78.3	7.0	14.3	9.0	5.3
30–44 years.	5,355	100.0	80.6	10.3	9.0	6.4	2.0
Black or African American, single race	2,818	100.0	49.1	26.2	24.6	4.9	19.1
Under 20 years	442	100.0	20.9	23.6	55.4	*	51.8
20–24 years.	1,042	100.0	46.3	28.9	24.9	7.6	16.7
25–29 years.	769	100.0	53.7	27.1	19.2	5.7	13.5
30–44 years.	565	100.0	70.2	22.4	7.5	*	5.4

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes births to women of other or multiple race and origin groups and births with missing information on how much too soon, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to births to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 14.

Table 22. Number of mistimed pregnancies leading to births or spontaneous loss in January 1999 or later to women 15–44 years of age at interview and percent distribution by how much too soon the pregnancy occurred, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	How much too soon					
		Total	Under 1 year	1 to under 2 years	2 to under 3 years	3 to under 5 years	5 years or more
		Percent distribution					
Total[1]	4,173	100.0	16.8	25.1	19.3	16.8	22.0
Age at outcome							
Under 20 years	1,139	100.0	7.8	6.6	16.3	24.1	45.2
20–24 years	1,461	100.0	10.9	27.8	20.8	18.6	21.9
25–29 years	884	100.0	27.7	30.6	25.4	13.1	3.3
30–44 years	689	100.0	30.2	43.1	13.4	5.5	7.8
Marital or cohabiting status at outcome							
Married	1,672	100.0	30.4	34.4	16.0	11.2	8.1
Cohabiting	1,540	100.0	7.7	20.7	23.0	20.2	28.5
Neither married nor cohabiting	962	100.0	7.8	16.2	19.4	20.9	35.9
Wantedness of pregnancy with that partner							
Never wanted a pregnancy with partner	657	100.0	19.1	27.9	18.1	16.5	18.4
Wanted a pregnancy at some time with partner	3,502	100.0	4.8	10.8	26.4	18.3	39.7
Happy-to-be-pregnant scale[2]							
1–3	764	100.0	8.5	10.2	28.9	18.5	34.0
4–7	1,675	100.0	11.2	24.8	18.9	19.8	25.4
8–10	1,726	100.0	26.0	32.2	15.2	13.2	13.5
Education at interview[3]							
No high school diploma or GED[4]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
High school diploma or GED[4]	703	100.0	17.8	34.2	26.9	10.3	10.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree	777	100.0	25.4	33.5	25.7	11.4	4.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Percent of poverty level[5]							
0–149 percent	1,359	100.0	14.1	31.2	24.7	15.5	14.6
0–99 percent	879	100.0	12.4	33.8	25.0	17.3	11.5
150–299 percent	842	100.0	24.2	28.9	15.9	19.2	11.8
300 percent or higher	833	100.0	26.0	36.8	18.2	6.3	12.8
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	926	100.0	16.3	31.8	14.9	17.4	19.7
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	2,139	100.0	21.9	26.9	18.2	14.4	18.7
Black or African American, single race	816	100.0	6.8	13.6	25.0	22.2	32.5

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes births to women of other or multiple race and origin groups, and births with missing information on wantedness status and births with missing data on happy-to-be pregnant scale, not shown separately.

[2]Based on women's responses to a 1–10 scale, with 1 being "very unhappy to be pregnant" and 10 being "very happy to be pregnant."

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

[4]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[5]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

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

Table 23. Number of births in the 5 years before interview to women 22–44 years of age at interview and percent distribution by wantedness status, according to education and Hispanic origin and race: United States, 2002

Education and Hispanic origin and race	Number in thousands	Total	Intended	Unwanted	Mistimed		
					Total mistimed	Less than 2 years too soon	2 or more years too soon
				Percent distribution			
Total[1]	18,998	100.0	69.3	13.4	17.1	8.0	8.7
Education							
No high school diploma or GED[2]	3,023	100.0	57.7	19.1	22.7	7.2	15.1
High school diploma or GED[2]	5,823	100.0	64.1	16.1	19.7	7.5	11.6
Some college, no bachelor's degree	5,194	100.0	66.5	13.9	19.3	10.8	8.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,957	100.0	85.3	6.0	8.5	6.3	1.8
Hispanic origin and race and education							
Hispanic or Latina	3,641	100.0	61.9	16.9	20.9	10.2	9.7
No high school diploma or GED[2].	1,593	100.0	60.7	16.8	22.5	10.0	11.7
High school diploma or GED[2].	1,048	100.0	57.6	19.4	22.6	6.9	13.6
Some college, no bachelor's degree	730	100.0	66.0	16.4	16.9	14.1	*
Bachelor's degree or higher.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	11,512	100.0	74.2	9.9	15.6	8.2	7.1
No high school diploma or GED[2]	745	100.0	52.7	22.5	23.2	6.7	16.5
High school diploma or GED[2]	3,430	100.0	67.8	12.7	19.4	8.4	11.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree	3,480	100.0	71.5	9.2	19.0	11.0	7.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,856	100.0	86.5	5.7	7.6	5.7	1.4
Black or African American, single race	2,395	100.0	54.0	26.7	19.3	5.0	13.8
No high school diploma or GED[2]	556	100.0	62.4	22.5	15.1	*	13.5
High school diploma or GED[2]	874	100.0	52.2	31.9	15.9	2.4	12.6
Some college, no bachelor's degree	663	100.0	41.7	31.0	27.3	8.7	18.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes births to women of other or multiple race and origin groups and births with missing information on how much too soon, not shown separately.

[2]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 15.

Table 24. Number of births in the 5 years before interview to women 15–44 years of age at interview and percent distribution by couple agreement on the intendedness of the birth, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Both intended	Mother intended, father unintended	Mother unintended, father intended	Both unintended	Mother's or father's intent unknown
				Percent distribution			
Total[1]	21,018	100.0	55.2	8.1	10.1	22.6	4.0
Age at birth							
Under 20 years	2,215	100.0	15.9	5.3	14.6	58.6	5.6
Under 18 years	921	100.0	9.2	1.9	16.1	64.6	8.3
18–19 years	1,294	100.0	20.7	7.7	13.6	54.4	3.6
20–24 years	5,553	100.0	44.6	9.2	12.2	29.4	4.6
25–29 years	5,726	100.0	61.5	9.7	9.7	15.3	3.8
30–44 years	7,524	100.0	69.8	6.8	7.4	12.6	3.4
Marital or cohabiting status at birth							
Married	13,534	100.0	68.8	6.5	8.0	13.6	3.1
Cohabiting	2,998	100.0	37.1	10.2	14.3	34.3	4.1
Never married, not cohabiting	3,510	100.0	21.6	11.4	12.0	48.1	6.9
Formerly married, not cohabiting	976	100.0	43.1	10.8	19.0	21.0	6.1
Birth order							
First birth	8,481	100.0	53.9	8.0	9.7	24.3	4.2
Second birth	7,116	100.0	64.3	6.5	8.7	18.3	2.2
Third or higher birth	5,421	100.0	45.3	10.3	12.5	25.8	6.2
Education at interview[2]							
No high school diploma or GED[3]	3,023	100.0	46.4	10.0	15.1	24.1	4.4
High school diploma or GED[3]	5,823	100.0	51.2	11.2	10.8	22.0	4.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree	5,194	100.0	57.1	6.8	9.1	22.7	4.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,957	100.0	78.7	5.6	5.0	8.4	2.3
Hispanic origin and race and age at birth							
Hispanic or Latina	4,242	100.0	48.7	7.2	15.4	26.2	2.6
Under 20 years	703	100.0	19.8	3.7	18.3	54.1	4.3
20–24 years	1,397	100.0	46.1	8.0	13.2	29.2	3.5
25–29 years	1,183	100.0	57.5	8.6	18.0	15.3	*
30–44 years	960	100.0	62.7	7.2	13.1	14.7	2.5
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	12,309	100.0	60.9	8.0	7.7	19.0	4.4
Under 20 years	884	100.0	12.9	5.4	12.8	64.3	4.6
20–24 years	2,664	100.0	46.8	10.4	10.2	27.5	5.2
25–29 years	3,407	100.0	65.6	10.3	6.3	12.7	5.2
30–44 years	5,355	100.0	72.9	5.8	6.4	11.4	3.5
Black or African American, single race	2,818	100.0	39.4	7.9	15.5	31.5	5.8
Under 20 years	442	100.0	16.5	*	16.1	54.1	10.1
20–24 years	1,042	100.0	37.6	7.2	18.5	31.5	5.2
25–29 years	769	100.0	44.1	7.7	16.0	28.3	3.8
30–44 years	565	100.0	54.3	12.8	8.7	17.9	6.3

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes births to women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 17.

Table 25. Number of pregnancies, including pregnancies current at the time of interview, in January 1999 or later to women 15–44 years of age at interview, percent distribution by value on the scale of how happy she was to be pregnant, and mean scale value, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Scale value[1]						Mean scale value
		Total	1–3	4–5	6–7	8–9	10	
		Percent distribution						
Total[2,3]	22,808	100.0	12.6	10.0	8.3	13.5	55.7	7.9
Wantedness at conception								
Intended	14,611	100.0	2.5	4.1	4.4	12.5	76.5	9.2
Mistimed	4,989	100.0	18.2	22.1	17.3	19.7	22.7	6.4
Less than 2 years too soon	2,047	100.0	8.1	17.4	15.2	25.1	34.3	7.5
2 or more years too soon	2,743	100.0	26.3	25.1	18.9	15.6	14.1	5.5
Unwanted	3,170	100.0	49.8	18.4	12.1	7.8	11.9	4.2
Pregnancy outcome and wantedness at conception								
Live birth	15,674	100.0	11.3	10.4	8.9	12.6	56.9	8.0
Intended	10,145	100.0	2.3	4.4	4.8	11.5	77.0	9.2
Mistimed	3,294	100.0	16.7	22.3	19.5	18.5	23.0	6.4
Unwanted	2,206	100.0	44.4	19.8	11.8	8.1	15.9	4.6
Spontaneous loss	4,464	100.0	17.9	10.3	6.4	16.7	48.7	7.4
Intended	2,681	100.0	3.8	3.9	2.1	16.7	73.4	9.2
Mistimed	1,056	100.0	22.5	21.8	14.5	24.7	16.6	5.9
Unwanted	723	100.0	63.3	17.4	10.6	5.2	3.6	3.1
Currently pregnant	2,670	100.0	11.2	7.6	8.0	13.1	60.2	8.2
Intended	1,785	100.0	1.9	2.4	5.3	11.7	78.7	9.4
Mistimed	639	100.0	19.2	21.4	10.8	17.5	31.2	6.7
Unwanted	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Age at outcome[4] and wantedness at conception								
Under 20 years	2,373	100.0	24.2	21.7	11.5	16.0	26.7	6.2
Intended	563	100.0	*	10.3	*	18.6	65.1	8.8
Mistimed	1,319	100.0	24.2	25.1	16.1	18.7	15.9	5.8
Unwanted	491	100.0	46.9	25.4	10.3	*	11.6	4.1
20–29 years	11,589	100.0	12.7	11.0	9.5	14.7	52.2	7.8
Intended	7,208	100.0	3.4	4.7	5.8	14.1	72.1	9.1
Mistimed	2,790	100.0	16.8	22.9	16.5	19.6	24.3	6.5
Unwanted	1,571	100.0	47.7	18.9	14.2	8.0	11.2	4.3
30–44 years	8,846	100.0	9.3	5.6	5.8	11.2	68.1	8.5
Intended	6,841	100.0	1.5	3.0	3.1	10.2	82.2	9.5
Mistimed	879	100.0	13.6	15.1	21.8	21.6	27.8	6.9
Unwanted	1,108	100.0	54.1	14.5	10.1	8.2	13.0	4.1
Marital or cohabiting status at outcome[5] and wantedness at conception								
Married	14,439	100.0	7.1	6.7	6.4	10.6	69.3	8.7
Intended	11,145	100.0	1.6	2.7	3.5	9.3	82.9	9.5
Mistimed	2,020	100.0	13.3	24.1	18.7	17.5	26.4	6.7
Unwanted	1,245	100.0	46.6	13.9	12.9	9.1	17.5	4.6
Cohabiting	3,247	100.0	18.0	15.1	10.2	18.2	38.5	7.1
Intended	1,443	100.0	4.1	4.9	6.5	19.3	65.2	8.9
Mistimed	1,155	100.0	20.6	20.8	15.2	20.5	23.0	6.3
Unwanted	644	100.0	44.4	27.2	9.6	12.0	6.7	4.3
Neither married nor cohabiting	5,122	100.0	24.6	16.3	12.2	18.6	28.4	6.4
Intended	2,023	100.0	6.7	11.0	7.7	25.0	49.6	8.2
Mistimed	1,813	100.0	22.3	20.7	17.1	21.6	18.4	6.1
Unwanted	1,281	100.0	55.6	18.4	12.6	4.3	9.1	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Number of pregnancies, including pregnancies current at the time of interview, in January 1999 or later to women 15–44 years of age at interview, percent distribution by value on the scale of how happy she was to be pregnant, and mean scale value, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Scale value[1]						Mean scale value
		Total	1–3	4–5	6–7	8–9	10	
Hispanic origin and race and wantedness at conception		Percent distribution						
Hispanic or Latina	4,183	100.0	13.5	8.2	8.0	10.5	59.8	8.0
Intended	2,292	100.0	6.1	1.4	2.6	8.6	81.3	9.2
Mistimed	1,137	100.0	13.1	15.7	15.3	14.6	41.3	7.3
Unwanted	743	100.0	37.2	16.9	14.0	10.0	21.9	5.2
Not Hispanic or Latina:								
White, single race	13,642	100.0	9.9	9.7	7.1	13.6	59.8	8.2
Intended	9,632	100.0	1.1	4.3	3.9	12.4	78.3	9.4
Mistimed	2,572	100.0	18.5	25.4	16.9	21.6	17.6	6.1
Unwanted	1,414	100.0	54.2	17.7	11.0	6.2	11.0	3.9
Black or African American, single race	3,125	100.0	22.8	15.7	11.1	16.1	34.3	6.6
Intended	1,407	100.0	3.9	8.1	5.1	19.0	63.9	8.8
Mistimed	929	100.0	25.1	21.3	18.9	20.1	14.5	5.8
Unwanted	789	100.0	54.0	22.6	12.6	5.9	4.9	3.7

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Based on women's responses to a 1–10 scale, with 1 being "very unhappy to be pregnant" and 10 being "very happy to be pregnant."

[2]Includes pregnancies of women of other or multiple race and origin groups and pregnancies with missing information on wantedness status, not shown separately.

[3]Excludes pregnancies ending in abortion.

[4]Age at interview for pregnancies current at time of interview.

[5]Marital status at interview for current pregnancies.

NOTES: Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 16. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 26. Number of pregnancies that ended in live births or spontaneous loss in January 1999 or later to women 15–44 years of age at interview, percent distribution by value on the scale of how happy she was to be pregnant, and mean scale value, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Scale value[1]						Mean scale value
		Total	1–3	4–5	6–7	8–9	10	
		Percent distribution						
Total[2,3]	20,288	100.0	12.7	10.3	8.3	13.5	55.1	7.9
Wantedness at conception								
Intended	12,891	100.0	2.6	4.3	4.2	12.6	76.2	9.2
Mistimed	4,360	100.0	18.1	22.2	18.3	20.0	21.5	6.3
Less than 2 years too soon	1,749	100.0	8.2	18.6	15.9	26.0	31.4	7.4
2 or more years too soon	2,424	100.0	25.7	24.1	20.2	15.6	14.4	5.6
Unwanted	2,972	100.0	49.1	19.2	11.5	7.4	12.8	4.2
Pregnancy outcome and wantedness at conception								
Live birth	15,690	100.0	11.3	10.4	8.9	12.6	56.9	8.0
Intended	10,156	100.0	2.3	4.4	4.8	11.5	77.0	9.2
Mistimed	3,294	100.0	16.7	22.3	19.5	18.5	23.0	6.4
Unwanted	2,206	100.0	44.4	19.8	11.8	8.1	15.9	4.6
Spontaneous loss	4,598	100.0	17.9	10.3	6.4	16.7	48.7	7.4
Intended	2,734	100.0	3.8	3.9	2.1	16.7	73.4	9.2
Mistimed	1,066	100.0	22.5	21.8	14.5	24.7	16.6	5.9
Unwanted	766	100.0	63.3	17.4	10.6	5.2	3.6	3.1
Age at outcome and wantedness at conception								
Under 20 years	2,137	100.0	23.9	21.4	12.1	15.5	27.2	6.2
Intended	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mistimed	1,169	100.0	22.9	24.4	17.6	17.9	17.2	5.8
Unwanted	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20–29 years	10,259	100.0	12.6	11.5	9.5	15.0	51.4	7.8
Intended	6,346	100.0	3.5	5.0	5.3	14.3	71.8	9.0
Mistimed	2,438	100.0	16.9	23.3	17.6	20.4	21.8	6.4
Unwanted	1,461	100.0	45.3	20.1	13.8	8.8	12.1	4.5
30–44 years	7,892	100.0	9.9	5.9	5.8	11.0	67.6	8.5
Intended	6,052	100.0	1.5	3.3	3.3	10.2	81.8	9.4
Mistimed	752	100.0	14.4	15.1	21.4	22.0	27.1	6.9
Unwanted	1,036	100.0	55.4	14.5	9.4	6.8	14.0	4.0
Marital or cohabiting status at outcome and wantedness at conception								
Married	12,754	100.0	7.6	6.9	6.0	10.6	68.9	8.8
Intended	9,761	100.0	1.6	2.9	3.1	9.5	83.0	9.5
Mistimed	1,750	100.0	13.6	24.6	18.6	18.2	25.0	6.6
Unwanted	1,191	100.0	47.9	14.1	11.7	7.8	18.5	4.6
Cohabiting	2,889	100.0	19.2	14.5	10.9	17.9	37.5	7.5
Intended	1,286	100.0	4.7	5.3	7.4	18.7	64.1	8.8
Mistimed	992	100.0	22.1	18.7	17.0	20.6	21.5	6.2
Unwanted	611	100.0	45.7	27.4	8.4	11.6	7.0	4.3
Neither married nor cohabiting	4,645	100.0	23.0	17.2	12.9	18.7	28.2	7.0
Intended	1,844	100.0	6.6	11.3	8.0	25.1	49.0	8.2
Mistimed	1,618	100.0	20.5	21.7	18.7	21.6	17.6	6.1
Unwanted	1,169	100.0	52.0	20.3	12.8	4.8	10.1	3.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Number of pregnancies that ended in live births or spontaneous loss in January 1999 or later to women 15–44 years of age at interview, percent distribution by value on the scale of how happy she was to be pregnant, and mean scale value, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Scale value[1]						Mean scale value
		Total	1–3	4–5	6–7	8–9	10	
Hispanic origin and race and wantedness at conception		Percent distribution						
Hispanic or Latina	3,723	100.0	14.1	8.5	8.4	9.4	59.7	7.9
Intended.	1,999	100.0	6.8	1.5	2.7	7.2	81.8	9.2
Mistimed.	1,002	100.0	12.3	16.5	17.2	12.7	41.3	7.3
Unwanted	712	100.0	37.4	16.9	11.9	10.6	23.3	5.3
Not Hispanic or Latina:								
White, single race	12,194	100.0	10.1	9.8	7.3	13.9	58.8	8.1
Intended	8,571	100.0	1.1	4.4	4.2	12.9	77.5	9.3
Mistimed	2,218	100.0	18.8	25.9	17.3	22.3	15.7	6.0
Unwanted	1,366	100.0	53.8	18.1	11.1	5.4	11.6	4.0
Black or African American, single race	2,774	100.0	22.1	16.7	11.7	16.2	33.2	6.6
Intended	1,226	100.0	3.5	9.4	5.3	18.7	63.1	8.7
Mistimed	834	100.0	24.4	20.5	20.4	21.2	13.5	5.8
Unwanted	701	100.0	51.4	24.8	12.5	6.1	5.2	3.7

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Based on women's responses to a 1–10 scale, with 1 being "very unhappy to be pregnant" and 10 being "very happy to be pregnant."

[2]Excludes pregnancies current at time of interview and pregnancies ending in abortion.

[3]Includes pregnancies to women of other or multiple race and origin groups and pregnancies with missing information on wantedness status, not shown separately.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 16.

Table 27. Number of pregnancies that ended in live births or spontaneous loss in January 1999 or later to women 15–44 years of age at interview, percent distribution by value on the scale of how hard she was trying to get pregnant, and mean scale value, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Scale value[1]						Mean scale value
		Total	0	1–4	5	6–9	10	
		Percent distribution						
Total[2,3]	20,288	100.0	16.6	14.9	17.0	19.6	31.8	5.9
Wantedness at conception								
Intended	12,891	100.0	4.9	6.9	14.8	25.7	47.8	7.6
Mistimed	4,360	100.0	27.7	31.3	24.4	12.0	4.6	3.4
Less than 2 years too soon	1,749	100.0	21.4	24.9	27.8	18.5	7.4	4.1
2 or more years too soon	2,424	100.0	31.2	37.1	22.3	6.8	2.6	2.8
Unwanted	2,972	100.0	51.4	24.9	16.0	4.9	2.8	2.0
Pregnancy outcome and wantedness at conception								
Live birth	15,690	100.0	15.8	15.7	17.4	19.9	31.3	5.9
Intended	10,156	100.0	4.8	7.7	15.3	26.0	46.3	7.6
Mistimed	3,294	100.0	27.5	32.2	25.3	11.0	4.0	3.3
Unwanted	2,206	100.0	48.5	26.9	15.3	5.9	3.4	2.1
Spontaneous loss	4,598	100.0	19.7	12.3	15.9	18.5	33.6	5.9
Intended	2,734	100.0	5.1	3.9	12.8	24.6	53.5	7.9
Mistimed	1,066	100.0	28.2	28.5	21.8	15.1	6.4	3.6
Unwanted	766	100.0	59.6	19.1	18.2	*	*	1.6
Age at outcome and wantedness at conception								
Under 20 years	2,137	100.0	27.2	29.5	22.3	14.5	6.5	3.6
Intended	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mistimed	1,169	100.0	26.0	38.4	22.2	12.1	*	3.1
Unwanted	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20–29 years	10,259	100.0	17.3	15.7	18.0	22.1	27.0	5.7
Intended	6,346	100.0	6.5	7.9	15.8	29.5	40.3	7.3
Mistimed	2,438	100.0	28.3	29.1	24.5	12.0	6.1	3.4
Unwanted	1,461	100.0	45.4	26.6	17.0	6.8	4.3	2.4
30–44 years	7,892	100.0	12.8	9.9	14.4	17.9	45.0	6.8
Intended	6,052	100.0	2.9	5.4	12.8	21.2	57.7	8.2
Mistimed	752	100.0	28.1	27.2	27.7	12.0	4.9	3.5
Unwanted	1,036	100.0	59.5	22.5	13.8	3.1	*	1.5
Marital or cohabiting status at outcome and wantedness at conception								
Married	12,754	100.0	10.0	10.4	15.2	21.6	42.7	6.9
Intended	9,761	100.0	2.5	4.6	13.2	25.4	54.4	8.2
Mistimed	1,750	100.0	23.3	33.0	26.2	12.6	4.9	3.6
Unwanted	1,191	100.0	52.3	23.6	15.5	5.0	3.6	1.9
Cohabiting	2,889	100.0	25.0	21.1	22.2	18.9	12.9	4.4
Intended	1,286	100.0	6.5	14.3	23.3	30.7	25.2	6.4
Mistimed	992	100.0	32.7	27.1	25.3	10.5	4.5	3.1
Unwanted	611	100.0	52.0	25.6	14.6	7.6	*	2.0
Neither married nor cohabiting	4,645	100.0	29.5	23.3	18.8	14.6	13.8	4.0
Intended	1,844	100.0	16.4	14.1	17.0	23.9	28.6	5.8
Mistimed	1,618	100.0	29.3	32.0	22.0	12.3	4.4	3.3
Unwanted	1,169	100.0	50.1	26.0	17.3	3.3	3.4	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. Number of pregnancies that ended in live births or spontaneous loss in January 1999 or later to women 15–44 years of age at interview, percent distribution by value on the scale of how hard she was trying to get pregnant, and mean scale value, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

| Characteristic | Number in thousands | Scale value[1] | | | | | | Mean scale value |
		Total	0	1–4	5	6–9	10	
Hispanic origin and race and wantedness at conception		Percent distribution						
Hispanic or Latina	3,723	100.0	19.2	12.3	21.1	20.0	27.4	5.6
Intended.	1,999	100.0	7.8	3.8	18.3	25.5	44.6	7.4
Mistimed.	1,002	100.0	23.2	22.7	29.1	15.9	9.1	4.1
Unwanted	712	100.0	45.6	21.2	17.9	10.6	4.8	2.6
Not Hispanic or Latina:								
White, single race	12,194	100.0	14.4	14.0	15.4	20.2	36.0	6.2
Intended	8,571	100.0	3.6	6.9	13.5	25.9	50.2	7.8
Mistimed	2,218	100.0	29.7	34.9	23.0	9.3	3.1	3.0
Unwanted	1,366	100.0	56.8	23.9	15.7	2.8	*	1.5
Black or African American, single race	2,774	100.0	24.8	22.5	16.6	15.0	21.2	4.7
Intended	1,226	100.0	7.4	10.7	13.5	25.5	42.9	7.2
Mistimed	834	100.0	29.1	34.6	23.6	8.7	4.0	3.0
Unwanted	701	100.0	49.5	28.3	13.6	4.3	4.3	2.2

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Based on women's responses to a 0–10 scale, with 0 being "trying hard not to get pregnant" and 10 being "trying hard to get pregnant."

[2]Excludes pregnancies current at time of interview and pregnancies ending in abortion.

[3]Includes pregnancies of women of other or multiple race and origin groups and pregnancies with missing information on wantedness status, not shown separately.

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

Table 28. Number of pregnancies that ended in live births or spontaneous loss in January 1999 or later to women 15–44 years of age at interview, percent distribution by value on the scale of how much she wanted to get pregnant and mean scale value, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Scale value[1]						Mean scale value
		Total	0	1–4	5	6–9	10	
		Percent distribution						
Total[2,3]	20,288	100.0	19.0	11.5	12.3	13.8	43.4	6.3
Wantedness at conception								
Intended	12,891	100.0	3.9	4.9	9.0	16.7	65.5	8.4
Mistimed	4,360	100.0	33.2	23.9	23.1	13.1	6.8	3.4
Less than 2 years too soon	1,749	100.0	18.9	20.7	25.6	22.8	12.0	4.7
2 or more years too soon	2,424	100.0	43.0	27.3	20.3	7.1	2.3	2.5
Unwanted	2,972	100.0	64.0	21.7	10.2	2.1	2.0	1.4
Pregnancy outcome and wantedness at conception								
Live birth	15,690	100.0	17.4	12.2	12.7	13.8	43.9	6.4
Intended	10,156	100.0	3.4	5.3	9.3	16.8	65.3	8.4
Mistimed	3,294	100.0	31.9	25.1	24.6	12.3	6.2	3.4
Unwanted	2,206	100.0	60.1	24.5	10.3	2.5	2.7	1.5
Spontaneous loss	4,598	100.0	24.7	9.0	10.9	13.7	41.7	6.0
Intended	2,734	100.0	5.6	3.4	8.1	16.5	66.4	8.4
Mistimed	1,066	100.0	37.3	20.0	18.5	15.7	8.6	3.5
Unwanted	766	100.0	75.2	13.7	10.0	*	–	0.9
Age at outcome and wantedness at conception								
Under 20 years	2,137	100.0	40.0	20.8	13.1	14.5	11.6	3.5
Intended	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mistimed	1,169	100.0	45.7	21.5	14.9	11.6	6.3	2.8
Unwanted	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20–29 years	10,259	100.0	18.7	12.8	13.2	16.2	39.2	6.1
Intended	6,346	100.0	4.4	6.2	8.6	20.7	60.1	8.2
Mistimed	2,438	100.0	30.6	24.7	25.4	12.4	7.0	3.5
Unwanted	1,461	100.0	60.0	21.7	12.5	3.2	2.6	1.6
30–44 years	7,892	100.0	13.8	7.3	10.8	10.4	57.7	7.3
Intended	6,052	100.0	3.0	2.9	9.0	11.2	73.8	8.8
Mistimed	752	100.0	22.1	25.0	28.3	17.8	6.8	4.0
Unwanted	1,036	100.0	70.9	18.8	8.2	*	*	1.0
Marital or cohabiting status at outcome and wantedness at conception								
Married	12,754	100.0	10.8	8.2	9.7	13.8	57.6	7.5
Intended	9,761	100.0	1.9	3.1	6.8	14.7	73.6	8.9
Mistimed	1,750	100.0	25.8	27.8	23.3	16.5	6.7	3.8
Unwanted	1,191	100.0	61.3	20.1	12.3	3.1	3.1	1.6
Cohabiting	2,889	100.0	28.1	15.2	19.8	17.7	19.2	4.7
Intended	1,286	100.0	4.6	8.8	17.6	30.4	38.7	7.4
Mistimed	992	100.0	37.7	18.4	29.2	9.4	5.3	3.2
Unwanted	611	100.0	62.6	23.6	9.2	4.3	*	1.3
Neither married nor cohabiting	4,645	100.0	36.0	18.3	14.7	11.3	19.7	4.0
Intended	1,844	100.0	13.8	11.7	14.7	18.2	41.7	6.6
Mistimed	1,618	100.0	38.4	23.0	19.1	11.7	7.8	3.2
Unwanted	1,169	100.0	67.4	22.4	8.5	–	1.7	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Number of pregnancies that ended in live births or spontaneous loss in January 1999 or later to women 15–44 years of age at interview, percent distribution by value on the scale of how much she wanted to get pregnant and mean scale value, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Scale value[1]						Mean scale value
		Total	0	1–4	5	6–9	10	
Hispanic origin and race and wantedness at conception		Percent distribution						
Hispanic or Latina	3,723	100.0	22.0	8.6	12.2	13.8	43.4	6.2
Intended.	1,999	100.0	4.1	2.1	9.1	15.1	69.7	8.7
Mistimed.	1,002	100.0	30.9	13.0	18.6	19.1	18.5	4.5
Unwanted	712	100.0	59.7	20.1	12.1	*	5.3	1.8
Not Hispanic or Latina:								
White, single race	12,194	100.0	16.4	11.0	10.9	14.0	47.8	6.7
Intended	8,571	100.0	3.4	4.6	8.6	16.4	66.9	8.5
Mistimed	2,218	100.0	34.2	28.5	21.1	12.5	3.9	3.1
Unwanted	1,366	100.0	68.7	21.7	8.2	*	–	1.0
Black or African American, single race	2,774	100.0	30.1	16.4	16.9	11.4	25.3	4.7
Intended	1,226	100.0	7.0	8.7	12.1	18.1	54.0	7.7
Mistimed	834	100.0	38.1	21.4	30.0	8.4	2.2	2.9
Unwanted	701	100.0	60.4	23.6	9.6	3.3	3.2	1.6

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]Based on women's responses to a 0–10 scale, with 0 being "you wanted to avoid a pregnancy" and 10 being "you wanted to get pregnant."

[2]Excludes pregnancies current at time of interview and pregnancies ending in abortion.

[3]Includes pregnancies to women of other or multiple race and origin groups and pregnancies with missing information on wantedness status, not shown separately.

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

Table 29. Number of women 15–44 years of age who had an unintended pregnancy leading to a live birth in January 1999 or later, who were not using a method of contraception at the time of the pregnancy, and percentage reporting specified reasons for not using a method of contraception, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Did not expect to have sex	Did not think you could get pregnant	Didn't really mind if you got pregnant	Worried about side effects of birth control	Male partner didn't want you to use birth control	Male partner didn't want to use birth control
		Percent					
Total[1]	2,200	30.9	45.6	17.3	5.4	5.6	7.7
Age at birth							
Under 25 years.	1,242	32.9	49.1	15.6	3.6	7.6	6.3
25–44 years.	957	28.2	41.0	19.6	7.8	3.0	9.5
Marital or cohabiting status at birth							
Married.	1,035	22.0	48.2	23.9	4.1	4.7	7.6
Cohabiting	402	15.1	57.4	16.5	10.2	9.2	11.4
Neither married nor cohabiting	763	51.2	35.8	8.8	4.7	4.7	5.9
Public assistance receipt in 2001							
Yes	1,413	35.7	44.4	12.7	6.0	7.2	7.4
No.	787	22.2	47.9	25.6	4.5	*	8.3
Education[2]							
High school diploma or GED[3]or less.	1,104	32.4	42.3	17.7	5.2	5.3	9.8
Some college or higher	683	23.7	49.5	23.3	5.7	*	4.1
Percent of poverty level[4]							
0–99 percent	685	36.6	41.8	13.8	8.0	*	6.2
100 percent or higher	1,318	27.8	46.5	20.6	4.4	4.7	8.7
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	633	26.8	50.0	13.2	6.1	6.8	8.8
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race.	997	28.2	45.6	23.3	5.1	*	7.5
Black or African American, single race	451	45.6	34.6	10.8	6.5	*	7.4

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, women with missing information on contraception used in each month and women with missing information on reasons for not using contraception, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: If a women had more than one unintended pregnancy leading to a birth during the time frame, only the most recent pregnancy is represented in this table.

Table 30. Percent distribution by age at first menstrual period among women 15–44 years of age and mean age at first menstrual period, according to age and Hispanic origin and race: United States, 2002

Age and Hispanic origin and race	Total	Age at first menstrual period							Mean age[1]
		Under 10	10	11	12	13	14	15 and over	
		Percent distribution							
Total:[2]									
15–44 years	100.0	3.3	5.0	14.1	27.5	26.1	12.9	11.1	12.6
15–19 years	100.0	3.0	6.0	16.1	27.5	27.2	14.1	6.1	12.4
20–24 years	100.0	2.4	5.2	12.8	30.4	27.4	12.1	9.8	12.5
25–29 years	100.0	5.2	6.8	11.4	28.5	24.9	13.2	10.1	12.5
30–34 years	100.0	3.0	3.9	16.7	26.4	26.5	12.9	10.8	12.6
35–39 years	100.0	3.3	4.0	14.2	26.1	25.7	12.2	14.4	12.7
40–44 years	100.0	3.1	4.4	13.5	26.3	25.0	13.1	14.7	12.7
Hispanic or Latina									
15–44 years	100.0	3.4	6.1	16.0	29.5	21.6	12.3	11.3	12.5
15–19 years	100.0	3.6	10.3	18.5	32.0	21.6	9.1	4.9	12.0
20–24 years	100.0	3.3	7.8	14.7	31.6	24.4	8.4	9.8	12.3
25–29 years	100.0	3.5	4.2	12.5	33.2	21.7	15.8	9.0	12.5
30–34 years	100.0	4.7	3.4	15.7	27.5	22.0	15.3	11.4	12.6
35–39 years	100.0	2.5	5.4	18.3	21.1	21.7	13.0	18.0	12.7
40–44 years	100.0	2.2	5.3	17.2	30.9	16.9	11.7	15.9	12.6
Not Hispanic or Latina									
White, single race:									
15–44 years	100.0	2.9	3.9	13.5	27.4	27.9	13.5	10.9	12.6
15–19 years	100.0	2.8	4.6	13.6	26.4	30.8	15.9	6.0	12.5
20–24 years	100.0	1.0	4.6	12.2	29.5	28.8	14.4	9.6	12.7
25–29 years	100.0	4.9	6.5	10.1	29.1	26.0	13.1	10.3	12.5
30–34 years	100.0	2.6	3.1	17.3	26.1	28.8	12.7	9.5	12.6
35–39 years	100.0	3.5	2.9	13.3	26.8	27.9	11.6	14.0	12.7
40–44 years	100.0	3.0	2.5	14.0	27.1	25.9	13.5	14.2	12.7
Black or African American, single race:									
15–44 years	100.0	5.1	8.0	16.6	27.0	21.2	10.2	12.1	12.4
15–19 years	100.0	3.3	8.8	25.4	27.4	18.0	10.9	6.2	12.0
20–24 years	100.0	6.0	5.1	17.5	33.6	23.7	5.4	8.8	12.2
25–29 years	100.0	8.9	10.1	16.7	23.4	20.6	8.8	11.5	12.1
30–34 years	100.0	4.1	7.4	15.1	25.9	20.9	9.3	17.3	12.6
35–39 years	100.0	4.5	5.8	16.1	27.4	19.5	13.2	13.6	12.5
40–44 years	100.0	3.9	10.8	8.8	23.9	24.4	13.1	15.2	12.6

[1]Mean ages are based only on women who have reached menarche.

[2]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 18.

Table 31. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse after menarche for all women and never-married women, by age at interview and by age and Hispanic origin and race for teenagers: United States, 2002

Age and Hispanic origin and race	All women		Never-married women	
	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent
Total[1]	61,561	87.9	25,712	71.2
Age				
15 years	1,819	12.8	1,819	12.8
16 years	1,927	29.5	1,927	29.5
17 years	2,073	45.5	2,069	45.4
18 years	2,035	66.6	1,887	64.0
19 years	1,980	74.7	1,896	73.5
20 years	1,958	77.6	1,646	73.3
21 years	2,047	79.2	1,709	75.1
22 years	2,147	89.8	1,695	87.1
23 years	1,895	95.0	1,141	91.7
24 years	1,793	92.1	959	85.2
15–19 years.	9,834	46.5	9,598	45.2
15–17 years	5,819	30.0	5,815	29.9
18–19 years	4,016	70.6	3,783	68.8
20–24 years.	9,840	86.6	7,151	81.6
20–22 years	6,152	82.4	5,051	78.6
23–24 years	3,687	93.6	2,100	88.8
25–29 years.	9,249	96.6	3,684	91.6
30–44 years.	32,638	98.4	5,280	90.0
Age and Hispanic origin and race				
15–19 years:				
Hispanic or Latina.	1,521	40.4	1,447	37.4
Not Hispanic or Latina:				
White, single race	6,069	46.4	5,930	45.1
Black or African American, single race	1,409	56.3	1,407	56.2
15–17 years:				
Hispanic or Latina	912	25.1	909	24.8
Not Hispanic or Latina:				
White, single race	3,563	30.4	3,563	30.4
Black or African American, single race	852	40.8	852	40.8
18–19 years:				
Hispanic or Latina	608	63.5	539	58.7
Not Hispanic or Latina:				
White, single race	2,507	69.1	2,367	67.3
Black or African American, single race	558	80.0	555	79.9

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

NOTE: Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 19.

Table 32. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse, for all women and never-married women, by age at interview and by age and Hispanic origin and race for teenagers: United States, 2002

Age and Hispanic origin and race	All women		Never-married women	
	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent
Total[1]	61,561	88.0	25,712	71.3
Age				
15 years	1,819	14.0	1,819	14.0
16 years	1,927	29.5	1,927	29.5
17 years	2,073	45.5	2,069	45.4
18 years	2,035	66.6	1,887	64.0
19 years	1,980	74.7	1,896	73.5
20 years	1,958	77.6	1,646	73.3
21 years	2,047	79.2	1,709	75.1
22 years	2,147	90.3	1,695	87.7
23 years	1,895	95.0	1,141	91.7
24 years	1,793	92.1	959	85.2
15–19 years	9,834	46.8	9,598	45.5
15–17 years	5,819	30.3	5,815	30.3
18–19 years	4,016	70.6	3,783	68.8
20–24 years	9,840	86.7	7,151	81.7
20–22 years	6,152	82.5	5,051	78.7
23–24 years	3,687	93.6	2,100	88.8
25–29 years	9,249	96.6	3,684	91.6
30–44 years	32,638	98.4	5,280	90.3
Age and Hispanic origin and race				
15–19 years:				
Hispanic or Latina	1,521	40.4	1,447	37.4
Not Hispanic or Latina:				
White, single race	6,069	46.4	5,930	45.1
Black or African American, single race	1,409	56.9	1,407	56.8
15–17 years:				
Hispanic or Latina	912	25.1	909	24.8
Not Hispanic or Latina:				
White, single race	3,563	30.4	3,563	30.4
Black or African American, single race	852	41.8	852	41.8
18–19 years:				
Hispanic or Latina	608	63.5	539	58.7
Not Hispanic or Latina:				
White, single race	2,507	69.1	2,367	67.3
Black or African American, single race	558	80.0	555	79.9

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

Table 33. Number of women 15–44 years of age and cumulative percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse after menarche before reaching selected age and mean age at first intercourse after menarche, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Exact age in years[1]									Mean age at first intercourse after menarche[2]
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Total[3]	61,561	5.4	12.3	24.7	40.9	55.7	68.6	76.4	81.3	86.1	17.4
Age					Cumulative percent					
15–19 years	9,834	5.4	12.8	27.5	44.2	59.1	70.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	15.4
20–24 years	9,840	5.7	12.9	25.5	42.5	55.9	67.5	75.1	80.9	86.0	16.7
25–29 years	9,249	6.8	15.8	27.8	46.4	59.1	69.8	76.2	80.0	84.8	17.1
30–34 years	10,272	5.4	11.2	24.8	42.2	58.1	72.1	80.5	84.1	87.6	17.5
35–39 years	10,853	6.0	12.7	23.8	38.3	53.6	65.6	75.1	79.6	85.3	18.2
40–44 years	11,512	3.5	8.9	20.1	34.8	51.3	68.0	75.4	81.9	86.7	18.2
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years											
Both biological or adoptive parents	43,921	3.4	8.9	19.8	35.7	50.2	63.6	72.4	78.1	83.5	17.9
Other	17,640	10.6	20.7	37.1	54.6	70.1	82.0	87.2	90.0	93.4	16.3
Mother's education											
No high school diploma or GED[4]	14,749	6.2	13.8	27.6	42.7	55.9	66.9	75.1	79.4	83.8	17.7
High school diploma or GED[4]	22,108	5.6	13.2	25.5	43.1	59.7	73.8	80.9	85.7	90.0	17.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,271	5.7	11.2	25.4	42.7	57.1	68.0	75.5	80.1	85.5	17.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,063	3.1	8.9	17.4	30.9	44.4	60.6	69.6	76.3	81.6	17.6
Mother's age at first birth											
Under 20 years	21,749	8.7	17.3	31.2	50.1	63.6	74.5	81.5	85.0	88.7	17.0
20 years and over	38,981	3.6	9.4	21.0	35.5	50.7	64.9	73.2	79.0	84.4	17.6
Religion raised											
None	4,773	10.1	20.8	34.7	53.2	64.7	76.6	83.3	86.3	90.6	16.6
Fundamentalist Protestant	3,620	8.2	15.9	29.0	43.5	57.2	67.5	77.5	80.6	86.3	17.1
Other Protestant	28,120	5.6	13.4	26.6	44.0	58.9	71.9	79.4	84.9	88.9	17.0
Catholic	21,517	4.1	9.2	20.8	35.9	51.4	65.3	73.3	78.1	83.9	17.8
Other religion	3,324	2.9	5.7	14.4	28.5	42.5	52.4	60.9	67.1	71.6	18.8
Hispanic origin and race											
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	4.5	10.7	23.3	36.8	47.9	60.1	69.5	73.7	78.9	18.0
Not Hispanic or Latina:											
White, single race	39,498	4.9	11.4	23.7	40.2	56.1	69.6	77.8	82.9	88.0	17.3
Black or African American, single race	8,250	9.5	19.1	33.3	53.4	68.3	79.7	85.3	89.6	93.2	16.4

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]The denominator for each percentage includes only those having reached the specified age to which the percentage pertains.

[2]Mean ages are based only on women who ever had intercourse after menarche.

[3]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women who reported no mother or mother figure, not shown separately.

[4]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

Table 34. Number of women 15–44 years of age and cumulative percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse before reaching selected age and mean age at first intercourse, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Exact age in years[1]									Mean age[2]
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Total[3]	61,561	6.3	13.1	25.6	41.6	56.2	68.9	76.6	81.6	86.3	17.3
Age						Cumulative percent					
15–19 years	9,834	5.7	13.1	27.9	44.4	59.6	70.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	15.3
20–24 years	9,840	6.5	13.8	26.3	42.9	56.3	67.7	75.2	81.0	86.2	16.6
25–29 years	9,249	7.5	16.4	28.8	47.0	59.9	70.1	76.5	80.3	84.9	17.0
30–34 years	10,272	6.4	12.4	26.0	43.3	58.8	72.4	80.6	84.3	87.6	17.4
35–39 years	10,853	7.1	13.6	25.0	39.4	54.3	66.3	75.4	79.9	85.7	18.1
40–44 years	11,512	5.0	10.1	21.1	35.5	51.7	68.1	75.6	82.1	86.8	18.1
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years											
Both biological or adoptive parents	43,921	4.1	9.5	20.6	36.3	50.8	63.9	72.6	78.4	83.6	17.8
Other	17,640	11.8	22.1	38.4	55.6	70.7	82.3	87.4	90.2	93.6	16.1
Mother's education											
No high school diploma or GED[4]	14,749	7.4	15.2	29.1	43.7	56.5	67.2	75.4	79.7	84.1	17.6
High school diploma or GED[4]	22,108	6.5	14.0	26.5	43.9	60.2	74.1	81.1	85.9	90.1	17.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,271	6.5	12.1	25.9	43.2	57.7	68.3	75.8	80.4	85.7	17.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,063	3.6	9.1	18.0	31.3	45.1	60.7	69.7	76.4	81.8	17.6
Mother's age at first birth											
Under 20 years	21,749	9.8	18.4	32.6	51.0	64.2	74.8	81.7	85.3	88.9	16.8
20 years and over	38,981	4.3	10.2	21.7	36.0	51.3	65.2	73.4	79.2	84.6	17.6
Religion raised											
None	4,773	11.9	22.7	36.7	54.5	65.9	77.1	83.7	86.8	91.1	16.4
Fundamentalist Protestant	3,620	9.1	17.1	30.3	44.2	58.2	65.6	78.3	81.4	87.2	16.9
Other Protestant	28,120	6.6	14.2	27.4	44.5	59.4	72.1	79.5	85.0	88.9	16.9
Catholic	21,517	4.7	9.8	21.5	36.7	51.9	68.3	73.6	78.3	84.1	17.7
Other religion	3,324	3.3	6.2	15.0	28.5	42.5	52.4	60.9	67.1	71.6	18.8
Hispanic origin and race											
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	4.8	11.0	23.6	37.0	48.1	60.2	69.5	73.8	78.9	18.0
Not Hispanic or Latina:											
White, single race	39,498	5.9	12.2	24.6	40.9	56.7	70.0	78.1	83.2	88.1	17.2
Black or African American, single race	8,250	10.7	20.4	34.5	54.5	69.1	79.9	85.6	89.8	93.4	16.3

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]The denominator for each percentage includes only those having reached the specified age to which the percentage pertains.

[2]Mean ages are based only on women who have ever had intercourse.

[3]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women who reported no mother or mother figure, not shown separately.

[4]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

Table 35. Number of women 15–44 years of age and cumulative percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse before reaching selected age, by mode of interview and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Exact age in years[1]				Mean age[2]
		14	15	18	20	
Mode of interview		Cumulative percent				
Interviewer-administered questionnaire[3]	61,561	6.3	13.1	56.2	76.6	17.3
Self-administered questionnaire[3]	61,561	6.2	13.4	55.4	75.2	17.2
Interviewer-administered questionnaire						
Age						
15–19 years.	9,834	5.7	13.1	59.6	. . .	15.3
20–24 years.	9,840	6.5	13.8	56.3	75.2	16.6
25–29 years.	9,249	7.5	16.4	59.9	76.5	17.0
30–34 years.	10,272	6.4	12.4	58.8	80.6	17.4
35–39 years.	10,853	7.1	13.6	54.3	75.4	18.1
40–44 years.	11,512	5.0	10.1	51.7	75.6	18.1
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years						
Both biological or adoptive parents.	43,921	4.1	9.5	50.8	72.6	17.8
Other	17,640	11.8	22.1	70.7	87.4	16.1
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	4.8	11.0	48.1	69.5	18.0
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race.	39,498	5.9	12.2	56.7	78.1	17.2
Black or African American, single race	8,250	10.7	20.4	69.1	85.6	16.3
Self-administered questionnaire						
Age						
15–19 years.	9,834	5.0	13.5	60.6	. . .	15.3
20–24 years.	9,840	6.0	14.0	56.0	74.7	16.6
25–29 years.	9,249	8.0	15.7	58.9	75.3	17.0
30–34 years.	10,272	6.5	12.8	56.9	77.8	17.4
35–39 years.	10,853	6.9	14.3	53.5	74.6	18.0
40–44 years.	11,512	5.0	10.4	50.5	73.8	18.1
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years						
Both biological or adoptive parents.	43,989	3.9	9.4	49.5	71.3	17.8
Other	17,572	11.9	23.2	70.9	85.6	16.1
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	3.9	10.3	44.1	63.6	17.9
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race.	39,498	6.0	12.7	56.6	78.0	17.2
Black or African American, single race	8,250	10.0	19.2	66.4	82.5	16.4

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]The denominator for each percentage includes only those having reached the specified age to which the percentage pertains.

[2]Mean ages are based only on women who have ever had sexual intercourse.

[3]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

Table 36. Number of women 18–44 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse and percentage whose first intercourse was not voluntary, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Percent whose first intercourse was not voluntary[1]
Total[2]	52,425	8.3
Age at first sexual intercourse		
Under 15 years	7,404	20.0
15 years	6,823	10.2
16 years	9,002	8.5
17 years	8,113	5.3
18 years	7,025	6.1
19 years	4,111	3.1
20 years and over	9,946	4.3
Year of first sexual intercourse		
1995 or later	12,311	7.1
1990–94	9,391	6.7
1980–89	20,675	7.9
Before 1980	10,048	12.3
Parental living arrangement at age 14 years		
Both biological or adoptive parents	37,666	7.3
Other	14,759	11.0
Hispanic origin, race, and age at first sexual intercourse		
Hispanic or Latina	7,658	8.8
Under 16 years	1,943	16.0
16–19 years	3,716	6.5
20 years and over	1,999	5.7
Not Hispanic or Latina:		
White, single race	33,915	8.2
Under 16 years	8,818	16.2
16–19 years	19,004	6.0
20 years and over	6,093	3.4
Black or African American, single race	7,048	7.0
Under 16 years	2,511	10.8
16–19 years	3,791	5.2
20 years and over	746	3.2

[1]First intercourse was reported as "not voluntary" in the self-administered portion of the questionnaire. See "Appendix II."

[2]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

NOTE: Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 21.

Table 37. Number of women 18–44 years of age and percentage ever forced to have sexual intercourse, by age at first forced intercourse and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Ever forced[1]	Age at first forced intercourse			
			Under 15	15–17	18–19	20 and over
			Percent			
Total[2]	55,742	22.6	5.4	6.4	4.0	6.0
Age						
18–19 years.	4,015	14.3	5.4	7.0	2.0	. . .
20–24 years.	9,840	19.1	4.5	8.2	3.9	2.0
25–29 years.	9,249	22.4	6.2	6.1	3.8	5.8
30–34 years.	10,272	24.0	4.9	6.5	5.2	6.3
35–39 years.	10,853	24.9	6.5	6.5	4.1	7.6
40–44 years.	11,512	25.2	5.0	5.0	3.9	10.2
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married.	28,323	19.5	4.7	5.4	3.7	5.1
Currently cohabiting	5,452	31.6	7.9	9.7	6.6	7.2
Never married, not cohabiting	15,871	18.5	4.4	6.1	3.2	4.4
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	39.8	9.4	9.4	5.6	14.0
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years						
Both biological or adoptive parents.	40,395	19.6	3.6	5.4	3.9	6.0
Other	15,347	30.5	10.0	9.3	4.5	6.2
Mother's education						
No high school diploma or GED[3]	13,859	23.7	6.7	6.2	2.8	7.1
High school diploma or GED[3]	20,100	22.0	4.6	6.1	4.7	6.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree	11,813	23.4	6.2	7.1	3.7	5.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	9,615	20.3	3.7	6.4	4.9	5.0
Percent of poverty level[4]						
0–149 percent	14,582	27.1	8.4	7.9	3.5	6.9
0–99 percent	9,262	26.9	8.5	7.9	3.0	7.0
150–299 percent	14,502	23.3	4.6	6.8	4.5	6.1
300 percent or higher	22,643	20.7	4.0	5.2	4.4	6.6
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	8,194	17.6	4.4	5.5	2.3	5.1
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race.	35,936	22.9	5.5	6.1	4.8	6.0
Black or African American, single race	7,399	25.1	6.0	6.9	3.2	7.7

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]"Ever forced" means that the woman either 1) responded "yes" to the question asking if she had ever been forced to have intercourse, or 2) reported her first intercourse was "not voluntary." "Age at first forced intercourse" is based on the first question if first intercourse was voluntary, and based on the second question if first intercourse was nonvoluntary. See "Appendix II."

[2]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on all of the four questions making up the "ever forced" and "age at first forced intercourse" measures, not shown separately.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages in categories of age at first forced intercourse do not add to the total "Ever forced" due to missing information on both sets of measures. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 22.

Table 38. Number of women 18–44 years of age who ever had sexual intercourse and percentage who reported specific types of force at first intercourse: United States, 2002

Whether force reported and type of force	Total	Hispanic or Latina	Not Hispanic or Latina	
			White, single race	Black or African American, single race
	Number in thousands[1]			
Total[1]	52,425	7,658	41,573	48,621
	Percent			
No types of force reported	74.0	76.1	73.5	76.8
One or more types of force reported	26.0	23.9	26.5	23.2
Given alcohol or drugs	8.7	6.4	10.2	3.6
Did what he said because he was bigger or grownup, and you were young.	7.8	10.6	7.2	7.1
Told that the relationship would end if you didn't have sex	3.9	5.8	3.2	4.5
Pressured into it by his words or actions, but without threats of harm.	18.6	14.4	19.0	18.8
Threatened with physical harm or injury.	2.9	3.0	3.0	1.3
Physically hurt or injured	3.0	2.9	3.3	1.5
Physically held down	5.2	4.3	5.5	2.7

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, women with missing information on types of force experienced, and women with missing information on questions that resulted in types of force questions being asked, not shown separately.

NOTES: Percentages reporting specific types of force do not add to "One or more types of force reported" because women could report more than one type of force, as each type was a separate "yes or no" question. See "Appendix II" for further information.

Table 39. Number of women 15–44 years of age who have had sexual intercourse and percent distribution by age difference between female and first male partner, according to age and Hispanic origin and race at first intercourse: United States, 2002

Age and Hispanic origin and race at first intercourse	Number in thousands	Total	Male partner's age relative to female's age				
			Younger	Same age	1–3 years older	4–6 years older	7 years older or more
			Percent distribution				
Total[1]	54,190	100.0	7.2	17.8	49.1	15.5	10.5
Age at first sexual intercourse							
Under 16 years	15,549	100.0	1.2	10.1	54.2	21.6	12.8
16 years	9,348	100.0	4.6	18.6	57.9	11.4	7.4
17 years	8,210	100.0	6.7	24.0	50.4	12.3	6.6
18 years	7,025	100.0	7.0	23.5	46.7	11.5	11.4
19 years	4,111	100.0	10.8	21.4	41.1	17.2	9.6
20 years and over	9,946	100.0	17.9	18.2	36.7	14.3	12.9
20 years	2,477	100.0	8.3	18.7	49.3	15.1	8.5
21–22 years	3,692	100.0	12.5	22.8	38.0	12.8	13.9
23 years and over	3,777	100.0	29.5	13.4	27.0	15.3	14.9
Hispanic origin and race and age at first sexual intercourse							
Hispanic or Latina	7,887	100.0	9.6	14.9	39.9	19.9	15.7
Under 16 years	2,110	100.0	1.3	8.8	42.3	27.7	20.0
16–19 years	3,778	100.0	8.5	19.4	40.1	18.6	13.4
20 years and over	1,999	100.0	20.6	12.7	36.9	14.3	15.5
20 years	384	100.0	5.8	11.2	44.5	19.7	18.8
21–22 years	719	100.0	11.8	12.8	45.8	14.4	15.3
23 years and over	896	100.0	34.0	13.4	26.6	11.9	14.2
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	34,999	100.0	6.9	19.1	50.9	14.0	9.1
Under 16 years	9,619	100.0	1.2	10.1	57.4	19.1	12.2
16–19 years	19,287	100.0	6.3	22.9	52.4	11.3	7.1
20 years and over	6,093	100.0	18.2	21.1	36.1	14.3	10.4
20 years	1,611	100.0	9.0	19.9	50.7	13.6	6.8
21–22 years	2,368	100.0	12.7	28.7	36.0	12.1	10.4
23 years and over	2,114	100.0	31.3	13.3	25.1	17.1	13.2
Black or African American, single race	7,403	100.0	6.3	16.0	50.9	18.0	8.9
Under 16 years	2,787	100.0	1.2	11.0	52.3	26.9	8.7
16–19 years	3,871	100.0	7.9	19.4	51.9	12.0	8.8
20 years and over	746	100.0	16.6	16.8	40.0	16.2	10.4
20 years	274	100.0	8.0	26.2	49.4	10.0	*
21–22 years	258	100.0	16.3	11.7	39.1	23.0	9.9
23 years and over	214	100.0	28.0	10.9	29.2	15.8	16.1

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

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

Table 40. Number of women 15–44 years of age who have had sexual intercourse and percent distribution by type of relationship with partner at first intercourse, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Just met	Just friends	Going out once in a while	Going steady	Cohabiting	Engaged	Married	Other
						Percent distribution				
Total[1]	54,190	100.0	2.2	8.9	7.2	61.2	2.2	4.5	9.6	3.8
Age										
15–19 years.	4,598	100.0	3.3	10.6	6.6	74.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2
20–24 years.	8,530	100.0	2.3	8.8	8.4	64.5	2.5	3.3	6.8	3.5
25–29 years.	8,939	100.0	1.3	8.6	5.5	63.7	2.6	4.0	9.8	4.5
30–34 years.	10,077	100.0	1.8	9.2	7.1	61.6	1.7	4.8	9.1	4.2
35–39 years.	10,686	100.0	3.2	10.0	7.0	56.5	2.9	5.1	11.6	3.4
40–44 years.	11,360	100.0	1.8	7.5	8.0	55.8	1.8	6.2	13.7	4.4
Age at first sexual intercourse										
Under 16 years.	15,549	100.0	4.0	14.1	8.2	59.6	1.8	1.7	1.2	8.7
16 years	9,348	100.0	1.5	7.9	7.6	75.9	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.1
17 years	8,210	100.0	1.1	8.5	6.4	71.8	1.5	6.1	2.9	1.6
18 years	7,025	100.0	2.1	5.3	9.1	65.9	2.5	5.8	6.7	2.6
19 years	4,111	100.0	2.1	7.9	7.4	56.7	3.9	7.4	13.1	1.3
20 years and over	9,946	100.0	1.2	5.2	4.4	39.9	3.3	7.8	36.6	1.3
Mother's education										
No high school diploma or GED[2]	13,543	100.0	2.3	9.4	7.3	47.5	4.8	7.5	15.8	4.9
High school diploma or GED[2]	20,061	100.0	1.9	9.7	7.3	65.4	1.4	4.5	7.3	2.5
Some college, no bachelor's degree	11,366	100.0	2.5	8.1	6.6	65.6	1.1	2.2	8.3	5.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	8,865	100.0	2.5	7.5	7.7	67.8	1.3	2.6	7.4	3.0
Mother's age at first birth										
Under 20 years.	20,006	100.0	2.7	8.9	6.8	58.1	3.3	5.4	10.0	4.6
20 years and over	33,420	100.0	1.9	8.9	7.4	63.0	1.5	4.0	9.6	3.3
Parental living arrangement at age 14 years										
Both biological or adoptive parents.	38,480	100.0	2.0	8.1	7.4	60.1	1.9	5.2	11.8	3.2
Other	15,710	100.0	2.8	10.9	6.6	64.1	2.9	2.8	4.3	5.3
Religion raised										
None	4,255	100.0	6.2	12.0	8.6	56.9	2.7	3.0	5.8	4.7
Fundamentalist Protestant	3,062	100.0	0.8	11.9	4.7	56.9	3.4	5.0	11.9	5.4
Other Protestant	24,898	100.0	1.9	10.1	7.2	63.6	1.0	4.0	7.9	4.1
Catholic	19,119	100.0	1.8	6.1	7.4	62.4	3.5	5.6	9.9	2.8
Other religion	2,664	100.0	2.8	10.1	6.6	44.7	1.5	3.5	26.6	4.3
Hispanic origin and race										
Hispanic or Latina	7,887	100.0	1.7	6.8	5.9	47.6	7.2	9.5	18.4	2.8
Not Hispanic or Latina:										
White, single race.	34,999	100.0	2.5	8.3	7.4	64.2	1.2	4.2	8.1	4.0
Black or African American, single race	7,403	100.0	1.6	14.1	7.3	68.5	1.7	1.3	1.9	3.2

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, and women with missing information on their relationship with their first partner, not shown separately.

[2]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 24.

Table 41. Number of ever-married women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by timing of first sexual intercourse after menarche in relation to first marriage, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Same month as marriage or after	Less than 12 months	1–3 years (12–35 months)	3–5 years (36–59 months)	5 years or more (60 or more months)
			Percent distribution				
Total[1]	35,849	100.0	15.2	7.2	16.8	15.9	44.9
Age							
15–24 years.	2,926	100.0	19.8	9.1	24.5	24.1	22.5
25–29 years.	5,566	100.0	15.9	6.4	14.6	14.7	48.4
30–34 years.	7,971	100.0	12.3	6.1	12.5	13.9	55.3
35–39 years.	9,041	100.0	13.4	7.3	17.1	15.6	46.7
40–44 years.	10,345	100.0	17.2	8.0	18.8	16.1	39.9
Year of first marriage							
1995–2002.	12,453	100.0	13.5	3.7	10.1	12.4	60.3
1990–94	7,507	100.0	12.2	4.8	12.4	13.5	57.1
1980–89	13,065	100.0	17.4	9.3	21.9	20.1	31.4
Before 1980	2,823	100.0	20.4	19.8	34.0	18.5	7.3
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years							
Both biological or adoptive parents	26,839	100.0	17.3	7.8	17.1	15.4	42.4
Other	9,009	100.0	8.8	5.6	15.8	17.3	52.5
Mother's education							
No high school diploma or GED[3]	9,552	100.0	22.2	10.9	18.6	14.7	33.5
High school diploma or GED[3]	13,832	100.0	11.5	7.8	17.4	16.6	46.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree	6,988	100.0	13.6	3.5	16.4	16.5	50.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,253	100.0	13.9	4.0	12.7	16.1	53.4
Mother's age at first birth							
Under 20 years	13,207	100.0	15.7	8.1	18.5	15.6	42.2
20 years and over	22,102	100.0	15.0	6.9	16.1	16.2	45.9
Religion raised							
None	2,196	100.0	11.8	4.3	20.0	14.8	49.1
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,169	100.0	17.2	13.6	19.4	20.9	29.0
Other Protestant	16,290	100.0	13.0	6.9	15.2	17.4	47.6
Catholic	13,113	100.0	14.6	8.0	18.4	14.3	44.7
Other religion	1,933	100.0	38.1	2.1	12.4	9.1	38.3
Percent of poverty level[2]							
0–149 percent	8,719	100.0	19.7	10.6	18.4	12.8	38.5
0–99 percent	5,264	100.0	20.0	9.6	20.1	11.8	38.5
150–299 percent	10,356	100.0	16.6	8.3	17.8	18.3	39.3
300 percent or higher	16,537	100.0	11.9	4.8	14.8	16.0	52.5
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	5,269	100.0	28.5	12.1	16.1	13.2	30.2
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	24,817	100.0	12.1	6.7	17.6	17.3	46.4
Black or African American, single race	3,242	100.0	4.1	3.5	13.1	15.9	63.4

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 25.

Table 42. Number of ever-married women 15–44 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	Time from first sexual intercourse to marriage				
			Same month as marriage or after	Less than 12 months	1–3 years (12–35 months)	3–5 years (36–59 months)	5 years or more (60 or more months)
			Percent distribution				
Total[1]	35,849	100.0	15.1	7.1	16.4	15.9	45.6
Age							
15–24 years.	2,926	100.0	19.6	9.1	23.8	23.1	24.4
25–29 years.	5,566	100.0	15.9	6.4	14.2	14.6	48.9
30–34 years.	7,971	100.0	12.2	6.1	12.3	13.8	55.7
35–39 years.	9,041	100.0	13.4	6.9	16.8	15.8	47.1
40–44 years.	10,345	100.0	17.2	7.9	18.1	16.2	40.6
Year of first marriage							
1995–2002.	12,453	100.0	13.3	3.7	9.9	12.1	61.0
1990–94	7,507	100.0	12.2	4.8	12.1	13.1	57.7
1980–89	13,065	100.0	17.3	9.1	21.1	20.3	32.1
Before 1980	2,823	100.0	20.4	19.6	33.8	18.9	7.3
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years							
Both biological or adoptive parents.	26,839	100.0	17.2	7.7	16.8	15.5	42.9
Other	9,009	100.0	8.8	5.6	15.1	16.9	53.6
Mother's education							
No high school diploma or GED[3]	9,552	100.0	22.2	10.8	17.7	14.8	34.6
High school diploma or GED[3]	13,832	100.0	11.5	7.6	17.2	16.4	47.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree	6,988	100.0	13.5	3.5	15.9	16.5	50.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,253	100.0	13.8	4.0	12.7	16.2	53.4
Mother's age at first birth							
Under 20 years.	13,207	100.0	15.7	8.1	17.9	15.4	43.0
20 years and over	22,102	100.0	14.9	6.7	15.8	16.3	46.4
Religion raised							
None	2,196	100.0	11.8	4.3	17.5	13.9	52.5
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,169	100.0	17.2	13.6	18.6	21.3	29.3
Other Protestant	16,290	100.0	12.9	6.6	14.9	17.4	48.1
Catholic	13,113	100.0	14.6	8.0	18.1	14.3	45.0
Other religion	1,933	100.0	38.1	2.1	12.4	9.1	38.3
Percent of poverty level[2]							
0–149 percent	8,719	100.0	19.7	10.6	17.6	12.9	39.3
0–99 percent	5,264	100.0	20.0	9.6	19.2	11.8	39.5
150–299 percent	10,356	100.0	16.3	7.9	17.1	18.0	40.7
300 percent or higher	16,537	100.0	11.9	4.8	14.7	16.1	52.5
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	5,269	100.0	28.5	12.1	15.9	13.3	30.2
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race.	24,817	100.0	12.0	6.5	17.2	17.2	47.1
Black or African American, single race	3,242	100.0	4.1	3.5	12.9	16.1	63.5

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

Table 43. Number of unmarried women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by number of male 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 sex	Had sex but not in last 12 months	1	2	3	4 or more
				Percent distribution				
Total[1]	33,234	100.0	22.2	13.5	46.9	10.3	4.2	3.0
Age								
15–19 years.	9,636	100.0	54.3	4.2	27.6	6.2	4.0	3.6
20–24 years.	7,566	100.0	17.3	7.1	52.4	14.0	5.6	3.6
25–29 years.	4,475	100.0	7.0	13.4	58.5	13.4	5.2	2.6
30–34 years.	3,921	100.0	5.0	19.2	57.1	12.2	3.9	2.7
35–39 years.	3,864	100.0	4.3	26.6	54.5	9.4	2.5	2.8
40–44 years.	3,772	100.0	4.0	31.1	52.6	8.4	2.8	1.2
Age at first sexual intercourse								
Under 16 years.	9,218	100.0	. . .	13.1	56.7	17.1	8.4	4.8
16 years	4,889	100.0	. . .	11.4	67.3	12.6	3.5	5.3
17 years	3,904	100.0	. . .	15.5	62.9	11.2	6.3	4.2
18 years	3,126	100.0	. . .	19.4	63.8	11.8	2.9	2.1
19 years	1,755	100.0	. . .	25.9	58.7	10.0	3.6	1.9
20 years and over	2,971	100.0	. . .	35.9	53.3	8.0	1.9	1.0
Cohabiting status								
Yes	5,570	100.0	. . .	4.3	85.7	7.0	1.6	1.4
No	27,664	100.0	26.7	15.4	39.1	10.9	4.7	3.3
Education[2]								
No high school diploma or GED[3]	2,863	100.0	3.6	17.4	63.8	9.9	2.7	2.5
High school diploma or GED[3]	6,172	100.0	2.6	16.7	60.3	12.8	4.7	2.9
Some college, no bachelor's degree	6,081	100.0	6.3	21.4	53.0	12.1	4.9	2.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,030	100.0	12.4	22.5	49.0	11.9	2.5	1.8
Percent of poverty level[4]								
0–149 percent	8,993	100.0	6.9	17.0	57.1	12.1	4.3	2.5
0–99 percent.	5,948	100.0	8.4	16.7	55.5	13.0	4.2	2.3
150–299 percent.	6,195	100.0	10.7	15.3	55.9	11.7	3.6	2.7
300 percent or higher	8,410	100.0	10.1	19.1	51.3	11.9	4.7	2.9
Hispanic origin and race								
Hispanic or Latina	4,969	100.0	24.6	11.6	52.8	6.4	2.6	2.1
Not Hispanic or Latina:								
White, single race.	19,438	100.0	23.2	13.5	44.3	10.7	5.0	3.4
Black or African American, single race	6,117	100.0	13.8	15.9	51.7	12.3	3.7	2.6

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 26.

Table 44. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by number of male 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 or more
			Percent distribution							
Total[1]	61,561	100.0	12.0	21.7	11.1	9.7	8.8	8.2	13.5	15.0
Age										
15–19 years.	9,834	100.0	53.2	18.2	6.9	7.4	4.1	2.4	5.2	2.6
20–24 years.	9,840	100.0	13.3	23.3	13.4	11.0	7.3	7.5	13.1	11.0
25–29 years.	9,249	100.0	3.4	23.0	13.1	10.4	7.9	8.2	15.0	19.1
30–34 years.	10,272	100.0	1.9	21.0	10.4	11.2	10.5	9.8	15.5	19.6
35–39 years.	10,853	100.0	1.5	21.5	11.8	9.3	9.3	10.8	15.4	20.3
40–44 years.	11,512	100.0	1.3	23.2	10.8	9.3	13.0	10.0	15.8	16.7
Marital or cohabiting status										
Currently married.	28,327	100.0	. . .	32.7	12.6	10.3	10.1	7.9	13.6	12.9
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	. . .	15.1	13.8	11.0	10.7	12.1	15.3	22.0
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	34.2	13.0	8.9	8.6	5.9	6.9	11.0	11.5
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	. . .	7.7	8.9	10.3	11.3	11.3	19.4	31.0
Age at first sexual intercourse										
Under 16 years.	15,549	100.0	. . .	9.7	9.1	11.0	9.9	11.1	19.7	29.5
16 years	9,348	100.0	. . .	14.1	12.0	11.1	12.8	11.9	18.6	19.5
17 years	8,210	100.0	. . .	18.1	14.1	13.6	13.1	8.7	16.8	15.6
18 years	7,025	100.0	. . .	25.0	14.9	13.1	9.4	10.1	15.7	11.7
19 years	4,111	100.0	. . .	31.9	15.7	12.6	10.3	9.4	10.0	10.3
20 years and over	9,946	100.0	. . .	60.3	14.3	6.9	5.4	4.2	5.8	3.2
Education[2]										
No high school diploma or GED[3]	5,627	100.0	1.8	28.2	13.6	11.0	8.8	9.6	13.1	13.9
High school diploma or GED[3]	14,264	100.0	1.1	18.6	11.6	9.6	10.1	10.3	17.5	21.3
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	2.7	20.6	10.4	11.4	10.6	9.6	14.8	19.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	4.6	26.3	12.0	8.7	9.8	8.6	15.0	15.0
Percent of poverty level[4]										
0–149 percent	14,582	100.0	4.3	23.9	11.4	11.2	9.1	10.3	13.1	16.8
0–99 percent	9,262	100.0	5.4	24.4	10.6	11.4	9.8	9.5	13.5	15.3
150–299 percent	14,502	100.0	4.6	23.5	13.0	9.0	9.2	7.7	15.2	17.9
300 percent or higher	22,643	100.0	3.8	20.8	11.4	10.3	10.4	9.8	16.2	17.5
Hispanic origin and race										
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	13.4	34.1	15.8	9.9	8.1	4.7	7.3	6.7
Not Hispanic or Latina:										
White, single race	39,498	100.0	11.4	19.9	10.9	9.3	8.6	8.3	14.4	17.2
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	10.3	11.6	9.0	12.1	11.6	13.1	17.3	15.1

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 30.

Table 45. Number of women 15–44 years of age and number of unmarried women 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[1]	61,561	88.0	79.2	72.2
Unmarried women[1]	33,234	77.8	64.3	54.8
Age				
15–19 years.	9,636	45.7	41.5	34.5
20–24 years.	7,566	82.7	75.6	66.6
25–29 years.	4,474	93.1	79.6	67.6
30–34 years.	3,921	95.0	75.8	62.4
35–39 years.	3,864	95.7	69.1	58.2
40–44 years.	3,772	96.0	64.9	56.4
Marital or cohabiting status				
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	95.7	93.0
Never married, not cohabiting	6,096	65.8	53.9	43.7
Formerly married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	72.5	59.4
Age at first sexual intercourse				
Never had sex	7,371	. . .	. . .	. . .
Under 16 years.	9,218	100.0	86.9	76.0
16 years	4,888	100.0	88.6	75.0
17 years	3,904	100.0	84.5	70.7
18 years	3,126	100.0	80.6	67.5
19 years	1,755	100.0	74.1	63.4
20 years and over	2,971	100.0	64.1	52.6
Education[2]				
No high school diploma or GED[3]	2,863	96.4	78.9	68.3
High school diploma or GED[3]	6,172	97.4	80.7	69.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree	6,081	93.8	72.4	61.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,030	87.6	65.1	54.1
Percent of poverty level[4]				
0–149 percent	8,992	93.1	76.1	64.5
0–99 percent	5,948	91.6	75.0	64.2
150–299 percent	6,195	89.3	74.0	63.9
300 percent or higher	8,410	89.9	70.8	61.0
Hispanic origin and race				
Hispanic or Latina	4,969	75.5	63.9	52.9
Not Hispanic or Latina:				
White, single race.	6,117	76.9	63.4	54.7
Black or African American, single race	2,710	86.2	70.3	59.7

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

Table 46. Number of women 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 married			Formerly married		
				Subtotal	First	Second or higher	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
				Percent distribution					
Total[1]	61,561	100.0	41.8	46.0	37.5	8.5	3.0	8.7	0.4
Age									
15–19 years.	9,834	100.0	97.6	2.0	2.0	–	0.3	0.1	–
20–24 years.	9,840	100.0	72.7	23.1	22.6	0.5	2.1	2.0	0.1
25–29 years.	9,249	100.0	39.8	51.6	47.7	4.0	3.0	5.3	0.3
30–34 years.	10,272	100.0	22.4	61.8	54.1	7.8	5.6	9.9	0.2
35–39 years.	10,853	100.0	16.7	64.4	49.5	14.9	3.3	14.7	0.9
40–44 years.	11,512	100.0	10.1	67.2	46.3	20.9	3.6	18.0	1.0
Currently cohabiting									
Yes	5,570	100.0	74.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.8	21.7	0.2
No.	55,991	100.0	38.5	50.6	41.2	9.4	3.0	7.5	0.5
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years									
Both biological or adoptive parents.	43,921	100.0	39.0	49.3	41.2	8.1	2.9	8.5	0.5
Other	17,640	100.0	48.9	38.0	28.3	9.7	3.3	9.4	0.3
Parity									
0 births.	25,622	100.0	75.2	20.1	18.1	2.0	0.9	3.7	0.1
1 birth.	11,193	100.0	28.9	56.8	47.9	9.0	3.2	10.4	0.6
2 births.	13,402	100.0	11.9	70.2	57.4	12.8	4.8	12.5	0.7
3 or more births	11,343	100.0	14.2	65.4	47.6	17.8	5.7	14.0	0.7
Education[2]									
No high school diploma or GED[3]	5,627	100.0	32.2	49.1	39.0	10.2	8.1	9.4	1.2
High school diploma or GED[3]	14,264	100.0	25.1	56.7	39.8	17.0	3.8	13.6	0.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	24.9	57.4	47.2	10.2	3.8	13.4	0.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	28.2	62.9	57.0	5.9	1.7	7.0	0.2
Percent of poverty level[4]									
0–149 percent	14,582	100.0	40.2	38.3	31.8	6.6	6.9	13.5	1.1
0–99 percent	9,262	100.0	43.2	35.8	29.8	6.0	8.8	11.1	1.2
150–299 percent	14,502	100.0	28.6	57.3	44.4	12.9	3.1	10.6	0.5
300 percent or higher	22,643	100.0	27.0	62.9	52.2	10.7	1.7	8.3	0.2
Hispanic origin and race									
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	42.1	45.4	39.5	5.9	5.5	6.1	0.8
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White, single race	39,498	100.0	37.2	50.8	40.3	10.5	2.1	9.6	0.3
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	60.7	25.8	22.0	3.8	4.6	8.5	0.4

– Quantity zero.

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 32.

Table 47. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percentage who have ever married or cohabited, have ever cohabited, are currently cohabiting, have ever married, or are currently married, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Ever married or cohabited	Ever cohabited	Currently cohabiting	Ever married	Currently married
		Percent				
Total[1]	61,561	73.3	50.0	9.1	58.2	46.0
Age						
15–19 years.	9,834	13.3	11.7	5.6	2.4	2.0
20–24 years.	9,840	55.5	43.1	15.7	27.3	23.1
25–29 years.	9,249	85.2	60.9	12.9	60.2	51.6
30–34 years.	10,272	91.2	63.2	7.9	77.6	61.8
35–39 years.	10,853	93.7	61.3	6.7	83.3	64.4
40–44 years.	11,512	95.1	57.4	6.6	89.9	67.2
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years						
Both biological or adoptive parents.	43,921	73.2	45.5	7.4	61.1	49.3
Other	17,640	73.6	61.3	13.2	51.1	38.0
Parity						
0 births.	25,622	41.8	31.8	8.9	24.8	20.1
1 birth.	11,193	91.4	63.1	10.7	71.1	56.8
2 births.	13,402	97.8	61.4	6.1	88.1	70.2
3 or more births	11,343	97.7	64.9	11.2	85.9	65.4
Education[2]						
No high school diploma or GED[3]	5,627	92.2	69.4	17.2	67.8	49.1
High school diploma or GED[3]	14,264	92.5	68.5	11.3	75.0	56.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	88.4	58.3	7.6	75.1	57.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	82.3	46.3	5.4	71.8	62.9
Percent of poverty level[4]						
0–149 percent	14,582	83.5	60.1	13.0	59.8	38.3
0–99 percent.	9,262	81.3	59.3	13.0	56.8	35.8
150–299 percent.	14,502	86.7	57.9	11.1	71.4	57.3
300 percent or higher	22,643	84.3	55.1	6.7	73.0	62.9
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	76.7	48.8	13.4	57.9	45.4
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race.	39,498	74.8	50.5	7.9	62.8	50.8
Black or African American, single race	8,250	63.4	51.1	9.6	39.3	25.8

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 33.

Table 48. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by cohabitation experience relative to first marriage, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

				Ever cohabited			
					Premarital		
Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Never cohabited	Subtotal	Never married	Before first marriage	After first marriage
				Percent distribution			
Total[1]	61,561	100.0	50.0	43.2	15.1	28.1	6.9
Age							
15–19 years	9,834	100.0	88.3	11.7	10.9	0.8	0.1
20–24 years	9,840	100.0	56.9	42.8	28.2	14.6	0.3
25–29 years	9,249	100.0	39.1	58.6	25.0	33.6	2.4
30–34 years	10,272	100.0	36.8	57.8	13.6	44.2	5.4
35–39 years	10,853	100.0	38.7	50.2	10.4	39.8	11.1
40–44 years	11,512	100.0	42.6	38.2	5.2	33.0	19.3
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married.	28,327	100.0	44.5	46.8	. . .	46.8	8.7
First marriage	23,082	100.0	51.0	49.0	. . .	48.8	*
Second or later marriage	5,245	100.0	15.7	37.8	. . .	37.8	46.5
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	. . .	87.6	74.4	13.2	12.4
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	76.2	23.8	23.8	. . .	. . .
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	28.4	54.0	. . .	54.0	17.6
Parity							
0 births	25,622	100.0	68.2	30.1	17.0	13.1	1.7
1 birth.	11,193	100.0	36.9	56.8	20.4	36.4	6.3
2 births	13,402	100.0	38.6	51.2	9.7	41.5	10.3
3 or more births	11,343	100.0	35.1	49.8	11.9	37.9	15.1
Education[2]							
No high school diploma or GED[3]	5,627	100.0	30.7	60.5	24.4	36.1	8.8
High school diploma or GED[3]	14,264	100.0	31.5	54.6	17.5	37.1	13.9
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	41.8	49.7	13.3	36.4	8.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	53.7	42.6	10.5	32.1	3.8
Percent of poverty level[4]							
0–149 percent	14,582	100.0	40.0	52.5	23.7	28.8	7.6
0–99 percent	9,262	100.0	40.7	52.4	24.5	27.9	7.0
150–299 percent	14,502	100.0	42.1	47.8	15.3	32.5	10.2
300 percent or higher	22,643	100.0	44.9	47.9	11.3	36.6	7.2
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	51.2	43.5	18.8	24.7	5.3
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	39,498	100.0	49.5	42.6	12.0	30.6	8.0
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	48.9	46.3	24.1	22.2	4.8

. . . Category not applicable.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 34.

Table 49. Number of women 15–44 years of age who have ever cohabited and percent distribution by status of first cohabitation, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Intact cohabitation	Intact marriage	Dissolved marriage	Dissolved cohabitation
			Percent distribution			
Total[1]	30,795	100.0	13.2	33.6	18.7	34.5
Age						
15–24 years.	5,396	100.0	35.2	18.4	6.2	40.3
25–29 years.	5,637	100.0	16.2	34.3	11.7	37.9
30–34 years.	6,495	100.0	6.8	35.3	18.3	39.6
35–39 years.	6,656	100.0	7.3	37.7	24.5	30.5
40–44 years.	6,611	100.0	5.1	39.6	29.5	25.8
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married.	15,723	100.0	. . .	65.8	12.9	21.3
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	65.3	. . .	12.6	22.1
Never married, not cohabiting	5,138	100.0	7.1	. . .	. . .	92.9
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,363	100.0	1.6	. . .	69.3	29.2
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years						
Both biological or adoptive parents.	19,983	100.0	12.4	37.2	19.0	31.3
Other	10,811	100.0	14.7	26.9	18.1	40.3
Parity						
0 births.	8,143	100.0	23.7	22.6	10.5	43.2
1 birth.	7,061	100.0	13.4	32.8	17.1	36.7
2 births	8,231	100.0	7.3	42.4	23.0	27.3
3 or more births	7,360	100.0	8.2	36.8	24.4	30.7
Education[2]						
No high school diploma or GED[3]	3,903	100.0	14.4	28.1	21.5	36.1
High school diploma or GED[3]	9,774	100.0	10.1	31.4	23.1	35.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree	8,318	100.0	8.8	36.4	20.8	34.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,279	100.0	10.7	45.3	13.5	30.5
Percent of poverty level[4]						
0–149 percent	8,756	100.0	14.6	21.3	21.2	42.9
0–99 percent	5,492	100.0	14.1	20.2	22.0	43.7
150–299 percent	8,402	100.0	13.1	37.2	19.4	30.2
300 percent or higher	12,482	100.0	9.7	42.4	18.2	29.8
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	4,442	100.0	22.9	31.1	16.5	29.4
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	19,952	100.0	10.6	36.9	20.6	31.9
Black or African American, single race	4,217	100.0	15.3	23.9	14.5	46.3

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 35.

Table 50. Number of women 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 first marriage by age				
		18	20	25	30	35
Total[1]	61,561	0.05	0.17	0.51	0.73	0.82
Age						
15–24 years.	19,674	0.02	0.10	. . .	. . .	. . .
25–29 years.	9,249	0.04	0.14	0.47	. . .	. . .
30–34 years.	10,272	0.04	0.15	0.47	0.72	. . .
35–39 years.	10,853	0.07	0.20	0.54	0.73	0.81
40–44 years.	11,512	0.10	0.24	0.61	0.79	0.85
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years						
Both biological or adoptive parents.	43,921	0.05	0.16	0.52	0.75	0.83
Other	17,640	0.06	0.19	0.48	0.69	0.76
Religion raised						
None	4,773	0.04	0.15	0.48	0.66	0.74
Fundamentalist Protestant	3,620	0.09	0.25	0.58	0.77	0.83
Other Protestant	28,120	0.05	0.16	0.52	0.72	0.80
Catholic	21,517	0.05	0.17	0.49	0.75	0.84
Other religion	3,324	0.03	0.12	0.48	0.72	0.91
Parity						
0 births.	25,622	0.01	0.04	0.26	0.48	0.60
1 or more births	35,938	0.08	0.23	0.62	0.82	0.89
First birth timing relative to first marriage						
Before first marriage.	13,239	0.02	0.10	0.35	0.53	0.63
After first marriage	22,700	0.11	0.31	0.76	0.95	0.99
Age at first sexual intercourse						
Under 16 years	15,549	0.12	0.27	0.57	0.73	0.78
16–19 years.	28,694	0.04	0.19	0.53	0.75	0.84
20 years and over	9,946	0.00	0.01	0.45	0.75	0.86
Education[2]						
No high school diploma or GED[3]	5,627	0.17	0.33	0.55	0.69	0.73
High school diploma or GED[3]	14,264	0.08	0.26	0.59	0.74	0.81
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	0.04	0.16	0.56	0.78	0.85
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	0.01	0.04	0.38	0.70	0.83
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	0.09	0.23	0.53	0.73	0.81
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race.	39,498	0.05	0.17	0.55	0.78	0.87
Black or African American, single race	8,250	0.02	0.08	0.31	0.49	0.55

0.00 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

. . . Category not applicable.

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

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 38, table 1.

Table 51. Number of ever-married women 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				All marital durations
		1	3	5	10	
		Cumulative percent dissolved at interview				
Total[1]	35,849	5.5	13.7	19.9	29.1	34.7
Age at first marriage						
Under 18 years	2,983	6.7	23.6	34.2	48.1	62.6
18–19 years	6,155	10.4	20.1	28.3	39.2	50.1
20–22 years	10,094	5.6	15.0	21.5	31.9	37.8
23 years and over	16,617	3.5	8.7	13.3	20.2	22.0
Year of first marriage						
1995 or later	12,453	5.3	11.1	14.0	. . .	14.3
1990–94	7,507	5.2	14.0	21.5	29.9	30.5
1985–89	7,090	5.7	15.4	22.6	40.9	47.5
1980–84	5,975	6.0	14.6	22.2	36.7	49.1
Before 1980	2,823	5.9	18.4	30.5	46.5	72.6
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years						
Both biological or adoptive parents	26,839	5.1	12.2	18.0	25.8	31.6
Other	9,009	6.9	18.0	25.6	38.8	43.8
First cohabitation relative to first marriage						
Did not cohabit before first marriage	18,572	5.0	12.4	18.4	28.6	35.3
Never cohabited	14,336	2.6	5.4	7.7	13.3	17.1
Cohabited after first marriage ended[2]	4,235	13.0	36.3	54.7	80.7	97.2
Cohabited with first husband	13,385	6.1	15.3	22.2	30.9	35.9
Cohabited with someone else	3,892	6.3	14.3	19.2	25.2	27.1
Education[3]						
No high school diploma or GED[4]	3,816	7.6	16.1	23.5	31.7	40.6
High school diploma or GED[4]	10,691	7.0	16.6	25.0	38.2	45.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree	10,728	5.5	15.0	21.3	31.3	36.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	9,728	2.9	8.1	11.8	17.0	20.3
Percent of poverty level[5]						
0–149 percent	8,719	8.3	19.4	27.8	38.7	44.6
0–99 percent	5,264	9.3	23.1	29.5	40.4	45.0
150–299 percent	10,356	5.4	13.9	20.2	30.4	37.1
300 percent or higher	16,537	4.1	10.5	15.6	23.4	28.1
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	5,269	4.7	12.8	17.4	25.6	30.0
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	24,817	5.1	13.0	19.6	28.9	35.1
Black or African American, single race	3,242	7.7	17.5	23.9	37.1	42.8

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes women 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 women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[4]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[5]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 36.

Table 52. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by number of husbands or cohabiting partners in lifetime, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Never married and never cohabited	Number of husbands or cohabiting partners in lifetime			
				1	2	3	4 or more
				Percent distribution			
Total[1]	61,561	100.0	27.2	48.4	16.4	5.6	2.4
Age							
15–24 years	19,674	100.0	66.4	28.1	4.3	1.0	0.2
25–29 years	9,249	100.0	16.0	62.3	17.0	3.0	1.8
30–34 years	10,272	100.0	9.1	59.2	21.0	8.0	2.7
35–39 years	10,853	100.0	6.6	58.1	23.2	8.4	2.8
40–44 years	11,512	100.0	5.1	53.2	25.9	10.7	5.1
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married	28,327	100.0	. . .	71.2	20.4	6.4	2.0
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	. . .	55.4	26.0	11.1	7.6
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	77.7	15.0	5.1	1.5	0.6
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	. . .	54.0	29.2	11.0	5.9
Number of marriages							
1 marriage	29,038	100.0	. . .	80.8	14.9	3.0	1.3
2 marriages	5,411	100.0	. . .	. . .	74.7	18.6	6.8
3 or more marriages	1,400	100.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	67.0	33.0
Parental living arrangements at age 14 years							
Both biological or adoptive parents	43,921	100.0	27.2	51.1	15.3	4.3	2.1
Other	17,640	100.0	27.4	41.6	19.0	8.9	3.2
Education[2]							
No high school diploma or GED[3]	5,627	100.0	8.9	55.6	22.9	8.9	3.8
High school diploma or GED[3]	14,264	100.0	7.8	51.3	25.3	10.3	5.3
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	12.1	57.4	21.7	6.1	2.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	18.3	63.8	13.0	4.1	0.8
Percent of poverty level[4]							
0–149 percent	14,582	100.0	17.7	51.5	20.1	6.9	3.8
0–99 percent	9,262	100.0	19.6	50.0	19.0	7.4	3.9
150–299 percent	14,502	100.0	13.5	55.8	19.8	7.7	3.2
300 percent or higher	22,643	100.0	16.1	58.3	17.9	5.7	2.0
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	24.4	55.4	15.1	4.3	0.9
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	39,498	100.0	25.5	48.3	16.9	6.3	3.0
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	37.3	41.5	16.2	4.1	1.0

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 37.

Table 53. Number of women 15–44 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse and percentage who have ever used the specified contraceptive method, by age: United States, 2002

Method	All ages	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44
				Age in years			
				Number in thousands			
Total[1]	54,190	4,598	8,530	8,939	10,077	10,686	11,360
				Percent who ever used the specified method			
Any method	98.2	97.7	98.5	99.0	98.4	98.1	97.5
Female sterilization	20.7	–	2.6	11.0	20.4	31.9	40.1
Male sterilization	13.0	–	2.1	6.4	10.6	20.0	27.0
Pill	82.3	61.4	77.9	83.9	87.2	87.0	83.9
Implant	2.1	0.1	0.7	4.5	4.0	1.4	0.9
1-month injectable (Lunelle)	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.7
3-month injectable (Depo-Provera)	16.8	20.7	24.4	26.7	18.3	10.9	5.8
Emergency contraception	4.2	8.1	9.1	5.2	3.5	1.5	1.1
Contraceptive patch	0.9	1.5	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.0
Today™ Sponge	7.3	0.1	0.2	2.4	9.7	13.7	11.2
Intrauterine device (IUD)	5.8	0.2	2.0	4.6	5.2	5.8	12.4
Diaphragm	8.5	0.6	1.4	2.9	6.6	11.6	20.4
Condom	89.7	93.7	93.1	91.9	91.7	88.2	83.3
Female condom	1.9	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.8
Periodic abstinence—calendar rhythm	16.2	10.8	10.2	10.5	17.8	22.0	20.4
Periodic abstinence—natural family planning	3.5	0.3	1.1	3.5	3.5	5.2	5.1
Withdrawal	56.1	55.0	60.1	62.3	59.8	54.4	46.8
Foam alone	12.1	3.1	5.3	9.2	12.9	14.9	19.8
Jelly or cream alone	7.3	3.1	5.7	5.6	8.6	8.3	9.4
Suppository or insert	7.5	3.3	4.4	5.3	9.4	9.2	9.9
Other methods	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.7

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

– Quantity zero.

[1]Includes women with missing information on some of the methods shown.

NOTE: Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 38.

Table 54. Number of women 15–44 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse and percentage who used the specified contraceptive method at first intercourse, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Used any method	Pill	Condom	Withdrawal	All other methods[1]
		Percent				
Total[2]	54,190	62.9	20.2	42.2	7.1	3.8
Year of first sexual intercourse						
1999 or later	6,953	78.1	24.7	60.3	8.7	6.5
1995–98	7,254	71.7	21.3	57.1	5.5	3.3
1990–94	9,363	68.6	18.0	53.3	4.0	3.9
1980–89	20,683	61.7	22.4	36.0	7.5	3.7
Before 1980	9,882	43.1	13.5	21.1	9.4	2.3
Parental living arrangement at age 14 years						
Both biological or adoptive parents	38,480	63.6	20.6	41.8	7.1	4.2
Other	15,710	61.2	19.1	43.1	7.1	2.8
Religion raised						
None	4,255	64.7	17.7	49.9	6.7	2.9
Fundamentalist Protestant	3,062	53.2	16.5	35.5	4.9	2.2
Other Protestant	24,898	67.0	24.9	43.7	7.1	3.8
Catholic	19,119	58.7	15.7	38.9	8.0	4.3
Other religion	2,664	65.9	17.7	50.0	4.2	2.4
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	7,887	44.1	11.0	28.7	5.5	4.9
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	34,999	68.3	21.9	45.3	8.1	3.7
Black or African American, single race	7,403	60.2	22.9	43.6	4.4	3.0
First intercourse in 1990–2002 only						
Total[2]	23,570	72.4	21.0	56.5	5.9	4.5
Relationship at first sexual intercourse						
Just met	468	58.5	12.4	54.6	*	*
Just friends	1,837	72.2	11.7	60.7	6.6	5.7
Going out once in a while	1,609	66.3	15.3	57.1	4.1	2.5
Going steady	14,889	77.4	19.8	66.2	6.5	3.7
Cohabiting	539	54.8	21.9	35.3	*	6.5
Engaged	900	68.2	24.5	39.6	10.7	6.7
Married	2,663	62.1	40.6	16.1	1.9	8.2
Other	637	43.9	8.4	29.1	8.1	6.4
Hispanic origin and race and parental living arrangement at age 14 years						
Hispanic or Latina	4,216	51.7	10.1	37.2	6.2	5.8
Both biological or adoptive parents	3,071	47.5	9.3	32.2	6.3	6.7
Other	1,145	62.9	12.4	50.6	5.9	3.4
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	13,959	80.0	25.0	62.5	6.0	4.1
Both biological or adoptive parents	10,124	80.7	24.6	62.5	5.8	5.2
Other	3,835	78.2	25.9	62.7	6.5	1.4
Black or African American, single race	3,203	70.4	20.6	60.4	3.7	3.7
Both biological or adoptive parents	1,486	70.7	17.5	60.6	4.6	1.7
Other	1,717	70.1	23.3	60.3	2.8	5.5

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Other methods include female sterilization, male sterlization, Depo-Provera™, Norplant™, rhythm, natural family planning, diaphragm, female condom, foam, jelly or cream, suppository or insert, Today™ sponge, IUD, emergency contraception, or some other method.

[2]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

Table 55. Number of women 15–44 years of age who had premarital sexual intercourse and percentage who used the specified contraceptive method at first intercourse, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Used any method	Pill	Condom	Withdrawal	All other methods[1]
		Percent				
Total[2]	48,719	63.0	17.8	45.0	7.7	3.4
Age at first sexual intercourse						
Under 16 years.	14,722	54.8	12.4	40.8	7.8	2.6
16 years	9,344	62.3	15.4	46.6	9.0	2.4
17 years	8,006	65.6	19.7	47.5	8.4	1.9
18 years	6,705	68.8	20.2	49.1	5.7	4.6
19 years	3,577	69.7	26.1	47.8	4.9	5.0
20 years and over	6,309	70.1	24.7	43.6	8.6	6.2
Year of first sexual intercourse						
1999 and later	5,942	78.8	21.1	67.3	9.6	5.6
1995–98	6,544	72.7	18.7	61.0	6.0	3.4
1990–94	8,428	70.3	16.3	57.9	4.0	3.3
1980–89	18,412	61.3	19.9	38.1	8.3	3.2
Before 1980.	9,338	43.0	12.5	21.7	9.9	2.3
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	6,376	46.1	9.5	33.1	6.1	4.4
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race.	31,981	67.5	18.6	48.1	8.7	3.1
Black or African American, single race	7,270	60.1	22.4	43.8	4.4	2.9
First intercourse in 1996 and later						
Total[2]	11,111	75.6	19.7	64.6	7.8	4.5
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic	1,860	54.9	9.0	41.0	7.6	5.8
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race.	6,750	82.1	22.2	72.1	8.2	4.3
Black or African American, single race	1,633	74.1	19.0	65.2	4.8	3.4
Age at first intercourse and Hispanic origin and race						
Under 20 years:						
Hispanic or Latina.	1,373	55.1	8.6	44.8	6.6	5.1
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	5,857	81.4	20.1	72.8	7.4	3.0
Black or African American, single race	1,455	73.1	19.9	64.2	5.2	3.3
20 years and over:						
Hispanic or Latina.	488	54.3	10.2	30.2	10.6	8.0
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	893	87.0	35.6	67.5	13.1	12.8
Black or African American, single race	177	82.9	12.0	73.8	*	*

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Other methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, Depo-Provera™, Norplant™, rhythm, natural family planning, diaphragm, female condom, foam, jelly or cream, suppository or insert, Today™ sponge, IUD, emergency contraception, or some other method.

[2]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

NOTE: Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 40.

Table 56. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by current contraceptive status and method, according to age at interview: United States, 2002

Contraceptive status and method	Age in years						
	15–44	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44
	Number in thousands						
Women 15–44 years of age[1]	61,561	9,834	9,840	9,249	10,273	10,823	11,512
	Percent distribution						
Total.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Using contraception							
Female sterilization	16.7	–	2.2	10.3	19.0	29.2	34.7
Male sterilization	5.7	–	0.5	2.8	6.4	10.0	12.7
Pill.	19.0	16.7	31.8	25.6	21.8	13.2	7.6
Implant, Lunelle™, or contraceptive patch	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.2
3-month injectable (Depo-Provera™)	3.3	4.4	6.1	4.4	2.9	1.5	1.1
Intrauterine device (IUD)	1.3	0.1	1.1	2.5	2.2	1.0	0.8
Diaphragm.	0.2	–	0.1	0.3	0.1	–	0.4
Condom	11.1	8.5	14.0	14.0	11.8	11.1	8.0
Periodic abstinence—calendar rhythm.	0.7	–	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.1	1.2
Periodic abstinence—natural family planning.	0.2	–	–	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Withdrawal.	2.5	0.8	3.1	5.3	2.6	2.4	1.0
Other methods[2].	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1
Not using contraception							
Surgically sterile, female (noncontraceptive)	1.5	–	0.0	0.4	0.9	2.1	4.9
Nonsurgically sterile, female or male.	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.2	4.4
Pregnant or postpartum.	5.3	3.5	9.5	8.4	6.9	3.8	0.8
Seeking pregnancy	4.2	1.2	2.8	5.5	7.0	5.1	3.3
Other nonuse:.							
Never had intercourse	10.9	49.5	11.4	2.7	1.5	1.6	1.1
No intercourse in 3 months before interview	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.1	7.5	9.7
Had intercourse in 3 months before interview	7.4	6.9	8.4	8.0	7.0	7.7	6.7
All other nonuse	0.0	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.1

– Quantity zero.

0.0 Quantity greater than zero but less than 0.05.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Includes Today™ sponge, cervical cap, female condom, and other methods not shown separately.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 41.

Table 57. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percentage who used specified contraceptive method in month of interview, by age at interview: United States, 2002

Contraceptive method	Age in years						
	15–44	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44
	Number in thousands						
Total[1]	61,561	9,834	9,840	9,249	10,272	10,853	11,512
	Percent						
Using contraception:	61.9	31.5	60.7	68.0	69.2	70.8	69.1
Female sterilization	16.7	–	2.2	10.3	19.0	29.2	34.7
Male sterilization.	6.3	–	0.6	3.1	6.6	11.5	13.9
Pill	19.2	16.9	31.9	25.7	22.3	13.6	7.6
Implant, Lunelle™, or contraceptive patch	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.2
3-month injectable (Depo-Provera™)	3.3	4.4	6.2	4.5	2.9	1.5	1.1
Intrauterine device (IUD).	1.3	0.1	1.1	2.5	2.6	1.0	0.8
Diaphragm	0.4	–	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.9
Condom	14.7	14.1	21.8	17.4	14.5	12.6	9.3
Periodic abstinence—calendar rhythm	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.9
Periodic abstinence—natural family planning	0.2	–	–	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
Withdrawal	5.4	4.7	7.2	9.6	5.3	4.6	2.1
Other methods[2]	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.6
Not using contraception.	38.1	68.5	39.3	32.0	30.8	29.2	30.9

– Quantity zero.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups not shown separately.

[2]Includes Today™ sponge, cervical cap, female condom, and other methods not shown separately.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to the total who were using contraception because more than one method could have been used in the month of interview.

Table 58. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by current contraceptive status and method, according to marital status and Hispanic origin and race: United States, 2002

Contraceptive status and method	Marital or cohabitation status				Hispanic origin and race		
						Not Hispanic or Latina	
	Currently married	Currently cohabiting	Never married	Formerly married	Hispanic or Latina	White, single race	Black or African American, single race
	Number in thousands						
Women 15–44 years of age[1]	28,327	5,570	21,568	6,096	9,107	39,498	8,250
	Percent distribution						
Total.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Using contraception							
Female sterilization	21.7	18.4	4.4	35.3	19.9	15.4	22.6
Male sterilization	11.2	2.2	0.4	2.2	2.6	7.6	1.3
Pill.	17.2	24.1	21.8	12.3	13.0	22.2	13.1
Implant, Lunelle™, or contraceptive patch	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.8	0.5	0.6
3-month injectable (Depo-Provera™)	2.2	6.8	4.2	1.7	4.3	2.7	5.4
Intrauterine device (IUD)	1.9	1.3	0.2	1.9	3.2	1.0	0.8
Diaphragm.	0.2	0.0	0.2	–	–	0.2	0.1
Condom	12.0	13.1	10.3	8.0	10.9	10.7	11.4
Periodic abstinence—calendar rhythm.	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.3
Periodic abstinence—natural family planning.	0.4	0.0	0.0	–	0.3	0.3	0.1
Withdrawal.	3.0	4.1	1.6	1.3	2.2	2.6	1.5
Other methods[2].	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.5
Not using contraception							
Surgically sterile, female (noncontraceptive)	2.1	1.3	0.4	3.0	0.9	1.6	1.6
Nonsurgically sterile, female or male.	2.0	1.4	1.0	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.4
Pregnant or postpartum.	7.5	8.7	2.3	2.2	6.9	4.7	5.7
Seeking pregnancy	6.9	5.3	0.8	2.0	5.2	4.0	4.3
Other nonuse:							
Never had intercourse	. . .	. . .	30.9	. . .	13.0	10.0	9.8
No intercourse in 3 months before interview.	2.3	2.2	12.0	17.6	5.7	7.0	9.2
Had intercourse in 3 months before interview	6.3	8.3	8.5	8.2	7.7	6.5	10.4
All other nonuse.	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.1

0.0 Quantity greater than zero but less than 0.05.

– Quantity zero.

. . . Category not applicable.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Includes Today™ sponge, cervical cap, female condom, and other methods not shown separately.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 42.

Table 59. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percentage who used the specified contraceptive method in the month of interview, by marital status and Hispanic origin and race: United States, 2002

Contraceptive status and method	Marital or cohabitation status				Hispanic origin and race		
						Not Hispanic or Latina	
	Currently married	Currently cohabiting	Never married	Formerly married	Hispanic or Latina	White, single race	Black or African American, single race
	Number in thousands						
Total[1]	28,327	5,570	21,568	6,096	9,107	39,498	8,250
	Percent						
Using contraception:	72.9	72.5	44.0	64.4	59.0	64.6	57.6
Female sterilization	21.7	18.4	4.4	35.3	19.9	15.4	22.6
Male sterilization.	12.0	3.1	0.4	3.3	2.8	8.3	1.5
Pill	17.5	24.3	21.9	12.7	13.0	22.5	13.3
Implant, Lunelle™, or contraceptive patch	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.8	0.5	0.6
3-month injectable (Depo-Provera™)	2.2	6.8	4.3	1.7	4.3	2.7	5.4
Intrauterine device (IUD).	1.9	1.3	0.2	2.6	3.2	1.1	0.8
Diaphragm	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	–	0.6	0.1
Condom.	13.3	18.2	16.9	10.4	14.2	14.0	17.0
Periodic abstinence—calendar rhythm	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.3
Periodic abstinence—natural family planning	0.5	0.0	0.0	–	0.3	0.3	0.1
Withdrawal	5.9	7.7	5.2	2.3	3.7	6.2	2.8
Other methods[2]	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.1
Not using contraception.	27.1	27.5	56.0	35.6	41.0	35.4	42.4

– Quantity zero.

0.0 Quantity greater than zero but less than 0.05.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Includes Today™ sponge, cervical cap, female condom, and other methods, not shown separately.

NOTES: Percentages using specific methods may not add to the total who were using contraception because more than one method could have been used in the month of interview. Up to four methods were coded in recodes CONSTAT1–4.

Table 60. Number of women 15–44 years of age who are currently using a method of contraception and percent distribution by method, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Using any method	Sterilization		Pill	Condom	3-month injectable Depo-Provera™)	Other methods[1]
			Female	Male				
					Percent distribution			
Total[2]	38,109	100.0	27.0	9.2	30.6	18.0	5.3	9.9
Age								
15–19 years.	3,096	100.0	0.0	0.0	52.8	27.0	13.9	6.3
20–24 years.	5,975	100.0	3.6	0.8	52.3	23.1	10.1	10.1
25–29 years.	6,291	100.0	15.1	4.2	37.6	20.5	6.5	16.1
30–34 years.	7,105	100.0	27.5	9.2	31.5	17.0	4.2	10.7
35–39 years.	7,688	100.0	41.2	14.2	18.6	15.7	2.0	8.2
40–44 years.	7,955	100.0	50.3	18.4	10.9	11.5	1.6	7.3
Marital or cohabiting status								
Currently married.	20,655	100.0	29.8	15.4	23.6	16.4	3.1	11.7
Currently cohabiting	4,039	100.0	25.4	3.1	33.2	18.1	9.3	11.0
Never married, not cohabiting	9,491	100.0	10.0	0.9	49.4	23.4	9.6	6.7
Formerly married, not cohabiting	3,924	100.0	54.9	3.3	19.1	12.5	2.7	7.4
Parity								
0 births.	11,786	100.0	2.0	3.1	56.8	24.4	5.7	7.9
1 birth.	6,702	100.0	13.0	4.7	32.9	22.4	9.9	17.0
2 births.	10,415	100.0	38.2	15.5	17.9	14.3	3.8	10.4
3 or more births	9,205	100.0	56.4	13.2	9.8	10.5	3.2	6.9
Current religion								
None	5,539	100.0	22.6	7.2	31.3	21.9	7.8	9.1
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,188	100.0	41.2	6.3	20.0	15.8	6.5	10.1
Other Protestant	17,837	100.0	29.6	10.3	30.6	15.7	4.9	8.9
Catholic	10,616	100.0	24.5	8.8	31.7	18.0	4.7	12.3
Other religion	1,832	100.0	10.9	10.9	36.2	29.3	3.5	9.3
Education[3]								
No high school diploma or GED[4]	3,887	100.0	55.2	2.8	10.6	13.2	7.4	10.7
High school diploma or GED[4]	9,996	100.0	41.5	10.7	19.0	13.1	4.9	10.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree	9,954	100.0	28.7	12.1	27.6	17.9	3.2	10.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	8,741	100.0	12.8	12.8	41.8	20.8	1.9	10.0
Percent of poverty level[5]								
0–149 percent	9,525	100.0	40.5	4.7	20.7	15.0	6.9	12.1
0–99 percent.	6,088	100.0	42.1	4.9	20.4	13.7	7.1	11.8
150–299 percent.	9,998	100.0	33.4	9.4	25.3	16.1	5.0	10.8
300 percent or more.	15,490	100.0	19.9	13.7	35.6	19.1	2.8	8.8
Hispanic origin and race								
Hispanic or Latina	5,370	100.0	33.8	4.4	22.0	18.5	7.3	14.1
Not Hispanic or Latina:								
White, single race.	25,513	100.0	23.9	11.7	34.4	16.6	4.2	9.3
Black or African American, single race	4,754	100.0	39.2	2.3	22.7	19.8	9.4	6.6

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

[1]Other methods include Norplant™, Lunelle™, contraceptive patch, emergency contraception, IUD, diaphragm, female condom, foam, cervical cap, Today™ sponge, suppository, jelly or cream, rhythm, natural family planning, withdrawal, or some other method.

[2]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

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

[4]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[5]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 44.

Table 61. Number of currently contracepting women 15–44 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse and percentage using specified contraceptive methods by method combinations in the month of interview, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Condom only	Condom and pill	Condom and withdrawal	Condom and other methods	All other users	Percent using condom at all
					Percent distribution			
Total[1]	37,472	100.0	14.5	4.2	2.7	2.7	75.9	24.2
Marital or cohabiting status								
Currently married.	20,655	100.0	12.7	1.3	2.6	1.7	81.7	18.3
First marriage	16,920	100.0	14.2	1.4	2.9	1.7	79.8	20.3
Second or later marriage	3,735	100.0	6.3	0.8	1.0	1.3	90.7	9.3
Currently cohabiting	4,039	100.0	13.9	3.7	3.4	4.1	74.9	25.1
Never married, not cohabiting	8,854	100.0	20.5	12.3	3.7	4.5	59.1	41.0
Formerly married, not cohabiting	3,924	100.0	11.2	1.3	0.8	2.8	83.8	16.2
Age at first sexual intercourse								
Under 15 years	5,495	100.0	11.6	2.3	2.6	3.1	80.3	19.6
15–17 years	17,902	100.0	13.9	4.9	2.7	3.1	75.4	24.6
18–19 years	7,565	100.0	14.4	4.8	2.5	2.3	76.0	24.0
20 years and over	6,511	100.0	18.9	3.1	3.0	1.8	73.2	26.8
Number of male partners in last 12 months[2]								
Had, intercourse but not in last year	1,907	100.0	6.3	1.4	*	*	89.8	10.2
1 partner	30,862	100.0	13.8	3.5	2.9	2.4	77.4	22.7
2 partners	2,874	100.0	16.6	10.5	1.2	5.3	66.4	33.6
3 or more partners	1,828	100.0	31.7	8.1	4.5	4.9	50.8	49.2
Ever treated for STI or PID[3]								
Yes	6,374	100.0	13.1	4.1	2.1	2.7	77.9	22.1
No	31,099	100.0	14.8	4.2	2.8	2.7	75.4	24.6
Metropolitan residence								
Metropolitan, suburban	18,181	100.0	14.9	3.5	2.3	2.3	77.0	23.0
Metropolitan, central city	12,301	100.0	17.3	4.8	3.7	4.0	70.2	29.8
Nonmetropolitan	6,990	100.0	8.8	4.9	2.0	1.5	82.8	17.2
Religion raised								
None	2,895	100.0	16.2	4.4	3.8	1.8	73.8	26.2
Fundamentalist Protestant	2,128	100.0	12.6	2.4	4.5	1.6	79.0	21.0
Other Protestant	17,640	100.0	13.5	4.7	2.8	3.0	76.0	24.0
Catholic	13,126	100.0	14.6	3.8	2.0	2.9	76.7	23.3
Other religion	1,603	100.0	26.1	3.8	*	*	65.7	34.3
Hispanic origin and race								
Hispanic or Latina	5,350	100.0	15.6	2.4	2.0	4.3	75.8	24.2
Not Hispanic or Latina:								
White, single race	24,974	100.0	13.0	4.4	3.0	1.7	77.9	22.1
Black or African-American, single race	4,726	100.0	17.9	4.6	1.1	6.2	70.3	29.7

* 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 religion raised, not shown separately.

[2]Based on interviewer-administered items.

[3]STI is sexually transmitted infection and PID is pelvic inflammatory disease.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Related data for 2002 are shown in reference 10, table 14.

Table 62. Number of women 15–44 years of age and number of unmarried women 15–44 years of age who had sexual intercourse in the 3 months prior to the interview and percentage using specified contraceptive method or method combinations at last sexual intercourse, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Used					Used condom and. . .		
		Any method	No method	Condom at all	Condom only	Pill only	Pill	Other hormonal[1]	Any other method[2]
		Percent							
Total[3]	44,450	76.0	24.0	22.1	15.2	17.4	3.9	0.7	2.6
Age									
15–19 years	3,512	82.9	17.1	52.5	29.1	16.2	15.6	3.4	6.4
20–24 years	7,211	78.2	21.8	33.5	21.6	25.0	8.9	1.6	2.5
25–29 years	7,612	74.6	25.4	21.2	15.0	22.9	3.0	0.6	2.5
30–44 years	26,115	74.9	25.1	15.1	11.5	13.8	1.3	*	2.2
Marital or cohabiting status									
Currently married	26,231	72.3	27.7	13.8	11.3	16.2	1.1	*	1.5
Currently cohabiting	5,177	75.5	24.6	19.7	12.6	21.3	3.6	1.0	2.5
Never married, not cohabiting	9,421	86.3	13.7	46.2	27.8	20.4	12.1	2.1	5.3
Formerly married, not cohabiting	3,620	77.2	22.8	22.1	14.1	12.6	3.4	1.0	4.0
Unmarried women[3]									
Total	18,218	81.4	18.6	33.9	20.8	19.1	8.0	1.6	4.3
Age									
15–19 years	3,328	83.3	16.7	54.7	30.0	14.9	16.5	3.5	6.7
20–24 years	5,042	86.4	13.6	39.6	25.5	27.2	10.8	1.6	2.8
25–29 years	3,026	82.4	17.6	30.4	19.8	24.7	5.5	1.5	3.6
30–44 years	6,822	76.4	23.6	21.1	13.2	12.7	2.8	*	4.4
Parity									
0 births	9,341	87.4	12.6	44.0	25.7	27.0	13.6	1.5	4.3
1or more births	8,878	75.1	24.9	23.3	15.6	10.8	2.0	1.7	4.2
Education[4]									
No high school diploma or GED[5]	1,955	64.8	35.2	19.2	15.3	5.8	1.1	0.0	2.9
High school diploma or GED[5]	4,305	74.9	25.1	22.4	15.2	13.4	2.0	1.3	4.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree	3,747	84.6	15.4	29.1	17.4	20.7	7.5	1.4	3.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,717	91.7	8.3	36.9	22.3	33.0	9.5	0.5	4.8
Percent of poverty level[6]									
0–149 percent	5,803	76.0	24.0	25.3	16.2	13.4	4.2	1.4	3.7
0–99 percent	3,820	74.9	25.1	25.5	15.9	12.7	4.9	1.7	3.2
150–299 percent	3,960	80.1	19.9	27.9	17.9	19.6	4.3	1.0	4.6
300 percent or more	5,128	87.3	12.7	34.8	22.2	28.0	9.5	0.9	3.1
Hispanic origin and race									
Hispanic or Latina	2,629	70.1	29.9	26.4	19.0	16.6	3.7	0.9	3.1
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White, single race	3,649	87.1	12.9	34.9	20.2	23.6	10.0	1.7	4.2
Black or African American, single race	1,315	73.4	26.6	35.6	22.6	11.2	5.7	2.3	5.0

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

[1]Other hormonal includes injectable contraception, Norplant™ implants, emergency contraceptive pills, and contraceptive patch.

[2]Any other method includes partner's vasectomy, female sterilization, withdrawal, periodic abstinence, diaphragm, female condom, spermicidal foam, jelly, cream, or suppository, cervical cap, Today™ sponge, IUD, and other method.

[3]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[4]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[5]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[6]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

Table 63. Number of women 15–44 years of age and number of unmarried women 15–44 years of age who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months prior to the interview and percentage who used the specified contraceptive method at last intercourse in past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Used Any method	Used No method	Pill	Condom	All other methods[1]
		Percent				
Total[2]	48,777	75.2	24.8	22.4	23.4	33.5
Age						
15–19 years.	4,182	82.5	17.5	31.5	53.8	11.7
20–24 years.	7,964	77.6	22.4	36.2	35.2	15.7
25–29 years.	8,249	74.5	25.6	27.6	22.5	27.5
30–44 years.	28,381	73.7	26.3	15.7	15.9	43.5
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married.	27,406	70.9	29.1	17.7	13.8	40.5
Currently cohabiting	5,328	75.4	24.6	25.8	20.2	32.9
Never married, not cohabiting	11,622	84.8	15.2	33.5	47.7	15.3
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,420	76.8	23.2	18.0	23.4	38.8
Unmarried women[2]						
Total.	21,370	80.8	19.2	28.4	35.8	24.6
Age						
15–19 years.	3,998	82.9	17.1	31.1	55.7	11.3
20–24 years.	5,719	85.1	14.9	40.8	41.5	14.4
25–29 years.	3,564	81.9	18.2	31.6	32.8	23.2
30–44 years.	8,089	76.3	23.7	16.9	23.3	38.9
Parity						
0 births.	10,957	87.0	13.0	42.2	46.3	12.2
1 or more births	10,413	74.2	25.8	13.9	24.8	37.6
Education[3]						
No high school diploma or GED[4]	2,260	63.8	36.2	7.5	21.3	35.9
High school diploma or GED[4]	4,979	74.3	25.7	16.1	24.4	36.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree	4,402	83.7	16.3	28.8	31.1	31.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,275	90.9	9.1	47.4	38.0	15.3
Percent of poverty level[5]						
0–149 percent	6,840	74.8	25.2	17.3	27.9	33.8
0–99 percent	4,457	73.1	26.9	17.3	26.9	33.7
150–299 percent	4,581	79.7	20.3	28.5	29.6	26.2
300 percent or more.	5,951	87.1	12.9	39.2	36.4	21.6
Number of partners in the past 12 months[6]						
1 partner.	15,576	79.4	20.7	28.3	31.5	26.6
2 or more partners.	5,795	84.6	15.4	28.6	47.5	19.1
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	3,173	69.8	30.2	19.4	28.9	25.1
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	12,319	86.3	13.7	36.4	36.8	23.4
Black or African American, single race	4,298	73.6	26.4	16.3	37.6	25.2

[1]All other methods include sterilization, IUD, female condom, emergency contraception, diaphragm, cervical cap, spermicidal foam, jelly or cream, suppository or insert, Today™ sponge, periodic abstinence, withdrawal, contraceptive patch, Norplant implants, injectables, and other methods.

[2]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

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

[4]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[5]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

[6]Based on number of male partners with whom she had vaginal intercourse, as reported to the interviewer.

NOTE: Percentages using pill, condom, and other methods do not add to the total percentage using ''Any method'' because more than one method could have been used at last intercourse.

Table 64. Number of women 15–44 years of age and number of unmarried women 15–44 years of age who ever used a condom and who had sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks prior to the interview and percent distribution by consistency of condom use in those 4 weeks, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	How many times a condom was used		
			None of the time	Some of the time	Every time
			Percent distribution		
Total[1]	41,829	100.0	72.8	7.4	19.8
Marital or cohabiting status					
Currently married.	25,350	100.0	81.0	5.4	13.6
Currently cohabiting	5,063	100.0	75.4	8.5	16.1
Never married, not cohabiting	8,324	100.0	48.7	13.0	38.3
Formerly married, not cohabiting	3,092	100.0	72.3	5.3	22.3
Unmarried women[1]					
Total.	16,479	100.0	61.1	10.2	28.7
Age					
15–19 years	2,725	100.0	42.5	15.7	41.8
20–24 years	4,623	100.0	56.3	12.3	31.4
25–29 years	2,972	100.0	64.9	7.9	27.1
30–44 years	6,158	100.0	71.7	7.1	21.2
Currently cohabiting					
Yes	5,063	100.0	75.4	8.5	16.1
No.	11,416	100.0	55.0	10.9	34.0
Parity					
0 births	8,299	100.0	52.3	13.1	34.6
1 or more births	8,179	100.0	70.4	7.2	22.5
Education[2]					
No high school diploma or GED[3]	1,934	100.0	69.9	2.8	27.3
High school diploma or GED[3]	3,944	100.0	73.2	7.5	19.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree	3,402	100.0	65.2	8.0	26.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,480	100.0	56.8	14.4	28.8
Percent of poverty level[4]					
0–149 percent	5,470	100.0	67.4	8.1	24.5
0–99 percent	3,578	100.0	67.0	8.1	24.9
150–299 percent	3,566	100.0	65.2	10.8	24.0
300 percent or more.	4,717	100.0	61.8	9.0	29.2
Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latina	2,459	100.0	61.3	9.5	29.2
Not Hispanic or Latina:					
White, single race	9,571	100.0	62.5	10.3	27.2
Black or African American, single race	3,251	100.0	58.0	9.4	32.7

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

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

Table 65. Number of women 15–44 years of age and number of unmarried women 15–44 years of age, who ever used the condom and who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months prior to the interview, and percent distribution by consistency of condom use, 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[1]	50,247	100.0	61.6	25.5	12.9
Marital or cohabiting status					
Currently married.	27,963	100.0	75.5	16.3	8.3
Currently cohabiting	5,433	100.0	62.2	29.8	8.1
Never married, not cohabiting	12,152	100.0	29.4	44.2	26.4
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,700	100.0	61.9	26.5	11.4
Unmarried women[1]					
Total.	22,284	100.0	44.3	36.9	18.7
Age					
15–19 years	4,061	100.0	17.6	54.8	27.5
20–24 years	5,891	100.0	32.3	45.2	22.5
25–29 years	3,724	100.0	49.7	35.6	14.6
30–44 years	8,609	100.0	62.7	23.4	13.8
Currently cohabiting					
Yes	5,433	100.0	62.2	29.8	8.1
No	16,852	100.0	38.5	39.3	22.2
Parity					
0 births	11,354	100.0	31.0	44.7	24.3
1 or more births	10,930	100.0	58.0	28.9	13.0
Education[2]					
No high school diploma or GED[3]	2,493	100.0	65.3	19.7	15.0
High school diploma or GED[3]	5,191	100.0	57.8	31.4	10.6
Some college, no bachelor's degree	4,594	100.0	51.7	33.5	14.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,461	100.0	41.4	37.6	21.0
Percent of poverty level[4]					
0–149 percent	7,201	100.0	53.5	31.6	14.9
0–99 percent	4,744	100.0	54.9	30.8	14.3
150–299 percent	4,761	100.0	50.3	34.3	15.5
300 percent or more	6,262	100.0	46.4	33.6	20.0
Number of partners in the past 12 months[5]					
1 partner	15,516	100.0	50.3	31.0	18.7
2 or more partners	5,765	100.0	23.6	56.4	19.8
Any self-report of STI or PID[6]					
Yes	4,062	100.0	45.4	40.8	13.7
No	18,223	100.0	44.1	36.1	19.9
Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latina	3,374	100.0	49.3	35.9	14.8
Not Hispanic or Latina:					
White, single race	12,657	100.0	45.0	35.8	19.2
Black or African American, single race	4,589	100.0	39.5	37.9	22.6

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

[5]Based on number of male partners with whom she had vaginal intercourse, as reported to the interviewer.

[6]STI is sexually transmitted infection and PID is pelvic inflammatory disease.

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

Table 66. Number of women 15–44 years of age who ever used a selected method of contraception, percentage who discontinued any method due to dissatisfaction and the reasons for discontinuation, and use and discontinuation of the pill and condom by Hispanic origin and race: United States, 2002

| Reason | Method | | | | Hispanic or Latina | | Not Hispanic or Latina | | | |
| | | | | | | | White, single race | | Black or African American, single race | |
	Pill	Condom	Depo-Provera™	Norplant™	Pill	Condom	Pill	Condom	Pill	Condom
	Number in thousands									
Total who ever used the method	45,616	48,642	9,226	1,150	5,495	6,162	31,282	32,319	5,941	6,798
	Percent									
Total who used and discontinued the method	29.2	11.9	42.3	41.6	29.9	10.9	28.2	13.7	33.3	5.1
Reason for discontinuation										
Too expensive	3.2	2.2	2.1	*	3.0	*	3.4	1.9	1.4	*
Too difficult to use.	5.2	8.6	0.7	*	4.2	3.8	4.6	9.8	6.1	*
Too messy	1.2	9.5	*	–	*	6.2	0.9	10.6	*	8.2
Your partner did not like it	2.8	38.6	2.6	*	4.8	31.0	2.6	40.1	1.7	28.6
You had side effects	64.6	17.9	72.3	70.6	62.6	26.2	66.1	16.4	62.8	21.1
You were worried you might have side effects	13.1	2.0	4.2	*	11.8	6.9	14.6	1.0	8.1	*
You worried the method would not work	3.0	13.2	2.2	–	5.6	8.3	3.1	14.6	*	9.2
The method failed, you became pregnant	10.4	7.5	5.7	8.3	11.5	9.8	8.9	6.9	12.9	*
The method did not protect against disease	2.1	1.1	1.3	–	2.2	*	2.0	1.2	3.1	*
Doctor told you not to use the method again	8.5	2.5	5.7	9.2	7.2	5.0	8.3	2.0	11.9	*
Decreased your sexual pleasure	4.1	37.9	8.2	*	2.2	24.4	5.0	40.3	2.2	29.2
Too difficult to obtain	1.8	1.5	2.0	–	1.1	*	1.2	*	3.9	*
Did not like changes to menstrual cycle	12.7	1.5	33.7	19.3	12.7	*	12.7	1.0	13.3	*
Other.	10.6	15.4	8.1	10.2	12.1	17.6	10.2	14.2	11.7	28.7

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

Table 67. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by fecundity status, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Surgically sterile		Impaired fecundity	Fecund
			Contraceptive	Noncontra-ceptive		
			Percent distribution			
Total[1]	61,561	100.0	22.0	1.5	11.8	64.8
Age						
15–29 years	28,923	100.0	5.0	0.1	8.4	86.4
30–34 years	10,272	100.0	24.2	0.9	14.1	60.8
35–39 years	10,853	100.0	38.7	2.1	12.1	47.1
40–44 years	11,512	100.0	46.8	4.9	17.9	30.4
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married	28,237	100.0	32.7	2.1	15.1	50.1
First marriage	23,082	100.0	28.9	1.7	14.7	54.6
Second or later marriage	5,245	100.0	49.4	3.7	16.7	30.1
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	20.8	1.3	12.6	65.3
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	4.4	0.4	7.1	88.2
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	35.2	3.0	12.3	49.4
Parity and age						
0 births	25,622	100.0	2.1	0.9	11.7	85.4
15–29 years	19,313	100.0	0.3	0.0	7.4	92.3
30–34 years	2,752	100.0	1.8	1.0	19.0	78.2
35–39 years	1,837	100.0	13.2	3.7	22.3	60.8
40–44 years	1,721	100.0	10.3	7.6	36.8	45.3
1 or more births	35,938	100.0	36.2	1.9	11.9	50.1
15–29 years	9,611	100.0	14.4	0.3	10.6	74.7
30–34 years	7,521	100.0	32.4	0.9	12.3	54.5
35–39 years	9,016	100.0	43.9	1.8	10.4	44.3
40–44 years	9,791	100.0	53.3	4.4	14.6	27.8
Medical help to become pregnant						
Yes, at least once in last year	1,401	100.0	15.7	0.7	50.6	33.0
Yes, but not within last year	5,927	100.0	25.9	5.1	34.2	34.8
No	54,233	100.0	21.7	1.1	8.4	68.8
Education[2]						
No high school diploma or GED[3]	5,627	100.0	39.9	2.7	13.8	43.6
High school diploma or GED[3]	14,264	100.0	35.7	1.8	14.2	48.3
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	28.1	2.4	13.7	55.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	15.8	1.3	12.6	70.4
Percent of poverty level[4]						
0–149 percent	14,582	100.0	29.3	1.6	13.1	56.0
150–299 percent	14,502	100.0	28.8	1.8	11.7	57.7
300 percent or more	22,643	100.0	22.4	1.8	13.7	62.0
Hispanic origin and race and parity						
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	22.4	0.9	10.7	65.9
0 births	2,948	100.0	1.6	*	9.5	88.8
1 or more births	6,159	100.0	32.4	1.2	11.5	54.9
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	39,498	100.0	22.4	1.6	12.4	63.6
0 births	17,451	100.0	2.4	1.1	12.2	84.3
1 or more births	22,047	100.0	38.3	2.0	12.5	47.3
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	23.7	1.6	10.5	64.3
0 births	3,032	100.0	1.3	1.0	12.3	85.4
1 or more births	5,218	100.0	36.7	1.9	9.4	52.1

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Roughly comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 49.

Table 68. Number of married women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by fecundity status, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characterisitc	Number in thousands	Total	Surgically sterile		Impaired fecundity	Fecund
			Contraceptive	Noncontra-ceptive		
			Percent distribution			
Total[1]	28,327	100.0	32.7	2.1	15.1	50.1
Age						
15–29 years.	7,246	100.0	11.8	0.4	12.8	75.0
30–34 years.	6,351	100.0	25.2	0.8	16.0	58.0
35–39 years.	6,989	100.0	43.5	2.1	12.9	41.6
40–44 years.	7,740	100.0	48.8	4.6	18.6	28.1
Parity and age						
0 births	5,142	100.0	6.8	2.3	25.3	65.6
15–29 years	2,364	100.0	1.2	0.4	17.3	81.2
30–34 years	1,279	100.0	1.4	1.0	24.5	73.1
35–39 years	684	100.0	26.4	6.7	33.9	33.0
40–44 years	815	100.0	14.8	6.2	42.8	36.1
1 or more births	23,185	100.0	38.5	2.0	12.8	46.7
15–29 years	4,882	100.0	16.9	0.4	10.6	72.0
30–34 years	5,072	100.0	31.2	0.8	13.9	54.2
35–39 years	6,305	100.0	45.4	1.6	10.6	42.5
40–44 years	6,925	100.0	52.8	4.4	15.7	27.1
Medical help to become pregnant						
Yes, at least once in last year	1,180	100.0	13.4	0.9	52.1	33.7
Yes, but not within last year	4,311	100.0	28.4	5.0	33.6	33.0
No.	22,836	100.0	34.6	1.6	9.7	54.2
Education[2]						
No high school diploma or GED[3]	2,764	100.0	41.7	2.4	15.6	40.4
High school diploma or GED[3]	8,092	100.0	41.8	2.2	16.3	39.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree	8,198	100.0	35.0	2.9	15.5	46.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	8,521	100.0	21.8	1.2	14.2	62.8
Percent of poverty level[4]						
0–149 percent	5,590	100.0	35.4	2.1	15.9	46.6
150–299 percent	8,306	100.0	36.9	1.8	12.1	49.2
300 percent or more.	14,233	100.0	29.7	2.2	16.7	51.4
Hispanic origin and race and parity						
Hispanic or Latina	4,138	100.0	33.3	1.2	14.2	51.3
0 births	470	100.0	*	*	30.8	66.0
1 or more births	3,668	100.0	37.2	1.3	12.1	49.4
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race.	20,061	100.0	33.1	2.0	15.8	49.1
0 births	4,068	100.0	7.3	2.6	25.1	65.0
1 or more births.	15,992	100.0	39.6	1.9	13.4	45.1
Black or African American, single race	2,133	100.0	42.1	2.1	12.6	43.3
0 births	248	100.0	*	*	32.4	56.9
1 or more births.	1,885	100.0	46.7	1.9	10.0	41.5

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Roughly comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 50.

Table 69. Number of married women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by infertility status, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Surgically sterile	Infertile	Fecund
		Percent distribution			
Total[1]	28,327	100.0	34.8	7.4	57.8
Age					
15–29 years	7,246	100.0	12.2	6.3	81.5
30–34 years	6,351	100.0	26.0	8.1	65.9
35–39 years	6,989	100.0	45.6	5.7	48.7
40–44 years	7,740	100.0	53.4	9.4	37.3
Parity and age					
0 births	5,142	100.0	9.1	16.6	74.3
15–29 years	2,364	100.0	1.6	11.0	87.4
30–34 years	1,279	100.0	2.4	16.9	80.7
35–39 years	684	100.0	33.1	22.6	44.3
40–44 years	815	100.0	21.0	27.4	51.6
1 or more births	23,185	100.0	40.5	5.4	54.2
15–29 years	4,882	100.0	17.4	4.0	78.6
30–34 years	5,072	100.0	32.0	5.9	62.1
35–39 years	6,305	100.0	46.9	3.9	49.2
40–44 years	6,925	100.0	57.2	7.2	35.6
Medical help to become pregnant					
Yes, at least once in last year	1,180	100.0	14.2	30.5	55.3
Yes, but not within last year	4,311	100.0	33.4	14.0	52.6
No	22,836	100.0	36.1	4.9	58.9
Education[2]					
No high school diploma or GED[3]	2,764	100.0	44.1	10.4	45.5
High school diploma or GED[3]	8,092	100.0	44.0	6.5	49.5
Some college, no bachelor's degree	8,198	100.0	37.9	6.6	55.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	8,521	100.0	23.0	8.4	68.6
Percent of poverty level[4]					
0–149 percent	5,590	100.0	37.5	7.4	55.1
150–299 percent	8,306	100.0	38.7	5.7	55.7
300 percent or more	14,233	100.0	31.9	8.4	59.7
Hispanic origin and race and parity					
Hispanic or Latina	4,138	100.0	34.5	7.7	57.8
0 births	470	100.0	*	24.3	72.5
1 or more births	3,668	100.0	38.5	5.6	55.9
Not Hispanic or Latina:					
White, single race	20,061	100.0	35.1	7.0	57.9
0 births	4,068	100.0	9.9	15.9	74.2
1 or more births	15,992	100.0	41.5	4.7	53.8
Black or African American, single race	2,133	100.0	44.2	11.5	44.3
0 births	248	100.0	*	27.7	61.6
1 or more births	1,885	100.0	48.6	9.4	42.1

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Roughly comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 51.

Table 70. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percentage who have had a sterilizing operation by type of operation and percentage whose current husband or cohabiting partner has had a vasectomy, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Any sterilizing operation	Tubal sterilization	Vasectomy	Hysterectomy	Other operations
		Percent				
Total[1]	61,561	23.6	16.2	6.2	4.1	2.5
Age						
15–24 years.	19,674	1.3	1.1	0.3	–	0.1
25–29 years.	9,249	13.3	10.2	2.9	0.5	1.0
30–34 years.	10,272	25.2	18.8	5.4	3.1	1.6
35–39 years.	10,853	41.2	28.1	11.6	7.0	3.7
40–44 years.	11,512	52.0	33.6	14.5	12.3	7.4
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married.	28,327	35.1	21.3	12.8	5.3	3.1
First marriage	23,082	30.9	17.9	12.0	4.0	2.1
Second or later marriage	5,245	53.6	36.2	16.6	11.3	7.7
Currently cohabiting	5,570	22.1	18.4	3.0	4.2	2.7
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	4.8	4.0	. . .	0.9	0.6
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	38.5	34.2	. . .	9.9	0.6
Parity						
0 births	25,622	3.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.9
1 birth.	11,193	12.1	7.2	3.1	3.3	2.1
2 births	13,402	43.5	28.7	13.2	8.2	4.3
3 or more births	11,343	58.1	45.0	11.9	7.2	4.0
Religion raised						
None	4,773	18.0	11.5	7.0	2.6	2.2
Fundamentalist Protestant	3,620	30.0	24.6	3.8	7.1	3.8
Other Protestant	28,120	26.1	17.8	6.8	5.3	2.9
Catholic	21,517	22.1	14.8	6.2	2.7	1.9
Other religion	3,324	13.3	10.0	2.9	2.0	0.9
Region of residence						
Northeast	9,704	19.7	13.8	5.1	2.3	1.2
Midwest	14,100	25.1	16.3	7.9	4.2	2.5
South	22,939	26.5	19.4	5.2	5.6	3.2
West	14,818	20.4	13.0	6.6	3.1	2.0
Education[2]						
No high school diploma or GED[3]	5,627	42.8	37.8	2.1	6.0	4.4
High school diploma or GED[3]	14,264	37.8	27.8	8.2	7.3	4.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	30.5	19.8	9.2	5.8	3.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	17.4	7.9	8.7	2.5	1.5
Percent of poverty level[4]						
0–149 percent	14,582	31.1	26.2	3.1	5.1	3.1
0–99 percent	9,262	32.6	27.7	3.3	4.9	3.7
150–299 percent	14,502	30.7	22.0	7.1	5.8	3.3
300 percent or more.	22,643	24.5	13.2	10.3	4.3	2.6
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	23.4	19.8	2.8	2.1	2.3
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	39,498	24.2	14.9	8.2	4.6	2.5
Black or African American, single race	8,250	25.3	21.6	1.3	4.8	2.7

– Quantity zero.

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages do not add to total who reported "any sterilizing operation" because some women reported more than one sterilizing operation. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 52.

Table 71. Number of married women 15–44 years of age and percentage who have had a sterilizing operation by type of operation and percentage whose husband has had a vasectomy, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Any sterilizing operation	Tubal sterilization	Vasectomy	Hysterectomy	Other operations
		Percent				
Total[1]	28,327	35.1	21.3	12.8	5.3	3.1
Age						
15–24 years.	2,471	5.1	3.9	1.4	–	0.2
25–29 years.	4,775	16.1	10.8	5.2	0.5	1.5
30–34 years.	6,351	26.2	17.5	8.2	3.2	1.3
35–39 years.	6,989	46.1	28.2	17.3	6.6	3.7
40–44 years.	7,740	53.8	30.2	21.0	10.7	6.1
Parity						
0 births.	5,142	9.3	2.9	5.1	2.8	2.3
1 birth.	6,360	14.0	7.7	5.4	2.8	2.0
2 births	9,406	46.0	26.7	18.4	7.6	4.3
3 or more births	7,418	57.3	38.8	17.6	6.4	3.2
Religion raised						
None	1,728	33.6	18.1	18.4	4.1	5.1
Fundamentalist Protestant	1,647	45.9	35.2	8.3	11.6	7.5
Other Protestant	12,837	38.5	22.9	14.3	6.7	3.6
Catholic	10,354	31.9	18.8	12.1	3.0	1.7
Other religion	1,632	19.5	13.4	5.3	4.0	1.9
Region of residence						
Northeast	4,166	31.9	19.6	11.8	3.0	0.9
Midwest	6,697	34.0	17.7	15.7	4.5	3.0
South	10,490	39.4	26.6	11.2	7.1	4.2
West	6,973	31.6	17.8	13.1	4.9	2.9
Education[2]						
No high school diploma or GED[3]	2,764	44.1	37.7	3.6	5.5	3.8
High school diploma or GED[3]	8,092	44.4	29.4	13.7	7.5	4.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree	8,198	38.0	21.8	15.5	6.4	4.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	8,521	23.5	9.7	13.5	2.7	1.4
Percent of poverty level[4]						
0–149 percent	5,590	37.7	28.7	7.9	5.0	3.0
0–99 percent	3,314	40.5	30.9	9.1	4.8	3.1
150–299 percent	8,306	38.9	26.0	11.5	6.3	3.6
300 percent or more.	14,233	32.3	15.9	15.7	5.0	3.0
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	4,138	34.6	27.9	5.7	2.7	3.5
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race.	20,061	35.5	19.3	15.4	5.6	2.9
Black or African American, single race	2,133	44.3	36.4	4.5	7.2	3.9

– Quantity zero.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages do not add to total who reported "any sterilizing operation" because some women reported more than one sterilizing operation. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 53

Table 72. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percentage who have had a sterilizing operation by type of operation and percentage whose husband or cohabiting partner has had a vasectomy, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Any sterilizing operation	Tubal sterilization	Vasectomy	Hysterectomy
		Percent			
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	23.7	19.8	2.8	2.1
Religion raised					
None	*	*	*	*	*
Fundamentalist Protestant	558	20.2	18.0	*	–
Other Protestant	736	25.3	24.5	*	*
Catholic	7,184	23.5	19.5	3.0	2.0
Other religion	*	*	*	*	*
Region of residence					
Northeast	1,068	24.1	21.8	*	*
Midwest	754	22.6	20.4	*	*
South	3,114	24.9	21.7	2.0	3.0
West	4,172	22.3	17.8	4.2	1.8
White, single race, not Hispanic or Latina.	39,498	24.2	14.9	8.2	4.6
Religion raised					
None	3,380	19.2	11.7	8.2	2.6
Fundamentalist Protestant	1,777	35.7	28.2	6.7	9.9
Other Protestant	20,227	26.2	16.4	8.4	5.4
Catholic	12,191	22.1	12.2	8.6	3.3
Other religion	1,855	15.2	10.5	4.4	3.0
Region of residence					
Northeast	6,257	21.0	13.7	7.1	2.7
Midwest	11,052	25.9	15.6	9.5	4.3
South	13,874	26.2	17.3	7.0	5.9
West	8,315	21.2	11.1	9.2	4.2
Black or African American, single race, not Hispanic or Latina	8,250	25.3	21.6	1.3	4.8
Religion raised					
None	417	17.4	13.8	*	*
Fundamentalist Protestant	1,007	24.9	20.1	*	6.5
Other Protestant	5,618	27.2	23.1	1.6	4.9
Catholic	773	19.7	17.5	*	3.5
Other religion	*	*	*	*	*
Region of residence					
Northeast	1,646	15.0	12.3	*	1.9
Midwest	1,620	24.5	21.4	*	4.1
South	4,405	29.4	25.6	1.2	5.8
West	579	25.3	17.5	*	6.8

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

NOTES: Percentages do not add to total who reported "any sterilizing operation" because some women reported more than one sterilizing operation. Also, total includes other sterilizing operations, not shown separately.

Table 73. Number of women 15–44 years of age who have had (or whose husbands or cohabiting partners have had) sterilizing operations in January 1997 or later, percentage who cited the specified reasons for their operations, and percent distribution by main reason, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Reason	Tubal sterilization	Hysterectomy	Vasectomy
Number in thousands	3,768	1,445	2,073
		Percent	
Woman had all the children she wanted	90.6	75.3	89.7
Husband or cohabiting partner had all the children he wanted	77.7	64.5	93.6
Any medical reasons.	28.0	99.1	13.0
Medical problems with female organs	11.3	86.3	. . .
Pregnancy would be dangerous to woman's health.	13.1	12.0	8.2
Would probably lose a pregnancy	4.9	7.4	2.4
Would probably have an unhealthy child	1.8	3.8	0.5
Husband or cohabiting partner had health problem.	. . .	. . .	–
Other medical reason	6.0	15.0	3.4
Any problems with birth control methods	15.1	1.2	16.2
Any health-related problems with birth control methods	7.4	1.1	5.2
Main reason cited		Percent distribution	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Woman had all the children she wanted	65.2	9.2	47.0
Husband or cohabiting partner had all the children he wanted	7.2	–	36.4
Medical reasons	18.3	89.5	5.0
Problems with other methods of birth control	2.4	–	0.5
Other reason	6.9	1.3	11.1

. . . Category not applicable.

– Quantity zero.

NOTES: Percentages reporting specific medical reasons may not add to percent reporting ''any medical reasons'' because women could report more than one medical reason for the operation. Percentages in lower panel may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 74. Number of pregnancies ending in live birth in January 1997 or later to women 15–44 years of age at interview and percent distribution by months pregnant when prenatal care began, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Less than 3 months	3–4 months	5 months or more or no prenatal care
			Months pregnant when prenatal care began		
			Percent distribution		
Total[1]	23,992	100.0	90.7	6.3	3.0
Age at time of birth					
Under 20 years	2,509	100.0	81.7	12.1	6.2
Under 18 years	1,034	100.0	78.8	13.5	7.8
18–19 years	1,475	100.0	83.8	11.2	5.0
20–24 years	6,216	100.0	84.3	10.1	5.6
25–29 years	6,491	100.0	94.7	4.1	1.3
30–44 years	8,775	100.0	94.9	3.4	1.6
Marital or cohabiting status at time of birth					
Married	15,636	100.0	94.6	3.8	1.6
Cohabiting	3,320	100.0	82.0	11.8	6.2
Never married, not cohabiting	3,972	100.0	82.2	11.9	5.9
Formerly married, not cohabiting	1,064	100.0	91.9	4.5	3.5
Birth order					
First	9,658	100.0	91.6	5.9	2.5
Second	7,985	100.0	90.5	6.4	3.1
Third or higher	6,349	100.0	89.6	6.6	3.8
Wantedness status at conception					
Intended	15,761	100.0	93.4	4.5	2.1
Mistimed	4,883	100.0	85.5	10.3	4.2
Less than 2 years	1,849	100.0	90.3	6.9	2.8
2 or more years	2,867	100.0	82.5	12.5	5.1
Unwanted	3,348	100.0	85.5	8.6	5.9
Metropolitan residence at interview					
Metropolitan, suburban	12,569	100.0	93.2	5.0	1.8
Metropolitan, central city	7,687	100.0	86.4	8.5	5.2
Nonmetropolitan	3,736	100.0	91.2	5.9	3.0
Education at interview[2]					
No high school diploma or GED[3]	3,421	100.0	79.8	11.9	8.3
High school diploma or GED[3]	6,959	100.0	92.2	5.7	2.1
Some college, no bachelor's degree	5,940	100.0	92.5	5.3	2.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,613	100.0	97.1	2.3	0.6
Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latina	4,823	100.0	86.3	6.8	6.9
Not Hispanic or Latina:					
White, single race	14,143	100.0	94.1	4.9	1.0
Black or African American, single race	3,184	100.0	84.6	11.1	4.3

[1]Includes pregnancies to women of other or multiple race and origin groups and pregnancies with missing information on extent of pregnancy mistimedness, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED Is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 83.

Table 75. Number of women 15–44 years of age whose most recent pregnancy ended in live birth or spontaneous loss in January 1997 or later and percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day during the pregnancy, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

| Characteristic | Number in thousands | Total | Never smoked | Only smoked prior to this pregnancy | Smoked during pregnancy | | |
					Subtotal	Fewer than 15 per day	15 or more a day
				Percent distribution			
Total[1]	18,256	100.0	75.2	11.4	13.4	10.5	2.9
Age at outcome							
Under 20 years	1,498	100.0	66.5	14.2	19.3	17.1	2.2
Under 18 years.	686	100.0	68.8	13.8	16.5	14.7	*
18–19 years.	812	100.0	64.5	14.6	21.0	19.2	*
20–24 years	3,969	100.0	65.5	18.8	15.7	13.1	2.6
25–29 years	4,712	100.0	74.9	9.6	15.5	11.8	3.7
30–44 years	8,077	100.0	81.7	8.4	9.9	7.3	2.6
Pregnancy outcome							
Live birth	15,590	100.0	76.4	11.4	12.2	9.5	2.7
Spontaneous loss.	2,666	100.0	67.7	11.7	20.6	16.6	4.0
Marital or cohabiting status at outcome							
Married	11,786	100.0	82.0	9.1	8.9	6.8	2.1
Cohabiting	2,370	100.0	56.7	18.3	25.0	20.1	4.9
Never married, not cohabiting	3,002	100.0	69.1	15.0	15.9	13.5	2.4
Formerly married, not cohabiting	1,097	100.0	58.2	12.3	29.5	22.0	7.5
Wantedness status at conception							
Intended	11,826	100.0	77.3	10.7	12.0	9.9	2.1
Mistimed	3,580	100.0	74.6	12.4	13.1	10.2	2.9
Less than 2 years too soon	1,332	100.0	85.6	7.5	7.0	6.2	*
2 or more years too soon	2,053	100.0	68.9	14.4	16.7	12.1	4.6
Unwanted	2,850	100.0	66.8	13.3	19.9	13.7	6.2
Timing of first prenatal visit							
Within first trimester	16,042	100.0	76.0	11.3	12.6	9.9	2.7
After first trimester or never	2,208	100.0	68.8	12.4	18.9	15.1	3.8
Education at interview[2]							
No high school diploma or GED[3]	2,338	100.0	67.3	11.4	21.4	15.1	6.3
High school diploma or GED[3]	5,239	100.0	66.9	15.2	17.9	13.6	4.3
Some college, no bachelor's degree	4,801	100.0	76.9	12.0	11.2	9.2	2.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,161	100.0	90.4	6.2	3.4	3.2	0.2
Receipt of public assistance in last 12 months							
Yes	7,344	100.0	67.4	14.1	18.5	15.4	3.1
No	10,912	100.0	80.5	9.6	10.0	7.3	2.7
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	3,566	100.0	88.0	7.0	5.1	4.5	0.6
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	10,978	100.0	70.0	13.0	17.1	13.9	3.2
Black or African American, single race	2,391	100.0	79.5	12.3	8.2	6.1	2.1

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on smoking during their most recent pregnancy, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

Table 76. Number of single live births ever born to women 15–44 years of age and percentage that were low birthweight, by Hispanic origin and race and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

| | Number in thousands | | | | Percent of low birthweight | | | |
| | | | Not Hispanic or Latina | | | | Not Hispanic or Latina | |
Characteristic	Total[1]	Hispanic or Latina	White, single race	Black or African American, single race	Total[1]	Hispanic or Latina	White, single race	Black or African American, single race
Total[1]	75,716	13,939	45,081	11,708	6.7	7.3	5.1	12.1
Age at time of birth								
Under 20 years.	14,066	3,495	6,039	3,620	10.1	6.8	9.3	14.5
Under 18 years	5,807	*	*	1,606	9.5	*	*	13.0
18–19 years	8,259	1,818	3,912	2,014	10.5	7.4	9.5	15.6
20–24 years.	24,747	4,912	13,634	4,308	6.8	6.8	5.7	10.1
25–29 years.	20,660	3,626	13,467	2,392	4.9	7.0	3.6	9.1
30–44 years.	16,242	1,906	11,942	1,387	5.8	9.6	4.1	17.1
Year of birth								
1997 or later.	23,563	4,745	13,860	3,135	6.5	8.3	4.9	12.1
1990–96	26,305	4,872	15,907	3,770	6.3	6.4	4.5	12.2
1985–89	13,615	2,309	8,356	2,264	6.0	7.7	4.6	9.0
Before 1985	12,234	2,013	6,958	2,539	8.7	6.5	7.6	14.5
Wantedness status at conception								
Intended	47,078	8,325	30,588	5,280	5.7	7.0	3.9	13.3
Mistimed	17,778	3,243	9,892	3,176	8.6	7.7	8.8	10.1
Less than 2 years too soon	5,904	1,200	3,718	635	8.6	10.7	7.9	12.2
2 or more years too soon	11,271	1,916	5,925	2,420	8.8	5.8	9.5	9.4
Unwanted	10,860	2,370	4,601	3,251	8.0	7.6	5.2	12.0
Timing of first prenatal visit								
Within first trimester	21,359	4,097	13,023	2,660	6.2	7.8	5.0	11.7
After first trimester or never	2,192	643	831	475	9.1	11.1	*	14.9
Any cigarette smoking during pregnancy								
Yes	2,980	*	2,267	*	8.8	*	8.9	*
No.	20,541	4,520	11,587	2,823	6.1	7.9	4.2	12.3
Education at interview[2]								
No high school diploma or GED[3]	13,568	6,238	4,212	2,627	9.3	7.0	12.0	10.7
High school diploma or GED[3]	25,706	3,809	15,774	4,349	6.3	7.5	4.1	14.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree	20,736	2,452	13,924	3,164	6.2	4.9	5.2	9.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,604	803	10,371	1,122	4.9	10.9	3.6	12.8
Method of payment for delivery								
Medicaid or government assistance at all	8,280	2,721	3,162	1,815	9.7	8.6	8.4	14.9
All other forms of payment	15,341	2,026	10,740	1,332	4.9	7.8	4.1	8.5

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1] Includes births to women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately. Also includes births for which questions on prenatal care timing, smoking during pregnancy, and payment for delivery were inapplicable or missing.

[2] Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3] GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Low birthweight is defined as less than 5½ pounds or less than 2,500 grams.

Table 77. Number of women 15–44 years of age who had a live birth in January 1997 or later and percent distribution by method of payment for the most recent delivery, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Private insurance only	Own income and private insurance only	Medicaid or government assistance	All other methods of payment[1]
			Percent distribution			
Total[2]	18,167	100.0	36.0	25.6	33.4	5.1
Age at time of birth						
Under 20 years	1,586	100.0	20.1	4.4	65.7	9.8
Under 18 years	696	100.0	21.1	*	65.3	11.7
18–19 years	891	100.0	19.3	6.4	66.1	8.2
20–24 years	4,322	100.0	23.1	16.2	53.7	7.0
25–29 years	4,847	100.0	36.9	24.7	34.8	3.6
30–44 years	7,411	100.0	46.2	36.1	13.8	3.9
Marital or cohabiting status at time of birth						
Married	12,027	100.0	42.7	34.6	18.2	4.6
Cohabiting	2,412	100.0	20.2	8.9	66.3	4.5
Never married, not cohabiting	2,871	100.0	20.5	5.7	65.7	8.1
Formerly married, not cohabiting	858	100.0	37.4	12.7	46.7	3.1
Birth order						
First	6,519	100.0	34.1	25.2	34.2	6.5
Second	6,286	100.0	35.0	30.8	29.7	4.5
Third or higher	5,362	100.0	39.3	19.9	36.8	4.0
Wantedness status at conception						
Intended	12,034	100.0	39.8	29.5	26.0	4.7
Mistimed	3,487	100.0	23.6	19.0	50.3	7.2
Less than 2 years too soon	1,354	100.0	27.1	29.3	33.9	9.7
2 or more years too soon	1,992	100.0	21.2	12.9	60.4	5.5
Unwanted	2,646	100.0	34.7	16.4	44.9	3.9
Metropolitan residence at interview						
Metropolitan, suburban	9,704	100.0	40.8	29.6	25.6	4.0
Metropolitan, central city	5,695	100.0	34.5	16.8	43.6	5.0
Nonmetropolitan	2,769	100.0	21.8	29.5	39.9	8.9
Education at interview[3]						
No high school diploma or GED[4]	2,298	100.0	22.2	3.2	67.1	7.5
High school diploma or GED[4]	5,238	100.0	35.6	21.5	39.4	3.5
Some college, no bachelor's degree	4,626	100.0	38.4	32.6	24.6	4.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,299	100.0	47.5	43.1	5.0	4.4
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	3,656	100.0	28.8	9.5	54.1	7.6
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	10,748	100.0	38.8	35.1	21.9	4.3
Black or African American, single race	2,352	100.0	31.5	10.3	54.8	3.5

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes those who paid with "own income only."

[2]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

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

[4]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 69.

Table 78. Number of singleton babies born in 1997–2000 and percent distribution by duration of breastfeeding, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Duration of breastfeeding					
			Not breastfed at all	Subtotal	2 months or less	3 to 5 months	6–11 months	12 months or more
			Percent distribution					
Total[1]	16,475	100.0	33.3	66.8	18.7	13.1	17.6	17.3
Age at time of birth								
Under 20 years	1,851	100.0	46.3	53.7	21.5	11.8	9.3	11.1
Under 18 years	743	100.0	46.1	54.0	23.0	9.0	10.5	11.5
18–19 years	1,108	100.0	46.5	53.5	20.6	13.6	8.6	10.8
20–24 years	4,297	100.0	43.5	56.5	17.2	12.6	15.9	10.9
25–29 years	4,501	100.0	32.2	67.8	22.5	13.4	18.2	13.7
30–44 years	5,826	100.0	22.5	77.5	16.0	13.8	21.1	26.8
Marital or cohabiting status at time of birth								
Married	10,560	100.0	26.0	74.0	18.7	14.2	19.8	21.3
Cohabiting	3,683	100.0	42.8	57.3	21.5	13.8	12.6	9.4
Neither	2,232	100.0	48.5	51.5	17.0	9.8	14.5	10.3
Wantedness status at conception								
Intended	10,812	100.0	30.1	69.9	18.5	13.8	18.7	18.8
Mistimed	3,328	100.0	36.1	63.9	20.3	14.4	15.1	14.1
Less than 2 years too soon	1,291	100.0	25.6	74.4	22.3	14.2	20.0	17.9
2 or more years too soon	1,936	100.0	43.0	57.0	19.9	14.8	11.5	10.8
Unwanted	2,335	100.0	43.9	56.2	17.2	8.1	16.1	14.8
Maternity leave for this birth								
Not employed during the pregnancy	6,925	100.0	32.9	67.1	15.8	11.5	16.1	23.7
Employed during the pregnancy	9,527	100.0	33.5	66.5	20.8	14.3	18.8	12.7
Took 6 weeks leave or less	2,536	100.0	42.3	57.7	26.2	8.7	14.0	8.8
Took longer than 6 weeks leave	4,116	100.0	29.6	70.4	19.6	17.9	21.0	11.9
No leave taken[2]	2,849	100.0	31.0	69.0	17.9	14.1	19.8	17.2
Region of residence at interview								
Northeast	2,060	100.0	33.2	66.8	13.8	11.1	22.8	19.1
Midwest	3,921	100.0	33.7	66.3	19.8	12.4	15.9	18.3
South	6,455	100.0	40.3	59.7	18.7	13.2	14.5	13.2
West	4,039	100.0	21.5	78.5	20.1	14.8	21.7	21.9
Education at interview[3]								
No high school diploma or GED[4]	2,416	100.0	50.5	49.5	15.3	8.5	15.1	10.7
High school diploma or GED[4]	5,148	100.0	39.1	60.9	17.0	13.0	13.6	17.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree	4,235	100.0	27.1	72.9	22.1	12.5	19.4	18.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,660	100.0	16.5	83.5	19.7	16.9	25.0	21.9
Percent of poverty level[5]								
0–149 percent	6,106	100.0	42.1	57.9	16.5	12.3	15.6	13.6
0–99 percent	4,108	100.0	44.5	55.5	16.9	11.8	16.1	10.7
150–299 percent	4,568	100.0	31.9	68.2	18.4	11.2	15.7	22.9
300 percent or higher	5,460	100.0	23.1	76.9	21.4	16.1	22.2	17.2
Hispanic origin and race								
Hispanic or Latina	3,283	100.0	25.3	74.7	23.5	13.3	20.0	17.9
Not Hispanic or Latina:								
White, single race	9,735	100.0	31.3	68.7	18.6	13.1	18.0	19.0
Black or African American, single race	2,322	100.0	53.4	46.7	15.3	11.3	13.5	6.5

[1]Includes babies born to women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]See table 79 and "Appendix II" for further information on the group who did not take maternity leave.

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

[4]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[5]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Roughly comparable information for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 57.

Table 79. Number of women 15–44 years of age who had a live birth in January 1997 or later and percent distribution by use of maternity leave for the most recent birth, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Not employed	Took maternity leave	Did not take leave		
					Not needed	Not offered	Other reasons
				Percent distribution			
Total[1]	18,167	100.0	40.3	41.8	4.8	2.6	10.4
Age at time of birth							
Under 20 years	1,586	100.0	60.4	20.3	5.0	5.5	8.8
Under 18 years	696	100.0	70.6	16.2	*	–	8.5
18–19 years	891	100.0	52.4	23.6	5.1	9.8	9.1
20–24 years	4,322	100.0	44.0	34.0	4.5	3.7	13.7
25–29 years	4,847	100.0	37.3	46.9	3.3	1.9	10.6
30–44 years	7,411	100.0	35.9	47.7	6.0	1.7	8.7
Marital or cohabiting status at time of birth							
Married	12,027	100.0	38.5	44.5	5.4	1.7	9.9
Cohabiting	2,412	100.0	44.8	34.3	4.5	4.4	12.0
Never married, not cohabiting	2,871	100.0	46.7	33.5	3.1	4.3	12.4
Formerly married, not cohabiting	858	100.0	31.9	53.3	4.0	3.6	7.3
Birth order							
First	6,519	100.0	31.1	46.6	5.5	2.0	14.9
Second	6,286	100.0	37.5	46.0	4.5	3.6	8.4
Third or higher	5,362	100.0	54.9	31.3	4.4	2.1	7.3
Education at interview[2]							
No high school diploma or GED[3]	2,298	100.0	64.6	17.3	2.7	4.6	10.9
High school diploma or GED[3]	5,238	100.0	46.7	38.5	4.1	2.1	8.6
Some college, no bachelor's degree	4,626	100.0	30.6	49.8	3.9	3.0	12.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,299	100.0	23.9	57.7	8.1	0.8	9.5
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	3,656	100.0	57.7	25.4	4.2	3.7	8.9
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	10,748	100.0	34.2	46.6	5.3	2.0	11.8
Black or African American, single race	2,352	100.0	41.2	44.9	2.7	3.6	7.7

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 57.

Table 80. Number of women 15–44 years of age who were working during the week prior to the interview and have at least 1 child under 13 years of age in the household and percentage using the specified childcare arrangement in the 4 weeks prior to the interview, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Other parent or stepparent	Grandparent or other relative	Nonrelative	Day care center or preschool	Child's brother or sister	Family day care	Kindergarten or school	Before or after-school care	Other arrangement[1]
					Percent					
Total[2]	17,253	7.3	35.1	16.7	22.6	5.6	3.8	6.9	10.0	4.0
Marital status										
Currently married.	11,144	4.8	31.5	15.4	22.7	3.7	3.3	6.7	8.2	3.5
Currently cohabiting	1,371	13.7	38.3	19.2	17.2	2.9	5.3	9.1	11.6	1.9
Never married, not cohabiting	2,270	6.3	46.4	21.3	25.3	5.0	6.7	5.0	11.1	4.8
Formerly married, not cohabiting	2,468	15.9	39.4	17.0	22.9	15.8	2.4	8.2	15.9	6.5
Work status										
Full time	12,470	7.5	36.4	16.3	24.0	6.3	4.2	6.8	11.8	4.8
Part time	4,782	7.0	31.8	17.7	19.0	3.6	2.7	7.3	5.2	1.8
Age of youngest (or only) child under 13 years of age in the household										
Under 1 year	1,500	4.6	37.2	22.0	20.4	0.7	5.0	3.4	3.2	2.1
1–5 years	8,621	8.8	43.8	21.2	36.4	4.3	5.5	10.1	8.6	3.7
6–12 years.	7,132	6.2	24.3	10.2	6.5	8.1	1.4	3.8	13.0	4.7
Metropolitan residence										
Metropolitan, suburban	9,287	7.3	35.8	16.6	23.0	5.8	3.6	7.6	10.6	4.2
Metropolitan, central city	5,088	8.1	33.2	18.6	25.3	4.0	3.4	6.1	10.9	4.0
Nonmetropolitan	2,878	5.9	36.4	13.6	16.9	7.7	4.9	6.2	6.3	3.1
Education[3]										
No high school diploma or GED[4]	1,621	2.8	33.5	17.3	9.7	4.7	3.8	1.4	4.6	3.1
High school diploma or GED[4]	5,808	6.2	35.9	16.5	18.8	5.3	2.6	5.7	8.7	3.6
Some college, no bachelor's degree	5,105	9.6	33.8	14.7	23.4	6.5	4.2	6.8	10.8	4.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,103	7.2	34.1	20.1	30.8	5.0	4.3	11.6	14.3	4.7
Percent of poverty level[5]										
0–149 percent	4,495	8.2	37.5	16.9	16.4	7.6	4.0	6.1	9.5	3.4
0–99 percent	2,781	6.6	37.1	15.6	14.5	6.7	4.9	4.9	7.0	2.3
150–299 percent	5,402	6.5	34.5	14.7	17.3	5.5	3.2	5.5	9.7	3.8
300 percent or higher	7,109	7.3	33.3	18.6	30.1	4.1	3.8	8.7	10.8	4.5
Hispanic origin and race										
Hispanic or Latina	2,579	5.5	34.8	16.5	15.3	4.6	2.8	4.4	6.9	2.5
Not Hispanic or Latina:										
White, single race	11,137	7.3	35.7	17.9	24.1	6.2	3.6	7.4	9.2	3.8
Black or African American, single race	2,405	8.4	33.4	9.6	27.1	4.5	4.8	6.4	15.3	6.2

[1]Includes federally funded Head Start program, child cares for self, and "other" arrangement.

[2]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

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

[4]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[5]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: More than one child care arrangement could have been used in the 4 weeks prior to the interview.

Table 81. Number of women 18–44 years of age and percentage who have ever lived with and cared for a child to whom they did not give birth, by the child's relationship to the woman when the child first began living there and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Any child[1]	Stepchild	Child of relative by blood	Related in some other way[2]	Unrelated in any way
		Percent				
Total[3]	55,742	12.6	2.8	4.5	4.7	1.6
Age						
18–19 years	4,015	3.9	–	2.1	1.8	*
20–24 years	9,840	5.8	0.5	2.3	2.6	0.6
25–29 years	9,249	9.1	1.8	4.1	2.8	0.7
30–34 years	10,272	14.1	4.1	4.5	5.6	1.2
35–39 years	10,853	17.4	4.0	5.5	6.9	2.1
40–44 years	11,512	18.6	4.1	6.7	6.2	3.8
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married	28,323	14.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	1.9
First marriage	23,078	11.0	3.1	4.0	3.3	1.6
Second or later marriage	5,245	28.6	10.2	6.6	11.2	3.1
Currently cohabiting	5,452	15.2	*	4.8	9.5	1.1
Never married, not cohabiting	15,871	7.6	*	3.9	2.8	1.3
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	15.8	4.3	6.3	5.4	1.9
Parity						
0 births	19,993	8.3	0.9	2.4	3.3	2.1
1 birth	11,015	14.3	4.6	4.3	4.8	1.3
2 births	13,390	14.7	4.5	5.9	5.1	1.3
3 or more births	11,343	16.2	2.2	6.9	6.6	1.7
Education[4]						
No high school diploma or GED[5]	5,627	21.1	2.2	10.0	8.5	1.8
High school diploma or GED[5]	14,264	16.8	3.7	5.8	6.4	2.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	13.8	3.7	5.2	5.1	1.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	8.4	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.0
Percent of poverty level[6]						
0–149 percent	14,582	16.7	2.0	7.8	6.6	1.3
0–99 percent	9,262	16.0	2.1	8.6	5.3	1.2
150–299 percent	14,502	13.0	3.1	4.1	4.7	2.5
300 percent or higher	22,643	11.3	3.6	3.2	4.0	1.6
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	8,194	11.9	2.2	5.8	3.4	1.2
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	35,936	11.5	3.0	3.0	4.6	1.8
Black or African American, single race	7,399	18.9	3.0	9.7	6.2	1.5

– Quantity zero.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes children with missing information on the relationship to the woman, not shown separately.

[2]Includes children related by marriage, children of friends, children of boyfriends or partners, or children related in some other way.

[3]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[4]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[5]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[6]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages by relationship may not add to "any child" percentage because some women lived with and cared for more than one child not born to them, not necessarily with the same relationship. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 65.

Table 82. Number of women 18–44 years of age and percentage of women who have ever adopted a child, who have ever considered adopting a child, who are currently seeking to adopt a child, or who have taken or are taking steps to adopt, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Ever			Currently	
		Adopted	Considered adoption[1]	Took steps to adopt	Seeking to adopt	Taking steps to adopt
		Percent				
Total[2]	55,742	1.1	33.1	3.4	1.6	0.6
Age						
18–24 years.	13,855	*	27.3	0.9	1.0	*
25–29 years.	9,249	*	32.6	1.7	1.3	*
30–34 years.	10,272	0.7	34.1	4.6	1.8	0.7
35–39 years.	10,853	1.6	38.5	5.3	2.7	1.3
40–44 years.	11,512	2.9	34.6	4.9	1.6	0.6
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married.	28,323	1.6	35.2	4.4	2.0	0.9
First marriage	23,078	1.3	34.3	3.9	1.6	0.7
Second or later marriage	5,245	3.2	39.0	6.8	3.5	1.9
Currently cohabiting	5,452	*	32.1	2.4	2.1	*
Never married, not cohabiting	15,871	0.7	27.6	1.8	0.6	0.1
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	0.8	38.8	3.6	2.3	0.5
Parity						
0 births.	19,993	1.4	35.4	2.6	1.8	0.6
1 birth.	11,015	0.6	32.3	4.3	1.7	0.5
2 births.	13,390	1.2	31.2	3.1	1.4	0.7
3 or more births	11,343	1.0	32.3	4.4	1.6	0.3
Ever used infertility services						
Yes	7,306	5.1	57.1	11.5	4.5	2.0
No.	48,436	0.5	29.5	2.2	1.2	0.4
Fecundity status						
Surgically sterile	14,439	1.7	32.7	5.3	2.1	1.2
Impaired fecundity	7,063	3.5	51.8	9.1	5.1	1.6
Fecund.	34,240	0.4	29.5	1.4	0.7	0.1
Education[3]						
No high school diploma or GED[4]	5,627	0.7	23.8	2.3	1.6	*
High school diploma or GED[4]	14,264	1.8	32.6	4.1	1.9	0.9
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	0.9	36.8	3.8	1.9	0.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	1.5	37.1	4.2	1.2	0.5
Percent of poverty level[5]						
0–149 percent	14,582	0.4	29.0	3.2	1.8	0.4
0–99 percent	9,262	0.3	26.8	2.7	1.8	0.5
150–299 percent	14,502	1.7	33.4	2.5	1.4	0.4
300 percent or higher	22,643	1.3	36.6	4.5	1.7	0.8
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	8,194	0.3	30.8	3.0	2.4	0.6
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race.	35,936	1.3	33.6	3.3	1.1	0.5
Black or African American, single race	7,399	1.4	35.2	4.5	3.1	1.2

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes women who have adopted children in the past, women who have ever considered adoption, and women who are currently seeking to adopt.

[2]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

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

[4]GED is General Educational Development high school diploma.

[5]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 66 and reference 58, tables 1 and 3.

Table 83. Number of women 18–44 years of age and percentage of women who have ever adopted a child, who have ever considered adopting a child, who are currently seeking to adopt a child, or who have taken or are taking steps to adopt, by marital status, parity, and age: United States, 2002

Marital status, parity, and age	Number in thousands	Ever			Currently	
		Adopted	Considered adoption[1]	Took steps to adopt	Seeking to adopt	Taking steps to adopt
		Percent				
Total.	55,742	1.1	33.1	3.4	1.6	0.6
Currently married.	28,323	1.6	35.2	4.4	2.0	0.9
0 births	5,142	3.2	47.5	5.3	4.1	2.3
18–29 years	2,364	*	43.7	*	2.0	*
30–44 years	2,778	5.4	50.7	8.5	5.9	3.8
1 or more births	23,181	1.3	32.4	4.2	1.5	0.6
18–29 years	4,878	–	27.9	1.9	1.4	*
30–44 years	18,302	1.6	33.7	4.8	1.5	0.6
Unmarried	27,419	0.6	31.0	2.3	1.3	0.2
0 births	14,851	0.8	31.2	1.6	1.0	0.1
18–29 years	11,320	*	28.0	0.7	0.8	*
30–44 years	3,531	3.0	41.5	4.6	1.7	*
1 or more births	12,568	0.3	30.9	3.2	1.6	0.4
18–29 years	4,543	*	27.4	1.6	1.1	*
30–44 years	8,026	*	32.8	4.0	1.8	0.6

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]Includes women who have adopted children in the past, women who have ever considered adoption, and women who are currently seeking to adopt.

Table 84. Number of women 18–44 years of age currently seeking to adopt a child not already known to them, percentage who prefer, and percentage who prefer or would accept a child with the selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristics	Currently seeking to adopt	
	Number in thousands	
Total[1]	600	600
	Percent who. . .	
	Prefer	Prefer or would accept[2]
Sex of child		
Boy	28.9	95.0
Girl.	34.6	97.2
Indifferent.	36.5	. . .
Race of child		
Black	10.0	86.9
White	20.1	91.4
Other race	16.9	94.9
Indifferent.	52.2	. . .
Race of woman and child		
Not Hispanic or Latina women:		
White, single race:		
Black child	–	83.6
White child	35.2	100.0
Child of another race	17.5	94.6
Indifferent	45.5	. . .
Black or African American, single race:		
Black child	32.9	87.5
White child	–	75.0
Child of another race	*	92.7
Indifferent	50.5	. . .
Age of child		
Younger than 2 years	49.2	94.1
2–5 years old	22.3	78.7
6–12 years old.	16.1	58.6
13 years old and over	*	30.9
Indifferent.	7.6	. . .
Disability status		
No disability	55.1	100.0
With a mild disability	21.6	89.0
With a severe disability	*	30.3
Indifferent.	22.8	. . .
Number of children		
Single child.	56.3	100.0
2 or more siblings at once.	27.3	74.6
Indifferent.	16.5	. . .

. . . Category not applicable.

– Quantity zero.

* Figure does not met standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Current adoption seekers were asked about preferences if they were not seeking to adopt a child they already knew.

[2]Only women who did not indicate a specific attribute were asked if they would accept a child of a different attribute. For example, only women who indicated they wanted a boy were asked if they would accept a girl.

NOTE: Comparable data are shown in reference 58, table 4.

Table 85. Number of women 15–24 years of age and percent distribution, by type of provider for first family planning visit, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Provider for first family planning visit			
		Total	Clinic	Private doctor or HMO[1]	Other
		Percent distribution			
Total[2]	19,674	100.0	43.0	55.3	1.8
Ever had sexual intercourse					
No	6,546	100.0	36.2	60.7	3.0
Yes	13,128	100.0	43.9	54.5	1.6
Age at first visit					
Under 18 years	6,897	100.0	43.2	55.8	1.0
18–19 years	2,511	100.0	41.1	57.9	1.1
20–24 years	1,655	100.0	40.3	57.5	2.2
Timing of first visit					
Before first intercourse	6,559	100.0	38.3	60.2	1.5
After first intercourse	6,497	100.0	48.5	49.9	1.6
Metropolitan residence					
Metropolitan, suburban	8,813	100.0	36.5	61.7	1.8
Metropolitan, central city	6,880	100.0	43.3	54.4	2.3
Nonmetropolitan	3,981	100.0	55.4	43.8	*
Percent of poverty level[3]					
0–149 percent	3,822	100.0	45.9	52.1	2.1
0–99 percent	2,602	100.0	47.1	50.1	2.9
150–299 percent	2,778	100.0	39.4	59.4	1.2
300 percent or more	3,239	100.0	33.0	66.6	*
Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latina	3,153	100.0	56.2	38.5	5.3
Not Hispanic or Latina:					
White, single race	12,007	100.0	35.8	63.4	0.8
Black or African American, single race	2,805	100.0	53.2	44.7	2.1

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]HMO is health maintenance organization.

[2]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[3]Limited to women 20–24 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 71.

Table 86. Number of women 15–24 years of age who used the specified provider for first family planning visit and percent distribution, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Total	Provider for first family planning visit		
		Clinic	Private doctor or HMO[1]	Other
		Number in thousands		
Total[2]	19,674	5,538	7,130	226
		Percent distribution		
Age at first visit	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 18 years	62.5	63.9	61.7	51.7
18–19 years	23.0	22.3	23.5	21.2
20–24 years	14.5	13.9	14.8	*
Timing of first visit	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Before first intercourse	44.2	38.4	48.9	42.6
After first intercourse	55.9	61.6	51.2	57.4
Metropolitan residence	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan, suburban	41.8	35.6	46.7	41.7
Metropolitan, central city	37.9	38.2	37.2	49.3
Nonmetropolitan	20.3	26.2	16.1	*
Percent of poverty level[3]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0–149 percent	37.6	43.4	33.1	61.6
0–99 percent	25.5	30.3	21.6	58.2
150–299 percent	29.1	28.9	29.3	26.8
300 percent or more	33.3	27.7	37.6	*
Hispanic origin and race	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic or Latina	14.8	19.4	10.3	44.3
Not Hispanic or Latina:				
White, single race	61.6	51.4	70.7	26.3
Black or African American, single race	14.8	18.3	11.9	17.6

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1] HMO is health maintenance organization.

[2] Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[3] Limited to women 20–24 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 72.

Table 87. Number of women 15–44 years of age, percentage who received at least 1 family planning service from a medical care provider in the 12 months prior to interview, and percentage who received specified services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	At least 1 family planning service[1]	Birth control method	Birth control counseling	Birth control checkup or test	Sterilization counseling	Sterilization operation
		Percent					
Total[2]	61,561	41.7	33.9	18.6	23.6	4.4	1.9
Age							
15–19 years.	9,834	39.9	31.1	22.1	22.0	1.1	–
15–17 years	5,819	31.8	22.2	19.0	15.8	0.9	–
18–19 years	4,015	51.6	43.9	26.5	31.0	1.5	–
20–24 years.	9,840	63.3	54.0	30.6	35.7	3.6	1.2
25–29 years.	9,249	55.4	46.3	23.8	30.2	7.1	2.2
30–34 years.	10,272	47.0	39.1	18.3	27.2	6.6	2.6
35–39 years.	10,853	30.5	23.9	12.7	18.6	5.2	3.0
40–44 years.	11,512	19.5	14.0	7.0	10.8	3.0	2.0
Marital or cohabiting status							
Currently married.	28,327	39.5	31.5	16.0	21.3	5.8	2.5
Currently cohabiting	5,570	50.4	43.2	21.5	30.2	4.6	1.8
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	44.4	36.4	22.5	25.4	2.4	0.7
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	34.5	28.0	14.3	22.0	4.7	3.1
Parity							
0 births.	25,622	45.3	38.8	20.8	27.1	1.3	0.3
1 birth.	11,193	51.0	43.0	22.9	27.6	4.5	1.4
2 births.	13,402	38.1	29.3	16.5	21.4	6.3	3.7
3 or more births	11,343	28.6	19.5	11.8	14.5	9.2	3.8
Metropolitan residence							
Metropolitan, suburban	30,172	40.4	33.4	16.8	22.4	4.0	1.7
Metropolitan, central city	20,508	44.5	35.2	21.4	24.2	4.3	1.8
Nonmetropolitan	10,880	39.9	33.2	18.4	25.9	5.8	2.3
Percent of poverty level[3]							
0–149 percent	14,582	39.3	29.7	20.1	21.4	7.3	2.8
0–99 percent	9,262	40.4	29.9	20.6	21.5	7.8	3.0
150–299 percent	14,502	39.3	31.9	16.5	22.2	5.3	2.3
300 percent or more.	22,643	45.5	39.3	17.4	26.6	3.4	1.8
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	39.7	28.9	22.6	20.6	7.1	2.3
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	40,420	43.2	36.4	17.4	25.4	3.7	1.7
Black or African American, single race	8,587	39.6	30.6	20.7	21.5	5.0	2.2

– Quantity zero.

[1]Family planning services include sterilizing operation, birth control method, checkup or medical test related to birth control, counseling about birth control, counseling about getting sterilized, emergency contraception, or counseling about emergency contraception.

[2]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[3]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to total who received "at least one family planning service" because women may have received more than one service. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 73.

Table 88. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percentage who received the specified medical services from a medical care provider in the 12 months prior to interview, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	At least 1 medical service[1]	Pregnancy test	Pap smear	Pelvic exam	Counseling or test or treatment for STI[2]
		Percent				
Total[3]	61,561	69.1	19.7	64.4	59.7	12.6
Age						
15–19 years	9,834	40.6	18.3	34.6	27.0	15.2
15–17 years	5,819	28.0	11.4	23.2	17.9	11.1
18–19 years	4,016	58.9	28.2	51.2	40.2	21.1
20–24 years	9,840	75.7	31.5	69.7	60.6	22.3
25–29 years	9,249	75.9	30.2	70.7	66.0	16.6
30–34 years	10,272	78.1	22.2	72.7	69.7	12.2
35–39 years	10,853	71.5	13.6	68.3	65.9	6.9
40–44 years	11,512	71.8	5.9	69.4	67.0	4.4
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married	28,327	77.2	21.1	73.1	69.8	8.1
Currently cohabiting	5,570	77.2	31.0	72.2	64.7	20.3
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	55.8	16.5	50.7	43.9	15.9
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	71.0	14.1	66.0	64.0	14.4
Parity						
0 births	25,622	59.6	17.4	54.7	49.3	14.4
1 birth	11,193	81.4	32.1	76.3	70.2	14.6
2 births	13,402	75.8	18.8	72.6	68.9	10.2
3 or more births	11,343	70.3	13.7	65.1	61.9	9.3
Metropolitan residence						
Metropolitan, suburban	30,172	68.9	81.6	64.5	60.0	11.4
Metropolitan, central city	20,508	70.5	77.3	65.4	60.7	15.3
Nonmetropolitan	10,880	66.7	82.3	62.3	57.0	10.6
Percent of poverty level[4]						
0–149 percent	14,582	69.2	23.2	63.0	57.0	14.8
0–99 percent	9,262	68.7	23.3	61.8	55.9	15.5
150–299 percent	14,502	71.3	19.7	67.3	63.0	11.6
300 percent or more	22,643	79.9	18.1	76.4	73.4	10.6
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	63.4	24.3	57.1	48.5	12.5
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	40,420	70.0	17.5	65.9	63.1	12.0
Black or African American, single race	8,587	74.5	23.7	69.2	58.9	16.1

[1]Medical services include Pap smear; pelvic exam; prenatal care; postpartum care; counseling, testing, or treatment for sexually transmitted infections; abortion; or pregnancy test.

[2]STI is sexually transmitted infection.

[3]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Percentages do not add to total who received "at least one medical service" because women may have received more than one service. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 74.

Table 89. Number of women 15–44 years of age, percentage who received at least 1 family planning service in the 12 months prior to interview, and percentage who used the specified type of provider, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	At least 1 family planning service[1]	Type of provider			
			Clinic		Private doctor or HMO[2]	Other[3]
			Any clinic	Title X clinic		
		Percent				
Total[4]	61,561	41.7	13.7	6.0	29.7	0.7
Age						
15–19 years	9,834	39.9	20.1	9.9	20.9	0.8
15–17 years	5,819	31.8	17.7	8.7	14.8	0.7
18–19 years	4,015	51.6	23.4	11.6	29.8	1.1
20–24 years	9,840	63.3	23.6	10.2	42.2	1.3
25–29 years	9,249	55.4	17.0	7.4	40.2	0.7
30–34 years	10,272	47.0	11.5	4.3	37.5	0.3
35–39 years	10,853	30.5	8.0	3.7	23.9	0.8
40–44 years	11,512	19.5	4.5	1.4	16.5	0.3
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married	28,327	39.5	9.3	3.6	31.7	0.7
Currently cohabiting	5,570	50.4	23.0	10.4	30.8	0.6
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	44.4	17.6	8.1	28.2	0.9
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	34.5	12.0	5.0	24.8	0.7
Parity						
0 births	25,622	45.3	15.2	6.8	31.1	0.8
1 birth	11,193	51.0	14.6	5.9	38.1	0.8
2 births	13,402	38.1	11.6	4.8	29.4	0.7
3 or more births	11,343	28.6	12.0	5.4	18.6	0.4
Metropolitan residence						
Metropolitan, suburban	30,172	40.4	10.5	4.3	31.2	0.6
Metropolitan, central city	20,508	44.5	15.7	6.4	30.6	0.9
Nonmetropolitan	10,880	39.9	18.7	9.7	23.7	0.6
Percent of poverty level[5]						
0–149 percent	14,582	39.3	20.9	9.5	21.0	0.9
0–99 percent	9,262	40.4	23.6	11.2	19.5	1.0
150–299 percent	14,502	39.3	12.2	5.5	29.1	0.7
300 percent or more	22,643	45.5	7.3	2.3	39.5	0.6
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	39.7	21.5	9.1	19.4	0.9
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	39,498	43.1	10.8	4.4	34.0	0.6
Black or African American, single race	8,250	39.4	17.6	9.4	24.7	0.6

[1]Family planning services include sterilizing operation, birth control method, checkup or medical test related to birth control, counseling about birth control, counseling about getting sterilized, emergency contraception, or counseling about emergency contraception.

[2]HMO is health maintenance organization.

[3]Other is any other place not listed.

[4]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[5]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages do not add to total who received "at least 1 family planning service" because women may have received more than one service and reported more than one provider. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 75.

Table 90. Number of women 15–44 years of age who received at least 1 family planning service in the 12 months prior to interview from the specified type of provider and percent distribution, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

		Type of provider			
		Clinic			
Characteristic	At least 1 family planning service[1]	Any clinic	Title X clinic	Private doctor or HMO[2]	Other[3]
		Number in thousands			
Total[4]	25,659	8,298	3,660	18,264	438
		Percent distribution			
Age	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15–19 years	15.3	23.6	26.5	11.3	19.0
15–17 years	7.2	12.3	13.8	4.7	8.8
18–19 years	8.1	11.3	12.7	6.6	10.2
20–24 years.	24.3	27.5	27.5	22.7	30.1
25–29 years.	20.0	18.7	18.6	20.3	14.3
30–44 years.	40.5	30.3	27.4	45.7	36.6
30–34 years	18.8	13.7	12.1	21.1	7.8
35–39 years	12.9	10.5	11.0	14.2	20.5
40–44 years	8.8	6.2	4.3	10.4	8.2
Marital or cohabiting status.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Currently married	43.6	31.1	28.1	49.1	42.1
Currently cohabiting.	10.9	14.7	15.8	9.4	7.1
Never married, not cohabiting.	37.3	45.4	47.8	33.3	41.9
Formerly married, not cohabiting	8.2	8.8	8.4	8.3	9.0
Parity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 births	45.2	46.2	47.8	43.6	47.4
1 birth	22.2	19.1	18.0	23.3	20.3
2 births	19.9	18.5	17.6	21.6	22.1
3 or more births	12.6	16.3	16.6	11.6	10.2
Metropolitan residence	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan, suburban.	47.5	37.4	35.1	51.5	43.6
Metropolitan, central city.	35.6	38.2	36.0	34.4	42.3
Nonmetropolitan.	16.9	24.4	28.9	14.1	14.1
Percent of poverty level[5]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0–149 percent	26.4	47.6	51.2	18.9	35.7
0–99 percent	17.2	34.0	38.5	11.1	25.0
150–299 percent.	26.3	27.4	29.6	26.0	24.5
300 percent or more	47.4	25.0	19.2	55.1	39.8
Hispanic origin and race	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic or Latina.	14.1	23.1	22.6	9.7	19.3
Not Hispanic or Latina:					
White, single race	66.4	50.6	47.1	73.4	56.7
Black or African American, single race	12.7	17.2	21.2	11.2	12.0

[1]Family planning services include sterilizing operation, birth control method, checkup or medical test related to birth control, counseling about birth control, counseling about getting sterilized, emergency contraception, or counseling about emergency contraception.

[2]HMO is health maintenance organization.

[3]Other is any other place not listed.

[4]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[5]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 76.

Table 91. Number of women 15–44 years of age, percentage who received at least 1 medical service in the 12 months prior to interview, and percentage who used the specified type of provider, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	At least 1 medical service[1]	Type of provider		Private doctor or HMO[2]	Other[3]
			Clinic			
			Any clinic	Title X clinic		
		Percent				
Total[4]	61,561	69.1	17.7	7.1	53.8	1.4
Age						
15–19 years	9,834	40.6	20.9	10.4	22.6	1.4
15–17 years	5,819	28.0	16.5	9.0	13.0	1.6
18–19 years	4,015	58.9	27.2	12.5	36.5	1.0
20–24 years	9,840	75.7	27.6	11.6	52.5	2.0
25–29 years	9,249	75.9	22.2	8.8	57.7	1.6
30–34 years	10,272	78.1	14.5	5.2	64.7	1.4
35–39 years	10,853	71.5	12.7	4.5	60.1	1.7
40–44 years	11,512	71.8	10.5	3.5	62.8	0.6
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married	28,327	77.2	12.8	4.2	66.7	1.3
Currently cohabiting	5,570	77.2	32.2	14.6	50.0	1.4
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	55.8	19.9	9.3	38.0	1.4
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	71.0	19.9	6.6	53.3	2.0
Parity						
0 births	25,622	59.6	17.4	7.6	44.3	1.4
1 birth	11,193	81.4	21.1	7.5	64.2	2.2
2 births	13,402	75.8	15.8	6.2	62.2	0.9
3 or more births	11,343	70.3	17.4	7.0	55.3	1.3
Metropolitan residence						
Metropolitan, suburban	30,172	68.9	13.2	4.8	57.8	1.4
Metropolitan, central city	20,508	70.5	21.8	8.2	51.4	1.3
Nonmetropolitan	10,880	66.7	22.5	11.7	47.3	1.8
Percent of poverty level[5]						
0–149 percent	14,582	69.2	30.1	12.4	41.8	1.6
0–99 percent	9,262	68.7	33.5	14.2	37.6	1.6
150–299 percent	14,502	71.3	16.2	6.4	57.5	1.5
300 percent or more	22,643	79.9	9.4	2.8	72.7	1.3
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	63.4	28.4	10.6	35.6	1.4
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	39,498	70.1	13.3	5.4	59.6	1.3
Black or African American, single race	8,250	74.4	26.1	12.6	51.3	1.4

[1]Medical services include Pap smear; pelvic exam; prenatal care; postpartum care; counseling, testing or treatment for sexually transmitted infections; abortion; or pregnancy test.

[2]HMO is health maintenance organization.

[3]Other is any other place not listed.

[4]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[5]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages do not add to total who received "at least 1 medical service" because women may have received more than one service and reported more than one provider. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 77.

Table 92. Number of women 15–44 years of age who received at least 1 medical service in the 12 months prior to interview from the specified type of provider and percent distribution by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	At least 1 medical service[1]	Type of provider		Private doctor or HMO[2]	Other[3]
		Clinic			
		Any clinic	Title X clinic		
	Number in thousands				
Total[4]	42,513	10,901	4,398	33,120	877
	Percent distribution				
Age	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15–19 years	9.4	18.8	23.3	6.7	15.5
15–17 years	3.8	8.8	11.9	2.3	10.7
18–19 years	5.6	10.0	11.4	4.4	4.7
20–24 years	17.5	24.9	26.0	15.6	22.2
25–29 years	16.5	18.8	18.4	16.1	17.0
30–34 years	18.9	13.7	12.2	20.1	16.7
35–39 years	18.3	12.7	11.0	19.7	20.7
40–44 years	19.5	11.1	9.1	21.8	7.9
Marital or cohabiting status.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Currently married	51.4	33.1	27.0	57.0	42.8
Currently cohabiting.	10.1	16.5	18.5	8.4	9.0
Never married, not cohabiting.	28.3	39.3	45.4	24.7	34.4
Formerly married, not cohabiting	10.2	11.1	9.1	9.8	13.9
Parity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 births	35.9	40.8	44.1	34.2	42.1
1 birth	21.4	21.7	19.0	21.7	27.9
2 births	23.9	19.5	18.8	25.2	13.1
3 or more births	18.8	18.1	18.1	18.9	16.9
Metropolitan residence	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan, suburban.	48.9	36.5	32.7	52.7	46.9
Metropolitan, central city	34.0	41.1	38.3	31.8	30.5
Nonmetropolitan	17.1	22.4	28.9	15.5	22.6
Percent of poverty level[5]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0–149 percent	26.2	49.6	53.7	19.7	32.2
0–99 percent	16.5	35.0	38.9	11.3	19.3
150–299 percent.	26.8	26.5	27.7	27.0	29.0
300 percent or more	47.0	23.9	18.6	53.3	38.8
Hispanic origin and race	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic or Latina	13.6	23.7	21.9	9.8	14.7
Not Hispanic or Latina:					
White, single race	65.1	48.1	48.6	71.0	59.8
Black or African American, single race	14.4	19.7	23.7	12.8	12.8

[1]Medical services include Pap smear; pelvic exam; prenatal care; postpartum care; counseling, testing, or treatment for sexually transmitted infections; abortion; or pregnancy test.

[2]HMO is health maintenance organization.

[3]Other is any other place not listed.

[4]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[5]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES:

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 78.

Table 93. Number of women 15–44 years of age, percentage who received at least 1 family planning or medical service in the 12 months prior to interview, and percentage who used the specified type of provider, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	At least 1 family planning or medical service[1]	Type of provider			
			Clinic		Private doctor or HMO[2]	Other[3]
			Any clinic	Title X clinic		
		Percent				
Total[4]	61,561	72.7	21.4	8.8	56.0	2.0
Age						
15–19 years.	9,834	48.9	26.1	12.4	26.9	2.1
15–17 years	5,819	37.6	22.6	10.9	17.6	2.3
18–19 years	4,015	65.1	31.3	14.6	40.4	1.9
20–24 years.	9,840	80.5	32.2	14.4	55.6	3.1
25–29 years.	9,249	79.3	26.3	10.5	59.7	2.2
30–34 years.	10,272	81.1	18.3	6.8	66.8	1.7
35–39 years.	10,853	73.8	15.7	5.9	61.4	2.2
40–44 years.	11,512	72.5	12.5	4.0	63.2	0.7
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married.	28,327	79.9	15.9	5.5	68.5	1.7
Currently cohabiting	5,570	79.1	35.7	16.3	50.9	2.0
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	61.5	24.4	11.3	41.1	2.2
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	73.3	23.8	8.3	55.0	2.3
Parity						
0 births.	25,622	64.6	21.0	9.2	47.2	2.1
1 birth.	11,193	84.6	24.1	9.1	66.6	2.7
2 births	13,402	77.3	19.5	7.6	63.1	1.4
3 or more births	11,343	73.8	22.0	8.8	56.8	1.6
Metropolitan residence						
Metropolitan, suburban	30,172	72.5	16.7	6.3	59.9	1.9
Metropolitan, central city	20,508	74.8	25.6	10.1	54.3	2.0
Nonmetropolitan	10,880	69.4	26.7	13.1	48.3	2.2
Percent of poverty level[5]						
0–149 percent	18,094	72.8	34.8	14.9	43.4	2.4
0–99 percent.	11,751	72.5	38.6	16.9	39.1	2.5
150–299 percent.	17,779	74.1	19.7	8.0	59.6	1.8
300 percent or more.	25,688	82.1	11.9	3.7	74.4	1.7
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	68.6	33.7	13.5	37.7	2.0
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race.	40,420	73.2	16.4	6.7	61.8	1.9
Black or African American, single race	8,587	77.1	29.9	14.2	52.9	2.0

[1]Family planning services include sterilizing operation, birth control method, checkup or medical test related to birth control, counseling about birth control, counseling about getting sterilized, emergency contraception, or counseling about emergency contraception. Medical services include Pap smear; pelvic exam; prenatal care; postpartum care; counseling, testing or treatment for sexually transmitted infections; abortion; or pregnancy test.

[2]HMO is health maintenance organization.

[3]Other is any other place not listed.

[4]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[5]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages do not add to total who received ''at least 1 family planning or medical service'' because women may have received more than one service and reported more than one provider. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 79.

Table 94. Number of women 15–44 years of age who received at least 1 family planning or medical service from the specified type of provider in the 12 months prior to interview and percent distribution by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

| Characteristic | At least 1 family planning or medical service[1] | Type of provider | | | |
| | | Clinic | | Private doctor or HMO[2] | Other[3] |
		Any clinic	Title X clinic		
		Number in thousands			
Total[4]	44,747	13,189	5,393	34,444	1,214
		Percent distribution			
Age	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15–19 years	10.7	19.5	22.6	7.7	17.1
15–17 years	4.9	10.0	11.7	3.0	10.8
18–19 years	5.8	9.5	10.8	4.7	6.3
20–24 years	17.7	24.0	26.2	15.9	24.7
25–29 years	16.4	18.4	18.0	16.0	17.0
30–34 years	18.6	14.3	13.0	19.9	14.4
35–39 years	17.9	12.9	11.9	19.4	19.8
40–44 years	18.6	10.9	8.4	21.1	7.0
Marital or cohabiting status.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Currently married	50.6	34.1	28.8	56.3	40.6
Currently cohabiting.	9.8	15.1	16.8	8.2	9.0
Never married, not cohabiting.	29.6	39.9	45.0	25.7	38.7
Formerly married, not cohabiting	10.0	11.0	9.4	9.7	11.6
Parity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 births	37.0	40.8	43.7	35.1	44.7
1 birth	21.2	20.4	18.8	21.7	24.9
2 births	23.2	19.9	18.9	24.6	15.6
3 or more births	18.7	19.0	18.6	18.7	14.8
Metropolitan residence	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan, suburban.	48.9	38.2	35.4	52.5	46.2
Metropolitan, central city.	34.3	39.8	38.3	32.3	34.2
Nonmetropolitan	16.9	22.0	26.4	15.2	19.6
Percent of poverty level[5]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0–149 percent	26.6	47.7	52.1	19.9	35.3
0–99 percent	16.8	33.7	37.5	11.4	22.6
150–299 percent.	26.9	27.0	27.6	27.2	26.3
300 percent or more	46.5	25.3	20.3	52.9	38.4
Hispanic origin and race	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic or Latina.	14.0	23.2	22.7	10.0	15.0
Not Hispanic or Latina:					
White, single race	66.1	49.2	50.1	72.5	63.4
Black or African American, single race	14.8	18.7	22.6	13.2	14.4

[1]Family planning services include sterilizing operation, birth control method, checkup or medical test related to birth control, counseling about birth control, counseling about getting sterilized, emergency contraception, or counseling about emergency contraception. Medical services include Pap smear; pelvic exam; prenatal care; postpartum care; counseling, testing, or treatment for sexually transmitted infections; abortion; or pregnancy test.

[2]HMO is health maintenance organization.

[3]Other is any other place not listed.

[4]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[5]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 80.

Table 95. Number of women 15–44 years of age who received at least 1 family planning service in the 12 months prior to interview from a medical care provider and percent distribution by method of payment, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands who received at least 1 family planning service[1]	Total	Method of payment			
			Medicaid at all	Insurance at all	Own income alone	All other[2]
			Percent distribution			
Total[3]	25,659	100.0	13.2	61.3	12.7	12.9
Age						
15–19 years.	3,926	100.0	19.3	47.9	10.1	22.7
15–17 years	1,853	100.0	18.8	46.2	10.4	24.7
18–19 years	2,073	100.0	19.7	49.5	9.9	20.9
20–24 years.	6,226	100.0	14.7	53.0	15.9	16.4
25–29 years.	5,123	100.0	17.0	60.4	13.0	9.6
30–34 years.	4,832	100.0	9.1	72.6	11.1	7.2
35–39 years.	3,307	100.0	7.2	69.9	12.8	10.1
40–44 years.	2,245	100.0	6.9	72.8	10.9	9.4
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married.	11,181	100.0	7.8	72.7	10.9	8.7
Currently cohabiting.	2,804	100.0	22.3	45.9	18.9	12.9
Never married, not cohabiting	9,573	100.0	15.8	53.5	12.9	17.8
Formerly married, not cohabiting	2,101	100.0	17.7	59.6	13.0	12.8
Education[4]						
No high school diploma or GED[5]	1,757	100.0	37.9	27.5	9.5	25.1
High school diploma or GED[5]	4,679	100.0	21.3	57.9	11.1	9.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree	6,121	100.0	8.0	65.7	15.6	10.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,567	100.0	1.3	80.8	12.6	5.3
Metropolitan residence						
Metropolitan, suburban	12,484	100.0	10.0	67.6	11.5	10.9
Metropolitan, central city	9,132	100.0	17.1	56.5	12.7	13.7
Nonmetropolitan	4,343	100.0	13.8	53.6	16.1	16.5
Percent of poverty level[6]						
0–149 percent	5,730	100.0	32.6	35.3	12.1	20.0
0–99 percent	3,741	100.0	34.4	32.3	11.3	22.0
150–299 percent	5,705	100.0	10.2	63.7	14.4	11.7
300 percent or more.	10,298	100.0	1.7	79.5	13.1	5.8
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	3,615	100.0	23.5	39.8	11.7	25.0
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race.	17,025	100.0	7.3	68.9	14.0	9.9
Black or African American, single race	3,253	100.0	29.7	49.4	7.9	13.0

[1]Family planning services include sterilizing operation, birth control method, checkup or medical test related to birth control, counseling about birth control, counseling about getting sterilized, emergency contraception, or counseling about emergency contraception.

[2]Respondents spontaneously mentioned another form of payment not specified.

[3]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[4]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[5]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[6]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages do not add to total who received "at least 1 family planning service" because women may have received more than one service and used more than one payment method. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 81.

Table 96. Number of women 15–44 years of age who received at least 1 medical service in the 12 months prior to interview from a medical care provider and percent distribution by method of payment, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands who received at least 1 medical service[1]	Method of payment			
		Medicaid at all	Insurance at all	Own income alone	Other[2]
		Percent distribution			
Total[3]	42,513	100.0	12.7	68.1	11.8	7.4
Age						
15–19 years	3,992	100.0	23.0	49.8	11.1	16.1
15–17 years	1,628	100.0	22.5	44.7	12.9	19.9
18–19 years	2,364	100.0	23.4	53.3	9.9	13.5
20–24 years	7,452	100.0	17.0	56.3	14.4	12.3
25–29 years	7,018	100.0	17.0	64.9	11.8	6.3
30–34 years	8,020	100.0	10.6	74.4	10.1	5.0
35–39 years	7,763	100.0	8.9	75.8	10.7	4.7
40–44 years	8,269	100.0	5.7	76.9	12.5	4.8
Marital or cohabiting status						
Currently married	21,861	100.0	6.8	79.1	10.0	4.2
Currently cohabiting	4,299	100.0	24.5	48.3	16.6	10.7
Never married, not cohabiting	12,023	100.0	17.5	57.5	13.1	11.9
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,331	100.0	17.2	61.6	12.7	8.5
Education[4]						
No high school diploma or GED[5]	3,661	100.0	37.9	31.0	15.5	15.6
High school diploma or GED[5]	10,165	100.0	15.6	67.0	11.0	6.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree	10,852	100.0	7.5	74.1	13.6	4.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	10,886	100.0	1.8	86.4	9.5	2.3
Metropolitan residence						
Metropolitan, suburban	20,789	100.0	10.1	73.3	11.0	5.7
Metropolitan, central city	14,463	100.0	16.7	63.0	11.5	8.8
Nonmetropolitan	7,261	100.0	12.0	63.4	14.7	9.9
Percent of poverty level[6]						
0–149 percent	10,088	100.0	32.8	39.4	14.5	13.3
0–99 percent	6,361	100.0	37.3	34.5	13.3	15.0
150–299 percent	10,337	100.0	8.4	72.7	12.6	6.3
300 percent or more	18,096	100.0	1.7	85.5	10.0	2.9
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	5,771	100.0	24.0	45.3	13.8	16.9
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	27,668	100.0	7.3	75.6	12.2	4.9
Black or African American, single race	6,141	100.0	25.2	56.2	9.3	9.4

[1]Medical services include Pap smear; pelvic exam; prenatal care; postpartum care; counseling, testing, or treatment for sexually transmitted infections; abortion; or pregnancy test.

[2]Respondents spontaneously mentioned another form of payment, not specified.

[3]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[4]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[5]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[6]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to total who received "at least one medical service" because women may have received more than one service and used more than one payment method. Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 82.

Table 97. Number of women 15–44 years of age, percentage who have ever received any infertility service, 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 woman or man	Ovulation drugs	Medical help to prevent miscarriage	Surgery or treatment of blocked tubes	Artificial insemination	Assisted reproductive technology
		Percent							
Total[1]	61,561	11.9	6.1	4.8	3.8	5.5	0.7	1.1	0.3
Age									
15–29 years.	28,923	4.9	2.1	1.4	1.0	2.7	0.1	0.2	–
30–34 years.	10,272	17.7	9.9	6.4	5.3	7.5	1.0	1.8	0.4
35–39 years.	10,853	17.3	9.5	6.7	4.6	7.7	1.3	1.4	0.3
40–44 years.	11,512	19.2	9.7	10.0	8.4	8.7	1.5	2.6	0.7
Parity, age, and marital or cohabiting status									
0 births.	25,622	7.1	4.5	3.8	2.6	2.3	0.5	1.1	0.3
15–29 years	19,313	2.9	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.1	0.1	–
30–34 years	2,752	17.3	13.5	9.6	6.7	4.3	0.6	3.3	1.0
35–39 years	1,837	15.2	9.9	8.5	6.5	4.0	1.6	2.8	1.0
40–44 years	1,721	29.1	19.6	19.6	12.0	6.9	4.4	6.4	1.8
Married	5,142	23.8	17.7	15.4	10.8	6.0	2.2	4.3	1.4
Cohabiting	2,287	5.8	3.0	1.6	1.4	2.1	–	–	–
Neither.	18,194	2.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.0
1 or more births	35,938	15.3	7.3	5.5	4.6	7.7	0.9	1.2	0.2
15–29 years	9,610	9.0	3.6	2.0	1.5	5.1	0.1	0.3	–
30–34 years	7,521	17.8	8.6	5.2	4.8	8.7	1.1	1.3	0.1
35–39 years	9,016	17.7	9.5	6.3	4.2	8.4	1.3	1.2	0.2
40–44 years	9,791	17.5	8.0	8.3	7.8	9.0	1.0	1.9	0.6
Married	23,185	18.4	9.6	7.9	6.5	8.9	1.2	1.5	0.3
Cohabiting	3,283	10.5	2.6	0.4	0.3	6.2	–	1.3	–
Neither.	9,471	9.5	3.3	1.3	1.2	5.4	0.2	0.4	0.1
Education[2]									
No high school diploma or GED[3]	5,627	9.7	3.0	3.1	1.3	5.4	0.4	0.3	–
High school diploma or GED[3]	14,264	12.1	6.5	4.9	3.4	5.4	0.6	1.1	0.1
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	17.0	8.6	6.2	4.7	8.3	1.1	1.4	0.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	17.6	10.4	8.4	7.8	6.8	1.2	2.4	0.6
Percent of poverty level[4]									
0–149 percent	14,582	9.2	3.8	1.7	1.2	5.5	0.2	0.4	–
150–299	14,502	12.8	6.4	5.1	4.3	5.8	0.6	0.8	0.1
300 percent or more.	22,643	17.6	10.0	8.6	6.6	7.2	1.4	2.3	0.6
Hispanic origin and race and parity									
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	8.2	3.2	2.2	1.9	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.1
0 births	2,948	6.6	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.2	*	1.0	–
1 or more births	6,159	8.9	3.1	1.7	1.6	4.6	0.5	*	*
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White, single race.	39,498	13.8	7.7	6.3	4.9	6.2	0.9	1.5	0.4
0 births	17,451	7.6	5.1	4.4	3.0	2.4	0.6	1.2	0.4
1 or more births.	22,047	18.8	9.8	7.8	6.5	9.2	1.1	1.8	0.3
Black, single race	8,250	8.4	2.8	1.6	1.3	4.8	0.6	0.2	0.1
0 births	3,032	5.5	2.4	1.8	1.3	2.6	*	*	*
1 or more births.	5,218	10.1	3.1	1.4	1.3	6.0	0.6	–	–

– Quantity zero.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 55.

Table 98. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by the number of visits for medical help to get pregnant (made by her or her husband or cohabiting partner) in the 12 months prior to interview, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

| Characteristic | Number in thousands | Total | Never had an infertility visit[1] | Only had medical help to prevent miscarriage | Any medical help to become pregnant | | |
					Subtotal	None in last year	1 or more visits in last year
				Percent distribution			
Total[2]	61,561	100.0	88.1	3.6	8.3	6.4	1.9
Age							
15–29 years.	28,923	100.0	95.1	2.2	2.7	1.4	1.3
30–34 years.	10,272	100.0	82.3	5.2	12.5	8.6	3.9
35–39 years.	10,853	100.0	82.7	4.9	12.4	10.1	2.3
40–44 years.	11,512	100.0	80.8	4.5	14.8	13.6	1.2
Parity, age, and marital or cohabiting status							
0 births.	25,622	100.0	92.9	1.4	5.7	3.1	2.6
15–29 years	19,313	100.0	97.1	1.2	1.7	0.5	1.2
30–34 years	2,752	100.0	82.7	1.6	15.7	6.7	9.0
35–39 years	1,837	100.0	84.8	0.3	14.9	10.5	4.4
40–44 years	1,721	100.0	70.9	4.9	24.2	18.9	5.3
Married	5,142	100.0	76.2	1.8	22.0	10.4	11.6
Cohabiting	2,287	100.0	94.2	2.1	3.7	2.6	1.2
Neither.	18,194	100.0	97.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.2
1 or more births	35,938	100.0	84.7	5.2	10.2	8.8	1.4
15–29 years	9,610	100.0	91.0	4.3	4.7	3.4	1.4
30–34 years	7,521	100.0	82.2	6.6	11.3	9.2	2.0
35–39 years	9,016	100.0	82.3	5.8	11.9	10.0	1.9
40–44 years	9,791	100.0	82.5	4.4	13.1	12.7	0.5
Married	23,185	100.0	81.6	5.2	13.2	11.5	1.8
Cohabiting	3,283	100.0	89.5	6.0	4.5	4.3	0.3
Neither.	9,471	100.0	90.5	4.8	4.7	3.8	0.9
Education[3]							
No high school diploma or GED[4]	5,627	100.0	90.3	5.0	4.7	3.1	1.6
High school diploma or GED[4]	14,264	100.0	87.9	3.9	8.3	7.0	1.3
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	83.0	4.8	12.3	9.5	2.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	82.4	3.9	13.7	10.4	3.4
Percent of poverty level[5]							
0–149 percent	14,582	100.0	90.8	4.3	5.0	3.9	1.1
150–299 percent	14,502	100.0	87.2	3.9	9.0	7.1	1.9
300 percent or more.	22,643	100.0	82.4	4.1	13.5	10.4	3.1
Hispanic origin and race and parity							
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	91.9	3.0	5.2	3.0	2.1
0 births	2,948	100.0	93.4	1.0	5.6	1.6	4.0
1 or more births	6,159	100.0	91.1	3.9	5.0	3.7	1.2
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race.	39,498	100.0	86.2	3.8	10.1	8.0	2.1
0 births	17,451	100.0	92.4	1.4	6.1	3.5	2.6
1 or more births.	22,047	100.0	81.2	5.6	13.2	11.5	1.7
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	91.6	4.1	4.3	3.4	0.9
0 births	3,032	100.0	94.5	1.9	3.6	2.3	1.3
1 or more births.	5,218	100.0	89.9	5.3	4.7	4.0	0.8

[1]Infertlity visits include medical help to become pregnant and medical help to prevent miscarriage.

[2]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

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

[4]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[5]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Roughly comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 56.

Table 99. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by cigarette smoking experience in the 12 months prior to interview, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Never smoked at least 100 cigarettes	No smoking in last 12 months	Any smoking in last 12 months		
					Subtotal	Less than once a day	About once a day or more
				Percent distribution			
Total[1]	61,561	100.0	61.8	10.1	28.1	8.0	20.1
Age							
15–17 years	5,819	100.0	81.6	1.2	17.2	5.2	12.0
18–19 years	4,015	100.0	68.1	1.8	30.2	8.6	21.6
20–24 years	9,840	100.0	64.4	4.3	31.3	11.8	19.5
25–29 years	9,249	100.0	60.2	8.9	30.9	9.7	21.2
30–44 years	32,638	100.0	57.2	14.9	27.9	6.7	21.2
Parity							
0 births	25,622	100.0	67.8	5.8	26.4	10.1	16.3
1 birth	11,193	100.0	57.7	11.9	30.4	7.2	23.2
2 births	13,402	100.0	58.1	12.7	29.2	7.0	22.2
3 or more births	11,343	100.0	56.8	15.0	28.2	5.1	23.1
Region of residence							
Northeast	9,704	100.0	57.7	12.2	30.1	8.8	21.3
Midwest	14,100	100.0	56.9	11.8	31.3	7.6	23.7
South	22,939	100.0	63.0	8.3	28.7	8.3	20.4
West	14,818	100.0	67.4	10.0	22.6	7.2	15.4
Current contraceptive status							
Pregnant or postpartum	3,255	100.0	67.7	12.6	19.6	5.8	13.8
Using hormonal contraception	14,158	100.0	64.2	7.8	27.9	10.6	17.4
Other	44,148	100.0	60.6	10.7	28.7	7.3	21.4
Education[2]							
No high school diploma or GED[3]	5,627	100.0	55.1	5.4	39.5	8.2	31.3
High school diploma or GED[3]	14,264	100.0	48.9	13.8	37.3	8.1	29.3
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	55.3	14.8	30.0	7.9	22.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	73.0	12.3	14.8	7.6	7.2
Percent of poverty level[4]							
0–149 percent	14,582	100.0	59.3	8.2	32.5	7.6	24.9
0–99 percent	9,262	100.0	61.8	6.8	31.3	7.1	24.3
150–299 percent	14,502	100.0	55.0	12.7	32.3	8.0	24.3
300 percent or higher	22,643	100.0	61.6	13.5	24.9	8.8	16.1
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	77.0	5.4	17.6	8.1	9.5
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	39,498	100.0	55.4	12.3	32.3	8.3	24.0
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	74.2	6.3	19.5	4.6	14.9

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on smoking, not shown separately.

[2]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[3]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[4]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Roughly comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 84.

Table 100. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by testing for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Never tested for HIV[1]	Ever tested for HIV[1]				Percent tested in last 12 months[2]
				As part of blood donation	Subtotal (tested outside blood donation)	Outside of blood donation	Both in blood donation and elsewhere	
				Percent distribution				
Total[3]	61,561	100.0	31.7	13.3	54.9	38.1	16.8	16.9
Age								
15–19 years.	9,834	100.0	68.7	9.4	22.0	18.2	3.8	12.6
20–24 years.	9,840	100.0	32.2	18.4	49.4	36.5	13.0	22.8
25–29 years.	9,249	100.0	19.6	12.3	68.1	47.0	21.1	25.3
30–34 years.	10,272	100.0	19.8	8.0	72.2	46.0	26.3	18.7
35–39 years.	10,853	100.0	21.9	12.8	65.3	43.9	21.4	14.1
40–44 years.	11,512	100.0	29.4	18.5	52.1	37.1	15.0	9.5
Number of male sexual partners in lifetime[4]								
None	5,137	100.0	82.3	11.4	6.2	5.0	1.3	1.8
1.	13,367	100.0	41.8	16.4	41.9	32.0	9.8	14.0
2.	6,424	100.0	34.0	13.8	52.2	36.6	15.5	15.9
3–9	24,648	100.0	21.7	13.8	64.5	44.1	20.4	19.9
10 or more.	9,899	100.0	11.9	10.0	78.0	50.9	27.1	22.1
Did not report	2,028	100.0	47.8	8.0	44.3	31.8	12.5	14.7
Age at first sexual intercourse with a male[5]								
Never had sexual intercourse	7,371	100.0	79.2	13.6	7.2	6.0	1.2	2.7
Under 15 years.	8,074	100.0	20.4	8.0	71.6	53.5	18.1	26.1
15–17 years.	25,033	100.0	23.3	12.9	63.8	43.8	19.9	19.8
18–19 years.	11,136	100.0	24.8	16.5	58.7	38.4	20.3	14.1
20 years and over	9,946	100.0	34.7	15.0	50.4	34.9	15.5	15.5
Any self-report of STI or PID[6]								
Yes	9,394	100.0	14.7	10.0	75.3	50.0	25.3	24.4
No.	52,167	100.0	34.8	13.9	51.3	36.0	15.3	15.5
Education[7]								
No high school diploma or GED[8]	5,627	100.0	30.5	4.6	64.9	56.5	8.4	21.8
High school diploma or GED[8]	14,264	100.0	25.5	10.7	63.9	47.0	16.9	17.5
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	19.0	17.1	64.0	41.6	22.3	17.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	23.4	16.7	60.0	34.5	25.5	15.1
Percent of poverty level[9]								
0–149 percent	14,582	100.0	25.8	10.0	64.2	49.8	14.4	22.8
0–99 percent	9,262	100.0	25.3	8.2	66.4	53.5	13.0	24.1
150–299 percent	14,502	100.0	27.0	13.7	59.3	40.8	18.5	18.7
300 percent or higher	22,643	100.0	22.6	17.0	60.5	37.6	22.9	13.7
Hispanic origin and race								
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	37.1	6.6	56.3	44.0	12.4	22.2
Not Hispanic or Latina:								
White, single race.	39,498	100.0	30.3	17.1	52.6	33.9	18.8	13.2
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	28.7	5.8	65.5	49.6	15.9	25.9

[1]HIV is human immunodeficiency virus.

[2]Only includes testing outside blood donation.

[3]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on number of partners in lifetime and date of most recent test, not shown separately.

[4]Based on number of male partners with whom she had any sexual contact—oral or anal sex, or vaginal intercourse—as reported in Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interview. See "Appendix II" for further information.

[5]Based on age at first sexual intercourse as reported to the interviewer.

[6]STI is sexually transmitted infection and PID is pelvic inflammatory disease.

[7]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school diploma.

[9]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Roughly comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 85.

Table 101. Number of women 15–44 years of age who were tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) outside of blood donation 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[1]					
		Hospitalization or surgery	Applying for insurance	Finding out if infected	Doctor's referral	Applying for marriage license	Prenatal care
		Percent					
Total[2]	10,595	5.1	5.4	30.8	3.9	1.0	31.2
Age							
15–29 years	5,876	3.4	2.4	34.1	4.3	1.5	35.6
30–44 years	4,719	7.3	9.1	26.8	3.3	*	25.6
Number of male sexual partners in last 12 months[3]							
None	9,376	6.0	5.1	33.2	3.0	*	13.8
1 partner	41,956	5.4	5.3	23.4	3.0	4.4	41.8
2 or more partners	8,868	3.5	2.6	46.6	4.1	2.1	22.5
Did not report	1,083	*	*	28.0	*	*	22.3
Age at first sexual intercourse with a male[4]							
Never had sexual intercourse	225	8.8	6.4	45.7	4.6	–	–
Under 15 years	2,115	4.8	1.8	43.6	1.9	0.5	30.8
15–17 years	5,014	5.3	5.6	28.7	3.4	1.1	31.9
18–19 years	1,604	5.8	7.2	28.0	5.2	1.8	27.0
20 years and over	1,637	4.1	7.5	21.7	6.5	0.9	37.8
Any self-report of STI or PID[5]							
Yes	2,314	7.4	5.9	38.5	3.5	*	28.1
No	8,281	4.5	5.3	28.7	4.0	1.2	32.0
Education[6]							
No high school diploma or GED[7]	1,241	8.0	5.1	38.4	4.6	1.2	28.0
High school diploma or GED[7]	2,569	4.9	5.1	28.1	2.7	1.0	32.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree	2,580	6.4	7.9	24.9	3.4	1.5	28.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,114	5.5	7.3	24.1	1.5	0.5	37.4
Percent of poverty level[8]							
0–149 percent.	3,388	5.4	2.3	33.1	3.5	1.3	31.3
0–99 percent	2,273	4.6	2.2	33.9	3.9	0.7	28.6
150–299 percent	2,738	5.3	4.1	26.2	2.9	1.9	36.7
300 percent or higher	3,218	6.4	11.5	25.2	3.1	0.4	30.2
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	2,049	3.5	5.2	27.8	7.3	*	34.9
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	5,344	6.0	7.4	30.1	1.8	*	31.1
Black or African American, single race	2,169	4.4	2.8	38.0	5.9	*	22.4

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]HIV is human immunodeficiency virus.

[2]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on reasons for their most recent HIV test outside of blood donation, not shown separately. (Table refers to most recent test in last 12 months if woman had more than one.)

[3]Based on number of male partners with whom she had any sexual contact-oral or anal sex vaginal intercourse-as reported in Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interview. See ''Appendix II'' for further information.

[4]Based on age at first sexual intercourse as reported to the interviewer.

[5]STI is sexually transmitted infection and PID is pelvic inflammatory disease.

[6]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[7]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[8]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 86.

Table 102. Number of women and unmarried women 15–44 years of age who have had at least one male sexual partner in the last 12 months and percentage reporting the specified Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) risk behaviors for themselves or their partners in the 12 months prior to interview, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Woman reported an HIV risk behavior[1]	Male partner's HIV risk behavior in last 12 months		
			Injected drugs without prescription	Had sex with a male	Had sex with other people around same time as with respondent
			Percent		
Total[2]	50,823	2.8	3.6	2.8	10.4
Marital or cohabiting status					
Currently married.	27,480	1.9	2.3	1.6	2.4
First marriage	22,334	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.5
Second or later marriage	5,147	3.3	3.5	1.7	2.2
Currently cohabiting	5,308	3.5	5.2	2.2	8.6
Never married, not cohabiting	13,356	3.4	4.5	5.1	23.1
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,679	5.9	6.6	3.9	24.5
Unmarried women[2]	23,343	3.9	5.1	4.2	20.0
Age					
15–19 years.	5,030	4.0	5.7	5.1	20.4
20–24 years.	6,140	3.2	3.3	4.6	20.6
25–29 years.	3,723	3.1	4.4	3.1	22.9
30–44 years.	8,450	4.8	6.2	3.9	18.1
Number of male sexual partners in last 12 months[3]					
1 man.	15,534	2.4	3.9	3.2	8.4
2 men.	4,186	5.4	4.9	6.5	36.5
3 or more men	3,624	8.9	10.1	5.6	51.6
Age at first sexual intercourse with a male[4]					
Never had sexual intercourse	1,213	2.6	4.7	6.3	6.8
Under 15 years.	4,597	6.9	7.8	5.3	26.7
15–17 years.	11,389	2.9	3.9	3.2	20.3
18–19 years.	4,019	4.3	5.7	5.4	18.9
20 years and over	2,125	3.0	4.6	3.9	13.9
Education[5]					
No high school diploma or GED[6]	2,297	4.8	7.9	4.2	14.0
High school diploma or GED[6]	5,096	4.3	4.7	4.0	19.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree	4,613	5.1	6.8	4.6	24.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,615	1.8	1.7	3.1	19.2
Percent of poverty level[7]					
0–199 percent	8,965	4.5	5.9	4.7	19.1
200 percent or more.	9,348	3.4	4.0	3.3	20.7
Hispanic origin and race and poverty level[7]					
Hispanic or Latina	3,447	3.3	4.0	4.3	13.9
0–199 percent	1,947	3.7	4.3	4.1	14.2
200 percent or more	818	3.4	2.3	4.9	17.2
Not Hispanic or Latina:					
White, single race.	13,457	2.9	3.8	3.6	20.1
0–199 percent.	4,102	2.9	4.4	3.5	18.8
200 percent or more	6,200	2.8	3.6	3.1	20.6
Black or African American, single race	4,691	7.4	8.7	4.9	24.6
0–199 percent.	2,308	7.7	9.3	6.8	24.1
200 percent or more.	1,618	6.1	6.0	3.0	24.1

[1]HIV risk behaviors that women could report for themselves include injecting drugs without a prescription, giving or receiving drugs or money in exchange for sex, or having sex with a male partner who was infected with HIV. HIV is human immunodeficiency virus.

[2]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on 1 or more of these HIV risk behaviors and number of male sexual partners in the last 12 months, not shown separately.

[3]Based on number of male partners with whom she had any sexual contact—oral or anal sex or vaginal intercourse—as reported in Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interview. See "Appendix II" for further information.

[4]Based on age at first sexual intercourse as reported to the interviewer.

[5]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

Table 103. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by number of male partners for all types of sexual contact in the 12 months prior to interview, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	No sexual contact with males	Had sex but not in last 12 months	1	2	3	4 or more	Did not report
			Percent distribution						
Total[2]	61,561	100.0	8.4	6.9	68.2	7.6	3.0	3.8	2.1
Age									
15–19 years.	9,834	100.0	36.7	8.1	32.2	9.7	5.2	6.1	2.1
20–24 years.	9,840	100.0	8.7	4.7	60.9	12.6	5.4	6.1	1.7
25–29 years.	9,249	100.0	2.5	4.4	75.9	9.4	3.5	2.3	2.0
30–34 years.	10,272	100.0	1.8	6.1	79.7	5.6	2.1	2.9	1.8
35–39 years.	10,853	100.0	1.0	8.2	78.3	6.1	1.5	2.9	2.0
40–44 years.	11,512	100.0	1.3	9.2	79.4	3.4	1.2	2.5	3.0
Marital or cohabiting status									
Currently married.	28,327	100.0	–	0.9	93.4	1.8	0.5	1.5	2.0
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	–	1.9	80.1	8.7	2.5	4.0	2.8
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	23.8	12.0	37.9	12.5	5.7	5.8	2.2
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	–	21.4	47.5	16.6	5.8	7.0	1.7
Age at first sexual intercourse with a male[3]									
Never had sexual intercourse	7,371	100.0	68.7	11.5	11.5	3.4	1.3	0.3	3.3
Under 15 years.	8,074	100.0	–	5.7	65.1	11.9	6.3	8.9	1.9
15–17 years.	25,033	100.0	*	5.4	75.0	9.3	4.0	5.0	1.4
18–19 years.	11,136	100.0	*	7.1	79.1	7.5	1.7	2.1	2.4
20 years or older.	9,946	100.0	*	8.0	83.7	3.2	0.8	0.9	2.8
Education[4]									
No high school diploma or GED[5]	5,627	100.0	1.7	5.3	71.3	7.6	1.9	6.4	5.9
High school diploma or GED[5]	14,264	100.0	1.0	5.8	77.6	7.0	2.9	3.0	2.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	1.9	8.3	75.4	7.6	2.8	2.8	1.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	3.5	7.2	79.3	5.8	1.7	1.6	1.0
Percent of poverty level[6]									
0–149 percent	14,582	100.0	3.4	7.7	65.5	10.1	3.7	5.3	4.4
0–99 percent.	9,262	100.0	4.5	7.5	62.6	11.1	3.3	5.8	5.3
150–299 percent.	14,502	100.0	3.4	6.1	77.3	6.9	1.9	2.2	2.2
300 percent or higher	22,643	100.0	2.4	6.3	79.8	5.6	2.4	2.7	0.6
Hispanic origin and race									
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	9.9	4.4	68.1	6.7	2.4	3.4	5.0
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White, single race.	39,498	100.0	7.6	7.1	70.6	7.1	3.0	3.3	1.2
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	7.4	7.9	60.0	11.4	4.2	6.6	2.5

– Quantity zero.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]ACASI is Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interviewing.

[2]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on number of male partners in last 12 months, not shown separately.

[3]Based on age at first sexual intercourse as reported to the interviewer.

[4]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[5]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[6]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

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

Table 104. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by number of male partners for all types of sexual contact in lifetime, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

| Characteristic | Number in thousands | Total | Number of male partners in lifetime as reported in ACASI[1] | | | | | | Median number |
			0	1	2	3–9	10 or more	Did not report	
			Percent distribution						
Total[2]	61,561	100.0	8.4	21.7	10.4	40.1	16.1	3.3	3
Age									
15–19 years.	9,834	100.0	36.7	26.4	8.8	22.1	3.2	2.8	1
20–24 years.	9,840	100.0	8.7	24.1	12.8	39.9	12.4	2.2	3
25–29 years.	9,249	100.0	2.5	21.9	11.3	40.3	21.3	2.7	4
30–34 years.	10,272	100.0	1.8	19.8	9.1	45.7	20.1	3.5	4
35–39 years.	10,853	100.0	1.0	19.6	10.9	44.0	21.4	3.1	4
40–44 years.	11,512	100.0	1.3	19.3	10.0	46.6	17.6	5.2	4
Marital or cohabiting status									
Currently married.	28,327	100.0	–	29.8	11.8	40.9	14.3	3.3	3
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	*	13.2	11.8	48.5	23.0	3.4	5
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	23.8	17.8	9.2	33.9	12.4	3.0	2
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	–	6.2	7.8	50.1	31.6	4.4	6
Age at first sexual intercourse with a male[3]									
Never had sexual intercourse	7,371	100.0	68.7	17.2	4.8	4.5	*	4.5	. . .
Under 15 years.	8,074	100.0	–	5.7	4.4	48.7	37.1	4.1	7
15–17 years.	25,033	100.0	*	13.3	11.4	51.5	21.2	2.6	5
18–19 years.	11,136	100.0	*	25.1	13.1	46.9	11.5	3.3	3
20 years and over	9,946	100.0	*	55.5	14.2	23.1	3.2	3.5	1
Education[4]									
No high school diploma or GED[5]	5,627	100.0	1.7	25.0	10.9	40.1	15.5	6.9	3
High school diploma or GED[5]	14,264	100.0	1.0	16.7	9.2	46.1	23.0	4.1	5
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	100.0	1.9	18.9	10.5	45.7	20.2	2.8	4
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,551	100.0	3.5	24.6	11.0	42.1	16.6	2.1	4
Percent of poverty level[6]									
0–149 percent	14,582	100.0	3.4	20.8	9.8	42.5	18.5	5.1	4
0–99 percent	9,262	100.0	4.5	21.8	8.7	41.8	17.2	6.0	3
150–299 percent	14,502	100.0	3.4	21.5	12.0	40.7	18.6	3.9	4
300 percent or higher	22,643	100.0	2.4	20.5	10.6	45.9	18.6	2.0	4
Hispanic origin and race									
Hispanic or Latina	9,107	100.0	9.9	32.7	14.1	29.7	8.1	5.5	2
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White, single race.	39,498	100.0	7.6	20.5	10.3	40.8	18.3	2.5	4
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	7.4	11.9	8.1	52.8	16.0	4.0	4

– Quantity zero.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]ACASI is Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interviewing.

[2]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on number of male partners in lifetime, not shown separately.

[3]Based on age at first sexual intercourse as reported to the interviewer.

[4]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[5]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[6]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. See "Appendix II" for further information on how "numbers of partners in lifetime" was defined.

Table 105. Number of unmarried women 15–44 years of age who reported using condoms at their last vaginal intercourse with a male partner and percent distribution by reasons reported for this condom use, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Reason for condom use at last intercourse		
			Prevent pregnancy	Prevent disease	Both pregnancy and disease prevention
			Percent distribution		
Total[1]	9,851	100.0	28.1	9.0	60.8
Cohabiting status					
Currently cohabiting	1,213	100.0	44.1	6.9	42.8
Not cohabiting	8,638	100.0	25.9	9.4	63.4
Age at interview and number of male sexual partners in the 12 months prior to interview[2]					
15–29 years	6,595	100.0	30.0	4.6	63.6
30–44 years	3,256	100.0	24.3	18.1	55.1
0 partners in last 12 months	1,492	100.0	19.9	11.4	66.9
1 partner	5,219	100.0	36.7	6.7	55.0
2 or more partners	3,060	100.0	17.9	11.9	68.6
15–29 years:					
1 partner	3,774	100.0	38.6	3.8	56.0
2 or more partners	2,253	100.0	18.4	5.8	73.7
30–44 years:					
1 partner	1,445	100.0	32.0	14.3	52.3
2 or more partners	807	100.0	16.6	28.7	54.4
Education[3]					
No high school diploma or GED[4]	683	100.0	28.9	26.4	42.6
High school diploma or GED[4]	1,790	100.0	26.7	13.7	55.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree	1,889	100.0	23.7	11.4	62.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,691	100.0	30.4	7.2	61.9
Hispanic origin and race and number of male sexual partners in the 12 months prior to interview[2]					
Hispanic or Latina	1,325	100.0	31.1	13.5	53.8
Not Hispanic or Latina:					
White, single race	5,464	100.0	29.9	6.3	61.7
1 partner	2,840	100.0	40.0	3.5	54.9
2 or more partners	1,633	100.0	16.9	11.7	69.3
Black or African American, single race	2,293	100.0	19.2	13.8	65.3
1 partner	1,157	100.0	25.7	12.3	60.6
2 or more partners	815	100.0	13.3	11.6	73.9

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with other reasons for condom use or missing information on reasons for condom use, not shown separately.

[2]Based on number of male partners with whom she had any sexual contact—oral or anal sex or vaginal intercourse—as reported in Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interview. See "Appendix II" for further information.

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

[4]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

Table 106. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percentage who douched at all in the 12 months prior to the interview, by Hispanic origin and race and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands				Percent who douched at all in last 12 months			
			Not Hispanic or Latina:				Not Hispanic or Latina:	
	Total[1]	Hispanic or Latina	White, single race	Black or African American, single race	Total[1]	Hispanic or Latina	White, single race	Black or African American, single race
Total[1]	61,561	9,107	39,498	8,250	32.2	35.6	26.6	58.5
Age								
15–19 years.	9,834	1,521	6,069	1,409	15.7	11.2	13.3	32.8
20–24 years.	9,840	1,632	5,938	1,396	25.7	32.2	17.6	53.8
25–29 years.	9,249	1,654	5,613	1,256	34.1	34.7	25.5	71.8
30–34 years.	10,272	1,595	6,461	1,331	35.2	49.0	27.0	64.5
35–39 years.	10,853	1,448	7,249	1,434	35.7	39.8	30.6	65.2
40–44 years.	11,512	1,257	8,169	1,423	44.1	48.0	40.1	64.4
Marital or cohabiting status								
Currently married.	28,327	4,138	20,061	2,133	32.2	36.8	28.8	60.4
Currently cohabiting	5,570	1,221	3,106	789	44.5	50.4	39.1	66.8
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	2,846	3,788	974	23.6	20.4	45.1	54.4
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	902	12,544	4,354	51.3	57.3	14.5	65.8
Ever had pelvic inflammatory disease								
Yes	3,106	517	1,813	552	49.5	55.1	42.3	73.4
No	58,455	8,590	37,685	7,698	31.2	34.4	25.9	57.4
Age at first sexual intercourse with a male[2]								
Never had sexual intercourse	7,371	1,220	4,499	847	4.5	2.4	2.9	17.2
Under 15 years.	8,074	1,000	4,825	1,679	49.7	49.9	43.5	69.1
15–17 years.	25,033	3,168	16,634	3,792	37.9	43.0	31.1	64.8
18–19 years.	11,136	1,720	7,446	1,187	33.1	42.5	27.7	53.7
20 years and over	9,946	1,999	6,093	746	22.8	30.6	17.2	56.7
Receipt of family planning or medical services in last year								
Yes	44,747	6,251	28,962	6,361	34.4	40.5	27.4	64.1
No.	16,814	2,856	10,536	1,889	26.1	24.8	24.5	39.4
Region of residence								
Northeast	9,704	1,068	6,257	1,646	30.8	42.0	23.8	52.8
Midwest	14,100	754	11,052	1,620	31.3	36.1	27.8	60.5
South.	22,939	3,114	13,874	4,405	37.9	42.2	30.3	60.0
West	14,818	4,172	8,315	579	25.0	28.9	21.0	57.4
Education[3]								
No high school diploma or GED[4]	5,627	2,519	1,964	926	56.2	44.0	58.3	80.7
High school diploma or GED[4]	14,264	2,030	9,031	2,252	50.3	46.0	47.9	67.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree	14,279	1,571	9,676	2,030	32.9	37.5	26.7	62.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,552	817	10,221	1,089	17.1	29.8	12.3	51.6

[1]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on douching, not shown separately.

[2]Based on age at first sexual intercourse as reported to the interviewer.

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

[4]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 90.

Table 107. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percentage ever treated for pelvic inflammatory disease, by Hispanic origin and race and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands				Percent ever treated for PID[1]			
			Not Hispanic or Latina:				Not Hispanic or Latina:	
	Total[2]	Hispanic or Latina	White, single race	Black or African American, single race	Total[2]	Hispanic or Latina	White, single race	Black or African American, single race
Total[2]	61,561	9,107	39,498	8,250	5.1	5.7	4.6	6.7
Age								
15–19 years.	9,834	1,521	6,069	1,409	1.2	0.9	1.2	2.4
20–24 years.	9,840	1,632	5,938	1,396	3.9	3.8	2.9	9.7
25–29 years.	9,249	1,654	5,613	1,256	5.3	5.9	4.7	7.9
30–34 years.	10,272	1,595	6,461	1,331	5.5	8.4	4.9	4.9
35–39 years.	10,853	1,448	7,249	1,434	5.8	7.4	5.5	6.4
40–44 years.	11,512	1,257	8,169	1,423	8.0	8.1	7.2	9.0
Marital or cohabiting status								
Currently married.	28,327	4,138	20,061	2,133	5.7	7.0	5.3	5.4
Currently cohabiting	5,570	1,221	3,106	789	6.4	5.1	6.1	11.6
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	2,846	12,544	4,354	3.2	2.4	2.5	6.1
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	902	3,788	974	7.4	10.5	6.4	8.1
Parity and age								
0 births.	25,622	2,948	17,451	3,032	3.0	3.0	2.8	4.9
15–29 years	19,313	2,487	12,847	2,323	1.9	2.3	1.5	4.2
30–44 years	6,310	462	4,804	709	6.5	6.6	6.4	7.1
1 or more births	35,938	6,159	22,047	5,218	6.5	7.0	6.0	7.8
15–29 years	9,610	2,320	4,773	1,738	6.5	5.0	6.6	9.8
30–44 years	26,328	3,838	17,274	3,480	6.5	8.2	5.8	6.7
Ever douched in last 12 months								
Yes	19,725	3,222	10,486	4,796	7.8	8.8	7.3	8.4
No.	41,614	5,839	28,908	3,409	3.8	4.0	3.6	4.3
Number of male sexual partners in lifetime[3]								
None	7,371	1,220	4,499	847	0.6	1.0	0.7	–
1 man.	13,374	3,107	7,877	961	3.3	5.6	2.3	1.4
2–3 men.	12,794	2,338	7,949	1,739	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.6
4–9 men	18,773	1,832	12,364	3,458	5.8	7.7	4.7	9.2
10 or more men	9,248	609	6,809	1,245	10.7	14.0	10.0	11.3
Age at first sexual intercourse with a male[4]								
Under 15 years.	8,074	1,000	4,825	1,679	9.6	6.4	10.2	10.2
15–17 years.	25,033	3,168	16,634	3,792	5.4	7.8	4.7	6.3
18–19 years.	11,136	1,720	7,446	1,187	5.0	5.3	4.4	9.4
20 years and over	9,946	1,999	6,093	746	3.9	5.1	3.0	4.3

– Quantity zero.

[1]PID is pelvic inflammatory disease.

[2]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on douching, not shown separately.

[3]Based on number of male partners with whom she ever had sexual intercourse as reported to the interviewer.

[4]Based on age at first intercourse as reported to the interviewer.

NOTE: Comparable data for 1995 are shown in reference 16, table 89.

Table 108. Number of women 15–44 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse with a male as reported to the interviewer and percentage who reported treatment for a sexually transmitted infection or pelvic inflammatory disease, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Either STI or PID[1] treatment	Treated for any STI[1] other than HIV[2]	Ever treated for PID[1]
		Percent		
Total[3]	54,190	17.2	12.9	5.7
Age				
15–19 years.	4,598	13.3	12.1	2.0
20–24 years.	8,530	14.1	10.1	4.5
25–29 years.	8,939	16.6	12.5	5.5
30–34 years.	10,077	18.5	14.7	5.6
35–39 years.	10,686	16.7	12.8	5.8
40–44 years.	11,360	21.0	14.4	8.1
Marital or cohabiting status				
Currently married.	28,327	16.8	12.3	5.7
Currently cohabiting	5,570	17.4	13.2	6.4
Never married, not cohabiting	14,197	15.8	12.3	4.6
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	22.3	17.5	7.4
Age at first sexual intercourse with a male[4]				
Under 15 years.	8,074	25.5	19.7	9.6
15–17 years.	25,033	17.7	13.4	5.4
18–19 years.	11,136	17.0	13.0	5.0
20 years and over	9,946	9.6	6.3	3.9
Number of male sexual partners in last 12 months[5]				
None	3,468	14.4	10.9	4.4
1 partner.	41,113	16.3	11.9	5.5
2 or more partners.	8,498	24.0	19.5	7.3
Education[6]				
No high school diploma or GED[7]	5,524	14.7	9.1	6.6
High school diploma or GED[7]	14,102	18.7	14.2	6.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree	13,899	19.4	13.9	7.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	12,927	16.5	13.6	4.2
Percent of poverty level[8]				
0–149 percent	13,962	16.9	12.2	6.6
0–99 percent.	8,765	15.8	10.6	7.1
150–299 percent.	13,837	18.5	13.0	7.1
300 percent or higher	21,792	17.4	13.6	4.9
Hispanic origin and race				
Hispanic or Latina	7,887	13.4	8.0	6.4
Not Hispanic or Latina:				
White, single race.	34,999	17.7	13.9	5.1
Black or African American, single race	7,403	18.6	12.8	7.5

[1]STI is sexually transmitted infection and PID is pelvic inflammatory disease.

[2]Sexually transmitted infections other than HIV include gonorrhea or chlamydia (treated within the last 12 months), or any treatment in lifetime for genital herpes, genital warts, or syphilis. HIV is human immunodeficiency virus.

[3]Includes women of other or multiple race and origin groups and women with missing information on STI treatment and number of male partners in last 12 months, not shown separately.

[4]Based on age at first sexual intercourse as reported to the interviewer.

[5]Based on number of male partners with whom she had any sexual contact—vaginal intercourse or oral or anal sex—as reported in Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interview.

[6]Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

[7]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[8]Limited to women 20–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Percentages reporting any STI or PID may not add to percentage reporting treatment for "either STI or PID" because some women reported both STI and PID.

Appendix I

Technical Notes

Sample Design and Fieldwork Procedures

Cycle 6 of the 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 Cycle 6 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 Cycle 6 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 Institutional Review Board (now known as the Research Ethics Review Board), and by a similar board at the University of Michigan. The female questionnaire lasted an average of about 85 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 Cycle 6 survey were offered $40 as a "token of appreciation" for their participation. The response rate for the survey was 79 percent. For women, the response rate was 80 percent.

More detailed information about the methods and procedures of the Cycle 6 NSFG, including imputation of recodes and variance estimation, are published in two separate reports (14,15).

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 conservatively by examining overlap between 95% confidence intervals for the estimates. No adjustments were made for multiple comparisons. Terms such as "greater than" and "less than" indicate that a statistically significant difference was found or that the 95% confidence intervals for the estimates did not overlap. 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.

As noted in the "Methods" section of 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.

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 her response directly into a computer, providing greater privacy for the respondent.

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 a few respondents who may have turned 45 by the time of interview, all were still 15–44 at interview.

Age at birth (or pregnancy outcome)—The AGEPREG recode gives the woman's age with two implied decimal values (for example, 2200–2299 equals age 22) at the time when each of her pregnancies ended. The OUTCOME recode indicates the primary outcome of each pregnancy, assigning priority in the following order: live birth, abortion, stillbirth, miscarriage, and ectopic pregnancy. "Age at time of birth" shown in this report's tables is defined as AGEPREG where OUTCOME equals "live birth." The categories of AGEPREG typically presented are: less than 20 years, 20–24 years, 25–29 years, and 30–44 years. The AGECON recode "age at time of conception," is also used in some tables concerning contraceptive method use and intendedness of pregnancies. For all pregnancies, including current pregnancies, AGECON is defined as the age of the respondent at the approximate time when her pregnancy was conceived.

Age at first birth and year of first birth—The AGEBABY1 recode gives the woman's age at her first live birth and is based on the AGEPREG recode when birth order is 1. "Year of first birth" is based on the DATBABY1

recode, which indicates the century month when the woman's first live birth occurred.

Age at first marriage and year of first marriage—The FMAR1AGE recode gives the woman's age in completed years at first formal (or legal) marriage. Year of first marriage is derived from the MARDAT01 recode, which gives the date in century months of a woman's first formal marriage.

Age at first sexual intercourse—Age at first sexual intercourse is defined as the woman's age at her first vaginal intercourse with a male. The recode that 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?"*

A variation on this measure, which is also used in this report, is age at first sexual intercourse after menarche. For this measure, if the first intercourse, as defined previously, was before first menstrual period, the respondent was asked for her age at the first intercourse *after* menarche (recode SEX1AGE).

For both these measures, if the main question was answered "don't know" or "refused," respondents were asked, as appropriate, to estimate their age as (a) under 18 or 18 or over, (b) under 15 or 15 or over, and (c) under 20 or 20 or over.

These questions were used to assign age at first intercourse when exact age and date of first intercourse were not reported.

Age of first sexual partner—This measure, represented by the recode FSEXPAGE, is based on the question: *"How old was your first partner when you had sexual intercourse with him that first time?"*

If the respondent did not know or refused to report the first male sexual partner's age, she was asked to estimate his age by choosing from among nine categories of age in relation to her own ("1–2 years older/younger"; "3–5 years older/younger"; "6–10 years older/younger"; "more than 10 years older/younger"; "same age").

For respondents under the age of 18 at time of interview, the age of her first

sexual partner was collected in the ACASI portion of the questionnaire. It is based on the question: *"The first time this occurred, how old was he?"* where "this" refers to a previous question asking if the respondent had ever had vaginal intercourse.

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.

Age of youngest child/age of child—The "age of the youngest child" is used in table 80 on child care arrangements. This was ascertained from the household roster, which collected the age, relationship to the respondent, and sex of every member of the respondent's household. "Child" for the purposes of defining the universe of women for the table, was defined as a household member who was the woman's biological child, stepchild, adopted child, legal ward, foster child, or partner's child, and who was under 13 years of age. The household roster variables used to define this variable were not included in the NSFG Cycle 6 Public-Use Files due to potential disclosure risk for individual respondents.

Attitudes and ambivalence toward pregnancy—There are three attitudinal scales in the Cycle 6 NSFG that gauge the woman's feelings when she found out she was pregnant. The first, "very (happy/unhappy) to be pregnant," was added in Cycle 5. The other two are: "Trying hard (to/not to) get pregnant" and "wanted (to avoid/to get) pregnant" and were added in Cycle 6. Women were asked these three attitudinal questions about each of their pregnancies that were completed since January 1999. Together, these assist in interpreting the findings of the intended/mistimed/unwanted dimension of pregnancies and highlight the ambivalence many women feel when learning they are pregnant.

"Happy-to-be-pregnant" scale—Scale values ranged from 1 (very

unhappy to be pregnant) through 10 (very happy to be pregnant).

"Trying-to-get-pregnant" scale—Scale values ranged from 0 (trying hard *NOT* to get pregnant) through 10 (trying hard *TO GET* pregnant).

"Wanted-to-get-pregnant" scale—Scale values ranged from 0 (wanted to avoid pregnancy) through 10 (wanted to get pregnant).

Birth order or pregnancy order—Births are classified by birth order (recode=BIRTHORD). Where the birth order is "first," the birth was the woman's first birth; where it is "second," the birth was the woman's second birth. Similarly, where the pregnancy order is "first," it was the woman's first pregnancy; where it is "second," it was the woman's second pregnancy, and so on.

Births expected—The total number of births expected for a woman is defined as the sum of children already born (recode=PARITY) and additional births she expects to have (recode=ADDEXP). For example, if she has had two children and expects to have one more child, her total number of expected births is three. The recode ADDEXP indicates the number of children a woman expects to give birth to in the future, including a current pregnancy if applicable. Women who were sterile or who were married to sterile men were classified as expecting zero additional births. Those physically able to have births were asked whether they and their current husband or partner (if applicable) intended to have any babies in the future, and, if so, how many. Women who did not know whether they intended to have any future births 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 births expected in those cases is an average of the smallest and largest numbers given.

Breastfeeding duration—The BFEEDWKS recode specifies the number of weeks that each singleton baby was breastfed. The recode is limited to singleton babies because (a) the NSFG data do not include sufficient numbers of multiple births to analyze

them separately, and (b) women with twins or other multiple births are less likely to breastfeed, which means they cannot be analyzed together with singletons. Multiple births not only pose logistical difficulties for breastfeeding, but they are also more likely to have health problems (for example, requiring postnatal hospitalization) that could interfere with establishing a sustainable breastfeeding schedule. Table 78 shows the percent distribution of singleton babies born in 1997–2000 by duration of breastfeeding, including a category for those who were not breastfed at all. Babies born after 2000 are not included so that all babies could potentially have been breastfed for the longest category of duration shown, which is 12 or more months.

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 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.

Childcare arrangements–Child-care arrangements were ascertained for women who had at least one child, defined as a household member under age 13 who was the respondent's biological child, stepchild, adopted child, legal ward, foster child, or partner's child. These women were asked, *"In the past 4 weeks, has your child/have any of your children, aged 12 or under, been cared for in any regular arrangement such as a daycare, nursery school, play group, babysitter, after school care, relative, or some other child care arrangement"*

If they responded "yes" to this question they were then asked, *"Which of these, if any, have you used for your child/for any of your children in the past 4 weeks?"*

The following options were provided:

- *child's other parent or stepparent*
- *child's brother or sister 13 or over*
- *child's brother or sister under 13*
- *child's grandparent*
- *other relative*
- *nonrelative or babysitter*
- *daycare center*
- *nursery or preschool*
- *family daycare*
- *federally funded Head Start program*
- *kindergarten or school (grades 1–12)*
- *before- or after-school care*
- *child cares for self*
- *other*

Cohabitation—The COHEVER recode indicates whether the respondent has ever lived with a man, in a sexual relationship, outside of marriage.

Cohabitation relative to first marriage—The COHSTAT recode distinguishes three groups: "never cohabited (outside of marriage)," "ever cohabited before first marriage," and "cohabited after first marriage." For this second group, table 48 further differentiates those who were never married from those who actually cohabited before a first marriage.

Contraceptive use at first sexual intercourse—This indicator is defined only for women who have ever had intercourse. The recodes used are SEX1MTHD1–4, which describe whether a method was used at all the first time a woman had intercourse, and if so, what method(s). All women who had ever used a method were asked what was the first method or method combination they used. They were then asked when this method use occurred relative to first intercourse: before, at first intercourse, or after first intercourse. (If "before first intercourse," women were asked if they used a method at first intercourse, and which method.) This information is used to construct these recodes.

Contraceptive use at last intercourse—This indicator is represented by two sets of recodes. For the timeframe "past 3 months," MTHUSE3 and METH3M1–METH3M4 are used. For the timeframe "past 12 months," MTH12M1–METH12M4 are used. For most respondents it is based on direct questions about contraceptive use with up to three partners in the past

12 months, worded: *"Looking at Card 33, the last time you had intercourse with [name of partner] in [date of last intercourse with him], did you or he use any method?"* and *"Which method or methods on Card 33 did you use?"*

If the respondent only had one sexual partner in the past 3 months, it was her first partner ever, and she only had intercourse with him once, method use is taken from the recodes SEX1MTHD1–SEX1MTHD4, which is described for the measure ''Contraceptive use at first sexual intercourse.''

Couple agreement with respect to intendedness of pregnancy—Couple agreement as to the intendedness of a pregnancy is based on the woman's report of her own attitude, and her report of the father of the pregnancy's attitude at the time of conception. Disagreement is defined as the woman reporting the pregnancy as unintended by her (mistimed or unwanted) and reporting the father's as intended; or where she reports the father's attitude as unintended, and her own as intended. In table 24, where couple agreement is presented, those pregnancies for which the mother reported that she did not know her own attitude, or she did not know the father's attitude toward the pregnancy, are classified separately from pregnancies for which she did not report her own or the father's attitude.

Current contraceptive status—The purpose of this recode (CONSTAT1) is to measure contraceptive use, as reported by women, during heterosexual vaginal intercourse, primarily to measure risk of pregnancy, and secondarily to measure risk of sexually transmitted diseases. All respondents are categorized by current contraceptive status—those who are using contraception in the month of interview and those who are not.

Those who are *not using* contraception are then classified by the following reasons for nonuse:

- they are currently pregnant or postpartum
- they are trying to become pregnant
- they have never had intercourse or have not had intercourse in 3 months before interview

- they (or their partner) are sterile.

Those who are *using* contraception are classified by the method or methods they are using. About 10 percent of women in Cycle 6 indicated multiple contraceptive methods are being used at the time of interview. For these women, CONSTAT1 is coded as the most effective method they are using. Additional methods are coded into up to three separate variables (CONSTAT2–CONSTAT4), in order of their effectiveness for pregnancy prevention. Methods are listed in order of effectiveness in the ''Contraceptors'' section below. (No respondent reported using more than four methods in a month.)

This report presents results from the CONSTAT1 recode (the most effective method) in tables 56, 58, and 60, and the results of CONSTAT1–4 (all methods currently used) in tables 57, 59, and 61. The categories of current contraceptive status are defined in the following way:

- Noncontraceptors:

Nonsurgically sterile—A woman was classified as ''nonsurgically sterile'' if she reported that it was physically impossible for her or her husband or cohabiting partner to have a baby for any reason other than surgical sterilization. Nonsurgical reasons for sterility include menopause; sterility from accident, illness, or congenital causes; or unexplained inability to conceive.

Surgically sterile (female— noncontraceptive)—If a woman was surgically sterile at the time of interview for noncontraceptive reasons, then she was classified as surgically sterile (female—noncontraceptive). ''Surgically sterile'' means that the woman is physically unable to have a baby due to an operation. ''Noncontraceptive'' reasons include medical reasons such as trouble with female reproductive organs, or a high likelihood of miscarrying or having an unhealthy baby. Most of those classified in this category were women who had had a hysterectomy.

Pregnant—The recode RCURPREG was defined as ''yes, currently pregnant'' if the woman answered ''yes''

to either of these questions: *"Are you pregnant now?"* or for those in doubt, *"Do you think you are probably pregnant, or not?"*

If the recode RCURPREG=''yes,'' then CONSTAT1 was coded ''pregnant.''

Seeking pregnancy—A woman was classified as seeking pregnancy if she reported that she was not using a contraceptive method at the time of interview because she or her partner wanted to become pregnant as soon as possible.

Postpartum—A woman was classified as postpartum if she reported that she was not currently using a contraceptive method, was not trying to become pregnant, and her last pregnancy had ended 6 weeks or less before the time of interview.

Other nonusers—Women who reported that they were using no contraceptive methods for any reason in the month of interview and could not be otherwise classified were considered other nonusers. Those included are women who never had intercourse since their first menses, women who had intercourse, but not in the 3 months prior to interview, and women who had intercourse at some time in the 3 months prior to interview but were not using a method in the month of interview.

- Contraceptors:

Women in the NSFG used a ''Life History Calendar'' to record the month and year that significant events happened in their lives, including marriages and cohabitations, and births and other pregnancies. Women used their Life History Calendars to help them answer more accurately about contraceptive use, both ever in their lives, and in the 3–4 years up to the date of interview (1999–2002). The interviewer asked whether the respondent had *ever* used each of about 19 methods and showed her a card listing the same 19 methods (all the methods that were currently available in the United States). Next, the interviewer asked the respondent to record on the Life History Calendar the contraceptive methods the respondent used each month from January 1999 (or her first

intercourse if it was later than January 1999) to the month of interview:

ED–4. "I need to find out about the birth control methods you used each month between (DATE OF FIRST METHOD USE OR JANUARY 1999) and (DATE OF INTERVIEW). Remember to include methods men use—such as condoms, vasectomy, and withdrawal—in your answer . . . Looking at the methods on Card 43, please write the methods you used each month on the calendar. I need to know about all the methods you used, so if you used more than one method in a month, please record all the methods you used that month."

They then reviewed the entries for each month and the interviewer entered the methods into the computer for each month. This recording continued through the month of the interview. *The method or methods used in the month of interview comprise the methods used in the current contraceptive status classification.*

If the woman reported using two or more methods in the month of interview, she was classified by the most effective method she used. Priority was given to contraceptive methods in the following order, which corresponds roughly to ranking by effectiveness: Female (contraceptive sterilization), male (contraceptive) sterilization, Norplant™ implant, IUD, Lunelle™ 1-month injectable, Depo-Provera™ 3-month injectable, pill, contraceptive patch, morning-after pill, male condom, diaphragm (with or without jelly or cream), female condom (vaginal pouch), Today™ sponge, cervical cap, natural family planning or temperature rhythm methods, calendar rhythm, withdrawal, foam, suppository or insert, jelly or cream (without diaphragm), and other methods.

Thus, in tables 56, 58, and 60, if a woman or couple was using the pill and the male condom, they would be classified as using the pill because it is a more effective method. In tables 57, 59, and 61, however, their use of both methods would be recorded.

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 woman 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 woman obtained is a high school diploma or GED, and her highest completed grade of school is 12 or lower.

- *Some college, no bachelor's degree*—The highest degree the woman obtained is a high school diploma or GED, but the highest grade of school completed is higher than 12, or the highest degree is an associate's degree.

- *Bachelor's degree or higher*—The woman reported having a college or university degree at the bachelor's level or higher, regardless of highest grade completed.

The tables in this report show data by education only for women aged 22–44 years at interview because large percentages of women 15–21 years of age are still attending school. Using the full age range of 15–44 would potentially underestimate the percentage of women with a college degree.

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 the following question in the interview: *"Please look at Card 17. 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*
- *2-year college degree*
- *4-year college graduate*
- *Graduate or professional school.*

Based on their responses, the respondent's 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.

Effectiveness of contraceptive methods—The 10 percent of women in the Cycle 6 NSFG sample who were using more than one method in the month before the interview were classified in tables 56, 58, and 60 by the most "effective" method they were using. The ranking of the effectiveness of method uses data (when available) and other information to estimate the failure rate for each method when used by a national sample of users. A failure rate is the percentage of women who have a pregnancy in the first 12 months of using the method.

Two recent studies were used to obtain the failure rates in typical use as estimated from previous cycles of the NSFG (68–69). These rates were

	Failure rate	Rank
Female sterilization	less than 1 percent	highest (most effective)
Male sterilization	less than 1 percent	
Implant	1 percent	
Injectable	3 percent	
Pill	8 percent	
Male condom	15 percent	
Periodic abstinence	25 percent	
Withdrawal	27 percent	
Spermicides	29 percent	lowest (least effective)

Along with the failure rates shown above, two other factors were considered. One of these was an attempt to preserve comparability with previous cycles of the NSFG. Priority was given to comparability when the differences in failure rates between some methods were very small. The rankings for the newer methods and those used by very small proportions of women were assigned based on the best information available. Therefore, if a woman reported that she had used the pill and the condom in the last month, she was classified as using the pill, because the pill has a lower failure rate (8 percent) than the condom (15 percent).

Ever had sexual intercourse—This measure, represented by the recode HADSEX, was ascertained from a single question asked of women who had never been pregnant and had never cohabited or been married: *"Have you ever had sexual intercourse with a man, that is, made love, had sex, or gone all the way?"* Women who had ever been pregnant, had cohabited or been married, were coded "yes" on the HADSEX recode.

Ever forced to have intercourse/ Age at first forced intercourse— Whether respondents 18–44 years of age had *ever* been forced to have intercourse was ascertained with the following question in ACASI, the self-administered portion of the interview: *"At any time in your life, have you ever been forced by a male to have vaginal intercourse against your will?"*

If the respondent had indicated in the previous questions that first intercourse was not voluntary, this question began with: *"Besides the time you already reported..."* Age at first forced intercourse is ascertained in the following way: in the "nonvoluntary first intercourse" series, all respondents were asked for their age at first vaginal intercourse with the question: *"How old were you when this first vaginal intercourse happened?"*

If first intercourse had been nonvoluntary, this age is the age at first forced intercourse. If first intercourse had been voluntary, but the respondent reported that she had ever been forced to have intercourse (see above), the age at first forced intercourse is the age she reported this (first) happened, with the question: *"How old were you the very first time you were forced by a male to have vaginal intercourse against your will?"*

Ever-use of any birth control methods—The term "ever-use of any method" is based on the recode ANYMTHD, which takes into account use of any birth control method *for any reason* in the ever-use series, as well as ever having a sterilizing operation or having sexual intercourse with a male partner who had a sterilizing operation. Individual method-use classifications are based on the individual variables from the ever-use series, except for pill and condom, which are based on the recodes PILLR and CONDOMR and include imputed values for these variables.

Ever-use of specific birth control methods—As noted previously, these data are based on a series of questions that begins like this: *Card 30 lists methods that some people use to prevent pregnancy or to prevent sexually transmitted infections. As I read each one, please tell me if you have ever used it for any reason. Please answer yes even if you have only used the method once.*

Have you ever used birth control pills?

Have you ever used condoms or rubbers with a partner?

Have you ever had sex with a partner who had a vasectomy?

Have you ever had sex with a partner who used withdrawal or pulling out?

Have you ever used Depo-Provera™ or injectables (shots)?

This series of questions continued until 19 methods had been asked about—the methods shown in table 53.

Family planning and medical services—Women were asked whether they had received family planning or medical services in the last 12 months from a medical care provider. *Family planning services* included:

1. A birth control method or prescription for a method
2. A checkup or medical test related to using a birth control method
3. Counseling about birth control
4. Counseling about getting sterilized
5. Emergency contraception or the "morning-after pill" or a prescription for it
6. Counseling or information about emergency contraception or the "morning-after pill"
7. A sterilizing operation

Women who reported receiving one or more of these services were classified as having received family planning services.

Medical services included:

1. A pregnancy test,
2. An abortion,
3. A Pap smear,
4. A pelvic exam,
5. Prenatal care,
6. Postpregnancy care, or
7. Counseling, testing, or treatment for a sexually transmitted infection.

Women who received one or more of these services were classified as having received medical services.

For each family planning or medical service she had received, the woman was asked where she received it and how she paid for it. She was shown a card that listed response options for type of provider (that is, where she received it) and how she 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, or
20. Some other place.

If the woman reported receiving the service at a clinic (codes 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 above), the questionnaire routed the interviewer to an external clinic database installed on the interviewer's computer. If the clinic named by the respondent was listed in the database, the interviewer entered the code for that clinic. The clinic database comes from the Alan Guttmacher Institute's survey of publicly funded clinics and was structured for selection by State, city or town, and then clinic name (70). The database allowed the clinic to be classified in two ways: first, whether each clinic was funded by the Federal Title X program, and second, by the type of agency that managed the clinic (for example, health department or Planned Parenthood). The three hospital codes were allowed to activate the clinic database because some Title X-funded clinics are located within hospitals.

For payment methods, the options were insurance, co-payment, or

out-of-pocket payment, Medicaid, no payment required, or some other way. The woman could report up to four methods of payment for each service she had received.

Fecundity status (recode= FECUND)—Fecundity status describes the physical ability of a woman or couple to have a child. It is determined by responses to questions asked in the NSFG interview, not by a medical examination. Fecundity status, as shown in tables 67 and 68 of this report, has three main categories: surgically sterile, impaired fecundity, and fecund.

Women were classified as *surgically sterile* if they (or their current husband or cohabiting partner) had had an unreversed sterilizing operation (for example, a tubal ligation, hysterectomy, or vasectomy). Surgically sterile is further divided into contraceptive and noncontraceptive subcategories, based on the reasons reported for the sterilizing operation.

Impaired fecundity includes women who reported that (a) it was physically impossible for them (or their husbands or partners) to have a baby for any reason other than a sterilizing operation (referred to as "nonsurgically sterile"); (b) it was physically difficult or dangerous to carry a baby to term (referred to as "subfecund"); or (c) they had been continuously married or cohabiting, had not used contraception, and had not had a pregnancy for 3 years or longer (referred to as "long interval without conception").

Fecund is a residual category and means that the woman (or couple) was not surgically sterile and did not have impaired fecundity. The percentage of currently married couples with impaired fecundity is higher than the infertile percentage because impaired fecundity includes problems of carrying babies to term in addition to problems of conceiving, whereas infertility includes only problems conceiving. Also, it should be noted that the FECUND recode includes a component of 36-month infertility, whereas, the INFERT recode (infertility status) measures 12-month infertility.

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 women who answered "yes" to the following question were coded as "Hispanic": *"Are you Hispanic or 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. Women 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, and Alaska Native and American Indian women 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, the National Vital Statistics System, and other very large surveys can produce reliable statistics on mixed-race respondents. Unfortunately, the NSFG's sample size of 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. Women who reported only one race are classified based on the HISPRACE recode described previously. All non-Hispanic women 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 Latina
- Not Hispanic or 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. Measures of socioeconomic status (for example, education and income) are not always available for the point in time when the event being studied occurred. While characteristics such as education and income change over time, self-reported race and ethnicity generally do not change so they can be used at all points in time as proxies for socioeconomic status. Differences among white, black, and Hispanic women are often related to the lower income and educational levels of black and Hispanic women (71), their limited access to health care and health insurance (72–73), the communities in which they live (74), and other factors.

HIV-risking behaviors—In the self-administered (ACASI) portion of the Cycle 6 NSFG interview, women were asked about particular behaviors that may increase their chances of becoming infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Table 102 shows the percentages, based on all women aged 15–44 and unmarried women 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 male

Table 102 also shows the percentages of women who reported that their partner(s) in the last 12 months engaged in the following HIV-risking behaviors:

- Had sex with other *men*
- Injected drugs without a prescription

- Had sex with other *women* around the same time as he had sex with her

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 100 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 women ever tested for HIV outside of blood donation, and this subtotal is also shown in the table.

All women 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 100 also shows the percentage of women who were tested in the last year. The "last year" is defined as the month of interview plus the 12 complete months prior to the month of interview. For example, if the interview was conducted in May 2002, an HIV test outside of blood donation would be counted as testing in the last year if it occurred anytime between May 2001 and the interview date in May 2002.

HIV testing—reasons for the (most recent) test in last year—All women 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
- because you were pregnant or because it was part of prenatal care
- "just to find out if you were infected"
- because of a referral by a doctor
- to apply for a marriage license
- other reason

Table 101 shows the percentages citing these specific reasons, with the percentages not adding to 100 because some women gave more than one reason for their HIV test.

Infertility service use—Women who reported ever seeking medical help to get pregnant were asked about the following medical services:

- advice
- infertility testing (if received, was it female, male, or both)
- drugs to improve ovulation
- surgery to correct blocked tubes
- artificial insemination (if received, was it husband or partner's sperm or donor sperm)
- other services:
  —surgery or drug treatment for endometriosis
  —in vitro fertilization (IVF)
  —surgery for uterine fibroids
  —some other pelvic surgery
  —other

Based on responses to these "code-all-that-apply" questions and their followup questions, several recodes were constructed to indicate whether the respondent ever had specific infertility services. The percentages of all women aged 15–44 who ever received selected infertility services are shown in table 97.

The percentage of women who used *any* infertility services (recode=INFEVER) is based on women who reported medical help either to get pregnant (recode=ANYPRGHP) or to prevent miscarriage (recode=ANYMSCHP).

Infertility service visits in last year—Table 98 presents information on visits in the past year for medical help getting pregnant. While women in Cycle 6 were asked separately about medical help to get pregnant and medical help to prevent miscarriage, they were only asked the date of their first and last (or most recent) visit for help to get pregnant. Those who reported a visit within the last year were asked how many visits they had in the last year for medical help to get pregnant. Since so few women reported two or more visits, table 98 shows the following categories in the percent distribution:

- Never had any infertility visit

- Only had miscarriage help; no help to get pregnant
- Had medical help to get pregnant, but not within last 12 months
- Had one or more visits in the last 12 months for medical help to get pregnant

Infertility status (recode= INFERT)—Infertility is a measure used by physicians and others to identify couples who may need to be evaluated to see whether medical services could help them have a baby. The INFERT recode is computed only for married and cohabiting couples in the NSFG. When neither the respondent nor her husband or cohabiting partner is surgically sterile, a couple is considered infertile if, during the previous 12 months or longer, they were continuously married or cohabiting, had not used contraception, and had not become pregnant. Table 69 shows three categories: surgically sterile, infertile, and fecund, where "fecund" is the residual category indicating that the couple is neither surgically sterile nor infertile.

Intendedness (Wantedness) status at conception (Recode=WANTRESP)— For this report, pregnancies that ended in a live birth within 5 years prior to the interview date were categorized as "intended (wanted)," "mistimed," or "unwanted" based on the woman's responses to a series of questions. The series begins with one or more questions to ascertain whether the woman was not, or had stopped, using contraceptives *in order to become pregnant*. If the answer was "no," or if the woman *was* using contraception surrounding the conception date, she received the question: *"Right before you became pregnant, did you yourself want to have a baby at any time in the future?"*

If the woman answered, "No," or for those responding "not sure, don't know," and if the answer to a followup question was "probably not," the birth was classified as "unwanted." (Women under age of 20 years were asked a confirmation question to verify a "No" response. See reference 16, page 108, for more details.)

If the woman answered "Yes," to the question about stopping or not using

contraception in order to get pregnant, or if she answered "yes" to the question about wanting to have a baby at any time in the future, then she was asked: *"So would you say you became pregnant too soon, at about the right time, or later than you wanted?"*

Answers of "too soon" were classified as "mistimed," and any other response ("right time," "later," "didn't care") was classified as "intended." If the woman had become pregnant later than desired, it was not classified as mistimed because it did not represent a failure in family planning and was not subject to contraceptive control.

The category "unintended" represents the categories "mistimed" and "unwanted" combined. (See, for example, table 20.) Pregnancies that ended in multiple births have been counted only once because only the pregnancy, a single event, was subject to contraceptive control. If the respondent said she did not know whether she wanted to have a(nother) child then or in the future, the pregnancy was classified as "don't know, not sure" on the recode. Those pregnancies are included in the totals, but not shown separately in the tables. For this reason, the percentages sometimes do not add to 100 in these tables.

For the first time in Cycle 6 of the NSFG, women who responded that their pregnancies occurred "too soon" were given a followup question asking: *"How much sooner than you wanted did you become pregnant?"*

For table 21, mistimed births were dichotomized into pregnancies that were "slightly mistimed," that is, under 2 years too soon and those that were "seriously mistimed," that is, 2 or more years sooner than the respondent wanted. Table 22 shows more detailed categories of duration "too soon."

Respondents were also asked to classify the attitudes of the father of the pregnancy (Recode=WANTPART; table 24), with two questions analogous to those that classify her own attitudes: *"Right before you became pregnant, did the father want you to have a baby at any time in the future?"*

And, if the response was "Yes,": *"So would you say you became pregnant sooner than he wanted, at*

about the right time, or later than he wanted?" See the definition of "Couple agreement with respect to intendedness of pregnancy" for further details.

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 interviewers were instructed to code annulment the same as divorce. When asked about marital dissolution, however, respondents could choose divorce or annulment.) Table 51 gives the cumulative percentage of first marriages that were dissolved by separation or divorce or annulment; in other words, marriages that ended in widowhood were excluded.

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.*

Those who responded "not married but living together with a partner of the opposite sex" are shown in this report as "currently cohabiting." Their formal marital status was obtained in a followup question, and this information was recorded in the FMARITAL recode.

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." In selected tables, currently married women are further dichotomized as being in their first marriage or in a second or later marriage.

Marital status at time of birth (recode=FMAROUT5)—The FMAROUT5 recode gives the woman's

formal marital status at the time when each of her pregnancies ended: married, divorced (or annulled), separated, widowed, or never married. "Marital status at birth" shown in this report's tables is defined as FMAROUT5 where the OUTCOME recode equals "live birth." Divorced, separated, and widowed women are combined into the "formerly married" group, though technically speaking, separated women are still legally married. (It is unlikely, given the small numbers of separated women in the NSFG sample, that this definition of "formerly married" accounts for the small differences seen in nonmarital birth rates between the NSFG and vital statistics.) "Currently married" and "never married" comprise the other categories shown. The recode for "marital status at conception," FMARCON5, is also used in some tables concerning contraceptive method use and intendedness of pregnancies. For all completed pregnancies, it is defined as the formal marital status of the respondent at the approximate time when her pregnancy was conceived, regardless of pregnancy outcome.

Marital or cohabiting status at time of birth (recode=RMAROUT6)—This recode gives the "informal marital status" at the time of birth. It is defined similarly to FMAROUT5 above, but includes a category for "cohabiting."

Maternity leave (recode= MATERNLV)—The MATERNLV recode describes the use or lack of use of maternity leave for each pregnancy resulting in live birth. Table 79 gives the percent distribution of MATERNLV for each woman's most recent birth if it occurred in January 1997 or later. The first two categories shown are "not employed during this pregnancy" and "took maternity leave."

The remaining three categories describe women who did not take maternity leave. The group labeled "not needed" includes women who did not need to take maternity leave:

- due to the timing of their birth relative to their job schedules (for example, school teachers who delivered during summer break)
- due to the nature of their jobs (for example, worked out of their homes

self-employed)

- due to deciding to quit their jobs *after* delivery

The group labeled "not offered" includes women:

- whose employers did not offer (or denied) maternity leave at all (for example, they would be fired if they took leave)
- whose job benefits did not include maternity leave (for example, because they were part-time employees)

The final group labeled "other reasons" includes women who decided to quit their jobs *before* delivery, who could not afford to take maternity leave for personal or financial reasons, or who continued to work right after delivery.

Menarche—Menarche is defined as age at first menstrual period (in completed years).

Metropolitan residence at interview—Using the U.S. Office of Management and Budget definition of metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), the respondent's address at the time of the interview was classified as: 1. MSA, suburban; 2. MSA, central city; and, 3. Not MSA.

Nonvoluntary first sexual intercourse—In the self-adminstered ACASI part of the questionnaire, there were two questions ascertaining the voluntariness or wantedness of first sexual intercourse among respondents 18–44 years of age. The first one asked how much first intercourse was wanted, and is defined under "wantedness of first intercourse." The second question asked was: "*Would you say then that this first vaginal intercourse was voluntary or not voluntary, that is, did you choose to have sex of your own free will or not?*"

The answer categories were "voluntary" and "not voluntary." This is the same wording used in Cycle 5 of the 1995 NSFG. This question was asked in the interviewer-administered portion of the questionnaire in Cycle 5, but was moved into the self-administered (ACASI) portion of the interview in Cycle 6 due to the sensitivity of the topic. Concerns about sensitivity and reporting requirements

for minors also prompted the age restriction to adult respondents only.

Number of husbands or cohabiting partners—The recode FMARNO gives the number of times a woman has been legally married. Multiple marriages to the same husband are individually counted. Women were also asked the number of other cohabiting partners they may have had. Table 52 is based on the total number of husbands and cohabiting partners, computed as follows:

FMARNO + (1 if currently cohabiting) + (Number of other cohabiting partners)
Husbands with whom a woman also cohabited (outside of marriage) are counted only once, as husbands.

Number of male sexual partners, as reported to the interviewer—Each woman was asked to report the number or range (low–high) of males with whom she has had vaginal intercourse in her life, as of the date of interview. She was also asked to report her number of male sexual partners in the last year. The recodes LIFPRTNR and PARTS1YR were based on these questions. If a range of partners was reported, the number of partners was calculated as the average of the low and high numbers. In cases where the respondent reported zero partners for the low and one partner for the high number, the number of partners was set equal to one.

Number of male sexual partners, as reported in ACASI—While the interviewer-administered questions were limited to heterosexual vaginal intercourse, women were asked in the self-administered part of the interview (ACASI) about all types of sexual contact with males, including vaginal, oral, and anal sex. When they were asked to report their numbers of male sexual partners in ACASI, they included all partners with whom they have had vaginal, oral, and anal sex—in their lifetimes and in the last year. Due to issues related to the reporting of vaginal intercourse in ACASI, this report uses a corrected version of "numbers of male partners" in the tables where these variables appear (tables 100–105, 108). A small percentage of cases were edited for consistency based on their previous

responses on marital status, pregnancy experience, and other related information. For further details, please see the "Appendix" on "Measurement of heterosexual vaginal intercourse in the NSFG" in reference 11.

Number of pregnancies (recode=PREGNUM)—The PREGNUM recode (used in table 1, for example) specifies the total number of pregnancies, including a current pregnancy, reported by the woman in the interviewer-administered portion of the questionnaire (section B, the pregnancy history).

Outcome of first cohabitation (recode=COHOUT)—This recode describes the outcome (or status at time of interview) of each woman's first cohabitation. Those who married their first cohabiting partners are represented in the groups labeled "intact marriage" or "dissolved marriage." Those who did not marry their first cohabiting partners are shown in "intact cohabitation" or "dissolved cohabitation."

Parental living arrangements at age 14 years—The PARAGE14 recode indicates the presence and relationship to the woman of male and female parents or parental figures living in the respondent's household when she was 14 years old. For this report, the categories were combined into: both biological or two adoptive parents, or other living situation.

Parity, or number of live births (recode=PARITY)—The PARITY recode indicates the number of live born children the woman has ever had. For example, a woman classified as "parity 0" has never had a live birth. "Parity 1" means that she has had one live birth. Multiple births (for example, twins or triplets) are counted as separate live births, although they represent a single delivery. The recode LBPREGS provided on the public-use file indicates the number of pregnancies the respondent has had that resulted in live birth.

Payment for delivery—For each pregnancy resulting in live birth between January 1997 and the date of interview in 2002, women reported up to three sources of payment for the delivery costs. The PAYDELIV recode combined all sources mentioned into

one variable with the following five mutually exclusive categories: own income only, insurance only, own income and insurance only, Medicaid or government assistance mentioned at all, and all other sources or combinations. Note that Medicaid or any form of government assistance was given precedence in this recode. Table 77 shows the percent distribution of PAYDELIV for each woman's most recent delivery occurring in 1997 or later.

Pelvic inflammatory disease (recode=PIDTREAT)—The PIDTREAT recode indicates whether the respondent has ever been treated for pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), based on this question asked of all respondents in Cycle 6: *"Have you ever been treated for an infection in your fallopian tubes, womb, or ovaries, also called a pelvic infection, pelvic inflammatory disease, or P.I.D.?" (IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE: "This is a female infection that sometimes causes abdominal pain or lower stomach cramps.")*

Poverty level at interview (recode=POVERTY)—The poverty index ratio (or percentage of poverty level, as it is labeled in the tables) 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 $18,104. So, if a family of four had an income of $40,000, their poverty level 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 women aged 20–44 years at interview. This is because reports of income by younger women 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 Cycle 6 was not ascertained, and was imputed.

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 U.S. Bureau of the Census, 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 of other children raised—Each respondent 18–44 years of age was asked, "Not counting the children ever born to you, have any children lived with you under your care and responsibility?" Up to 17 nonbiological children were reported by female respondents in the Cycle 6

NSFG. A series of questions was asked about each child of these children including, *"When {child's name} began living with you how was {he/she} related to you?"* Response categories were:

- Your stepchild (by birth or adoption)
- The child of a relative by blood
- The child of a relative by marriage
- The child of a friend
- Your boyfriend or partner's child
- Related to you in some other way
- Unrelated to you previously in any way

For all children, women were asked if they ever adopted or became the legal guardian of the child or if they are currently trying to adopt or become the legal guardian of the child. For those who were not stepchildren, women were asked if the child came to them as a foster or related child placed in the home by a court, child welfare department, or social service agency. Table 81 gives the percentages, based on all women 18–44, who ever cared for a child not born to them and the percentages who cared for children with the specified relationships.

Relationship with first partner at first intercourse—This measure is derived from a question asking the respondent to describe her relationship to her first sexual partner at the time she first had intercourse with him. Respondents could choose from the following categories: just met, just friends, went out once in awhile, going together or going steady, engaged, married, or other.

Religion raised—Respondents were shown a card 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, she was asked to select the one with which she identified most.

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 female is "sexually experienced" if she has ever had vaginal intercourse with a male at least once in her life. This is measured by the HADSEX recode in the NSFG data file.

Sexually transmitted infection (STI) other than HIV—In ACASI, women 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.

Smoking during pregnancy—For pregnancies ending in live birth or spontaneous loss between January 1997 and the 2002 interview, women were asked several questions regarding cigarette smoking. Women were first asked how much they smoked cigarettes *before* they learned they were pregnant, and "none" was a response option. *"Please look at Card 17. In the 6 months before you found out you were pregnant this (first/second/etc.,) time, how many cigarettes did you smoke a day, on the average?"*

Then they were asked whether they smoked at all after they learned they were pregnant. *"After you found out you were pregnant this (first/second/etc.,) time, did you smoke cigarettes at all during the pregnancy?"*

Those women who said "yes" to this second question were asked the amount they smoked during the pregnancy after learning they were pregnant. Codes 1–3 were collapsed in table 75 as "Fewer than 15 per day," and codes 4–7 were collapsed as "15 or more per day."

"Looking at Card 18, on the average, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day after you found out that you were pregnant this (first/second/etc.,) time?"

About one cigarette a day or less 1
Just a few cigarettes a day (2–4). 2
About half a pack a day (5–14). 3
About a pack a day (15–24) 4
About 1 1/2 packs a day (25–34) 5
About 2 packs a day (35–44). 6
More than 2 packs a day (45 or more). . . .7

Smoking experience in the last year—Smoking experience in the last year (table 99) was defined on the basis of several questions about lifetime and current cigarette smoking in the self-administered (ACASI) portion of the interview. Female respondents were asked, *"In your entire life, have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes?"* If she answered "no," she was asked no further questions about smoking, and was classified "never smoked." If she smoked at least 100 cigarettes in her life, she was asked how often she smoked in the last 12 months and the age at which she started smoking regularly. The response choices for smoking during the last year were different than those used for smoking during pregnancy:

Never 1
Once or twice during the year 2
Several times during the year 3
About once a month 4
About once a week 5
About once a day 6

Codes 2–5 were collapsed in table 99 as "less than once a day," and code 6 was presented as "once a day or more often."

Although current smoking status is available in several national data sets, it is included in this report because the NSFG can tabulate it with respect to key correlates of reproductive health and contraceptive behavior not widely available widely. For example, table 99 shows the distribution by current smoking behavior for women using hormonal contraception.

Sterilizing operations—In tables 70–73, data on surgical sterilization by type of operation are presented. Women were first asked: *"Have you ever had both of your tubes tied, cut, or removed? This procedure is often called a tubal ligation or tubal sterilization."*

Women who were not currently pregnant at interview were asked the following two questions: *"Have you ever had a hysterectomy, that is, surgery to remove your uterus?"* and *"Have you ever had both your ovaries removed?"*

Then all women, regardless of pregnancy status, were asked: *"Have you ever had any other operation that makes it impossible for you to have a(nother) baby?"*

Women who were married or cohabiting at time of interview were asked: *"Has [name of husband/partner] ever had a vasectomy or any other operation that would make it impossible for him to father a baby in the future?"*

Based on the answers to these and their followup questions, women were classified as having ever had a tubal sterilization, hysterectomy, ovary removal, or other female sterilizing operation, and their husbands or partners were classified as having ever had a vasectomy. In theory, women could report all four types of operations, but the most common combination of multiple operations was tubal sterilization first, with hysterectomy some time later. When the dates of multiple operations are the same, it is almost always due to a "complete hysterectomy" in which ovaries and fallopian tubes are removed at the same time as the uterus.

Sterilizing operations—reasons reported—Table 73 shows reasons reported for tubal sterilizations, hysterectomies, and vasectomies that occurred between January 1997 and the date of interview in 2002. For each of her sterilizing operations, the respondent was asked a series of questions on reasons for the operation:

"At the time you had your (operation), had you, yourself, had all the children you wanted?" "And what about your husband/partner (at the time)? At the time you had your (operation), had he had all the children he wanted?" "Please look at Card 26. Did you have any of these medical reasons for having your (operation)?

ENTER all that apply

Medical problems with your female organs 1

Pregnancy would be dangerous to your health. 2
You would probably lose a pregnancy. . .3
You would probably have an unhealthy child. 4
Some other medical reason 5
No medical reason for operation 6

 "At the time you had your (operation), had you (or your husband or partner) been having problems with your method or methods of birth control?" Those who answered "yes" to this last question were then asked whether the birth control problem was medical in nature or there was some other problem.

 Reasons for vasectomies were only asked about for operations occurring during the respondent's relationship with this husband or partner. A similar set of questions was posed about reasons for vasectomy, except that in the response list for medical reasons, "medical problems with your female organs" was replaced with "HE had a health problem that required the operation."

 Responses to all of these questions were used to obtain the percentages presented in the top panel of table 73. Women reporting more than one reason for the sterilizing operation were asked to identify their main reason, and this percent distribution is presented in the bottom panel of the table.

 Timing of first birth in relation to first marriage—The MAR1BIR1 recode indicates the number of months elapsed between first marriage and first birth. Table 29 shows the percent distribution of MAR1BIR1, distinguishing one additional group not distinguished in the recode. Those women who never had a birth are shown separately in the "no births" group. The "before marriage" group combines women who were never married with women who had their first birth before their first marriage.

 Timing of first prenatal visit (recode=PNCAREWK)—For all pregnancies ending in any way other than induced abortion in 1997 or later, women were asked to report if they had ever visited a doctor or other medical care provider for prenatal care. Those who reported any prenatal care were then asked how many weeks or months pregnant they were when they first went

for prenatal care. The PNCAREWK recode indicates the number of weeks pregnant at first prenatal visit. Table 74 gives the percent distribution of PNCAREWK for all pregnancies that resulted in live birth in 1997 or later. The categories shown are "less than 3 months," "3–4 months," and "5 months or later or no prenatal care." "Less than 3 months" is defined as less than 13 weeks, to be consistent with the definition of early (first trimester) prenatal care in previous cycles.

 Timing of first sexual intercourse after menarche in relation to first marriage—The recode SEX1FOR measures the timing of first intercourse after first menstrual period in relation to first marriage. If first intercourse happened *before* first marriage, the duration between the two events is calculated by subtracting the date of first intercourse since first menstrual period from the date of first marriage. If first intercourse after first menstrual period occurred *after* first marriage or both occurred in the same month, it is indicated accordingly in the table. The table in which this measure is used is limited to women who have had intercourse since the first menstrual period and who have been married.

 An alternate measure uses the recode SEXMAR and is based on first sexual intercourse regardless of menarche. The definition above applies to this measure.

 Vaginal douching—All female respondents in Cycle 6 were asked about vaginal douching: *"Some women douche after intercourse or at other times, while other women do not. Looking at Card 56, during the last 12 months, that is since , how often, if at all, did you douche? Did you . . ."*

- *Never Douche? Or douche . . .*
- *Once a month or less*
- *2–3 times a month*
- *Once a week*
- *2–3 times a week*
- *4–6 times a week*
- *Every day*

The percentages reporting any douching in the last 12 months are shown in table 106, by Hispanic origin or race and other characteristics.

 Wantedness of first intercourse— These questions were asked in the ACASI portion of the questionnaire of all females 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 male. 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"*

This is followed by a question about whether first intercourse was voluntary (see definition for "nonvoluntary first intercourse").

 Work status—This was used for table 80, on childcare arrangements, for defining the universe of women with at least one child in the household, who were working the week prior to the interview. This is ascertained from a question asking: *"Last week, what were you doing? Were you working, keeping house, going to school, or something else?" (Code all that apply.)*

 Women for whom any response was "working" were included in the universe for this table if they also met the criteria related to the presence of children (recode LABORFOR).

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For answers to questions about this report or for a list of reports published in these series, contact:

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