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Teenagers in the United States: Sexual Activity, Contraceptive Use, and Childbearing, 2002



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

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Teenagers in the United States: Sexual Activity, Contraceptive Use, and Childbearing, 2002

Data From the National Survey of
Family Growth

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

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Objective

This report presents national estimates of sexual activity, contraceptive use, and births among males and females 15–19 years of age in the United States in 2002 from the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG). Data are also presented from the 1988 and 1995 NSFGs, and from the 1988 and 1995 National Survey of Adolescent Males (NSAM).

Methods

Descriptive tables of numbers and percents are presented and interpreted. Data were collected through in-person interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population in the United States. Interviews were conducted with 7,643 females, 1,150 of whom were teenagers, and 4,928 males, 1,121 of whom were teenagers.

Results

In 2002, about 47 percent of female teenagers (4.6 million), and about 46 percent of male teenagers (4.7 million) had had sexual intercourse at least once. For never-married males, there was a significant decline from 55 percent in 1995 to 46 percent in 2002. Among never-married females, for those aged 15–17 there was a significant decline in the percent sexually experienced, and for those aged 18–19 there was no significant change. Teenagers showed increases in the use of contraceptives. About 3 out of 4 teens used a method of contraception at their first intercourse. About 91 percent of males and 83 percent of females used a method at their last (most recent) sex. Hispanic teens are most likely to have a birth before age 20 and non-Hispanic whites are least likely, with non-Hispanic black teens in the middle.

Conclusion

This report documents findings that may be helpful in understanding trends in teen birth and pregnancy, and STD rates.

Keywords: Teenagers • adolescents • sexual activity • contraceptive use • National Survey of Family Growth • National Center for Health Statistics.

Teenagers in the United States: Sexual Activity, Contraceptive Use, and Childbearing, 2002

by Joyce C. Abma, PhD.; Gladys M. Martinez, PhD.; William D. Mosher, PhD.; and Brittany S. Dawson, M.P.P., Division of Vital Statistics

Highlights

- In 2002, the proportion of never-married females aged 15–19 who had ever had sexual intercourse was 46 percent. It declined significantly for younger teen females (age 15–17), and stayed relatively stable for older teen females (age 18–19) (table 1 and figures 1 and 2).
- The percent of never-married males aged 15–19 who ever had sexual intercourse declined significantly between 1995 and 2002, from 55 to 46 percent. Significant declines occurred among younger and older male teens and for non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black male teens (table 1 and figures 1 and 2).
- Teenagers are delaying sex until older ages. In 2002, 13 percent of never-married female teens had had sex before age 15 (compared with 19 percent in 1995), and 15 percent of males had done so (compared with 21 percent in 1995).
- The vast majority of (never-married) teenagers had not had intercourse in the month prior to interview (72 percent of females and 75 percent of males), but 16 percent of females and 12 percent of males had had sex four or more times in the past month (figure 4).
- First intercourse was nonvoluntary for 9 percent of teen females. This percent was higher among those who were younger at first intercourse.
- When teens were asked how much they wanted their first intercourse to happen at the time it did, 13 percent of females and 6 percent of males really didn't want it to happen at the time, and 52 percent of females and 31 percent of males had mixed feelings about it.
- Teen females most commonly have first sexual partners who are 1 to 3 years older than themselves, and most commonly, the partner is someone with whom they are "going steady" as opposed to a less-involved relationship (for example, going out once in awhile), and as opposed to a more-involved relationship (for example, engaged).
- Regarding total number of partners up to the date of the interview, 28 percent of females and 31 percent of males had had two or more partners. Teenaged females who were younger at first sex were much more likely to have had higher numbers of total partners (figure 7). During a shorter time span, the year preceding the survey, 18 percent of male teens and 14 percent of female teens had had two or more partners (table 11).
- About one-quarter of teen females and 18 percent of teen males used no method of contraception at first intercourse. The most popular method at first intercourse was the condom, with 66 percent of females and 71 percent of males using this method at first intercourse. Method use increases sharply with increasing age at first sex for females (table 15 and figure 9).
- Similar to the downward trend in sexual experience, many of the patterns of contraceptive use

presented in this report are consistent with the downward trend in pregnancies and births to teens observed since 1991, as they indicate more effective and consistent use.

- Males and females whose first intercourse occurred in the mid-nineties through 2002 are much more likely to be protected at first intercourse than their counterparts having first sex before 1990 (table 17).
- Among female teens who ever had intercourse, ever-use of the highly effective injectable method of contraception (Depo-ProveraTM and LunelleTM) increased from 10 percent in 1995 to 21 percent in 2002. By 2002, almost all sexually experienced teen females (94 percent) had reported use of the male condom (table 18 and figure 10).
- Among teens who had intercourse in the 3 months before the survey or were “sexually active,” increases since 1995 have occurred in the use of a method at the last intercourse: 83 percent of sexually active female teens and 91 percent of sexually active male teens used a method at last sex. Pill use, condom use, the use of new hormonal methods, and the use of dual methods, have all increased for sexually active male and female teens.
- Differences in contraceptive use by race and Hispanic origin persisted in 2002:
 - One quarter of non-Hispanic black female teens were unprotected at their most recent sex compared with 10 percent of non-Hispanic white females (table 20).
 - Non-Hispanic black males had higher levels of condom use at first sex than non-Hispanic white and Hispanic males (table 16).
 - Hispanic females and males are less likely to use contraceptive protection at first sex compared

with non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black males and females (table 17).

- Hispanic and non-Hispanic black females have higher percents ever using the injectable method of contraception (table 19).

- Teen females are much less likely to have a birth before reaching age 20 if they used a contraceptive method at their first sex (figure 11).

Consistent with their lower use of contraception at first sex, Hispanic females have the highest probability of having a birth before the age of 20: 35 percent compared with 12 percent among non-Hispanic white teenagers (figure 12).

- Only 12 percent of births to teens under 18 in the 5 years before the survey were intended (occurred at “the right time”) according to the mother, compared with 29 percent of births to mothers 18–19 and 76 percent of births to women aged 25–44 (table 25).
- The vast majority of teens report having received formal instruction before the age of 18 on how to say no to sex—86 percent of females and 83 percent of males—and about two-thirds of teens receive this instruction before entering high school (table 26). A smaller share of teens received instruction on methods of birth control before age 18: about two-thirds of teens received this instruction (table 27).
- Among teens aged 18–19, 50 percent of females and 35 percent of males had talked with a parent before they were 18 about methods of birth control (figure 14).
- Among the 5.5 million male and 5.2 million female teens who had not yet had sex, the main reasons for not yet having had sex was that it was “against religion or morals,” followed by “don’t want to get (a female) pregnant” (table 29).
- Generally, most teens report that they would appreciate a partner using a condom; that they would not be embarrassed discussing it; and that it would not reduce pleasure. This positive predisposition parallels the very high levels of actual

condom use among teens as of 2002 (table 31).

- Most teens reported that they would be “very upset” or “a little upset” if they got pregnant (or got a partner pregnant). These data suggest that most teens are motivated to avoid pregnancy (table 32).

Introduction

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), conducts the National Survey of Family Growth (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 been married; it was then considered too sensitive to interview never-married women on these topics. In 1982, the survey was expanded to include women 15–44 years of age regardless of marital status. Thus the sample began to include all females, including never-married teenagers.

This report covers the period beginning in 1988, when the National Survey of Adolescent Males (NSAM), conducted by The Urban Institute, interviewed a national sample of teenaged males, parallel to the female teenaged sample in the NSFG. The NSAM was repeated in 1995, when the 5th cycle of the NSFG was also conducted. Thus, the 1988 and 1995 NSAM and NSFG data, combined with the 2002 NSFG, which included males in addition to its usual female sample, allows examination of trends of male and female teens from 1988, 1995, and

2002. The primary purpose of this report is to publish selected data on the sexual activity, contraceptive use, and childbearing experience of the national sample of 15–19-year-old males and females interviewed in the NSFG in 2002, and to show trends in these behaviors since 1988 when possible.

Background

This report focuses on factors related to birth and pregnancy rates and sexually transmitted diseases for teenagers in the United States. Explaining changes in these rates is central to the mission of the NSFG. Thus, the collection of data on sexual activity and contraceptive use is necessary to help explain these outcomes. This report updates some of the findings in a report published in 2001 from the 1988 and 1995 NSFG and the 1988 and 1995 NSAM (1).

Monitoring sexual activity and contraceptive use among teenagers is important due to the health and social costs of pregnancy, childbearing, and STDs among the teenaged population. As a result of the concern with the high rates of teen pregnancy and birth in the United States, a large number of Federal, State, and local programs have been launched. In addition, substantial concern has been raised by the threat of Human immunodeficiency virus or HIV, and by other sexually transmitted diseases among young people.

Pregnancies and Births—The U.S. birth rate for females 15–19 years of age was 43 births per 1,000 females in 2002, based on birth certificate data collected in CDC/NCHS's National Vital Statistics System (2) (table A). That rate was higher than a number of other developed countries in the world. For example, according to the latest available data from the UN Population Division, the teen birth rate in Canada was 20 per 1,000, about half the U.S. rate; the rate in Germany was 10 and in France, 8, less than one-quarter the U.S. rate (table A).

The U.S. teen birth rate of 43 in 2002, however, represents a 30 percent decline from the peak rate in recent

Table A. Number of births per 1,000 women 15–19 years of age: United States, 2002, and selected countries, most recent year available

Country	Number of births per thousand
United States	43
United Kingdom	31
Portugal	21
Canada	20
Australia	17
Belgium	12
Germany	10
France	8
Sweden	7
Spain	8
Italy	7
Netherlands	6
Japan	5

Source: United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 2001. New York: United Nations, 2003.

years, which was 62 per 1,000 in 1991 (table B). Adding miscarriages and stillbirths (collected from pregnancy histories in the NSFG), and induced abortions (based on national estimates from the Alan Guttmacher Institute and on characteristics of abortion patients collected from States by CDC's National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion) produces estimates of age-specific pregnancy

rates. In 2000, the teen pregnancy rate in the United States was 84.5 per 1,000 females 15–19 years of age, about 27 percent lower than in 1990 (table B) (3). By age, the teen pregnancy rate for 15–17 year olds declined from 80 in 1990 to 54 in 2000, while for 18–19 year olds the teen pregnancy rate declined from 162 in 1990 to 130 in 2000.

There were very large variations in the 2000 teen pregnancy rate by age and race and Hispanic origin. Birth and pregnancy rates for non-Hispanic black or African American and Hispanic or Latina teens are higher than the national averages. In 2000, while the pregnancy rate for non-Hispanic white teens was 57, it was 151 for non-Hispanic black teens and 132 for Hispanic teens (table B). The pregnancy rates for non-Hispanic black and Hispanic teens were even higher in 1990 (table B).

Sexually Transmitted Diseases—Weinstock et al (2004) recently estimated that nearly 19 million cases of STDs occurred in the year 2000, of which nearly one-half (9 million) were among persons 15–24 years of age (4). Chesson et al (2004) estimated the direct medical costs of these diseases

Table B. Pregnancy and live birth rates for females 15–19 years of age, by age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years, 1980–2000

	Pregnancies			Live births		
	15–19	15–17	18–19	15–19	15–17	18–19
All women						
1980	110.0	73.2	162.2	53.0	32.5	82.1
1985	106.9	71.1	158.3	51.0	31.0	79.6
1988	109.9	74.1	158.7	53.0	33.6	79.9
1990	116.3	80.3	162.4	59.9	37.5	88.6
1991	116.0	79.5	166.5	61.8	38.5	94.0
1995	101.1	70.7	148.2	56.0	35.5	87.7
2000	84.5	53.5	129.9	47.7	26.9	78.1
Hispanic						
1990	155.8	101.0	231.4	100.2	65.8	147.6
1995	151.4	103.0	223.3	99.3	68.3	145.4
2000	132.0	83.1	201.7	87.3	55.5	201.7
Non-Hispanic black						
1990	221.3	165.0	295.3	116.2	84.9	157.5
1995	180.1	133.6	253.1	97.2	70.4	139.2
2000	151.0	100.7	224.5	79.2	50.1	121.9
Non-Hispanic white						
1990	87.7	56.5	126.8	42.6	23.3	66.9
1995	71.8	46.8	110.8	39.3	22.0	65.2
2000	56.9	32.5	92.8	32.6	15.8	57.5

SOURCES: Series 21, No. 56 and NVSR 52, No. 23.

among 15–24 year olds was at least \$6.5 billion in 2000 alone (5).

This report presents data that may help to understand trends and differences in rates of birth, pregnancy, and STDs among teenagers. It is hoped that the data will be useful in understanding these and other issues that affect the health and well-being of teenagers in the United States.

Strengths and Limitations of the Data

The data in this report are based primarily on the 2002 NSFG, and as a result they have several strengths:

- First, the data are drawn from interviews with large national samples that were interviewed in comparable ways in 1988, 1995, and 2002.
- Second, 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.
- Third, the NSFG includes all teens 15–19 years of age in the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, by virtue of being a household survey, as opposed to a school survey.
- Fourth, the NSFG also includes a relatively rich array of characteristics to identify groups in which these behaviors are more and less common: for example, race, age, education of the teenager’s mother, when the teenagers’ mother first had a child, and others. The NSFG also collected a rich array of data on contraceptive use, sexual activity, and childbearing experience.
- Fifth, the interviews were conducted in person by professional, trained female interviewers. Interviewers were supplied with visual aids, such as show cards, life-history calendars, and “help screens” containing definitions of terms and other guides. These were used to help clarify terms and concepts for the

respondent, enhancing the quality of the data.

- Sixth, the response rates for the survey were high—about 80 percent in 1988, 1995, and 2002. The response rate for teenagers in 2002 was 81 percent.

The data shown in this report also have some limitations:

- Like all survey data, these data are subject to sources of nonsampling error. These include interviewer and respondent factors such as misunderstanding of questions on the part of the interviewer or respondent, nonuniformity in administration of questions, and bias due to giving socially desirable answers. The preparation and the conduct of the survey were designed specifically to minimize these sources of error (6). Since the NSFG is a cross-sectional survey, it is also subject to recall error. Questions rely on respondents’ recall when reporting on their past experiences. However, the experiences that are the focus of this report are likely to have occurred in the very recent past to individuals aged 15–19.
- The NSFG is designed to provide national estimates by demographic subgroups; it is not designed to yield estimates for individual States. Therefore no State data are available from this survey.

Methods

The NSFG is based on interviews that are administered in person by trained female interviewers in the selected persons’ homes. The 2002 sample is a nationally representative multistage area probability sample drawn from 120 areas across the country. The sample is designed to produce national, not State, estimates.

To protect the respondent’s privacy, only one person was interviewed in each selected household. In 2002, teenagers and black and Hispanic adults were

sampled at higher rates than others. For teenagers, interviews averaged about 60 minutes. The response rate for teenagers was about 81 percent.

All of the data in this report were collected by Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing, or CAPI. The questionnaires were programmed into laptop computers, and administered by an interviewer, with the exception of two measures in this report. Questions concerning whether first intercourse was wanted or voluntary were collected in a self-administered portion of the questionnaire. This Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interview (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, read it on the screen if so desired, and enter a response into the computer without the interviewer knowing what the response was. This mode of interviewing was used to ask the more sensitive items in the survey.

Respondents in the 2002 survey were offered \$40 as a “token of appreciation” for their participation. More detailed information about the methods and procedures of the study is in the “Technical Notes.” More complete technical information will be published in a forthcoming report (6).

Some tables present statistics for all teenagers and some for teenagers who have never been married. Teenagers who have never been married are a population of particular interest since they are at risk of nonmarital pregnancy and childbearing. In addition, to analyze the time series since 1988, the universe of teenagers must be consistent for each survey year, across female and male teens. In 1988 the NSAM male universe was limited to never-married teens.

This report shows trends over three survey cycles: 1988, 1995, and 2002, by race and Hispanic origin. Standards for the presentation of data by race and Hispanic origin have changed over this time period, but this report relies on a prior classification that allows comparison across the three survey

cycles. The difference between this earlier classification and a newer classification standard involves individuals who chose more than one race. In the NSFG, respondents who identify multiple race categories were allowed to select one group that best describes them. The classification used in this report shows all respondents by the one race group that they chose, or in the case of multiple-race respondents, by the one group that best describes them.

For every table in this report that presents statistics by race, there was an analogous table created that presents statistics according to the newest classification guidelines (issued by the Office of Management and Budget, or OMB). These guidelines require that those who report more than one race be presented separately from those who report only one race. To establish a baseline for future reports using the new race classification, data using this classification are shown on the internet, at: www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsfg.htm.

Unfortunately, however, the sample sizes for teenagers in the NSFG are not large enough to show separate statistics for those who reported that they had more than one race origin. See [Appendix II](#), “Definitions of Terms” for more detail on the classification of race and Hispanic origin and other terms in this report. Many tables in this report present statistics on sexual experience or activity. All of these statistics refer to heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. This is noted on the tables as well.

This report is intended to present some statistics on trends and differences in the sexual, contraceptive, and pregnancy experience of teenagers in the United States through 2002. It is the first report on teens from the 2002 NSFG, and as such is not intended to be an exhaustive treatment of this very complex subject. It also presents descriptive statistics; it does not attempt to demonstrate cause-and-effect relationships.

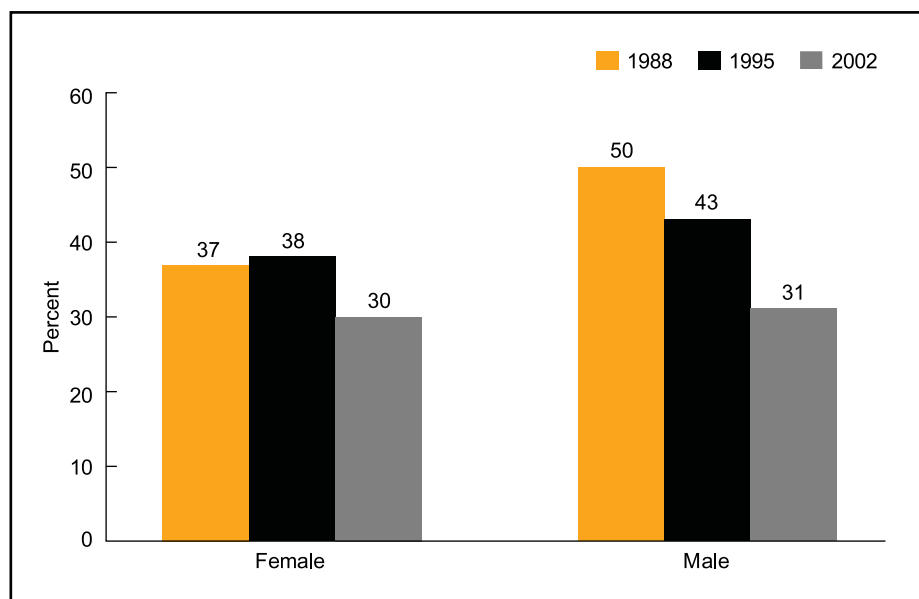


Figure 1. Percent of never married females and males 15–17 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse: United States, 1988–2002

Results

Sexual Behavior: Trends and Current Prevalence Among Teens and Characteristics of Partners

Sexual experience

Table 1 presents the percent of never married teens who are sexually experienced (have ever had heterosexual vaginal intercourse) for the years 1988, 1995, and 2002. In 2002, 46 percent of never-married teen females had experienced sexual intercourse at least once. Overall, in the 7-year period from 1995 to 2002, the percent of females aged 15–19 who are sexually experienced did not change significantly. As was the case for the trend from 1988 to 1995, this lack of increase is actually an improvement over the years prior to 1988, when data going back as far as the early 1970s documented higher percentages of female teens becoming sexually experienced with each survey year (7). However, in the 14-year period between 1988 and 2002, the percentage

of female teens who were sexually experienced did decline significantly, from 51 to 46 percent.

The trends were different, however, for teens 15–17 and 18–19 years of age. As [figure 1](#) illustrates, in 2002, 30 percent of female teens aged 15–17 and 31 percent of male teens of this age range had had sex, down significantly from their 1995 levels. [Figure 2](#) shows that, in contrast, the percents sexually experienced among older female teens did not decline over the years, while these percents among older males declined by about 10 percentage points.

In 2002, about the same percentage of never-married teen males were sexually experienced as were females: 46 percent. For males, this represents a significant decline from 55 percent in 1995, and a 14 percentage point drop from the 1988 level of 60 percent. Significant and large declines in the percent sexually experienced took place among males of all ages and race and Hispanic origin groups over the past 7 years. For males 15–17, the decline in the percent sexually experienced was 12 percentage points; at age 18–19, it was 11 percentage points. Among Hispanic teen males the percent declined

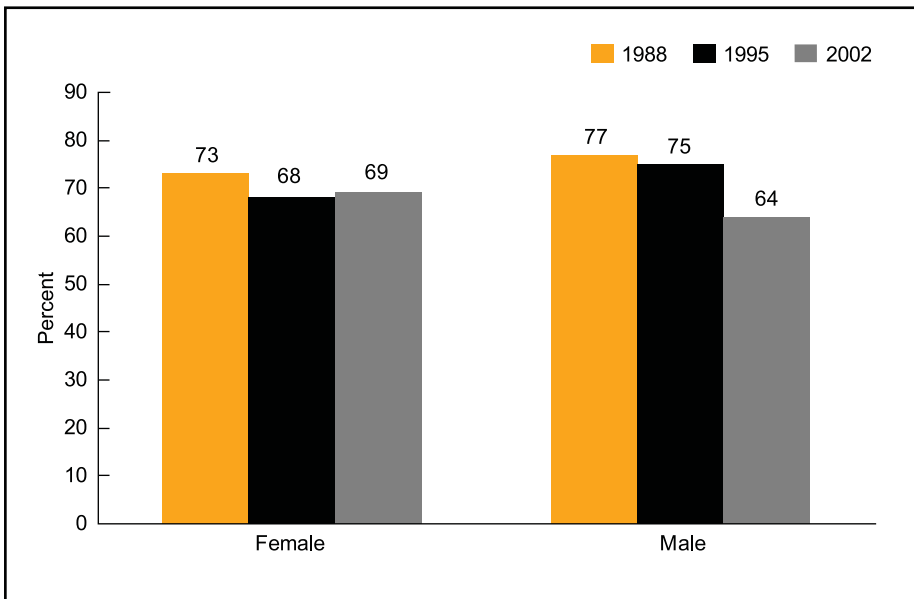


Figure 2. Percent of never married females and males 18–19 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse: United States, 1988–2002

from 61 to 55 percent; among non-Hispanic white teen males it declined from 50 to 41 percent; and most remarkably, non-Hispanic black teen males’ levels of sexual experience declined 17 percentage points, from 80 to 63 percent. Some of these groups that are now showing changes between 1995 and 2002 did not show changes in the earlier time interval, between 1988 and

1995 (non-Hispanic black and Hispanic males aged 18–19 years). However, the youngest male teens and non-Hispanic black teen males have declines in sexual experience of fully 19 and 17 percentage points, respectively, between 1988 and 2002.

These findings on sexual experience are consistent with those from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), a

biennial survey of high school students in the United States, conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. These teens are in 9th through 12th grades, and most are 15–17 years of age. The most recent data show that during 1991–2003, the percentage of students who had had sexual intercourse decreased significantly (8).

Table 2 presents percents who ever had sexual intercourse, as table 1 did, but is not limited to never-married teens. Only small percentages, 2 percent of female teens, and less than 1 percent of male teens had ever been married in 2002, so the figures are very similar to those for never-married teens. In 2002, among all teen females, 47 percent had had sexual intercourse at least once. Among males the percentage was 46.

Age at onset of sexual activity

Table 3 is based on a question asking for the age at which first intercourse occurred. The findings suggest that male teens, and to some extent female teens, are delaying sex until older ages, to a greater degree than 7 years ago. The table shows that lower percents of male and female never-married teens had sex before age 15 than was true in 1995. There was a 6 percentage-point drop in each case, from 21 to 15 percent among males, and from 19 to 13 percent among females. For females, this is a turnaround from an increasing percent between 1988 and 1995. However, the declines become more modest with increasing age for females, unlike the case for males, whose declines remain large at every age. In 2002, 65 percent of males had had sex before age 19, down substantially from 83 percent in 1995.

Frequency of sexual activity

Teens who are sexually experienced, that is, have had sex at least once, can vary as to how recently and how often they have had sex. This is an important component of risk of pregnancy and STDs. Table 4 and figure 3 show that for never-married teen females, about one-third had had sex in the past 3 months (were sexually

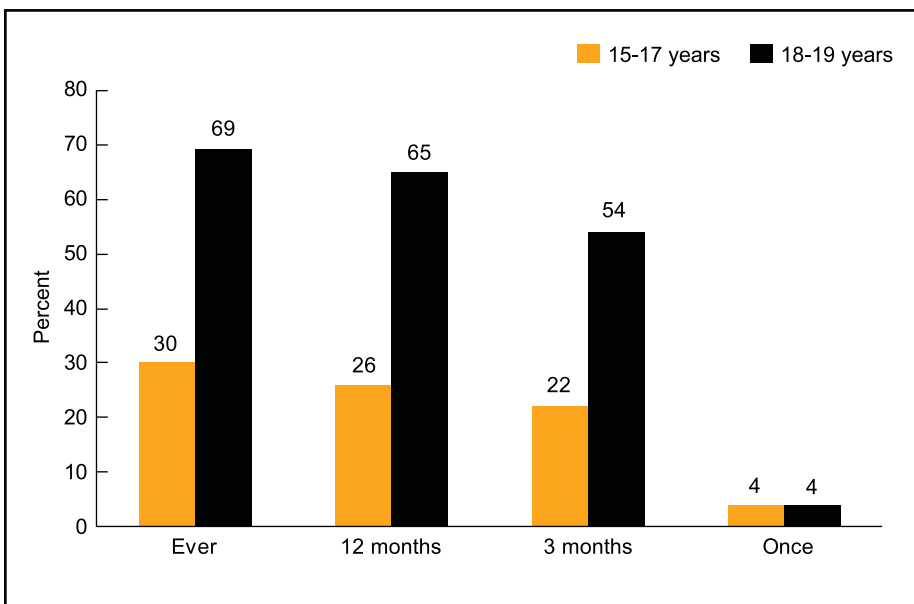


Figure 3. Percent of never married females 15–19 years of age who have had intercourse ever, in the last 12 months, in the last 3 months, and once in their lives, by age: United States, 2002

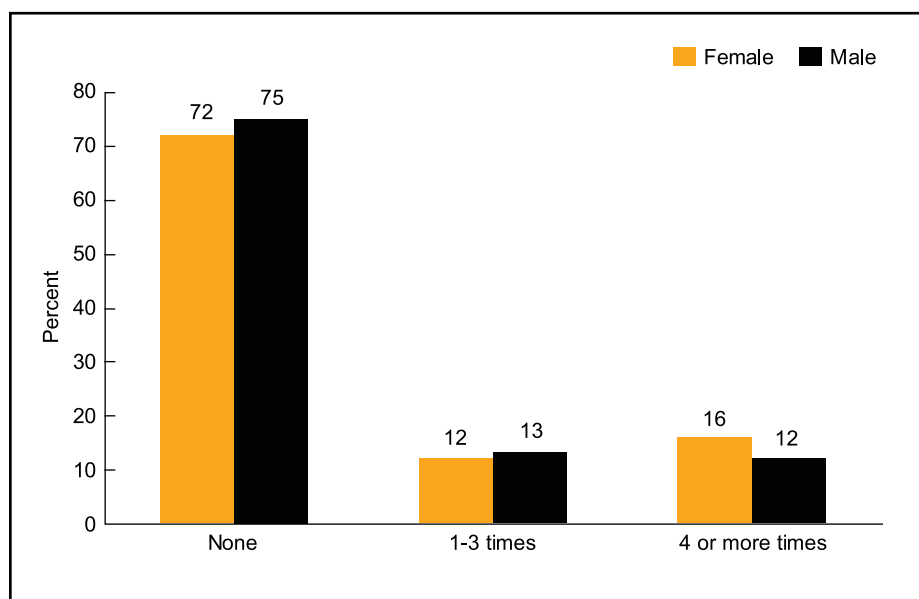


Figure 4. Percent of never married females and males 15–19 years of age by frequency of intercourse in the last 4 weeks: United States, 2002

active). About 41 percent had had sex in the past year, which is close to the percent that had ever had sex (46 percent). A small proportion had had sex once (4 percent). Teen females aged 18–19 have much higher percents sexually active than younger teen females (aged 15–17).

Never-married teen males are very similar to females in this regard (table 5). Just under one-third were sexually active (32 percent), 40 percent had had sex in the past year, and 4 percent had had sex once. The factors associated with higher percents sexually active for females, were associated similarly for males. The main difference between males and females involved race and Hispanic origin: Hispanic and non-Hispanic black males were more likely to be sexually active than non-Hispanic white males, whereas non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black females were more likely to be sexually active than their Hispanic counterparts.

The majority of teens did not have sex during the month prior to the survey (table 6 and figure 4): 72 percent of never-married females and 75 percent of never-married males did not have sex at all during the 4-week period. On the other hand, 9 percent of never-married

females and 6 percent of never-married males had sex eight or more times during that 4 week period. Age has a clear association with frequency of sex. Older teens, both male and female, had sex more frequently than younger teens: in the month prior to the survey 12 percent of 18–19-year-old never-married males had sex eight or more times, compared with just 1 percent among the 15–17 year olds. These percentages for females are 18 percent for the older and 4 percent for the younger females. A much higher percent of younger teens did not have sex at all in the 4-week period.

Appendix III, table I is provided for the reader's reference as an alternative to table 6. This table also presents the frequency of intercourse in the past 4 weeks, except that it is limited to those who had ever had sex or the "sexually experienced" subpopulation of teens. Thus it highlights this risk factor for those who can be considered already at higher risk, having initiated sexual intercourse.

The next several tables present information on the circumstances of first sexual intercourse, characteristics of first partners, and numbers of partners within different timeframes, for both females and males.

Non-voluntary first intercourse

National data have documented that for a small percentage of teens, first intercourse is not voluntary (9–11). The NSFG Cycle 6 provides an update of this phenomenon and can be compared with the same measure from the 1995 survey. Table 7 shows that in 2002, among females aged 18–24 who had first sex as a teen, 10 percent experienced nonvoluntary first sex. This percentage has not changed since 1995 for the overall teen female population. Consistent with earlier findings, first intercourse that occurs at an earlier age is more likely to be nonvoluntary: 18 percent of those whose first sex was at age 14 or younger, reported that it was nonvoluntary, compared with 5 percent among those whose first sex was at 17–19 years old.

The Cycle 6 survey ascertained not only whether first sex was voluntary or not voluntary, but also the degree to which it was wanted by the respondent (table 8). This question allowed respondents to choose from "didn't really want it to happen at the time"; "I had mixed feelings—part of me wanted it to happen at the time and part of me didn't" and "I really wanted it to happen at the time." This is ascertained for both males and females in Cycle 6. This was also asked of females in Cycle 5, but respondents chose a number on a scale of 1 to 10 corresponding to how much first intercourse was wanted.

Among females aged 18–24 whose first sex was before age 20, 13 percent "didn't really want it to happen at the time," 52 percent had mixed feelings, and 33 percent "really wanted it to happen at the time." As with the voluntary vs. nonvoluntary classification, this distribution is very different depending on the age at first sex. For those who had first sex at 14 years or younger, more than a quarter (27 percent) really didn't want it to happen, compared with only 5 percent among those who delayed first sex to age 18 or 19. On the other hand, a nontrivial percentage of those whose first sex was at age 14 or younger (18 percent) really wanted it to happen at the time. First sex with a partner

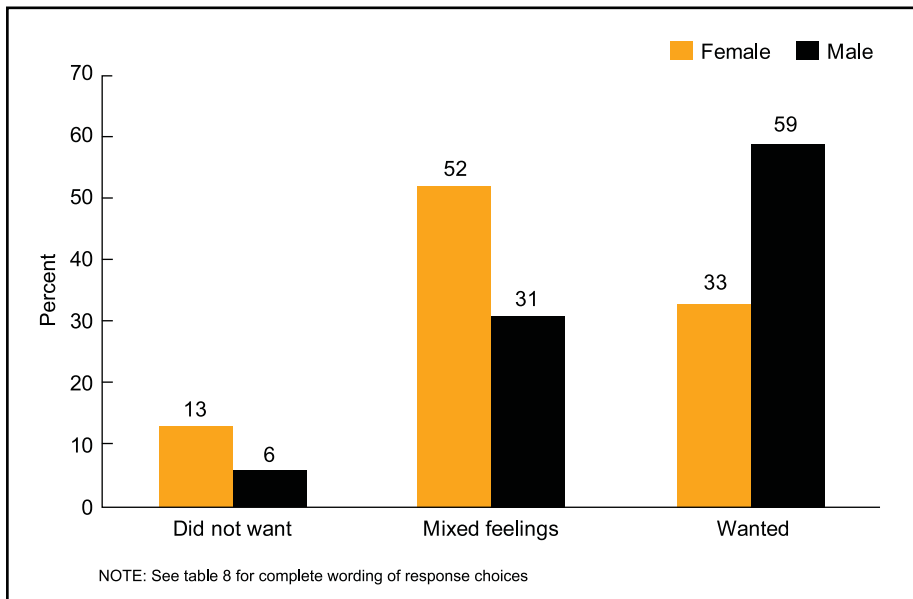


Figure 5. Percent of males and females 18–24 years of age at interview who had their first intercourse before age 20, by how much they wanted their first intercourse to happen when it did: United States, 2002

closer in age to the female is more likely to be wanted at the time.

Males have higher percents overall reporting “I really wanted it to happen at the time” to describe their first sexual intercourse. [Figure 5](#) illustrates the male and female differences across the wantedness categories. Among males aged 18–24 years old, whose first sex was before 20 years of age, 59 percent of males reported really wanting it to happen at the time, while 31 percent reported mixed feelings and only 6 percent reported not really wanting it to happen. Very small percentages of males chose this “least wanted” category, across all demographic and partner-age subgroups. Age of the female partner shows no clear association with wantedness of first sex for males.

For a better understanding of the two measures, it is helpful to examine a cross-tabulation of wantedness of first intercourse by voluntary status. [Appendix III, tables II and III](#) show this cross-tabulation for females, aged 18–24 whose first intercourse was before age 20 (only females were asked both questions). For example, [table II](#) shows about one-half of those who didn’t really want intercourse to happen at the time it did also reported it was voluntary. [Table III](#) shows the same cross-tabulation, but presents percents

for wantedness, by voluntariness: among females aged 18–24 whose first intercourse was before age 20 and was reported to be not voluntary, 74 percent didn’t really want it to happen at the time and 21 percent had mixed feelings.

Partner characteristics

About 74 percent of teen females had a first male sexual partner who was the same age, or 1 to 3 years older, than they were; only 8 percent had a first partner who was 6 or more years older ([table 9](#)). The majority of teen females, 75 percent, had first sex with someone with whom they were “going steady” ([table 10](#)). Most other teen females had first sex with someone they were less involved with: 14 percent had first sex with someone they had just met or were “just friends” with, and 7 percent were “going out once in awhile.” Only very small percentages had their first sex with a cohabiting partner, fiancé, or husband. Hispanic teen females had the highest percents in this category, having had first sex with a cohabiting partner, fiancé, or husband (14 percent).

The younger a female is at first sex, the more likely it is to be with someone she is not regularly involved with. Of teen females whose first sex was at age 14 or younger, 33 percent had “just met,” were “just friends with,” or were

“going out with once in awhile” with their first partner compared with only 11 percent of those who were 17, 18, or 19 at first intercourse.

Number of partners

During the year prior to the survey, 29 percent of teen females had sex with only one partner ([table 11](#)). Only 4 percent had sex with four or more partners. Similar to female teens, 22 percent of male teens had sex with just one partner ([table 12](#)), and 4 percent had sex with four or more partners over the past year. For both male and female teens, older age was associated with much higher percentages having had multiple partners over the past year ([figure 6](#)). Only 1 percent of females aged 15–17 had four or more partners in the past year compared with 8 percent among females aged 18–19.

Many teens have had intercourse with more than one partner in their life ([tables 13 and 14](#) and [figure 7](#)): 28 percent of females and 31 percent of males had had more than one partner by the time of the interview. However, only 6 percent of females and 7 percent of males had had sex with seven or more partners. Not surprisingly, younger age at first sex leads to higher numbers of partners, if only because those who begin having sex at an earlier age have more time to accumulate partners. [Figure 8](#) shows the *magnitude* of the differences by age at first intercourse. Among females whose first sex was under 15 years of age, one-quarter had had sex with seven or more partners by the time of the interview. This is in contrast to only 7 percent among those whose first sex was at age 17, 18, or 19 (also see [table 31](#) in reference 9). This demonstrates the importance of age at first sex for its impact on the level of sexual risk behaviors among teens.

Contraceptive Use Among Teenagers

The next several tables show findings on several different aspects, or measures, of contraceptive use among teenagers: use at first intercourse, ever-use, use at the most recent intercourse, and dual or combination

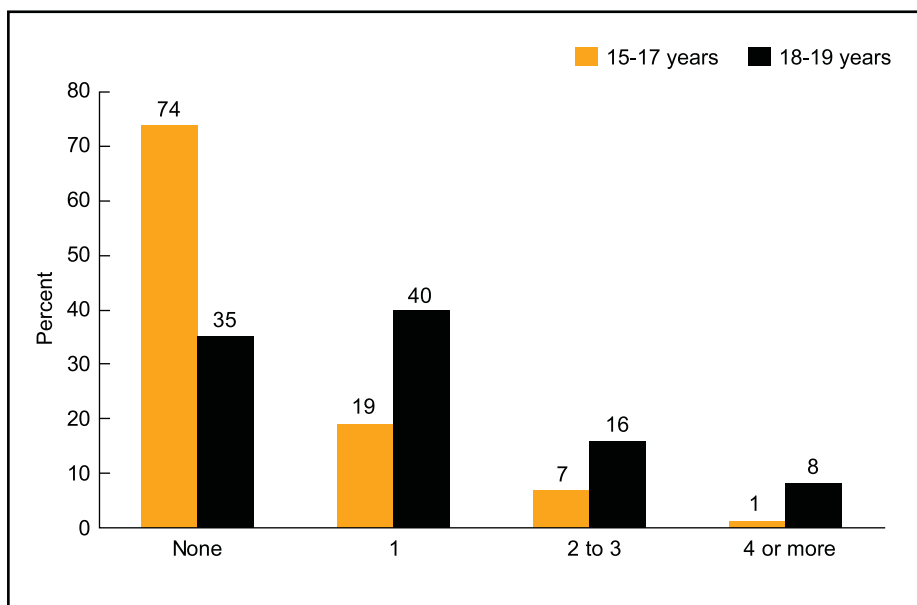


Figure 6. Percent of females 15–19 years of age by number of male sexual partners in the last 12 months, by age: United States, 2002

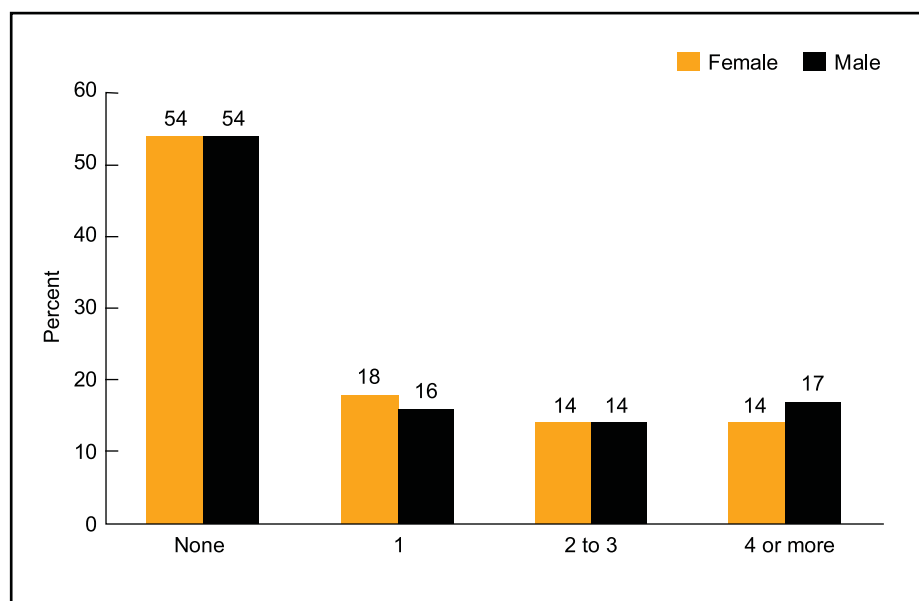


Figure 7. Percent of males and females 15–19 years of age, by number of sexual partners in their lifetimes: United States, 2002

use. These tables are limited to teens who have ever had vaginal intercourse.

Contraceptive use at first intercourse

Table 15 shows females 15–19 years of age who have ever had intercourse, by their use of contraception at their first intercourse. Of all females 15–19 years of age, 26 percent did not use any method at their first intercourse.

The proportion not using any method at first intercourse was 35 percent among those who had their first intercourse before age 15, and 17 percent among those who had their first intercourse at age 17–19 (figure 9).

Table 16 shows males 15–19 by their use of contraception at their first intercourse. Condom use was reported by 71 percent of males and 18 percent did not use any method. Non-Hispanic black teens were more likely than other

groups to report condom use at first sex, and Hispanic males were more likely to report no method use. Ten percent of male teens overall reported use of both hormonal methods and the condom at first sex and Hispanic males were less likely than other groups to report this.

Table 17 shows all men and women aged 15–44 by their use of contraception at their first premarital intercourse. More than one-third of respondents (37 percent) reported using no method at first premarital intercourse and nearly one-half of men and women (49 percent and 45 percent, respectively) used a condom. Respondents whose first premarital sex occurred more recently were much less likely to report use of no method: 13 percent of males and 21 percent of females reported no method use at first premarital sex in 1999–2002, while 61 percent of males and 57 percent of females reported using no method at first sex before 1980. Dual method use has also become more common in recent years; for females having their first premarital intercourse in 1999–2002, 17 percent used the condom and a hormonal method.

Ever-use of contraceptives

Table 18 shows females 15–19 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse and the percent who have used each of several methods of birth control in the 1995 NSFG and the 2002 NSFG. Nearly all teens who have ever had intercourse (98 percent in 2002 and 96 percent in 1995) have used at least one method of birth control. The most common methods in 2002 were the condom (used by 94 percent), and the pill (used by 61 percent). The injectable methods, primarily Depo-ProveraTM, had been used by 21 percent of sexually experienced teens in 2002. Looking at the trends shown in table 18, several could be related to the decline in the teen birth and pregnancy rates between 1995 and 2002. The percent who had ever used the pill increased from 52 percent in 1995 to 61 percent in 2002; the percent who had ever used the very effective injectable methods increased from 10 to 21 percent; and 8 percent had used emergency contraception, the use of high-dose oral

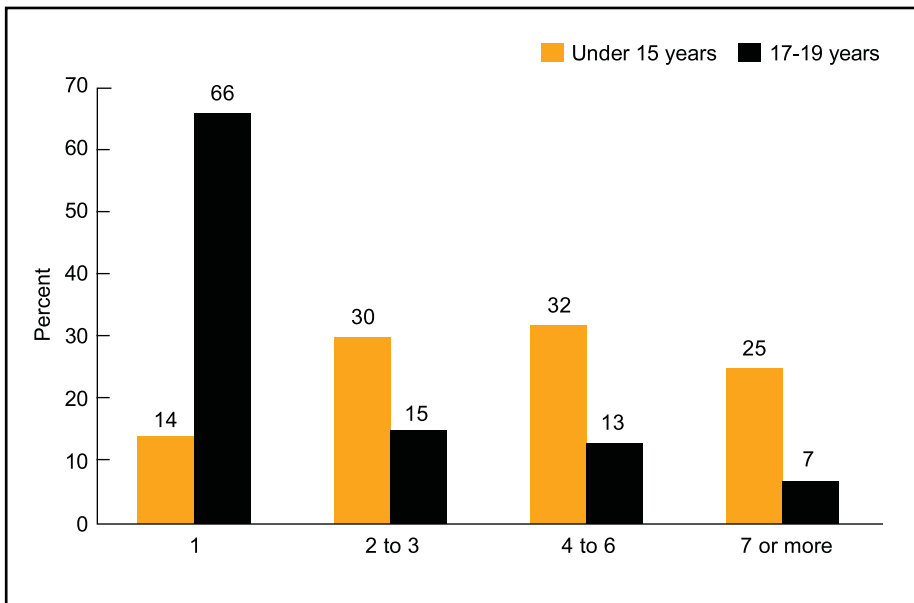


Figure 8. Percent of females 15–19 years of age by number of sexual partners in their lifetimes, by age at first sex: United States, 2002

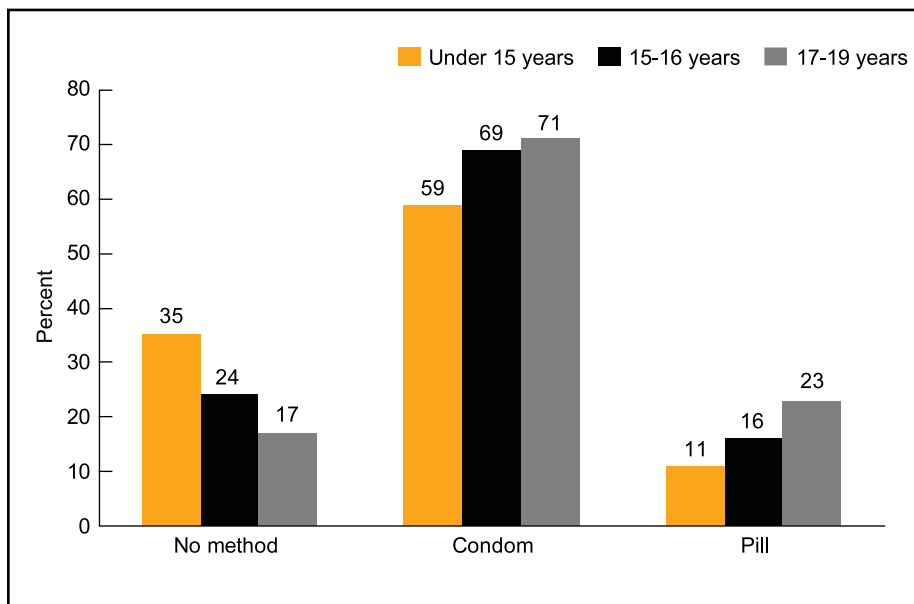


Figure 9. Percent of females 15–19 years of age who have had sexual intercourse, and percent who used no method, the condom, or the pill at their first intercourse, by age at first intercourse: United States, 2002

contraceptives shortly after intercourse. Because emergency contraception as a means of preventing pregnancy was relatively new in 1995, numbers of teens using it were understandably small and do not reach levels of precision required in this report to present estimates. [Table 19](#) and [figure 10](#) show data similar to those in [table 18](#), but this time for race and Hispanic origin groups and for

2002 only. The proportion of these females who had ever used the oral contraceptive pill was 68 percent among non-Hispanic white teens, 55 percent among non-Hispanic black teens, and only 37 percent among Hispanic teens. In contrast, however, 18 percent of non-Hispanic white teens had ever used injectable contraception compared with

27 percent of non-Hispanic black and 24 percent of Hispanic teens.

Contraceptive use at most recent intercourse

For never-married females aged 15–19 who had sexual intercourse in the 3 months before the interview, [table 20](#) shows the percent who used a method of birth control at the most recent (last) sexual intercourse. In 2002, 83 percent of these female teens used a method at their most recent intercourse: 34 percent used the pill, 54 percent the condom, and 20 percent used both the condom and the pill (or another hormonal method).

Note that the percent that used the condom increased from 38 percent in 1995 to 54 percent in 2002, and the percent that used dual methods increased from 8 percent in 1995 to 20 percent in 2002. These data are another indication that teen contraceptive use appears to have increased markedly between 1995 and 2002.

[Table 21](#) shows never-married males who had sexual intercourse in the 3 months before the interview. It shows similar findings to those in [table 20](#). Most importantly, the proportion using no method at all at last intercourse dropped from 18 percent in 1995 to 9 percent in 2002. There is evidence that dual use also rose, but that rise occurred only among non-Hispanic white male teens, from 18 percent in 1995 to 30 percent in 2002. Another distinct trend was the large increase in the use of the condom to 71 percent in 2002, continuing an upward trend also seen in analysis of prior surveys of males (12). Also of note is that the percent using the condom as reported by males is considerably larger than that reported by females. This gender difference in reporting use of the condom has been found in other surveys as well (13). One possible factor partially explaining this difference is that females’ partners are typically older than the females themselves, and condom use among males tends to decrease with increasing age (see, for example, reference 14).

[Table 22](#) shows, for males and females 15–24 years of age, the

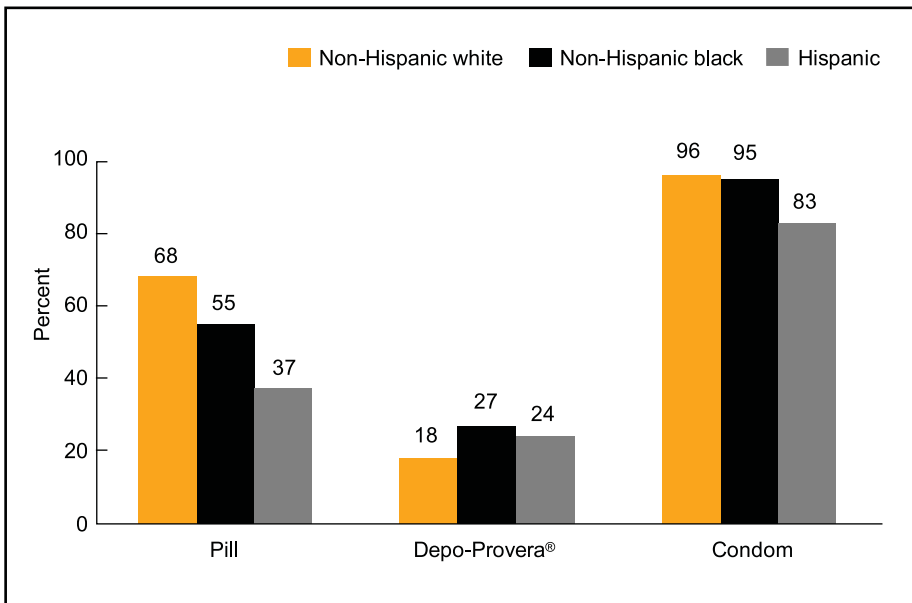


Figure 10. Percent of females 15–19 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse, who have used the pill, the 3-month injectable (Depo-Provera®), and the male condom, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2002

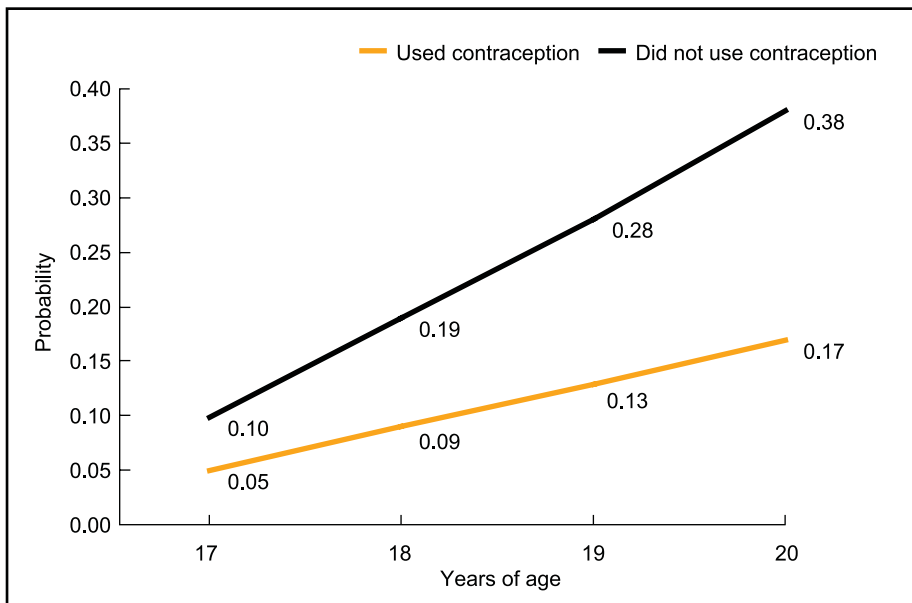


Figure 11. Probability of a first birth by age 17, 18, 19, and 20 for women 15–24 years of age in 2002, by whether they used contraception at their first intercourse: United States, 2002

consistency of their condom use in the 4 weeks before the interview. Nearly 48 percent of males 15–24 years of age reported that they used condoms consistently in the last 4 weeks compared with 31 percent of females aged 15–24 (table 22).

Table 23, however, shows consistency of condom use over a

longer time—the last 12 months. The proportion using a condom consistently over the past 12 months was 35 percent for never-married males compared with 25 percent for never-married females (table 23).

Births To Teens, Wantedness of Births, and Instruction on Sex and Contraception

Births and wantedness of births

The NSFG 2002 data show that the probability of a teen female having a birth before age 20 is 18 percent. As expected, the probability of having had a birth increases with age. In 2002, the probability of young females aged 15–24 having had a birth by age 15 was 1 percent compared with 18 percent by age 20 (table 24). Among those who did not use contraception at first sex, the risks are higher and the increase is sharper (figure 11).

As has been widely documented, adolescents' mother's characteristics also influence their timing of a first birth (15). For young females whose mother also had an adolescent birth, 32 percent had a birth before age 20 compared with only 11 percent of those whose mother delayed childbearing until after age 20. The same relationship holds true for mother's level of education. In addition, having lived with both biological parents at age 14 had a positive impact on delaying age at first birth. Only 15 percent of young females who lived with both parents had a first birth before age 20 compared with 26 percent of those who had other living arrangements.

Race differences in the probability of having had a first birth by the end of each adolescent year are very dramatic. Non-Hispanic white youth had the lowest risk of having a birth at each age. Hispanics, on the other hand, had the highest risk of having a teen birth. Non-Hispanic black teens' probability of having had a first birth between the ages of 15 and 19 were much higher than Non-Hispanic white teens but lower than those for Hispanics. Only 12 percent of non-Hispanic white teens had a first birth by age 20 compared with 27 percent of Non-Hispanic black teens and 35 percent of Hispanics (figure 12).

The majority of teen births are unintended at the time of conception, according to prior estimates (16).

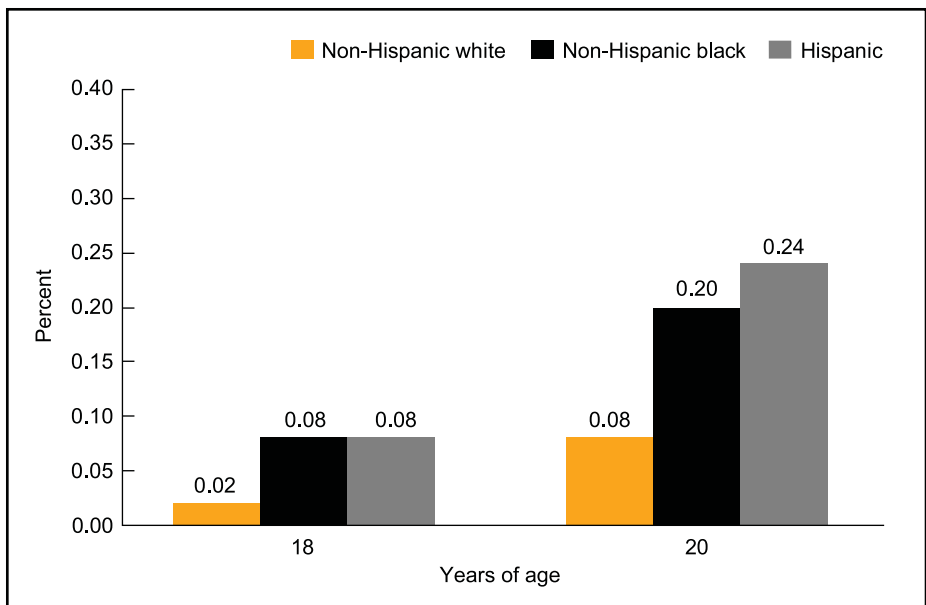


Figure 12. Probability of a first birth by age 18 and by age 20, among females 15–24 years of age, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2002

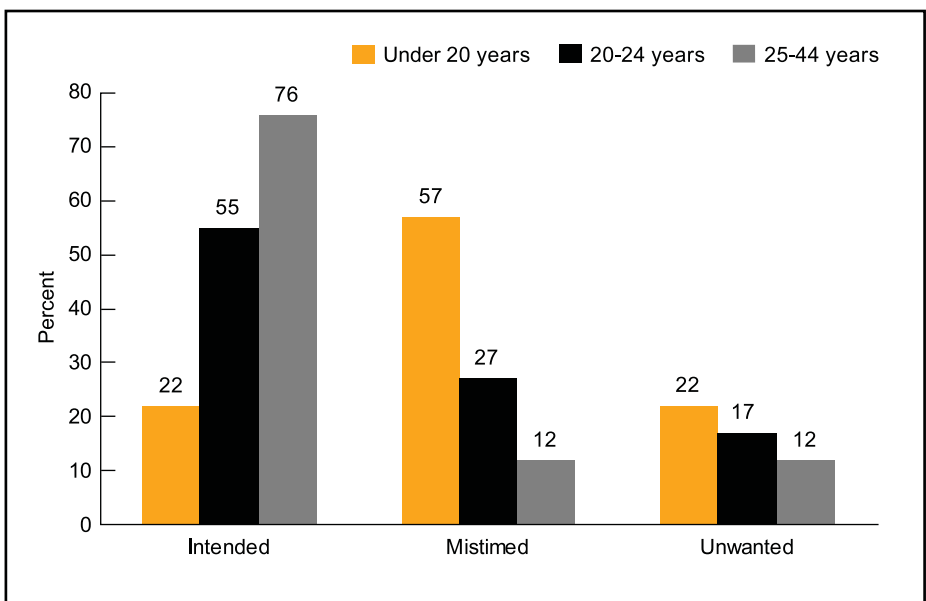


Figure 13. Percent of births in the 5 years prior to interview, by wantedness status and age at birth: United States, 2002

Table 25 shows the wantedness status of births to women aged 15–44 by the woman’s age at the birth. This table shows results consistent with prior findings: births to teen females were more likely to be unwanted (not wanted then or at any time in the future) and much more likely to be mistimed (occurred too soon) at the time of conception, compared with births to women aged 20 and over. Among births to teens, 22 percent were unwanted at the time of conception compared with only 12 percent of births to women

25–44 years old. More than one-half, 57 percent, of births to teens were mistimed, while only 12 percent of those to women aged 25 to 44 were mistimed (figure 13). This pattern is even more striking for births to younger teens (those occurring to teens aged 17 or younger). Among births to younger teens, those who were 17 or younger, 26 percent were unwanted and 62 percent mistimed.

When asked “How much sooner than you wanted did you become pregnant?” referring to mistimed

pregnancies (leading to live births in the past 5 years), teens reported greater numbers of months and/or years “too soon.” Thirty-five percent of births to teens occurred 3 or more years too soon, while this figure for births to women aged 20–24 was only 10 percent, and for births to women aged 25 to 44, only 2 percent. Among non-Hispanic black teens, a higher percent of births were unwanted compared with non-Hispanic white and Hispanic teens. The three races/Hispanic origin teen groups were similar, however, in their percents having mistimed and intended births.

Instruction and communication on sex and birth control

Teenagers in the survey were asked several questions about instruction on topics related to sex and contraception. Table 26 shows the percent of males and females 15–19 years of age in 2002 who received formal instruction before the age of 18 on “How to say no to sex.” The vast majority of teens receive such instruction at some point before age 18, with less than one-fifth of both males and females reporting not receiving it. About two-thirds of teens receive this type of formal instruction before reaching their high school years. Only about 6 percent of females and 4 percent of males reported receiving this instruction in 10th through 12th grades, while about 18 percent of females and 23 percent of males reported receiving it in elementary grades (1st through 5th). Examining age cohorts, there appears to be a trend of younger teens receiving more instruction before age 18 on how to say no to sex than their older counterparts.

Instruction on methods of birth control is less frequently received, at least before age 18, as shown by table 27: about one-third of both male and female teens report not receiving formal instruction on contraceptive methods before age 18. A small percent of teens report being taught about methods of birth control in elementary school (1st–5th grade); about one-third of teens in middle school (6th–8th grade); and about a quarter of males and nearly 30 percent of females in high school (9th–12th grade). Across race and

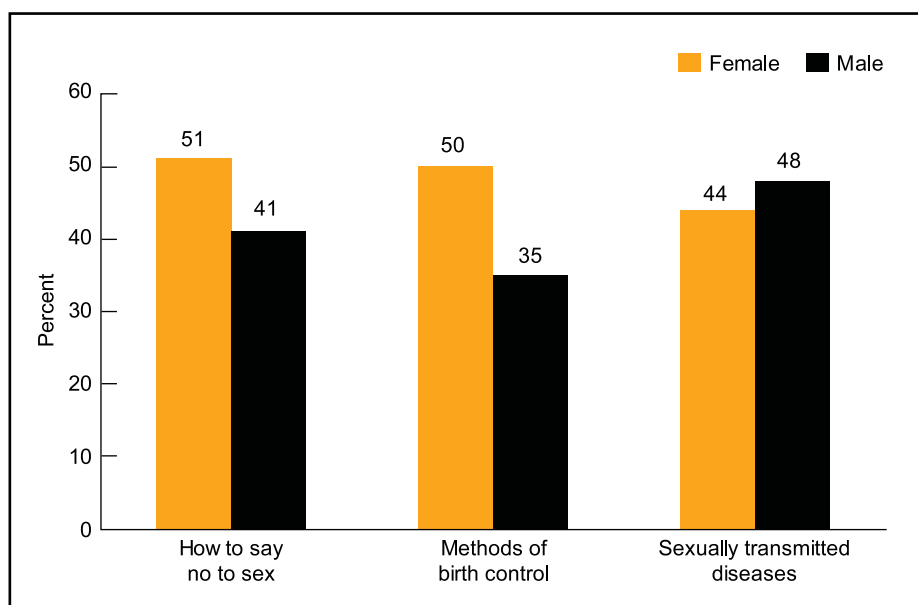


Figure 14. Percent of males and females 18–19 years of age who talked with a parent before age 18 about “How to say no to sex” “Methods of birth control,” and “Sexually Transmitted Diseases:” United States, 2002

ethnic groups, non-Hispanic whites appear to receive more instruction on contraception, particularly among males: about 45 percent of non-Hispanic black and 38 percent of Hispanic males reported not receiving this instruction before age 18 compared with 31 percent of non-Hispanic white males.

Table 28 and figure 14 illustrate the percent of teenagers in 2002 who had talked to their parents before age 18 about selected topics related to sex and birth control. The majority, about 70 percent, of female and male teens have talked to a parent about at least one of the topics before age 18. Females are more likely than males to talk to their parents about how to say no to sex, methods of birth control, and where to get birth control. This table also presents the percent of teens who have ever taken a pledge to remain a virgin. About 11 percent of males and 13 percent of females have taken a virginity pledge.

Table 29 shows responses of teens who have never had sex to a question asking for their reasons for not having had intercourse yet. The teens were shown six possible reasons: “Against religion or morals”; “Don’t want to get pregnant”; “Don’t want to get a sexually transmitted disease”; “Haven’t

found the right person yet”; “In a relationship, but waiting for the right time”; and “Other.” The most frequent reason given for not having had sex is that it is “against (my) religion or morals”; 38 percent of teen females and 31 percent of teen males chose this as their main reason. For males and females, the reason “don’t want to get (a female) pregnant” was the second most common reason chosen, followed by “haven’t found the right person yet.” Teens were least likely to choose “in a relationship, but waiting for the right time” as the reason for not having had sex.

Younger teens more frequently reported concern about not wanting to get a sexually transmitted disease, while older teens more frequently cited that they had not found the right person yet. Examining differences by race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic white teens were more likely to report that having sex would be against their religion or morals, while Hispanics more frequently reported concern about getting (a female) pregnant and non-Hispanic black teens were more concerned than other groups about getting a sexually transmitted disease.

Attitudes About Premarital Sex, Parenthood, Marriage, Cohabitation, and Condom Use

Attitudes of teenagers about sexual activity, nonmarital childbearing, and cohabitation are described in table 30. Most teens felt that any sexual act between two consenting adults is okay: about 73 percent of both males and females “agree” and “strongly agree” with the statement. About two-thirds agree that it is okay for unmarried 18 year olds to have sex if they have strong affection for each other, but only about one-third felt the same for 16 year olds. More females (65 percent) than males (50 percent) agreed or strongly agreed that nonmarital childbearing is okay. Concerning marriage and cohabitation, most teens agree that “it is better for a person to get married than to go through life being single” and disagree with a statement saying that cohabitation is not okay. Finally, one-half of females and slightly fewer males disagree that “divorce is usually the best solution when a couple cannot work out their marriage problems.”

Teenagers in the survey were also asked about their feelings toward condom usage. As shown in table 31, the vast majority of teens (83 percent of males and 91 percent of females) reported a “pretty good” or “almost certain” chance they would appreciate if a condom were used during intercourse and “a little” or “no chance” that it would be embarrassing to discuss using a condom with your partner. Although most teens reported a “50–50 chance” or less that using a condom would diminish physical pleasure, males were less likely to report “no chance” (15 percent among males compared with 35 percent among females). Females were more likely to report “an almost certain chance” they would appreciate if their partner used a condom.

Finally, table 32 depicts teenagers’ attitudes about what it would be like to get (a female) pregnant at the time of the survey. One-half of males and

three-fifths of females reported they would be “very upset” if this happened, and most of the remainder reported they would be “a little upset,” as opposed to “a little pleased,” “very pleased,” or “wouldn’t care.” Younger teens, teens who have never had sex, teens living with both biological or adoptive parents at age 14, and non-Hispanic whites were more likely than other groups to report they would be very upset. Hispanic females were more likely than other females to feel very pleased, as were males whose age at first sex was less than 15 years.

Conclusion

The data in this report show several trends among teenagers in the United States and some important patterns in 2002. Comparing data from 2002 with data for 1995, the percent sexually experienced declined for most teens, particularly for male teens and younger (age 15–17) female teens. Compared with 1995 findings, teens in 2002 were delaying sex until older ages. Teens were more likely in 2002 to use contraception at first sex and at most recent sex than in 1995 and are more likely to have used highly effective methods such as injectable contraception. Teens’ use of the condom continued to increase through 2002. Using the (male) condom in combination with a hormonal contraceptive has become much more prevalent than it was in 1995. These findings are consistent with estimates from the national vital statistics system that show a consistent decrease in the rate of teenage pregnancy and childbearing since the early 1990s. Studies using earlier data have found that reductions in sexual activity and increases in the use of contraceptives have played a role in this decline (17).

Racial and ethnic differences persist, with Hispanic females and non-Hispanic black males having higher percents sexually experienced than non-Hispanic white teens, despite large declines for both groups since 1995. All groups showed marked increases in contraceptive use at first and most

recent sex. However, Hispanic male and female teens and non-Hispanic black male and female teens had higher percents unprotected at first intercourse. Non-Hispanic black female teens had higher percents unprotected at most recent intercourse. However, non-Hispanic black and Hispanic teen females also had higher percents using injectable contraceptives than non-Hispanic white teens.

Most teens have received instruction on how to say no to sex and methods of birth control. Most teens want to avoid a pregnancy and have attitudes toward condom use that are consistent with being likely to use them.

These are some of the notable findings in this report that is intended to present some basic statistics related to teen sexual activity, contraceptive use, and childbearing. Further analyses can use the rich array of measures in the NSFG to shed further light on the important issues of teen birth, teen pregnancy, and sexually transmitted diseases among youth.

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Table 1. Number of never-married males and females 15–19 years of age and percent who have ever had sexual intercourse, by selected characteristics: United States, 1988, 1995, and 2002

Characteristic	Female						Male					
	1988		1995		2002		1988		1995		2002	
	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent
All teenagers ¹	8,631	51.1	8,509	49.3	9,598	45.5	8,905	60.4	9,038	55.2	10,139	**45.7
Age, race, and Hispanic origin												
15–17 years	5,244	37.2	5,293	38.0	5,815	**30.3	5,485	50.0	5,658	43.1	5,726	**31.3
Hispanic	625	35.2	662	49.0	909	24.8	499	57.1	696	49.7	852	42.6
Non-Hispanic white	3,588	34.7	3,409	35.6	3,659	30.0	3,989	44.4	3,841	34.8	3,682	24.8
Non-Hispanic black	826	50.2	854	48.9	902	41.4	819	76.6	822	75.4	887	52.8
18–19 years	3,387	72.6	3,216	68.0	3,783	68.8	3,419	77.3	3,380	75.4	4,413	**64.3
Hispanic	302	67.5	388	59.0	539	58.7	329	63.6	443	78.6	750	68.6
Non-Hispanic white	2,525	72.7	2,241	68.0	2,440	67.7	2,502	76.8	2,259	74.7	2,780	61.9
Non-Hispanic black	490	77.5	500	77.1	594	80.4	481	87.7	479	89.0	582	79.3
Mother's age at first birth												
Under 20 years	3,161	63.7	2,761	59.8	2,983	56.3	2,832	71.6	3,597	68.6	2,485	55.6
20 years or older	5,470	43.8	5,666	43.8	6,531	40.6	6,073	55.0	5,441	46.8	7,575	42.2
Mother's education												
No high school diploma or GED ²	2,199	55.4	1,547	60.2	1,565	43.9	1,380	67.3	1,419	59.8	1,240	48.0
High school diploma or GED ²	3,574	49.4	3,407	47.2	3,172	50.8	4,078	65.3	3,751	58.0	3,283	51.4
Some college or higher	2,858	49.8	3,474	45.8	4,826	42.2	3,446	52.0	3,877	50.5	5,600	41.8
Family structure at age 14 years												
Both biological/adoptive parents	5,547	44.9	4,851	42.5	6,078	38.7	6,278	57.0	6,173	50.4	6,974	40.4
Other ³	3,084	62.2	3,659	58.3	3,520	57.2	2,628	68.3	2,865	65.1	3,165	57.1
Race and Hispanic origin												
Hispanic	927	45.8	1,050	52.7	1,447	**37.4	1,148	59.7	1,148	60.9	1,603	54.8
Non-Hispanic white	6,113	50.4	5,650	48.5	6,099	45.1	6,491	56.8	6,101	49.5	6,462	*40.8
Non-Hispanic black	1,315	60.4	1,355	59.3	1,496	56.9	1,300	80.6	1,301	80.4	1,468	**63.3

* Change from 1995 to 2002 is significant at the 5-percent level.

** Change from 1995 to 2002 is significant at the 1-percent level or better.

¹Includes persons of other or unknown race and origin groups, not shown separately.²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.³"Other" family structures refer to anything other than two biological or adoptive parents, including single parent, stepparent, and no parents.

NOTE: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity.

Table 2. Number of males and females 15–19 years of age and percent who have ever had sexual intercourse, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Female		Male	
	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent
All teenagers ¹	9,834	46.8	10,208	46.0
Age, race, and Hispanic origin				
15–17 years	5,819	30.3	5,748	31.6
Hispanic	912	25.1	852	42.6
Non-Hispanic white	3,659	30.0	3,704	25.2
Non-Hispanic black	902	41.4	887	52.8
18–19 years	4,016	70.6	4,460	64.7
Hispanic	608	63.5	775	69.6
Non-Hispanic white	2,597	69.6	2,797	62.1
Non-Hispanic black	597	80.5	587	79.4
Mother's age at first birth				
Under 20 years	3,107	58.0	2,519	56.2
20 years or older	6,644	41.6	7,610	42.5
Mother's education				
No high school diploma or GED ²	1,663	47.2	1,257	48.7
High school diploma or GED ²	3,224	51.6	3,327	52.0
Some college or higher	4,914	43.3	5,608	41.9
Family structure at age 14 years				
Both biological/adoptive parents	6,235	40.2	7,107	40.8
Other ³	3,599	58.1	3,191	57.5
Race and Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	1,521	40.4	1,628	55.5
Non-Hispanic white	6,256	46.4	6,500	41.1
Non-Hispanic black	1,499	57.0	1,474	63.4

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

²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

³“Other” family structures refer to anything other than two biological or adoptive parents, including single parent, stepparent, and no parents.

NOTE: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity.

Table 3. Cumulative percent of never-married males and females 15–19 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse before reaching selected ages, by age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1988, 1995, and 2002

Characteristic	Female			Male		
	1988	1995	2002	1988	1995	2002
All never-married ¹	51.1	49.3	45.5	60.4	55.2	45.7
Age						
14 years	4.4	8.0	5.7	11.0	11.0	7.9
15 years	10.9	18.6	13.0	21.1	21.3	14.6
16 years	22.6	31.9	26.8	37.6	35.2	25.3
17 years	38.3	47.4	43.1	57.2	52.6	39.4
18 years	55.7	59.2	58.0	67.1	65.1	54.3
19 years	76.5	69.7	70.1	78.0	83.4	65.2
Race and age						
Non-Hispanic white:						
14 years	3.2	5.9	4.2	7.1	7.5	4.2
15 years	8.9	15.7	11.6	16.1	14.1	9.0
16 years	20.1	27.6	26.0	32.9	28.0	17.0
17 years	35.5	44.8	40.9	52.7	47.1	31.0
18 years	54.5	58.1	55.7	64.5	61.9	50.5
19 years	77.1	69.4	69.8	74.8	85.9	62.6
Non-Hispanic black:						
14 years	8.6	15.4	13.5	34.2	27.4	17.6
15 years	16.3	30.5	22.9	47.3	48.8	28.7
16 years	33.2	48.3	37.5	62.6	64.1	48.0
17 years	55.0	62.6	59.8	77.2	78.3	69.4
18 years ²	64.4	68.5	69.6	84.1	84.6	72.7

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

²Figures not shown for Non-Hispanic black "19 years" due to inadequate sample size.

NOTES: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. The denominator for each percent includes only those having reached the specified age to which the percent pertains.

Table 4. Number of females 15–19 years of age and percent who have had sexual intercourse ever in their lives, in the past 12 months, in the past 3 months, and once in their lives, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Ever	Last 12 months	Last 3 months	Once
All females ¹	9,834	46.8	42.5	35.7	4.1
Never-married females ¹					
Total	9,598	45.5	41.3	34.4	4.2
Age:					
15–17 years	5,815	30.3	26.1	21.7	4.3
18–19 years	3,783	68.8	64.6	54.0	4.1
Age at first sexual intercourse:					
Never had sex	5,236	...	...	...	...
14 years or under	1,248	100.0	89.0	77.3	5.1
15–16 years	2,095	100.0	89.3	76.1	10.6
17–19 years	1,019	100.0	96.3	73.2	11.6
Living arrangements:					
Parental home: intact ²	4,406	30.3	27.1	21.8	5.1
Parental home: not intact ³	4,233	52.4	46.9	37.5	4.2
Mother's age at first birth:					
Under 20 years	2,983	56.3	49.0	39.7	4.6
20 years or older	6,531	40.6	37.9	32.1	4.1
Mother's education:					
No high school diploma or GED ⁴	1,565	43.9	39.8	34.9	4.2
High school diploma or GED ⁴	3,172	50.8	46.7	38.2	4.2
Some college or higher	4,826	42.2	38.0	31.5	4.2
Race and Hispanic origin:					
Hispanic	1,447	37.4	33.0	28.7	3.4
Non-Hispanic black	1,496	56.9	46.2	34.8	3.7
Non-Hispanic white	6,099	45.1	42.6	36.2	6.4

... Category not applicable.

¹Includes persons of other or unknown race and origin groups and persons in living arrangements that did not include parents or parent figures, not shown separately.

²Living with both biological or adoptive parents.

³Living with parent(s)/parent figure(s), but not both biological or adoptive parents.

⁴GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity.

Table 5. Number of males 15–19 years of age and percent who have had sexual intercourse ever in their lives, in the past 12 months, in the past 3 months, and once in their lives, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Ever	Last 12 months	Last 3 months	Once
All males ¹	10,208	46.0	39.8	31.7	4.1
Never-married males ¹					
Total	10,139	45.7	39.4	31.2	4.1
Age:					
15–17 years	5,726	31.3	25.6	18.1	5.0
18–19 years	4,413	64.3	57.2	48.2	3.0
Age at first sexual intercourse:					
Never had sex	5,511	...	...	...	...
14 years or under	1,483	100.0	80.9	66.8	6.5
15–16 years	1,947	100.0	84.9	68.9	10.4
17–19 years	1,199	100.0	94.8	69.4	10.0
Living arrangements:					
Parental home: intact ²	5,181	33.5	30.1	23.6	3.1
Parental home: not intact ³	4,277	54.0	43.6	34.1	5.7
Mother's age at first birth:					
Under 20 years	2,485	55.6	47.2	40.4	4.3
20 years or older	7,575	42.2	36.7	28.1	4.0
Mother's education:					
No high school diploma or GED ⁴	1,240	48.0	39.3	29.1	4.8
High school diploma or GED ⁴	3,283	51.4	44.4	35.5	5.7
Some college or higher	5,599	41.8	36.5	29.3	3.0
Race and Hispanic origin:					
Hispanic	1,603	54.8	47.0	38.1	4.9
Non-Hispanic black	1,468	63.3	51.6	40.4	6.2
Non-Hispanic white	6,462	40.8	36.4	28.9	2.6

... Category not applicable.

¹Includes persons of other or unknown race and origin groups and persons in living arrangements that did not include parents or parent figures, not shown separately.²Living with both biological or adoptive parents.³Living with parent(s)/parent figure(s), but not both biological or adoptive parents.⁴GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity.

Table 6. Number of males and females 15–19 years of age and percent distribution by frequency of intercourse in the past 4 weeks, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Frequency of sexual intercourse				
			0 times	1 time	2–3 times	4–7 times	8 or more times
Female							
Percent distribution							
All females ¹	9,834	100.0	70.7	4.2	7.7	6.7	10.7
Never-married females ¹							
Total	9,598	100.0	72.2	4.3	7.3	6.8	9.4
Age:							
15–17 years	5,815	100.0	83.5	3.2	5.2	4.1	4.0
18–19 years	3,783	100.0	54.7	6.0	10.6	10.9	17.8
Living arrangements:							
Parental home: intact ²	4,406	100.0	83.7	2.9	4.1	4.9	4.4
Parental home: not intact ³	4,233	100.0	67.7	5.4	10.4	6.6	9.9
Race and Hispanic origin:							
Hispanic	1,447	100.0	75.3	4.7	7.5	2.5	10.1
Non-Hispanic black	1,496	100.0	70.6	5.1	11.2	7.0	6.2
Non-Hispanic white	6,099	100.0	71.2	3.8	6.4	8.0	10.6
Male							
All males ¹	10,208	100.0	74.6	6.7	6.7	6.2	5.8
Never-married males ¹							
Total	10,139	100.0	75.0	6.7	6.5	6.0	5.8
Age:							
15–17 years	5,726	100.0	86.4	5.3	4.1	2.9	1.3
18–19 years	4,413	100.0	60.2	8.5	9.7	10.0	11.6
Living arrangements:							
Parental home: intact ²	5,181	100.0	82.1	4.6	5.7	3.6	4.0
Parental home: not intact ³	4,277	100.0	72.7	8.9	7.3	6.6	4.6
Race and Hispanic origin:							
Hispanic	1,603	100.0	70.5	6.9	10.7	8.9	3.0
Non-Hispanic black	1,468	100.0	67.7	10.2	10.9	9.0	2.2
Non-Hispanic white	6,462	100.0	76.8	6.0	4.9	4.9	7.4

¹Includes persons of other or unknown race and origin groups and persons in living arrangements that did not include parents or parent figures, not shown separately.

²Living with both biological or adoptive parents.

³Living with parent(s)/parent figure(s), but not both biological or adoptive parents.

NOTES: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 7. Number of females 18–24 years of age who had sex before age 20 and percent whose first intercourse was not voluntary, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995 and 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands		Percent whose first intercourse was not voluntary ¹	
	1995	2002	1995	2002
All females ²	9,761	10,234	9.0	9.6
Age at first sexual intercourse				
Under 14 years	1,980	1,980	18.5	18.1
15–16 years	5,925	4,096	6.4	10.3
17–19 years	1,857	4,157	7.3	4.7
Age of male partner				
Younger	---	506	---	*
Same age or 1 year older	---	1,857	---	8.1
1 to 2 years older	---	4,075	---	7.9
3 or more years older	---	3,796	---	13.4
Family structure at age 14 years				
Both biological/adoptive parents	8,387	6,595	8.5	8.2
Other ³	1,374	3,639	12.1	12.2
Race and Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	1,155	1,681	10.0	10.5
Non-Hispanic white	6,650	6,332	7.7	8.8
Non-Hispanic black	1,590	1,666	11.5	10.3

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

. . . Category not applicable.

¹Reported as "not voluntary" in the self-administered portion of the questionnaire in 2002, and reported as "not voluntary" in the interviewer-administered portion of the questionnaire in 1995. See "Definitions of Terms" for question and response wording.²Includes persons of other or unknown race and origin groups, not shown separately.³"Other" family structures refer to anything other than two biological or adoptive parents, including single parent, stepparent, and no parents.

NOTE: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity.

Table 8. Number of males and females 18–24 years of age who had sex before age 20 and percent distribution by how much first intercourse was wanted, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	How much first sex was wanted ¹		
			Didn't really 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
Percent distribution					
Male					
All males ²	10,389	100.0	5.8	32.7	61.6
Age at first sexual intercourse					
14 years or under	2,171	100.0	4.7	28.1	67.2
15–17 years	6,175	100.0	6.6	31.2	62.3
18–19 years	2,044	100.0	4.6	41.7	53.7
Age of female partner					
3 or more years younger	1,358	100.0	5.4	33.4	61.2
1–2 years younger	3,027	100.0	4.7	32.8	62.5
Same age	3,858	100.0	7.3	32.6	60.0
Older	2,146	100.0	4.6	32.1	63.3
Race and Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	2,282	100.0	3.7	33.3	63.0
Non-Hispanic white	6,145	100.0	5.0	31.0	64.0
Non-Hispanic black	1,502	100.0	9.4	34.9	55.7
Female					
All females ²	10,234	100.0	13.4	52.7	33.9
Age at first sexual intercourse					
14 years or under	1,980	100.0	26.8	55.0	18.2
15–17 years	5,948	100.0	12.0	55.7	32.3
18–19 years	2,306	100.0	5.2	42.9	51.9
Age of male partner					
Younger	506	100.0	1.8	62.2	36.1
Same age or 1 year older	1,857	100.0	12.8	44.9	42.4
1–2 years older	4,075	100.0	10.3	55.4	34.4
3 or more years older	3,796	100.0	18.6	52.4	29.0
Race and Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	1,681	100.0	13.5	60.0	26.4
Non-Hispanic white	6,332	100.0	13.8	47.9	38.3
Non-Hispanic black	1,666	100.0	10.2	63.0	26.8

¹Based on a response to a question in the self-administered portion of the questionnaire asking which of the three responses comes closest to describing how much he/she wanted the first intercourse to happen.

²Includes persons of other or unknown race and origin groups, not shown separately.

NOTES: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 9. Number of females 15–19 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse and percent distribution by age difference between female and first male partner, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Male partner's age				
			Younger	Same age	1–3 years older	4–5 years older	6 or more years older
All females ¹	4,598	100.0	4.1	14.9	58.7	14.7	7.7
Age at first sexual intercourse							
Under 14 years	1,289	100.0	*	4.2	58.3	26.7	9.8
15 years	1,200	100.0	*	9.8	65.6	12.8	10.8
16 years	1,035	100.0	6.5	23.5	59.6	5.8	4.6
17–19 years	1,074	100.0	8.8	25.0	50.6	10.8	4.9
Family structure at age 14 years							
Both biological/adoptive parents	2,507	100.0	5.1	16.4	58.1	14.5	5.9
Other ²	2,092	100.0	2.8	13.1	59.4	14.8	9.9
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic	615	100.0	4.1	22.1	38.6	24.2	11.0
Non-Hispanic white	2,905	100.0	4.7	13.4	62.4	13.6	6.0
Non-Hispanic black	854	100.0	2.9	18.3	59.8	11.9	7.1

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision

¹Includes persons of other or unknown race and origin groups, not shown separately.²“Other” family structures refer to anything other than two biological or adoptive parents, including single parent, stepparent, and no parents.

NOTES: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 10. Number of females 15–19 years of age who have ever 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 or just friends	Percent distribution		
				Going out once in a while	Going steady	Cohabiting, engaged, or married
All females ¹	4,598	100.0	14.0	6.6	74.6	3.7
Age at first sexual intercourse						
Under 14 years	1,289	100.0	24.0	9.0	63.5	*
15–16 years	2,235	100.0	11.5	6.7	78.9	2.0
17–19 years	1,074	100.0	7.1	*	78.8	10.1
Family structure at age 14 years						
Both biological/adoptive parents	2,507	100.0	13.5	5.0	76.7	3.6
Other ²	2,092	100.0	14.5	8.5	72.0	3.8
Mother's education						
No high school diploma or GED ³	784	100.0	15.8	4.2	70.2	6.9
High school diploma or GED ³	1,664	100.0	14.0	5.4	75.4	5.2
Some college or higher	2,125	100.0	13.5	8.5	75.2	*
Importance of religion						
Very important	1,551	100.0	10.2	5.4	77.2	5.3
Somewhat important	1,882	100.0	10.8	8.6	77.0	3.0
Not important	1,152	100.0	24.4	5.0	66.8	*
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic	615	100.0	12.4	*	69.3	13.0
Non-Hispanic white	2,905	100.0	13.2	6.7	75.9	2.9
Non-Hispanic black	854	100.0	18.6	6.6	74.4	*

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision

¹Includes persons of other or unknown race and origin groups and persons in “other” types of relationships, not shown separately.²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.³“Other” family structures refer to anything other than two biological or adoptive parents, including single parent, stepparent, and no parents.

NOTES: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 11. Number of females 15–19 years of age and percent distribution by number of sexual partners in the 12 months prior to the interview, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Never had sex	Had sex but not in last 12 months	Number of partners in last 12 months		
					1	2–3	4 or more
All females ¹	9,834	100.0	53.2	4.2	28.6	10.3	3.6
Never-married females ¹							
Total	9,598	100.0	54.6	4.2	27.5	10.2	3.7
Age:							
15–17 years	5,815	100.0	69.7	4.2	18.6	6.5	1.0
18–19 years	3,783	100.0	31.2	4.1	41.0	15.9	7.7
Age at first sexual intercourse:							
Never had sex	5,236	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	...
Under 15 years	1,248	100.0	...	11.0	45.4	34.3	9.4
15–16 years	2,095	100.0	...	10.7	63.2	20.5	5.7
17–19 years	1,019	100.0	...	*	73.1	12.0	11.1
Living arrangements:							
Parental home: intact ²	4,406	100.0	69.7	3.2	19.9	5.7	1.5
Parental home: not intact ³	4,233	100.0	47.7	5.4	28.9	12.3	5.7
Race and Hispanic origin:							
Hispanic	1,447	100.0	62.6	4.4	26.2	5.6	1.2
Non-Hispanic white	6,099	100.0	54.9	2.4	27.9	10.6	4.2
Non-Hispanic black	1,496	100.0	43.1	10.7	27.5	14.6	4.1

... Category not applicable.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

¹Includes persons of other or unknown race and origin groups and persons in living arrangements that did not include parents or parent figures, not shown separately.²Living with both biological or adoptive parents.³Living with parent(s)/parent figure(s), but not both biological or adoptive parents.

NOTE: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity.

Table 12. Number of males 15–19 years of age and percent distribution by number of sexual partners in the 12 months prior to the interview, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Never had sex	Had sex but not in last 12 months	Number of partners in last 12 months		
					1	2–3	4 or more
All males ¹	10,208	100.0	54.0	6.3	21.6	14.6	3.5
Never-married males ¹							
Total	10,139	100.0	54.4	6.3	21.4	14.5	3.5
Age:							
15–17 years	5,726	100.0	68.7	5.7	15.5	7.2	2.9
18–19 years	4,413	100.0	35.7	7.0	28.9	23.9	4.4
Age at first sexual intercourse:							
Never had sex	5,511	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	...
Under 15 years	1,483	100.0	...	19.1	27.6	38.0	15.4
15–16 years	1,947	100.0	...	15.1	47.1	32.6	5.1
17–19 years	1,199	100.0	...	5.2	69.9	22.5	2.4
Living arrangements:							
Parental home: intact ²	5,181	100.0	66.5	3.4	18.2	10.5	1.4
Parental home: not intact ³	4,277	100.0	46.0	10.4	21.3	16.5	5.8
Race and Hispanic origin:							
Hispanic	1,603	100.0	45.2	7.8	25.8	15.7	5.5
Non-Hispanic white	6,462	100.0	59.3	4.3	20.7	13.5	2.2
Non-Hispanic black	1,468	100.0	36.8	11.6	23.9	20.6	7.1

... Category not applicable.

¹Includes persons of other or unknown race and origin groups and persons in living arrangements that did not include parents or parent figures, not shown separately.²Living with both biological or adoptive parents.³Living with parent(s)/parent figure(s), but not both biological or adoptive parents.

NOTE: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity.

Table 13. Number of females 15–19 years of age and percent distribution by number of sexual partners in lifetime, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Number of partners in lifetime				
			0	1	2–3	4–6	7 or more
All females ¹	9,834	100.0	53.2	18.2	14.3	8.0	6.2
Never-married females ¹							
Total	9,598	100.0	54.6	17.7	13.6	7.9	6.3
Age:							
15–17 years	5,815	100.0	69.7	13.7	10.0	4.5	2.2
18–19 years	3,783	100.0	31.2	23.9	19.3	13.0	12.6
Mother's education:							
No high school diploma or GED ²	1,565	100.0	56.1	18.0	15.7	7.2	3.0
High school diploma or GED ²	3,132	100.0	48.9	19.7	15.4	9.3	6.1
Some college or higher	4,826	100.0	57.8	16.3	11.6	7.2	7.3
Age at first sex:							
Never had sex	5,236	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	...
Under 15 years	1,248	100.0	...	13.5	29.5	31.7	25.4
15–16 years	2,095	100.0	...	40.8	37.7	11.1	10.4
17–19 years	1,019	100.0	...	66.4	14.7	12.5	6.5
Race and Hispanic origin:							
Hispanic	1,447	100.0	62.6	17.5	13.1	5.4	1.5
Non-Hispanic white	6,099	100.0	54.9	17.3	12.0	7.8	7.9
Non-Hispanic black	1,496	100.0	43.1	20.6	21.0	10.8	4.5

... Category not applicable.

¹Includes persons of other or unknown race and origin groups, not shown separately.²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTES: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 14. Number of males 15–19 years of age and percent distribution by number of sexual partners in lifetime, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Number of partners in lifetime				
			0	1	2–3	4–6	7 or more
All males ¹	10,208	100.0	54.0	15.5	13.6	9.6	7.3
Never-married males ¹							
Total	10,139	100.0	54.4	15.5	13.5	9.4	7.2
Age:							
15–17 years	5,726	100.0	68.7	13.3	9.2	4.8	4.0
18–19 years	4,413	100.0	35.7	18.5	19.1	15.4	11.3
Mother's education:							
No high school diploma or GED ²	1,240	100.0	52.0	15.7	11.9	10.3	10.1
High school diploma or GED ²	3,383	100.0	48.6	18.2	16.4	9.3	7.6
Some college or higher	5,600	100.0	58.2	14.0	12.3	9.4	6.3
Age at first sex:							
Never had sex	5,511	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	...
Under 15 years	1,483	100.0	...	12.2	26.9	29.7	31.2
15–16 years	1,947	100.0	...	33.1	33.9	21.9	11.2
17–19 years	1,199	100.0	...	62.7	26.2	7.3	3.8
Race and Hispanic origin:							
Hispanic	1,603	100.0	45.2	17.4	12.7	15.1	9.6
Non-Hispanic white	6,462	100.0	59.3	15.3	13.7	6.8	5.0
Non-Hispanic black	1,468	100.0	36.8	18.9	15.1	16.5	12.8

... Category not applicable.

¹Includes persons of other or unknown race and origin groups, not shown separately.²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

NOTES: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 15. Number of females 15–19 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse and percent who used the specified method of contraception at first sexual intercourse, by selected characteristics, United States: 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	No method	Condom	Pill	Withdrawal	Dual methods (hormonal and condom)
Female						
All females ¹	4,598	25.5	66.4	16.5	7.5	13.1
Age at first sexual intercourse						
14 years or under	1,290	34.8	58.5	11.4	6.7	9.8
15–16 years	2,235	24.1	68.6	16.3	7.2	13.3
17–19 years	1,074	17.4	71.3	22.7	9.3	16.7
Age difference between female and first male partner						
Male partner same age or younger	871	20.2	71.6	18.1	5.2	14.1
Male partner 1 year older	1,107	22.9	67.9	15.6	8.1	12.3
Male partner 2–3 years older	1,590	22.2	69.5	16.0	10.1	13.4
Male partner 4 or more years older	1,030	38.0	55.6	16.6	4.9	12.9
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic	615	33.8	55.5	8.6	8.2	9.0
Non-Hispanic white	2,905	22.0	71.8	18.4	8.2	15.3
Non-Hispanic black	854	29.0	61.2	13.3	5.6	8.7
Never married female						
All never married females ¹	4,362	24.8	67.5	16.6	7.9	13.8
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic	541	28.6	59.8	9.7	8.8	10.2
Non-Hispanic white	2,748	22.0	72.5	18.3	8.6	16.2
Non-Hispanic black	851	28.8	61.4	13.3	5.6	8.7

– Quantity zero.

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

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

Table 16. Number of males 15–19 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse and percent who used the specified method of contraception at first sexual intercourse, by selected characteristics, United States: 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	No method	Condom	Pill	Withdrawal	Dual methods (hormonal and condom)
Male						
All males ¹	4,697	18.0	70.9	14.9	9.8	10.4
Age at first sexual intercourse						
14 years or under	1,513	24.1	72.0	8.4	3.9	7.8
15–16 years	1,977	11.9	77.3	14.7	13.2	11.7
17–19 years	1,207	20.4	59.1	23.4	11.4	11.5
Age difference between male and first female partner						
Female partner younger	773	15.9	71.5	12.7	12.0	7.3
Female partner same age	1,727	17.2	72.3	17.8	9.4	12.5
Female partner 1 year older	1,101	17.2	75.1	14.0	4.9	10.1
Female partner 2 or more years older	1,096	21.7	64.2	12.9	13.7	9.7
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic	903	26.6	67.4	5.8	4.0	5.5
Non-Hispanic white	2,672	15.2	68.2	19.3	13.4	11.5
Non-Hispanic black	934	14.4	84.9	11.4	*	11.5
Never married male						
All never married males ¹	4,629	17.7	71.1	15.1	9.9	10.6
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic	878	27.3	66.5	5.9	4.1	5.7
Non-Hispanic white	2,633	14.6	68.6	19.6	13.6	11.6
Non-Hispanic black	929	13.9	85.3	11.5	*	11.6

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision

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

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

Table 17. Number of males and females 15–44 years of age who have ever had premarital sexual intercourse and percent who used the specified contraceptive method at first sexual intercourse, by year of first intercourse and race and Hispanic origin, United States: 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	No method	Condom	Pill	Other hormonal	Withdrawal	All other methods	Dual methods (hormonal and condom)
Male								
All males ¹	50,484	36.8	48.7	12.3	0.6	8.4	3.0	6.2
Year of first intercourse								
1999–2002	5,953	12.7	73.0	19.0	2.6	10.2	3.6	12.3
1995–98	7,034	19.9	70.9	11.3	2.0	6.7	2.3	9.0
1990–94	7,755	30.2	58.6	12.4	*	6.9	2.1	6.5
1980–89	18,930	39.3	44.3	12.3	*	8.8	4.1	5.0
Before 1980	10,812	61.4	21.7	9.2	-	9.2	2.0	2.8
First intercourse in 1990–2002								
Total	20,741	21.7	66.9	13.9	1.5	7.8	2.6	9.0
Hispanic	4,322	38.4	53.0	9.1	*	5.4	1.2	4.6
Non-Hispanic white	12,510	16.0	69.5	17.8	1.7	9.8	3.4	11.4
Non-Hispanic black	2,642	18.3	80.0	7.8	*	1.8	1.5	7.2
First intercourse 1989 or before								
Total	29,742	47.4	36.1	11.2	*	8.9	3.4	4.2
Hispanic	4,238	58.3	32.2	6.1	*	6.0	1.3	2.3
Non-Hispanic white	20,241	42.8	37.1	13.4	-	10.4	4.1	4.5
Non-Hispanic black	3,833	60.5	32.2	8.6	-	3.4	2.5	5.4
Female								
All females ¹	48,719	37.0	45.0	17.8	0.9	7.7	2.5	8.1
Year of first intercourse								
1999–2002	5,933	21.1	67.2	21.4	2.6	9.6	3.0	16.6
1995–98	6,415	26.6	61.7	19.1	1.8	6.1	1.5	13.9
1990–94	8,456	29.9	58.0	16.1	0.9	4.0	2.3	9.0
1980–89	18,424	38.6	38.1	19.9	0.4	8.3	2.8	6.2
Before 1980	9,492	57.2	21.7	12.3	*	9.8	2.4	1.6
First intercourse in 1990–2002								
Total	20,804	26.3	61.8	18.5	1.7	6.2	2.3	12.7
Hispanic	3,506	45.3	42.2	9.5	2.7	6.8	2.4	6.4
Non-Hispanic white	12,751	19.8	68.2	21.2	1.3	6.3	2.1	14.2
Non-Hispanic black	3,282	29.7	61.2	19.5	2.1	3.4	1.8	14.9
First intercourse 1989 or before								
Total	27,915	44.9	32.5	17.3	0.3	8.8	2.7	4.7
Hispanic	2,870	64.3	21.9	9.5	*	5.2	2.7	2.7
Non-Hispanic white	19,961	41.2	34.7	17.2	0.3	10.0	2.8	4.2
Non-Hispanic black	4,262	47.9	30.7	24.5	*	5.0	2.0	8.6

- Quantity zero.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

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

NOTES: Statistics for condom, pill, other hormonal, withdrawal, and all other methods, reflect use of that method regardless of whether it was used alone or in combination with another method. These figures represent premarital sex based on a measure of date of first sex regardless of menarche. An alternative measure of premarital sex uses date of first sex after menarche.

Table 18. Number of females 15–19 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse and percent who have ever used the specified contraceptive method: United States, 1995 and 2002

Method	1995	2002
	Number in thousands	
All females	4,552	4,598
	Percent who ever used	
Any method	96.2	97.7
Pill	51.6	61.4
Injectable	9.7	20.7
Emergency contraception	*	8.1
Contraceptive patch . . . . .	...	1.5
Condom	92.8	93.7
Female condom	1.1	1.7
Periodic abstinence--calendar	13.2	10.8
Withdrawal	42.3	55.0
Other methods	14.5	9.9

*Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

... Category not applicable.

Table 19. Number of females 15–19 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse and percent who ever used the specified contraceptive method, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2002

Method	Total	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Hispanic
	Number in thousands			
All females ¹	4,598	2,905	854	615
	Percent who ever used			
Any method	97.7	98.4	97.1	94.3
Pill	61.4	67.9	55.2	36.5
Injectable	20.7	17.9	27.0	24.3
Emergency contraception	8.1	9.1	6.0	7.3
Condom	93.7	95.9	94.6	82.8
Periodic abstinence--calendar	10.8	10.1	11.9	10.6
Withdrawal	55.0	60.7	41.1	52.1
Other methods	12.3	12.1	18.6	6.9

¹Total column includes persons of other or unknown race and origin groups, not shown separately.

Table 20. Number of never-married females 15–19 years of age who had sexual intercourse in the 3 months prior to the interview and percent using specified contraceptive method and method combinations at last sexual intercourse, by race: United States, 1988, 1995, and 2002

Contraceptive use during last intercourse	1988	1995	2002
		Number in thousands	
All sexually active never-married females	3,521	3,225	3,304
		Percent	
Pill	42.7	25.0	34.2
Other hormonal ¹	---	7.0	9.1
Condom	31.3	38.2	54.3
All other methods ²	9.3	9.6	1.6
Dual methods (hormonal and condom)	3.3	8.4	19.5
No method	20.1	29.3	16.8
Any method	79.9	70.7	83.2
		Number in thousands	
Non-Hispanic white	2,519	2,130	2,206
		Percent	
Pill	43.0	29.6	40.7
Other hormonal ¹	---	4.8	8.0
Condom	31.3	40.8	60.8
All other methods ²	12.0	8.6	*
Dual methods (hormonal and condom)	*	10.0	22.5
No method	16.7	26.7	10.3
Any method	83.3	73.3	89.7
		Number in thousands	
Non-Hispanic black	658	607	521
		Percent	
Pill	48.3	15.3	27.8
Other hormonal ¹	---	15.6	18.6
Condom	23.9	41.1	49.9
All other methods ²	*	*	—
Dual methods (hormonal and condom)	*	*	23.3
No method	32.3	26.7	25.2
Any method	67.7	73.3	74.8

--- Data not available.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

— Quantity zero.

¹Includes Depo-Provera[®] injectable, Lunelle[®] injectable, Norplant implants, emergency contraception, and contraceptive patch in 2002; Depo-Provera[®] and Norplant in 1995.²All other methods besides condom and hormonal methods. Thus, if other method was combined with condom or hormonal method, it is not counted. Other methods include sterilization, IUD, female condom, diaphragm, cervical cap, spermicidal foam, jelly, cream or suppository, sponge, periodic abstinence, and "other" methods.

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

Table 21. Number of never-married males 15–19 years of age who had sexual intercourse in the 3 months prior to the interview and percent using specified contraceptive method and method combinations at last sexual intercourse, by race: United States, 1988, 1995, and 2002

Contraceptive use during last intercourse	1988	1995	2002
		Number in thousands	
All sexually active never-married males	3,847	3,416	3,165
		Percent	
Pill	37.4	28.2	31.0
Other hormonal ¹	---	2.8	6.3
Condom	53.3	63.9	70.7
All other methods ²	13.6	10.0	2.0
Dual methods (hormonal and condom)	15.2	16.5	23.9
No method	15.8	18.2	9.3
Any method	84.2	81.8	90.7
		Number in thousands	
Non-Hispanic white	2,648	1,965	1,865
		Percent	
Pill	37.2	33.8	39.8
Other hormonal ¹	---	*	6.6
Condom	49.7	64.1	69.2
All other methods ²	15.2	12.1	3.2
Dual methods (hormonal and condom)	12.1	18.1	30.2
No method	15.4	14.4	8.0
Any method	84.6	85.6	92.0
		Number in thousands	
Non-Hispanic black	775	770	594
		Percent	
Pill	43.5	24.1	19.3
Other hormonal ¹	---	*	*
Condom	66.5	71.0	86.1
All other methods ²	8.2	8.6	-
Dual methods (hormonal and condom)	27.8	19.0	19.0
No method	13.5	17.2	11.2
Any method	86.5	82.8	88.8

--- Data not available.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

- Quantity zero.

¹Includes Depo-Provera[®] injectable, Lunelle[®] injectable, and Norplant implants in 2002, and Depo-Provera[®] and Norplant in 1995.²All other methods besides condom and hormonal methods. Thus, if other method was combined with condom or hormonal method, it is not counted. Other methods include vasectomy, female sterilization, spermicidal foam, jelly, cream, film, or suppository, periodic abstinence, and "other" methods.

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

Table 22. Number of males and females 15–24 years of age who had sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks prior to the interview and percent distribution by consistency of condom use, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Percent of times a condom was used		
			0	Some	100
Male					
Percent distribution					
All males ¹	8,484	100.0	43.1	9.4	47.5
Marital status					
Ever married	1,573	100.0	67.8	14.5	17.7
Never married	6,911	100.0	37.7	8.3	54.0
Never-married male					
All never-married males ¹	6,911	100.0	37.7	8.3	54.0
Age:					
15–19 years	2,554	100.0	26.5	5.3	68.2
20–24 years	4,357	100.0	44.2	10.1	45.7
Number of pregnancies ever fathered:					
0 pregnancies	5,410	100.0	33.8	7.3	59.0
1 or more pregnancies	1,201	100.0	51.7	12.1	36.2
Number of partners in the past 12 months:					
1 partner	3,517	100.0	46.9	6.6	46.5
2 or more partners	3,392	100.0	28.0	10.0	62.0
Race and Hispanic origin:					
Hispanic	1,247	100.0	41.1	11.7	47.2
Non-Hispanic white	4,261	100.0	40.0	8.1	51.9
Non-Hispanic black	1,099	100.0	22.2	5.6	72.2
Female					
All females ¹	9,613	100.0	55.9	12.8	31.4
Marital status:					
Ever married	2,549	100.0	71.5	9.3	19.2
Never married	7,064	100.0	50.7	14.0	35.4
Never-married females					
All never-married females ¹	7,064	100.0	50.7	14.0	35.4
Age:					
15–19 years	2,701	100.0	42.5	15.6	41.9
20–24 years	4,363	100.0	55.6	12.9	31.4
Parity:					
0 births	5,448	100.0	47.5	14.6	37.9
1 or more births	1,617	100.0	61.7	11.8	26.6
Number of partners in the past 12 months:					
1 partner	4,605	100.0	53.3	11.8	34.9
2 or more partners	2,348	100.0	46.1	17.9	36.1
Race and Hispanic origin:					
Hispanic	966	100.0	62.3	9.0	28.7
Non-Hispanic white	4,542	100.0	47.8	15.3	36.9
Non-Hispanic black	1,221	100.0	53.0	11.3	35.8

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

NOTES: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 23. Number of males and females 15–24 years of age 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 ¹		
			None of the time	Some of the time	Every time
Male					
All males ²	11,994	100.0	21.1	47.8	31.1
Never-married males					
All never-married males ¹	10,291	100.0	16.8	47.9	35.3
Age:					
15–19 years	3,990	100.0	10.8	42.4	46.9
20–24 years	6,301	100.0	20.2	51.1	28.7
Number of pregnancies ever fathered:					
0 pregnancies	8,084	100.0	13.1	47.2	39.7
1 or more pregnancies	2,207	100.0	29.5	50.4	20.2
Number of partners in the past 12 months:					
1 partner	5,764	100.0	23.3	37.1	39.6
2 or more partners	4,527	100.0	8.8	61.1	30.1
Race and Hispanic origin:					
Hispanic	1,998	100.0	20.0	44.5	35.5
Non-Hispanic white	6,197	100.0	17.8	49.8	32.5
Non-Hispanic black	1,678	100.0	9.0	43.8	47.2
Female					
All females ²	12,420	100.0	32.2	46.8	21.1
Never-married females					
All never-married females ²	9,535	100.0	25.6	49.2	25.2
Age:					
15–19 years	4,026	100.0	17.8	54.7	27.5
20–24 years	5,509	100.0	31.3	45.2	23.5
Parity:					
0 births	7,442	100.0	22.2	49.1	28.7
1 or more births	2,093	100.0	37.9	49.4	12.8
Number of partners in the past 12 months:					
1 partner	6,358	100.0	30.8	43.3	25.9
2 or more partners	2,955	100.0	13.2	62.9	23.9
Race and Hispanic origin:					
Hispanic	1,290	100.0	34.9	47.5	17.7
Non-Hispanic white	5,977	100.0	23.7	48.8	27.5
Non-Hispanic black	1,795	100.0	26.7	47.1	26.2

¹For females, question offered the categorical response choices shown above. For males, question asked for a percent. The following was used: 0%="none of the time." 1–99%="some of the time." 100% = every time.

²Includes persons of other or unknown race and origin groups, not shown separately.

NOTES: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 24. Probability of a first birth by each birthday from 15–20, by selected characteristics: females 15–24 years of age: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Probability of a first birth by—					
		Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18	Age 19	Age 20
All females ¹	19,674	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.13	0.18
Contraceptive use at first sex							
Used contraception at first sex	9,691	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.13	0.17
Used more than one method at first sex	2,295	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.16
Did not use contraception at first sex	3,428	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.19	0.28	0.38
Mother's age at first birth							
Under 20 years	6,363	0.01	0.09	0.08	0.16	0.23	0.32
20 years or older	13,167	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.11
Mother's education							
No high school diploma or GED ²	3,403	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.16	0.23	0.36
High school diploma or GED ²	6,214	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.17	0.24
Some college or higher	9,982	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.09
Family structure at age 14 years							
Both biological/adoptive parents	13,129	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.15
Other ³	6,545	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.13	0.21	0.26
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic	3,153	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.17	0.24	0.35
Non-Hispanic white	12,327	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.12
Non-Hispanic black	2,957	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.12	0.20	0.27

¹Includes persons of other or unknown race and origin groups, not shown separately.²“Other” family structures refer to anything other than two biological or adoptive parents, including single parent, stepparent, and no parents.³GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.**Table 25. Number of births in the 5 years before interview to females 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	Wantedness status					
		Total	Intended	Unwanted	Total mistimed	Mistimed	
						Less than 3 years too soon	3 or more years too soon
		Percent distribution					
All births ¹	20,759	100.0	64.7	14.2	20.8	12.6	7.5
Age at birth							
Under 20 years	2,196	100.0	21.7	21.6	56.7	20.4	34.7
17 years and under	914	100.0	12.0	25.6	62.4	15.7	44.3
18–19 years	1,281	100.0	28.6	18.8	52.6	23.7	27.8
20–24 years	5,442	100.0	55.1	17.3	27.4	16.4	9.8
25–44 years	13,121	100.0	75.9	11.7	12.1	9.8	2.0
Hispanic:							
Under 20 years	700	100.0	23.7	18.0	58.3	22.5	33.3
20–24 years	1,345	100.0	53.5	20.5	26.0	15.4	7.5
25–44 years	2,097	100.0	67.1	14.9	17.5	13.0	4.1
Non-Hispanic white:							
Under 20 years	877	100.0	18.5	22.2	59.3	18.9	40.0
20–24 years	2,685	100.0	58.5	12.2	28.8	19.8	8.9
25–44 years	8,880	100.0	79.8	9.1	10.9	9.4	1.1
Non-Hispanic black:							
Under 20 years	473	100.0	19.6	26.8	53.6	16.9	34.8
20–24 years	1,069	100.0	47.1	28.2	24.7	11.9	12.2
25–44 years	1,399	100.0	61.1	24.4	14.5	8.3	5.8

¹Includes births to females of other or unknown race and origin groups, not shown separately.

NOTE: Percents do not add to 100 due to rounding and because births with wantedness status reported as “don't know” are not shown separately, and births with missing data on “how much too soon” are not shown separately.

Table 26. Number of males and females 15–19 years of age and percent who received formal instruction before age 18 on how to say no to sex by grade when received instruction, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Did not receive instruction ²	Received instruction and grade when first received instruction					
				1–5	6	7	8	9	10–12
Female				Percent distribution					
All females ¹	9,834	100.0	14.5	17.6	19.8	17.4	12.5	12.2	5.8
Age									
15 years	1,819	100.0	9.8	17.4	24.7	21.8	18.2	6.6	1.0
16 years	1,927	100.0	14.7	20.6	22.5	16.8	12.2	10.3	3.1
17 years	2,073	100.0	15.3	16.8	17.0	16.4	11.1	14.7	8.8
18 years	2,035	100.0	15.2	17.1	14.5	13.8	11.5	17.7	9.7
19 years	1,980	100.0	16.9	16.4	21.1	18.7	10.1	11.0	5.7
Ever had sex									
Yes	4,598	100.0	16.5	17.4	18.9	15.0	11.2	14.1	6.5
No	5,236	100.0	12.7	17.8	20.6	19.5	13.6	10.6	5.2
Race and Hispanic origin									
Hispanic	1,521	100.0	18.6	15.6	17.6	16.0	10.7	14.0	7.1
Non-Hispanic white	6,256	100.0	13.2	19.7	19.7	18.1	12.3	10.6	6.3
Non-Hispanic black	1,499	100.0	15.6	14.0	22.0	13.2	17.0	13.9	4.4
Male									
All males ¹	10,208	100.0	17.4	22.7	17.8	17.3	11.4	9.6	3.6
Age									
15 years	1,930	100.0	13.8	25.2	14.3	23.4	15.5	7.3	*
16 years	1,998	100.0	18.1	22.6	19.1	13.7	13.2	9.8	2.9
17 years	1,810	100.0	16.6	27.7	16.9	17.1	10.7	7.3	3.7
18 years	2,392	100.0	18.7	17.4	19.5	17.4	8.9	11.2	6.8
19 years	2,067	100.0	19.3	22.4	18.6	15.2	9.4	11.4	3.6
Ever had sex									
Yes	4,697	100.0	20.7	20.2	19.8	15.1	11.5	8.5	4.2
No	5,511	100.0	14.6	24.9	16.1	19.2	11.4	10.5	3.2
Race and Hispanic origin									
Hispanic	1,628	100.0	22.2	17.6	16.3	15.3	12.7	10.4	5.3
Non-Hispanic white	6,500	100.0	15.9	26.0	18.1	18.1	10.9	7.8	3.1
Non-Hispanic black	1,474	100.0	20.7	17.3	18.0	17.4	13.9	9.5	3.4

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

¹Includes persons of other or unknown race and origin groups, not shown separately.²Includes never having received instruction as well as not receiving instruction before age 18.

NOTES: Teenagers who had not yet reached a specific grade are not represented in the percentage corresponding to that grade. Thus the figures underestimate the percentage who will ultimately receive instruction at each grade. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 27. Number of males and females 15–19 years of age and percent who received formal instruction before age 18 on methods of birth control by grade when received instruction, according to selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Did not receive instruction ²	Received instruction and grade when first received instruction					
				1–5	6	7	8	9	10–12
Male				Percent distribution					
All males ¹	10,208	100.0	33.8	8.3	9.8	13.8	11.0	16.0	6.8
Age									
15 years	1,930	100.0	40.0	8.6	10.3	15.7	8.3	15.5	*
16 years	1,998	100.0	35.9	6.5	10.9	12.1	12.6	14.5	7.5
17 years	1,821	100.0	32.1	9.0	15.7	14.6	9.4	10.2	7.0
18 years	2,393	100.0	31.7	7.9	7.5	15.5	10.9	18.3	8.0
19 years	2,067	100.0	30.1	9.6	6.0	10.9	13.5	20.3	9.5
Ever had sex									
Yes	4,697	100.0	34.9	8.3	9.5	13.0	12.6	13.7	7.9
No	5,511	100.0	33.0	8.3	10.1	14.4	9.7	17.9	5.9
Race and Hispanic origin									
Hispanic	1,628	100.0	37.8	6.7	10.0	16.8	10.1	12.5	6.1
Non-Hispanic white	6,500	100.0	30.7	10.1	9.6	13.9	11.9	16.3	6.7
Non-Hispanic black	1,474	100.0	45.4	4.8	10.3	11.1	8.2	12.9	7.4
Female									
All females ¹	9,834	100.0	30.1	5.9	9.3	12.5	13.2	18.6	10.0
Age									
15 years	1,819	100.0	37.7	4.1	8.8	19.5	17.7	11.4	*
16 years	1,927	100.0	32.8	4.8	10.3	8.4	18.7	16.1	8.3
17 years	2,073	100.0	30.2	4.3	9.3	14.7	9.5	16.0	16.1
18 years	2,035	100.0	25.1	5.0	11.0	9.8	10.7	23.5	14.7
19 years	1,980	100.0	25.5	11.0	7.2	10.8	10.0	25.1	8.8
Ever used a method of contraception									
Yes	5,026	100.0	27.1	7.2	9.6	11.3	13.4	19.8	11.0
No	4,809	100.0	33.3	4.4	9.0	13.9	13.0	17.3	8.9
Ever had sex									
Yes	4,598	100.0	27.2	7.4	10.0	11.6	13.4	19.6	10.2
No	5,236	100.0	32.7	4.6	8.8	13.4	13.0	17.7	9.8
Race and Hispanic origin									
Hispanic	1,521	100.0	35.4	2.8	8.8	11.3	9.4	21.4	10.2
Non-Hispanic white	6,256	100.0	27.8	6.5	10.0	13.0	14.3	18.5	9.5
Non-Hispanic black	1,499	100.0	35.8	6.4	5.8	10.3	13.1	15.7	13.0

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

¹Includes persons of other or unknown race and origin groups, not shown separately.²Includes never having received instruction as well as not receiving instruction before age 18.

NOTES: Teenagers who had not yet reached a specific grade are not represented in the percentage corresponding to that grade. Thus the figures underestimate the percentage who will ultimately receive instruction at each grade. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 28. Number of males and females 15–19 years of age and percent who talked with a parent before age 18 about selected sex education topics, and percent who took a pledge to remain a virgin until marriage, by age and sexual experience: United States, 2002

Sex education topic/pledge and gender	Number in thousands	Age			Sexual experience	
		15–19 years	15–17 years	18–19 years	Ever had sex	Never had sex
How to say no to sex:						
Male	10,208	45.2	48.7	40.7	39.8	49.9
Female	9,834	57.5	61.6	51.4	55.8	58.9
Methods of birth control:						
Male	10,208	33.2	31.7	35.1	40.8	26.6
Female	9,834	51.0	51.7	49.8	61.4	41.8
Where to get birth control:						
Male	10,208	23.0	24.2	21.4	28.7	18.1
Female	9,834	38.0	39.3	36.2	49.1	28.3
Sexually transmitted diseases:						
Male	10,208	51.8	54.9	47.9	55.9	48.4
Female	9,834	51.3	56.5	43.8	55.1	48.0
How to use a condom:						
Male	10,208	33.9	34.7	32.8	43.9	25.4
Female	9,834	29.3	29.5	29.0	36.8	22.7
Did not talk about any of these with a parent before age 18:						
Male	10,208	31.0	28.5	34.3	28.0	33.6
Female	9,834	29.0	25.4	34.3	27.3	30.6
Took a pledge to remain a virgin until marriage:						
Male	10,208	10.7	12.6	8.3	4.7	15.8
Female	9,834	13.0	15.7	9.1	5.3	19.8

Table 29. Number of males and females 15–19 years of age who have never had intercourse, and percent distribution by main reason they have never had intercourse: United States, 2002

Gender and reason	Age			Race and Hispanic origin		
	15–19	15–17	18–19	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black
Males						
Number in thousands ¹	5,511	3,934	1,577	725	3,829	540
Percent distribution						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reason didn't have sex:						
Against religion or morals	31.4	29.3	36.9	18.9	35.9	21.4
Don't want to get (a female) pregnant	25.2	27.4	19.5	42.1	23.1	28.1
Don't want to get a sexually transmitted disease	9.9	12.0	*	11.7	9.0	20.2
Haven't found the right person yet	20.8	17.9	28.2	19.0	19.4	13.6
In a relationship, but waiting for the right time	4.8	4.3	5.9	*	4.5	*
Other reason	7.9	9.2	4.7	5.6	8.2	9.9
Female						
Number in thousands ¹	5,236	4,054	1,182	906	3,351	645
Percent distribution						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reason didn't have sex:						
Against religion or morals	37.8	37.5	38.7	29.8	42.1	19.2
Don't want to get (a female) pregnant	18.7	19.1	17.3	24.2	18.3	14.0
Don't want to get a sexually transmitted disease	7.4	9.1	*	8.6	3.7	25.9
Haven't found the right person yet	17.2	15.9	21.8	13.5	19.3	18.6
In a relationship, but waiting for the right time	6.6	6.1	8.0	11.4	4.9	5.1
Other reason	12.4	12.3	12.7	12.4	11.6	17.2

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

¹ "Total" column includes persons of other or unknown race and origin groups, not shown separately.

Table 30. Number of males and females 15–19 years of age and percent distribution by responses to statements about sexual activity, nonmarital childbearing, and marriage and cohabitation: United States, 2002

Statement and gender	Number in thousands	Total	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree
Sexual activity							
Any sexual act between two consenting adults is all right:							
Male	10,208	100.0	12.4	61.3	21.3	2.8	2.3
Female	9,834	100.0	12.4	60.6	20.8	4.6	1.6
It is all right for unmarried 18 year olds to have sexual relations if they have strong affection for each other:							
Male	10,208	100.0	10.3	54.7	25.8	8.3	0.9
Female	9,834	100.0	9.0	51.9	25.3	11.9	1.9
It is all right for unmarried 16 year olds to have sexual relations if they have strong affection for each other:							
Male	10,208	100.0	3.1	32.6	42.3	20.3	1.9
Female	9,834	100.0	2.7	27.8	42.2	25.3	1.9
Nonmarital childbearing							
It is okay for an unmarried female to have a child:							
Male	10,208	100.0	5.2	44.7	38.3	9.5	2.2
Female	9,834	100.0	11.4	53.4	24.5	8.3	2.3
Marriage and cohabitation							
It is better for a person to get married than to go through life being single:							
Male	10,208	100.0	19.9	49.2	24.6	4.0	2.3
Female	9,834	100.0	10.3	44.2	32.7	10.0	3.0
A young couple should not live together unless they are married:							
Male	10,208	100.0	7.3	25.0	55.1	11.7	0.9
Female	9,834	100.0	8.2	27.9	51.6	11.2	1.2
Divorce is usually the best solution when a couple can't seem to work out their marriage problems:							
Male	10,208	100.0	6.5	35.2	40.1	15.7	2.5
Female	9,834	100.0	9.2	38.8	36.6	13.3	2.2

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

Table 31. Number of males and females 15–19 years of age and percent distribution by responses to statements about condom use: United States, 2002

Statement and gender	Number in thousands	Total	No chance	A little chance	50–50 chance	A pretty good chance	An almost certain chance
What is the chance that . . .							
if your partner/you used a condom during sex, you would feel less physical pleasure?							
Male	10,208	100.0	14.9	29.1	31.0	16.5	8.5
Female	9,834	100.0	35.0	28.6	24.9	8.2	3.3
it would be embarrassing for you and a new partner to discuss using a condom?							
Male	10,208	100.0	48.5	23.8	14.8	7.7	5.3
Female	9,834	100.0	54.9	19.0	11.1	9.4	5.6
if a new partner/you used a condom, you would appreciate it?							
Male	10,208	100.0	2.6	3.2	11.5	39.0	43.8
Female	9,834	100.0	3.3	2.3	3.7	22.3	68.4

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

Table 32. Number of never-married males and females 15–19 years of age and percent distribution by responses to statement “If you got pregnant now/got a female pregnant now, how would you feel?”: United States, 2002

	Number in thousands	Total	Very upset	A little upset	A little pleased	Very pleased
Male						
Percent distribution						
All never-married males ¹	10,139	100.0	51.4	33.4	11.0	3.7
Age						
15–17 years	5,726	100.0	58.9	29.9	8.1	2.8
18–19 years	4,413	100.0	41.8	37.8	14.6	4.7
Age at first intercourse						
Never had sex	5,511	100.0	62.1	30.9	4.8	1.8
Under 15 years	1,483	100.0	25.7	39.4	23.7	11.0
15–16 years	1,947	100.0	41.0	41.5	13.0	3.2
17–19 years	1,199	100.0	51.6	24.0	20.0	3.9
Family structure at age 14 years						
Both biological/adoptive parents	6,974	100.0	54.4	31.9	9.7	3.6
Other ³	3,165	100.0	45.0	36.5	13.8	3.9
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic	1,603	100.0	38.2	35.1	17.0	9.7
Non-Hispanic white	6,462	100.0	59.0	30.6	8.5	1.3
Non-Hispanic black	1,468	100.0	35.9	43.1	14.0	6.3
Female						
All never-married females ¹	9,598	100.0	60.2	26.7	8.0	4.7
Age						
15–17 years	5,815	100.0	67.5	21.2	8.2	2.8
18–19 years	3,783	100.0	49.0	35.1	7.8	7.6
Age at first intercourse						
Never had sex	5,236	100.0	72.1	20.3	5.1	2.5
Under 15 years	1,248	100.0	36.7	39.9	13.8	7.2
15–16 years	2,095	100.0	45.8	35.0	10.3	8.9
17–19 years	1,019	100.0	57.2	26.5	11.1	3.9
Family structure at age 14 years						
Both biological/adoptive parents	6,078	100.0	63.4	27.5	6.1	2.8
Other ²	3,520	100.0	54.7	25.3	11.3	7.9
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic	1,447	100.0	46.4	29.0	14.9	9.8
Non-Hispanic white	6,099	100.0	65.8	24.2	5.5	3.8
Non-Hispanic black	1,496	100.0	50.5	32.5	11.7	5.0

- Quantity zero.

¹Includes persons of other or unknown race and origin groups, not shown separately.²“Other” family structures refer to anything other than two biological or adoptive parents, including single parent, stepparent, and no parents.

NOTE: Percents do not add to 100 because responses of “would not care” (coded only if the respondent insisted), are not shown separately.

Appendix I

Technical Notes on Methods

Sample Design and Fieldwork Procedures

The 2002 National Survey of Family Growth, or NSFG, was based on 12,571 interviews with men and women 15–44 years of age in the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The interviews were administered in person by trained female interviewers in the selected persons' homes. The 2002 sample is a nationally representative multistage area probability sample drawn from 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 2002, teenagers and black and Hispanic adults were sampled at higher rates than others.

The NSFG questionnaires and materials were reviewed and approved by the CDC/NCHS Research Ethics Review Board (formerly known as an Institutional Review Board or IRB), and by a similar board at the University of Michigan. The female questionnaire lasted an average of about 85 minutes. All respondents were given written and oral information about the survey and were informed that participation was

voluntary. Adult respondents 18–44 years of age were asked to sign a consent form but were not required to do so. For minors 15–17 years of age, signed consent was required first from a parent or guardian, and then signed assent was required from the minor. The response rate for the survey was about 79 percent. For teenagers, the response rate was 81 percent.

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 of 2002 until the end of February 2003. All of the data in this report were collected by Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing, or CAPI. The questionnaires were programmed into laptop computers, and administered by an interviewer. Respondents in the 2002 survey were offered \$40 as a “token of appreciation” for their participation. More detailed information about the methods and procedures of the study will be published in a forthcoming report. (6).

Two variables that are usually included in analyses of sexual risk behaviors because of their strong associations are education and poverty level. They are not included in this report due to the fact that this report focuses on teens. Education is not useful because among teens it is a “proxy” for age, and poverty level is not reliably reported by teens. Mother's education is included as an indicator of family socioeconomic status.

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 across time points was determined by a two-tailed test for proportions, permitting an assumption of unequal variances. Significance is noted in footnotes in the tables on which tests were performed. Lack of comment on a comparison does not mean that significance was tested and ruled out.

Appendix II

Definitions of Terms

This appendix defines the terms corresponding to data from the 2002 NSFG. The definitions of measures from the 1995 and 1988 NSFG and the 1995 and 1998 NSAM, can be found in Appendix II, p. 52, of *Sexual Activity and Contraceptive Practices Among Teenagers in the United States, 1988 and 1995*, a prior report in this series published in 2001(1). That report also contains a table presenting wording of questions on sexual behavior and contraceptive use from each of the surveys in each of the years (table XV, p. 21). These definitions are sorted alphabetically within two groups: 1) the sexual activity, contraceptive use, and childbearing measures, and 2) the demographic characteristics and family background measures.

Sexual Activity, Contraceptive Use, and Childbearing Measures

Age at first sexual intercourse—Age at first sexual intercourse is defined as the respondents' age when he or she first had heterosexual, vaginal intercourse. (Female recode VRY1STAG): In the female questionnaire, it was based primarily on the following question:

“Thinking about the very first time in your life that you had sexual intercourse with a man, how old were you?”

In cases where the respondent refused to provide or did not know the age, but did provide the date of first intercourse, it was based on this date. Respondents who did not know their age at first intercourse were allowed to estimate their age (that is: between 15 and 18 or between 18 and 20) and this estimate was used when age and date were missing.

(Male recode=VRY1STAG): For males the information could come from one of several different places in the questionnaire. If the respondent's first sex was with a partner within the past

12 months, the date of the first (or only) sex with that partner was used to calculate his age. If the respondent's first sex was with his wife or cohabiting partner, the date of the first sex with that partner was used to calculate his age. Respondents whose first sex was with a partner from before the 12 months prior to the interview were asked:

“That very first time that you had sexual intercourse with a female, how old were you?”

These respondents were allowed to respond to questions estimating the age, if the exact age was unknown, as in the female questionnaire.

Age of first male partner—(Female recode = FSEXPAGE): This measure is based primarily on a direct question asking:

“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 partner's age, she was asked to estimate his age relative to hers by choosing one of the following categories “1–2 years older,” “3–5 years older,” “6–10 years older,” “more than 10 years older,” “the same age,” “1–2 years younger,” “3–5 years younger,” “6–10 years younger,” or “more than 10 years younger.”

Consistency of condom use in the past 4 weeks—For females, this was determined by two questions: one asking for the number of times the respondent had sex in the past 4 weeks (see definition for “Frequency of sex in the past 4 weeks”) and another question asking for the number of those times a condom was used. For those who had only had sex once, this question was worded simply:

“Did you use a condom?”

For those who had had sex more than once, the question was:

“How many of those times did you use a condom?”

For males, the measure was determined in the same way. See definition for “Frequency of sex in the past 4 weeks”

for males. Following the question about frequency of sex, males were asked:

“And, in the last 4 weeks, how many of the times that you had sexual intercourse with a female did you use a condom?”

The percent was calculated for females and males by: (number of times had sex/number of times used the condom)*100

Consistency of condom use in the past 12 months—For females, this was directly asked, with the question:

“Please look at card 48. Thinking back over the past 12 months, that is, since (date of 12 months prior to interview date), would you say you used a condom with your partner for sexual intercourse every time, most of the time, about half of the time, some of the time, or none of the time?”

The middle three categories were collapsed to result in the category “some of the time” in the table. For males, the measure is determined from a different type of question. Males were asked directly for the percent, with the question:

“During the last 12 months, what percent of the time that you and she had sex together did you use a condom?”

The percent was then converted to the simple three-category format, with 0=“None of the time,” 1–99%=“Some of the time,” and 100%=“Every time.” This was asked for the male's wife or cohabiting partner, and for up to three nonmarital, noncohabiting partners in the past 12 months. Thus, if a male had more than one partner in the past 12 months, the responses were combined to arrive at the final category out of the three. If he used the condom 100% of the time with all partners, this was coded “Every time,” and if he used the condom 0% of the time with all partners, this was coded “None of the time.” Any other combination was coded “Some of the time.” For example, if he used the condom 100% of the time with one partner and 0% of

the time with another partner, this was coded “Some of the time.” If he used the condom 50% of the time with one partner and 0% of the time with another partner, this was also coded “Some of the time.”

Contraceptive use at first sexual intercourse

—This variable is defined only for women who have ever had intercourse. The recodes used are SEX1MTHD1–4, which describe whether any method was used the first time a woman had intercourse, and if so, what method(s). If she did report using a method at first intercourse, she was asked what method she used and what other method(s) she used at the same time, if any.

Contraceptive use at last sex in the 3 months prior to interview

—(Female recode = MTHUSE3, METH3M1–METH3M4): This is defined for respondents who had sex in the past 3 months. For most respondents, it is based on direct questions about method use with the last partner in the past 12 months, worded:

“Looking at Card 33, the last time you had intercourse with [name of partner] in [date of last sex with him], did you or he use any method?”

and

“Which method or methods on Card 33 did you use?”

If the respondent’s only partner in the past 3 months was her first partner ever, and she had only had sex with him once, method use is taken from recode SEX1MTHD1, which is described for the measure “Contraceptive use at first sexual intercourse.”

(Male recode = METH3M1–METH3M4): This is defined for respondents who had sex in the past 3 months. This is determined from one of two different question formats. The NSFG contained an experiment in which 30 percent of male respondents received one question format and 70 percent of male respondents received another question format. The 30 percent group was asked:

“Please look at Card 45. That time that you had sexual intercourse with (partner’s name), did you or she use any methods to prevent pregnancy or sexually transmitted disease?”

while the 70 percent group was asked:

“Please look at Card 46. That time that you had sexual intercourse with (partner’s name), did you, yourself, use any methods to prevent pregnancy or sexually transmitted disease?”

The two question formats were combined to result in the final measure used here. The measure could be reflecting the male’s responses about his wife or cohabiting partner, or a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner, depending on who he last had sex with in the past 3 months.

See Appendix II, p. 52, of reference #1, for definitions of this measure from the 1995 NSFG and the 1995 NSAM.

Ever had sexual intercourse—(Female recode = HADSEX) and (Male recode = HADSEX): This was ascertained from a single question in the male and female questionnaires, asked of respondents who had never been pregnant (females) and had never cohabited or been married:

(Male questionnaire):

“Have you ever had sexual intercourse with a female (sometimes this is called making love, having sex, or going all the way)?”

(Female questionnaire):

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

Ever-use of birth control methods

—These data are based on a series of questions that begins as follows:

“Card 30 lists methods that some people use to prevent pregnancy or to prevent sexually transmitted disease. 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 (or shots)?”

This series of questions was asked for a total of 19 different contraceptive methods.

Frequency of sex in the past 4 weeks

—For both males and females, this measure is based on the direct question:

“Now please think about the last 4 weeks. How many times have you had sexual intercourse with a male/female in the last 4 weeks?”

Had sex in the 3 months prior to the interview

—(Female recode = SEX3MO): For females, this measure is constructed from her report of the date of last sex with her last sexual partner. If this date was within 2 months of the date of interview, the respondent is counted as having had sex in the past 3 months. This measure differs from that available in prior cycles of the NSFG, but is comparable to the analogous measure for males in this report. See table XV, p. 78, of “*Sexual Activity and Contraceptive Practices Among Teenagers in the United States: 1988 and 1995*,” for the definition of this measure from prior cycles. This alternative measure is also available for Cycle 6, and is called “SEXP3MO.”

(Male recode = SEX3MO): For males, this measure is constructed similarly to that of the females. It is constructed from his report of the date of last sex with either his most recent nonmarital, noncohabiting sexual partner, or from the date of last sex with his wife or cohabiting partner. The respondent is counted as having had sex in the 3 months prior to the interview if this date

was within 2 months of the date of interview.

Had sex in the 12 months prior to the interview—(Female recode = PARTS1YR): For females, this was based primarily on a question asking:

“During the last 12 months, that is, since (date), how many men, if any, have you had sexual intercourse with? Please count every male sexual partner, even those you had sex with only once.”

(Male recode = SEX12MO): For males, this measure is constructed identically to the male measure for sex in the past 3 months, except that the respondent is counted as having had sex in the prior 12 months if the date of last sex with the last partner was within 11 months prior to the month of interview.

Had sex once—(Female and male recode = SEXONCE): If the response to the direct question:

“Have you had sexual intercourse more than once?”

is “yes,” or the respondent has ever been married or has ever cohabited, then the respondent is counted as having had sex more than once. Otherwise, she/he is counted as having had sex only once.

How much first sexual intercourse was wanted—In the self-administered part of the questionnaire, both male and female respondents 18–44 years of age who had ever had intercourse read on the computer screen (or heard over headphones) the following question:

“Think back to the very first time you had vaginal intercourse with a (person of the opposite sex). Which would you say comes closest to describing how much you wanted that first vaginal intercourse to happen?”

I really didn't want it to happen at the time.....1

I had mixed feelings—part of me wanted it to happen at the time and part of me didn't.....2

I really wanted it to happen at the time.....3

Instruction on Sex and contraception—The survey asked males and females

15–19 years old whether they ever had any formal instruction before the age of 18, on how to say no to sex and about methods of birth control. In addition, they were asked what grade they were in when they received this instruction.

Nonvoluntary first sexual intercourse—In the Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interviewing (ACASI) part of the questionnaire, the question described above on “How much first intercourse was wanted” was followed by this question:

“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 wording is the same for the years 1995 and 2002. This question was asked in the interviewer-administered portion of the questionnaire in 1995.

Number of partners in lifetime—(Female recode = LIFPRTR): This is based on a direct question worded:

“Counting all of your male sexual partners, even those you had intercourse with only once, how many men have you had sexual intercourse with in your life?”

If the respondent reported “don't know,” she could then estimate a range of number of partners, providing the low and high numbers of the range. The measure was assigned the low number in these cases. If the respondent refused to report the number, the measure was assigned to 0.

(Male recode = LIFPRTR): The construction of this measure was based on a variable that was based primarily on a question worded:

“How many different females have you ever had intercourse with? This includes any females you had intercourse with, even if it was only once or if you did not know her”

and under certain circumstances, on a direct question worded:

“Altogether, how many different females have you ever had

intercourse with? This includes any female you had intercourse with even if it was only once or if you did not know her well.”

If the respondent did not know or refused to report the number of lifetime partners and had ever been married or ever cohabited, then the measure is assigned the total number of wives and cohabiting partners.

Number of partners in past 12 months—(Female recode = PARTS1YR): For females, this was based on a question asking:

“During the last 12 months, that is, since (date), how many men, if any, have you had sexual intercourse with? Please count every male sexual partner, even those you had sex with only once.”

(Male recode = PARTS1YR): This measure for males is based on a variable that represents number of female sex partners in the last 12 months and a direct question worded:

“Altogether, how many different females have you had sexual intercourse with in the past 12 months?”

If a respondent only had one partner in his lifetime, it is based on the question:

“You said that you had sexual intercourse with a female once in your life. Was that in the last 12 months?”

Male respondents who were married or cohabiting were assigned a value of 1.

Relationship with partner at first intercourse—Female respondents who had ever had intercourse were asked,

“At the time you had sexual intercourse with your first partner, how would you describe your relationship with him?”

They were shown a card that had the following categories on it:

- Married to him
- Engaged to him
- Living together in a sexual relationship, but not engaged
- Going with him or going steady
- Going out with him once in a while

- Just friends
- Had just met him
- Something else

Wantedness of births—For this report, pregnancies that ended in a live birth within 5 years prior to the interview date were classified as “intended,” “mistimed,” or “unwanted.” A pregnancy was classified as “intended” if, right before the pregnancy began, the woman wanted to become pregnant at that time or earlier.

Births from pregnancies that were wanted eventually, but occurred sooner than desired, have been classified as “mistimed.” For example, if a woman wanted to have her first child at age 22, but became pregnant at age 17, her pregnancy was classified as mistimed. A pregnancy was classified as “unwanted at conception” if the woman had become pregnant at a time when she had not wanted to have a(nother) baby ever. For example, if she wanted to have two children in her life and became pregnant with a third child, that pregnancy was classified as unwanted.

Pregnancies that ended in multiple births have been counted only once because only the pregnancy, a single event, was judged as intended/unwanted/mistimed.

Demographic and Parental/Family Background Measures

Age—(Female and Male recode = AGER) In this report, age is classified based on the respondent’s age as of the date of the interview. Sampled persons were eligible for the 2002 NSFG if they were 15–44 years of age.

Education of Respondent’s mother—“Mother’s education” is based on the recode EDUCMOM, “mother’s (or mother-figure’s) education.” It is based on two questions in the interview:

“Who, if anyone, do you think of as the woman who mostly raised you when you were growing up?”

(The respondent was shown a series of categories including “Biological mother” and others.) and:

“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

Women were 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.

Family structure at age 14—(Female and male recode=INTCTFAM): In the 2002 NSFG, respondents were asked,

“Between your birth and your 18th birthday, did you always live with both your biological mother and biological father?”

and:

“Were your biological parents married to each other at the time you were born?”

(The question wording was modified slightly if the respondent was still under age 18 or had never lived away from parents or parent figures.) If the answer was “yes,” then the teen was classified as living with both parents at age 14. If the answer was “no,” then the respondent was asked,

“Now, think about when you were 14 years old. Looking at Card 10, what female and male parents or parent-figures were you living with at age 14?”

Nine categories were shown on the card, including no parent or parent-figure present, biological mother or father, stepmother or father, and others.

Living arrangements—This variable refers to living arrangements at the time of interview and is based on information on the relationship to the respondent of every member of the household at the time of the survey. If two biological or two adoptive parents are present in the household, the respondent is classified as living in a “parental home: intact.” If one biological parent is present, either by him/herself or along with any other

parents or parent-figures, or only nonbiological parent-figure(s) are present, the respondent is classified as living in a “parental home: not intact.” All other households, which by definition contain no parents or parent-figures, are classified as “nonparental.” The low sample sizes for this latter category preclude the presentation of statistics separately for them.

Marital status at interview—(Female and male recode=RMARITAL)—This variable is based on the following question in the interview:

“Now I’d like to ask about your marital status. Please look at Card 1. What is your current marital status?”

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

In this report, the categories “widowed,” “divorced,” and “separated” were not shown separately because of limitations of sample size. These categories were combined and labeled as “formerly married.”

(Respondent’s) Mother’s age at first birth—(Female and male recode=AGEMOMB1) Respondents were asked,

“Including yourself, how many children did your mother have who were born alive to her?”

(The question wording was tailored if the respondent was adopted.) Then they were asked:

“How old was she when she had her first child who was born alive?”

Follow-up questions were asked for respondents who were not sure of the exact age.

Race and Hispanic origin—(Female and male recode=HISPRACE): Respondents were classified as “Hispanic,” “non-Hispanic white,”

“non-Hispanic black,” or “non-Hispanic other race,” based on two other recoded variables, HISPANIC and RACE. All respondents who answered “yes” to the following question were coded as “Hispanic:”

“Are you of Hispanic or Latino, 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 Alaskan Native
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- Black or African American
- White

Up to four groups could be coded. Respondents who identified themselves with more than one race group 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, Alaskan native, and American Indian women are not shown in this report; these groups are, however, included in the totals of all tables.

New OMB guidelines on the classification of race require statistical reports to separate those who reported only one race from the small proportion of the population who reported more than one race. Large data sets such as the U.S. Census, the National Vital Statistics System, and some very large surveys can produce reliable statistics on mixed-race respondents. Unfortunately, the NSFG’s sample size of 12,571 respondents does not yield reliable statistics for very small subgroups such as mixed-race respondents. However, to establish a baseline for future reports using the new race classification, data using this classification are shown on the internet at www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsfg.htm

Interpretation of data by race and Hispanic origin—Data are shown by race and Hispanic origin in the tables because NCHS is frequently asked to

provide data separately for white, black, and Hispanic persons. Race is 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, race and ethnicity do not change, so they can be used at all points in time as proxies for socioeconomic status. Differences among white, black, and Hispanic women in the phenomena presented in the tables are most likely due to the lower income and educational levels of black and Hispanic women, (U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract* 2003, tables 227, 228, 684, 687, 697) their limited access to health care and health insurance (18), the communities in which they live (19), and other factors.

Appendix III

This appendix contains tables that are intended to provide supplementary information to selected topics in this report. These tables are referred to in the “Results” section.

Table I. Number of males and females 15–19 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse and percent distribution by frequency of intercourse in the past 4 weeks, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Frequency of sexual intercourse				
			0 times	1 time	2–3 times	4–7 times	8 or more times
Percent distribution							
Female							
All females ¹	4,598	100.0	36.9	9.1	16.6	14.4	23.0
Never-married females ¹							
Total	4,362	100.0	38.5	9.5	16.2	14.9	20.9
Age:							
15–17 years	1,761	100.0	45.4	10.6	17.2	13.5	13.4
18–19 years	2,601	100.0	33.8	8.7	15.5	16.0	26.0
Living arrangements:							
Parental home: intact ²	1,336	100.0	45.8	9.8	13.5	16.4	14.6
Parental home: not intact ³	2,216	100.0	38.0	10.3	19.9	12.7	19.0
Race and Hispanic origin:							
Hispanic	541	100.0	32.6	12.7	20.3	6.8	27.6
Non-Hispanic black	851	100.0	48.2	8.9	19.8	12.2	10.9
Non-Hispanic white	2,748	100.0	36.0	8.4	14.3	17.8	23.5
Male							
All males ¹	4,697	100.0	44.6	14.6	14.6	13.6	12.6
Never-married males ¹							
Total	4,629	100.0	45.1	14.8	14.3	13.1	12.7
Age:							
15–17 years	1,792	100.0	56.4	17.1	13.0	9.3	4.2
18–19 years	2,836	100.0	38.0	13.3	15.1	15.6	18.1
Living arrangements:							
Parental home: intact ²	1,735	100.0	46.2	13.9	17.2	10.7	12.0
Parental home: not intact ³	2,308	100.0	49.2	16.5	13.5	12.3	8.6
Race and Hispanic origin:							
Hispanic	878	100.0	46.0	12.7	19.6	16.2	5.5
Non-Hispanic black	929	100.0	48.8	16.2	17.2	14.3	3.5
Non-Hispanic white	2,633	100.0	42.9	14.8	12.1	12.0	18.3

¹Includes persons of other or unknown race and origin groups and persons in living arrangements that did not include parents or parent figures, not shown separately.

²Living with both biological or adoptive parents.

³Living with parent(s)/parent figure(s), but not both biological or adoptive parents.

NOTES: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding. Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity.

Table II. Number of females 18–24 years of age who had intercourse before age 20 and percent distribution by voluntary status of first intercourse, by how much it was wanted: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Voluntary status of first intercourse ¹	
			Voluntary	Not voluntary
			Percent distribution	
All females	10,234	100.0	90.4	9.6
How much first sex was wanted ²				
Didn't really want it to happen at the time	1,340	100.0	47.2	52.8
I had mixed feelings—part of me wanted it to happen at the time and part of me didn't	5,275	100.0	96.2	3.8
I really wanted it to happen at the time	3,395	100.0	98.4	1.6

¹Reported as “not voluntary” in the self-administered portion of the questionnaire in 2002. See “Definitions of Terms” for question and response wording.

²Based on a response to a question in the self-administered portion of the questionnaire asking which of the three responses comes closest to describing how much she wanted the first intercourse to happen.

NOTES: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table III. Number of females 18–24 years of age who had intercourse before age 20 and percent distribution by how much first intercourse was wanted, by whether it was voluntary: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	How much first sex was wanted ¹		
			Didn't really 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
			Percent distribution		
All females	10,234	100.0	13.4	52.7	33.9
Voluntary status of first sex ²					
Voluntary	9,056	100.0	7.0	56.1	36.9
Not voluntary	961	100.0	73.6	20.7	5.7

¹Based on a response to a question in the self-administered portion of the questionnaire asking which of the three responses comes closest to describing how much she wanted the first intercourse to happen.

²Reported as “not voluntary” in the self-administered portion of the questionnaire in 2002. See “Definitions of Terms” for question and response wording.

NOTES: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

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Table 1-Supplement. Number of never-married males and females 15–19 years of age and percent who have ever had sexual intercourse, by new Hispanic origin and race classification: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Female		Male	
	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent
All never-married ¹	9,598	45.5	10,139	45.7
Age, Hispanic origin, and race				
15–17 years	5,815	30.3	5,726	31.3
Hispanic or Latino	909	24.8	852	42.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race	3,563	30.4	3,562	24.6
Black or African American, single race	852	41.8	813	51.6
18–19 years	3,783	68.8	4,413	64.3
Hispanic or Latino	539	58.7	750	68.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race	2,367	67.3	2,724	61.4
Black or African American, single race	555	79.9	534	77.8
Hispanic origin and race				
Hispanic or Latino	1,447	37.4	1,603	54.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race	5,930	45.1	6,286	40.5
Black or African American, single race	1,407	56.8	1,347	61.9

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

NOTE: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity.

Table 2-Supplement. Number of males and females 15–19 years of age and percent who have ever had sexual intercourse, by new Hispanic origin and race classification: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Female		Male	
	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent
All teenagers ¹	9,834	46.8	10,208	46.0
Age, Hispanic origin, and race				
15–17 years	5,819	30.3	5,748	31.6
Hispanic or Latino	912	25.1	852	42.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race	3,563	30.4	3,584	25.0
Black or African American, single race	852	41.8	813	51.6
18–19 years	4,016	70.6	4,460	64.7
Hispanic or Latino	608	63.5	775	69.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race	2,507	69.1	2,740	61.6
Black or African American, single race	558	80.0	539	78.0
Hispanic origin and race				
Hispanic or Latino	1,521	40.4	1,628	55.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race	6,069	46.4	6,324	40.9
Black or African American, single race	1,409	56.9	1,352	62.1

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

NOTE: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity.

Table 3-Supplement. Cumulative percent of never-married males and females 15–19 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse before reaching selected ages, by new race and age and Hispanic origin classification: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Female	Male
All never-married ¹	45.5	45.7
Race and age		
White, single race, Not Hispanic or Latino:		
14 years	4.2	4.3
15 years	11.8	8.9
16 years	37.6	16.5
17 years	41.1	30.6
18 years	70.1	50.5
19 years	68.7	61.7
Black or African American, single race, Not Hispanic or Latino:		
14 years	13.4	17.8
15 years	22.3	29.0
16 years	26.3	47.1
17 years	61.5	68.3
18 years ²	55.4	71.6

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

²Figures not shown for Not Hispanic black or African American, single race, "19 years" due to inadequate sample size.

NOTES: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. The denominator for each percent includes only those having reached the specified age to which the percent pertains.

Table 4-Supplement. Number of females 15–19 years of age and percent who have had sexual intercourse ever in their lives, in the past 12 months, in the past 3 months, and once in their lives, by new Hispanic origin and race classification: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Ever	Last 12 months	Last 3 months	Once
All females ¹	9,834	46.8	42.5	35.7	4.1
Never married females ¹					
Total	9,598	45.5	41.3	34.4	4.2
Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latina	1,447	37.4	33.0	28.7	3.4
Not Hispanic or Latina:					
Black or African American, single race	1,407	56.8	45.5	34.9	6.1
White, single race	5,930	45.1	42.7	36.0	3.9

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

NOTE: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity.

Table 5-Supplement. Number of males 15–19 years of age and percent who have had sexual intercourse ever in their lives, in the past 12 months, in the past 3 months, and once in their lives, by new Hispanic origin and race classification: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Ever	Last 12 months	Last 3 months	Once
All males aged 15–19 ¹	10,208	46.0	39.8	31.7	4.1
Never married males ¹					
Total	10,139	45.7	39.4	31.2	4.1
Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latino	1,603	54.8	47.0	38.1	4.9
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
Black or African American, single race	1,347	61.9	52.0	40.7	6.5
White, single race	6,286	40.5	36.2	28.8	3.9

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

NOTE: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity.

Table 6-Supplement. Number of males and females 15–19 years of age and percent distribution by frequency of intercourse in the past 4 weeks, by new Hispanic origin and race classification: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Frequency of sexual intercourse				
			0 times	1 time	2–3 times	4–7 times	8 or more times
Female			Percent distribution				
All females ¹	9,834	100.0	70.7	4.2	7.7	6.7	10.7
Never married females ¹							
Total	9,598	100.0	72.2	4.3	7.3	6.8	9.4
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	1,447	100.0	75.3	4.7	7.5	2.5	10.1
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
Black or African American, single race	1,407	100.0	70.9	4.9	11.4	6.4	6.5
White, single race	5,930	100.0	71.4	3.8	6.5	7.7	10.6
Male							
All males ¹	10,208	100.0	74.6	6.7	6.7	6.2	5.8
Never married males ¹							
Total	10,139	100.0	75.0	6.7	6.5	6.0	5.8
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	1,603	100.0	70.5	6.9	10.7	8.9	3.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
Black or African American, single race	1,347	100.0	67.5	10.0	10.6	9.5	2.4
White, single race	6,286	100.0	77.0	6.1	5.0	4.8	7.1

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

NOTES: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 7-Supplement. Number of females 18–24 years of age who had sex before age 20 and percent whose first intercourse was not voluntary, new Hispanic origin and race classification: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Percent whose first intercourse was not voluntary ¹
All females ¹	10,234	9.6
Hispanic origin and race		
Hispanic or Latina	1,681	10.5
Not Hispanic or Latina:		
White, single race	6,147	8.7
Black or Afriance American, single race	1,570	10.4

¹Reported as "not voluntary" in the self-administered portion of the questionnaire in 2002. See "Definitions of Terms" for question and response wording.

²Includes persons of other, unknown, or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

NOTE: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity.

Table 8-Supplement. Number of males and females 18–24 years of age who had sex before age 20 and percent distribution by how much first intercourse was wanted, according to new Hispanic origin and race classification: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	How much first sex was wanted ¹		
			Didn't really 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
Male			Percent distribution		
Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latino	2,282	100.0	3.7	33.3	63.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race	5,965	100.0	5.2	30.8	64.0
Black or African American, single race	1,416	100.0	9.6	34.7	55.7
Female					
Hispanic origin and race					
Hispanic or Latina	1,681	100.0	13.5	60.0	26.4
Not Hispanic or Latina:					
White, single race	6,147	100.0	13.6	47.5	38.9
Black or African American, single race	1,570	100.0	10.3	62.8	26.9

¹Based on a response to a question in the self-administered portion of the questionnaire asking which of the three responses comes closest to describing how much he/she wanted the first intercourse to happen.

²Includes persons of other, unknown, or multiple race and origin groups, not shown separately.

NOTE: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 9-Supplement. Number of females 15–19 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse and percent distribution by age difference between female and first male partner, according to new Hispanic origin and race classification: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Male partner's age				
			Younger	Same age	1–3 years older	4–5 years older	6 or more years older
Percent distribution							
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	615	100.0	4.1	22.1	38.6	24.2	11.0
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	2,816	100.0	4.3	13.4	62.1	14.0	6.2
Black or African American, single race	802	100.0	3.1	19.5	58.9	12.6	5.9

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

Note: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 10-Supplement. Number of females 15–19 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse and percent distribution by type of relationship with partner at first intercourse, according to new Hispanic origin and race classification: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Just met or just friends	Going out once in a while	Going steady	Cohabiting, engaged, or married
All females ¹	4,598	100.0	14.0	6.6	74.6	3.7
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	615	100.0	12.4	*	69.3	13.0
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	2,816	100.0	13.3	6.1	76.3	3.0
Black or African American, single race	802	100.0	19.8	6.1	73.7	*

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

¹Includes persons of other or unknown race and origin groups and persons in "other" types of relationships, not shown separately.

NOTE: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 11-Supplement. Number of females 15–19 years of age and percent distribution by number of sexual partners in the 12 months prior to the interview, according to new Hispanic origin and race classification: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Never had sex	Had sex but not in last 12 months	Number of partners in last 12 months		
					1	2–3	4 or more
Never-married females ¹				Percent distribution			
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	1,447	100.0	62.6	4.4	26.2	5.6	1.2
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	5,930	100.0	54.9	2.5	27.9	10.6	4.2
Black or African American, single race	1,406	100.0	43.2	11.4	27.0	14.1	4.3

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

NOTE: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity.

Table 12-Supplement. Number of males 15–19 years of age and percent distribution by number of sexual partners in the 12 months prior to the interview, according to new Hispanic origin and race classification: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Never had sex	Had sex but not in last 12 months	Number of partners in last 12 months		
					1	2–3	4 or more
Never-married males ¹				Percent distribution			
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latino	1,603	100.0	45.2	7.8	25.8	15.7	5.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	6,286	100.0	59.5	4.3	20.3	13.6	2.3
Black or African American, single race	1,347	100.0	38.1	9.9	23.8	21.0	7.2

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

NOTE: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity.

Table 13-Supplement. Number of females 15–19 years of age and percent distribution by number of sexual partners in lifetime, according to new Hispanic origin and race classification: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Number of partners in lifetime				
			0	1	2–3	4–6	7 or more
Never-married females ¹			Percent distribution				
Hispanic origin and race							
Hispanic or Latina	1,447	100.0	62.6	17.5	13.1	5.4	1.5
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White, single race	5,930	100.0	54.9	17.4	12.0	7.9	7.8
Black or African American, single race	1,406	100.0	43.2	20.3	21.2	10.7	4.7

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

NOTE: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 14-Supplement. Number of males 15–19 years of age and percent distribution by number of sexual partners in lifetime, according to new Hispanic origin and race classification: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Number of partners in lifetime				
			0	1	2–3	4–6	7 or more
Never-married males ¹			Percent distribution				
Hispanic origin and race:							
Hispanic or Latino	1,603	100.0	45.2	17.4	12.7	15.1	9.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race	6,286	100.0	59.5	14.8	13.9	6.9	4.9
Black or African American, single race	1,347	100.0	38.1	16.3	16.4	16.8	12.4

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

NOTES: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 15-Supplement. Number of females 15–19 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse and percent who used specified method of contraception at first sexual intercourse, by new Hispanic origin and race classification: United States: 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	No method	Condom	Pill	Withdrawal	Dual methods (hormonal and condom)
Female ¹						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Hispanic or Latina	615	33.8	55.5	8.6	8.2	9.0
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	2,816	22.1	72.6	17.1	8.4	14.9
Black or African American, single race	802	27.5	62.9	13.9	5.9	8.9
Never married female ¹						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Hispanic or Latina	541	28.6	59.8	9.7	8.8	10.2
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	2,677	21.9	73.0	17.5	8.9	15.6
Black or African American, single race	799	27.3	63.1	13.9	6.0	8.9

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

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

Table 16-Supplement. Number of males 15–19 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse and percent who used specified method of contraception at first sexual intercourse, by new Hispanic origin and race classification: United States: 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	No method	Condom	Pill	Withdrawal	Dual methods (hormonal and condom)
Male ¹						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Hispanic or Latino	903	26.6	67.4	5.8	4.0	5.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	2,585	15.1	68.6	18.9	13.0	11.6
Black or African American, single race	839	15.6	84.2	8.9	3.8	9.0
Never married male ¹						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Hispanic or Latino	878	27.3	66.5	5.9	4.1	5.7
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	2,546	14.4	69.0	19.2	13.2	11.8
Black or African American, single race	834	15.1	84.7	9.0	3.9	9.1

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

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

Table 17-Supplement. Number of males and females 15–44 years of age who have ever had premarital sexual intercourse and percent who used specified method of contraception at first sexual intercourse, by year of first intercourse and new race and Hispanic origin classification, United States: 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	No method	Condom	Pill	Other hormonal	Withdrawal	All other methods	Dual methods (hormonal and condom)
Male ¹								
First intercourse in 1990–2002:								
Total	20,741	21.7	66.9	13.9	1.5	7.8	2.6	9.0
Hispanic or Latino	4,322	38.4	53.0	9.1	1.0	5.4	1.2	4.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race	12,062	15.5	69.8	17.9	1.7	9.8	3.5	11.5
Black or African American, single race	2,465	18.9	79.7	7.1	0.4	1.7	1.2	6.4
First intercourse 1989 or before:								
Total	29,742	47.4	36.1	11.2	*	8.9	3.4	4.2
Hispanic or Latino	4,238	58.3	32.2	6.1	*	6.0	1.3	2.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race	19,545	41.9	37.7	13.6	0	10.6	4.1	4.7
Black or African American, single race	3,711	60.6	32.4	8.5	0	3.5	2.5	5.5
Female ¹								
First intercourse in 1990–2002:								
Total								
Hispanic or Latina	20,804	26.3	61.8	18.5	1.7	6.2	2.3	12.7
Not Hispanic or Latina	3,506	45.3	42.2	9.5	2.7	6.8	2.4	6.4
White, single race	12,473	19.7	68.4	21.0	1.3	6.4	2.2	14.1
Black or African American, single race	3,129	29.7	60.9	19.5	1.9	3.6	1.9	14.4
First intercourse 1989 or before:								
Total	27,915	44.9	32.5	17.3	0.3	8.8	2.7	4.7
Hispanic or Latina	2,870	64.3	21.9	9.5	*	5.2	2.7	2.7
Not Hispanic or Latina:								
White, single race	19,507	40.7	35.1	17.1	*	10.2	2.7	4.2
Black or African American, single race	4,141	47.7	30.9	24.6	*	5.1	1.9	8.7

*Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

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

NOTES: Statistics for condom, pill, other hormonal, withdrawal, and all other methods, reflect use of that method regardless of whether it was used alone or in combination with another method. These figures represent premarital sex based on a measure of date of first sex regardless of menarche. An alternative measure of premarital sex uses date of first sex after menarche.

Table 19-Supplement. Number of females 15–19 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse and percent who ever used the specified contraceptive method, by new race and Hispanic origin classification: United States, 2002

Method	Total	Not Hispanic or Latina		
		White, single race	Black or African American, single race	Hispanic or Latina
Number in thousands				
All females ¹	4,598	2,816	802	615
Percent who ever used				
Any method	97.7	98.4	96.9	94.3
Pill	61.4	67.6	55.5	36.5
Injectable	20.7	18.2	25.5	24.3
Emergency contraception	8.1	8.7	6.2	7.3
Condom	93.7	95.8	94.3	82.8
Periodic abstinence—calendar	10.8	9.9	12.7	10.6
Withdrawal	55.0	61.6	41.7	52.1
Other methods	12.3	12.4	18.8	6.9

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

Table 20-Supplement. Number of never-married females 15–19 years of age who had sexual intercourse in the 3 months prior to the interview and percent using specified contraceptive method and method combinations at last sexual intercourse, by new race and Hispanic origin classification: United States, 2002

Contraceptive use during last intercourse	2002
	Number in thousands
White, single race, not Hispanic or Latina	2,137
	Percent
Pill	40.9
Other hormonal ¹	7.9
Condom	60.4
All other methods ²	*
Dual methods (hormonal and condom)	22.1
No method	10.2
Any method	89.8
	Number in thousands
Black or African American, single race, not Hispanic or Latina	491
	Percent
Pill	27.9
Other hormonal ¹	18.1
Condom	51.3
All other methods ²	–
Dual methods (hormonal and condom)	23.1
No method	23.9
Any method	76.1

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

¹Includes Depo-Provera injectable, Lunelle injectable, Norplant implants, emergency contraception, and contraceptive patch.

²All other methods besides condom and hormonal methods. Thus, if other method was combined with condom or hormonal method, it is not counted. Other methods include sterilization, IUD, female condom, diaphragm, cervical cap, spermicidal foam, jelly, cream or suppository, sponge, periodic abstinence, and "other" methods.

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

Table 21-Supplement. Number of never-married males 15–19 years of age who had sexual intercourse in the 3 months prior to the interview and percent using specified contraceptive method and method combinations at last sexual intercourse, by new race and Hispanic origin classification: United States, 2002

Contraceptive use during last intercourse	2002
	Number in thousands
White, single race, not Hispanic or Latino	1,812
	Percent
Pill	39.2
Other hormonal ¹	6.8
Condom	69.4
All other methods ²	3.3
Dual methods (hormonal and condom)	30.4
No method	8.2
Any method	91.8
	Number in thousands
Black or African American, single race, not Hispanic or Latino	549
	Percent
Pill	20.9
Other hormonal ¹	*
Condom	86.8
All other methods ²	–
Dual methods (hormonal and condom)	20.5
No method	10.3
Any method	89.7

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

¹Includes Depo-Provera injectable, Lunelle injectable, Norplant implants, emergency contraception, and contraceptive patch.

²All other methods besides condom and hormonal methods. Thus, if other method was combined with condom or hormonal method, it is not counted. Other methods include sterilization, IUD, female condom, diaphragm, cervical cap, spermicidal foam, jelly, cream or suppository, sponge, periodic abstinence, and "other" methods.

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

Table 22-Supplement. Number of males and females 15–24 years of age who had sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks prior to the interview, and percent distribution by consistency of condom use, according to new Hispanic origin and race classification: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Percent of times a condom was used		
			0	Some	100
Percent distribution					
Never-married males ¹					
Hispanic origin and race:					
Hispanic or Latino	1,247	100.0	41.1	11.7	47.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
Not Hispanic white, single race	4,091	100.0	41.0	7.8	51.2
Not Hispanic black or African American, single race	1,054	100.0	23.1	5.1	71.8
Never-married females ¹					
Hispanic origin and race:					
Hispanic or Latina	966	100.0	62.3	9.0	28.7
Not Hispanic or Latina:					
White, single race	4,385	100.0	47.8	15.1	37.1
Black or African American, single race	1,152	100.0	51.9	11.9	36.2

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

NOTE: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 23-Supplement. Number of males and females 15–24 years of age who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months prior to the interview, and percent distribution by consistency of condom use, according to new Hispanic origin and race classification: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	How often a condom was used ¹		
			None of the time	Some of the time	Every time
Percent distribution					
Never-married males					
Hispanic origin and race:					
Hispanic or Latino	1,998	100.0	15.9	46.8	37.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
Not Hispanic white, single race	5,989	100.0	16.3	50.6	33.1
Not Hispanic black or African American, single race	1,589	100.0	4.9	45.3	49.8
Never-married females					
Hispanic origin and race:					
Hispanic or Latina	1,290	100.0	34.9	47.5	17.7
Not Hispanic or Latina:					
White, single race	5,796	100.0	23.5	48.4	28.1
Black or African American, single race	1,698	100.0	26.2	48.1	25.7

¹For females, question offered the categorical response choices shown above. For males, question asked for a percent. The following was used: 0%="none of the time." 1–99%="some of the time." 100% = every time.

²Includes persons of other or unknown race and origin groups, not shown separately.

NOTES: Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. Percent may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 24-Supplement. Probability of a first birth by the end of each year of age, by new Hispanic origin and race classification: females 15–24: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Probability of a first birth by age--					
		15	16	17	18	19	20
Hispanic origin and race ¹							
Hispanic or Latina	3,153	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.17	0.24	0.35
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
White single race	12,007	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.12
Black or African American, single race	2,805	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.11	0.19	0.27

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

Table 25-Supplement. Number of births in the 5 years before interview to females 15–44 years of age at interview and percent distribution by wantedness status at conception, according to age at birth and new race and Hispanic origin classification: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Wantedness status					
		Total	Intended	Unwanted	Mistimed		
					Total mistimed	Less than 3 years too soon	3 or more years too soon
Percent distribution							
All births ¹	20,759	100.0	64.7	14.2	20.8	12.6	7.5
Hispanic or Latina							
Under 20 years	700	100.0	23.7	18.0	58.3	22.5	33.3
20–24 years	1,345	100.0	53.5	20.5	26.0	15.4	7.5
25–44 years	2,097	100.0	67.1	14.9	17.5	13.0	4.1
Not Hispanic or Latina							
White, single race:							
Under 20 years	868	100.0	18.7	22.5	58.9	18.0	40.4
20–24 years	2,613	100.0	59.1	12.6	27.9	19.2	8.6
25–44 years	8,686	100.0	79.8	9.0	10.9	9.4	1.2
Black or African American, single race:							
Under 20 years	442	100.0	20.9	23.6	55.4	16.2	37.2
20–24 years	1,038	100.0	46.3	28.7	25.0	12.3	12.1
25–44 years	1,326	100.0	60.4	25.2	14.3	8.3	5.7

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

NOTE: Percents do not add to 100 due to rounding and because births with wantedness status reported as "don't know" are not shown separately, and births with missing data on "how much too soon" are not shown separately.

Table 26-Supplement. Number of males and females 15–19 years of age and percent who received formal instruction before age 18 on how to say no to sex, by grade when received instruction, according to new Hispanic origin and race classification: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Did not receive instruction ²	Received instruction and grade when first received instruction					
				1–5	6	7	8	9	10–12
Female ¹				Percent distribution					
Hispanic origin and race:									
Hispanic or Latina	1,521	100.0	18.6	15.6	17.6	16.0	10.7	14.0	7.1
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White, single race	6,069	100.0	13.2	19.5	20.0	18.1	12.2	10.5	6.4
Black or African American, single race	1,409	100.0	15.9	14.2	22.3	13.7	15.6	14.5	3.8
Male ¹									
Hispanic origin and race:									
Hispanic or Latino	1,628	100.0	22.2	17.6	16.3	15.3	12.7	10.4	5.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race	6,324	100.0	15.8	26.0	17.8	17.9	11.2	8.0	3.2
Black or African American, single race	1,352	100.0	19.7	17.6	17.2	17.1	14.4	10.3	3.7

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

²Includes never having received instruction as well as not receiving instruction before age 18.

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding. Teenagers who had not yet reached a specific grade are not represented in the percentage corresponding to that grade. Thus the figures underestimate the percentage who will ultimately receive instruction at each grade.

Table 27-Supplement. Number of males and females 15–19 years of age and percent who received formal instruction before age 18 on methods of birth control, by grade when received instruction, according to new Hispanic origin and race classification: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Did not receive instruction ²	Received instruction and grade when first received instruction					
				1–5	6	7	8	9	10–12
Male¹				Percent distribution					
Hispanic origin and race:									
Hispanic or Latino	1,628	100.0	37.8	6.7	10.0	16.8	10.1	12.5	6.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race	6,324	100.0	30.8	10.1	9.2	14.0	12.3	16.2	6.7
Black or African American, single race	1,352	100.0	45.4	5.2	9.8	11.6	8.5	12.2	7.3
Female¹									
Hispanic origin and race:									
Hispanic or Latina	1,521	100.0	35.4	2.8	8.8	11.3	9.4	21.4	10.2
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White, single race	6,069	100.0	27.8	6.5	10.0	13.0	14.3	18.5	9.5
Black or African American, single race	1,409	100.0	35.8	6.4	5.8	10.3	13.1	15.7	13.0

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

²Includes never having received instruction as well as not receiving instruction before age 18.

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding. Teenagers who had not yet reached a specific grade are not represented in the percentage corresponding to that grade. Thus the figures underestimate the percentage who will ultimately receive instruction at each grade.

Table 29-Supplement. Number of females and males 15–19 years of age who have never had intercourse and percent distribution by main reason they have never had intercourse by new Hispanic origin and race classification: United States, 2002

Gender and reason	Hispanic origin and race		
	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	
		White, single race	Black or African American, single race
Male			
Number in thousands ¹	725	3,739	513
		Percent distribution	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reason didn't have sex:			
Against religion or morals	18.9	35.7	22.2
Don't want to get (a female) pregnant	42.1	23.2	28.9
Don't want to get a sexually transmitted disease	11.7	9.0	21.3
Haven't found the right person yet	19.0	19.2	13.0
In a relationship, but waiting for the right time	*	4.6	*
Other reason	5.6	8.4	*
Female			
Number in thousands ¹	906	3,253	607
		Percent distribution	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reason didn't have sex:			
Against religion or morals	29.8	42.1	19.2
Don't want to get (a female) pregnant	24.2	18.3	14.0
Don't want to get a sexually transmitted disease	8.6	3.7	25.9
Haven't found the right person yet	13.5	19.3	18.6
In a relationship, but waiting for the right time	11.4	4.9	5.1
Other reason	12.4	11.6	17.2

*Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

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

Table 32-Supplement. Number of never-married males and females 15–19 years of age and percent distribution by responses to statement “If you got pregnant now/got a female pregnant now, how would you feel?”, United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Very upset	A little upset	A little pleased	Very pleased
Male		Percent distribution				
All never-married males ¹	10,139	100.0	51.4	33.4	11.0	3.7
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latino	1,603	100.0	38.2	35.1	17.0	9.7
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race	6,286	100.0	59.2	30.3	8.6	1.3
Black or African American, single race	1,347	100.0	34.8	44.1	14.5	5.8
Female						
All never-married females ¹	9,598	100.0	60.2	26.7	8.0	4.7
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	1,447	100.0	46.4	29.0	14.9	9.8
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	5,930	100.0	66.4	24.1	5.3	3.5
Black or African American, single race	1,407	100.0	50.8	31.5	12.4	4.9

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

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

Table I-Supplement. Number of males and females 15–19 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse and percent distribution by frequency of intercourse in the past 4 weeks, by new Hispanic origin and race classification: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Frequency of sexual intercourse				
			0 times	1 time	2–3 times	4–7 times	8 or more times
Never married females ¹			Percent distribution				
Hispanic origin and race:							
Hispanic or Latina	541	100.0	32.6	12.7	20.3	6.8	27.6
Not Hispanic or Latina:							
Black or African American, single race	799	100.0	48.6	8.7	20.1	11.3	11.4
White, single race	2,677	100.0	36.4	8.5	14.4	17.2	23.6
Never married males ¹			Percent distribution				
Hispanic origin and race:							
Hispanic or Latino	878	100.0	46.0	12.7	19.6	16.2	5.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
Black or African American, single race	834	100.0	47.4	16.2	17.1	15.5	3.9
White, single race	2,546	100.0	43.0	15.1	12.5	11.9	17.6

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

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding. Numbers and percents reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity.