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# Vital and Health Statistics

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From the CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION / National Center for Health Statistics

## Fertility, Family Planning, and Women's Health: New Data From the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth

May 1997



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



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Data From the National Survey  
of Family Growth  
No. 19

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

Hyattsville, Maryland  
May 1997  
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## Abstract

### Objectives

This report shows data on a wide range of topics from the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), including: pregnancy and birth, marriage, divorce, cohabitation, sexual intercourse, contraception, infertility, use of family planning and other medical services, and health conditions and behavior.

### Methods

The data in this report are based on in-person interviews with a national sample of 10,847 women 15–44 years of age. The interviews lasted an average of 103 minutes. The response rate was 79 percent. The sample data are adjusted for nonresponse and are national estimates.

### Results

Following large increases in the 1970's and 1980's, the proportion of teenagers who have ever had sexual intercourse decreased slightly between 1990 and 1995; condom use, both at first intercourse and currently, has increased markedly since the 1970's. These changes may have contributed to the decreases in the teen birth rate observed in the 1990's.

For all women 15–44 years of age, the number whose partner was currently using the condom (at the date of interview) increased from 3.6 million in 1982 to 5.1 million in 1988 and 7.9 million in 1995.

About 8 percent of women reported that their first intercourse was not voluntary. This result is consistent with an earlier national survey. About 20 percent reported that they had been forced by a man to have intercourse at some time in their lives.

About 10 percent of births in 1990–95 were unwanted by the mother compared with 12 percent in 1984–88. The decrease in unwanted births was particularly large for black women.

It appears that the prevalence of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and vaginal douching have both decreased since 1988.

**Keywords:** *births • sexual intercourse • contraception • infertility • pregnancy*

# Fertility, Family Planning, and Women's Health: New Data From the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth

by *Joyce C. Abma, Ph.D., Anjani Chandra, Ph.D., William D. Mosher, Ph.D., Linda S. Peterson, M.A., and Linda J. Piccinino, M.P.S., Division of Vital Statistics*

## Introduction

This report presents the first results from the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG). The NSFG was conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, under a contract with the Research Triangle Institute (RTI), Research Triangle Park, North Carolina.

Previous NSFG's were conducted by NCHS in 1973 (Cycle 1), 1976 (Cycle 2), 1982 (Cycle 3), and 1988 (Cycle 4). The 1995 NSFG is the fifth time the survey has been conducted by NCHS and is therefore referred to as Cycle 5.

The NSFG is a multipurpose study based on personal interviews with a national sample of women 15–44 years of age in the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Its main function is to collect data on factors affecting pregnancy and women's health in the United States. The NSFG supplements and complements the data from the National Vital Statistics System on births, marriage and divorce, fetal death, and infant mortality (1). The NSFG is

also a significant part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's public health surveillance for women, infants, and children—particularly on contraception, infertility, unintended pregnancy and childbearing, and teenage pregnancy (2).

This report is organized around the central theme of the NSFG—pregnancy and its determinants and consequences (3–5). Findings are shown in this report on the following topics:

- Children ever born and total births expected
- Wanted and unwanted births
- Sexual intercourse
- Marriage and cohabitation
- Contraceptive use
- Fecundity, infertility, and sterilization operations
- Breastfeeding, maternity leave, and child care
- Adoption, stepchildren, and foster children
- Health insurance coverage
- Family planning and other medical services
- Cigarette smoking
- HIV testing
- Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)
- Sex education

The 1995 National Survey of Family Growth was jointly planned and funded primarily by the National Center for Health Statistics, the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development, and the Office of Population Affairs, with additional support from the Administration for Children and Families. Other organizations and individuals also provided helpful advice and assistance.

Alphabetical listing of authors indicates equal authorship of this report.

## Methods

Interviews were conducted in person in the homes of 10,847 women between January and October 1995. The interviews were conducted with laptop computers by female interviewers who had received one full week of intensive training on the NSFG. Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) improved the quality of the data in three ways:

1. It reduced design errors and ambiguities in the questionnaire by requiring detailed specification of the questionnaire.
2. It reduced interviewer error by automatically skipping to the next appropriate question.
3. It reduced respondent error by automatically performing consistency checks during the interview, rather than weeks or months later as in paper and pencil interviewing (6).

Interviews averaged 103 minutes in length. All sampled women were offered an incentive of \$20 to complete the interview. A large pretest had shown that the incentive increased response rates, reduced costs, and improved the reporting of sensitive items (7–9). The overall response rate was 79 percent. Parental consent was obtained for unmarried sample women 15–17 years of age (interviews for women 15–17 years of age averaged less than 60 minutes—significantly shorter than those for adults).

A small part of the interview (about 10 minutes, on average) was conducted with a self-administered technique called Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interviewing, or Audio CASI, in which the woman hears the questions over headphones and enters her answers directly into the computer. This meant that neither the interviewer nor anyone in the household could hear the questions or the answers in this section. Some studies suggest that more honest answers to very sensitive items are obtained from self-administered questionnaires (8,10,11). A few questions on abortion and sexual partners were asked in both the

interviewer-administered and the Audio CASI portions of the interview, thus allowing results to be compared between interview modes.

The 1995 NSFG contained much more detailed data than ever before on the social, economic, and family background of the woman and her husband or partner (table A). To release as much of the results of the 1995 survey as soon as possible, this report contains only very simple measures of these background characteristics and is limited to simple statistical measures such as percents and averages. Further research on the 1995 NSFG will explore the usefulness of these measures of the woman's and her partners' background in more detail.

Major funding for the 1995 NSFG was provided by NCHS, the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development, and the Office of Population Affairs, with additional support from the Administration for Children and Families—all of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. These organizations, along with leading researchers from outside the government, helped to design the survey. Further details on the planning and operation of the survey are given in a separate report (12).

For Cycle 5 of the NSFG, a national probability sample of 14,000 women 15–44 years of age was selected from among households that responded to the 1993 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). The NHIS is a continuous multistage household survey conducted by NCHS that covers the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. Data are collected for each household member on health conditions, doctor visits, hospitalizations, disabilities, and other health-related topics, as well as demographic characteristics of the household and household members. In 1993, the NHIS was conducted in 198 primary sampling units (PSU's), where a PSU is a county or group of adjacent counties. PSU's were located in nearly every State and included all of the largest metropolitan areas in the United States.

To obtain a sufficient number of black and Hispanic women for the NSFG from the NHIS sample, all

**Table A. Outline of the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth questionnaire**

A.	*Education history *History of childhood and young adult living arrangements (Living with mother, father, grandparents) * Work history *Smoking (ever and current)
B.	Pregnancy and birth history *Smoking in each pregnancy Adoption, stepchildren, foster children
C.	Marriage history *Cohabitation history First intercourse; *first partner *Partner history, January 1991–95
D.	Sterilizing operations: type, date, reasons, reversals Impaired fecundity: impossible versus difficult
E.	Contraceptive use: all methods ever used, first method used, methods used recently Wantedness of all pregnancies
F.	Use of family planning (birth control) services Use of other medical services Title X clinic use
G.	Births expected in the future
H.	Infertility services Diseases related to fertility (PID, STD's, others) HIV-related behavior, HIV tests
I.	Residence, religion, race/ethnicity Occupation, income, insurance
J.	*Audio self-administered: abortion, other items

\*Indicates that this topic or section was new in the 1995 questionnaire

households with black and Hispanic women in the 1993 NHIS were included in the NSFG. Some of the “white and other” women from the NHIS were selected for the NSFG sample. Thus, black and Hispanic women were sampled at a higher rate than were white and other women for the NSFG. Sampled women who had moved since the NHIS interview were traced to their new address, and an interviewer conducted the interview at the new address.

The numbers, percents, averages, and other statistics shown in this report are *weighted national estimates*. The weights account for the different sampling rates and for nonresponse and are adjusted to agree with control totals by age, race, parity, and marital status provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 10,847 women in the NSFG represent the 60.2 million women in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States in 1995. Thus, on average, each woman in the NSFG represents about 5,500 women in

the population. The number of women she represents in the population is called her “sampling weight.” Sampling weights may vary considerably from this average value depending on the respondent’s race, the response rate for similar women, and other factors. As with any sample survey, the estimates in this report are subject to sampling variability. Significance tests on NSFG data should be done taking the sampling design into account.

Nonsampling errors were minimized by stringent quality-control procedures that included thorough interviewer training, checking the consistency of answers during and after the interview, imputing missing data, and adjusting the sampling weights for nonresponse and undercoverage to match national totals. Estimates of sampling errors and other statistical aspects of the survey are described in more detail in another separate report (13).

This report shows findings by characteristics of the woman interviewed, including her age, marital status, education, parity, household income divided by the poverty level, and race and Hispanic origin. It has been shown that black and Hispanic women have markedly lower levels of income, education, and access to health care and health insurance, than white women (14). These and other factors, rather than race or origin per se, probably account for differences in the behaviors and outcomes studied in this report among white, black, and Hispanic women (15).

**Table B** shows a factor that should be considered in interpreting trends in pregnancy-related behavior in the United States: the changing age composition of the reproductive-age population. In 1982, there were 54.1 million women of reproductive age in the United States; in 1988, 57.9 million; and in 1995, 60.2 million (16). The large baby boom cohort, born between 1946 and 1964, was 18–34 years of age in 1982, 24–42 years of age in 1988, and 31–49 years of age in 1995. These large birth cohorts were preceded (up to 1945) and followed (1965–80) by smaller cohorts.

While the overall number of women 15–44 years of age rose by 6 million, or 11 percent between 1982 and 1995, the number of teenage women *dropped* by

**Table B. Number of women, by age: United States, 1982, 1988, and 1995**

Age↵	1982↵	1988↵	1995↵	1988–95↵	1982–95↵
	Number in thousands↵			Percent change	
15–44 years . . . . .	54,099↵	57,900↵	60,201↵	+3.8↵	+11.3
15–19 years . . . . .	9,521↵	9,179↵	8,961↵	–4.2↵	–5.8
20–24 years . . . . .	10,629↵	9,413↵	9,041↵	–1.1↵	–14.9
25–29 years . . . . .	10,263↵	10,796↵	9,693↵	–9.4↵	–5.6
30–34 years . . . . .	9,381↵	10,930↵	11,065↵	+1.8↵	+18.0
35–39 years . . . . .	7,893↵	9,583↵	11,211↵	+15.8↵	+42.0
40–44 years . . . . .	6,412↵	7,999↵	10,230↵	+24.7↵	+59.3

Source: Reference 16 and table 1 of this report. Numbers are adjusted to agree with control totals provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

about 6 percent, the number of women 20–24 years of age dropped by 15 percent, and the number of women 25–29 dropped by 6 percent (**table B**). In contrast, the number of women 30–44 years of age increased sharply—for example, the number of women 40–44 years of age increased by 59 percent between 1982 and 1995. Also, women 30–44 years of age accounted for 54 percent of women 15–44 years of age in 1995 compared with 44 percent in 1982. These differences in age composition may be relevant whenever time trends among women 15–44 years of age are being discussed.

Public use files based on the 1995 NSFG are available on computer tape. They will also be available on Compact Disc Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM). Questions about the cost and availability of the computer tapes should be directed to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161, 703-487-4650, or 1-800-553-NTIS. Questions regarding the CD-ROM files should be directed to NCHS’ Data Dissemination Branch at 301-436-8500.

## Results

**T**ables 1–17 contain measures of pregnancy and birth in the United States.

### Children Ever Born and Total Births Expected

In 1995, women 15–44 years of age in the United States had had an average of 1.2 births per woman

(**table 1**). This compares with 1.2 in 1988 and 1.3 in 1982 (17). In 1995, women 15–44 years of age expected to finish their childbearing with an average of 2.2 children per woman (**table 1**) compared with 2.2 in 1988 and 2.4 in 1982 (17).

The proportion who report that they have never been pregnant was markedly higher for college graduates than for those who did not complete high school (**table 3**). This same pattern by education is also seen when data for live births are examined (**tables 4–5**): about 49 percent of women 22–44 years of age who had graduated from college had had no live births as of the date of interview compared with just 8 percent of women 22–44 years of age without a high school diploma (**table 4**). Within race and Hispanic origin groups, the pattern was the same: college graduates had markedly higher percents childless than women with less education (**table 5**).

**Table 6** shows a comparison between live births reported in the NSFG and live births registered on birth certificates in the years 1991–94. In each individual calendar year and for the sum of the years 1991–94, the NSFG estimate of the number of births is very close to the birth certificate total and differs from it by less than the NSFG’s sampling error. The NSFG estimate is also very close for white women. The NSFG estimate for black women is slightly lower, and the estimate for other races somewhat higher than the birth certificate data. A discussion of this difference is given in the definition of “Race and Hispanic origin” in the “Definitions of Terms.” Overall, and by characteristics other than race, however, **table 6** shows that

there is very good agreement between the NSFG and the registered births.

About 9 percent of women 15–44 years of age had no children and expected none in their lives. About 15 percent of all women expected to have one birth in their lifetimes and 43 percent expected 2 births (table 7).

In 1995, 5.4 million women had no children and expected none in the future (table 9). Of these, 4.1 million, or 6.6 percent of all women, were voluntarily childless—either fecund (able to have a birth, 3.4 million) or contraceptively sterile (0.7 million) (table 9). In 1982, 4.9 percent and in 1988, 6.2 percent of all women were voluntarily childless. In 1995 about 1.2 million women, or 2 percent, were involuntarily childless—that is, they were currently childless, expected to have no children in their lifetimes, were sterile for reasons other than contraception, or had impaired fecundity. In 1982 and 1988, the percent involuntarily childless was also 2 percent.

About 16 percent of women 15–44 years of age had a baby before their first marriage (table 11). The percent of women with a premarital birth was higher for women married more recently—nearly 22 percent among those first married in 1990–95 compared with 8 percent among those first married before 1980. Family background was also significantly related to the occurrence of a premarital birth. About 42 percent of women raised by a single parent from birth had a baby before their own first marriage compared with 12 percent of women raised in a two-parent home from birth.

## Wanted and Unwanted Births

To measure the degree of control women or couples have on the number and timing of pregnancy, pregnancies are classified in three categories in the NSFG: intended, mistimed, and unwanted. A pregnancy was classified as “intended” at conception if the woman had stopped using contraception because she wanted to become pregnant. Births that were wanted but occurred sooner than desired were classified as “mistimed.” For example, if she 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 while using contraception and had not wanted to have a(nother) baby ever in her life. For example, if she wanted to have two children in her life and became pregnant with a third child, that pregnancy would be reported as unwanted.

The percents labeled “new version” in table 14 are from a revision in Cycle 5 of the wantedness status variable that was designed to measure whether some respondents misunderstood the traditional wantedness question series (19). The findings show that although misunderstanding does occur, the effect in the aggregate is quite small—the percent of births unwanted is 10.1 percent in the “old” version (based on the traditional series) and 9.1 percent in the “new” version. For comparability with previously published data, the “old” version is discussed in this text.

The largest proportions of births that were unwanted at conception occurred to unmarried women, women with three or more births, black women, and women at the lowest income level (table 14). The percent of recent births that were unwanted by the mother at the time of conception dropped slightly from 12 percent in 1988 to 10 percent in 1995. This may be due, in part, to a particularly large drop in unwanted births to black women between 1988 and 1995—from 29 percent of recent births unwanted in 1988, to 21 percent in 1995 (table 14) (18).

New questions were added to the 1995 NSFG to add depth and clarity to our understanding of unintended pregnancy (19). In addition to the traditional series of questions, women were asked to report their feelings about each pregnancy (at the time they became pregnant) using a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being “very unhappy to be pregnant,” and 10 being “very happy to be pregnant.” Although more analysis is needed, these new data appear valid and affirm the traditional measures of unintended pregnancy. Almost 90 percent of intended pregnancies were

rated 8–10 on the scale. Mistimed pregnancies were fairly evenly distributed across all scale values, but two-thirds (67 percent) of unwanted pregnancies were rated 1–3. The average (mean) “happiness to get pregnant” rating for intended pregnancies was 9.2 out of 10; for mistimed pregnancies, the mean was 5.2; and for unwanted pregnancies, 2.9 (table 16).

## Sexual Intercourse

Tables 18–31 show data for 1995 on the frequency and timing of sexual intercourse. (Because the focus of the NSFG is on pregnancy and not on sexual behavior per se, the survey asks about heterosexual, vaginal intercourse only. Recent studies of sexual behavior include those in references 20–22.) A woman’s age at first menstrual period is important because it marks the approximate age at which she could first become pregnant if she had sexual intercourse. For this reason, many measures of sexual intercourse in this report are restricted to intercourse after menarche. In 1995, the mean age at first menstrual period for all women 15–44 years of age was 12.6 years (table 18).

## Ever Had Intercourse

About 50 percent of teenagers 15–19 years of age reported that they had ever had sexual intercourse in 1995 (table 19) compared with 55 percent in 1990, 53 percent in 1988 and 47 percent in 1982 (23). The difference between 1990 and 1995 approaches statistical significance and is consistent with the downward trend in the teen birth rate between 1990 and 1995. The percent of teens 15–17 years of age who had ever had intercourse was 33 percent in 1982, 38 percent in 1988, and 38 percent in 1995. For teens 18–19 years of age, these figures were 64 percent in 1982, 74 percent in 1988, and 70 percent in 1995. These findings deserve further study, but it appears that the long-term increase in sexual activity among teens may have ended, at least temporarily.

## Forced Intercourse

Women in the NSFG were asked two different sets of questions about

nonvoluntary intercourse. One set of questions was in the interviewer-administered portion of the survey and the second was in the self-administered portion (Audio CASI). In the interviewer-administered series, they were asked whether their first intercourse was “voluntary or not voluntary.” For about 8 percent of women 15–44 years of age who have had intercourse, their first intercourse was not voluntary (table 21). For those whose first intercourse occurred at age 15 or younger, that first intercourse was nonvoluntary for 16 percent compared with 7 percent or less for those whose first intercourse occurred at age 16 or older. The percent whose first intercourse was nonvoluntary is nearly 10 percent among women whose first intercourse was before 1975 compared with about 6 percent among women who first had intercourse in the 1990’s (table 21).

In the self-administered (Audio CASI) portion of the interview, women were asked a related but different question: whether they had *ever* been forced by a man to have sexual intercourse against their will. About 20 percent of women reported that they had been forced by a man to have intercourse against their will at some time in their lives (table 22). Thus, table 21 shows that for 8 percent of women, their *first* intercourse was nonvoluntary; table 22 shows that 20 percent had had nonvoluntary intercourse at some time—*not necessarily* at first intercourse. Table 22 also shows that 6 percent of women reported that they were forced to have intercourse before they were 15 and another 6 percent before they were 18. A fairly high percent of formerly married (divorced or separated) women—about 35 percent—reported that they had been forced to have intercourse. This finding deserves further study.

### First Sexual Partner

There has been much public discussion about the partners of sexually active teenagers. Table 23 profiles the age of male partners at women’s first voluntary intercourse. About two-thirds (66 percent) of women who had their

first voluntary intercourse before they were 16 had first partners who were under 18 years of age; 21 percent had first partners 18–19 years of age; 7 percent had first partners 20–22 years of age, 2 percent had first partners 23–24 years of age, and 4 percent had first partners 25 years of age or older (table 23).

Only 3 percent of women had their first intercourse with a man they just met. About 3 out of 5 women (61 percent) were “going steady” or “going together” with the man they had intercourse with the first time, and about 1 in 5 were engaged or married to him. About 12 percent of all women were married when they had their first intercourse. Among women 40–44 years of age (born in 1951–55), 23 percent were married to their partner at first intercourse while about 2 percent of women 15–19 years of age (born 1971–75) were married to their first partner. Women who lived with both of their parents throughout their childhood were more likely than other women to have been married to their partner at first intercourse (table 24).

### First Intercourse Relative to First Marriage

Among ever-married women 15–44 years of age, 82 percent had first intercourse before they were married. About 69 percent of those first married in 1965–74 had their first intercourse before marriage compared with 89 percent of those first married in the 1990’s. Only 2 percent of those first married in 1965–74 had their first intercourse 5 years or more before marriage compared with 56 percent of those first married in the 1990’s (table 25).

### Number of Sexual Partners

As mentioned previously, some questions on abortion, sexual partners, and forced sexual intercourse were asked in both the interviewer-administered and the self-administered (Audio CASI) portions of the interview. Responses to sensitive questions appear to have been affected by the computer self-administered mode of interviewing.

Tables 26–31 show data on the number of sexual partners in the last 1 year, 5 years, and lifetime, using both the interviewer-administered and self-administered methods. Presenting data based on both modes of interviewing allows the examination of differences in reporting due to the mode of interviewing (table 26 versus 27, table 28 versus 29, and table 30 versus 31); and the selection of findings most appropriate for comparison to other surveys.

About 3 percent of unmarried women told the interviewer that they had had four or more male sexual partners in the last 12 months (table 26), compared with 9 percent reporting four or more partners in Audio CASI (table 27). A similar disparity was found when comparing the interviewer results with Audio CASI results for the number of partners since January 1991 (a little less than 5 years, on average). Among unmarried women, 14 percent told the interviewer they had four or more male sexual partners since January 1991 (table 28) while 18 percent reported in Audio CASI that they had had four or more partners in that time (table 29).

This topic deserves more detailed study, but it appears that using the more private interview technique gave a higher and presumably more complete estimate of the number of partners among unmarried women (8,11).

### Marriage and Cohabitation

Tables 32–37 show 1995 data on formal marriage and unmarried cohabitation. About 38 percent of women 15–44 years of age had never been married when interviewed in 1995 (table 32). The percent never married was higher in every age group in 1995 than it was in 1982 (24). About half of women 25–39 years of age have had an unmarried cohabitation with a man at some time in their lives; 10 to 11 percent of women in their twenties are currently cohabiting with a man (table 33).

About 30 percent of women 25–39 years of age lived with a man (cohabited) before their first marriage (table 34). Over one-half (57 percent) of

all first cohabitations among women 15–44 resulted in marriage, about one-third of the cohabitations dissolved, and about 10 percent were still intact at time of interview (table 35).

About 33 percent of all first marriages dissolved within 5 years if the woman married before age 18 compared with only 14 percent of marriages in which the woman married at age 23 or older (table 36). This finding may in part explain the lower percent of marriages dissolved within 5 years among college graduates, 13 percent compared with 27 percent among those with less than a high school diploma (table 36). About 7 percent of American women 15–44 years of age and 12 percent of women 40–44 years of age have married or lived with three or more men in their lives (table 37).

## Contraceptive Use

Tables 38–48 show data for 1995 on the use of contraceptive methods, including methods ever used (table 38), methods used at first intercourse (tables 39–40), current contraceptive use (tables 41–44), consistency of use (tables 45–47), and use at last intercourse (table 48).

### Use at First Intercourse

The proportion using the condom at first intercourse tripled between the 1970's and the 1990's: 18 percent of those having their first intercourse before 1980 used a condom at first intercourse compared with 54 percent of those having first intercourse in 1990–95 (table 39). The proportion who used any method at first intercourse rose from 50 percent before 1980 to 76 percent for those beginning intercourse in the 1990's. The dramatic increase over time in contraceptive use at first intercourse, along with slight decreases in sexual activity, could be partly responsible for the leveling off and recent decline of the birth rate for teenagers in the United States (25,26).

The percent using a method is notably higher for women having their first intercourse in their twenties (66 percent) than for teens under 16 years of age (51 percent). The condom

is popular for all ages but it is the leading method used among women having their first intercourse at younger ages; the pill is the leading method among women who first had intercourse in their twenties (table 40).

As previous studies have shown for the 1970's and 1980's, for teenage women who had their first intercourse in the 1990's, the percent using a method at first intercourse was highest for white teenagers (83 percent), intermediate for black teens (72 percent), and lowest for Hispanic teens (53 percent) (lower panel of table 40). These levels were higher than the comparable proportions among teens in 1980–83 (27,28).

### Current Method Use

Three new contraceptive methods were introduced during the period 1988–95: hormonal implants, hormonal injectables, and female condoms. At the time of the survey in 1995, these methods were only used by small proportions of women (table 41); however, acceptability of these methods, access, and legal issues will determine whether their popularity increases in the future. The data in table 41 establish a baseline with which to monitor future trends in use of these methods. Hormonal implants were currently used by 1 percent and hormonal injectables by 2 percent in 1995. Most of the users of these methods were under 30 years of age.

The major methods used in 1995 were female sterilization (18 percent) and the oral contraceptive pill (17 percent), followed by the male condom (13 percent) and male sterilization (7 percent) (table 41). The pill is the leading method among women under 30 years of age. Among women 30–44 years of age, female sterilization is the leading method (table 41). In 1995, 10.7 million women were using female sterilization, 10.4 million were using the pill, 7.9 million were using the condom, and 4.2 million were using male sterilization. In 1982, 4 percent of never married women relied on their partners to use condoms; in 1988, 8 percent; and in 1995, 14 percent, a more than threefold increase since 1982 (table 42) (27).

## Consistency of Use

Nearly 30 percent of women who had intercourse in the 3 months before interview and who used the pill as their only method of contraception reported that they missed a pill that they were supposed to take at least once during a cycle (in the 3 months before interview) (table 45). Previous studies suggest that the actual percentage of women who missed taking one or more pills may well be higher, because women tend to recall or report their contraceptive use as more consistent than it actually was (29). About 13 percent missed two or more pills in a cycle in the 3 months prior to interview.

Of the 9.7 million women who were using only coitus-dependent contraceptive methods at some time in the 3 months before interview (table 46), almost 33 percent, or over 3 million, used them inconsistently—that is, not at every act of intercourse. An even higher percentage of teenagers using these methods reported using them inconsistently (about 38 percent), but the highest percentage of inconsistent use was reported among women 20–24 years of age (almost 42 percent).

Among unmarried women 15–24 years of age who had intercourse in the 3 months before interview, 86 percent used a method of contraception the last time they had intercourse in the last 3 months. About one-third of them used the pill, one-third used the condom, and fewer than one-tenth used both the pill and condom at last intercourse (table 48).

## Fecundity, Infertility, and Sterilization Operations

Tables 49–56 of this report show data on the physical ability to have children—including fecundity status, infertility, sterilization operations by type, and use of medical care for infertility.

### Fecundity Status

Women who reported any sterilizing operation, either their own or their husband's or cohabiting partner's, were classified according to whether the operation was done for contraceptive or

noncontraceptive reasons. Women who reported no sterilizing operations at all could be classified as having “impaired fecundity” (that is, difficult or impossible to get pregnant or carry a baby to term) or as being “fecund” (that is, no known physical barriers to having children).

In 1995, 24 percent of women of reproductive age were surgically sterile for contraceptive reasons, 3 percent were surgically sterile for noncontraceptive reasons, 10 percent (6.1 million) had impaired fecundity, and 63 percent were fecund (physically able to bear children, [table 49](#)). [Table 49](#) also shows that, of these 6.1 million with impaired fecundity, 2.8 million had no children compared with 2.2 million in 1988 and 1.9 million in 1982 (30). About 3.3 million had impaired fecundity and had one or more children in 1995 compared with 2.7 million in 1988 and 2.6 million in 1982. Looking at childless women by age, 1,026,000 women (25.7 percent of 3,991,000) were childless, were 35–44 years of age, and had impaired fecundity. This is 406,000 (65 percent) more than the 620,000 such women in 1988. Thus, most of the increase in the number of childless women with impaired fecundity was in the 35–44-year-old age group. From 1988 to 1995, the percent with impaired fecundity increased 1.8 percentage points, from 8.4 to 10.2 percent. This finding needs further analysis, as the change since 1988 may be an artifact of the aging of the baby boom generation ([table B](#)) or the 1.6 percentage point drop in the percent surgically sterile for noncontraceptive reasons ([table 49](#)).

### Infertility Status

[Table 51](#) shows currently married women by infertility status. The “infertile” category uses the standard medical definition of infertility; a married couple is classified as “infertile” if they have not used contraception and not become pregnant for 12 months or more. About 7.1 percent of married couples, or 2.1 million, were infertile in 1995 compared with 2.3 million in 1988 and 2.4 million in 1982. In each of these years, about 1.0 million were childless and infertile.

### Sterilization Operations

[Table 52](#) shows the sterilization operations that women or their husbands or cohabiting partners have had: 18 percent of women have had a tubal ligation, 5 percent have had a hysterectomy, and 8 percent have partners with a vasectomy. Nearly two-thirds of women with three or more births have had a sterilizing operation ([table 52](#)).

As in the 1988 NSFG, 1995 data indicate that white, black, and Hispanic couples differ in their use of male and female sterilization operations. Nearly 18 percent of non-Hispanic white married women reported that their husbands had a vasectomy compared with only 4 percent of husbands of married non-Hispanic black women ([table 53](#)). Meanwhile, a higher percentage of non-Hispanic black wives had tubal ligations than white wives (37 versus 22 percent).

[Table 54](#) shows the reasons women gave for having sterilization operations. Women could report more than one reason for having the operation, so the top panel’s percents add to more than 100 percent. In the bottom panel, the percent distribution of main reasons is shown by type of operation. Over two thirds of tubal ligations (68 percent) and 76 percent of vasectomies were done chiefly because the woman or her husband/partner wanted no more children. About 11 percent of vasectomies were done chiefly because of problems with other birth control methods. The vast majority of women with hysterectomies (93 percent) cited medical problems compared with 18 percent of tubal ligations and 5 percent of vasectomies ([table 54](#)).

### Infertility Services

The NSFG is one of the few reliable sources of nationally representative data on the use of infertility services. Of the 60.2 million women of reproductive age in 1995, 15 percent (9.3 million) had ever used some kind of infertility service—medical advice, tests, drugs, surgery, or other treatments—compared with 12 percent (6.8 million) in 1988

([table 55](#)) (30). Infertility services include medical help to get pregnant and services (beyond routine prenatal care) to prevent miscarriage. Among childless women 35–44, 21 percent had ever received infertility services. The most common infertility services were medical advice, tests on the woman or man, and ovulation drugs. Surgery or treatment for blocked tubes and assisted reproductive technologies were less common.

About 2 percent of women of reproductive age (about 1.2 million women) had an infertility visit in the past year and 13 percent had no visits in the past year, although they had received infertility services at some time in their lives. Having recent infertility services was most common among married childless women—8 percent of whom had an infertility visit in the last year ([table 56](#)).

### Breastfeeding, Maternity Leave, and Child Care

#### Breastfeeding

About 55 percent of babies born in 1990–93 were breastfed ([table 57](#)). This percentage is similar to the proportion breastfed in 1982–87, as measured from the 1988 NSFG (31). As in prior years, breastfeeding was substantially more common among white mothers, college-educated mothers, older mothers, mothers living in the West, and mothers having intended births, than in the opposite groups.

#### Maternity Leave

About 52 percent of mothers were employed around the time of their most recent birth, 37 percent took maternity leave, and 15 percent took no maternity leave ([table 58](#)). The proportion taking maternity leave was highest among mothers having their first births, college-educated mothers, and mothers over 30 years of age. About 44 percent of women having their most recent child in the 1990’s took maternity leave compared with 22 percent before 1981 ([table 58](#)).



## Child Care

Among working women with at least one child under age 5, the most commonly used types of child care were the child's grandparent or other relative (32 percent), a nonrelative (31 percent), and a day care center or preschool (29 percent) (table 59). Another 14 percent used the child's other parent or stepparent. (Some mothers used more than one type of child care.)

Among nonworking mothers with children under 5 years of age, 20 percent used some type of regularly scheduled child care for their youngest child in the month before the interview (table 60). The most common type was a day care center or preschool (8 percent). Among working women whose youngest child was 5–12 years of age, 20 percent of mothers of children 11–12 years of age allowed the child to care for her/himself at least part of the time while the mother was working. For women with children at younger ages, this proportion was 3 percent or less (table 61). Only 15 percent of nonworking women with children 5–12 years of age had a regularly scheduled child care arrangement in the month preceding the interview. The most common arrangement was for the child's grandparent or other relative to provide child care (table 62).

About one-half of working women with children under age 13 reported making child care payments. Working women who were paying for child care and had one child under age 5 paid an average of \$66 per week for child care while those with two children, with their youngest child under age 5, paid an average of \$90 per week (table 63). Children 5–12 years of age are in school for much of the workday, so working women who paid for child care and whose youngest child was 5–12 years of age paid less—an average of \$45 per week for child care for one child and \$62 for the care of two children (table 63). About one fifth of nonworking women also used paid child care arrangements: those who made child care payments paid about \$47 per week (table 64).

## Adoption, Stepchildren, and Foster Children

About 11 percent of women 18–44 years of age (6.1 million) reported that they have lived with and cared for a child to whom they did not give birth (table 65). About half of these were the child of a relative, friend, or partner (3.1 million or 5.7 percent); and about one-third (1.8 million or 3.3 percent) were stepchildren. Only 1 percent have lived with a foster child and 1 percent with an adopted child (about 500,000 each, table 65).

About 1 percent of women 18–44 years of age (500,000) were *currently* seeking to adopt a child at the time of their interview in 1995. Only 0.2 percent (100,000) had applied to an adoption agency (table 66).

## Health Insurance Coverage

For the 29.7 million married women 15–44 years of age in 1995, the leading source of health insurance coverage was her husband's employer (47 percent) followed by her own employer (38 percent). About 9 percent were covered by Medicaid, 3 percent by CHAMPUS/CHAMPVA (military health insurance), 5.5 percent paid for their own insurance, and 9 percent (2.7 million) were not covered at all (table 67). About one-half (51 percent) of married women with family incomes below poverty level were covered by Medicaid and 27 percent were not covered by any health insurance at all. About 1 in 5 Hispanic women (21 percent) were not covered by any health insurance compared with 8 percent of non-Hispanic white women (table 67).

Among unmarried women 15–44 years of age in 1995, the leading source of health insurance coverage was the woman's own employer (34 percent), followed by her parents (25 percent) and Medicaid (23 percent). About 14 percent (4.3 million) were not covered at all. Two-thirds (69 percent) of unmarried women with incomes below poverty were covered by Medicaid (table 68).

## Payment for Delivery

One-third of women (34 percent) relied on Medicaid, at least in part, to pay for their most recent delivery in 1991–95 (table 69). About two-thirds of unmarried mothers (68 percent) used Medicaid, compared with only 20 percent of married mothers (table 69). About 68 percent of teen mothers used Medicaid to pay for delivery compared with 17 percent of mothers 30–44.

## Family Planning and Other Medical Services

Tables 70–83 show data on a number of aspects of use of family planning services and other medical services by women 15–44 years of age. "Family planning services" include receiving—from a doctor, nurse, or other medical care provider—a birth control method or prescription for a method, a checkup or medical test related to using a birth control method, counseling about birth control methods, a sterilizing operation, or counseling about getting sterilized. Tables 70–72 show the services, type of provider, and demographic characteristics of women 15–24 years of age at their first visit for family planning services.

Tables 73–82 show data on use of family planning and other medical services in the 12 months before the survey. In 1982, the number of women who had used family planning services in the last 12 months was about 19.8 million, or 36.5 percent of all women 15–44 years of age. In 1988, that number was 20.0 million, or 34.5 percent of women 15–44 years of age. In 1995, 19.8 million women, or 32.9 percent, had used family planning services in the last 12 months (table 73) (16). The small decline in the percent receiving family planning services in the last 12 months—from 36.5 to 32.9 percent—may result from the aging of the population 15–44 years of age. The number of women 35–44 years of age grew rapidly and they use family planning services at lower rates than younger women (table 73 and table B). There has also been a modest rise in the proportion surgically sterile between

1982 and 1995, and surgically sterilized women rarely use family planning services after their operations. These trends, along with the potential effects of changes in question wording in 1995, deserve further detailed study.

In the 12 months before the 1995 interview, 33 percent received birth control/family planning services; 27 percent received a birth control method, 15 percent birth control counseling, and 22 percent a checkup or test related to birth control (table 73).

About 62 percent of women reported receiving a Pap smear and 61 percent received a pelvic exam in the last 12 months. This is similar to findings in 1988 (32). The percents receiving other services were much lower: 16 percent received a pregnancy test, 17 percent an HIV test, 8 percent other sexually transmitted disease (STD) tests or treatment, and 21 percent a test or treatment for an infection (table 74).

About 34 million women received family planning or related reproductive health services from private doctors or health maintenance organizations (HMO) in 1995. About 15 million women, including some of the same women, received these services from other sources—for example, public family planning clinics, other clinics, and hospitals. Women who used these other sources tended to have lower incomes. For example, only 15 percent of women 22–44 years of age who used a private doctor or HMO had income less than 150 percent of the poverty level compared with 46 percent of those who used public family planning clinics—a threefold difference (table 80).

## Cigarette Smoking

About 28 percent of women 15–44 years of age were current cigarette smokers in 1995, and 14 percent were former smokers (table 84). These findings are similar to those from the NHIS (31). The proportion who currently smoke was nearly four times as high among women with less than a high school education (47 percent) as among college graduates (12 percent) (table 84). About 18 percent of pregnant or postpartum women were currently smoking in 1995. About 24 percent of

the 10 million users of oral contraceptives were currently smoking, and 10 percent were smoking 15 or more cigarettes per day. Almost 18 percent of teenage women were currently smoking in 1995 (table 84).

## Human Immunodeficiency Virus Testing and Related Behavior

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), was the subject of several questions in the 1995 NSFG. About 48 percent of women 15–44 years of age have had an HIV test at some time in their lives, either as part of blood donation or unrelated to it. Those most likely to have ever been tested for HIV were women 20–34 years of age (54–60 percent) and those with an education beyond high school (55–56 percent) (table 85). Of the 11.4 million women tested for HIV in the 12 months before the 1995 survey, the reason cited most often was to find out if she was infected (40 percent); 23 percent were tested in connection with prenatal care. Hospitalization or surgery, applying for insurance, and doctor's referral were each cited by 7–8 percent of recently tested women (table 86).

In the self-administered part of the NSFG interview (Audio CASI), 28 percent of unmarried women reported that their male partner(s) in the last 12 months “were having sex with other women” around the same time. Women with more partners in the last 12 months were more likely to report that their male partners(s) were also having intercourse with other women—15 percent of those with one partner compared with 57 percent of those with three or more partners (table 87).

Among unmarried women 15–44 years of age who have had intercourse in the past year and who reported that they have ever used condoms for disease prevention at some time in their lives, about one-third reported that their partners in the past year used condoms for disease prevention every time they had intercourse, one-third said they used condoms sometimes but not every time,

and one-third said not at all. Among unmarried women with two or more partners in the past year, 15 percent did not use condoms at all in the past year for disease prevention and 19 percent used them less than half the time; some of these women may have used condoms solely for contraception. Further research is needed on these data to determine the extent to which unprotected intercourse occurred and in which groups of the population (table 88, also see [Definitions of Terms](#)).

## Pelvic Inflammatory Disease and Douching

Pelvic inflammatory disease, or PID, is caused by a variety of infectious agents. PID can cause recurrent pain, ectopic pregnancy, and can lead to infertility if left untreated or recurrent (33). In 1995, 8 percent of women reported that they had been treated for PID at some time in their lives—8 percent of Hispanic women, 7 percent of Non-Hispanic white women, and 11 percent of black women. PID was twice as common among women who douche regularly (12 percent) compared with women who do not douche (6 percent). PID was also twice as common among those with 10 or more sexual partners in their lifetimes (14 percent) as among women with 2–3 partners (7 percent) (table 89). These findings are similar to those in the 1982 and 1988 NSFG, but it appears that the prevalence of PID has declined, from 14 percent in 1982 to 11 percent in 1988 and 8 percent in 1995 (34).

Douching has been associated with PID, ectopic pregnancy, infertility, and cervical cancer (35). In 1988, 37 percent of women 15–44 years of age reported that they were douching regularly. In 1995, this proportion had declined to 27 percent. However, douching was still more common than average among Hispanic women (34 percent), black women (55 percent), women who did not finish high school (53 percent), and those who have had PID (41 percent). Black college graduates were four times as likely to douche regularly as white college graduates (40 percent versus 9 percent) (table 90).

## Sex Education

Results from the 1988 NSFG suggested that “if contraceptive education occurs in the same year that a teenager becomes sexually active,” the teenager is more likely to use the pill or condom at first intercourse (36). [Table 91](#) shows that 62 percent of women 18–44 years of age received formal instruction on birth control methods before they were 18. Among women 18–19 years of age, about 9 out of 10 had received instruction on birth control methods, on safe sex to prevent HIV, and on “how to say no to sex” ([table 91](#)).

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**Table 1. Number of women 15–44 years of age, and mean number of children ever born, additional births expected, and total births expected, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Children ever born	Mean	
			Additional births expected	Total births expected
All women . . . . .	60,201	1.242	0.973	2.214
Age at interview				
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	0.094	2.147	2.240
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	0.546	1.771	2.316
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	1.082	1.262	2.344
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	1.590	0.670	2.260
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	1.859	0.256	2.115
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	1.961	0.077	2.038
Marital status				
Never married . . . . .	22,679	0.368	1.695	2.063
Ever married . . . . .	37,522	1.770	0.536	2.306
Currently married . . . . .	29,673	1.752	0.579	2.331
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	1.838	0.374	2.212
Fecundity status				
Contraceptively sterile . . . . .	14,565	2.463	0.001	2.464
Noncontraceptively sterile . . . . .	1,855	1.665	0.003	1.668
Impaired fecundity . . . . .	6,156	1.009	0.934	1.943
Fecund . . . . .	37,625	0.786	1.403	2.189
Education at interview <sup>1</sup>				
No high school diploma or GED <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	5,424	2.509	0.395	2.904
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	18,169	1.732	0.472	2.204
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	12,399	1.299	0.813	2.112
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11,748	0.977	1.003	1.980
Poverty level income at interview <sup>1</sup>				
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	2.190	0.559	2.749
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	2.346	0.541	2.887
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	1.639	0.644	2.283
300 percent or more . . . . .	22,736	1.145	0.763	1.907
Race and Hispanic origin				
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	1.569	1.093	2.663
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	1.163	0.951	2.114
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	1.425	0.867	2.292
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,766	1.123	0.316	2.440

<sup>1</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>2</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

**Table 2. Number of women 15–44 years of age by race and Hispanic origin, and mean number of children ever born, additional births expected, and total births expected, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Children ever born	Additional births expected	Total births expected
Non-Hispanic white		Mean		
All women . . . . .	42,522	1.163	0.951	2.114
Age at interview:				
15–19 years . . . . .	5,962	0.056	2.153	2.209
20–24 years . . . . .	6,062	0.423	1.851	2.274
25–29 years . . . . .	6,694	0.940	1.310	2.250
30–34 years . . . . .	7,870	1.457	0.668	2.124
35–39 years . . . . .	8,242	1.761	0.227	1.989
40–44 years . . . . .	7,691	1.855	0.065	1.921
Marital status:				
Never married . . . . .	14,271	0.150	1.813	1.963
Ever married . . . . .	28,250	1.674	0.516	2.190
Fecundity status:				
Contraceptively sterile . . . . .	10,505	2.303	0.001	2.304
Noncontraceptively sterile . . . . .	1,340	1.658	0.004	1.661
Impaired fecundity . . . . .	4,237	0.911	0.867	1.777
Fecund . . . . .	26,439	0.725	1.391	2.116
Non-Hispanic black				
All women . . . . .	8,210	1.425	0.867	2.292
Age at interview:				
15–19 years . . . . .	1,392	0.210	1.881	2.091
20–24 years . . . . .	1,328	0.890	1.346	2.236
25–29 years . . . . .	1,346	1.396	0.954	2.351
30–34 years . . . . .	1,456	1.826	0.606	2.432
35–39 years . . . . .	1,439	2.046	0.309	2.355
40–44 years . . . . .	1,249	2.192	0.084	2.275
Marital status:				
Never married . . . . .	4,674	0.957	1.189	2.146
Ever married . . . . .	3,536	2.042	0.443	2.485
Fecundity status:				
Contraceptively sterile . . . . .	2,091	2.865	0.000	2.865
Noncontraceptively sterile . . . . .	301	1.604	0.000	1.604
Impaired fecundity . . . . .	831	0.972	1.059	2.031
Fecund . . . . .	4,986	0.885	1.251	2.136

0.000 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.0005.

NOTE: Data for Hispanic women and women of other race and origin groups are shown in table 1. These groups are not shown separately in this table.

**Table 3. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by number of pregnancies, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Number of pregnancies <sup>1</sup>					
		Total	None	1	2	3	4 or more
All women . . . . .	60,201	100.0	33.4	16.4	20.3	14.2	15.7
Age at interview							
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	100.0	84.0	12.3	3.2	0.6	0.1
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	100.0	55.2	20.2	14.0	5.0	5.6
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	100.0	31.1	24.1	19.4	13.1	12.3
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	100.0	17.4	16.8	26.3	18.9	20.7
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	100.0	12.5	12.6	27.6	22.4	24.8
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	100.0	12.1	13.4	26.9	21.3	26.3
Family background							
Both parents from birth <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	37,233	100.0	33.4	15.6	21.2	14.8	14.9
Single parent from birth . . . . .	2,093	100.0	28.6	17.3	19.4	14.4	20.4
Both parents, then 1 parent . . . . .	8,003	100.0	37.7	18.6	16.6	12.3	14.7
Stepparent <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	8,378	100.0	33.0	18.0	19.7	12.7	16.5
Other . . . . .	4,493	100.0	28.7	15.9	20.0	15.0	20.4
Residence at interview							
Metropolitan, central city . . . . .	18,550	100.0	35.0	16.9	18.4	12.7	17.0
Metropolitan, suburban . . . . .	29,303	100.0	33.2	16.3	20.4	15.1	14.9
Nonmetropolitan . . . . .	12,347	100.0	31.5	15.9	22.5	14.2	15.7
Education at interview <sup>4</sup>							
No high school diploma or GED <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	5,424	100.0	3.2	10.7	22.8	23.3	40.0
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	18,169	100.0	13.9	17.6	27.4	20.2	21.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	12,399	100.0	25.7	17.6	22.9	15.9	17.9
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11,748	100.0	37.9	18.1	21.1	12.7	10.2
Poverty level income at interview <sup>4</sup>							
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	100.0	12.1	11.9	22.1	19.8	34.2
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	100.0	10.6	11.4	21.0	20.4	36.6
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	100.0	18.1	17.6	24.9	19.2	20.2
300 percent or higher . . . . .	22,736	100.0	28.3	18.8	24.5	15.5	12.9
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	100.0	26.8	16.6	19.1	15.2	22.2
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	100.0	34.9	16.2	21.0	14.1	13.7
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	100.0	28.1	17.8	18.1	14.8	21.2
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	100.0	41.2	15.2	17.7	11.2	14.8

<sup>1</sup>Based on interviewer-administered portion of the survey. See "Definitions of Terms."<sup>2</sup>Includes women who lived with either both biological or both adoptive parents until they left home.<sup>3</sup>Parents separated or divorced, then custodial parent remarried. See "Definitions of Terms."<sup>4</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>5</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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

**Table 4. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by number of children ever born, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Number of children ever born					
		Total	None	1	2	3	4 or more
		Percent distribution					
All women . . . . .	60,201	100.0	41.9	17.8	23.0	11.6	5.7
<b>Age at interview</b>							
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	100.0	91.6	7.6	0.5	0.2	–
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	100.0	65.3	20.2	10.2	3.6	0.8
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	100.0	43.5	23.2	20.2	9.0	4.1
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	100.0	26.4	21.0	30.4	15.1	7.1
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	100.0	19.6	16.8	35.5	19.0	9.1
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	100.0	17.5	17.0	35.2	19.0	11.2
<b>Marital status</b>							
Never married . . . . .	22,679	100.0	79.8	10.9	5.3	2.3	1.7
Currently married . . . . .	29,673	100.0	19.2	21.5	35.1	17.0	7.3
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	100.0	18.7	23.6	28.9	17.7	11.1
<b>Residence at interview</b>							
Metropolitan, central city . . . . .	18,550	100.0	44.7	18.2	20.0	11.0	6.0
Metropolitan, suburban . . . . .	29,303	100.0	41.7	17.6	24.0	11.7	4.9
Nonmetropolitan . . . . .	12,347	100.0	38.2	17.6	25.3	12.0	6.9
<b>Education at interview<sup>1</sup></b>							
No high school diploma or GED <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	5,424	100.0	7.9	15.3	29.2	27.2	20.5
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	18,169	100.0	21.1	21.4	32.6	16.8	8.1
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	12,399	100.0	35.6	21.0	27.6	11.4	4.5
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11,748	100.0	49.1	17.6	22.9	8.1	2.4
<b>Poverty level income at interview<sup>1</sup></b>							
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	100.0	15.7	15.6	29.6	21.4	17.7
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	100.0	14.0	14.4	28.2	23.7	19.7
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	100.0	24.6	21.5	30.4	16.1	7.4
300 percent or higher . . . . .	22,736	100.0	40.5	20.2	26.8	1.0	2.3
<b>Race and Hispanic origin</b>							
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	100.0	34.8	17.9	20.3	16.3	10.7
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	100.0	43.5	17.2	24.2	10.9	4.1
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	100.0	37.3	20.7	20.5	12.3	9.2
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	100.0	48.4	17.2	19.5	8.3	6.7

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>2</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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



**Table 5. Number of women 22–44 years of age and percent distribution by number of children ever born, according to marital status, race and Hispanic origin, and education: United States, 1995**

Marital status, race and Hispanic origin, and education	Number in thousands	Number of children ever born					
		Total	None	1	2	3	4 or more
All women		Percent distribution					
Hispanic . . . . .	5,127	100.0	20.4	19.6	25.1	21.0	14.0
No high school diploma or GED <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1,618	100.0	3.4	15.5	23.9	30.4	26.8
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	1,727	100.0	18.1	21.4	29.3	20.6	10.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	1,173	100.0	34.3	23.3	23.4	12.5	6.5
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	609	100.0	45.2	18.5	19.9	13.3	3.4
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	34,227	100.0	32.2	19.4	29.8	13.5	5.1
No high school diploma or GED . . . . .	2,556	100.0	8.6	16.9	34.6	27.3	12.6
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	13,240	100.0	21.8	21.1	34.1	16.2	6.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	8,934	100.0	35.8	20.2	29.2	11.4	3.4
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	9,497	100.0	49.7	16.9	23.0	8.0	2.4
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	6,303	100.0	25.9	21.0	25.7	15.4	12.0
No high school diploma or GED . . . . .	1,074	100.0	13.5	10.5	25.5	22.2	27.2
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	2,570	100.0	18.1	23.7	28.6	17.1	12.5
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	1,763	100.0	31.9	23.5	25.1	12.8	6.7
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	897	100.0	51.5	20.8	19.0	6.4	2.3
Currently married women							
Hispanic . . . . .	2,983	100.0	10.4	20.7	28.2	25.0	15.7
No high school diploma or GED . . . . .	932	100.0	1.1	15.2	22.5	31.1	30.1
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	1,032	100.0	10.5	19.3	32.9	25.8	11.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	662	100.0	14.9	28.5	30.3	17.4	8.8
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	357	100.0	25.7	24.7	25.6	20.4	3.5
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	22,361	100.0	19.0	20.7	37.4	16.8	6.1
No high school diploma or GED . . . . .	1,603	100.0	6.5	14.9	33.8	33.5	11.3
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	9,215	100.0	14.1	19.9	39.8	18.5	7.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	5,604	100.0	19.9	22.0	38.3	15.1	4.7
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	5,939	100.0	29.3	22.3	33.6	11.4	3.3
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	2,017	100.0	20.3	19.1	32.3	17.6	10.8
No high school diploma or GED . . . . .	194	100.0	17.4	13.5	26.1	20.8	22.3
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	859	100.0	15.6	16.7	36.3	18.3	13.1
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	619	100.0	22.0	23.6	27.5	18.4	8.5
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	343	100.0	30.6	20.1	34.3	12.6	2.4

<sup>1</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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

**Table 6. Number of births estimated from the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth, confidence interval for this estimate, number of births based on vital records, and ratio, by year, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1991–94**

Year, race, and Hispanic origin	NSFG <sup>1,2</sup>	95% confidence interval	Vital records <sup>2,3</sup>	Ratio of NSFG/ vital records
Total .....	15,932	(14,935–16,929)	16,129	0.99
Year				
1991 .....	4,030	(3,665–4,395)	4,111	0.98
1992 .....	4,160	(3,771–4,550)	4,065	1.02
1993 .....	3,909	(3,556–4,261)	4,000	0.98
1994 .....	3,833	(3,489–4,176)	3,953	0.97
Race				
White .....	12,494	(11,614–13,374)	12,714	0.98
Black .....	2,494	(2,074–2,652)	2,652	0.89
Other .....	1,075	(862–1,288)	763	1.41
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic .....	2,489	(2,040–2,938)	2,585	0.96
Other .....	13,443	(12,629–14,257)	13,544	0.99

<sup>1</sup>NSFG is National Survey of Family Growth.<sup>2</sup>Number of births is in thousands.<sup>3</sup>Vital records refer to the certificates of live births filed for each child born in the United States.

**Table 7. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by total births expected, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total number of births expected					
		Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more
		Percent distribution					
All women . . . . .	60,201	100.0	8.9	15.0	43.3	21.9	10.9
Age at interview							
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	100.0	7.1	13.6	49.9	19.5	9.9
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	100.0	5.1	12.7	48.7	23.7	9.7
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	100.0	6.4	13.3	44.1	24.5	11.7
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	100.0	7.6	16.1	41.5	23.6	11.2
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	100.0	11.0	16.4	41.2	20.7	10.7
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	100.0	15.3	17.2	36.0	19.6	12.0
Marital status							
Never married . . . . .	22,679	100.0	12.8	16.4	43.4	18.7	8.8
Currently married . . . . .	29,673	100.0	6.1	12.7	45.2	24.3	11.7
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	100.0	8.5	20.0	35.7	22.2	13.7
Parity							
0 births . . . . .	25,242	100.0	21.3	16.9	41.3	15.1	5.5
1 birth . . . . .	10,706	100.0	...	44.7	39.1	12.3	3.9
2 births . . . . .	13,875	100.0	...	...	82.3	13.5	4.2
3 births . . . . .	6,961	100.0	...	...	...	89.1	10.9
4 or more births . . . . .	3,416	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0
Education at interview <sup>1</sup>							
No high school diploma or GED <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	5,424	100.0	4.0	8.8	29.3	30.1	27.8
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	18,169	100.0	7.8	17.3	41.3	22.0	11.5
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	12,399	100.0	9.9	15.6	44.9	20.8	8.8
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11,748	100.0	14.0	15.4	44.8	19.9	6.0
Poverty level income at interview <sup>1</sup>							
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	100.0	4.3	9.7	34.2	27.3	24.5
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	100.0	3.8	8.8	36.5	28.3	27.6
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	100.0	6.7	15.4	42.4	23.5	12.0
300 percent or more . . . . .	22,736	100.0	13.5	17.9	44.7	18.9	5.0
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	100.0	3.7	11.2	35.7	29.5	20.0
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	100.0	10.1	15.2	45.0	21.3	8.5
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	100.0	7.5	17.7	40.6	19.9	14.2
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	100.0	7.1	13.2	43.5	20.0	16.3

. . . Category not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>2</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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

**Table 8. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by total births expected, according to race and Hispanic origin, parity, and marital status: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total number of births expected					
		Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more
Race and Hispanic origin and parity		Percent distribution					
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	100.0	3.7	11.2	35.7	29.5	20.0
0 births . . . . .	2,331	100.0	10.6	16.1	43.8	20.5	9.0
1 birth . . . . .	1,202	100.0	...	31.1	40.8	19.4	8.8
2 births . . . . .	1,361	100.0	...	...	64.8	26.1	9.1
3 births . . . . .	1,094	100.0	...	...	...	83.0	17.0
4 births or more . . . . .	715	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	100.0	10.1	15.2	45.0	21.3	8.5
0 births . . . . .	18,512	100.0	23.2	16.4	40.8	14.8	4.8
1 birth . . . . .	7,331	100.0	...	46.9	37.9	11.9	3.2
2 births . . . . .	10,293	100.0	...	...	85.4	11.4	3.2
3 births . . . . .	4,626	100.0	...	...	...	91.9	8.1
4 births or more . . . . .	1,760	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	100.0	7.5	17.7	40.6	19.9	14.2
0 births . . . . .	3,061	100.0	20.2	21.1	41.0	12.1	5.6
1 birth . . . . .	1,698	100.0	...	47.7	41.9	8.0	2.4
2 births . . . . .	1,683	100.0	...	...	81.3	14.4	4.3
3 births . . . . .	1,013	100.0	...	...	...	87.2	12.8
4 births or more . . . . .	756	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0
Marital status and parity							
Never married . . . . .	22,679	100.0	12.8	16.4	43.4	18.7	8.8
0 births . . . . .	18,088	100.0	16.0	15.5	44.1	17.5	6.9
1 birth . . . . .	2,476	100.0	...	36.8	42.7	15.5	5.0
2 births . . . . .	1,201	100.0	...	...	67.4	22.8	9.8
3 births . . . . .	523	100.0	...	...	...	77.2	22.8
4 births or more . . . . .	390	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0
Currently married . . . . .	29,673	100.0	6.1	12.7	45.2	24.3	11.7
0 births . . . . .	5,685	100.0	31.7	20.1	36.2	9.7	2.3
1 birth . . . . .	6,377	100.0	...	41.2	41.8	12.6	4.4
2 births . . . . .	10,410	100.0	...	...	83.3	12.7	4.0
3 births . . . . .	5,046	100.0	...	...	...	90.0	10.0
4 births or more . . . . .	2,155	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	100.0	8.5	20.0	35.7	22.2	13.7
0 births . . . . .	1,469	100.0	45.4	21.5	27.0	5.3	0.7
1 birth . . . . .	1,852	100.0	...	67.5	24.9	6.8	0.8
2 births . . . . .	2,265	100.0	...	...	85.8	12.2	2.0
3 births . . . . .	1,391	100.0	...	...	...	90.6	9.4
4 births or more . . . . .	871	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0

... Category not applicable.

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

**Table 9. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by total number of births expected, according to marital status, parity, and fecundity status: United States, 1995**

Marital status, parity, and fecundity status	Number in thousands	Total number of births expected					
		Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more
		Percent distribution					
All women . . . . .	60,201	100.0	8.9	15.0	43.3	21.9	10.9
No births . . . . .	25,242	100.0	21.3	16.9	41.3	15.1	5.5
Contraceptively sterile . . . . .	702	100.0	99.2	0.8	—	—	—
Noncontraceptively sterile . . . . .	382	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
Impaired fecundity . . . . .	2,789	100.0	30.8	28.9	28.6	8.6	3.1
Fecund . . . . .	21,369	100.0	16.0	16.1	45.1	16.7	6.1
1 birth or more . . . . .	34,958	100.0	...	13.7	44.7	26.9	14.8
Contraceptively sterile . . . . .	13,863	100.0	...	9.0	46.0	30.0	15.0
Noncontraceptively sterile . . . . .	1,473	100.0	...	30.7	39.5	19.9	9.9
Impaired fecundity . . . . .	3,367	100.0	...	20.5	43.2	21.8	14.6
Fecund . . . . .	16,256	100.0	...	14.7	44.3	25.9	15.1
Never married . . . . .	22,679	100.0	12.8	16.4	43.4	18.7	8.8
No births . . . . .	18,088	100.0	16.0	15.5	44.1	17.5	6.9
Contraceptively sterile . . . . .	95	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
Noncontraceptively sterile . . . . .	93	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
Impaired fecundity . . . . .	1,117	100.0	25.3	24.2	30.8	12.9	6.8
Fecund . . . . .	16,784	100.0	14.4	15.1	45.5	18.1	7.0
1 birth or more . . . . .	4,591	100.0	...	19.9	40.7	23.1	16.4
Contraceptively sterile . . . . .	923	100.0	...	10.7	36.3	25.9	27.0
Noncontraceptively sterile . . . . .	103	100.0	...	12.8	60.9	22.9	3.4
Impaired fecundity . . . . .	403	100.0	...	26.4	36.2	22.9	14.5
Fecund . . . . .	3,162	100.0	...	21.9	41.8	22.4	13.9
Currently married . . . . .	29,673	100.0	6.1	12.7	45.2	24.3	11.7
No births . . . . .	5,685	100.0	31.7	20.1	36.2	9.7	2.3
Contraceptively sterile . . . . .	501	100.0	98.8	1.2	—	—	—
Noncontraceptively sterile . . . . .	224	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
Impaired fecundity . . . . .	1,411	100.0	35.1	31.9	26.3	5.9	0.8
Fecund . . . . .	3,548	100.0	16.5	19.3	47.6	13.3	3.3
1 birth or more . . . . .	23,988	100.0	...	11.0	47.3	27.8	14.0
Contraceptively sterile . . . . .	10,372	100.0	...	8.4	49.0	30.1	12.5
Noncontraceptively sterile . . . . .	983	100.0	...	30.9	38.5	21.4	9.3
Impaired fecundity . . . . .	2,428	100.0	...	17.1	46.8	20.5	15.7
Fecund . . . . .	10,205	100.0	...	10.2	46.5	27.8	15.6
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	100.0	8.5	20.0	35.7	22.2	13.7
No births . . . . .	1,469	100.0	45.4	21.5	27.0	5.3	0.7
Contraceptively sterile . . . . .	106	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
Noncontraceptively sterile . . . . .	66	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
Impaired fecundity . . . . .	261	100.0	30.5	32.6	31.7	5.2	—
Fecund . . . . .	1,037	100.0	40.1	22.3	30.3	6.2	1.0
1 birth or more . . . . .	6,379	100.0	...	19.6	37.7	26.1	16.7
Contraceptively sterile . . . . .	2,568	100.0	...	10.9	37.1	31.3	20.8
Noncontraceptively sterile . . . . .	387	100.0	...	35.2	36.3	15.4	13.1
Impaired fecundity . . . . .	536	100.0	...	31.7	32.0	26.7	9.6
Fecund . . . . .	2,889	100.0	...	23.0	39.5	22.8	14.8

— Quantity zero.

... Category not applicable.

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

**Table 10. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by total number of births expected, according to race and Hispanic origin, parity, and fecundity status: United States, 1995**

Race and Hispanic origin, parity, and fecundity status	Number in thousands	Total number of births expected					
		Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more
		Percent distribution					
All women <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	60,201	100.0	8.9	15.0	43.3	21.9	10.9
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	100.0	3.7	11.2	35.7	29.5	20.0
No births . . . . .	2,331	100.0	10.6	16.1	43.8	20.5	9.0
Contraceptively sterile . . . . .	21	100.0	100.0	–	–	–	–
Noncontraceptively sterile . . . . .	22	100.0	100.0	–	–	–	–
Impaired fecundity . . . . .	240	100.0	17.3	33.4	39.5	8.4	1.5
Fecund . . . . .	2,048	100.0	8.0	14.4	45.2	22.4	10.0
1 birth or more . . . . .	4,372	100.0	...	8.5	31.4	34.2	25.9
Contraceptively sterile . . . . .	1,517	100.0	...	7.0	28.9	37.1	27.0
Noncontraceptively sterile . . . . .	130	100.0	...	27.3	40.7	28.4	3.6
Impaired fecundity . . . . .	485	100.0	...	8.0	32.1	27.6	32.3
Fecund . . . . .	2,239	100.0	...	8.6	32.4	34.0	25.0
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	100.0	10.1	15.2	45.0	21.3	8.5
No births . . . . .	18,513	100.0	23.2	16.4	40.8	14.8	4.8
Contraceptively sterile . . . . .	600	100.0	99.0	1.0	–	–	–
Noncontraceptively sterile . . . . .	265	100.0	100.0	–	–	–	–
Impaired fecundity . . . . .	1,971	100.0	35.4	29.0	25.0	7.2	3.4
Fecund . . . . .	15,678	100.0	17.5	15.7	45.0	16.6	5.3
1 birth or more . . . . .	24,009	100.0	...	14.3	48.2	26.2	11.3
Contraceptively sterile . . . . .	9,906	100.0	...	10.1	50.1	29.3	10.6
Noncontraceptively sterile . . . . .	1,075	100.0	...	33.5	37.5	18.3	10.7
Impaired fecundity . . . . .	2,266	100.0	...	22.2	48.3	20.7	8.9
Fecund . . . . .	10,762	100.0	...	14.7	47.5	25.4	12.5
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	100.0	7.5	17.7	40.6	19.9	14.2
No births . . . . .	3,061	100.0	20.2	21.1	41.0	12.1	5.6
Contraceptively sterile . . . . .	38	100.0	100.0	–	–	–	–
Noncontraceptively sterile . . . . .	89	100.0	100.0	–	–	–	–
Impaired fecundity . . . . .	432	100.0	22.0	26.7	34.0	13.8	3.6
Fecund . . . . .	2,502	100.0	15.9	21.2	44.3	12.4	6.2
1 birth or more . . . . .	5,149	100.0	...	15.7	40.4	24.5	19.4
Contraceptively sterile . . . . .	2,054	100.0	...	7.2	37.9	29.7	25.2
Noncontraceptively sterile . . . . .	212	100.0	...	24.2	39.4	24.2	12.2
Impaired fecundity . . . . .	400	100.0	...	21.2	36.5	24.9	17.4
Fecund . . . . .	2,485	100.0	...	21.2	43.2	20.2	15.5

– Quantity zero.

... Category not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Includes women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.

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

**Table 11: Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by timing of first birth in relation to first marriage, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Timing of first birth in relation to first marriage				
			Before marriage <sup>1</sup>	0–7 months after	8–47 months after	48 or more months after	No births
			Percent distribution				
All women . . . . .	60,201	100.0	15.9	8.0	24.7	9.4	41.9
Never married . . . . .	22,679	100.0	20.2	...	...	...	79.8
Ever married <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	37,521	100.0	13.3	12.9	39.6	15.1	19.1
Age at first marriage:							
Under 18 years . . . . .	4,533	100.0	7.7	32.9	45.3	8.2	5.8
18–19 years . . . . .	8,687	100.0	10.2	17.0	45.7	16.2	10.9
20–22 years . . . . .	11,034	100.0	12.4	9.8	40.7	19.3	17.8
23 years or older . . . . .	13,267	100.0	17.9	5.9	32.8	13.4	30.0
Year of first marriage:							
1990–95 . . . . .	8,240	100.0	21.6	8.8	23.9	1.3	44.4
1985–89 . . . . .	7,753	100.0	15.3	11.4	41.4	14.4	17.5
1980–84 . . . . .	7,747	100.0	11.4	13.5	42.3	20.3	12.5
Before 1980 . . . . .	13,782	100.0	8.3	15.7	46.5	21.0	8.5
Year of first birth							
1990–95 . . . . .	8,469	100.0	31.0	9.6	37.3	22.2	...
1985–89 . . . . .	8,243	100.0	29.0	10.3	40.7	20.0	...
1980–84 . . . . .	7,489	100.0	24.6	14.4	42.0	19.0	...
Before 1980 . . . . .	10,757	100.0	25.3	19.5	48.4	6.8	...
Family background							
Both parents from birth <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	37,233	100.0	11.5	8.0	28.0	11.8	40.7
Single parent from birth . . . . .	2,093	100.0	42.2	6.2	10.2	2.9	38.5
Both parents, then 1 parent . . . . .	8,003	100.0	20.6	5.9	19.6	5.4	48.4
Stepparent <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	8,378	100.0	19.3	10.7	20.4	5.9	43.7
Other . . . . .	4,493	100.0	25.6	8.0	21.2	6.4	38.7
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	100.0	21.6	9.2	30.5	3.9	34.8
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	100.0	9.7	8.4	26.5	11.9	43.5
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	100.0	44.7	6.0	9.7	2.3	37.3
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	100.0	11.6	5.9	27.3	6.8	48.4

... Category not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> The "Before marriage" category includes both premarital and nonmarital births because some women were never married. The exception is in the panels for "ever married" women, in which the "Before marriage" category includes only premarital births.

<sup>2</sup> Includes women who lived with either both biological or both adoptive parents until they left home.

<sup>3</sup> Parents separated or divorced, then custodial parent remarried. See "Definitions of Terms."

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

**Table 12. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent who ever had an unintended birth, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Percent who ever had an unintended birth <sup>1</sup>
All women . . . . .	60,201	28.4
Age at interview		
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	6.1
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	22.5
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	28.5
30–44 years . . . . .	32,506	36.1
Marital status		
Never married . . . . .	22,679	14.2
Currently married . . . . .	29,673	34.2
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	47.0
Parity		
1 birth . . . . .	10,706	33.8
2 births . . . . .	13,875	44.0
3 or more births . . . . .	10,377	70.8
Poverty level income at interview <sup>2</sup>		
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	53.5
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	57.0
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	37.5
300 percent or more . . . . .	22,736	21.6
Race and Hispanic origin		
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	34.2
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	25.0
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	42.3
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	24.4

<sup>1</sup>Based on "traditional" version (comparable to Cycle 4 and previous cycles) of wantedness status. See "Definitions of Terms."<sup>2</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.



**Table 13. Number of women 15–44 years of age who ever had an unintended birth and percent distribution by whether her first unintended birth was mistimed or unwanted, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	First birth unintended <sup>1</sup>	
			Mistimed	Unwanted
			Percent	
All women . . . . .	17,077	100.0	80.4	19.6
Age at birth				
Under 20 years . . . . .	7,666	100.0	83.4	16.6
20–24 years . . . . .	5,674	100.0	84.7	15.3
25–29 years . . . . .	2,440	100.0	73.6	26.4
30–44 years . . . . .	1,292	100.0	56.8	43.2
Marital status at birth				
Never married . . . . .	6,668	100.0	78.4	21.6
Married . . . . .	9,759	100.0	82.6	17.4
Formerly married . . . . .	650	100.0	67.5	32.5
Marital status at conception				
Never married . . . . .	10,051	100.0	82.1	17.9
Married . . . . .	6,442	100.0	78.9	21.1
Formerly married . . . . .	584	100.0	68.1	31.9
Birth order				
First birth . . . . .	12,540	100.0	84.9	15.1
Second birth . . . . .	2,926	100.0	77.5	22.5
Third or higher birth . . . . .	1,611	100.0	51.1	48.9
Poverty level income at interview <sup>2</sup>				
0–149 percent . . . . .	5,386	100.0	75.5	24.5
0–99 percent . . . . .	3,417	100.0	73.2	26.8
150–299 percent . . . . .	5,606	100.0	80.9	19.1
300 percent or more . . . . .	4,912	100.0	84.3	15.7
Race and Hispanic origin				
Hispanic . . . . .	2,293	100.0	74.8	25.2
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	10,641	100.0	84.4	15.6
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	3,469	100.0	72.9	27.1
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	674	100.0	74.8	25.2

<sup>1</sup>Based on "traditional" version (comparable to Cycle 4 and previous cycles) of wantedness status. See "Definitions of Terms."

<sup>2</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTES: If the woman had more than 1 unintended birth, she is classified by whether the first unintended birth was mistimed or unwanted. See "Definitions of Terms." The woman's characteristics pertain to her first unintended birth. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**Table 14. Number of births in the 5 years before interview to women 15–44 years of age at interview and percent distribution by wantedness status at conception, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Wantedness status						
		Total	New version <sup>1</sup>			Old version <sup>1</sup>		
			Intended	Mistimed	Unwanted	Intended	Mistimed	Unwanted
Percent distribution								
All births <sup>2</sup>	19,573	100.0	69.0	21.6	9.1	69.0	20.7	10.1
Age at birth								
Under 20 years	2,315	100.0	34.3	54.5	10.6	34.3	52.6	12.6
20–24 years	5,125	100.0	61.1	30.9	7.7	61.1	29.2	9.4
25–29 years	5,835	100.0	77.8	13.3	8.9	77.8	13.1	9.1
30–44 years	6,297	100.0	80.1	9.7	9.8	80.1	9.0	10.6
Marital status at birth								
Never married	4,481	100.0	41.7	42.9	14.9	41.6	41.3	16.6
Married	13,998	100.0	78.5	14.8	6.5	78.5	14.0	7.3
Formerly married	1,093	100.0	60.1	21.8	18.1	60.0	20.9	19.1
Marital status at conception								
Never married	5,598	100.0	43.6	42.8	13.1	43.5	41.5	14.5
Married	12,794	100.0	80.9	12.4	6.5	80.9	11.6	7.3
Formerly married	1,181	100.0	61.1	21.2	17.7	61.0	20.3	18.7
Birth order								
First birth	7,983	100.0	68.7	27.0	4.0	68.7	26.3	4.8
Second birth	6,589	100.0	76.2	17.5	6.2	76.2	16.4	7.2
Third or higher birth	5,001	100.0	60.1	18.5	21.0	60.0	17.3	22.2
Poverty level income at time of interview <sup>3</sup>								
0–149 percent	5,859	100.0	62.0	22.3	15.5	61.9	20.9	17.0
0–99 percent	3,885	100.0	59.4	22.7	17.6	59.3	21.7	18.7
150–299 percent	5,355	100.0	71.9	20.6	7.3	71.9	20.1	7.7
300 percent or more	6,403	100.0	83.9	11.7	4.3	83.9	11.1	4.9
Race and Hispanic origin and age at birth								
Hispanic	2,994	100.0	69.7	19.9	10.4	69.6	17.5	12.8
Under 20 years	449	100.0	53.8	37.1	9.0	53.8	35.6	10.5
20–29 years	1,701	100.0	72.4	18.6	9.1	72.4	16.1	11.5
30–44 years	844	100.0	72.7	13.3	14.0	72.6	10.6	16.8
Non-Hispanic white	12,883	100.0	73.1	20.0	6.7	73.1	19.7	7.0
Under 20 years	1,105	100.0	33.3	59.5	7.2	33.3	57.8	8.9
20–29 years	7,258	100.0	73.2	21.1	5.7	73.2	21.0	5.8
30–44 years	4,519	100.0	82.8	8.8	8.1	82.8	8.4	8.4
Non-Hispanic black	2,800	100.0	48.7	31.3	19.1	48.5	29.4	21.1
Under 20 years	661	100.0	23.4	57.2	17.4	23.4	54.2	20.4
20–29 years	1,601	100.0	51.8	27.9	19.6	51.7	25.8	21.8
30–44 years	538	100.0	70.2	9.4	19.6	69.9	9.4	20.0

<sup>1</sup>See "Definitions of Terms." New=Cycle 5 version of wantedness status and Old="traditional" version, comparable to Cycle 4 and previous cycles.

<sup>2</sup>Includes births to women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Percents do not add to 100 because births with wantedness status reported as "don't know" are not shown separately. See "Definitions of Terms."

**Table 15. Number of births in the 5 years before interview to women 22–44 years of age at interview and percent distribution by wantedness status, according to education and race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1995**

Education and race and Hispanic origin	Number in thousands	Wantedness status <sup>1</sup>			
		Total	Intended	Mistimed	Unwanted
		Percent distribution			
All births <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	17,576	100.0	72.9	17.1	9.8
Education at interview					
No high school diploma or GED <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	2,729	100.0	62.6	19.8	17.5
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	7,070	100.0	70.2	18.4	10.9
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	4,187	100.0	76.0	17.1	6.9
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	3,591	100.0	82.6	12.4	5.0
Race and Hispanic origin and education at interview					
Hispanic . . . . .	2,615	100.0	72.0	15.1	12.9
No high school diploma or GED . . . . .	1,004	100.0	70.6	15.8	13.6
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	850	100.0	68.9	16.1	15.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	514	100.0	75.3	15.2	9.5
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	246	100.0	81.6	8.7	9.7
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	11,946	100.0	76.3	16.7	6.9
No high school diploma or GED . . . . .	1,148	100.0	64.7	21.9	13.4
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	4,952	100.0	72.9	18.7	8.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	2,978	100.0	79.0	15.2	5.9
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	2,868	100.0	83.9	12.7	3.4
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	2,217	100.0	55.3	22.7	21.4
No high school diploma or GED . . . . .	479	100.0	43.6	22.3	33.7
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	1,033	100.0	56.1	21.0	22.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	529	100.0	61.2	25.9	12.2
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	176	100.0	64.6	24.3	11.0

<sup>1</sup>Based on "traditional" version (comparable to Cycle 4 and previous cycles) of wantedness status. See "Definitions of Terms."

<sup>2</sup>Includes births to women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

NOTES: Percents do not add to 100 because births with wantedness status reported as "don't know" are not shown separately. See "Definitions of Terms."

**Table 16. Number of pregnancies in 1991–95 to women 15–44 years of age at interview, percent distribution by value on the scale of how happy she was to be pregnant, and mean scale value, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Scale value <sup>1</sup>				Mean scale value	
		Total	1–3	4–5	6–7		8–10
Percent distribution							
All pregnancies <sup>2</sup>	25,666	100.0	18.8	11.6	8.0	61.6	7.3
Wantedness status at conception <sup>3</sup>							
Intended	15,666	100.0	2.0	4.1	5.4	88.5	9.2
Mistimed	6,281	100.0	32.8	25.3	15.5	26.4	5.2
Unwanted	3,622	100.0	67.3	20.2	5.5	7.1	2.9
Age at outcome and wantedness							
15–19 years	2,952	100.0	32.7	22.2	8.8	36.3	5.6
Intended	758	100.0	1.7	6.6	8.4	83.3	9.0
Mistimed	1,692	100.0	36.5	29.3	10.4	23.8	4.8
Unwanted	492	100.0	68.0	21.2	3.4	7.5	2.9
20–29 years	12,668	100.0	19.2	10.8	8.7	61.4	7.3
Intended	7,786	100.0	2.1	3.5	6.7	87.7	9.2
Mistimed	3,253	100.0	34.1	24.8	15.6	25.5	5.1
Unwanted	7,584	100.0	72.8	17.4	4.2	5.6	2.6
30–44 years	7,652	100.0	14.5	10.0	6.1	69.4	7.8
Intended	5,541	100.0	2.1	4.7	3.6	89.7	9.2
Mistimed	773	100.0	26.9	24.1	21.1	27.9	5.5
Unwanted	1,309	100.0	60.3	23.7	7.1	8.9	3.2
Marital status at outcome and wantedness							
Married	15,012	100.0	10.6	7.8	6.8	74.8	8.3
Intended	11,327	100.0	1.7	2.8	4.4	91.2	9.4
Mistimed	2,170	100.0	24.5	22.4	18.7	34.5	5.9
Unwanted	1,480	100.0	58.9	25.0	6.7	9.4	3.3
Unmarried	8,332	100.0	35.4	19.5	9.9	35.2	5.4
Intended	2,769	100.0	3.7	9.9	10.6	75.8	8.5
Mistimed	3,584	100.0	39.7	28.0	12.5	19.8	4.6
Unwanted	1,930	100.0	73.6	17.0	4.0	5.4	2.5
Race and Hispanic origin and wantedness							
Hispanic	3,924	100.0	18.3	11.4	7.1	63.2	7.4
Intended	2,333	100.0	2.6	5.2	4.4	87.9	9.2
Mistimed	856	100.0	28.6	17.9	12.8	40.7	5.9
Unwanted	732	100.0	56.5	23.5	9.0	11.1	3.6
Non-Hispanic white	16,626	100.0	15.2	10.3	7.5	67.0	7.7
Intended	10,982	100.0	1.6	3.0	4.6	90.8	9.4
Mistimed	3,898	100.0	31.6	26.0	16.5	25.9	5.2
Unwanted	1,683	100.0	66.1	21.6	5.1	7.2	3.0
Non-Hispanic black	3,944	100.0	32.8	19.0	10.9	37.4	5.6
Intended	1,602	100.0	3.8	11.0	12.3	72.9	8.5
Mistimed	1,278	100.0	35.2	30.3	14.1	20.4	4.8
Unwanted	1,032	100.0	75.7	17.1	3.9	3.3	2.3

<sup>1</sup>Based on women's response to a 1–10 scale, with 1 being "very unhappy to be pregnant," and 10 being "very happy to be pregnant."<sup>2</sup>Includes pregnancies with wantedness status reported as "don't know" and pregnancies to women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.<sup>3</sup>Based on "traditional" version (comparable to Cycle 4 and previous cycles) of wantedness status. See "Definitions of Terms."

**Table 17. Number of births in the 5 years before interview to women 15–44 years of age at interview and percent distribution by couple agreement on the intendedness of the birth, according to selected characteristics of the mother: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number of births	Total	Disagreed		Agreed		Father's intent unknown
			Mother unintended	Father unintended	Both intended	Both unintended	
Percent distribution <sup>1</sup>							
All births <sup>2</sup>	19,522	100.0	8.8	8.2	59.2	19.2	4.6
Age at birth							
Under 20 years	2,302	100.0	14.3	6.5	25.7	42.8	10.6
20–24 years	5,108	100.0	11.3	9.8	50.1	24.7	4.1
25–29 years	5,835	100.0	7.1	7.8	68.3	13.5	3.3
30–44 years	6,277	100.0	6.3	7.9	70.4	11.4	4.0
Marital status at birth							
Never married	4,461	100.0	13.4	11.0	28.0	37.9	9.7
Married	13,968	100.0	6.8	6.9	70.4	13.0	2.9
Formerly married	1,093	100.0	15.6	13.5	42.5	22.4	6.0
Birth order							
First birth	7,964	100.0	6.4	7.8	59.6	21.1	5.1
Second birth	6,582	100.0	8.1	8.6	66.1	14.1	3.2
Third or higher birth	4,975	100.0	13.4	8.4	49.4	23.0	5.8
Education at interview <sup>3</sup>							
No high school diploma or GED <sup>4</sup>	2,756	100.0	14.0	10.5	48.2	19.8	7.5
High school diploma or GED	7,051	100.0	9.3	9.4	59.5	17.1	4.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree	4,183	100.0	6.0	7.0	67.6	16.7	2.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,591	100.0	4.0	6.7	75.1	12.5	1.7
Race and Hispanic origin and age at birth							
Hispanic	2,994	100.0	10.8	10.0	57.5	17.0	4.7
Under 20 years	449	100.0	13.2	9.1	40.3	29.4	8.1
20–29 years	1,701	100.0	9.2	9.6	61.6	15.6	4.1
30–44 years	844	100.0	12.8	11.3	58.5	13.3	4.1
Non-Hispanic white	12,860	100.0	6.5	8.4	63.3	18.0	3.8
Under 20 years	1,105	100.0	10.9	8.0	23.4	48.2	9.5
20–29 years	7,253	100.0	7.1	9.2	62.6	18.1	3.0
30–44 years	4,503	100.0	4.6	7.2	74.2	10.4	3.6
Non-Hispanic black	2,773	100.0	17.3	6.4	39.7	28.2	8.4
Under 20 years	648	100.0	19.8	1.9	20.3	44.0	14.0
20–29 years	1,590	100.0	18.8	6.7	42.2	25.9	6.3
30–44 years	535	100.0	9.9	10.8	55.5	16.0	7.8

<sup>1</sup>Based on "traditional" version (comparable to Cycle 4 and previous cycles) of wantedness status. See "Definitions of Terms."

<sup>2</sup>Includes births to women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

<sup>4</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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

**Table 18. Percent distribution by age at first menstrual period among women 15–44 years of age and mean age at first menstrual period, according to age and race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1995**

Age and race and Hispanic origin	Total	Age in years							Mean age <sup>1</sup>
		Under 10	10	11	12	13	14	15 and over	
Percent distribution									
All races <sup>2</sup>									
15–44 years . . . . .	100.0	2.8	4.5	13.8	27.2	27.9	12.6	11.1	12.6
15–19 years . . . . .	100.0	2.4	5.1	17.5	30.9	27.9	12.3	4.0	12.3
20–24 years . . . . .	100.0	3.6	4.2	13.9	28.9	27.0	11.3	11.1	12.6
25–29 years . . . . .	100.0	2.5	3.9	13.2	26.7	27.5	13.7	12.5	12.7
30–34 years . . . . .	100.0	3.1	4.3	11.9	26.2	27.5	14.2	12.9	12.7
35–39 years . . . . .	100.0	3.0	4.6	13.9	26.3	28.9	11.1	12.1	12.6
40–44 years . . . . .	100.0	2.3	5.1	13.3	25.1	28.5	12.9	12.9	12.7
Hispanic									
15–44 years . . . . .	100.0	4.2	6.3	16.5	28.6	21.8	12.6	10.0	12.4
15–19 years . . . . .	100.0	4.0	7.8	15.4	32.8	27.9	9.8	2.4	12.1
20–24 years . . . . .	100.0	5.0	7.3	20.0	30.9	18.6	7.9	10.3	12.2
25–29 years . . . . .	100.0	4.6	3.4	16.3	28.8	23.8	9.6	13.5	12.5
30–34 years . . . . .	100.0	4.8	4.8	11.7	27.2	20.8	18.0	12.7	12.6
35–39 years . . . . .	100.0	3.5	7.6	18.5	27.9	19.5	11.4	11.5	12.4
40–44 years . . . . .	100.0	2.9	7.8	18.0	22.6	19.6	20.1	11.7	12.5
Non-Hispanic white									
15–44 years . . . . .	100.0	2.5	3.8	13.2	27.3	29.7	12.9	10.6	12.7
15–19 years . . . . .	100.0	2.0	3.0	16.1	31.3	29.8	13.0	4.8	12.4
20–24 years . . . . .	100.0	2.8	3.3	12.7	28.6	29.7	12.3	10.6	12.6
25–29 years . . . . .	100.0	2.3	3.6	11.8	28.2	28.2	14.3	11.6	12.7
30–34 years . . . . .	100.0	2.6	4.3	12.1	25.4	29.8	13.9	11.8	12.7
35–39 years . . . . .	100.0	3.0	3.9	13.7	26.2	30.4	11.5	11.2	12.6
40–44 years . . . . .	100.0	1.8	4.6	13.1	25.7	30.3	12.4	12.1	12.7
Non-Hispanic black									
15–44 years . . . . .	100.0	3.9	6.4	15.5	26.0	24.6	10.2	13.5	12.5
15–19 years . . . . .	100.0	3.0	10.2	23.7	27.9	21.2	11.3	2.7	12.0
20–24 years . . . . .	100.0	5.8	4.0	15.1	28.9	25.0	9.5	11.8	12.5
25–29 years . . . . .	100.0	2.2	6.5	16.9	22.1	24.5	11.5	16.4	12.7
30–34 years . . . . .	100.0	4.8	4.7	11.3	26.1	23.0	13.0	17.2	12.8
35–39 years . . . . .	100.0	3.2	6.5	13.1	25.2	28.0	7.5	16.6	12.7
40–44 years . . . . .	100.0	4.4	6.7	13.0	25.6	26.3	7.9	16.0	12.6

<sup>1</sup>Mean ages based only on women who have reached menarche.<sup>2</sup>Includes women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.

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

**Table 19. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent who have ever had sexual intercourse after menarche for all women and never-married women, by age at interview and by age and race and Hispanic origin for teenagers: United States, 1995**

Age and race and Hispanic origin	All women		Never-married women	
	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent
All women <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	60,201	89.3	22,679	71.5
Age at interview				
15 years . . . . .	1,690	22.1	1,674	21.4
16 years . . . . .	1,874	38.0	1,874	38.0
17 years . . . . .	1,889	51.1	1,831	49.6
18 years . . . . .	1,771	65.4	1,641	62.7
19 years . . . . .	1,737	75.5	1,542	72.4
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	50.4	8,562	48.1
15–17 years . . . . .	5,452	37.6	5,379	36.8
18–19 years . . . . .	3,508	70.4	3,183	67.4
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	88.6	5,939	82.6
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	95.9	3,456	88.6
30–44 years . . . . .	32,506	98.2	4,722	87.4
Age at interview and race and Hispanic origin				
15–19 years:				
Hispanic . . . . .	1,150	55.0	1,078	52.0
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	5,962	49.5	5,693	47.1
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	1,392	59.5	1,351	58.3
15–17 years:				
Hispanic . . . . .	688	50.0	673	48.8
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	3,534	34.9	3,485	33.9
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	853	48.2	853	48.2
18–19 years:				
Hispanic . . . . .	462	62.5	405	57.2
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	2,428	70.7	2,208	67.8
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	538	77.4	498	75.5

<sup>1</sup>Includes women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.

**Table 20. Number of women 20–44 years of age and cumulative percent who have ever had sexual intercourse after menarche and before reaching selected ages: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Exact age in years			Mean age at first intercourse <sup>1</sup>
		15	18	20	
All women . . . . .	51,240	9.2	52.3	75.0	17.8
Age at interview					
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	13.6	62.2	80.2	16.6
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	10.9	54.9	75.0	17.5
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	10.1	53.1	75.8	17.8
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	7.6	52.2	75.2	18.0
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	4.6	40.6	69.2	18.6
Family background					
Both parents from birth <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	32,825	6.4	45.6	70.3	18.2
Single parent from birth . . . . .	1,548	18.4	66.2	84.9	16.6
Both parents, then 1 parent . . . . .	6,469	11.5	60.6	79.4	17.3
Stepparent <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	6,655	15.2	70.4	88.1	16.6
Other . . . . .	3,743	15.6	59.8	81.5	17.1
Education at interview <sup>4</sup>					
No high school diploma or GED <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	5,424	20.4	73.0	87.1	16.5
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	18,169	11.2	59.8	83.1	17.3
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	12,399	7.0	49.5	73.6	17.9
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11,748	2.2	31.7	56.6	19.3
Mother's education					
0–11 years . . . . .	15,798	11.5	55.3	77.1	17.6
12 years . . . . .	21,813	9.1	54.0	77.5	17.6
13–15 years . . . . .	6,866	7.2	47.8	70.1	18.1
16 years or more . . . . .	6,456	5.1	43.0	65.7	18.3
No mother figure identified . . . . .	307	31.8	81.5	90.9	15.9
Race and Hispanic origin					
Hispanic . . . . .	5,553	7.6	42.2	66.7	18.4
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	36,560	8.3	52.8	76.0	17.7
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	6,818	16.1	65.9	85.6	16.8
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,309	8.1	28.4	48.1	20.0

<sup>1</sup>Mean ages are based only on women who ever had intercourse after menarche.<sup>2</sup>Includes women who lived with either both biological or both adoptive parents until they left home.<sup>3</sup>Parents separated or divorced, then custodial parent remarried. See "Definitions of Terms."<sup>4</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>5</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.



**Table 21. Number of women 15–44 years of age who have ever had sexual intercourse and percent whose first intercourse was not voluntary, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Percent whose first intercourse was not voluntary <sup>1</sup>
All women <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	53,793	7.8
Age at first intercourse		
Under 16 years . . . . .	13,944	16.1
Under 15 years . . . . .	7,290	22.1
16 years . . . . .	8,750	6.5
17 years . . . . .	8,754	4.9
18 years . . . . .	6,941	5.1
19 years . . . . .	4,759	5.0
20 years and over . . . . .	10,646	3.3
Year of first intercourse		
1990–95 . . . . .	8,978	6.3
1985–89 . . . . .	9,988	6.4
1980–84 . . . . .	10,451	7.1
1975–79 . . . . .	11,005	8.4
1958–74 . . . . .	13,372	9.8
Race and Hispanic origin and age at first intercourse		
Hispanic . . . . .	5,907	9.4
Under 16 years . . . . .	1,456	18.1
16–19 years . . . . .	2,894	7.4
20 years and over . . . . .	1,558	5.0
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	38,212	7.0
Under 16 years . . . . .	9,219	15.3
16–19 years . . . . .	21,628	5.0
20 years and over . . . . .	7,364	2.6
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	7,484	9.1
Under 16 years . . . . .	2,835	15.0
16–19 years . . . . .	3,852	5.5
20 years and over . . . . .	796	5.1
Family background		
Both parents from birth <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	33,232	6.4
Single parent from birth . . . . .	1,850	13.0
Both parents, then 1 parent . . . . .	7,083	7.5
Stepparent <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	7,529	9.8
Other . . . . .	4,098	13.2

<sup>1</sup>Includes first intercourse reported as "rape" or "not voluntary."<sup>2</sup>Includes women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.<sup>3</sup>Includes women who lived with either both biological or both adoptive parents until they left home.<sup>4</sup>Parents separated or divorced, then custodial parent remarried. See "Definitions of Terms."

**Table 22. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent ever forced to have sexual intercourse, by age at first forced intercourse and selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Ever forced <sup>1</sup>	Age at first forced intercourse <sup>1</sup>			
			Under 15	15–17	18–19	20 and over
Percent						
All women . . . . .	60,201	20.4	5.8	6.0	2.9	5.3
Age at interview						
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	12.5	6.4	5.2	0.6	...
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	20.6	7.1	7.5	3.4	2.4
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	20.4	6.2	5.5	2.9	5.3
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	23.0	6.0	6.3	3.5	6.9
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	23.7	5.6	6.8	3.6	7.1
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	21.0	3.8	4.5	3.4	8.8
Marital status						
Never married . . . . .	22,679	17.8	6.1	5.0	2.7	3.7
Currently married . . . . .	29,673	18.8	4.8	5.6	2.8	5.2
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	34.5	9.0	10.3	4.3	10.1
Family background						
Both parents from birth <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	37,233	17.4	3.8	5.0	3.0	5.3
Single parent from birth . . . . .	2,093	26.6	11.8	7.1	2.3	4.2
Both parents, then 1 parent . . . . .	8,003	19.7	5.8	7.2	1.9	4.3
Stepparent <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	8,378	27.3	10.3	7.3	3.3	5.8
Other . . . . .	4,493	31.1	11.1	9.0	4.3	6.6
Education at interview <sup>4</sup>						
No high school diploma or GED <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	5,424	30.4	12.0	10.0	2.7	5.0
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	18,169	22.1	6.3	6.8	2.9	5.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	12,399	24.5	5.0	6.2	4.4	8.5
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11,748	15.9	2.3	3.1	3.0	7.1
Poverty level income at interview <sup>4</sup>						
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	29.3	9.9	8.2	3.8	6.7
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	29.2	9.7	8.0	4.3	6.7
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	23.2	6.2	6.3	3.7	6.6
300 percent or higher . . . . .	22,736	18.3	3.4	5.0	2.8	6.7
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	18.7	5.3	6.1	2.5	4.1
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	19.8	5.2	5.8	3.0	5.3
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	25.7	8.8	7.3	2.9	6.4
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	19.4	6.9	4.1	3.5	4.5

... Category not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> "Ever forced" means that the woman either responded "yes" to the question asking if she had ever been forced to have intercourse (in the self-administered portion of the interview), or reported her first intercourse as "rape" or "not voluntary" (in the interviewer-administered portion). "Age at first forced intercourse" is based on the self-administered questionnaire unless the only forced intercourse was her first intercourse. For these cases, information is from the interviewer-administered questionnaire.

<sup>2</sup> Includes women who lived with either both biological or both adoptive parents until they left home.

<sup>3</sup> Parents separated or divorced, then custodial parent remarried. See "Definitions of Terms."

<sup>4</sup> Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

<sup>5</sup> GED is general equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Percents may not add to total who were "ever forced" because the total includes respondents with missing information on "age at first forced intercourse."

**Table 23. Number of women 15–44 years of age who have ever had voluntary sexual intercourse and percent distribution by age of first voluntary partner, according to age at first intercourse and race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1995**

Age at first intercourse and race and Hispanic origin	Number in thousands	Total	Age of first voluntary partner in years					
			Under 16	16–17	18–19	20–22	23–24	25 and over
Percent distribution								
All women <sup>1</sup>	53,614	100.0	5.8	23.4	26.3	22.3	8.4	13.9
Age at first intercourse								
Under 16 years	12,757	100.0	22.0	43.8	21.2	7.1	2.1	4.0
16 years	8,840	100.0	2.4	41.8	34.5	13.9	3.7	3.7
17 years	8,984	100.0	0.6	27.7	41.6	19.2	5.3	5.6
18 years	7,215	100.0	0.5	7.7	36.7	33.3	9.7	9.1
19 years	4,868	100.0	–	2.0	24.1	45.9	11.4	16.7
20–22 years	7,298	100.0	0.0	0.6	7.2	43.2	19.5	29.5
23–24 years	1,835	100.0	–	0.5	1.8	15.6	29.3	52.8
25 years and over	1,817	100.0	–	0.9	0.5	2.9	11.5	84.2
Race and Hispanic origin and age at first intercourse								
Hispanic	5,887	100.0	4.7	17.9	21.1	25.8	10.3	20.3
Under 16 years	1,305	100.0	17.3	37.3	22.3	14.1	2.9	6.1
16–19 years	2,960	100.0	1.4	18.3	28.4	30.0	9.4	12.6
20 years and over	1,622	100.0	–	1.0	6.7	27.8	18.2	46.2
Non-Hispanic white	38,110	100.0	5.3	24.0	27.2	22.8	8.6	12.2
Under 16 years	8,411	100.0	21.2	45.9	20.8	6.6	2.0	3.5
16–19 years	22,166	100.0	1.1	23.5	37.1	24.7	6.9	6.7
20 years and over	7,534	100.0	–	0.7	5.4	35.3	20.7	38.1
Non-Hispanic black	7,462	100.0	9.7	27.5	28.9	18.2	5.4	10.3
Under 16 years	2,684	100.0	26.0	41.1	21.6	5.7	1.7	4.0
16–19 years	3,946	100.0	0.5	23.8	39.1	24.2	5.2	7.2
20 years and over	832	100.0	0.2	0.3	3.9	31.0	18.7	46.0

– Quantity zero.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

<sup>1</sup>Includes women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.

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

**Table 24. Number of women 15–44 years of age who have ever had voluntary sexual intercourse and percent distribution by type of relationship with partner at first voluntary intercourse, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Just met	Just friends	Went out once in a while	Going steady	Engaged	Married	Other <sup>1</sup>
All women . . . . .	53,614	100.0	2.5	9.4	8.3	61.0	6.2	12.2	0.4
Age at interview									
15–19 years . . . . .	4,506	100.0	2.8	10.5	9.7	72.7	2.8	1.5	0.1
20–24 years . . . . .	7,956	100.0	3.5	10.2	8.3	69.4	2.9	5.4	0.4
25–29 years . . . . .	9,269	100.0	2.5	10.0	8.5	63.8	5.1	9.9	0.3
30–34 years . . . . .	10,766	100.0	1.9	9.3	9.4	61.9	6.5	10.5	0.5
35–39 years . . . . .	11,047	100.0	2.9	9.4	8.2	56.4	7.5	15.2	0.5
40–44 years . . . . .	10,071	100.0	1.6	8.1	6.6	50.8	9.4	23.0	0.7
Family background									
Both parents from birth <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	33,137	100.0	2.3	8.2	8.0	59.3	6.8	15.1	0.4
Single parent from birth . . . . .	1,843	100.0	2.8	14.0	8.5	62.9	4.9	6.0	0.9
Both parents, then 1 parent . . . . .	7,072	100.0	2.7	11.1	8.1	63.5	6.2	8.0	0.5
Stepparent <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	7,504	100.0	3.1	10.0	9.4	67.1	4.3	5.6	0.6
Other . . . . .	4,058	100.0	2.1	13.6	9.6	58.9	4.8	10.6	0.6
Age at first intercourse									
Under 16 years . . . . .	12,757	100.0	3.2	15.1	8.6	68.4	2.0	1.9	0.8
16 years . . . . .	8,840	100.0	2.0	9.5	8.1	71.6	4.3	4.2	0.4
17 years . . . . .	8,984	100.0	2.2	8.1	7.6	70.5	6.7	4.4	0.5
18 years . . . . .	7,215	100.0	1.8	7.3	9.3	61.3	7.0	13.0	0.3
19 years . . . . .	4,868	100.0	3.6	5.4	9.5	52.5	10.3	18.4	0.4
20 years and over . . . . .	10,950	100.0	2.1	7.0	7.7	39.6	9.7	33.7	0.2
Mother's education									
0–11 years . . . . .	16,321	100.0	2.1	10.2	9.1	53.0	7.8	17.3	0.5
12 years . . . . .	22,874	100.0	2.5	9.3	7.4	64.1	6.2	10.2	0.4
13–15 years . . . . .	7,422	100.0	2.6	8.4	8.6	64.3	5.6	10.2	0.3
16 years or more . . . . .	6,627	100.0	2.8	8.9	9.4	66.7	2.8	9.0	0.5
No mother figure identified . . . . .	370	100.0	6.8	14.9	7.9	58.1	4.1	5.5	2.7
Race and Hispanic origin									
Hispanic . . . . .	5,887	100.0	2.0	8.0	7.1	49.2	7.9	25.2	0.6
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	7,462	100.0	2.6	8.3	8.6	62.9	6.4	10.8	0.5
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	38,110	100.0	1.9	16.2	8.7	65.8	3.6	3.5	0.3
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,154	100.0	3.8	9.3	6.2	43.1	5.8	31.5	0.3

<sup>1</sup>Other includes living together, family member, and other relationship types not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Includes women who lived with either both biological or both adoptive parents until they left home.

<sup>3</sup>Parents separated or divorced, then custodial parent remarried. See "Definitions of Terms."

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

**Table 25. Number of ever-married women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by timing of first sexual intercourse after menarche in relation to first marriage, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	First intercourse after or same month as marriage	Months from first intercourse to marriage			
				Less than 12 months	12–35 months	36–59 months	60 months or more
Percent distribution							
All women . . . . .	37,521	100.0	17.8	11.5	20.6	17.6	32.5
Age at interview							
15–19 years . . . . .	399	100.0	17.3	11.6	29.9	36.1	5.1
20–24 years . . . . .	3,102	100.0	13.6	8.0	25.5	25.9	27.0
25–29 years . . . . .	6,237	100.0	15.7	7.9	18.3	18.8	39.3
30–34 years . . . . .	8,846	100.0	13.5	9.6	18.1	18.7	40.2
35–39 years . . . . .	9,694	100.0	17.7	12.3	21.0	16.3	32.8
40–44 years . . . . .	9,244	100.0	25.0	16.1	22.2	13.6	23.2
Year of first marriage							
1990–95 . . . . .	8,240	100.0	11.0	3.8	11.6	17.5	56.1
1985–89 . . . . .	7,753	100.0	13.0	6.5	16.8	17.9	45.8
1980–84 . . . . .	7,747	100.0	16.4	10.2	19.1	20.3	33.9
1975–79 . . . . .	7,031	100.0	21.2	14.1	27.7	19.3	17.6
1965–74 . . . . .	6,751	100.0	29.6	25.4	30.4	12.5	2.1
Family background							
Both parents from birth <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	25,000	100.0	20.3	11.7	20.7	16.8	30.6
Single parent from birth . . . . .	859	100.0	15.8	11.1	18.1	19.5	35.5
Both parents, then 1 parent . . . . .	4,227	100.0	13.7	10.5	19.6	17.8	38.4
Stepparent <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	4,878	100.0	8.9	11.4	21.5	22.0	36.3
Other . . . . .	2,557	100.0	17.5	11.9	20.8	16.5	33.4
Mother's education							
0–11 years . . . . .	12,250	100.0	24.6	15.9	20.3	14.4	24.8
12 years . . . . .	16,497	100.0	14.0	10.0	22.8	19.9	33.3
13–15 years . . . . .	4,607	100.0	16.5	9.5	19.3	16.6	38.1
16 years or more . . . . .	3,930	100.0	14.5	6.8	14.7	19.3	44.7
No mother figure identified . . . . .	238	100.0	9.3	4.8	13.1	15.7	57.1
Poverty level income at interview <sup>3</sup>							
0–149 percent . . . . .	6,788	100.0	21.7	14.6	21.0	16.1	26.6
150–299 percent . . . . .	3,832	100.0	21.9	13.7	21.6	16.0	26.9
300 percent or higher . . . . .	11,473	100.0	19.8	12.6	22.4	19.4	25.9
300 percent or higher . . . . .	18,102	100.0	15.2	9.8	18.7	16.0	40.4
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic . . . . .	4,116	100.0	37.7	14.9	15.3	11.1	20.9
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	28,250	100.0	14.6	11.4	22.2	19.0	32.8
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	3,536	100.0	8.1	9.3	17.4	18.1	47.2
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	1,619	100.0	44.4	9.8	13.8	8.2	23.8

<sup>1</sup>Includes women who lived with either both biological or both adoptive parents until they left home.<sup>2</sup>Parents separated or divorced, then custodial parent remarried. See "Definitions of Terms."<sup>3</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

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

**Table 26. Number of unmarried women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by number of male sexual partners in the 12 months prior to the interview, according to selected characteristics, based on responses from interviewer-administered questionnaire: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Number of partners in last 12 months				
			0	1	2	3	4 or more
Percent distribution							
All women . . . . .	30,528	100.0	34.5	47.0	11.2	4.1	3.3
Age at interview							
15–19 years . . . . .	8,619	100.0	55.8	28.6	8.2	3.7	3.7
20–24 years . . . . .	6,578	100.0	23.1	52.3	14.9	5.2	4.6
25–29 years . . . . .	4,604	100.0	20.4	58.0	13.7	4.9	2.9
30–34 years . . . . .	3,912	100.0	24.0	55.8	12.7	4.6	2.9
35–39 years . . . . .	3,603	100.0	30.6	52.0	11.5	3.3	2.7
40–44 years . . . . .	3,212	100.0	37.9	53.4	5.4	2.0	1.2
Marital status							
Never married . . . . .	22,679	100.0	39.4	43.7	10.0	3.8	3.2
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	100.0	20.3	56.7	14.5	4.9	3.7
Age at first intercourse							
Under 16 years . . . . .	8,213	100.0	10.6	57.6	17.4	7.3	7.1
16 years . . . . .	4,137	100.0	12.3	64.7	14.9	4.8	3.6
17 years . . . . .	3,982	100.0	14.0	65.1	13.5	4.2	3.3
18 years . . . . .	2,880	100.0	18.0	60.7	13.8	5.1	2.4
19 years . . . . .	1,669	100.0	25.5	58.8	10.0	4.0	1.7
20 years and over . . . . .	3,246	100.0	37.7	51.0	8.0	2.0	1.3
Education at interview <sup>1</sup>							
No high school diploma or GED <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	2,617	100.0	19.2	63.6	10.6	3.6	3.1
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	6,635	100.0	21.1	58.0	12.5	5.1	3.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	5,236	100.0	28.6	51.8	13.3	3.6	2.7
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	4,586	100.0	33.5	49.9	11.1	3.4	2.2
Poverty level income at interview <sup>1</sup>							
0–149 percent . . . . .	6,190	100.0	22.3	56.0	14.0	5.2	2.6
0–99 percent . . . . .	4,038	100.0	21.4	57.5	12.9	5.3	2.9
150–299 percent . . . . .	6,033	100.0	27.2	53.0	12.1	4.7	3.0
300 percent or higher . . . . .	6,851	100.0	28.0	56.3	10.4	2.6	2.8
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic . . . . .	3,524	100.0	41.2	45.7	6.9	2.5	3.6
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	19,445	100.0	35.1	46.5	11.1	3.9	3.4
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	6,141	100.0	23.7	52.5	14.7	6.0	3.1
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	1,418	100.0	56.1	32.6	7.0	2.4	1.9

<sup>1</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>2</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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

**Table 27. Number of unmarried women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by number of male sexual partners in the 12 months prior to interview, according to selected characteristics, based on responses from self-administered questionnaire: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Number of partners in last 12 months				
			0	1	2	3	4 or more
All women . . . . .	30,528	100.0	31.4	40.6	14.0	5.4	8.6
Percent distribution							
Age at interview							
15–19 years . . . . .	8,619	100.0	50.8	25.9	10.8	5.1	7.4
20–24 years . . . . .	6,578	100.0	20.7	44.0	17.4	6.7	11.2
25–29 years . . . . .	4,604	100.0	17.3	50.0	18.3	5.4	9.0
30–34 years . . . . .	3,912	100.0	22.1	48.4	14.8	6.0	8.7
35–39 years . . . . .	3,603	100.0	28.0	44.8	13.7	5.2	8.3
40–44 years . . . . .	3,212	100.0	36.6	45.9	8.4	3.4	5.7
Marital status							
Never married . . . . .	22,679	100.0	36.1	37.7	13.2	4.9	8.2
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	100.0	17.9	49.1	16.3	7.1	9.6
Age at first intercourse							
Under 16 years . . . . .	8,213	100.0	8.9	46.5	17.3	9.7	17.5
16 years . . . . .	4,137	100.0	11.7	54.9	18.5	5.6	9.3
17 years . . . . .	3,982	100.0	12.4	53.0	19.9	5.3	9.4
18 years . . . . .	2,880	100.0	13.8	52.5	17.8	8.2	7.7
19 years . . . . .	1,669	100.0	22.0	54.6	13.8	5.3	4.3
20 years and over . . . . .	3,246	100.0	33.4	47.3	13.3	2.7	3.3
Education at interview <sup>1</sup>							
No high school diploma or GED <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	2,617	100.0	16.1	50.1	13.6	5.0	15.2
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	6,635	100.0	18.5	50.4	15.2	6.1	9.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	5,236	100.0	26.7	43.6	16.4	5.9	7.3
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	4,586	100.0	31.8	45.0	13.6	4.4	5.3
Poverty level income at interview <sup>1</sup>							
0–149 percent . . . . .	6,190	100.0	18.1	45.9	16.1	6.8	13.1
0–99 percent . . . . .	4,038	100.0	17.1	46.9	14.7	6.1	15.2
150–299 percent . . . . .	6,033	100.0	25.6	44.9	15.9	6.0	7.7
300 percent or higher . . . . .	6,851	100.0	26.9	50.4	12.9	3.8	5.9
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic . . . . .	3,524	100.0	35.7	40.6	11.3	5.6	6.8
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	19,445	100.0	32.8	41.0	14.0	4.7	7.5
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	6,141	100.0	20.7	41.1	16.7	8.4	13.1
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	1,418	100.0	48.1	33.7	8.9	1.9	7.5

<sup>1</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>2</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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

**Table 28. Number of unmarried women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by number of male sexual partners since January 1991, according to selected characteristics, based on responses from interviewer-administered questionnaire: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Number of partners since January 1991				
			0	1	2	3	4 or more
All women . . . . .	30,528	100.0	26.5	30.8	18.1	10.9	13.7
Percent distribution							
Age at interview							
15–19 years . . . . .	8,619	100.0	52.3	19.5	10.3	7.6	10.3
20–24 years . . . . .	6,578	100.0	17.9	26.0	18.3	15.3	22.6
25–29 years . . . . .	4,604	100.0	12.6	31.8	25.8	13.3	16.5
30–34 years . . . . .	3,912	100.0	12.7	39.3	23.7	11.1	13.2
35–39 years . . . . .	3,603	100.0	16.2	42.3	22.0	10.3	9.3
40–44 years . . . . .	3,212	100.0	23.4	47.0	16.3	7.5	5.8
Marital status							
Never married . . . . .	22,679	100.0	32.9	27.8	15.0	10.4	13.9
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	100.0	8.1	39.6	27.1	12.3	12.9
Age at first intercourse							
Under 16 years . . . . .	8,213	100.0	3.9	32.3	22.4	16.1	25.4
16 years . . . . .	4,137	100.0	4.1	40.3	24.0	15.4	16.2
17 years . . . . .	3,982	100.0	5.6	38.7	27.8	13.6	14.3
18 years . . . . .	2,880	100.0	6.7	42.3	25.0	12.7	13.3
19 years . . . . .	1,669	100.0	10.8	43.6	20.7	15.7	9.2
20 years and over . . . . .	3,246	100.0	17.9	49.9	16.4	6.1	9.7
Education at interview <sup>1</sup>							
No high school diploma or GED <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	2,617	100.0	7.7	54.4	18.9	9.3	9.7
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	6,635	100.0	12.1	39.0	24.7	11.5	12.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	5,236	100.0	17.8	32.7	21.4	13.2	15.0
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	4,586	100.0	22.4	28.5	20.2	12.0	17.0
Poverty level income at interview <sup>1</sup>							
0–149 percent . . . . .	6,190	100.0	11.6	40.3	24.6	11.4	12.2
150–299 percent . . . . .	4,038	100.0	11.1	43.2	22.3	11.4	12.0
300 percent or higher . . . . .	6,033	100.0	16.3	36.3	20.8	11.9	14.7
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic . . . . .	3,524	100.0	30.3	39.9	14.0	6.9	8.9
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	19,445	100.0	27.2	27.6	18.4	11.6	15.2
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	6,141	100.0	17.3	37.0	20.8	12.3	12.6
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	1,418	100.0	48.2	26.3	12.9	4.7	8.0

<sup>1</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>2</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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



**Table 29. Number of unmarried women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by number of male sexual partners since January 1991, according to selected characteristics, based on responses from self-administered questionnaire: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Number of partners since January 1991				
			0	1	2	3	4 or more
Percent distribution							
All women . . . . .	30,528	100.0	26.1	27.5	17.2	10.8	18.4
Age at interview							
15–19 years . . . . .	8,619	100.0	50.0	19.5	9.5	7.9	13.1
20–24 years . . . . .	6,578	100.0	16.7	23.6	16.9	13.6	29.3
25–29 years . . . . .	4,604	100.0	12.3	27.7	24.5	13.2	22.4
30–34 years . . . . .	3,912	100.0	14.1	35.1	21.0	11.4	18.5
35–39 years . . . . .	3,603	100.0	16.9	36.0	23.3	10.3	13.5
40–44 years . . . . .	3,212	100.0	25.5	38.9	16.5	9.0	10.1
Marital status							
Never married . . . . .	22,679	100.0	31.9	25.3	14.3	10.0	18.5
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	100.0	9.4	34.0	25.4	13.0	18.2
Age at first intercourse							
Under 16 years . . . . .	8,213	100.0	5.4	27.3	20.9	14.1	32.2
16 years . . . . .	4,137	100.0	5.0	33.4	21.0	17.8	22.8
17 years . . . . .	3,982	100.0	6.1	33.9	24.2	15.1	20.7
18 years . . . . .	2,880	100.0	8.7	34.9	25.0	12.5	19.0
19 years . . . . .	1,669	100.0	11.0	40.9	20.2	13.8	14.0
20 years and over . . . . .	3,246	100.0	18.1	45.6	18.4	6.0	11.9
Education at interview <sup>1</sup>							
No high school diploma or GED <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	2,617	100.0	9.5	43.6	19.1	10.0	17.9
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	6,635	100.0	14.0	32.7	23.9	10.8	18.6
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	5,236	100.0	17.5	29.1	19.5	14.9	19.0
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	4,586	100.0	21.5	27.1	19.2	11.4	20.9
Poverty level income at interview <sup>1</sup>							
0–149 percent . . . . .	6,190	100.0	12.4	34.3	21.0	12.4	19.9
150–299 percent . . . . .	4,038	100.0	11.9	35.3	20.8	11.1	20.9
300 percent or higher . . . . .	6,033	100.0	16.5	29.7	22.0	12.2	19.6
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic . . . . .	3,524	100.0	30.0	34.5	16.2	7.0	12.4
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	19,445	100.0	27.1	25.4	17.0	11.3	19.2
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	6,141	100.0	17.0	30.7	18.6	12.9	20.8
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	1,418	100.0	43.3	25.7	15.1	3.9	12.0

<sup>1</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>2</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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

**Table 30. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by number of male sexual partners in lifetime, according to selected characteristics, based on responses from interviewer-administered questionnaire: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Number of partners in lifetime							
			0 <sup>1</sup>	1	2	3	4	5	6–9	10 or more
All women . . . . .	60,201	100.0	11.2	24.6	12.6	10.3	8.9	8.1	11.7	12.7
Age at interview										
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	100.0	49.9	18.3	11.1	7.3	3.5	2.7	4.8	2.6
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	100.0	12.3	23.2	13.7	12.5	8.8	7.7	11.5	10.5
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	100.0	4.5	23.6	14.0	10.4	10.4	9.7	13.7	13.7
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	100.0	2.8	24.2	12.6	10.2	11.6	10.2	13.1	15.4
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	100.0	1.6	25.8	11.6	10.5	9.2	9.5	13.9	18.0
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	100.0	1.6	31.5	12.7	10.7	8.9	8.2	12.0	14.4
Marital status at interview										
Married . . . . .	29,673	100.0	...	36.9	14.2	10.1	9.3	8.1	10.6	10.9
Unmarried . . . . .	30,528	100.0	22.0	12.6	11.0	10.5	8.5	8.2	12.7	14.5
Never married . . . . .	22,679	100.0	29.4	13.7	11.3	10.0	7.5	6.8	10.5	10.8
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	100.0	0.1	9.5	10.1	11.9	11.5	12.2	19.2	25.5
Age at first intercourse										
Under 16 years . . . . .	13,944	100.0	...	11.6	12.1	11.3	9.7	10.7	19.1	24.6
16 years . . . . .	8,750	100.0	...	20.1	13.7	13.7	10.9	10.8	15.0	15.7
17 years . . . . .	8,754	100.0	...	19.8	14.5	13.0	13.5	11.2	13.4	14.5
18 years . . . . .	6,941	100.0	...	28.0	14.4	11.8	11.4	9.1	12.4	12.9
19 years . . . . .	4,759	100.0	...	39.2	14.8	11.6	8.4	8.6	9.4	7.6
20 years and over . . . . .	10,653	100.0	...	55.3	16.1	8.8	6.4	4.2	5.4	3.3
Education at interview <sup>2</sup>										
No high school diploma or GED <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	5,424	100.0	0.6	28.3	15.3	12.7	8.2	9.5	13.1	12.4
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	18,169	100.0	2.1	25.8	13.6	11.6	10.2	9.0	13.3	14.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	12,399	100.0	4.9	24.2	10.5	9.7	10.9	10.6	13.0	16.3
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11,748	100.0	4.9	26.6	12.2	9.4	9.6	7.8	13.3	16.2
Poverty level income at interview <sup>2</sup>										
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	100.0	3.6	22.9	14.0	11.9	10.6	9.7	12.6	14.6
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	100.0	3.7	22.8	14.1	11.7	11.1	10.5	11.9	14.3
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	100.0	3.7	28.4	13.4	10.1	9.8	8.6	11.6	14.4
300 percent or higher . . . . .	22,736	100.0	3.1	25.5	11.6	10.5	9.8	9.3	14.5	15.8
Race and Hispanic origin										
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	100.0	12.3	39.2	16.0	9.4	5.1	5.9	5.6	6.7
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	100.0	10.6	23.5	12.1	10.0	9.2	8.1	12.8	13.8
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	100.0	9.4	14.0	12.4	14.0	11.4	11.5	12.7	14.5
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	100.0	22.4	36.3	12.6	6.4	5.1	4.8	6.2	6.2

... Category not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Never had intercourse, or never had voluntary intercourse if first intercourse was not voluntary.<sup>2</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>3</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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

**Table 31. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by number of male sexual partners in lifetime, according to selected characteristics, based on responses from self-administered questionnaire: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Number of partners in lifetime							
			0 <sup>1</sup>	1	2	3	4	5	6–9	10 or more
			Percent distribution							
All women . . . . .	60,201	100.0	10.5	23.5	12.3	9.6	8.4	8.1	12.1	15.5
Age at interview										
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	100.0	45.8	19.4	11.0	7.9	3.6	2.9	5.7	3.7
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	100.0	11.0	21.6	13.4	11.5	9.0	7.7	11.9	13.9
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	100.0	4.3	22.0	13.5	10.1	9.2	10.1	13.8	16.9
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	100.0	2.8	23.4	11.8	9.1	11.5	9.7	13.7	18.0
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	100.0	1.8	24.3	11.7	9.4	8.5	9.3	14.5	20.5
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	100.0	2.4	29.4	12.6	9.7	8.0	8.4	11.7	17.7
Marital status at interview										
Married . . . . .	29,673	100.0	0.5	34.5	13.8	9.9	8.9	8.0	11.2	13.2
Unmarried . . . . .	30,528	100.0	20.2	12.8	10.9	9.4	7.9	8.2	12.8	17.7
Never married . . . . .	22,679	100.0	26.8	14.3	11.3	9.2	7.3	6.9	10.7	13.6
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	100.0	0.8	8.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	12.0	19.4	29.8
Age at first intercourse										
Under 16 years . . . . .	13,944	100.0	...	11.3	11.2	10.2	8.6	10.6	18.5	29.0
16 years . . . . .	8,750	100.0	...	18.6	12.6	12.9	10.9	9.4	16.5	18.8
17 years . . . . .	8,754	100.0	...	17.3	14.4	11.4	12.3	12.5	13.1	18.8
18 years . . . . .	6,941	100.0	...	26.0	14.3	11.0	11.0	9.0	13.1	14.9
19 years . . . . .	4,759	100.0	...	37.6	14.7	11.6	8.0	7.2	11.0	9.2
20 years and over . . . . .	10,653	100.0	...	52.2	16.5	8.6	6.3	4.7	5.9	4.6
Education at interview <sup>2</sup>										
No high school diploma or GED <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	5,424	100.0	1.3	27.7	15.8	10.1	7.6	10.1	11.7	15.8
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	18,169	100.0	2.5	23.5	13.0	10.8	9.8	9.6	13.7	17.1
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	12,399	100.0	4.6	22.3	10.3	9.6	9.1	10.2	14.1	19.9
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11,748	100.0	4.7	26.1	11.7	8.6	9.5	7.1	13.5	18.9
Poverty level income at interview <sup>2</sup>										
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	100.0	3.8	21.8	13.7	9.9	9.4	10.1	13.6	17.7
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	100.0	4.1	22.3	13.7	9.7	10.0	10.3	12.4	17.6
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	100.0	3.9	25.7	13.4	9.4	9.2	8.7	12.1	17.6
300 percent or higher . . . . .	22,736	100.0	3.0	24.4	11.0	10.1	9.3	9.1	14.4	18.7
Race and Hispanic origin										
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	100.0	12.1	37.1	15.8	8.9	5.1	5.7	6.9	8.5
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	100.0	10.1	22.4	11.7	9.6	8.6	8.0	13.2	16.4
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	100.0	8.3	14.2	12.1	11.4	11.6	11.6	12.1	18.8
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	100.0	19.8	35.9	14.8	5.7	4.0	4.9	7.2	7.8

... Category not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Never had intercourse, or never had voluntary intercourse if first intercourse was not voluntary.<sup>2</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>3</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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

**Table 32. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by current marital status, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Never married	Currently married		Formerly married		
				First	Second or later	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Percent distribution								
All women . . . . .	60,201	100.0	37.7	39.9	9.3	3.6	8.7	0.7
Age at interview								
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	100.0	95.5	3.8	–	0.5	0.1	–
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	100.0	65.7	26.6	0.7	2.7	4.2	0.1
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	100.0	35.7	48.8	3.7	4.2	7.1	0.6
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	100.0	20.1	52.4	12.2	4.7	10.1	0.5
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	100.0	13.5	52.1	15.8	4.7	12.8	1.1
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	100.0	9.6	48.1	20.5	4.3	15.8	1.6
Family background								
Both parents from birth <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	37,233	100.0	32.9	45.0	9.7	3.2	8.6	0.6
Single parent from birth . . . . .	2,093	100.0	59.0	21.0	4.8	5.0	9.2	1.0
Both parents, then 1 parent . . . . .	8,003	100.0	47.2	32.6	8.2	4.1	7.0	0.9
Stepparent <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	8,378	100.0	41.8	33.6	10.3	3.8	9.9	0.6
Other . . . . .	4,493	100.0	43.1	31.7	8.9	4.9	10.2	1.2
Parity								
0 births . . . . .	25,242	100.0	71.7	20.0	2.5	1.1	4.5	0.2
1 birth . . . . .	10,706	100.0	23.1	48.1	11.5	3.6	12.6	1.1
2 births . . . . .	13,875	100.0	8.7	60.5	14.5	4.9	10.8	0.6
3 or more births . . . . .	10,377	100.0	8.8	52.5	16.9	8.1	12.1	1.6
Education at interview <sup>3</sup>								
No high school diploma or GED <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	5,424	100.0	23.2	38.9	12.9	9.6	13.2	2.4
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	18,169	100.0	18.1	48.3	15.2	5.2	12.3	1.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	12,399	100.0	27.2	46.8	10.9	3.5	10.9	0.6
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11,748	100.0	29.5	54.1	6.8	1.6	7.7	0.4
Poverty level income at interview <sup>3</sup>								
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	100.0	32.6	29.8	8.7	11.0	16.0	1.8
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	100.0	36.0	25.6	7.0	13.7	16.3	1.4
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	100.0	23.2	48.2	11.4	4.0	12.3	1.0
300 percent or higher . . . . .	22,736	100.0	20.4	56.5	13.4	1.7	7.7	0.4
Race and Hispanic origin								
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	100.0	38.6	40.1	7.3	5.5	7.6	0.9
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	100.0	33.6	43.2	11.1	2.7	9.0	0.4
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	100.0	56.9	21.9	3.3	6.9	9.4	1.6
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	100.0	41.5	43.1	5.7	3.2	5.3	1.3

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>Includes women who lived with either both biological or both adoptive parents until they left home.<sup>2</sup>Parents separated or divorced, then custodial parent remarried. See "Definitions of Terms."<sup>3</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>4</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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

**Table 33. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent who have ever cohabited, are currently cohabiting, have ever married, or have ever married or cohabited: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Ever cohabited	Currently cohabiting	Ever married	Ever married or cohabited
All women . . . . .	60,201	41.1	7.0	62.3	72.5
Age at interview					
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	8.9	4.1	4.5	11.4
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	38.4	11.2	34.3	54.5
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	49.3	9.8	64.3	79.7
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	51.4	7.5	79.9	89.2
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	50.0	5.2	86.5	92.9
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	43.0	4.4	90.4	94.5
Marital status at interview					
Never married . . . . .	22,679	27.0	11.4	...	27.0
Currently married . . . . .	29,673	45.4	...	100.0	100.0
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	65.4	20.7	100.0	100.0
Parity					
0 births . . . . .	25,242	29.4	7.4	28.3	42.0
1 birth . . . . .	10,706	52.5	8.2	76.9	88.5
2 births . . . . .	13,875	47.4	5.4	91.3	97.1
3 or more births . . . . .	10,377	49.2	6.7	91.2	97.2
Education at interview <sup>1</sup>					
No high school diploma or GED <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	5,424	60.1	11.6	76.8	91.4
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	18,169	52.0	8.0	81.9	91.3
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	12,399	46.3	6.8	72.8	82.9
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11,748	37.8	5.1	70.5	79.8
Poverty level income at interview <sup>1</sup>					
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	53.5	7.7	67.4	83.2
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	54.4	7.2	64.0	81.6
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	46.2	7.3	76.8	86.1
300 percent or higher . . . . .	22,736	46.6	7.3	79.6	87.8
Race and Hispanic origin					
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	36.7	8.2	61.4	71.8
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	42.6	7.0	66.4	75.3
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	40.1	6.9	43.1	60.3
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	31.7	4.6	58.5	66.8

... Category not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>2</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

**Table 34. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by cohabitation experience relative to first marriage, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Never cohabited	Ever cohabited		
				Never married	Before first marriage	After first marriage
Percent distribution						
All women . . . . .	60,201	100.0	58.9	10.2	23.6	7.3
Age at interview						
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	100.0	91.1	7.0	1.8	0.1
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	100.0	61.6	20.2	17.2	0.9
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	100.0	50.7	15.4	30.1	3.8
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	100.0	48.6	9.3	33.8	8.3
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	100.0	50.0	6.4	31.0	12.6
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	100.0	57.0	4.1	23.0	15.9
Marital status at interview						
Never married . . . . .	22,679	100.0	73.0	27.0	...	...
Currently married . . . . .	29,673	100.0	54.6	...	36.8	8.6
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	100.0	34.6	...	41.8	23.7
Parity						
0 births . . . . .	25,242	100.0	70.6	13.7	13.4	2.3
1 birth . . . . .	10,706	100.0	47.5	11.6	32.6	8.3
2 births . . . . .	13,875	100.0	52.6	5.8	31.1	10.6
3 or more births . . . . .	10,377	100.0	50.8	6.0	29.0	14.2
Education at interview <sup>1</sup>						
No high school diploma or GED <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	5,424	100.0	39.9	14.6	31.1	14.5
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	18,169	100.0	48.0	9.4	30.1	12.5
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	12,399	100.0	53.7	10.1	28.7	7.5
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11,748	100.0	62.2	9.2	25.1	3.5
Poverty level income at interview <sup>1</sup>						
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	100.0	46.5	15.8	27.8	9.9
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	100.0	45.6	17.7	27.0	9.7
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	100.0	53.8	9.2	27.4	9.6
300 percent or higher . . . . .	22,736	100.0	53.4	8.2	29.8	8.7
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	100.0	63.3	10.4	19.2	7.1
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	100.0	57.4	8.9	25.6	8.1
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	100.0	59.9	17.3	17.9	5.0
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	100.0	68.3	8.3	19.8	3.6

... Category not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>2</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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

**Table 35. Number of women 15–44 years of age who have ever cohabited and percent distribution by status of first cohabitation, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Intact cohabitation	Dissolved cohabitation	Intact marriage	Dissolved marriage
All women . . . . .	24,737	100.0	9.8	32.8	36.5	20.8
Age at interview						
15–19 years . . . . .	797	100.0	45.3	35.2	17.5	2.0
20–24 years . . . . .	3,469	100.0	21.6	38.5	29.4	10.0
25–29 years . . . . .	4,780	100.0	11.7	35.7	39.4	13.2
30–34 years . . . . .	5,687	100.0	5.6	33.6	37.5	23.3
35–39 years . . . . .	5,603	100.0	4.4	29.9	39.9	25.8
40–44 years . . . . .	4,400	100.0	4.4	27.6	36.6	31.3
Marital status at interview						
Never married . . . . .	6,117	100.0	30.5	69.5	...	...
Currently married . . . . .	13,485	100.0	...	18.7	67.0	14.3
Formerly married . . . . .	5,135	100.0	11.0	26.4	...	62.6
Parity						
0 births . . . . .	7,428	100.0	17.7	43.7	27.3	11.3
1 birth . . . . .	5,619	100.0	8.6	32.7	37.4	21.4
2 births . . . . .	6,583	100.0	5.0	25.3	45.8	23.9
3 or more births . . . . .	5,107	100.0	6.0	27.0	37.1	29.9
Education at interview <sup>1</sup>						
No high school diploma or GED <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	3,262	100.0	9.6	34.4	27.9	28.1
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	9,449	100.0	7.3	30.0	39.1	23.6
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	5,736	100.0	7.4	32.9	37.5	32.9
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	4,443	100.0	8.4	35.0	41.9	14.7
Poverty level income at interview <sup>1</sup>						
0–149 percent . . . . .	5,386	100.0	6.3	41.3	23.8	28.6
0–99 percent . . . . .	3,257	100.0	5.5	45.6	20.9	28.0
150–299 percent . . . . .	6,898	100.0	8.4	28.2	38.9	24.5
300 percent or higher . . . . .	10,605	100.0	8.3	30.4	43.9	17.4
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic . . . . .	2,460	100.0	13.2	33.2	35.3	18.3
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	18,104	100.0	9.5	29.8	39.3	21.4
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	3,295	100.0	9.8	49.1	22.8	18.3
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	878	100.0	6.8	32.8	35.0	25.3

... Category not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>2</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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

**Table 36. Number of ever-married women 15–44 years of age and cumulative percent whose first marriage was dissolved by separation, divorce, or annulment, by years since first marriage and selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	All marital durations	Years since first marriage			
			1	3	5	10
Cumulative percent dissolved at interview						
All women . . . . .	37,521	34.5	4.6	13.8	20.2	28.6
Age at first marriage						
Under 18 years . . . . .	4,533	59.1	7.4	21.5	33.1	46.8
18–19 years . . . . .	8,687	47.2	6.8	18.3	25.6	37.8
20–22 years . . . . .	11,034	30.8	3.6	13.0	18.7	25.8
23 years and over . . . . .	13,267	20.9	3.0	8.9	13.5	18.6
Year of first marriage						
1990–95 . . . . .	8,240	13.4	3.8	10.8	13.4	...
1985–89 . . . . .	7,753	27.8	3.8	13.6	19.7	27.8
1980–84 . . . . .	7,747	36.6	4.7	14.1	21.3	32.8
Before 1980 . . . . .	13,782	49.7	5.5	15.6	23.9	35.7
Family background						
Both parents from birth <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	25,000	31.8	4.2	12.1	17.6	25.5
Single parent from birth . . . . .	859	44.1	6.1	17.3	26.4	35.8
Both parents, then 1 parent . . . . .	4,227	35.9	5.8	16.4	23.4	31.4
Stepparent <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	4,878	41.0	6.4	19.6	27.9	36.4
Other . . . . .	2,557	43.2	2.9	14.4	23.7	36.2
Cohabitation before first marriage						
No, never cohabited at all . . . . .	18,901	20.4	2.0	6.4	9.5	14.5
No, but cohabited after first marriage . . . . .	4,420	96.1	13.6	40.0	58.0	83.2
Yes, with first husband . . . . .	13,443	34.1	4.8	15.3	22.4	30.1
Yes, with someone else . . . . .	757	34.5	13.3	20.0	26.9	33.1
Education at interview <sup>3</sup>						
No high school diploma or GED <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	4,168	45.9	7.5	17.9	26.9	37.8
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	14,881	39.3	5.3	15.6	22.6	32.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	9,025	34.9	4.4	14.4	21.0	29.1
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	8,288	22.8	2.1	8.1	12.6	18.5
Poverty level income at interview <sup>3</sup>						
0–149 percent . . . . .	6,788	53.1	8.4	21.3	31.0	44.4
0–99 percent . . . . .	3,832	57.9	9.9	23.0	33.7	49.7
150–299 percent . . . . .	11,473	35.7	4.3	13.9	19.9	29.2
300 percent or higher . . . . .	18,102	28.1	3.3	11.0	16.7	23.2
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic . . . . .	4,116	33.2	4.2	12.4	17.9	27.9
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	28,250	33.9	4.6	13.8	20.0	27.8
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	3,536	45.3	6.5	17.9	28.0	39.6
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	1,619	24.3	2.2	8.7	12.3	20.2

... Category not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Includes women who lived with either both biological or both adoptive parents until they left home.<sup>2</sup>Parents separated or divorced, then custodial parent remarried. See "Definitions of Terms."<sup>3</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>4</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.



**Table 37. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by number of husbands or cohabiting partners, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Never married and never cohabited	Number of husbands or cohabiting partners <sup>1</sup>			
				1	2	3	4 or more
Percent distribution							
All women . . . . .	60,201	100.0	27.5	49.8	16.0	4.8	1.9
Age at interview							
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	100.0	88.6	10.8	0.4	0.2	0.1
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	100.0	45.5	46.1	6.9	1.3	0.2
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	100.0	20.3	60.2	16.0	2.8	0.7
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	100.0	10.8	59.0	21.6	6.0	2.6
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	100.0	7.1	59.1	21.6	8.6	3.6
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	100.0	5.5	57.5	25.2	8.3	3.5
Marital status							
Never married . . . . .	22,679	100.0	73.0	19.4	5.5	1.5	0.5
Currently married . . . . .	29,673	100.0	...	74.2	19.4	5.0	1.5
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	100.0	...	45.7	33.5	13.5	7.3
Number of marriages							
1 marriage . . . . .	30,341	100.0	...	84.4	11.9	2.5	1.2
2 marriages . . . . .	5,983	100.0	...	...	79.7	16.2	4.1
3 or more marriages . . . . .	1,198	100.0	...	...	...	66.9	33.1
Education at interview <sup>2</sup>							
No high school diploma or GED <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	5,424	100.0	8.6	52.8	25.9	8.9	3.8
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	18,169	100.0	8.7	58.4	22.7	7.1	3.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	12,399	100.0	17.1	56.8	18.2	5.9	2.0
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11,748	100.0	20.2	61.9	14.0	2.9	1.0
Poverty level income at interview <sup>2</sup>							
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	100.0	16.8	51.5	22.6	6.3	2.7
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	100.0	18.4	50.2	22.6	6.1	2.6
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	100.0	13.9	59.5	18.9	5.2	2.4
300 percent or higher . . . . .	22,736	100.0	12.2	60.3	19.0	6.3	2.2
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	100.0	28.2	51.8	16.0	3.1	0.9
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	100.0	24.7	50.9	16.7	5.4	2.2
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	100.0	39.7	42.3	13.1	3.6	1.3
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	100.0	33.2	51.7	12.1	2.3	0.7

... Category not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Husbands with whom a woman also cohabited (outside of marriage) are counted only once.<sup>2</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>3</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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

**Table 38. Number of women 15–44 years of age who have ever had intercourse and percent who have ever used the specified contraceptive methods, by age: United States, 1995**

Method	Age in years						
	15–44	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44
	Number in thousands						
All women . . . . .	53,630	4,496	7,968	9,279	10,772	11,048	10,066
	Percent who ever used						
Any method . . . . .	98.4	96.9	98.4	98.7	98.3	99.0	98.2
Female sterilization . . . . .	23.1	0.2	3.0	12.6	23.7	35.4	44.9
Male sterilization . . . . .	14.6	0.6	2.9	6.1	14.4	24.0	28.0
Pill . . . . .	82.4	52.1	81.3	86.9	86.8	84.7	85.1
Implant . . . . .	2.1	2.8	5.0	3.1	1.5	0.9	0.7
Injectable . . . . .	4.5	9.8	8.1	6.4	3.1	2.3	1.5
Intrauterine device (IUD) . . . . .	10.0	–	0.8	2.4	7.2	16.5	24.7
Diaphragm . . . . .	15.2	0.4	2.3	6.6	17.8	25.0	26.5
Condom . . . . .	82.2	93.5	89.4	86.7	83.0	76.8	72.5
Female condom . . . . .	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.2
Periodic abstinence . . . . .	25.5	13.3	15.7	23.7	29.5	31.4	29.9
Natural family planning . . . . .	4.2	0.4	1.0	2.4	4.9	7.4	5.9
Withdrawal . . . . .	40.7	42.6	43.7	46.4	41.8	37.0	34.8
Other methods <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	32.8	11.5	23.1	29.4	38.8	40.2	38.3

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>Includes morning-after pill, foam, cervical cap, Today (TM) sponge, suppository, jelly or cream (without diaphragm), and other methods not shown separately.**Table 39. Number of women 15–44 years of age who have ever had intercourse and percent who used the specified contraceptive method at first intercourse, according to race and Hispanic origin and year: United States, 1995**

Race and Hispanic origin and year	Number in thousands	Used any method	Pill	Condom	Withdrawal	All other methods
All women <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	53,588	59.0	19.5	29.2	6.8	3.5
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic . . . . .	5,882	36.2	10.6	19.8	4.1	1.7
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	38,090	64.8	21.0	32.0	7.8	4.0
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	7,462	50.1	20.5	24.5	2.9	2.2
Year of first intercourse						
1990–95 . . . . .	9,140	75.9	15.5	54.3	4.4	1.6
1985–89 . . . . .	10,063	63.9	19.7	36.4	5.6	2.2
1980–84 . . . . .	10,514	59.4	21.9	25.1	8.0	4.4
Before 1980 . . . . .	23,871	50.2	19.9	18.3	7.6	4.4

<sup>1</sup>For women reporting use of more than 1 contraceptive method, the method with highest use-effectiveness was coded. See "Definition of Terms" for "current contraceptive status" to see methods ordered by use-effectiveness.<sup>2</sup>Includes women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.

**Table 40. Number of women 15–44 years of age who had premarital voluntary intercourse and percent who used the specified contraceptive method at first intercourse, by age at first intercourse, race and Hispanic origin, and year of first intercourse: United States, 1995**

Age, race and Hispanic origin, and year	Number in thousands	Used any method	Percent			
			Pill	Condom	Withdrawal	All other methods
All women <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	53,588	59.0	19.5	29.2	6.8	3.5
Age at first intercourse						
Under 16 years . . . . .	12,460	51.4	9.0	33.6	7.4	1.4
16 years . . . . .	8,990	57.0	14.9	31.7	8.0	2.5
17 years . . . . .	9,043	60.7	18.4	31.9	8.2	2.3
18 years . . . . .	7,243	61.5	22.3	29.0	6.6	3.6
19 years . . . . .	4,882	60.0	25.8	24.0	4.7	5.4
20 years and over . . . . .	10,969	65.6	31.5	22.4	5.0	6.8
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic . . . . .	5,882	36.2	10.6	19.8	4.1	1.7
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	38,090	64.8	21.0	32.0	7.8	4.0
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	7,462	50.1	20.5	24.5	2.9	2.2
Year of first intercourse						
1990–95 . . . . .	9,140	75.9	15.5	54.3	4.4	1.6
1985–89 . . . . .	10,063	63.9	19.7	36.4	5.6	2.2
1980–84 . . . . .	10,514	59.4	21.9	25.1	8.0	4.4
Before 1980 . . . . .	23,871	50.2	19.9	18.3	7.6	4.4
First intercourse in 1990–95 only						
Race and Hispanic origin:						
All women <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	9,140	75.9	15.5	54.3	4.4	1.6
Hispanic . . . . .	1,333	53.1	10.3	38.4	3.8	0.5
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	6,002	82.7	17.6	60.2	3.4	1.5
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	1,331	72.2	15.2	50.5	4.3	2.2
Age at first intercourse and race and Hispanic origin (1990–95 only)						
Under 20 years <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	7,134	76.9	11.3	60.4	4.4	0.9
Hispanic . . . . .	930	52.8	5.4	42.3	5.2	–
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	4,774	83.0	11.8	67.1	3.4	0.7
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	1,193	72.1	14.5	51.2	3.9	2.5
20 years and over <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	2,006	72.4	30.6	32.9	4.7	4.2
Hispanic . . . . .	403	53.7	21.7	29.4	0.8	1.8
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	1,228	81.5	39.9	33.3	3.8	4.5
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	137	72.4	20.7	44.5	7.3	–

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>Includes women of other race and origin groups not shown separately. Also includes women who were never married.

**Table 41. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by current contraceptive status and method, according to age at interview: United States, 1995**

Contraceptive status and method	Age in years						
	15–44	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44
	Number in thousands						
All women . . . . .	60,201	8,961	9,041	9,693	11,065	11,211	10,230
	Percent distribution						
Total . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Using contraception (contraceptors) . . . . .	64.2	29.8	63.4	69.3	72.7	72.9	71.5
Female sterilization . . . . .	17.8	0.1	2.5	11.8	21.4	29.8	35.6
Male sterilization . . . . .	7.0	–	0.7	3.1	7.6	13.6	14.5
Pill . . . . .	17.3	13.0	33.1	27.0	20.7	8.1	4.2
Implant . . . . .	0.9	0.8	2.4	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.1
Injectable . . . . .	1.9	2.9	3.9	2.9	1.3	0.8	0.2
Intrauterine device (IUD) . . . . .	0.5	–	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9
Diaphragm . . . . .	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.7	2.2	1.9
Condom . . . . .	13.1	10.9	16.7	16.8	13.4	12.3	8.8
Female condom . . . . .	0.0	–	0.1	–	–	–	–
Periodic abstinence . . . . .	1.5	0.4	0.6	1.2	2.3	2.1	1.8
Natural family planning . . . . .	0.2	–	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Withdrawal . . . . .	2.0	1.2	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.4
Other methods <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1.0	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.8
Not using contraception <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	35.8	70.2	36.6	30.7	27.3	27.1	28.5
Surgically sterile—female (noncontraceptive) . . . . .	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.7	5.1	9.6
Nonsurgically sterile—female . . . . .	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.2	2.3	1.9
Pregnant or postpartum . . . . .	4.6	4.5	7.3	8.4	5.6	2.1	0.4
Seeking pregnancy . . . . .	4.0	0.9	3.4	6.1	6.2	4.6	2.2
Other nonuse:							
Never had intercourse <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	10.9	49.8	12.1	4.2	2.7	1.4	1.4
No intercourse in 3 months before interview . . . . .	6.2	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.9	6.2	6.8
Had intercourse in 3 months before interview . . . . .	5.2	7.1	6.0	4.7	4.4	4.3	5.1

– Quantity zero.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

<sup>1</sup>Includes morning-after pill, foam, cervical cap, Today (TM) sponge, suppository, jelly or cream (without diaphragm), and other methods not shown separately.<sup>2</sup>Includes other categories not shown separately: "sterile, nonsurgical—male"; "sterile, surgical—male"; "sterile, unknown—male."<sup>3</sup>Never had voluntary intercourse or never had (voluntary) intercourse since first menstrual period. See "Definitions of Terms."

NOTES: Percents "using contraception" and "not using contraception" may not add to 100 due to rounding. Due to rounding, percents in specific method categories may not add to total percents using contraception and not using contraception due to rounding. Also, some methods are not shown separately.

**Table 42. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by current contraceptive status and method, according to marital status and race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1995**

Contraceptive status and method	Marital status <sup>1</sup>			Race and Hispanic origin		
	Never married	Currently married	Formerly married	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black
	Number in thousands					
All women . . . . .	22,679	29,673	7,849	6,702	42,522	8,210
	Percent distribution					
Total . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Using contraception (contraceptors) . . . . .	46.6	76.4	69.1	58.9	66.0	62.2
Female sterilization . . . . .	4.4	23.8	34.0	21.6	16.3	24.9
Male sterilization . . . . .	0.4	13.2	2.6	2.4	9.0	1.1
Pill . . . . .	20.4	15.6	14.6	13.6	18.8	14.8
Implant . . . . .	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.4
Injectable . . . . .	2.7	1.4	1.7	2.8	1.6	3.3
Intrauterine device (IUD) . . . . .	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5
Diaphragm . . . . .	0.5	1.8	0.9	0.4	1.5	0.5
Condom . . . . .	13.9	13.3	10.1	12.1	13.0	12.5
Female condom . . . . .	—	0.0	—	—	0.0	—
Periodic abstinence . . . . .	0.6	2.3	0.7	1.3	1.6	0.7
Natural family planning . . . . .	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
Withdrawal . . . . .	1.5	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.1	0.9
Other methods . . . . .	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.5
Not using contraception <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	53.4	23.6	30.9	41.1	34.0	37.8
Surgically sterile—female . . . . .	0.8	4.0	5.7	2.3	3.1	3.5
Nonsurgically sterile—female . . . . .	0.9	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.7
Pregnant or postpartum . . . . .	3.1	6.4	2.0	6.4	4.3	4.6
Seeking pregnancy . . . . .	1.5	6.4	2.1	4.0	3.7	4.6
Other nonuse:						
Never had intercourse <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	28.9	—	—	12.1	10.4	8.9
No intercourse in 3 months before interview . . . . .	11.5	0.5	12.7	8.6	5.7	7.2
Had intercourse in 3 months before interview . . . . .	6.4	4.2	5.7	5.6	5.0	7.0

— Quantity zero.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

<sup>1</sup>Includes women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.<sup>2</sup>Includes other categories not shown separately: "sterile, nonsurgical—male"; "sterile, surgical—male"; "sterile, unknown—male."<sup>3</sup>Never had voluntary intercourse or never had (voluntary) intercourse since first menstrual period. See "Definitions of Terms."

NOTES: Percents "using contraception" and "not using contraception" may not add to 100 due to rounding. Due to rounding, percents in specific method categories may not add to total percents using contraception and not using contraception. Also, some methods are not shown separately.

**Table 43. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent currently using a method of contraception, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Percent using any method
All women . . . . .	60,201	64.2
Age at interview		
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	29.8
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	63.5
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	69.2
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	72.8
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	73.1
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	71.4
Marital status		
Never married . . . . .	22,679	46.6
Currently married . . . . .	29,673	76.4
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	69.2
Parity		
0 births . . . . .	25,242	45.6
1 birth . . . . .	10,706	64.1
2 births . . . . .	13,875	82.7
3 or more births . . . . .	10,377	84.9
Education at interview <sup>1</sup>		
No high school diploma or GED <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	5,424	73.3
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	18,169	72.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	12,399	69.7
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11,748	70.6
Poverty level income at interview <sup>1</sup>		
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	70.9
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	70.4
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	71.3
300 percent or more . . . . .	22,736	71.4
Race and Hispanic origin		
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	59.0
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	66.1
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	62.1
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	53.8

<sup>1</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>2</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

**Table 44. Number of women 15–44 years of age who are currently using a method of contraception and percent distribution by method, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Using any method	Sterilization		Pill	Condom	Other methods <sup>1</sup>
			Female	Male			
Percent distribution							
All women . . . . .	38,663	100.0	27.7	10.9	26.9	20.4	14.0
Age at interview							
15–19 years . . . . .	2,668	100.0	0.3	–	43.8	36.7	19.2
20–24 years . . . . .	5,737	100.0	4.0	1.1	52.1	26.4	16.4
25–29 years . . . . .	6,710	100.0	17.1	4.5	39.1	24.2	15.1
30–34 years . . . . .	8,052	100.0	29.4	10.4	28.4	18.4	13.3
35–39 years . . . . .	8,191	100.0	40.7	18.6	11.1	16.8	12.8
40–44 years . . . . .	7,305	100.0	49.8	20.3	5.9	12.4	11.5
Marital status							
Never married . . . . .	10,567	100.0	9.4	0.9	43.8	29.9	16.1
Currently married . . . . .	22,667	100.0	31.2	17.3	20.4	17.4	13.7
Formerly married . . . . .	5,428	100.0	49.2	3.8	21.1	14.6	11.2
Parity							
0 births . . . . .	11,516	100.0	2.7	4.1	49.0	30.3	13.8
1 birth . . . . .	6,866	100.0	12.2	7.2	33.8	25.7	21.1
2 births . . . . .	11,469	100.0	39.3	17.0	14.8	15.8	13.1
3 or more births . . . . .	8,811	100.0	57.5	14.8	8.4	9.4	10.0
Education at interview <sup>2</sup>							
No high school diploma or GED <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	3,974	100.0	56.1	6.4	13.7	13.1	10.7
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	13,121	100.0	40.0	13.7	20.2	14.0	12.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	8,639	100.0	26.1	12.4	27.3	20.7	13.6
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	8,291	100.0	11.7	13.1	32.2	26.4	16.5
Poverty level income at interview <sup>2</sup>							
0–149 percent . . . . .	7,146	100.0	49.0	4.0	19.8	14.3	12.9
0–99 percent . . . . .	4,220	100.0	50.5	3.0	19.5	13.4	13.5
150–299 percent . . . . .	10,647	100.0	34.0	12.5	23.9	17.2	12.4
300 percent or more . . . . .	16,231	100.0	22.1	16.0	26.3	21.5	14.2
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic . . . . .	3,957	100.0	36.6	4.0	23.0	20.5	15.8
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	28,120	100.0	24.6	13.6	23.8	20.1	13.7
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	5,098	100.0	40.1	1.7	28.5	19.6	14.2
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	1,488	100.0	21.6	8.8	18.6	35.5	15.6

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>Includes morning-after pill, foam, cervical cap, Today (TM) sponge, suppository, jelly or cream (without diaphragm), and other methods not shown separately.<sup>2</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>3</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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

**Table 45. Number of women 15–44 years of age who had intercourse and used the pill as their only contraceptive method in the 3 months before interview and percent distribution by consistency of use, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Percent distribution		
			Never missed a pill	Missed 1 pill	Missed 2 or more pills
All women <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	6,548	100.0	71.2	15.5	13.3
Age at interview					
15–19 years . . . . .	462	100.0	69.8	13.3	16.9
15–17 years . . . . .	131	100.0	58.4	13.6	28.0
18–19 years . . . . .	331	100.0	74.3	13.2	12.5
20–24 years . . . . .	1,774	100.0	67.2	19.3	13.5
25–29 years . . . . .	1,713	100.0	68.9	16.1	15.0
30–44 years . . . . .	2,599	100.0	75.7	12.8	11.5
Marital status					
Never married . . . . .	2,288	100.0	70.4	16.4	13.2
Currently married . . . . .	3,549	100.0	69.8	16.0	14.2
Formerly married . . . . .	710	100.0	80.6	9.6	9.9
Education at interview <sup>2</sup>					
No high school diploma or GED <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	343	100.0	83.0	6.7	10.2
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	1,805	100.0	72.6	15.4	12.0
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	1,624	100.0	71.9	13.6	14.5
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	1,685	100.0	70.6	16.2	13.2
Poverty level income at interview <sup>2</sup>					
0–149 percent . . . . .	793	100.0	76.3	11.2	12.5
150–299 percent . . . . .	1,541	100.0	70.1	15.8	14.1
300 percent or more . . . . .	3,123	100.0	72.6	14.8	12.6
Race and Hispanic origin					
Hispanic . . . . .	538	100.0	70.6	7.4	22.0
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	5,256	100.0	71.5	17.0	11.5
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	585	100.0	70.1	11.4	18.6

<sup>1</sup>Includes women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.<sup>2</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>3</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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



**Table 46. Number of women 15–44 years of age who had intercourse in the 3 months prior to interview and only used coitus-dependent contraceptive methods during those months and percent distribution by consistency of use, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Every time	More than half the time	Half the time or less <sup>1</sup>
All women <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	9,762	100.0	67.6	12.5	20.0
Age at interview					
15–19 years . . . . .	1,321	100.0	61.6	15.0	23.3
20–24 years . . . . .	1,781	100.0	58.4	15.4	26.2
25–29 years . . . . .	1,801	100.0	70.0	10.0	20.0
30–44 years . . . . .	4,860	100.0	71.6	11.6	16.8
Marital status					
Never married . . . . .	3,854	100.0	63.4	14.2	22.4
Currently married . . . . .	4,928	100.0	70.7	11.0	18.3
Formerly married . . . . .	980	100.0	67.9	13.2	18.9
Education at interview <sup>3</sup>					
No high school diploma or GED <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	640	100.0	64.0	6.9	29.1
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	2,370	100.0	66.9	11.7	21.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	2,171	100.0	69.9	11.1	19.0
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	2,593	100.0	74.4	12.3	13.3
Poverty level income at interview <sup>3</sup>					
0–149 percent . . . . .	1,269	100.0	63.2	11.2	25.6
150–299 percent . . . . .	2,360	100.0	67.8	13.1	19.1
300 percent or more . . . . .	4,144	100.0	73.4	10.4	16.3
Race and Hispanic origin					
Hispanic . . . . .	922	100.0	63.8	9.1	27.1
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	7,060	100.0	70.7	12.3	17.0
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	1,302	100.0	57.4	15.8	26.8

<sup>1</sup>Combines categories "about half the time" and "less than half the time."<sup>2</sup>Includes women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.<sup>3</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>4</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.NOTES: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding. Coitus-dependent methods include male condom, diaphragm, female condom, sponge, cream, jelly, and others that must be used at the time that intercourse occurs. See [table 47](#) for consistency of use of coitus-dependent methods based on women who may have also used another type of method in the 3 months prior to interview.

**Table 47. Number of women 15–44 years of age who had intercourse in the 3 months prior to interview and used coitus-dependent contraceptive methods during those months and percent distribution by consistency of coitus-dependent method use, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Every time	Percent distribution		
				More than half the time	About half the time	Less than half the time
All women <sup>1</sup>	11,963	100.0	65.8	13.4	7.2	13.6
Age at interview						
15–19 years	1,683	100.0	61.6	17.2	9.7	11.5
20–24 years	2,333	100.0	60.5	14.1	9.3	16.1
25–29 years	2,202	100.0	67.4	12.0	6.6	14.0
30–44 years	5,746	100.0	68.6	12.6	5.8	13.0
Marital status						
Never married	4,960	100.0	63.5	14.7	8.3	13.5
Currently married	5,841	100.0	67.6	12.3	6.6	13.5
Formerly married	1,163	100.0	66.9	13.6	5.4	14.1
Education at interview <sup>2</sup>						
No high school diploma or GED <sup>3</sup>	676	100.0	63.2	7.4	11.2	18.3
High school diploma or GED	2,832	100.0	65.2	12.3	6.1	16.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree	2,580	100.0	67.9	10.8	6.7	14.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,311	100.0	70.7	14.3	5.5	9.5
Poverty level income at interview <sup>2</sup>						
0–149 percent	1,496	100.0	63.6	11.6	12.2	12.7
150–299 percent	2,848	100.0	65.7	13.6	5.5	15.3
300 percent or more	5,056	100.0	70.1	11.7	5.2	13.0
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic	1,058	100.0	61.7	11.8	11.1	15.4
Non-Hispanic white	8,729	100.0	68.0	13.1	6.1	12.8
Non-Hispanic black	1,585	100.0	60.3	15.4	8.2	16.1

<sup>1</sup>Includes women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.<sup>2</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>3</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

NOTES: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding. Coitus-dependent methods include male condom, diaphragm, female condom, sponge, cream, jelly, and others that must be used at the time that intercourse occurs. Table includes women who used both coitus-dependent and non-coitus-dependent methods in the 3 months prior to interview. See [table 46](#) for consistency of use of coitus-dependent methods based on women who used only coitus-dependent methods in the 3 months prior to interview.

**Table 48. Number of unmarried women 15–24 years of age who had intercourse in the 3 months prior to interview, and percent who used the specified contraceptive methods at last intercourse, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Used 1 or more methods	Male or female sterilization	Percent		
				Pill	Condom	Pill and condom
All women <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	7,389	86.0	1.7	31.1	33.0	7.9
Age at interview						
15–19 years . . . . .	3,081	83.7	0.2	23.9	37.3	7.7
20–24 years . . . . .	4,308	87.7	2.9	36.2	30.0	8.1
Marital status						
Never married . . . . .	6,831	85.7	1.1	31.4	34.0	7.9
Formerly married . . . . .	558	89.4	9.5	27.3	21.5	8.4
Poverty level income at interview						
0–149 percent . . . . .	2,401	84.1	4.0	25.7	29.6	8.1
150 percent or more . . . . .	4,988	86.9	0.7	33.6	34.7	7.8
Race and Hispanic origin, age, and poverty level income at interview						
Hispanic . . . . .	802	78.1	2.0	17.7	20.1	2.1
15–19 years . . . . .	419	74.2	–	14.3	21.6	0.8
20–24 years . . . . .	383	82.4	4.2	21.4	18.4	3.6
0–149 percent . . . . .	331	23.2	3.9	13.4	17.7	2.5
150 percent or more . . . . .	471	21.0	0.7	20.7	21.8	1.8
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	4,803	87.8	1.1	36.5	33.8	8.6
15–19 years . . . . .	2,040	84.5	0.4	28.3	39.7	9.7
20–24 years . . . . .	2,762	90.2	1.6	42.6	29.4	7.8
0–149 percent . . . . .	1,165	87.1	3.1	33.6	33.8	9.7
150 percent or more . . . . .	3,638	88.0	0.4	37.4	33.8	8.2
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	1,530	84.0	3.7	21.6	36.6	9.0
15–19 years . . . . .	577	86.3	–	16.0	39.0	5.4
20–24 years . . . . .	953	82.5	5.9	25.0	35.1	11.2
0–149 percent . . . . .	820	82.1	4.8	18.8	30.8	8.2
150 percent or more . . . . .	710	86.1	2.3	24.8	43.3	9.9

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>Includes women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.

NOTES: Some women are represented in more than 1 of the specific categories of method use. "Pill and condom" users are classified under "pill" and "condom" as well as "pill and condom."

**Table 49. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by fecundity status, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Surgically sterile		Impaired fecundity	Fecund
			Contraceptive	Noncontraceptive		
Percent distribution						
All women . . . . .	60,201	100.0	24.2	3.1	10.2	62.5
Age at interview						
15–24 years . . . . .	18,002	100.0	1.6	0.1	6.1	92.2
25–34 years . . . . .	20,758	100.0	22.0	1.2	11.2	65.6
35–44 years . . . . .	21,440	100.0	45.3	7.4	12.8	34.6
Marital status						
Never married . . . . .	22,679	100.0	4.5	0.9	6.7	87.9
Currently married . . . . .	29,673	100.0	36.6	4.1	12.9	46.3
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	100.0	34.1	5.8	10.2	50.0
Parity 0						
15–44 years . . . . .	25,242	100.0	2.8	1.5	11.0	84.7
15–24 years . . . . .	14,113	100.0	0.2	0.1	5.5	94.3
25–34 years . . . . .	7,139	100.0	2.9	0.7	13.9	82.5
35–44 years . . . . .	3,991	100.0	11.9	8.1	25.7	54.3
Parity 1 or more						
15–44 years . . . . .	34,958	100.0	39.7	4.2	9.6	46.5
15–24 years . . . . .	3,889	100.0	6.7	0.3	8.4	84.6
25–34 years . . . . .	13,620	100.0	32.1	1.5	9.8	56.7
35–44 years . . . . .	17,449	100.0	52.9	7.2	9.8	30.1
Education at interview <sup>1</sup>						
No high school diploma or GED <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	5,424	100.0	44.1	5.1	12.9	37.9
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	18,169	100.0	38.0	5.0	12.3	44.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	12,399	100.0	26.3	3.5	10.7	59.5
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11,748	100.0	17.0	2.0	10.7	70.3
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	100.0	22.9	2.3	10.8	64.0
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	100.0	24.7	3.2	10.0	62.2
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	100.0	25.5	3.7	10.1	60.7
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	100.0	15.6	2.3	13.1	69.1

<sup>1</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>2</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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

**Table 50. Number of currently married women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by fecundity status, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Surgically sterile		Impaired fecundity	Fecund
			Contraceptive	Noncontraceptive		
Percent distribution						
All women . . . . .	29,673	100.0	36.6	4.1	12.9	46.3
Age at interview						
15–24 years . . . . .	2,805	100.0	5.6	0.3	10.0	84.1
25–34 years . . . . .	12,242	100.0	26.0	1.1	12.5	60.4
35–44 years . . . . .	14,625	100.0	51.5	7.3	13.9	27.3
Parity 0						
15–44 years . . . . .	5,685	100.0	8.8	3.9	24.8	62.4
15–24 years . . . . .	1,157	100.0	1.8	–	11.7	86.6
25–34 years . . . . .	2,810	100.0	5.4	1.1	19.7	73.8
35–44 years . . . . .	1,718	100.0	19.2	11.2	42.1	27.5
Parity 1 or more						
15–44 years . . . . .	23,988	100.0	43.2	4.1	10.1	42.5
15–24 years . . . . .	1,649	100.0	8.3	0.5	8.8	82.4
25–34 years . . . . .	9,432	100.0	32.2	1.1	10.3	56.4
35–44 years . . . . .	12,907	100.0	55.8	6.8	10.1	27.3
Education at interview <sup>1</sup>						
No high school diploma or GED <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	2,807	100.0	46.9	4.8	15.1	33.2
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	11,534	100.0	44.6	5.4	12.8	37.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	7,163	100.0	36.5	4.3	11.7	47.5
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	7,162	100.0	25.0	2.0	13.4	59.6
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic . . . . .	3,178	100.0	33.2	3.1	13.0	50.6
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	23,077	100.0	37.6	4.0	12.6	45.8
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	2,069	100.0	40.1	6.1	14.1	39.7
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	1,349	100.0	23.8	4.5	16.3	55.4

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>2</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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

**Table 51. Number of currently married women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by infertility status, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Percent distribution		
			Surgically sterile	Infertile	Fecund
All women . . . . .	29,673	100.0	41.0	7.1	52.0
Age at interview					
15–24 years . . . . .	2,805	100.0	6.2	4.4	89.4
25–34 years . . . . .	12,242	100.0	27.3	6.6	66.1
35–44 years . . . . .	14,625	100.0	59.1	8.0	32.9
Parity 0					
15–44 years . . . . .	5,685	100.0	13.1	17.1	69.8
15–24 years . . . . .	1,157	100.0	2.5	6.0	91.6
25–34 years . . . . .	2,810	100.0	6.5	13.5	80.0
35–44 years . . . . .	1,718	100.0	31.1	30.3	38.6
Parity 1 or more					
15–44 years . . . . .	23,988	100.0	47.6	4.7	47.7
15–24 years . . . . .	1,649	100.0	8.8	3.3	87.8
25–34 years . . . . .	9,432	100.0	33.5	4.5	62.0
35–44 years . . . . .	12,907	100.0	62.9	5.0	32.2
Education at interview <sup>1</sup>					
No high school diploma or GED <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	2,807	100.0	51.8	8.5	39.7
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	11,534	100.0	50.3	8.1	41.5
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	7,163	100.0	41.1	6.6	52.3
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	7,162	100.0	27.1	5.6	67.2
Race and Hispanic origin					
Hispanic . . . . .	3,178	100.0	36.4	7.0	56.7
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	23,077	100.0	41.8	6.4	51.8
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	2,069	100.0	46.6	10.5	42.9
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	1,349	100.0	28.9	13.6	57.5

<sup>1</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>2</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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

**Table 52. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent who have had a sterilizing operation, by type of operation, and percent whose current husband or cohabiting partner has had a vasectomy, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Any sterilizing operation	Tubal ligation	Vasectomy	Hysterectomy	Other operations <sup>1</sup>
All women <sup>2</sup>	60,201	27.5	17.7	7.7	5.0	2.5
Age at interview						
15–19 years	8,961	0.1	–	–	–	0.1
20–24 years	9,041	3.3	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.2
25–29 years	9,693	15.0	11.4	3.1	0.9	0.4
30–34 years	11,065	30.6	21.5	7.9	2.8	1.6
35–39 years	11,211	48.6	29.9	15.2	8.8	4.8
40–44 years	10,230	58.3	35.1	16.4	16.0	7.2
Marital status						
Never married	22,679	5.4	4.3	0.3	1.1	0.6
Currently married	29,673	41.1	23.8	14.9	6.8	3.4
Formerly married	7,849	40.0	33.3	1.7	9.6	4.5
Parity						
0 births	25,242	4.4	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.1
1 birth	10,706	16.1	7.8	5.1	5.3	3.1
2 births	13,875	50.3	32.4	15.2	7.9	3.8
3 or more births	10,377	65.0	48.7	14.0	9.1	3.6
Education at interview <sup>3</sup>						
No high school diploma or GED <sup>4</sup>	5,424	49.5	40.0	5.2	8.6	4.9
High school diploma or GED	18,169	43.2	28.8	11.1	8.4	4.3
Some college, no bachelor's degree	12,399	30.0	18.3	9.6	5.8	2.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,748	19.4	8.2	9.5	2.7	1.0
Poverty level income at interview <sup>3</sup>						
0–149 percent	10,072	40.3	34.2	3.1	5.9	3.1
150–199 percent	5,992	39.7	35.1	2.1	4.7	2.3
200–249 percent	14,932	36.4	23.9	9.9	6.8	3.3
250 percent or higher	22,736	31.0	16.0	12.4	6.3	3.0
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic	6,702	25.5	20.9	2.8	3.6	2.2
Non-Hispanic white	42,522	28.1	16.3	9.8	5.2	2.6
Non-Hispanic black	8,210	29.2	24.6	1.2	5.9	2.3
Non-Hispanic other	2,767	17.8	11.3	5.1	2.8	2.0

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>Other operations include ovary removal, varicocele surgery, and others not shown separately.<sup>2</sup>Includes women with missing data on type of sterilizing operation.<sup>3</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>4</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Percents do not add to total who reported "any sterilizing operation" because some women reported more than 1 sterilizing operation.

**Table 53. Number of currently married women 15–44 years of age and percent who have had a sterilizing operation, by type of operation and percent whose husband has had a vasectomy, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Any sterilizing operation	Tubal ligation	Percent		
				Vasectomy	Hysterectomy	Other operations <sup>1</sup>
All women <sup>2</sup>	29,673	41.1	23.8	14.9	6.8	3.4
Age at interview						
15–19 years	342	–	–	–	–	–
20–24 years	2,463	6.7	4.4	2.0	0.3	0.3
25–29 years	5,089	17.0	11.6	5.3	0.7	0.4
30–34 years	7,153	34.5	21.9	11.4	2.7	1.6
35–39 years	7,608	53.9	29.4	21.5	8.2	4.4
40–44 years	7,018	65.6	36.6	23.4	16.5	7.6
Parity						
0 births	5,685	13.2	2.5	7.4	4.5	2.7
1 birth	6,377	18.7	7.7	7.8	5.8	3.7
2 births	10,410	52.8	30.9	20.0	7.4	3.6
3 or more births	7,201	66.2	44.8	19.7	8.7	3.5
Education at interview <sup>3</sup>						
No high school diploma or GED <sup>4</sup>	2,807	52.2	39.3	9.6	8.8	5.4
High school diploma or GED	11,534	50.3	30.5	16.8	8.9	4.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree	7,163	41.2	23.1	15.8	7.5	3.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	7,162	27.5	11.0	15	3.0	0.9
Poverty level income at interview <sup>3</sup>						
0–149 percent	3,882	47.8	38.8	7.9	4.8	2.5
150–299 percent	1,954	46.0	38.6	6.5	3.4	1.1
300 percent or higher	8,899	47.2	28.6	16.0	8.0	4.3
15,885	38.6	19.0	16.9	7.1	3.4	
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic	3,178	36.7	28.8	5.6	5.0	3.1
Non-Hispanic white	23,077	42.0	22.4	17.5	6.8	3.3
Non-Hispanic black	2,069	46.2	36.9	3.8	11.3	5.4
Non-Hispanic other	1,349	28.3	16.3	9.2	4.8	3.4

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>Other operations include ovary removal, varicocele surgery, and others not shown separately.<sup>2</sup>Includes women with missing data on type of sterilizing operation.<sup>3</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>4</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Percents do not add to total who reported "any sterilizing operation" because some women reported more than 1 sterilizing operation.



**Table 54. Number of women who have had (or whose current husbands or cohabiting partners have had) sterilizing operations, percent who cited the specified reasons for their operations, and percent distribution by main reason, according to type of operation: United States, 1995**

Reason	Tubal ligation	Hysterectomy	Vasectomy <sup>1</sup>
Number of women in thousands . . . . .	10,659	3,023	4,606
		Percent <sup>2</sup>	
Woman had all the children she wanted . . . . .	70.6	6.4	34.2
Husband or cohabiting partner had all the children he wanted . . . . .	12.2	0.9	66.3
Could not afford another baby . . . . .	14.3	0.9	11.2
Had medical problems . . . . .	21.1	89.5	6.1
Medical problems with female organs . . . . .	7.4	86.4	...
Pregnancy dangerous to woman's health . . . . .	10.9	4.8	5.0
Likely to lose baby . . . . .	3.9	3.6	1.1
Risk to baby's health . . . . .	2.5	1.1	1.2
Husband or cohabiting partner had a health problem . . . . .	...	...	0.3
Had problems with birth control method . . . . .	8.2	0.7	18.4
Method dangerous to woman's health <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	31.3	86.5	26.5
Method not liked for other reasons <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	54.2	-	62.2
Both health and other reasons <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	14.6	13.5	11.3
		Percent distribution <sup>4</sup>	
Total . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0
Woman had all the children she wanted . . . . .	63.4	4.6	59.0
Husband or cohabiting partner had all the children he wanted . . . . .	4.9	0.7	16.8
Could not afford another baby . . . . .	6.5	0.3	4.6
Had medical problems . . . . .	18.2	93.2	5.3
Had problems with birth control method . . . . .	4.0	-	11.1
Other reasons . . . . .	2.9	1.2	3.2

- Quantity zero.

... Category not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Women reported reasons for vasectomy only if they were in relationship with their current husband or cohabiting partner at the time of his operation.

<sup>2</sup>Percents in the upper panel add to more than 100 because some women gave more than 1 reason for the sterilizing operation.

<sup>3</sup>Percent of women reporting birth control-related reasons.

<sup>4</sup>Percents in the lower panel may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**Table 55. Number of women 15–44 years of age, percent who have ever received any infertility services, and percent who have ever received the specified infertility services, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Any services <sup>1</sup>	Advice	Tests on woman or man	Ovulation drugs	Surgery or treatment for blocked tubes	Assisted reproductive technology <sup>2</sup>
All women . . . . .	60,201	15.4	6.4	4.2	3.0	1.5	1.0
Age at interview							
15–24 years . . . . .	18,002	4.4	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
25–34 years . . . . .	20,758	17.1	6.3	3.7	3.1	1.2	0.8
35–44 years . . . . .	21,440	22.9	10.9	8.1	5.2	2.9	2.1
Parity, age, and marital status							
0 births . . . . .	25,242	6.4	4.6	3.7	2.2	1.1	1.2
15–24 years . . . . .	14,113	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
25–34 years . . . . .	7,139	8.7	6.5	4.6	3.0	1.0	1.1
35–44 years . . . . .	3,991	20.7	15.5	14.5	8.0	4.8	5.3
Married . . . . .	5,685	20.9	16.0	13.6	8.3	4.1	4.7
Unmarried . . . . .	19,558	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1
1 or more births . . . . .	34,958	21.8	7.7	4.6	3.6	1.8	0.9
15–24 years . . . . .	3,889	16.1	3.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	–
25–34 years . . . . .	13,620	21.5	6.2	3.1	3.1	1.3	0.6
35–44 years . . . . .	17,449	23.4	9.8	6.7	4.6	2.4	1.4
Married . . . . .	23,988	24.1	9.2	6.0	4.6	2.1	1.1
Unmarried . . . . .	10,970	16.8	4.3	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.5
Education at interview <sup>3</sup>							
No high school diploma or GED <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	5,424	14.9	3.3	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.2
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	18,169	20.0	7.8	4.9	3.9	2.0	1.1
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	12,399	19.4	7.8	5.6	3.3	2.0	1.2
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11,748	18.0	10.3	7.1	5.3	1.9	2.2
Poverty level income at interview <sup>3</sup>							
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	16.6	4.8	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.2
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	14.2	4.0	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.1
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	17.9	6.3	3.9	3.1	1.4	0.6
300 percent or higher . . . . .	22,736	20.3	10.3	7.6	5.3	2.5	2.2
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	13.4	4.9	2.4	1.7	0.9	0.6
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	16.3	7.2	4.9	3.5	1.6	1.2
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	13.0	3.8	2.2	1.4	0.9	0.3
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	12.3	5.0	3.9	2.9	1.9	1.4

– Quantity zero.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

<sup>1</sup>Includes services to help get pregnant as well as to help prevent miscarriage.<sup>2</sup>Includes artificial insemination, in vitro fertilization (IVF), gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT), and other techniques not shown separately.<sup>3</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>4</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Percents do not add to total ever receiving "any services" because some women reported more than 1 service. Also "any services" include services to help prevent miscarriage and other infertility services, not shown separately.

**Table 56. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by the number of visits for medical help to get pregnant or to prevent miscarriage (made by her or her husband or cohabiting partner) in the 12 months prior to interview, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Never had an infertility visit	Number of visits in last year				
				None	1 or more			
					Total	1	2	3 or more
Percent distribution								
All women <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	60,201	100.0	85.4	12.6	2.0	1.0	0.2	0.8
Age at interview								
15–24 years . . . . .	18,002	100.0	96.2	2.5	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.5
25–34 years . . . . .	20,758	100.0	83.7	13.1	3.3	1.8	0.3	1.2
35–44 years . . . . .	21,440	100.0	77.8	20.8	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.8
Parity, age, and marital status								
0 births . . . . .	25,242	100.0	93.7	4.1	2.2	1.0	0.3	0.9
15–24 years . . . . .	14,113	100.0	98.9	0.3	1.9	0.5	0.0	1.4
25–34 years . . . . .	7,139	100.0	91.4	4.5	5.1	2.2	0.6	2.3
35–44 years . . . . .	3,991	100.0	79.5	16.9	3.6	0.7	0.6	2.3
Married . . . . .	5,685	100.0	79.3	12.7	8.0	3.2	1.1	3.7
Unmarried . . . . .	19,558	100.0	97.9	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1
1 or more births . . . . .	34,958	100.0	79.2	18.9	2.0	1.0	0.2	0.8
15–24 years . . . . .	3,889	100.0	86.0	10.4	3.7	1.6	0.5	1.6
25–34 years . . . . .	13,620	100.0	79.6	17.7	2.7	1.6	0.1	1.0
35–44 years . . . . .	17,449	100.0	77.5	21.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.4
Married . . . . .	23,988	100.0	76.9	20.9	2.2	1.1	0.2	0.9
Unmarried . . . . .	10,970	100.0	84.3	14.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.4
Education at interview <sup>2</sup>								
No high school diploma or GED <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	5,424	100.0	86.4	12.1	1.6	1.1	0.1	0.4
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	18,169	100.0	81.0	16.7	2.3	1.2	0.3	0.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	12,399	100.0	81.2	16.9	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.9
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11,748	100.0	82.5	14.5	3.1	1.3	0.3	1.5
Poverty level income at interview <sup>2</sup>								
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	100.0	84.7	13.9	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.4
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	100.0	86.7	11.6	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.7
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	100.0	83.2	15.2	1.7	1.1	0.1	0.5
300 percent or higher . . . . .	22,736	100.0	80.2	16.8	2.9	0.3	1.4	1.2
Race and Hispanic origin								
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	100.0	87.4	10.2	2.4	1.2	0.4	0.8
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	100.0	84.3	13.6	2.1	1.0	0.2	0.9
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	100.0	88.2	10.3	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.5
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	100.0	88.0	10.8	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.7

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

<sup>1</sup>Includes women with missing information on number of visits.<sup>2</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>3</sup>GED is general equivalency exam.

NOTES: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding. Also, the "1 or more" category is the sum of all categories besides "Never had a visit" and "None in last year."

**Table 57. Percent of singleton babies born in 1990–93 who were ever breastfed, percent distribution by duration of breastfeeding, and mean duration of breastfeeding in weeks, according to selected characteristics of the mother: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Percent breastfed at all	Total	Duration of breastfeeding			Mean duration in weeks
			0–2 months	3–4 months	5 or more months	
Percent distribution						
All babies <sup>1</sup>	55.2	100.0	40.3	8.6	51.1	28.7
Age at time of birth						
Under 20 years	36.0	100.0	69.7	4.5	25.8	17.5
20–24 years	46.4	100.0	46.6	12.4	41.0	24.1
25 years and over	63.0	100.0	35.0	7.8	57.3	31.5
25–29 years	56.4	100.0	39.8	8.7	51.5	28.2
30–44 years	69.1	100.0	31.3	7.1	61.6	34.0
Marital status at time of birth						
Never married	31.4	100.0	54.8	8.3	36.8	20.8
Married	63.4	100.0	37.7	8.5	53.8	30.1
Formerly married	50.2	100.0	45.3	11.3	43.4	26.4
Wantedness status at conception						
Intended	60.4	100.0	38.1	9.4	52.6	29.7
Mistimed	46.3	100.0	50.7	6.7	42.6	23.3
Unwanted	36.9	100.0	38.1	4.7	57.3	31.6
Region of residence at interview						
Northeast	54.5	100.0	31.7	7.9	60.3	32.6
Midwest	50.8	100.0	38.6	8.1	53.3	27.9
South	45.5	100.0	48.3	7.9	43.7	26.6
West	73.0	100.0	40.2	9.9	49.9	28.7
Education at interview <sup>2</sup>						
No high school diploma or GED <sup>3</sup>	38.9	100.0	44.9	8.8	46.4	26.8
High school diploma or GED	49.0	100.0	44.0	9.8	46.2	27.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree	63.0	100.0	43.9	7.1	49.1	26.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	81.1	100.0	28.7	8.5	62.8	35.2
Poverty level income at interview <sup>2</sup>						
0–149 percent	42.6	100.0	42.4	8.3	49.2	30.2
150–299 percent	58.1	100.0	39.5	9.6	50.8	29.4
300 percent or higher	68.2	100.0	38.8	8.1	53.1	28.3
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic	62.2	100.0	42.7	7.1	50.2	26.7
Non-Hispanic white	59.1	100.0	38.5	8.1	53.3	29.8
Non-Hispanic black	25.1	100.0	45.0	14.0	40.9	22.9

<sup>1</sup>Includes babies born to women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.<sup>2</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>3</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

NOTES: To compute mean duration for all ever-breastfed babies born 1990–93, babies currently being breastfed at interview were assigned the value 83 weeks, which was the mean duration of breastfeeding for all babies born 1990–93 who were breastfed 12 months or longer. In duration of breastfeeding, 0–2 months equals 0–12 weeks, 3–4 months equals 13–20 weeks, 5 or more months equals 21 weeks or more. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**Table 58. Number of women 15–44 years of age who have ever had a live birth and percent distribution by use of maternity leave for the most recent birth, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic of the mother	Number in thousands	Total	Not employed	Took maternity leave	Did not take leave <sup>1</sup>		
					Not needed	Not offered	Other reasons
Percent distribution							
All women . . . . .	34,958	100.0	48.0	37.3	2.3	0.9	11.6
Age at time of birth							
15–19 years . . . . .	3,436	100.0	71.9	14.8	0.7	0.1	12.5
20–24 years . . . . .	10,094	100.0	52.8	29.8	1.3	1.3	14.9
25–29 years . . . . .	11,629	100.0	44.8	41.1	2.7	0.8	10.5
30–44 years . . . . .	9,799	100.0	38.3	48.3	3.5	0.8	9.1
Year of child's birth							
1991–95 . . . . .	13,999	100.0	43.2	43.5	2.2	0.9	10.3
1981–90 . . . . .	15,344	100.0	47.4	37.2	2.7	0.8	11.8
1980 and before . . . . .	5,616	100.0	61.5	22.0	1.6	0.9	14.0
Marital status at time of birth							
Never married . . . . .	6,379	100.0	58.4	26.8	0.8	1.0	13.0
Married . . . . .	26,439	100.0	44.9	40.3	2.8	0.8	11.1
Formerly married . . . . .	2,140	100.0	54.3	31.1	0.8	1.3	12.5
Birth order							
First . . . . .	10,901	100.0	35.8	46.9	1.8	1.1	14.4
Second . . . . .	13,965	100.0	47.7	38.1	2.6	1.0	10.7
Third or higher . . . . .	10,092	100.0	61.5	25.8	2.5	0.4	9.7
Education at interview <sup>2</sup>							
No high school diploma or GED <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	4,961	100.0	69.6	16.5	0.7	0.4	12.8
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	14,295	100.0	48.8	36.2	1.6	1.0	12.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	7,967	100.0	40.1	44.4	2.6	1.1	11.8
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	5,929	100.0	32.8	52.8	5.6	0.9	7.9
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic . . . . .	4,372	100.0	57.8	28.9	1.1	0.8	11.4
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	24,009	100.0	44.7	39.6	3.0	0.9	12.0
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	5,149	100.0	53.5	34.5	0.4	1.1	10.6
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	1,428	100.0	53.7	34.8	1.5	0.6	9.4

<sup>1</sup>See "Definitions of Terms" for description of reasons covered in each of the categories under "Did not take leave."<sup>2</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>3</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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

**Table 59. Number of women 15–44 years of age who were working most of the time the week prior to interview and have at least 1 child under 5 years of age, and percent using the specified child care arrangement in the 4 weeks prior to interview for their youngest child, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Other parent or stepparent	Grandparent or other relative	Percent		
				Nonrelative	Day care center or preschool	Other arrangement <sup>1</sup>
All women . . . . .	6,332	13.5	32.0	30.5	28.7	4.7
Marital status						
Never married . . . . .	1,052	9.7	44.3	22.3	29.9	2.3
Currently married . . . . .	4,510	15.5	28.4	32.3	28.0	5.3
Formerly married . . . . .	770	6.6	36.1	31.3	31.3	4.1
Work status at interview						
Full time . . . . .	5,110	13.0	30.4	31.0	31.0	3.9
Part time . . . . .	1,222	15.5	38.6	28.6	19.5	7.8
Age of child						
Under 1 year . . . . .	1,032	12.4	31.4	38.5	16.2	5.2
1 year . . . . .	1,450	13.6	39.8	31.8	17.3	5.6
2 years . . . . .	1,613	14.8	29.5	35.1	27.0	4.1
3 years . . . . .	1,171	13.5	28.5	25.4	39.2	3.3
4 years . . . . .	1,066	12.2	29.4	19.7	47.5	19.1
Education at interview <sup>2</sup>						
No high school diploma or GED <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	455	15.3	42.7	27.4	17.1	5.8
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	2,480	13.2	34.2	29.8	25.4	4.1
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	1,538	12.0	30.1	33.1	30.3	5.2
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	1,419	13.2	22.0	34.9	38.3	4.6
Poverty level income at interview <sup>2</sup>						
0–149 percent . . . . .	1,089	14.8	40.0	21.5	21.6	6.7
0–99 percent . . . . .	523	15.0	43.7	19.7	14.8	8.5
150–299 percent . . . . .	2,031	16.0	33.8	26.6	28.5	3.9
300 percent or higher . . . . .	2,772	10.2	25.1	39.5	32.5	4.3
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic . . . . .	842	15.4	37.3	27.8	16.8	6.6
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	4,322	13.3	28.6	34.7	30.4	4.5
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	914	10.2	36.3	19.7	36.6	2.5
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	254	21.3	56.5	7.8	11.8	8.5

<sup>1</sup>Other arrangements include child's sibling; child cares for self; school (regular hours); before- or after-school care/program; respondent while she was working; and other arrangements not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time interview.

<sup>3</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Percents may add to more than 100 because some women reported more than 1 type of child care arrangement.

**Table 60. Number of women 15–44 years of age who were not working the week prior to interview and have at least 1 child under 5 years of age, and percent regularly using the specified child care arrangement in the 4 weeks prior to interview for their youngest child, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Grandparent or other relative	Nonrelative	Percent		
				Day care center or preschool	None	Other arrangement <sup>1</sup>
All women . . . . .	7,138	6.1	5.3	7.6	80.0	3.7
Marital status						
Never married . . . . .	1,541	8.5	4.3	8.3	75.3	4.4
Currently married . . . . .	4,846	5.3	5.4	7.0	81.7	3.5
Formerly married . . . . .	751	5.9	7.2	10.3	77.6	3.2
Age of child						
Under 1 year . . . . .	2,087	5.8	3.7	2.0	86.3	3.1
1 year . . . . .	1,617	6.1	6.3	4.0	82.0	4.1
2 years . . . . .	1,556	6.1	5.5	7.8	79.0	2.4
3 years . . . . .	1,054	6.5	5.6	17.0	69.3	2.6
4 years . . . . .	823	6.0	6.7	16.4	74.6	8.3
Education at interview <sup>2</sup>						
No high school diploma or GED <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	1,394	2.6	0.5	2.8	91.7	1.9
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	2,566	5.7	4.5	8.7	80.4	3.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	1,243	7.0	6.5	10.1	77.6	3.4
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	953	3.4	14.5	8.7	73.1	5.6
Poverty level income at interview <sup>2</sup>						
0–149 percent . . . . .	2,706	4.7	2.9	5.6	86.2	1.6
0–99 percent . . . . .	1,959	4.5	3.4	6.9	85.1	1.1
150–299 percent . . . . .	1,704	5.0	2.6	7.8	83.5	2.7
300 percent or higher . . . . .	1,747	5.2	12.5	10.7	71.4	7.5
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic . . . . .	1,225	3.8	2.7	3.1	88.4	2.3
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	4,480	5.9	6.5	7.9	79.0	4.0
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	1,073	7.8	4.4	12.8	72.6	2.9
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	359	10.9	2.9	3.8	83.7	7.0

<sup>1</sup>Other arrangements include child's brother/sister; child cares for self; school (regular hours); before- or after-school care/program; respondent while she was working; other parent or stepparent; and other arrangements not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

<sup>3</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100 because some women reported more than 1 type of child care arrangement.

**Table 61. Number of women 15–44 years of age who were working most of the time the week prior to interview and whose youngest child is 5–12 years of age, and percent using the specified child care arrangement in the 4 weeks prior to interview for their youngest child, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Other parent or stepparent	Grandparent or other relative	Non-relative	Day care center or preschool	Brother or sister	Child cares for self	School (regular hours)	Other arrangement <sup>1</sup>
All women . . . . .	7,493	16.5	22.4	13.3	14.8	13.6	5.9	14.2	9.1
Marital status									
Never married . . . . .	653	8.7	39.6	14.3	16.8	6.8	3.3	13.2	4.5
Currently married . . . . .	5,189	20.7	17.2	12.8	13.2	14.2	6.0	15.1	10.5
Formerly married . . . . .	1,651	6.4	32.1	14.3	19.1	14.4	6.5	11.7	6.6
Work status at interview									
Full time . . . . .	5,933	16.8	22.7	14.5	16.8	14.4	6.5	10.3	9.1
Part time . . . . .	1,561	15.5	21.5	8.5	7.3	10.4	3.5	28.9	9.1
Age of child									
5–6 years . . . . .	2,234	17.0	28.6	16.3	30.1	3.9	0.8	8.4	7.0
7–8 years . . . . .	2,036	18.1	19.7	17.4	12.2	11.2	2.9	15.1	12.6
9–10 years . . . . .	1,652	17.1	23.6	11.9	9.9	17.8	2.6	18.7	9.2
11–12 years . . . . .	1,571	13.1	15.9	5.1	1.6	26.0	20.3	16.7	7.5
Education at interview <sup>2</sup>									
No high school diploma or GED <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	718	19.6	24.0	11.2	5.9	18.1	2.8	14.7	7.8
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	3,237	17.3	25.0	11.7	12.7	13.5	5.6	13.4	8.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	1,968	14.4	21.6	13.7	17.8	16.1	7.5	11.6	9.3
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	1,553	16.3	17.1	17.1	19.3	8.6	5.8	19.0	10.5
Poverty level income at interview <sup>2</sup>									
0–149 percent . . . . .	1,207	16.7	29.0	12.6	12.4	14.0	1.8	15.8	4.4
0–99 percent . . . . .	570	15.4	33.3	11.6	8.0	15.4	1.0	16.6	3.1
150–299 percent . . . . .	2,911	15.4	24.0	11.6	12.5	14.4	5.7	15.7	8.5
300 percent or higher . . . . .	3,358	17.5	18.5	15.0	17.6	12.8	7.4	12.3	11.4
Race and Hispanic origin									
Hispanic . . . . .	735	18.0	32.6	13.5	8.7	10.4	1.8	10.0	10.8
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	5,277	18.0	18.9	14.4	16.3	14.9	6.4	14.3	
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	1,189	9.9	27.9	9.1	11.1	10.3	6.0	19.2	8.5
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	294	13.4	37.2	9.5	18.6	12.1	5.7	2.9	2.6

<sup>1</sup>Other arrangements include before- or after-school care/program, respondent while she was working, and other arrangements not shown separately.<sup>2</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years at time of interview.<sup>3</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Percents may add to more than 100 because some women reported more than 1 type of child care arrangement.



**Table 62. Number of women 15–44 years of age who were not working the week prior to interview and whose youngest child is 5–12 years of age, and percent regularly using the specified child care arrangement in the 4 weeks prior to interview for their youngest child, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Grandparent or other relative	Non- relative	Percent		
				Day care center or preschool	None	Other arrangement <sup>1</sup>
All women . . . . .	3,684	6.3	3.4	2.4	85.5	3.0
Marital status						
Never married . . . . .	496	6.2	1.4	5.5	81.2	2.0
Currently married . . . . .	2,518	5.1	3.9	1.2	89.0	1.7
Formerly married . . . . .	670	11.2	2.9	4.8	75.9	8.9
Age of child						
5–8 years . . . . .	2,245	6.1	4.4	4.0	84.2	2.7
9–12 years . . . . .	1,438	6.8	1.7	–	87.6	3.6
Education at interview <sup>2</sup>						
No high school diploma or GED <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	847	4.9	–	2.3	90.5	2.4
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	1,381	5.6	1.8	2.0	88.2	2.7
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	802	9.4	6.0	5.0	77.1	4.8
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	635	6.0	7.3	0.4	85.2	2.7
Poverty level income at interview <sup>2</sup>						
0–149 percent . . . . .	1,412	6.3	0.9	3.8	87.0	1.7
150–299 percent . . . . .	1,051	7.8	0.7	4.9	84.1	2.0
300–399 percent . . . . .	1,168	5.5	2.9	1.5	88.2	3.9
400 percent or higher . . . . .	1,086	7.5	6.7	1.8	81.7	4.0
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic . . . . .	585	9.2	2.2	3.9	82.6	4.9
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	2,329	6.9	4.2	1.7	85.1	3.2
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	593	3.4	1.4	4.7	86.6	1.4
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	176	–	2.7	–	97.3	–

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>Includes child's brother/sister; child cares for self; school (regular hours); before- or after-school care/program; respondent while she was working; other parent or stepparent; and other arrangements not shown separately.<sup>2</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years at time of interview.<sup>3</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Percents may add to more than 100 because some women reported more than 1 type of child care arrangement.

**Table 63. Number of women 15–44 years of age who were working the week prior to interview, with at least 1 child under 13 years of age and mean amount paid per week for child care, by number of children and selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands			Percent with no payment for child care	Mean amount paid (in dollars) per week for child care <sup>1</sup>		
	One child	Two children	Three or more children		One child	Two children	Three or more children
All women <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	8,691	5,932	2,084	50.7	58	80	82
Marital status							
Never married . . . . .	1,365	414	142	44.1	59	57	49
Currently married . . . . .	5,831	4,730	1,603	51.8	61	84	84
Formerly married . . . . .	1,496	788	340	50.5	46	68	83
Work status at interview							
Full time . . . . .	6,310	3,987	1,249	43.9	61	87	93
Part time . . . . .	2,381	1,945	835	65.8	45	58	58
Age of youngest child							
Under 5 years . . . . .	3,727	2,834	1,425	33.4	66	90	86
5–12 years . . . . .	4,964	3,098	659	66.4	45	62	68
Education at interview <sup>3</sup>							
No high school diploma or GED <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	669	477	226	65.3	42	57	60
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	3,324	2,452	932	54.8	50	69	70
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	2,350	1,533	475	48.0	57	79	79
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	1,853	1,386	432	41.1	75	101	113
Poverty level income at interview <sup>3</sup>							
0–149 percent . . . . .	1,074	1,132	622	58.8	40	51	55
0–99 percent . . . . .	494	519	353	64.2	41	45	62
150–299 percent . . . . .	3,077	2,136	794	57.3	49	61	62
300 percent or higher . . . . .	4,045	2,580	649	42.1	67	100	115
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic . . . . .	884	622	335	49.4	49	69	73
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	6,233	4,361	1,395	50.1	59	82	85
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	1,250	720	277	52.5	54	66	67

<sup>1</sup>Limited to women who reported any payment for child care. Mean amount paid refers to mean of the "typical" weekly payment for child care.<sup>2</sup>Includes women with missing information on child care payment, and women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.<sup>3</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years at time of interview.<sup>4</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

**Table 64. Number of women 15–44 years of age who were not working the week prior to interview, with at least 1 child under 13 years of age and mean amount paid per week for child care, by number of children and selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands			Percent with no payment for child care	Mean amount paid (in dollars) per week for child care <sup>1</sup>		
	1 child	2 children	3 or more children		1 child	2 children	3 or more children
All women <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	4,391	4,027	2,403	82.3	47	44	47
Marital status							
Never married . . . . .	1,092	555	389	87.8	45	*	*
Currently married . . . . .	2,692	2,966	1,705	80.5	47	45	51
Formerly married . . . . .	607	506	308	84.2	*	*	*
Age of youngest child							
Under 5 years . . . . .	2,533	2,607	1,998	78.9	51	46	48
5 years and over . . . . .	1,858	1,420	405	88.9	38	38	*
Education at interview <sup>3</sup>							
No high school diploma or GED <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	786	679	776	94.2	*	*	*
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	1,441	1,544	963	82.8	46	31	38
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	815	856	374	78.8	52	43	*
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	590	771	228	67.9	61	56	*
Poverty level income at interview <sup>3</sup>							
0–149 percent . . . . .	1,292	1,461	1,364	89.8	44	30	42
150–299 percent . . . . .	922	1,020	1,067	89.5	49	31	37
300 percent or higher . . . . .	1,125	1,175	572	80.3	44	40	50
300 percent or higher . . . . .	1,214	1,214	405	72.9	55	52	*
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic . . . . .	668	607	535	89.3	*	*	*
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	2,727	2,727	1,356	79.6	47	44	52
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	754	518	394	85.8	49	54	*

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

<sup>1</sup>Limited to women who reported any payment for child care. Mean amount paid refers to mean of the "typical" weekly payment for child care.<sup>2</sup>Includes women with missing information on child care payment, and women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.<sup>3</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years at time of interview.<sup>4</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

**Table 65. Number of women 18–44 years of age and percent who have ever lived with and cared for a child to whom they did not give birth, by to the child's relationship to them and selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Any child <sup>1</sup>	Stepchild	Percent		
				Child of relative, friend, or partner	Foster child	Adopted child
All women <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	54,748	11.1	3.3	5.7	0.9	0.9
Age at interview						
18–19 years . . . . .	3,508	1.9	–	1.6	–	–
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	4.3	0.8	2.4	0.1	0.1
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	8.2	1.6	5.2	0.8	0.3
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	11.1	3.4	6.7	0.6	0.5
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	16.0	5.7	7.3	1.7	1.7
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	17.5	5.7	7.8	1.2	2.0
Marital status						
Never married . . . . .	17,300	5.2	0.0	4.1	0.3	0.1
Currently married . . . . .	29,600	13.5	5.3	5.7	1.1	1.2
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	14.9	3.2	9.2	1.1	1.2
Parity						
0 births . . . . .	19,998	8.0	2.3	4.1	0.3	1.2
1 birth . . . . .	10,502	12.2	4.9	5.5	0.7	0.6
2 births . . . . .	13,871	12.9	3.7	6.9	1.1	0.8
3 or more births . . . . .	10,377	13.5	3.3	7.4	1.7	0.5
Education at interview <sup>3</sup>						
No high school diploma or GED <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	5,424	14.2	3.2	9.0	1.5	0.7
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	18,169	14.1	4.3	7.4	0.9	0.9
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	12,399	13.7	4.3	7.2	1.1	1.1
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11,748	7.4	2.8	2.6	0.7	1.1
Poverty level income at interview <sup>3</sup>						
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,080	12.7	2.7	8.0	1.3	0.4
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	12.8	1.9	9.0	1.4	0.4
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	13.0	4.0	6.9	1.3	0.8
300 percent or higher . . . . .	22,736	11.8	4.2	5.3	0.6	1.4
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic . . . . .	6,015	11.5	2.5	6.3	0.8	0.6
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	38,987	10.8	3.8	4.9	1.3	0.9
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	7,357	12.9	1.9	9.1	0.8	1.0
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,390	9.3	2.1	6.5	0.4	0.5

– Quantity zero.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

<sup>1</sup>Includes children with other relationships not shown separately.<sup>2</sup>Includes women with missing information on other children raised.<sup>3</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>4</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Percents may not add to "Any child" total because some women lived with and cared for more than 1 child not born to them.

**Table 66. Number of women 18–44 years of age, percent who are seeking to adopt a child, and percent who have taken specified steps toward adoption, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Currently seeking to adopt	Steps toward adoption	
			Applied to an agency	Got a lawyer
Percent				
All women <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	54,748	0.9	0.2	0.0
Age at interview				
18–29 years . . . . .	22,243	0.4	0.0	–
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	0.9	0.1	–
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	1.6	0.4	0.1
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	1.3	0.3	0.2
Marital status				
Never married . . . . .	17,300	0.6	0.0	–
Currently married . . . . .	29,600	1.1	0.2	0.1
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	1.1	0.2	–
Parity				
0 births . . . . .	19,998	1.1	0.2	0.1
1 birth . . . . .	10,502	0.9	0.2	0.1
2 births . . . . .	13,871	0.5	0.0	–
3 or more births . . . . .	10,377	1.1	0.2	–
Ever used infertility services				
Yes . . . . .	9,217	1.8	0.4	0.2
No . . . . .	42,387	0.8	0.1	0.0
Education at interview <sup>2</sup>				
No high school diploma or GED <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	5,424	1.9	0.5	–
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	18,169	0.8	0.2	0.1
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	12,399	0.8	0.1	0.1
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11,748	1.0	0.0	0.1
Poverty level income at interview <sup>2</sup>				
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,080	1.0	0.3	–
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	1.2	0.4	–
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	0.7	0.1	–
300 percent or higher . . . . .	22,736	1.1	0.2	0.1
Race and Hispanic origin				
Hispanic . . . . .	6,015	1.2	0.4	–
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	38,987	0.7	0.1	0.1
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	7,357	1.8	0.2	0.0
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,390	1.8	0.3	0.3

– Quantity zero.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

<sup>1</sup>Includes women with missing information on adoption or infertility services.<sup>2</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years at of age at time of interview.<sup>3</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

**Table 67. Number of currently married women 15–44 years of age and percent reporting the specified sources of coverage for health insurance, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands <sup>1</sup>	Not covered	Woman's employer	Husband's employer	Medicaid	CHAMPUS/CHAMPVA <sup>2</sup>	Self-paid
All women . . . . .	29,673	9.1	38.3	46.7	8.5	3.0	5.5
Age at interview							
15–24 years . . . . .	2,805	15.5	27.6	31.2	25.9	6.6	2.9
25–29 years . . . . .	5,089	10.1	40.0	41.7	11.7	3.5	4.5
30–34 years . . . . .	7,153	10.0	39.0	45.0	8.0	1.9	6.0
35–39 years . . . . .	7,608	7.7	38.0	51.2	5.2	2.2	6.1
40–44 years . . . . .	7,018	6.6	41.1	53.1	3.6	3.2	6.2
Work status at interview							
Full time . . . . .	14,714	6.7	57.9	41.6	3.1	2.3	4.2
Part time . . . . .	5,428	11.6	20.7	58.8	6.5	2.6	7.1
Not working . . . . .	9,531	11.5	18.2	47.5	18.1	4.3	6.6
Residence at interview							
Metropolitan, central city . . . . .	7,102	11.4	39.9	39.6	11.0	3.8	4.5
Metropolitan, suburb . . . . .	15,880	7.8	39.2	49.8	6.2	3.0	5.3
Nonmetropolitan . . . . .	6,691	10.0	34.6	46.6	11.5	2.2	7.2
Education at interview <sup>3</sup>							
No high school diploma or GED <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	2,807	13.3	21.5	30.8	25.6	2.0	2.7
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	11,534	9.4	36.8	48.2	9.0	2.7	5.5
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	7,163	8.1	41.7	47.8	4.2	4.1	5.6
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	7,162	2.6	46.8	52.3	1.8	2.0	6.8
Poverty level income at interview <sup>3</sup>							
0–149 percent . . . . .	3,882	24.0	17.0	24.4	38.6	1.5	3.3
0–99 percent . . . . .	1,954	27.2	11.6	15.6	50.5	1.5	2.0
150–299 percent . . . . .	8,899	12.2	33.5	47.0	5.3	4.9	5.1
300 percent or higher . . . . .	15,885	3.0	47.6	53.3	1.3	2.0	6.4
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic . . . . .	3,178	21.0	31.5	28.3	21.1	2.5	3.2
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	23,077	7.5	38.9	49.9	6.4	2.7	6.0
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	2,069	9.3	42.3	41.1	13.2	5.0	2.7
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	1,349	8.6	38.8	42.5	9.1	6.0	6.5

<sup>1</sup>Includes other sources of health insurance coverage not shown separately.<sup>2</sup>CHAMPUS is the civilian health and medical program of the uniformed services; CHAMPVA is the Veterans' Administration civilian health and medical program.<sup>3</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years at time of interview.<sup>4</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Percents do not add to 100 because respondents could report more than 1 source of coverage.

**Table 68. Number of unmarried women 15–44 years of age and percent reporting the specified sources of coverage for health insurance, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Not covered	Woman's employer	Parents	Medicaid	CHAMPUS/ CHAMPVA <sup>1</sup>	Self-paid	Other source <sup>2</sup>
All women . . . . .	30,528	14.1	33.9	25.1	22.8	1.9	3.6	4.4
Age at interview								
15–19 years . . . . .	8,619	11.0	2.9	67.0	18.2	2.0	0.9	1.7
20–24 years . . . . .	6,578	18.6	26.4	27.2	21.9	3.0	4.9	3.8
25–29 years . . . . .	4,604	21.1	53.6	1.6	27.5	1.2	3.7	5.7
30–34 years . . . . .	3,912	14.1	51.3	0.1	29.7	1.5	4.5	6.0
35–39 years . . . . .	3,603	15.9	52.1	0.1	25.6	0.9	4.1	8.3
40–44 years . . . . .	3,212	13.8	62.4	0.1	18.8	1.8	6.0	4.8
Marital status								
Never married . . . . .	22,679	13.6	29.0	33.8	20.5	1.9	3.5	2.3
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	15.6	47.8	...	29.4	1.9	3.7	10.3
Work status at interview								
Full time . . . . .	13,091	13.9	66.0	6.1	10.7	1.6	4.2	3.6
Part time . . . . .	6,218	18.1	12.3	44.5	18.7	2.5	3.7	5.2
Not working . . . . .	11,219	12.1	8.4	36.4	39.4	1.9	2.7	4.8
Residence at interview								
Metropolitan, central city . . . . .	11,448	14.2	33.3	19.1	29.7	1.9	4.0	3.5
Metropolitan, suburb . . . . .	13,423	12.9	37.6	28.5	16.2	1.9	3.6	5.2
Nonmetropolitan . . . . .	5,657	16.6	26.1	29.2	24.5	1.8	2.8	4.2
Education at interview <sup>3</sup>								
No high school diploma or GED <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	2,617	19.7	17.0	0.1	61.7	1.0	1.4	3.3
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	6,635	16.2	47.9	0.5	32.0	1.6	3.4	6.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	5,236	15.1	53.0	8.8	17.0	2.1	5.0	6.7
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	4,586	8.5	71.8	5.4	4.9	0.9	8.6	4.2
Poverty level income at interview <sup>3</sup>								
0–149 percent . . . . .	6,190	15.7	19.0	4.0	57.6	1.3	2.3	7.4
0–99 percent . . . . .	4,038	15.3	9.6	4.5	69.3	0.8	1.4	6.2
150–299 percent . . . . .	6,033	17.1	58.4	2.9	15.5	1.8	6.1	5.1
300 percent or higher . . . . .	6,851	11.3	72.9	4.7	5.2	1.4	6.0	4.2
Race and Hispanic origin								
Hispanic . . . . .	3,524	20.7	28.1	17.2	33.5	0.8	1.0	2.7
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	19,445	13.2	36.1	29.7	14.7	1.8	4.5	2.5
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	6,141	12.7	31.3	14.0	42.7	2.5	2.1	5.1
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	1,418	16.4	28.3	29.9	21.4	2.3	3.2	7.0

... Category not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>CHAMPUS is the civilian health and medical program of the uniformed services; CHAMPVA is the Veterans Administration civilian health and medical program.<sup>2</sup>Other sources include school, partner's insurance, former husband's insurance, and other sources not shown separately.<sup>3</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years at time of interview.<sup>4</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Percents do not add to 100 because respondents could report more than 1 source of coverage.

**Table 69. Number of women 15–44 years of age who had a live birth in 1991–95 and percent distribution by method of payment for the most recent delivery, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Own income only	Insurance only	Own income and insurance	Medicaid at all	Other government sources at all	All other sources
All women <sup>1</sup>	13,999	100.0	6.8	37.3	21.2	33.6	0.7	0.4
Age at time of birth								
Under 20 years	1,535	100.0	4.0	20.6	5.6	67.5	1.8	0.5
20–24 years	3,402	100.0	5.1	27.9	13.5	51.5	1.4	0.6
25–29 years	4,212	100.0	8.3	40.7	24.3	26.3	0.3	0.0
30–44 years	4,850	100.0	7.5	46.2	28.9	16.5	0.2	0.5
Birth order								
First	5,342	100.0	7.4	38.5	19.9	32.2	1.2	0.7
Second	4,865	100.0	6.0	39.1	26.4	28.2	0.2	0.2
Third or higher	3,792	100.0	7.0	33.3	16.5	42.3	0.7	0.3
Wantedness status at conception								
Intended	9,618	100.0	7.2	41.0	25.4	25.5	0.4	0.4
Mistimed	3,052	100.0	5.3	31.3	12.4	48.9	1.8	0.3
Unwanted	1,308	100.0	6.9	25.1	11.3	55.8	0.2	0.3
Marital status at time of birth								
Never married	3,124	100.0	2.8	20.1	6.5	68.0	1.7	0.9
Married	10,087	100.0	8.1	44.1	27.0	20.1	0.4	0.2
Formerly married	788	100.0	4.9	18.9	5.3	69.2	1.1	0.7
Residence at interview								
Metropolitan, central city	4,388	100.0	7.2	32.7	14.5	44.5	0.4	0.7
Metropolitan, suburban	6,677	100.0	6.9	44.3	23.6	24.2	0.8	0.3
Nonmetropolitan	2,933	100.0	6.1	28.4	26.0	38.5	0.9	0.1
Education at interview <sup>2</sup>								
No high school diploma or GED <sup>3</sup>	1,791	100.0	5.5	20.8	2.7	70.3	0.6	0.1
High school diploma or GED	5,036	100.0	5.6	38.0	21.8	33.4	0.8	0.4
Some college, no bachelor's degree	2,984	100.0	9.1	44.1	27.6	18.5	0.8	–
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,589	100.0	9.0	49.5	35.5	5.4	0.1	0.5
Race and Hispanic origin								
Hispanic	2,134	100.0	7.3	27.6	8.3	56.3	0.5	–
Non-Hispanic white	9,275	100.0	7.5	42.1	26.1	23.0	0.9	0.4
Non-Hispanic black	1,916	100.0	3.0	26.3	7.6	62.0	–	1.1
Non-Hispanic other	674	100.0	6.7	33.5	33.5	25.5	0.9	–

– Quantity zero.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

<sup>1</sup>Includes women for whom wantedness status was inapplicable. See "Definitions of Terms."<sup>2</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>3</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

NOTES: In classifying method of payment in these 6 mutually exclusive categories, first priority was given to any mention of Medicaid, and second priority was given to any mention of other government sources. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.



**Table 70. Number of women 15–24 years of age, percent who ever received family planning services, and percent who received the specified services at first family planning visit, by selected characteristics of the woman: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Ever received family planning services <sup>1</sup>	Services received at first visit <sup>1</sup>		
			Birth control method	Birth control counseling	Birth control checkup or test
Percent					
All women <sup>2</sup>	18,002	58.6	50.8	39.9	40.2
Never had intercourse	5,538	11.6	7.7	7.3	6.1
Ever had intercourse <sup>2,3</sup>	12,464	79.5	69.9	54.4	55.4
Age at first visit:					
Under 18 years	5,929	100.0	87.3	70.2	70.5
18–19 years	2,501	100.0	89.8	69.1	71.5
20–24 years	1,480	100.0	86.9	60.3	62.8
Timing of first visit:					
Before first intercourse	2,855	100.0	87.6	69.5	71.1
After first intercourse	7,008	100.0	87.9	68.4	69.2
Provider for first visit:					
Clinic	4,536	100.0	89.0	74.9	74.0
Private doctor or HMO <sup>4</sup>	4,814	100.0	89.6	63.6	68.7
Other place	475	100.0	75.2	67.3	49.6
Poverty level income at interview: <sup>5</sup>					
0–149 percent	2,502	85.7	74.9	58.6	59.3
150–299 percent	2,815	89.2	81.1	60.4	62.6
300 percent or more	2,651	88.7	80.5	59.3	65.3
Race and Hispanic origin:					
Hispanic	1,644	74.4	60.9	48.5	47.4
Non-Hispanic white	8,269	79.9	71.5	54.1	58.2
Non-Hispanic black	2,074	83.1	73.1	58.7	53.4

<sup>1</sup>First family planning visit refers to first receipt of any of the following family planning services from a medical care provider: sterilization operation, birth control method, check up or medical test for birth control, counseling about birth control, or counseling about getting sterilized.

<sup>2</sup>Includes women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup>Ever had (voluntary) sexual intercourse after first menstrual period.

<sup>4</sup>HMO is health maintenance organization.

<sup>5</sup>Limited to women 20–24 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Percents do not add to 100 because women could report more than 1 service at first visit.

**Table 71. Number of women 15–24 years of age, percent who ever received family planning services, and percent who used the specified provider for first family planning visit, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Ever received family planning services <sup>1</sup>	Provider for first family planning visit <sup>1</sup>		
			Clinic	Private doctor or HMO <sup>2</sup>	Other <sup>3</sup>
Percent					
All women <sup>4</sup>	18,002	58.6	25.8	29.2	3.1
Never had intercourse	5,538	11.6	*	8.1	*
Ever had intercourse <sup>4,5</sup>	12,464	79.5	36.4	38.6	3.8
Age at first visit:					
Under 18 years	5,929	100.0	49.8	46.0	2.8
18–19 years	2,501	100.0	41.4	52.4	*
20–24 years	1,480	100.0	37.2	52.5	*
Timing of first visit:					
Before first intercourse	2,770	100.0	42.2	54.5	*
After first intercourse	7,008	100.0	47.8	46.8	5.4
Poverty level income at interview: <sup>6</sup>					
0–149 percent	2,502	85.7	43.6	37.5	*
150–299 percent	2,815	89.2	38.4	43.7	*
300 percent or more	2,651	88.7	33.5	50.5	*
Race and Hispanic origin:					
Hispanic	1,644	74.4	36.9	30.4	*
Non-Hispanic white	8,269	79.9	34.1	42.1	3.1
Non-Hispanic black	2,074	83.1	44.9	33.4	*

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

<sup>1</sup>First family planning visit refers to first receipt of any of the following family planning services from a medical care provider: sterilization operation, birth control method, check up or medical test for birth control, counseling about birth control, or counseling about getting sterilized.

<sup>2</sup>HMO is health maintenance organization.

<sup>3</sup>"Other" providers include school health center, military facility, and others not shown separately.

<sup>4</sup>Includes women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup>Ever had (voluntary) sexual intercourse after first menstrual period.

<sup>6</sup>Limited to women 20–24 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Due to rounding, percents may not add to total who "ever received family planning services."

**Table 72. Number of women 15–24 years of age who have ever used the specified type of provider for first family planning visit and percent distribution by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Total	Ever received family planning services <sup>1</sup>	Provider for first family planning visit <sup>1</sup>	
			Clinic	Private doctor or HMO <sup>2</sup>
Number in thousands				
All women <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	12,464	9,910	4,530	4,814
Percent distribution				
Age at first visit . . . . .	...	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 18 years . . . . .	...	59.8	65.0	56.6
18–19 years . . . . .	...	25.2	22.8	27.2
20–24 years . . . . .	...	14.9	12.1	16.1
Timing of first visit . . . . .	...	100.0	100.0	100.0
Before first intercourse . . . . .	...	29.0	25.9	31.5
After first intercourse . . . . .	...	71.1	74.1	68.5
Poverty level income at interview <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0–149 percent . . . . .	30.6	30.6	35.7	26.7
150–299 percent . . . . .	35.8	35.5	35.4	35.1
300 percent or more . . . . .	33.6	33.6	29.0	38.2
Race and Hispanic origin <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic . . . . .	13.2	12.4	13.3	10.2
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	66.3	66.7	62.4	72.2
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	16.6	17.4	20.4	14.2

... Category not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>First family planning visit refers to first receipt of any of the following services from a medical care provider: sterilization operation, birth control method, checkup or medical test for birth control, counseling about birth control, or counseling about getting sterilized.

<sup>2</sup>HMO is health maintenance organization.

<sup>3</sup>Includes women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.

<sup>4</sup>Limited to women 20–24 years of age at time of interview.

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

**Table 73. Number of women 15–44 years of age, percent who received at least 1 family planning service from a medical care provider in the 12 months prior to interview, and percent who received specified services, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in	At least 1 family planning service <sup>1</sup>	Services received in past 12 months				
			Birth control method	Birth control counseling	Birth control checkup or test	Sterilization counseling	Sterilization operation
			Percent				
All women . . . . .	60,201	32.9	27.4	14.5	22.2	3.3	1.9
Age at interview							
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	28.5	24.6	17.3	20.5	*	*
15–17 years . . . . .	5,452	21.9	18.3	14.5	14.8	*	*
18–19 years . . . . .	3,508	38.6	34.5	21.8	29.4	*	*
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	54.7	48.5	26.0	38.8	2.0	*
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	49.8	42.5	19.8	33.4	4.2	3.1
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	36.3	30.2	14.9	24.5	5.2	2.5
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	20.1	14.6	7.2	12.6	4.1	2.6
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	12.0	7.9	4.2	6.6	3.2	1.9
Marital status							
Never married . . . . .	22,679	36.6	31.7	17.7	26.3	1.4	0.7
Currently married . . . . .	29,673	31.0	24.8	12.2	19.5	4.4	2.6
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	29.8	24.8	13.5	20.8	4.9	3.1
Parity							
0 births . . . . .	25,242	36.4	32.5	16.6	26.8	0.8	*
1 birth . . . . .	10,706	42.3	36.9	19.3	28.3	2.7	*
2 births . . . . .	13,875	27.4	20.8	12.0	17.4	5.5	2.6
3 or more births . . . . .	10,377	22.2	14.0	7.6	11.3	7.4	5.8
Poverty level income at interview <sup>2</sup>							
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	31.3	23.3	13.5	19.5	5.6	4.2
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	32.4	23.2	14.9	20.4	6.3	5.0
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	30.2	25.1	13.1	20.4	3.7	2.3
300 percent or more . . . . .	22,736	34.0	28.9	12.7	22.8	3.5	1.7
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	32.7	25.0	15.1	20.1	3.9	2.8
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	33.7	28.7	14.2	23.4	3.1	1.7
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	33.3	26.1	16.4	20.6	4.1	3.0
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	21.5	17.3	10.7	15.0	2.8	1.1

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

<sup>1</sup>Family planning services include sterilizing operation, birth control method, checkup or medical test for birth control, counseling about birth control, or counseling about getting sterilized.<sup>2</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Percents do not add to total who received "at least 1 family planning service" because women could report more than 1 service in the 12 months prior to interview.

**Table 74. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent who received the specified medical services from a medical care provider in the 12 months prior to interview, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Pregnancy test	Pap smear	Pelvic exam	HIV test <sup>1</sup>	Other STD <sup>2</sup> test or treatment	Test or treatment for infection <sup>3</sup>
All women . . . . .	60,201	16.0	61.9	61.3	17.3	7.6	21.0
Age at interview							
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	16.1	33.5	32.4	14.6	9.4	16.9
15–17 years . . . . .	5,452	11.4	23.0	23.4	12.1	7.1	12.2
18–19 years . . . . .	3,508	23.3	49.9	46.4	18.5	13.0	24.2
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	27.4	68.7	66.5	23.7	14.0	28.1
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	25.3	70.9	69.3	23.6	10.3	25.7
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	17.4	69.5	70.3	18.5	6.5	21.8
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	8.1	62.9	62.6	14.2	4.7	19.2
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	4.3	62.7	63.2	10.0	2.2	15.1
Marital status							
Never married . . . . .	22,679	15.5	52.1	49.8	18.9	10.7	20.1
Currently married . . . . .	29,673	17.3	68.5	69.0	14.5	4.7	20.9
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	12.4	64.8	65.3	23.1	9.7	24.2
Poverty level income at interview <sup>4</sup>							
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	18.6	57.6	57.5	23.1	9.9	23.9
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	19.8	56.6	56.0	25.8	11.7	25.6
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	13.7	62.6	62.6	16.1	6.8	20.7
300 percent or more . . . . .	22,736	14.6	74.1	73.6	15.7	5.4	20.5
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	19.8	52.2	52.6	21.9	7.2	20.4
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	14.8	63.2	63.2	14.5	7.1	20.9
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	19.8	67.6	63.0	28.7	11.4	24.8
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	14.3	47.7	47.7	14.7	*	13.6

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

<sup>1</sup>Excludes HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) tests done as part of blood donation.<sup>2</sup>STD is sexually transmitted disease.<sup>3</sup>Refers to vaginal, urinary tract, and pelvic infections.<sup>4</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Percents do not add to 100 because women could report more than 1 medical service in the 12 months prior to interview.

**Table 75. Number of women 15–44 years of age, percent who received at least 1 family planning service in the 12 months prior to interview, and percent who used the specified type of provider, by selected characteristics of the woman: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	At least 1 family planning service <sup>1</sup>	Type of provider			
			Public family planning clinic <sup>2</sup>	Other clinic <sup>2</sup>	Private doctor or HMO <sup>3</sup>	Hospital/other <sup>4</sup>
			Percent			
All women . . . . .	60,201	32.9	6.1	2.6	22.6	2.9
Age at interview						
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	28.5	9.5	2.7	13.0	*
15–17 years . . . . .	5,452	21.9	7.7	*	9.4	*
18–19 years . . . . .	3,508	38.6	12.2	*	18.6	*
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	54.7	14.2	6.4	31.6	3.3
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	49.8	9.0	3.7	35.9	4.4
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	36.3	3.6	1.7	29.7	3.1
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	20.1	2.0	*	16.1	2.8
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	12.0	*	*	10.1	1.8
Marital status						
Never married . . . . .	22,679	36.6	9.6	3.9	20.6	2.4
Currently married . . . . .	29,673	31.0	3.5	1.8	24.5	3.1
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	29.8	5.9	2.2	21.3	3.2
Parity						
0 births . . . . .	25,242	36.4	7.3	3.1	24.1	1.6
1 birth . . . . .	10,706	42.3	8.1	3.2	30.0	2.2
2 births . . . . .	13,875	27.4	3.5	1.9	20.9	3.1
3 or more births . . . . .	10,377	22.2	4.7	1.8	13.7	6.2
Poverty level income at interview <sup>5</sup>						
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	31.3	10.5	3.8	15.3	5.3
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	32.4	11.4	4.1	15.2	5.8
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	30.2	4.9	2.8	21.3	3.0
300 percent or more . . . . .	22,736	34.0	2.5	1.4	29.3	2.2
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	32.7	9.6	4.3	16.6	3.7
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	33.7	5.0	2.0	25.2	2.5
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	33.3	9.5	3.7	18.1	4.1
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	21.5	*	*	10.4	*

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

<sup>1</sup>Family planning services include sterilizing operation, birth control method, checkup or medical test for birth control, counseling about birth control, or counseling about getting sterilized.<sup>2</sup>Public family planning clinic refers to clinics listed in the AGI/OPA Public Family Planning Clinic Database. Other clinic refers to clinics that were not found in the database and which remain unidentified. See "Definitions of Terms."<sup>3</sup>HMO is health maintenance organization.<sup>4</sup>"Other" providers include school health center, military facility, and others not shown separately.<sup>5</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Percents do not add to total who received "at least 1 family planning service" because women who had more than 1 service could report more than 1 type of provider.

**Table 76. Number of women 15–44 years of age, number who received at least 1 family planning service in the 12 months prior to interview from the specified type of provider, and percent distribution by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Total	At least 1 family planning service <sup>1</sup>	Type of provider			
			Public family planning clinic <sup>2</sup>	Other clinic <sup>2</sup>	Private doctor or HMO <sup>3</sup>	Hospital/other <sup>4</sup>
Number in thousands						
Total	60,201	19,821	3,688	1,589	13,610	1,713
Percent distribution						
Age at interview	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15–19 years	14.9	12.9	23.0	15.2	8.6	*
15–17 years	9.1	6.0	11.4	*	3.8	*
18–19 years	5.8	6.8	11.6	*	4.8	*
20–24 years	15.0	24.9	34.8	36.4	21.0	17.5
25–29 years	16.1	24.4	23.6	22.5	25.5	25.0
30–34 years	18.4	20.3	10.7	11.8	24.2	20.0
35–39 years	18.6	11.4	6.1	*	13.2	18.5
40–44 years	17.0	6.2	*	*	7.6	10.7
Marital status	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	37.7	41.9	58.9	55.5	34.4	31.3
Currently married	49.3	46.3	28.4	33.8	53.4	54.2
Formerly married	13.0	11.8	12.6	10.7	12.3	14.5
Parity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 births	41.9	46.4	50.1	49.9	44.6	23.7
1 birth	17.8	22.8	23.5	21.4	23.6	13.8
2 births	23.1	19.2	13.1	16.8	21.3	24.7
3 or more births	17.2	11.6	13.2	12.0	10.4	37.8
Poverty level income at interview <sup>5</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0–149 percent	21.1	20.5	44.9	34.1	13.5	36.4
0–99 percent	12.6	12.6	28.8	22.1	8.0	24.7
150–299 percent	31.3	29.3	30.8	36.9	28.0	30.2
300 percent or more	47.6	50.2	24.3	29.0	58.5	33.4
Race and Hispanic origin	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic	11.1	11.0	17.4	18.3	8.2	14.4
Non-Hispanic white	70.6	72.2	57.5	54.4	78.8	61.8
Non-Hispanic black	13.6	13.8	21.1	19.3	10.9	19.5
Non-Hispanic other	4.6	3.0	*	*	2.1	*

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

<sup>1</sup>Family planning services include sterilizing operation, birth control method, checkup or medical test for birth control, counseling about birth control, or counseling about getting sterilized.

<sup>2</sup>Public family planning clinic refers to clinics listed in the AGI/OPA Public Family Planning Clinic Database. Other clinic refers to clinics that were not found in the database and which remain unidentified. See "Definitions of Terms."

<sup>3</sup>HMO is health maintenance organization.

<sup>4</sup>"Other" providers include school health center, military facility, and others not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

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

**Table 77. Number of women 15–44 years of age, percent who received at least 1 medical service in the 12 months prior to interview, and percent who used the specified type of provider, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	At least 1 medical service <sup>1</sup>	Type of provider				
			Public family planning clinic <sup>2</sup>	Other clinic <sup>2</sup>	Private doctor or HMO <sup>3</sup>	Hospital or emergency room	Other <sup>4</sup>
			Percent				
All women . . . . .	60,201	70.6	10.0	5.7	54.8	4.0	2.3
Age at interview							
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	43.9	13.4	5.7	25.5	3.8	*
15–17 years . . . . .	5,542	32.2	10.3	4.2	18.1	3.2	*
18–19 years . . . . .	3,508	62.1	18.2	8.0	37.1	*	*
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	78.9	20.3	9.6	51.7	5.3	2.8
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	80.1	12.1	5.9	62.0	3.9	2.4
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	78.6	7.7	5.7	64.8	3.9	2.5
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	70.5	5.4	3.8	59.9	4.0	2.1
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	69.2	3.3	4.0	60.0	3.5	2.1
Marital status							
Never married . . . . .	22,679	61.3	14.7	6.9	39.8	3.9	2.5
Currently married . . . . .	29,673	76.6	6.0	4.3	65.8	3.4	2.4
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	75.2	11.3	7.2	56.4	6.7	*
Parity							
0 births . . . . .	25,242	63.9	11.0	5.7	47.7	3.5	2.7
1 birth . . . . .	10,706	82.0	11.2	5.7	65.0	4.9	2.3
2 births . . . . .	13,875	75.2	7.2	5.1	62.3	3.8	1.6
3 or more births . . . . .	10,377	69.2	9.8	6.2	51.5	4.8	2.2
Poverty level income at interview <sup>5</sup>							
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	70.4	18.7	9.1	41.3	5.4	2.2
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	70.0	21.1	10.3	37.9	5.6	2.0
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	71.5	8.4	5.8	56.4	4.4	1.9
300 percent or more . . . . .	22,736	80.0	4.2	3.4	72.4	3.0	2.7
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	67.5	15.6	10.6	41.4	4.9	2.1
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	70.8	7.7	4.4	58.9	3.4	2.3
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	76.3	17.9	7.8	49.6	6.9	2.1
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	59.1	7.7	*	40.4	*	*

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

<sup>1</sup>Medical services include Pap smear; pelvic exam; prenatal care; postpartum care; HIV test; testing or treatment for other sexually transmitted diseases; testing or treatment for vaginal, urinary tract, or pelvic infection; abortion; or pregnancy test.<sup>2</sup>Public family planning clinic refers to clinics listed in the AGI/OPA Public Family Planning Clinic Database. Other clinic refers to clinics that were not found in the database and which remain unidentified. See "Definitions of Terms."<sup>3</sup>HMO is health maintenance organization.<sup>4</sup>"Other" providers include school health center, military facility, and others not shown separately.<sup>5</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Percents do not add to total who received "at least 1 medical service" because women who had more than 1 service could report more than 1 type of provider.



**Table 78. Number of women 15–44 years of age, number who received at least 1 medical service in the 12 months prior to interview from the specified type of provider, and percent distribution by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Total	At least 1 medical service <sup>1</sup>	Type of provider				
			Public family planning clinic <sup>2</sup>	Other clinic <sup>2</sup>	Private doctor or HMO <sup>3</sup>	Hospital or emergency room	Other <sup>4</sup>
Number in thousands							
All women . . . . .	60,201	42,511	5,995	3,411	32,997	2,430	1,377
Percent distribution							
Age at interview . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15–19 years . . . . .	14.9	9.3	20.0	15.0	6.9	13.9	*
15–17 years . . . . .	9.1	4.1	9.4	6.8	3.0	7.3	*
18–19 years . . . . .	5.8	5.1	10.7	8.2	3.9	*	*
20–24 years . . . . .	15.0	16.8	30.6	25.4	14.2	19.8	18.4
25–29 years . . . . .	16.1	18.3	19.6	16.8	18.2	15.7	17.2
30–34 years . . . . .	18.4	20.5	14.1	18.4	21.7	17.6	20.1
35–39 years . . . . .	18.6	18.6	10.1	12.6	20.3	18.2	17.2
40–44 years . . . . .	17.0	16.7	5.6	11.9	18.6	14.8	15.4
Marital status . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married . . . . .	37.7	32.7	55.6	46.2	27.4	36.7	40.8
Currently married . . . . .	49.3	53.4	29.5	37.3	59.2	41.8	52.5
Formerly married . . . . .	13.0	13.9	14.8	16.5	13.4	21.6	*
Parity . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 births . . . . .	41.9	37.9	43.6	42.4	36.5	36.1	49.8
1 birth . . . . .	17.8	20.7	20.0	18.0	21.1	21.7	17.5
2 births . . . . .	23.1	24.5	16.7	20.9	26.2	21.7	16.2
3 or more births . . . . .	17.2	16.9	17.0	18.7	16.2	20.6	16.6
Poverty level income at interview <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0–149 percent . . . . .	21.1	19.7	45.9	35.8	14.3	29.0	20.1
0–99 percent . . . . .	12.6	11.7	30.9	24.1	7.8	18.0	11.0
150–299 percent . . . . .	31.3	29.7	30.7	33.9	29.0	34.8	25.2
300 percent or more . . . . .	47.6	50.6	23.4	30.4	56.7	36.2	54.7
Race and Hispanic origin . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic . . . . .	11.1	10.6	17.4	20.8	8.4	13.5	12.8
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	70.6	70.8	54.6	54.5	75.9	59.7	63.7
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	13.6	14.7	24.5	18.7	12.4	23.2	18.4
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	4.6	3.9	3.5	*	3.4	*	*

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

<sup>1</sup>Medical services include Pap smear; pelvic exam; prenatal care; postpartum care; HIV test; testing or treatment for other sexually transmitted diseases; testing or treatment for vaginal, urinary tract, or pelvic infection; abortion; or pregnancy test.<sup>2</sup>Public family planning clinic refers to clinics listed in the AGI/OPA Public Family Planning Clinic Database. Other clinic refers to clinics that were not found in the database and which remain unidentified. See "Definitions of Terms."<sup>3</sup>HMO is health maintenance organization.<sup>4</sup>"Other" providers include school health center, military facility, and others not shown separately.<sup>5</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

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

**Table 79. Number of women 15–44 years of age, percent who received at least 1 family planning or medical service in the 12 months prior to interview, and percent who used the specified type of provider, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	At least 1 family planning or medical service <sup>1</sup>	Type of provider				
			Public family planning clinic <sup>2</sup>	Other clinic <sup>2</sup>	Private doctor or HMO <sup>3</sup>	Hospital or emergency room	Other <sup>4</sup>
Percent							
All women . . . . .	60,201	72.4	10.6	6.1	56.0	5.7	2.5
Age at interview							
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	46.4	14.6	5.9	26.6	4.0	2.2
15–17 years . . . . .	5,452	35.4	11.7	4.2	19.4	3.6	*
18–19 years . . . . .	3,508	63.5	19.1	8.5	37.8	*	*
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	81.6	21.3	10.7	53.1	6.6	3.3
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	81.9	13.0	6.4	63.4	6.5	2.8
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	80.6	8.1	6.1	66.5	6.0	2.7
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	71.8	5.6	4.2	61.0	6.1	2.1
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	69.8	3.4	4.3	60.5	4.8	2.1
Marital status							
Never married . . . . .	22,679	63.6	15.4	7.5	41.1	4.7	2.8
Currently married . . . . .	29,673	77.9	6.5	4.6	66.9	5.6	2.6
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	76.8	12.3	8.0	57.7	8.7	*
Parity							
0 births . . . . .	25,242	65.8	11.6	6.1	48.9	3.8	3.1
1 birth . . . . .	10,706	83.8	12.4	6.4	66.4	6.0	2.4
2 births . . . . .	13,875	76.7	7.6	5.5	63.5	5.8	1.8
3 or more births . . . . .	10,377	70.9	10.4	6.7	52.6	9.9	2.3
Poverty level income at interview <sup>5</sup>							
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	72.8	19.8	9.9	42.9	8.8	2.4
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	72.7	22.7	11.4	39.5	9.5	*
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	73.1	9.0	6.6	57.6	6.2	2.0
300 percent or more . . . . .	22,736	81.1	4.3	3.6	73.4	4.4	2.9
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	70.2	17.5	11.4	42.9	7.3	2.3
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	72.3	8.1	4.6	60.0	4.8	2.5
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	78.8	18.6	8.8	50.9	9.7	2.3
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	60.5	8.3	8.8	41.0	*	*

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

<sup>1</sup>Family planning services include sterilizing operation, birth control method, checkup or medical test for birth control, counseling about birth control, or counseling about getting sterilized. Medical services include Pap smear; pelvic exam; prenatal care; postpartum care; HIV test; testing or treatment for other sexually transmitted diseases; testing or treatment for vaginal, urinary tract, or pelvic infection; abortion; or pregnancy test.

<sup>2</sup>Public family planning clinic refers to clinics listed in the AGI/OPA Public Family Planning Clinic Database. Other clinic refers to clinics that were not found in the database and which remain unidentified. See "Definitions of Terms."

<sup>3</sup>HMO is health maintenance organization.

<sup>4</sup>"Other" providers include school health center, military facility, and others not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Percents do not add to total who received "at least 1 service" because women who received more than 1 service could report more than 1 type of provider.

**Table 80. Number of women 15–44 years of age, number who received at least 1 family planning or medical service from the specified type of provider in the 12 months prior to interview, and percent distribution by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Total	At least 1 family planning or medical service <sup>1</sup>	Type of provider				
			Public family planning clinic <sup>2</sup>	Other clinic <sup>2</sup>	Private doctor or HMO <sup>3</sup>	Hospital or emergency room	Other <sup>4</sup>
Number in thousands							
All women . . . . .	60,201	43,572	6,371	3,689	33,708	3,416	1,512
Percent distribution							
Age at interview . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15–19 years . . . . .	14.9	9.5	20.6	14.3	7.1	10.5	12.8
15–17 years . . . . .	9.1	4.4	10.0	6.3	3.1	5.7	*
18–19 years . . . . .	5.8	5.1	10.5	8.0	3.9	*	*
20–24 years . . . . .	15.0	16.9	30.3	26.2	14.3	17.4	19.8
25–29 years . . . . .	16.1	18.2	19.7	16.9	18.2	18.5	17.7
30–34 years . . . . .	18.4	20.5	14.1	18.1	21.8	19.3	20.0
35–39 years . . . . .	18.6	18.5	9.9	12.7	20.3	20.2	15.7
40–44 years . . . . .	17.0	16.4	5.5	11.8	18.4	14.2	14.0
Marital status . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married . . . . .	37.7	33.1	54.7	46.3	27.6	31.4	42.2
Currently married . . . . .	49.3	53.1	30.2	36.7	58.9	48.8	51.7
Formerly married . . . . .	13.0	13.8	15.1	17.0	13.4	19.9	*
Parity . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 births . . . . .	41.9	38.1	45.9	42.0	36.6	27.8	51.6
1 birth . . . . .	17.8	20.6	20.8	18.6	21.1	18.8	16.8
2 births . . . . .	23.1	24.4	16.5	20.6	26.1	23.5	16.1
3 or more births . . . . .	17.2	16.9	16.9	18.8	16.2	29.9	15.4
Poverty level income at interview <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0–149 percent . . . . .	21.1	20.0	46.1	35.8	14.6	31.4	20.1
0–99 percent . . . . .	12.6	11.9	31.4	24.4	8.0	20.2	*
150–299 percent . . . . .	31.3	29.8	31.2	35.2	29	32.9	25.1
300 percent or more . . . . .	47.6	50.3	22.7	29.0	56.4	35.7	54.8
Race and Hispanic origin . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic . . . . .	11.1	10.8	18.4	20.7	8.5	14.2	10.3
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	70.6	70.5	54.0	53.2	75.7	59.2	70.8
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	13.6	14.8	24.0	19.6	12.4	23.2	12.2
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	4.6	3.8	3.6	6.6	3.4	*	*

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

<sup>1</sup>Family planning services include sterilizing operation, birth control method, checkup or medical test for birth control, counseling about birth control, or counseling about getting sterilized. Medical services include Pap smear; pelvic exam; prenatal care; postpartum care; HIV test; testing or treatment for other sexually transmitted diseases; testing or treatment for vaginal, urinary tract, or pelvic infection; abortion; or pregnancy test.

<sup>2</sup>Public family planning clinic refers to clinics listed in the AGI/OPA Public Family Planning Clinic Database. Other clinic refers to clinics that were not found in the database and which remain unidentified. See "Definitions of Terms."

<sup>3</sup>HMO is health maintenance organization.

<sup>4</sup>"Other" providers include school health center, military facility, and others not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

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

**Table 81. Number of women 15–44 years of age, percent who received at least 1 family planning service in the 12 months prior to interview from a medical care provider, and percent reporting the specified method of payment, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	At least 1 family planning service <sup>1</sup>	Method of payment				
			Medicaid at all	Insurance alone	Own income alone	Own income and insurance	Other public assistance or free <sup>2</sup>
Percent							
All women <sup>3</sup>	60,201	32.9	4.6	9.2	11.3	7.7	1.3
Age at interview							
15–19 years	8,961	28.5	4.8	7.4	8.8	3.4	3.2
15–17 years	5,452	21.9	4.1	5.4	5.6	*	*
18–19 years	3,508	38.6	6.0	10.5	13.7	*	*
20–24 years	9,041	54.7	10.1	14.1	21.7	7.9	2.5
25–29 years	9,693	49.8	7.5	14.2	17.3	12.9	*
30–34 years	11,065	36.3	3.7	10.2	12.0	10.9	*
35–39 years	11,211	20.1	2.2	6.3	5.9	6.2	*
40–44 years	10,230	12.0	*	3.6	3.6	4.2	*
Marital status							
Never married	22,679	36.6	6.2	9.4	13.5	5.8	2.1
Currently married	29,673	31.0	2.7	9.6	10.2	9.2	0.7
Formerly married	7,849	29.8	7.4	6.7	8.7	7.2	*
Education at interview <sup>4</sup>							
No high school diploma or GED <sup>5</sup>	5,424	23.6	11.0	5.1	4.4	*	*
High school diploma or GED	18,169	29.7	5.6	7.8	9.7	7.1	0.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree	12,399	34.1	2.9	9.9	13.4	8.6	*
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,748	38.3	*	12.1	13.6	13.7	*
Poverty level income at interview <sup>4</sup>							
0–149 percent	10,072	31.3	14.6	5.2	8.5	2.3	1.9
0–99 percent	5,992	32.4	17.7	4.5	7.8	*	*
150–299 percent	14,932	30.2	2.8	8.4	11.5	7.6	*
300 percent or more	22,736	34.0	*	11.3	11.9	11.8	*
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic	6,702	32.7	8.5	8.6	10.6	3.4	*
Non-Hispanic white	42,522	33.7	2.8	9.3	12.4	9.3	1.0
Non-Hispanic black	8,210	33.3	10.8	10.1	7.5	4.0	1.8

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

<sup>1</sup>Family planning services include sterilizing operation, birth control method, checkup or medical test for birth control, counseling about birth control, or counseling about getting sterilized.<sup>2</sup>Respondents spontaneously mentioned another form of public assistance or that the service was free.<sup>3</sup>Includes women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.<sup>4</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>5</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Percents do not add to total who received "at least 1 family planning service" because women may have received more than 1 service and used more than 1 payment method.

**Table 82. Number of women 15–44 years of age, percent who received at least 1 medical service in the 12 months prior to interview from a medical care provider, and percent reporting the specified method of payment, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	At least 1 medical service <sup>1</sup>	Method of payment				
			Medicaid at all	Insurance alone	Own income alone	Own income and insurance	Other public assistance or free <sup>2</sup>
			Percent				
All women <sup>3</sup>	60,201	70.6	9.2	24.1	21.2	17.4	3.0
Age at interview							
15–19 years	8,961	43.9	8.9	15.5	13.6	5.8	5.4
15–17 years	5,452	32.2	6.9	12.0	8.7	4.0	4.1
18–19 years	3,508	62.1	12.1	21.1	21.2	8.6	7.4
20–24 years	9,041	78.9	16.6	25.0	28.5	12.6	4.7
25–29 years	9,693	80.1	13.1	26.5	23.1	20.1	2.7
30–34 years	11,065	78.6	8.3	26.4	23.3	22.0	2.7
35–39 years	11,211	70.5	6.0	24.1	20.7	20.7	1.4
40–44 years	10,230	69.2	4.0	26.0	17.9	20.9	1.8
Marital status							
Never married	22,679	61.3	12.0	19.2	19.8	10.3	4.3
Currently married	29,673	76.6	4.8	28.8	22.1	23.5	1.8
Formerly married	7,849	75.2	18.1	20.4	21.7	15.2	3.7
Education at interview <sup>4</sup>							
No high school diploma or GED <sup>5</sup>	5,424	66.7	27.5	15.0	15.8	5.3	5.2
High school diploma or GED	18,169	73.7	10.2	24.2	22.4	18.0	2.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree	12,399	76.8	5.8	28.1	23.4	21.5	1.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,748	80.1	*	29.9	23.6	28.5	2.0
Poverty level income at interview <sup>4</sup>							
0–149 percent	10,072	70.4	31.1	13.3	17.2	6.3	5.0
0–99 percent	5,992	70.0	38.9	9.8	15.1	3.6	5.5
150–299 percent	14,932	71.5	5.3	24.6	24.2	18.5	2.4
300 percent or more	22,736	80.0	1.1	31.6	23.2	27.2	1.3
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic	6,702	67.5	17.5	21.6	18.9	8.6	5.0
Non-Hispanic white	42,522	70.8	5.5	24.0	22.9	20.6	2.4
Non-Hispanic black	8,210	76.3	22.6	26.9	16.9	10.0	4.2

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

<sup>1</sup>Medical services include Pap smear; pelvic exam; prenatal care; postpartum care; HIV test; testing or treatment for other sexually transmitted diseases; testing or treatment for vaginal, urinary tract, or pelvic infection; abortion; or pregnancy test.<sup>2</sup>Respondents spontaneously mentioned another form of public assistance or that the service was free.<sup>3</sup>Includes women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.<sup>4</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>5</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Percents may not add to total who received "at least 1 medical service" because women may have received more than 1 service and used more than 1 payment method.

**Table 83. Number of pregnancies ending in live birth to women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by months pregnant when prenatal care began, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1991–95**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Months pregnant when prenatal care began		
			Less than 3 months	3–4 months	5 months or more or no prenatal care
Percent distribution					
All pregnancies <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	17,052	100.0	88.1	5.4	6.6
Age at time of birth					
Under 20 years . . . . .	2,023	100.0	75.3	10.7	14.0
20–24 years . . . . .	4,388	100.0	84.5	7.3	8.2
25–29 years . . . . .	5,088	100.0	91.3	4.0	4.7
30–44 years . . . . .	5,553	100.0	92.5	3.1	4.3
Marital status at time of birth					
Never married . . . . .	3,940	100.0	77.3	9.6	13.1
Married . . . . .	12,171	100.0	91.5	4.0	4.5
Formerly married . . . . .	942	100.0	88.6	5.3	6.1
Birth order					
First . . . . .	6,972	100.0	87.7	6.8	5.5
Second . . . . .	5,684	100.0	89.3	4.0	6.6
Third or higher . . . . .	4,397	100.0	87.0	4.8	8.2
Wantedness status at conception <sup>2</sup>					
Intended . . . . .	11,833	100.0	91.2	3.9	4.9
Mistimed . . . . .	3,715	100.0	82.2	9.1	8.7
Unwanted . . . . .	1,485	100.0	78.0	8.2	13.8
Residence at interview					
Metropolitan, central city . . . . .	5,453	100.0	86.1	5.5	8.4
Metropolitan, suburban . . . . .	8,047	100.0	89.7	5.0	5.4
Nonmetropolitan . . . . .	3,552	100.0	87.4	6.0	6.5
Education at interview <sup>3</sup>					
No high school diploma or GED <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	2,368	100.0	78.9	6.9	14.3
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	6,076	100.0	88.5	6.3	5.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	3,582	100.0	94.5	3.0	2.5
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	3,144	100.0	93.8	2.3	3.9
Race and Hispanic origin					
Hispanic . . . . .	2,677	100.0	83.4	6.5	10.1
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	11,166	100.0	91.4	4.3	4.4
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	2,396	100.0	78.3	10.1	11.6
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	814	100.0	86.4	3.1	10.4

<sup>1</sup>Includes pregnancies with missing information on prenatal care or wantedness status.<sup>2</sup>Based on new questions in Cycle 5. See "Definitions of Terms."<sup>3</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>4</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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

**Table 84. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by cigarette smoking status, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Never smoked	Former smoker	Current smoker		
					Subtotal	Fewer than 15 per day	15 or more per day
Percent distribution							
All women . . . . .	60,201	100.0	58.4	14.1	27.5	14.7	12.9
Age at interview							
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	100.0	78.7	3.6	17.7	13.5	4.2
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	100.0	64.6	8.0	27.4	18.3	9.1
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	100.0	60.8	11.1	28.1	15.2	13.0
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	100.0	52.3	17.0	30.7	15.0	15.7
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	100.0	47.8	20.1	32.1	14.5	17.6
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	100.0	51.3	21.6	27.1	11.8	15.3
Family background							
Both parents from birth <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	37,233	100.0	60.8	14.6	24.6	13.6	11.0
Single parent from birth . . . . .	2,093	100.0	63.6	10.1	26.3	15.5	10.8
Both parents, then 1 parent . . . . .	8,003	100.0	58.2	14.0	27.8	13.5	14.3
Stepparent <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	8,378	100.0	49.6	14.7	35.7	17.8	18.0
Other . . . . .	4,493	100.0	53.4	10.4	36.2	19.1	17.2
Current contraceptive status							
Pregnant or postpartum . . . . .	2,758	100.0	60.3	21.9	17.8	11.2	6.6
Using oral contraceptives . . . . .	10,416	100.0	62.4	13.2	24.4	14.9	9.5
Other . . . . .	47,028	100.0	57.4	13.8	28.8	14.8	14.0
Education at interview <sup>3</sup>							
No high school diploma or GED <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	5,424	100.0	40.7	12.0	47.2	20.3	27.0
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	18,169	100.0	46.7	16.0	37.3	16.7	20.6
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	12,399	100.0	55.0	18.1	26.9	14.8	12.1
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11,748	100.0	70.5	17.5	12.0	8.9	3.1
Poverty level income at interview <sup>3</sup>							
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	100.0	50.2	11.9	38.0	18.8	19.2
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	100.0	51.5	10.2	38.3	19.3	19.0
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	100.0	54.4	14.8	30.8	13.5	17.4
300 percent or higher . . . . .	22,736	100.0	55.5	19.6	24.9	13.7	11.2
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	100.0	71.6	11.1	17.3	14.0	3.3
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	100.0	53.3	16.2	30.5	14.4	16.0
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	100.0	68.8	7.5	23.7	17.0	6.7
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	100.0	74.4	7.4	18.2	12.4	5.8

<sup>1</sup>Includes women who lived with either both biological or both adoptive parents until they left home.<sup>2</sup>Parents separated or divorced, then custodial parent remarried. See "Definitions of Terms."<sup>3</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years at time of interview.<sup>4</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Percents of never smokers, former smokers, and current smokers (subtotal) may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**Table 85. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent distribution by testing for HIV, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Never tested for HIV	Ever tested for HIV <sup>1</sup>			
				As part of blood donation	Outside of blood donation	Both in blood donation and elsewhere	Tested in the 12 months prior to interview <sup>2</sup>
Percent distribution							
All women . . . . .	60,201	100.0	52.1	13.2	13.8	3.4	17.4
Age at interview							
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	100.0	72.0	7.4	4.8	1.0	14.8
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	100.0	44.1	16.1	12.4	3.7	23.8
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	100.0	39.9	15.3	15.9	5.4	23.6
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	100.0	45.5	12.5	19.7	3.7	18.5
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	100.0	54.2	12.3	15.4	3.7	14.4
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	100.0	58.2	15.4	13.1	2.9	10.4
Marital status							
Never married . . . . .	22,679	100.0	55.8	13.1	9.4	2.7	19.0
Currently married . . . . .	29,673	100.0	51.6	14.2	15.8	3.7	14.6
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	100.0	43.2	9.9	19.0	4.5	23.4
Residence at interview							
Metropolitan, central city . . . . .	18,550	100.0	48.7	11.5	15.1	3.4	21.3
Metropolitan, suburban . . . . .	29,303	100.0	52.3	14.3	13.8	3.5	16.1
Nonmetropolitan . . . . .	12,347	100.0	56.8	13.2	12.1	3.3	14.6
Education at interview <sup>3</sup>							
No high school diploma or GED <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	5,424	100.0	55.0	3.3	17.8	0.8	23.1
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	18,169	100.0	53.8	11.2	15.6	2.7	16.8
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	12,399	100.0	44.0	15.8	15.8	4.8	18.5
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11,748	100.0	43.4	15.0	15.0	6.6	15.2
Poverty level income at interview <sup>3</sup>							
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	100.0	48.3	6.9	18.9	2.7	23.3
0–99 percent . . . . .	5,992	100.0	47.2	4.5	19.5	2.9	26.0
150–299 percent . . . . .	14,932	100.0	53.7	12.1	14.5	3.4	16.3
300 percent or higher . . . . .	22,736	100.0	45.9	18.2	15.2	4.9	15.9
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic . . . . .	6,702	100.0	53.4	7.7	14.7	2.3	21.9
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	42,522	100.0	51.9	5.3	13.4	4.1	14.7
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	8,210	100.0	49.2	16.0	14.9	1.9	28.7
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,767	100.0	61.3	7.1	15.6	0.9	15.2

<sup>1</sup>HIV is human immunodeficiency virus, the virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

<sup>2</sup>In question FB-2, women were asked if they had been tested (outside of blood donation) for HIV in the last 12 months. If they answered yes, they were not asked about blood donation since March 1985, the date after which all blood was automatically tested for HIV. Because these women could not be classified within the other categories, a separate category was created for the ANYHIV recode, on which this table is based.

<sup>3</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

<sup>4</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

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



**Table 86. Number of women 15–44 years of age who were tested for HIV in the 12 months prior to interview and percent who cited the specified reasons for the test, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Reason for HIV test <sup>1</sup>					
		Hospitalization or surgery	Applying for insurance	Prenatal care	Finding out if infected	Doctor's referral	All other reasons
		Percent					
All women <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	11,430	6.8	7.5	22.9	40.2	7.1	19.2
Age at interview							
15–19 years . . . . .	1,482	5.1	1.2	22.6	52.0	8.0	15.5
20–24 years . . . . .	3,760	5.1	3.4	28.9	44.8	6.2	16.8
25–29 years . . . . .	6,214	5.4	7.4	31.3	39.2	6.0	14.1
30–34 years . . . . .	8,433	7.9	10.0	27.3	31.1	5.7	20.8
35–39 years . . . . .	10,185	8.9	10.9	10.5	42.2	8.0	22.5
40–44 years . . . . .	11,430	9.7	13.9	4.3	33.0	11.4	30.9
Marital status							
Never married . . . . .	4,660	5.6	3.9	16.2	53.2	6.8	18.5
Currently married . . . . .	4,772	7.7	13.0	33.5	20.7	7.7	21.1
Formerly married . . . . .	1,998	7.2	2.9	12.7	56.6	6.6	16.3
Residence at interview							
Metropolitan, central city . . . . .	4,328	6.0	6.8	22.2	44.6	8.1	15.4
Metropolitan, suburban . . . . .	5,106	7.0	8.5	22.4	37.9	6.5	21.5
Nonmetropolitan . . . . .	1,996	7.9	6.6	25.5	36.5	6.4	21.4
Education at interview <sup>3</sup>							
No high school diploma or GED <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	1,340	8.7	2.9	29.1	40.2	13.6	9.9
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	3,374	8.9	5.9	22.5	39.7	7.4	19.2
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	2,480	5.6	8.9	17.3	39.4	6.7	24.5
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	1,937	6.3	18.1	22.8	29.8	3.5	22.6
Poverty level income at interview <sup>3</sup>							
0–149 percent . . . . .	2,531	7.0	1.7	25.2	44.0	10.4	16.0
150–299 percent . . . . .	1,690	7.9	1.5	25.9	43.9	11.6	14.4
300 percent or higher . . . . .	2,669	8.0	7.6	21.0	40.5	6.4	19.1
300 percent or higher . . . . .	3,930	7.4	14.3	20.9	31.6	5.9	23.2
Race and Hispanic origin							
Hispanic . . . . .	1,593	3.7	8.0	28.3	40.5	8.4	12.7
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	6,749	8.1	8.5	23.2	36.8	6.1	21.9
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	2,616	6.1	5.0	17.1	51.2	8.7	14.7
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	472	1.5	5.7	31.3	25.2	9.1	28.3

<sup>1</sup>HIV is human immunodeficiency virus, the virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).<sup>2</sup>Includes women with missing information on reasons for HIV test.<sup>3</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>4</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

NOTE: Percents do not add to 100 because some women cited more than 1 reason for their HIV test.

**Table 87. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent reporting the specified HIV risk behaviors in the 12 months prior to interview, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Respondent injected drugs without prescription in last year	Partner behavior <sup>1</sup>		
			Had sex with other men since 1980	Injected drugs without prescription since 1980	Had sex with other women around same time as sex with respondent
Percent					
All women <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	60,201	1.2	2.0	2.5	14.3
Marital status at interview					
Married . . . . .	29,672	0.6	1.6	1.2	4.2
Unmarried . . . . .	30,528	1.8	2.4	4.3	28.4
Never married . . . . .	22,679	1.7	2.4	4.1	28.7
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	2.1	2.5	4.9	27.7
Unmarried women					
Age at interview:					
15–19 years . . . . .	8,619	2.0	2.6	6.2	29.8
20–24 years . . . . .	6,578	1.2	2.0	3.2	30.4
25–44 years . . . . .	15,331	2.0	2.5	4.2	26.9
Number of male sexual partners in last 12 months (based on Audio CASI): <sup>1</sup>					
None . . . . .	9,447	1.0	–	1.0	10.4
1 man . . . . .	12,210	1.7	2.0	2.6	15.2
2 men . . . . .	4,201	2.3	1.7	5.2	39.9
3 or more men . . . . .	4,204	3.6	4.2	9.0	57.4
Education at interview: <sup>3</sup>					
No high school diploma or GED <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	2,617	4.3	3.7	7.2	25.5
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	6,635	2.1	2.8	3.7	28.3
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	5,236	1.0	1.8	3.4	26.3
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	4,586	1.0	2.1	2.1	28.5
Race and Hispanic origin:					
Hispanic . . . . .	3,524	1.2	3.0	3.9	28.6
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	19,445	1.7	1.9	4.6	25.2
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	6,141	2.6	2.0	3.3	35.2
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	1,418	1.0	11.8	8.1	38.8

– Zero quantity.

<sup>1</sup>Partner behavior questions were inapplicable if respondent reported zero partners in the last 12 months, based on both interviewer-administered and self-administered (Audio CASI) questions. Audio CASI is audio computer-assisted self-interviewing. The partner behavior questions asked only about partners that the respondent had intercourse with in the 12 months prior to interview.<sup>2</sup>Includes women with missing information on specific HIV risk behaviors, number of partners in last 12 months, or consistency of condom use.<sup>3</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>4</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

NOTE: HIV is human immunodeficiency virus, the virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

**Table 88. Number of unmarried women 15–44 years of age who have had intercourse in the 12 months prior to interview and percent distribution by how often their male partners used condoms for disease prevention, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Every time	More than half the time	Half the time	Less than half the time	Not at all
All women <sup>1</sup>	12,708	100.0	31.3	13.9	8.4	13.9	32.5
Age at interview and number of male sexual partners in the 12 months prior to interview <sup>2</sup>							
15–29 years	8,570	100.0	32.2	15.1	9.6	13.8	29.3
30–44 years	4,139	100.0	29.5	11.4	5.9	14.1	39.2
1 partner	8,197	100.0	31.6	9.0	6.1	10.9	42.3
2 or more partners	4,504	100.0	30.9	22.7	12.6	19.4	14.5
15–29 years:							
1 partner	5,315	100.0	32.7	10.1	7.3	10.4	39.5
2 or more partners	3,252	100.0	31.4	23.2	13.4	19.4	12.5
30–44 years:							
1 partner	2,882	100.0	29.6	7.0	3.9	11.8	47.6
2 or more partners	1,251	100.0	29.5	21.4	10.4	19.4	19.4
Race and Hispanic origin of woman and number of male sexual partners in the 12 months prior to interview							
Hispanic	1,077	100.0	30.9	15.4	11.3	13.7	28.7
1 partner	707	100.0	29.8	12.5	9.4	11.5	36.8
2 or more partners	370	100.0	33.1	21.0	14.9	17.8	13.2
Non-Hispanic white	8,202	100.0	27.7	13.0	8.1	14.7	36.5
1 partner	5,341	100.0	28.6	7.7	5.9	10.5	47.4
2 or more partners	2,861	100.0	26.2	23.0	12.1	22.5	16.3
Non-Hispanic black	3,042	100.0	39.2	15.4	9.2	12.8	23.4
1 partner	1,890	100.0	38.4	12.0	6.4	12.3	30.8
2 or more partners	1,153	100.0	40.5	21.0	13.8	13.6	11.2
Education at interview <sup>3</sup>							
No high school diploma or GED <sup>4</sup>	2,128	100.0	26.6	13.9	7.6	10.8	41.1
High school diploma or GED	5,247	100.0	26.2	12.5	7.6	14.5	39.1
Some college, no bachelor's degree	3,779	100.0	29.7	10.6	6.1	13.9	39.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,111	100.0	32.4	13.6	7.0	12.0	35.1

<sup>1</sup>Includes women with missing information on number of partners in the 12 months prior to interview.<sup>2</sup>Number of partners is based on the interviewer-administered question.<sup>3</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>4</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.

NOTES: The frequency of condom use for disease prevention was asked only for a subset of respondents. If she reported ever using condoms for disease prevention in her life AND she had at least 1 sexual partner in the past 12 months, she was asked how often she used condoms in the past 12 months for this purpose. See "Definition of Terms." Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**Table 89. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent ever treated for pelvic inflammatory disease, by race and Hispanic origin and selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number of women in thousands <sup>1</sup>				Percent ever treated for pelvic inflammatory disease			
	Total <sup>2</sup>	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Total <sup>2</sup>	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black
All women . . . . .	60,201	6,702	42,522	8,210	7.6	7.9	7.2	10.6
Age at interview								
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	1,150	5,962	1,392	2.7	3.4	2.5	3.0
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	1,163	6,062	1,328	6.1	5.6	6.6	6.4
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	1,217	6,694	1,346	6.7	6.2	5.6	12.8
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	1,233	7,870	1,456	8.5	8.7	7.8	13.8
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	1,067	8,242	1,439	11.5	15.3	10.8	15.3
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	873	7,691	1,249	8.7	9.5	8.3	12.1
Marital status								
Never married . . . . .	22,679	2,587	14,271	4,674	4.9	4.1	4.0	8.6
Currently married . . . . .	29,673	3,178	23,077	2,069	8.2	9.5	7.9	13.2
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	938	5,174	1,467	12.8	13.3	13.1	13.3
Parity								
0 births . . . . .	25,242	2,331	18,512	3,061	5.6	4.8	5.5	7.8
1 birth . . . . .	10,706	1,202	7,331	1,698	8.1	9.1	8.3	8.7
2 births . . . . .	13,875	1,361	10,293	1,683	8.9	9.3	8.3	12.2
3 or more births . . . . .	10,377	1,809	6,385	1,769	10.1	10.2	9.2	15.9
Regular douching								
Yes . . . . .	16,113	2,228	8,818	4,520	11.7	9.9	12.4	11.9
No . . . . .	43,890	4,447	33,610	3,646	6.1	7.0	5.9	9.2
Number of male sexual partners in lifetime <sup>3</sup>								
1 man . . . . .	13,978	2,455	9,454	1,065	4.9	8.3	4.4	5.6
2–3 men . . . . .	13,405	1,739	9,118	1,964	6.6	10.3	6.0	7.5
4–9 men . . . . .	17,223	1,201	12,598	2,978	9.2	5.6	8.9	11.9
10 or more men . . . . .	9,585	588	7,183	1,579	14.3	13.6	13.5	19.3
Age at first sexual intercourse								
Never had intercourse <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	6,612	820	4,431	748	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.8
Under 15 years . . . . .	5,906	639	3,630	1,443	11.7	8.1	11.8	14.8
15–17 years . . . . .	24,588	2,206	18,044	3,780	9.7	9.1	9.2	12.5
18–19 years . . . . .	12,125	1,415	8,866	1,404	6.8	7.8	6.6	8.2
20 years or older . . . . .	10,969	1,622	7,550	835	5.5	9.4	5.0	7.8

<sup>1</sup>Includes women with missing information on douching.<sup>2</sup>Includes women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.<sup>3</sup>Based on interviewer-administered and self-administered (Audio CASI) questions. Audio CASI is audio computer-assisted self-interviewing.<sup>4</sup>Never had voluntary intercourse, or never had (voluntary) intercourse since first menstrual period. See "Definition of Terms."

**Table 90. Number of women 15–44 years of age and percent who douche regularly, by race and Hispanic origin and selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number of women in thousands <sup>1</sup>				Percent who douche regularly			
	Total <sup>2</sup>	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Total <sup>2</sup>	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black
All women . . . . .	60,201	6,702	42,522	8,210	26.9	33.4	20.8	55.3
Age at interview								
15–19 years . . . . .	8,961	1,150	5,962	1,392	15.5	16.4	10.8	36.8
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	1,163	6,062	1,328	27.8	32.5	20.4	60.4
25–29 years . . . . .	9,693	1,217	6,694	1,346	30.0	38.0	23.9	58.7
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	1,233	7,870	1,456	30.6	35.1	24.5	60.4
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	1,067	8,242	1,439	28.9	41.2	21.9	62.5
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	873	7,691	1,249	26.9	38.5	21.1	53.1
Marital status								
Never married . . . . .	22,679	2,587	14,271	4,674	24.5	27.6	15.4	53.6
Currently married . . . . .	29,673	3,178	23,077	2,069	24.4	33.2	20.9	51.3
Formerly married . . . . .	7,849	938	5,174	1,467	42.8	49.9	35.1	66.8
Ever had pelvic inflammatory disease								
Yes . . . . .	4,561	532	3,070	873	41.3	41.4	35.8	61.4
No . . . . .	55,640	6,171	39,452	7,337	25.7	32.7	19.6	54.6
Age at first sexual intercourse								
Never had intercourse <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	6,612	820	4,431	748	5.5	7.6	3.0	20.4
Under 15 years . . . . .	5,906	639	3,630	1,443	41.4	6.7	30.8	64.3
15–17 years . . . . .	24,588	2,206	18,044	3,780	33.0	38.0	26.6	61.7
18–19 years . . . . .	12,125	1,415	8,866	1,404	24.9	35.6	19.1	50.5
20 years or older . . . . .	10,969	1,622	7,550	835	20.2	32.6	14.4	50.9
Region of residence at interview								
Northeast . . . . .	11,496	1,091	8,625	1,359	23.3	41.0	17.7	47.4
Midwest . . . . .	11,525	476	11,974	1,712	24.4	39.5	18.8	60.3
South . . . . .	20,241	1,959	13,264	4,373	35.0	33.0	28.3	57.0
West . . . . .	13,938	3,169	8,659	766	20.5	30.1	15.2	49.3
Education at interview <sup>3</sup>								
No high school diploma or GED <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	5,424	1,618	2,556	1,073	52.9	44.1	52.5	69.7
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	18,169	1,727	13,240	2,570	36.5	43.6	30.2	64.5
Some college, no bachelor's degree . . . . .	12,399	1,173	8,934	1,763	25.0	31.9	18.6	54.6
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	11,748	609	9,497	897	11.5	16.7	8.6	40.3

<sup>1</sup>Includes women with missing information on douching.<sup>2</sup>Includes women of other race and origin groups not shown separately.<sup>3</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.<sup>4</sup>GED is general equivalency diploma.<sup>5</sup>Never had voluntary intercourse, or never had (voluntary) intercourse since first menstrual period. See "Definition of Terms."

**Table 91. Number of women 18–44 years of age and percent who had formal instruction about the specified sex-education topics before they were 18, by selected characteristics: United States, 1995**

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Received any formal instruction	Topic of formal instruction			
			Birth control methods	Sexually transmitted diseases	Safe sex to prevent HIV <sup>1</sup>	How to say no to sex
All women . . . . .	54,748	72.8	62.0	62.7	52.0	55.0
Age at interview						
18–19 years . . . . .	3,508	95.9	86.9	93.2	91.3	89.9
20–24 years . . . . .	9,041	89.2	80.9	82.1	64.1	80.1
25–29 years . . . . .	9,692	80.4	71.7	71.1	27.0	62.0
30–34 years . . . . .	11,065	73.0	62.3	60.8	11.6	49.3
35–39 years . . . . .	11,211	65.0	53.7	55.5	...	41.5
40–44 years . . . . .	10,230	51.4	36.2	37.0	...	35.2
Family background						
Both parents from birth <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	34,610	71.7	60.0	61.2	51.1	53.7
Single parent from birth . . . . .	1,760	70.5	61.0	60.2	55.7	57.6
Both parents, then 1 parent . . . . .	6,979	74.6	65.3	64.6	53.5	57.5
Stepparent <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	7,386	76.3	66.6	67.5	52.4	58.6
Other . . . . .	4,013	73.9	65.1	64.9	52.4	54.2
Residence at interview						
Metropolitan, central city . . . . .	16,781	73.5	63.3	63.8	51.0	56.9
Metropolitan, suburban . . . . .	26,941	73.0	61.4	62.4	50.5	53.8
Nonmetropolitan . . . . .	11,026	71.0	61.5	62.0	57.0	55.0
Mother's education						
0–11 years . . . . .	16,454	64.9	54.1	53.9	49.0	49.0
12 years . . . . .	23,251	74.2	63.0	64.3	51.9	55.9
13–15 years . . . . .	7,480	79.6	69.0	69.5	56.1	59.6
16 years or more . . . . .	7,210	79.6	69.0	70.8	51.9	61.2
No mother figure identified . . . . .	353	74.2	67.0	65.1	61.7	60.1
Poverty level income at interview <sup>4</sup>						
0–149 percent . . . . .	10,072	65.8	57.0	56.8	39.5	51.0
150–299 percent . . . . .	5,992	64.2	55.7	54.7	38.2	50.6
300 percent or higher . . . . .	14,932	70.3	59.6	59.4	38.5	51.4
300 percent or higher . . . . .	22,736	70.9	58.3	59.2	33.2	49.1
Race and Hispanic origin						
Hispanic . . . . .	6,015	64.8	56.8	55.4	50.2	49.3
Non-Hispanic white . . . . .	38,987	74.0	62.2	63.6	50.9	55.0
Non-Hispanic black . . . . .	7,357	76.1	67.1	67.8	59.9	62.5
Non-Hispanic other . . . . .	2,390	63.1	55.7	51.0	47.4	46.5

... Category not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>This question was limited to women 15–29 years of age at interview. HIV is human immunodeficiency virus, the virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

<sup>2</sup>Includes women who lived with either both biological or both adoptive parents until they left home.

<sup>3</sup>Parents separated or divorced, then custodial parent remarried. See "Definitions of Terms."

<sup>4</sup>Limited to women 22–44 years of age at time of interview.

NOTE: Percents do not add to 100 because respondents could report more than 1 type of formal instruction.

## Appendix

### Definitions of Terms

This appendix defines a number of technical terms used in this report. The terms are listed in alphabetical order. Some of the definitions use direct quotations from the NSFG questionnaire; those are shown in quotation marks and italics. For convenience in writing, the women who were interviewed in the NSFG are sometimes referred to as “respondents” in this appendix. To assist users of the NSFG public-use computer data file, the short variable name from the data file (up to 8 characters) is also shown in the definition. (For example, AGEAPR1, for Age on April 1, 1995; and HIEDUC, for Education at interview, etc.) Additional details on the precise specifications of some of the variables are given in Appendix 1 the User’s Guide to the NSFG public-use data file documentation.

**Additional births expected**—The recode ADDEXP indicates the number of children a woman expects to give birth to in the future, including a current pregnancy if applicable. Women who were sterile or who were married to sterile men were classified as expecting zero additional births. Those physically able to have births were asked whether they, and their current husband or partner if applicable, intended to have any babies in the future, and, if so, how many. Women who did not know whether they intended to have any future births, or who did not know a particular number they intended to have, were asked for the smallest and largest numbers they expected to have. The estimate of additional births expected in those cases is an average of the smallest and largest numbers given.

**Age at birth**—The AGEPEG recode gives the woman’s age in completed years (for example, 2200–2299 equals age 22) at the time when each of her pregnancies ended. The OUTCOME recode indicates the primary outcome of each pregnancy, assigning priority in the following order: live birth, abortion,

stillbirth, miscarriage, and ectopic pregnancy. “Age at birth” as shown in this report’s tables is defined as AGEPEG when OUTCOME equals “live birth.” The categories typically presented are: less than 20 years, 20–24 years, 25–29 years, and 30–44 years.

**Age at conception**—The AGECON recode, “age at time of conception,” is used in some tables concerning contraceptive method use and intendedness of pregnancies. For each completed pregnancy, AGECON is defined as the respondent’s age in completed years at the approximate time when her pregnancy was conceived, regardless of pregnancy outcome.

**Age at first marriage and year of first marriage**—The FMAR1AGE recode gives the woman’s age in completed years at first formal (legal) marriage. Year of first marriage is based on the MARDAT01 recode, which gives the date in century months of a woman’s first formal marriage.

**Age at first sexual intercourse**—Three different definitions of age at first intercourse are used in this report:

- Age at first intercourse ever (recode=VRY1STAG)
- Age at first intercourse after menarche
- Age at first voluntary intercourse (recode=VOL1AGE)

For most respondents, the values of these variables are the same but they may differ if her first intercourse was before menarche or if it was not voluntary. All three measures are based primarily on a question asking: “Thinking about the very first time in your life that you had sexual intercourse with a man, how old were you?” To determine the second and third measures, other information is used: the MENARCHR recode, which specifies her age at first menstrual period, and items that capture whether the first intercourse was voluntary or nonvoluntary (see definition of Nonvoluntary first sexual intercourse). VRY1STAG (age at first intercourse ever) is used in tables 21 and 26–31. In tables 26–31, it is used as an independent or predictor variable when

number of sexual partners is used as the dependent variable. “Age at first intercourse after menarche” is used as the dependent variable in table 20. VOL1AGE (age at first voluntary intercourse) is used in tables 23 and 24 as an independent (or predictor) variable. (Consult 1995 NSFG Public Use File Documentation, User’s Guide, Appendix 1, for precise specifications for these measures.)

**Age at interview**—In this report, “age at interview” (recode=AGEAPR1) is classified based on the respondent’s age as of April 1, 1995, the estimated midpoint of the interviewing period. Sample women were eligible for the 1995 NSFG if they were 15–44 years of age on April 1, 1995—that is, if they were born between April 1, 1950, and March 31, 1980. Exact age at time of interview is also in the data file (recode=AGER), but may not be equal to AGEAPR1 in all cases.

**Age of first partner**—Each respondent who ever had voluntary (vaginal) sexual intercourse with a male partner was asked the age in completed years of her first voluntary partner at the time her first intercourse occurred. The word “voluntary” was only used in question text when the respondent had previously reported that her first intercourse was not voluntary.

**Age of youngest child/age of child**—The “age of the youngest child” or “age of child” is presented in tables on child care arrangements. Age was ascertained from the household roster, which collected the age (in years, or months if under one year), relationship to the respondent, and sex of every member of the respondent’s household. Household members who were the woman’s natural child, stepchild, or partner’s child and who were under 13 years of age, were the children referenced in the child care series. The age of the youngest such child was classified as “under 5 years” or “5–12 years” in the tables.

**Amount paid per week for child care**—This was ascertained from a question asking about the total child care payment for all children under age

13, for all types of child care used, which was worded: *“In a typical week, how much, if anything, do you pay for the care of your children under age 13?”* If the woman had only one child under age 13, the wording was tailored accordingly. This question was asked of all women with a child under age 13 in the household, regardless of their working status.

**Breastfeeding duration**—As used in table 57, the BFEEDWKS recode specifies the number of weeks that each single-born (singleton) baby was breastfed. The recode is limited to singleton babies because mothers with twins or other multiple births are less likely to breastfeed. Not only do multiple births pose logistical difficulties for breastfeeding, but also these babies are more likely to have health problems (for example, requiring postnatal hospitalization) that can interfere with breastfeeding. Table 57 shows the percent of singleton babies born in 1990–93 who were breastfed at all. Then, among those ever breastfed, the table gives the percent distribution of BFEEDWKS, categorized as “0–2 months,” “3–4 months,” and “5 or more months.” Babies born in 1994 and 1995 are not included so that all babies could potentially have been breastfed 5 or more months.

**Child care arrangements**—Child care arrangements were ascertained for each child under age 13 in the household who was identified as a natural child, stepchild, or partner’s child. Women who indicated they were working most of the time the week before the survey were asked *“...in the last 4 weeks, how was (name of child) cared for while you worked?”* The following options were provided:

- child’s other parent/stepparent
- child’s brother/sister 13 or older
- child’s brother/sister under 13
- child’s grandparent
- other relative
- nonrelative or babysitter
- day care center
- nursery/preschool

Many respondents volunteered a response indicating that their child(ren) attended regular school while they

worked. This category is shown separately in table 61, and it is included in the category “other arrangement” in table 59.

Women who were not working at the time of the survey were asked the following for their children over the age of 5 years: *“Not counting regular school, in the past 4 weeks has (name of child) been cared for in any regularly scheduled arrangement such as a babysitter, family member, or some other regularly scheduled child care arrangement?”* For their children under age 5, nonworking women were asked: *“In the past 4 weeks, has (name of child) been cared for in any regularly scheduled arrangement such as a day care center, nursery school, babysitter, family member, or some other regularly scheduled child care arrangement?”* Nonworking women were given the same response choices as women working most of the time the week before the survey.

**Children ever born**—The PARITY recode gives the number of live births the woman has had. For example, a woman classified as “parity 0” has never had a live birth. “Parity 1 or more” means that she has had one or more live births.

**Cigarette smoking status**—Smoking status was defined on the basis of several questions about lifetime and current cigarette smoking. Respondents were first asked: *“In your entire life, have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes?”* If the answer was “no,” she was asked no further questions about smoking, and classified as “never smoked” in table 84. If she smoked at least 100 cigarettes in her life, and if she said that she does not smoke cigarettes now, a subsequent question verified whether she is a former smoker: *“Would you say you do not smoke cigarettes at all anymore or that you just smoke cigarettes on some days?”* If the woman responded “not at all,” she is classified as a “former smoker.” If the respondent said she smokes “every day,” she was asked: *“On the average, how many cigarettes do you now smoke a day?”* If she said she smokes on “some days,” she was asked, *“On the*

*average, when you smoke, how many cigarettes do you smoke a day?”*

**Cohabitation**—The COHEVER recode indicates whether the respondent has ever lived with a man, in a sexual relationship, outside of marriage.

**Cohabitation relative to first marriage**—The COHSTAT recode compares the starting dates of each cohabitation with the date of first marriage (recode=MARDAT01) and defines three groups: “never cohabited (outside of marriage),” “ever cohabited before first marriage,” and “cohabited after first marriage.” COHSTAT classifies those who have ever cohabited but never married as “ever cohabited before first marriage.” However, table 34 separately shows women who were *never married* and women who actually cohabited before a first marriage.

**Consistency of coitus-dependent method use**—Consistency refers to how often (variable name HOWOFTEN) any or all of the coitus-dependent methods named by the woman for the 3 months before interview were usually used by the woman. The classifications for these methods, whether used alone or in combination with other methods, were: used “every time,” “more than half the time,” “about half of the time,” or “less than half the time” over the 3-month period. This definition refers only to women who had intercourse at some time during the 3 months prior to interview.

**Consistency of condom use for disease prevention**—The consistency of condom use for disease prevention (variable name USECONPR) was asked of a specific subset of respondents who ever used condoms with a partner. Respondents who had at least one male sexual partner in the past 12 months, who *ever* used condoms with a partner, and who reported *ever* using condoms for disease prevention, were asked: *“How often did you or your partner(s) use condoms for disease prevention in the last 12 months? Was it all the time, more than half the time, half the time, less than half the time, or not at all?”*

Caution should be exercised in interpreting table 88 because of the



selectiveness of the subgroup that received this question. If the respondent stated that she only used condoms for birth control, and never for disease prevention, she was not asked this question; her consistency of condom use can only be determined based on HOWOFTEN, the “consistency of coitus-dependent method use” (see above). Another potentially misinterpreted scenario occurs if the respondent reported that she had *ever* used condoms for disease prevention, but she *never* did so in the past 12 months. Because the question on consistency of use for disease prevention is limited to the past 12 months, her response would logically be “not at all.” It would be inappropriate to conclude that she was an “inconsistent” user for disease prevention when we know nothing about her consistency of use during the time when she was indeed using condoms for this purpose.

**Consistency of pill use**—Consistency of pill use in [table 45](#) refers to women who had intercourse at some time in the 3 months prior to interview and who used the pill as their only contraceptive method during that time. Consistency of use over the 3-month period is classified as: never missing a pill that she was supposed to take (“active” or medicated pill) in a cycle of pills, missing only one (active/medicated) pill that she was supposed to take in a pill pack, or missing two or more (active/medicated) pills in a pill pack.

**Contraceptive method use at first intercourse**—This measure applies only to those women who have ever had voluntary sexual intercourse. The SEX1MTHD recode describes whether a contraceptive method was used at all the first time a woman had intercourse, and if so, what method(s).

**Contraceptive method use at last intercourse**—As used in [table 48](#), this measure is restricted to unmarried women 15–24 years of age who had intercourse at some time during the 3 months before interview. Each woman was asked to report all methods, if any, she or her partner used the last time they had intercourse together in the 3

months before interview (variable name USELSTSX). In the “Any method” column, the answer to USELSTSX was adjusted using data on whether they had a sterilizing operation at the time of last intercourse. The column labeled “Pill” reflects pill use for any reason, whether it was alone or in combination with other methods. Likewise, the column labeled “Condom” indicates male condom use, alone or in combination with other methods. The column labeled “Pill and condom” refers literally to the joint use of the pill and male condom at last intercourse. A woman who used both the pill and condom would be counted in all three columns—“Pill,” “Condom,” and “Pill and condom.”

**Couple agreement on the intendedness of pregnancy**—Traditionally, a pregnancy is classified as “intended” if the woman reports that she wanted to become pregnant about the time she did become pregnant. The man’s attitude is measured by the *woman’s report* of whether the father of the pregnancy wanted her to become pregnant when she did become pregnant. “Agreement” is defined as the woman and man having the same attitude toward the pregnancy, whether both intended or both unintended. “Disagreement” is defined as the woman and man having mismatched attitudes about the pregnancy—for example, the woman reporting that she *did* intend to become pregnant and the man *did not* intend for her to become pregnant (that is, it was mistimed or unwanted for him).

**Current contraceptive status**—The CONSTAT1 recode shows the most effective contraceptive method, if any, being used by a woman in the month of interview (in 1995). Up to three additional methods are defined as separate recoded variables in the data file (CONSTAT2—CONSTAT4), but this report presents only the CONSTAT1 recode, which indicates the most effective contraceptive method currently in use by the respondent.

- Noncontraceptors:

**Nonsurgically sterile (female)**—A woman was classified as “nonsurgically sterile (female)” if she reported that it was impossible

for her to have a baby for any reason other than surgical sterilization. Nonsurgical reasons for sterility include menopause, accident, illness, congenital causes, or unexplained inability to conceive.

**Nonsurgically sterile (male)**—A woman was classified as “nonsurgically sterile (male)” if she reported that it was impossible for her husband or cohabiting partner to father a child for any reason other than surgical sterilization.

**Surgically sterile (female-noncontraceptive)**—If a woman was surgically sterile at the time of interview for noncontraceptive reasons, then she was classified as “surgically sterile (female-noncontraceptive).” “Surgically sterile” means that the woman is completely unable to have a baby due to an operation. “Noncontraceptive” reasons include medical reasons such as trouble with female reproductive organs.

**Surgically sterile (male-noncontraceptive)**—If a woman reported that her husband or cohabiting partner was surgically sterile at the time of interview for noncontraceptive reasons, then she was classified as “surgically sterile (male-noncontraceptive).” “Surgically sterile” means that her husband or cohabiting partner is completely unable to father a baby due to an operation. “Noncontraceptive” reasons include medical problems that make pregnancy dangerous for the respondent.

**Pregnant**—The recode RCURPREG was defined as “yes, currently pregnant” if the woman answered “yes” to either of these questions: “*Are you pregnant now?*” or for those in doubt, “*Do you think you are probably pregnant or not?*” If the recode RCURPREG=“yes” then CONSTAT1 was coded “pregnant.”

**Seeking pregnancy**—A woman was classified as “seeking pregnancy” if she reported that she was not using a contraceptive method at the time

of interview because she or her partner wanted her to become pregnant as soon as possible.

**Postpartum**—A woman was classified as “postpartum” if she reported that she was not currently using a method, was not trying to become pregnant, and her last pregnancy had terminated less than or equal to 2 months before the time of interview.

**Other nonusers**—Women who reported that they were using no contraceptive methods for any reason in the month of interview and could not be otherwise classified were considered “nonusers.” Included are women who never had (voluntary) intercourse since their first menstrual period; women who had intercourse but not in the 3 months before the interview; or women who had intercourse at some time in the 3 months before the interview but were not using a method in the month of interview.

- **Contraceptors:**

A woman who reported using one or more contraceptive methods for any reason in the month of interview was classified by the most effective method she used. The priority order of use-effectiveness, from most effective method to least effective, was: female (contraceptive) sterilization, male (contraceptive) sterilization, Norplant implant, Depo-Provera injectable, pill, morning-after pill, IUD, diaphragm (with or without jelly or cream), male condom, female condom (vaginal pouch), foam, cervical cap, Today (TM) sponge, suppository, jelly or cream, periodic abstinence, withdrawal, and other methods. In tables 41 and 42, most of the category “other methods” is comprised of the spermicide methods—including foam, Today (TM) sponge, suppository, and jelly or cream. (Consult 1995 NSFG Public Use File Documentation, Appendix 1, for precise recode specifications for CONSTAT1.)

**Douching**—All respondents in 1995 were asked about vaginal douching: “Some women douche after intercourse or at other times, while other women do not. Do you douche regularly?” The percents answering “yes” to this question are shown in table 90 according to race and Hispanic origin and other characteristics.

**Education at interview (recode=HIEDUC)**—This measure of educational attainment differs slightly from previous NSFG reports in that it takes into account the highest degree received as well as the highest grade/year of school completed, whereas previous reports measured education only by the number of years completed. HIEDUC is intended to be comparable to the measure used by the Bureau of Census in Current Population Survey reports beginning in 1992 (37). “Years of schooling” measures of education can differ from “Highest degree” measures of education, for example, if a woman has completed fewer than 12 years of school but has a high school degree, or if a woman has completed more than 12 years but does not have a high school degree.

The categories of HIEDUC were defined as follows:

- **No high school diploma or general equivalency diploma (GED)**—The woman received no high school degree, GED, or college diploma, regardless of the highest grade of school completed.
- **High school diploma or GED**—The highest degree the woman obtained is a high school diploma or GED, and her highest completed grade of school is 12 or lower.
- **Some college, no bachelor’s degree**—The highest degree the woman obtained is a high school diploma or GED, but the highest grade of school completed is higher than 12 or the highest degree is an Associate’s degree.
- **Bachelor’s degree or higher**—The woman reported having a college or university degree at the bachelor’s level or higher, regardless of highest grade completed.

The tables in this report show education only for women 22–44 years

of age at interview because large percentages of women 15–21 are still attending school.

**Ever forced to have intercourse/Age at first forced intercourse**—During the Audio CASI, or self-administered, portion of the survey, women were asked (either by reading the computer screen or listening to the headphones): “At any time in your life, have you ever been forced by a man to have sexual intercourse against your will?” If the respondent had indicated earlier in the interviewer-administered portion of the survey that her first intercourse was a rape or was not voluntary, she was instead asked: “Besides the time you told your interviewer about earlier, have you ever been forced by a man to have sexual intercourse against your will?” Age at first forced intercourse was ascertained for those responding “yes” to the first item with the question: “How old were you the very first time you were forced by a man to have sexual intercourse against your will?”

**Ever had sexual intercourse after menarche**—This measure, used in table 19, indicates whether the respondent has had intercourse at all after her first menstrual period. First intercourse after menarche is used because it marks the beginning of her exposure to the “risk” of pregnancy. This measure is comparable to the “ever had sexual intercourse after menarche” measure used in many reports based on previous cycles of the NSFG. In most cases, this variable is equivalent to SEXEVER (“Has respondent ever had voluntary intercourse since first menstrual period”) except for a handful of cases in which the woman had had intercourse only once after menarche, and that intercourse was not voluntary. Those cases were reclassified on the basis of two other variables in the data file: (a) the HADSEX recode, which measures whether she ever had intercourse at all, and (b) the MENARCHR recode, which specifies her age at first menstrual period. The primary question on which these measures are based is: “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 contraceptive methods—**

The ANYMTHD recode indicates whether the woman has ever used *any* method of contraception *for any reason*, as well as whether she ever had a sterilization operation or had intercourse with a male partner who had a vasectomy.

**Family background—**

Family background is a summary measure representing the parents or guardians with whom the respondent lived from her birth until she left home to be on her own. Respondents were asked, “*First I would like you to start at the very beginning of your life and tell me who you were living with right after you were born.*” If there were ever changes in who the respondent’s parental figure(s) were, she was asked to identify one male and one female parental figure she lived with, if any, each time there was a change. The respondent was allowed to report as many as 12 different living arrangements. Family background was constructed from recodes capturing family types for each living arrangement: FAMTYP01 through FAMTYP12, and a summary recode, INTCTFAM. The categories of family background in this report were defined as follows:

- *Both parents from birth*—if the respondent was living with both biological parents or both adoptive parents at birth, and she reported that that situation never changed until she left home to live on her own.
- *Single parent from birth*—if the respondent lived with only one biological parent in each living arrangement reported, including living with one biological parent and a grandparent or other relative, or one biological parent and the parent’s boyfriend or girlfriend.
- *Both parents, then one parent*—if the respondent lived with both biological or both adoptive parents, and subsequently ever lived with only one biological parent and never lived in any other type of arrangement.
- *Stepparent*—if the respondent ever lived with a stepparent in any living arrangement.
- *Other*—all other living arrangements. Some examples of “other” living arrangements are: “both parents, then

one parent, then both parents”; “both parents, then grandparents”; and nonparental arrangements, such as group homes, foster care, or institutions. “Other” arrangements also includes “one parent, then both parents,” which was relatively rare (36 sample cases only).

**Family planning and medical**

**services**—Women 15–44 years of age were asked whether they had received a family planning or medical service in the last 12 months from a medical care provider, where they received each service, and how they paid for it. Women 15–24 years of age were asked additional questions about their first family planning visit and first clinic visit, including the month and year they first received a “family planning service,” where they received it, and how they paid for it.

*Family planning services* included a birth control method or prescription for a method, a checkup or medical test related to using a birth control method, counseling about birth control, counseling about getting sterilized, and a sterilizing operation. Women who reported receiving one or more of these services in the last 12 months were classified as having received family planning services in the last 12 months.

*Medical services* included a Pap smear; a pelvic exam; a pregnancy test; prenatal care; post-pregnancy care; a blood test for infection with HIV; testing or treatment for some other STD; testing or treatment for vaginal, urinary tract, or pelvic infection; or an abortion. Women who reported receiving one or more of these services were classified as having received medical services in the last 12 months.

For each family planning or medical service she had received in the last 12 months, the woman was asked where she received it and how she paid for it. She was shown a card that listed response options for type of provider and method of payment. For type of provider, the options listed were clinic, private doctor’s office or health maintenance organization (HMO), and “some other place (specify).” The computer screen also provided the response options “hospital-emergency

room” and “hospital-not emergency room” to be coded by the interviewer when the respondent specified “hospital” as “some other place.” The interviewer was instructed to probe to find out which hospital code to use. In a “Showcard Booklet” used by each respondent, these categories were defined as follows:

*A clinic* is a medical facility that provides birth control or other health services. Clinics can be sponsored by a private organization, such as Planned Parenthood, or a government agency, such as public health departments. Examples of a “clinic” are family planning clinics, hospital clinics and satellites, abortion centers, public health department clinics, community health center clinics, military health service clinics, student health service clinics, etc. If a clinic is located in another facility, such as a hospital, code “clinic.”

*Private doctor’s office or HMO* refers to one or more medical providers in a private medical practice or in an HMO (health maintenance organization) setting. An HMO provides medical services for a fixed fee and may include prepaid group practices, independent practitioner associations, and preferred provider organizations. Medical providers may include doctors or nurses, nurse practitioners, nurse-midwives, etc. If a doctor’s office is located in a hospital, code “private doctor’s office or HMO” rather than “hospital.”

*Some other place* may include a women’s birthing center or any other place that you are uncertain about.

For payment methods, the response options were insurance, co-payment or out-of-pocket payment, Medicaid, or “some other way (specify).” The woman could report up to four methods of payment for each service she had received. The categories were defined in the respondent’s Showcard Booklet as follows:

*Insurance* includes coverage by HMO’s, other prepaid health

insurance plans, or at a military health facility.

*Co-payment or out-of-pocket payment* refers to your income, your husband's or boyfriend's income, or money from either of your families or friends. It includes such things as sliding-scale discounts and insurance co-payments or deductibles.

*Medicaid*: State-specific names for Medicaid (such as Medi-Cal in California) should be coded as Medicaid.

If the woman reported receiving a family planning or medical service in the last 12 months at a clinic, she was asked for the name and address of her clinic. The interview program routed the interviewer to a database of publicly funded family planning clinics in the United States. This database included a comprehensive listing of Title X-funded family planning clinics in the country, provided by the Office of Population Affairs (OPA) of the Department of Health and Human Services, as well as other publicly funded family planning clinics in the country, as compiled by the Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI). In total, the database contained information on approximately 7,000 clinics.

The State where the clinic was located was selected from a list, then the city or town was selected, and finally a list of clinic names and street addresses in that particular town appeared on the screen, each with an individual code. If located, the woman's clinic was coded. A woman whose clinic was coded in the database could be classified in two ways: first, by whether the clinic she used was funded by the Federal Title X family planning program, and secondly, by the type of agency that sponsored her clinic, that is, whether public health department, Planned Parenthood, hospital, or other. If the clinic named by the respondent was not located in the database, the interviewer exited the database (leaving an incomplete database clinic code) and was routed to the next question, which asked the interviewer to manually type the name and address of the respondent's clinic or as much of it as the respondent could

provide. During the post-interview editing process, these manually-entered clinics were again looked up in the database (which had been updated since the fieldwork), and if found they were coded.

Tables 75–80 show columns headed “Public family planning clinic” and “Other clinic.” “Public family planning clinic” includes clinics located and coded from the AGI/OPA Public Family Planning Clinic Database, either during the interview or in the post-interview editing process. “Other clinics” include clinics that were not located in the clinic database, see the article, “Family Planning Clinic Services in the United States, 1994” by Jennifer J. Frost, in *Family Planning Perspectives*, Vol. 28, No. 3, May/June 1996.)

**Fecundity status** (recode=FECUND)—Fecundity status is the physical ability of a woman or couple to have a child. It is determined by responses to questions asked in the NSFG interview, not by a medical examination. Fecundity status, as shown in tables 49 and 50 of this report, has three main categories: surgically sterile, impaired fecundity, and fecund.

- **Surgically sterile**—A woman is classified as surgically sterile if, at the time of interview, she had an unreversed sterilizing operation (for example, tubal ligation or hysterectomy) or her husband or cohabiting partner had an unreversed sterilizing operation (vasectomy). “Surgically sterile” is divided into “contraceptive” and “noncontraceptive” subcategories, based on the reasons reported for sterilizing operation.
- **Impaired fecundity**—A woman is classified as having “impaired fecundity” if she reported that (a) it is impossible for her (or her husband or cohabiting partner) to have a baby for any reason *other than* a sterilizing operation; (b) it is difficult or dangerous to carry a baby to term; or (c) she and her husband/partner have been continuously married or cohabiting, have not used contraception, and have not had a pregnancy for 3 years or longer.

- **Fecund**—This group is a residual category and means that the woman (or couple) was not surgically sterile and did not have impaired fecundity. The percent of currently married couples with impaired fecundity is higher than the percent infertile because impaired fecundity includes problems carrying babies to term in addition to problems conceiving, whereas infertility includes only problems conceiving.

**Full-time/part-time work status (for currently working women)**—Full-time/part-time work status at the time of interview, as presented in tables 59, 61, and 63, was determined from questionnaire items ascertaining the number of hours per week a woman was currently working at her job(s). If she was working more than one job, the number of hours was asked for each of up to five jobs. Counting hours from all jobs, if the number of hours was less than 35, then work status was classified as “part time.” If the number of hours was 35 or more, work status was classified as “full time.”

**“Happiness to get pregnant” scale**—Women who ever had a pregnancy were asked to report on each pregnancy that occurred since January 1991 by telling the interviewer which number, from 1 to 10, best described how they felt when they found out they were pregnant. Scale values ranged from 1 (very unhappy to be pregnant) through 10 (very happy to be pregnant).

**HIV risk behaviors**—HIV is human immunodeficiency virus, the virus that causes AIDS. In the Audio CASI (self-administered) portion of the NSFG interview, women were asked about particular behaviors that may increase their chances of becoming infected with HIV. Table 87 shows the percents of all women 15–44 years of age, who reported the following HIV risk behaviors:

- Respondent injected drugs without a prescription in the last year
- Respondent had intercourse in the last year with a male partner  
—who had intercourse with other men since 1980

—who injected drugs without a prescription since 1980

—who had intercourse with other women around the same time as he had intercourse with her

**HIV testing**—The ANYHIV recode was constructed to indicate each respondent’s experience with blood testing for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. [Table 85](#) shows the percent distribution of this recode, which has the following categories:

- Never tested for HIV
- Tested for HIV only as part of blood donation (routine since March 1985)
- Tested for HIV only outside of blood donation
- Tested for HIV both in blood donation and elsewhere
- Tested for HIV in the past year outside of blood donation, but no information on whether she was also tested as part of blood donation

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

**Infertility services**—Women who reported ever seeking medical help to get pregnant were asked about the following medical services:

- advice
- infertility testing (female, male, or both)
- drugs to improve your ovulation
- surgery to correct blocked tubes
- artificial insemination (husband/partner’s sperm or donor sperm)
- other services:
  - surgery or drug treatment for endometriosis
  - in vitro fertilization (IVF)
  - surgery for uterine fibroids
  - some other pelvic surgery
  - other (specify)

Based on responses to these “code-all-that-apply” questions and their followup questions, several recodes were constructed to indicate whether the respondent ever had specific infertility services. [Table 55](#) shows the percents of

all women 15–44 years of age who ever received selected infertility services.

Women who reported ever seeking medical help to prevent miscarriage were asked about a separate list of medical services (such as instructions to take bedrest, drugs to prevent miscarriage, and cervical stitches). Due to an error in the CAPI program, these questions were not asked in all applicable cases, so these miscarriage-specific services are not shown in [table 55](#). However, the percent of women who used *any infertility services* is based on women who reported medical help either to get pregnant or to prevent miscarriage (recode=INFEVER).

**Infertility status**—Infertility is a measure used by physicians and others to identify couples who may need to be evaluated to see whether medical services could help them have a baby. The INFERT recode is defined in this report only for married couples in the NSFG. When neither spouse is surgically sterile, a couple is considered infertile if, during the previous 12 months or longer, they were continuously married, had not used contraception, and had not become pregnant. [Table 51](#) shows three categories: “surgically sterile,” “infertile,” and “fecund,” where “fecund” is the residual category indicating that the couple is neither surgically sterile nor infertile.

**Infertility visits in last 12 months**—[Table 56](#) presents the total number of visits in the past year for medical help getting pregnant or preventing miscarriage. Respondents were asked separately in Cycle 5 about visits for help getting pregnant and visits for help preventing miscarriage. The information from both question series was combined to yield the total number of recent infertility visits for the purposes of this table.

**Intendedness (wantedness) status at conception**—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 at conception” if the woman had stopped

using contraception, or had not used contraception because she wanted to become pregnant. “Unintended” pregnancies and births were those reported as either mistimed or unwanted at conception. Pregnancies that ended in multiple births have been counted only once, because only the pregnancy, a single event, was subject to contraceptive control.

Births that were wanted eventually but occurred sooner than desired have been classified as “mistimed.” For example, if she 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 while using contraception and had not wanted to have another baby ever. For example, if she wanted to have two children in her life and became pregnant with a third child, that pregnancy would be classified as unwanted. These definitions reflect the composition of the recode OLDWANTR, which is comparable to the intendedness status measure used in previous cycles of the NSFG.

The traditional series of intendedness (wantedness) questions was kept intact in Cycle 5, but a new followup question was added. The additional Cycle 5 recode WANTRESP includes the results of that followup question, which was asked of those who reported their pregnancy as unwanted at the time of conception. In previous surveys, some women, especially young women, were reporting their *first* pregnancies as unwanted, which implied that they did not want to have any children ever. Some of these same women, however, reported that their second pregnancy was wanted. The followup question was added to help clarify whether the women really meant that, at the time of conception, they did not *ever* want to become pregnant. In some cases, it appears that the women giving these apparently inconsistent responses meant that they never wanted to become pregnant by the father of that child, not that they never wanted to become pregnant under any circumstances. The number of cases affected by this is small—only one and a half percent of all recent births—but

this new recode does clarify those apparently inconsistent responses effectively. Based on the results of the followup question, some of the pregnancies reported as unwanted in the traditional series were reclassified as mistimed in WANTRESP.

The male counterparts to the recodes OLDWANTR and WANTRESP are OLDWANTR and WANTPART, respectively, and reflect the woman's reports of the father's attitudes toward the pregnancy at the time of conception.

If the respondent said she did not know whether she wanted to have a(nother) child then or in the future, the intendedness status of the pregnancy was categorized as "don't know, not sure" (labeled "undetermined" in previous NSFG cycles). Those pregnancies with "undetermined" intendedness are included in the totals but not shown separately in tables 12–17. For this reason, the percents sometimes do not add to 100 in these tables.

**Marital dissolution**—Dissolution of formal marriage includes death of the spouse, separation because of marital discord, divorce, and annulment. Table 36 gives the cumulative percent of first marriages that were dissolved by separation, divorce, or annulment—that is, dissolved for reasons of marital discord. Widowhood was rare. For example, less than 5 percent of first marriage dissolutions were due to the husband's death, and less than 1 percent of women 15–44 years of age in 1995 were widows (table 32).

**Marital status (at interview)**—The FMARITAL recode classifies women according to their formal (legal) marital status at time of interview—married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never legally married. Cohabiting women who were not legally married were classified as widowed, divorced, separated, or never married, according to their legal status.

**Marital status at time of birth**—The FMAROUT5 recode gives the woman's formal (legal) marital status at the time when each of her pregnancies ended: married, divorced, separated, widowed, or never married. "Marital status at

birth" shown in this report is defined as FMAROUT5, where the OUTCOME recode equals "live birth." Divorced, separated, and widowed women are combined into the "formerly married" group. "Married" and "never married" comprise the other categories shown.

**Marital status at time of conception**—The recode for "marital status at conception," FMARCON5, is used in some tables concerning contraceptive method use and intendedness of pregnancies. For each completed pregnancy, it is defined as the respondent's formal (legal) marital status at the approximate time when her pregnancy was conceived, regardless of pregnancy outcome. The categories generally presented in this report are: married, formerly married, and never married.

**Maternity leave**—The MATERNLV recode describes the use or lack of use of maternity leave for each pregnancy resulting in live birth. Table 58 gives the percent distribution of MATERNLV for each woman's most recent birth. The first two categories shown are "not employed during this pregnancy" and "took maternity leave." The remaining three categories describe women who did not take maternity leave. The group labeled "not needed" includes women who did not need to take maternity leave:

- due to the timing of their birth relative to their job schedules (for example, school teachers who delivered during summer break)
- due to the nature of their jobs (for example, worked out of their homes, self-employed)
- because they decided to quit their jobs *after* delivery.

The group labeled "not offered" includes women:

- whose employers did not offer (or denied) maternity leave at all (for example, woman would be fired if she took leave)
- whose job benefits did not include maternity leave (for example, because woman was a part-time employee).

The final group labeled "other reasons"

includes women who decided to quit their jobs *before* delivery, who could not afford to take maternity leave for personal or financial reasons, and who continued to work right after delivery.

**Menarche**—Menarche, or age at first menstrual period in completed years, is given by the MENARCHR recode.

**Method of payment for delivery**—For each pregnancy resulting in live birth, women reported up to three sources of payment for the delivery costs. The PAYDELIV recode combined all sources mentioned into one variable with the following six mutually exclusive categories:

- own income only
- insurance only
- own income and insurance only
- Medicaid at all
- other government sources at all
- all other sources or combinations

Women reporting any use of Medicaid—including State-specific variants—were classified first, followed by women reporting any use of other government sources.

Table 69 shows the percent distribution of PAYDELIV for each woman's most recent delivery occurring in 1991–95. Cycle 5 data show markedly higher percents in the Medicaid group than seen in Cycle 4 data (42) because in Cycle 5, "any receipt" (as opposed to "only receipt") of Medicaid or its State-specific variants was counted in this category. In Cycle 4, some women reporting State-specific variants of Medicaid may have been classified as "other government assistance" or "all other sources or combinations." In any case, it is possible to construct a parallel variable for Cycle 4 that would allow direct comparison with Cycle 5.

**Months from first intercourse to first marriage**—First intercourse in this case refers to "first intercourse after menarche." Months from first intercourse to first marriage, among ever-married women, is defined primarily based on two recodes: SEX1FOR and SEXMAR.

If first intercourse happened *before* first marriage, the duration between the

two events is calculated by subtracting the date of first intercourse since menarche from the date of first marriage. If first intercourse after menarche occurred *after* first marriage, or both events occurred in the same month, it is indicated accordingly in [table 26](#).

**Months pregnant when prenatal care began**—For all pregnancies ending in any way other than induced abortion in 1991–95, women were asked to report if they had ever visited a doctor, midwife, or clinic for prenatal care. Those who reported any prenatal care were then asked how many weeks or months pregnant they were when they first went for prenatal care. The PNCAREWK recode indicates the number of weeks pregnant at first prenatal visit. [Table 83](#) gives the percent distribution of PNCAREWK for all pregnancies that resulted in live birth in 1991–95. The categories shown are “less than 3 months,” “3–4 months,” and “5 months or more or no prenatal care.” “Less than 3 months” is defined as less than 13 weeks, to be consistent with the definition of early (first trimester) prenatal care in previous reports from the NSFG.

**Mother’s education** (recode=EDUCMOM)—“Mother’s education” was classified according to the highest grade of regular school or college completed by the respondent’s mother or mother-figure. This measure differs slightly from past NSFG reports that were based on a question asking for education of “mother” or “stepmother.” The Cycle 5 version differs because the identity of the mother or mother-figure was ascertained in a more precise way: if the childhood living arrangements showed that the respondent lived with her natural mother at some point and never lived with a female parent other than the natural mother, then the natural mother is the person about whom education was asked. Otherwise, the respondent was asked: “*Who, if anyone, do you think of as the woman who mostly raised you when you were a teenager?*” The person reported becomes the person about whom education is asked. Respondents eligible

for that question were allowed to respond “no such person,” and 0.7 percent of sample cases fell into this category. This category is labeled “no mother-figure identified” in the tables. An additional 4.3 percent of interviewed women had missing data on mother’s education, and these values for the EDUCMOM recode were imputed.

**Nonvoluntary first sexual intercourse**—The voluntary/nonvoluntary status of first intercourse was determined from two questions in the interviewer-administered interview. First, respondents were asked: “*Looking at the scale on Card C-3, which number would you say comes closest to describing how much you wanted that first sexual intercourse to happen? On this scale, a 1 means that you really didn’t want it to happen at the time, and a 10 means that you really wanted it to happen.*” Women who responded to this question that their first intercourse was a rape are classified as having nonvoluntary first intercourse. Respondents who reported anything other than “rape” were asked: “*Would you say then that this first sexual intercourse was voluntary or not voluntary?*” Respondents answering “not voluntary” are also classified as having nonvoluntary first intercourse for the table ([table 21](#)).

**Number of husbands or cohabiting partners**—The recode FMARNO gives the number of times a woman has been legally married. Women were also asked the number of other cohabiting partners they may have had. [Table 37](#) is based on the total number of husbands and cohabiting partners, computed as follows:

$$\text{FMARNO} + (1 \text{ if currently cohabiting}) \\ + (\# \text{ of other cohabiting partners})$$

Husbands with whom a woman also cohabited (outside of marriage) are counted only once, as husbands.

**Number of male sexual partners**—Each woman who had ever had voluntary sexual intercourse was asked to report the number or range (low-high) of males with whom she has had sexual (vaginal) intercourse in her life, as of the date of interview. She was also asked to report

her number of male sexual partners since January 1991 (roughly the last 5 years) and in the last 12 months. If a range of partners was reported, the number of partners was calculated as the average of the low and high numbers. In those few cases where the respondent reported zero partners for the low end of the range and one partner for the high end, the number of partners was set equal to one. Respondents who had never had intercourse or who had only had (first) nonvoluntary intercourse were assigned zero.

There were two versions of this series of three questions about number of male sexual partners. The description above applies to the version in the interviewer-administered portion of the survey, and these results are presented in [tables 27, 29, and 31](#). These questions were repeated in the Audio CASI, or self-administered, portion of the survey, at the end of the interview. Each pair of questions (interviewer-administered and self-administered) was worded almost identically, although the Audio CASI questions asked for a specific number and did not allow a range to be given. Also, the questions in the self-administered portion were prefaced by the following instruction: “*...when you answer, include any partners that you may have already told your interviewer about and any that you did not want to talk with the interviewer about.*” The self-administered versions of the “number of partners” data appear in [tables 28, 30, and 32](#).

**Number of pregnancies and number of live births**—The PREGNUM recode (used in [table 3](#)) specifies the total number of pregnancies, including a current pregnancy, reported by the woman. The PARITY recode (used as the dependent variable in [table 4 and 5](#)) gives the total number of babies born, accounting for multiple births, from all pregnancies reported by the woman in the interviewer-administered portion of the survey.

In the self-administered (Audio CASI) part of the interview, women were asked again about pregnancies ending in abortion. Taking one of several possible approaches, a few recodes were defined to combine

pregnancy information from the interviewer-administered questions and the self-administered questions. Results from those recoded variables are not shown in this report because further study of the data is needed. For example, some women appear to have reported the same abortions they reported earlier in the interview but changed the dates (perhaps because they were not using the life history calendar to recall the date); others appear to have reported *additional* abortions; and still others reported abortions on the same dates as pregnancies they reported earlier but with a different outcome (for example, reported earlier as a miscarriage). Thus, [tables 3–5](#) only show data from the interviewer-administered portion of the survey.

- **Pregnancy data in NSFG compared with other sources**—It is likely that the figures in [table 3](#) are conservative estimates of the percent of U.S. women who have ever been pregnant. As [table 6](#) demonstrates, NSFG estimates of births are very good: they differ from the numbers of births registered on birth certificates by less than sampling error. NSFG data on miscarriages and stillbirths (pregnancies recognized by the mother without special methods of detection) have traditionally been very close to estimates derived from other surveys. However, the NSFG, like nearly all other fertility surveys in the world, has not obtained complete reports of induced abortions, either in past cycles, or in the 1995 survey (39). This means that if significant proportions of women do not report their abortions in the NSFG, the percents who have ever been pregnant a given number of times will be lower in the survey data than they actually are in the population. The data in [table 3](#) are from the interviewer-administered part of the NSFG. Including data from the self-administered (Audio CASI) part of the survey raises the number of abortions reported, but comparisons with other data show that reporting is still incomplete.

**Outcome of first cohabitation**—The COHOUT recode describes the outcome (or status at time of interview) of each woman’s first cohabitation. Those who married their first cohabiting partners are represented in the groups labeled “intact marriage” or “dissolved marriage.” Those who did not marry their first cohabiting partners are shown in “intact cohabitation” or “dissolved cohabitation.”

**Pelvic inflammatory disease**—The PIDTREAT recode indicates whether the respondent has ever been treated for pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), based on this question asked of all respondents in 1995: “*Have you ever been treated for an infection in your fallopian tubes, womb, or ovaries, also called a pelvic infection, pelvic inflammatory disease, or P.I.D.?*” (IF DON’T KNOW, PROBE: “*This is a female infection that sometimes causes abdominal pain or lower stomach cramps.*”)

**Poverty level income at interview** (recode=POVERTY)—The poverty index ratio was calculated by dividing the total family income by the weighted average threshold income of families whose head of household was under 65 years of age, based on the 1994 poverty levels defined by the U.S. Census Bureau and shown in reference 38. This definition of poverty status takes into account the number of persons in the family. Total family income includes income from all sources for all members of the respondent’s family. For example, for a family of four in 1994, the poverty level was \$15,141. So, if a family of four had an income of \$30,000, their poverty level income would be  $(30,000/15,141) \times 100$ , or 198 percent. This respondent would be classified in the category “150–299 percent.”

As with the education variable (HIEDUC), the tables in this report show poverty level income only for women 22–44 years of age at interview. This is because reports of income by younger women are likely to be less accurate. One reason is that they are more likely to be trying to report the income of their parent(s),

and less likely to be contributors to family income themselves.

For 1,233 of the 10,847 respondents, or 11.4 percent, total family income at the date of the NSFG interview in 1995 was missing. However, the value of total family income in 1993, at the time of the NHIS interview, was reported for 963 of these 1,233 women. Regression equations, using the 1993 income when available, were used to predict the 1995 value of total family income. The total family income was divided by the poverty threshold for the number of people in the household to calculate the poverty level. For a more complete discussion of the imputation procedure for total family income and poverty level income, see reference 13.

**Pregnancy or birth order**—Pregnancies are classified by pregnancy order, the variable PREGORDR. Where PREGORDR equals 1, the pregnancy was the respondent’s “first”; where PREGORDR equals 2, it is her “second.” Births are similarly classified by birth order; birth order was defined based on pregnancy order and the pregnancy outcome recode (OUTCOME=“live birth”). Where birth order is “first,” it was the respondent’s “first birth,” and so on.

**Race and Hispanic origin**—The HISPRACE recode classifies women as “Hispanic,” “Non-Hispanic white,” “Non-Hispanic black,” or “Non-Hispanic other,” 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 Spanish origin?*” Those who answered “yes” were asked, “*Are you Puerto Rican, Cuban, Mexican, or a member of some other group?*”

The RACE recode was based on responses to the following question: “*Which of the groups best describes your racial background?*” The response list was as follows:

- Alaskan native or American Indian
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Black
- White



Up to four racial groups could be chosen. Respondents who identified themselves with more than one racial group were asked to select one group that “*best describes*” them, and the RACE recode reflected this response. Because of limited sample size, Asian, Pacific Islander, Alaskan native, and American Indian women were combined and presented in this report as “Non-Hispanic other” races.

- **Comparison with birth certificate data**—The data in [table 6](#) of this report show that for the years 1991–94, the NSFG estimates of the number of births are very close to the birth certificate totals, both overall, for individual years, and for births to white women. The NSFG estimates are somewhat lower for black women and somewhat higher for women of “other” races than the birth certificate data. These differences largely (within sampling error) cancel each other out. But the data in [table 6](#) suggest that some women who report that they are of “other” races (Asian or Pacific Islander, or American Indian or Alaskan native) in a survey like the NSFG may be classified as white or black by a third party filling out a birth certificate. In addition, some women who identify with more than one racial group may identify themselves *primarily* with a particular group, but a third party may not choose that racial group if asked to classify them by race. These issues do not appear to affect the comparability of the total number of births by year or other characteristics, which show very good agreement between the NSFG and the registered births.
- **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 women. 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 can 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 primarily reflect the lower income and educational levels of black and Hispanic women, their more limited access to health care and health insurance, the communities in which they live, and other factors (see reference 14, tables 49, 53, 81, 173). For some recent analyses of differences in birth rates by race and origin, see references 1, 15, 40, and 41.

**Reasons for HIV test**—All respondents who reported that they had ever had their blood tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the virus that causes AIDS, were asked the reasons for their most recent test. The response list was as follows:

- for a hospitalization or surgical procedure
- to apply for health or life insurance
- because you were pregnant or because it was part of prenatal care
- just to find out if you were infected
- because of a referral by a doctor
- other reason (specify)

[Table 86](#) shows the percents citing specific reasons, with the percents adding to more than 100 because some women gave more than one reason for their HIV test.

**Reasons for sterilizing operations**—[Table 54](#) shows reasons reported for tubal ligations, hysterectomies, and vasectomies. For each of her sterilizing operations, the respondent was asked: “*Now please look at Card D-3 which lists some reasons that women sometimes give for having sterilizing operations. Which reason or reasons do you believe are closest to your own?*” Women could choose all of the

applicable responses from the following list:

- You had all the children you wanted
- Your husband or partner at the time did not want any more children
- Financial reasons, that is, you could not afford another baby
- Medical reasons
- Reasons related to birth control
- Some other reasons for sterilization

Those mentioning “medical reasons” were asked: “*Please look at Card D-4. Which of these medical reasons did you have?*” The response list, again permitting all applicable reasons to be coded, read as follows:

- Medical problems with your female organs
- Pregnancy would be dangerous to your health
- You would probably lose a pregnancy
- You would probably have an unhealthy child
- Some other medical reason (specify)

Those mentioning “reasons related to birth control” in the original question were asked: “*Was your method of birth control dangerous to your health or did you not like your method of birth control for other reasons?*”

Women reporting more than one reason for their sterilizing operation were asked to identify their main reason.

**Reasons for vasectomies**—Women were only asked about reasons for vasectomy if her *current* husband or cohabiting partner had his vasectomy during their relationship. The questions asked about reasons for vasectomy were generally similar to those asked for female sterilization operations. The exception was that in the response list for medical reasons, “medical problems with your female organs” was replaced with “HE had a health problem that required the operation.”

**Region of residence (at interview)**—The REGION recode classifies region of residence at time of interview into the four major census regions: Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. These

regions, which correspond to those used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, are as follows:

<i>Region</i>	<i>States included</i>
Northeast	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania
Midwest	Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas
West	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, and Hawaii

#### ***Relationship of other children***

***raised***—Each respondent 18–44 years of age was asked if any child not born to her had ever lived with her under her care and responsibility. Women who reported caring for one or more other children were asked how the child was related, if at all, to her, and the categories included “stepchild” and “child of relative, friend, or partner.” For those who were not stepchildren, women were also asked if the child came to them as a foster child. For all children, women were asked if they adopted the child. [Table 65](#) gives the percents of all women 18–44 years of age who ever cared for a child not born to them and the percents who cared for children with the specified relationships.

#### ***Relationship with partner at first***

***voluntary intercourse***—This measure is derived from a question asking the respondent to describe her relationship with her first voluntary sexual partner at the time she first had intercourse with him. Respondents could choose from the

following categories: just met, just friends, went out once in a while, going together/going steady, engaged, or other (specify). For respondents whose first intercourse occurred in the same month and year as first marriage, the relationship was classified as “married.”

***Residence at interview***—The U.S. Office of Management and Budget defines metropolitan statistical areas (MSA’s). The METRO recode classifies places of residence at time of interview in 1995 into three categories, based on 1990 Census population counts: central cities of metropolitan areas; suburban parts of metropolitan areas; and nonmetropolitan areas. Women in the first two categories are often referred to as “metropolitan” residents, while those in the last category are referred to as “nonmetropolitan area” residents. Nonmetropolitan areas may include both rural and urban places of residence.

***Sex education***—The survey asked all women whether they ever had any formal instruction before the age of 18, on each of three topics: methods of birth control, sexually transmitted diseases, and “abstinence or how to say no to sex.” Women 15–29 years of age were also asked whether they ever had any formal instruction before the age of 18 on: “how to prevent AIDS using safe sex practices.”

The category “received any formal instruction” ([table 91](#)) was computed from the responses to four questions asking whether she had received formal instruction on each of the four different topics. If any of the answers was “yes,” the woman was classified as having received formal instruction. Women 30 years of age and older, who did not receive the question about instruction on AIDS prevention, are included in the denominator for this column in [table 91](#). For the purposes of this column, it was assumed that their answer would be “no” to the question about instruction on AIDS prevention.

#### ***Source of health insurance***

***coverage***—Health insurance coverage was determined from several questions. Respondents were asked whether, in the past 12 months, they were covered by Medicaid and whether they were

covered by CHAMPUS/CHAMPVA (military health insurance). They were then asked if, in the past 12 months, they were “covered by a health insurance plan that pays for hospital or doctor bills” (in addition to Medicaid and/or military insurance, if they had already reported those types of coverage). Women who responded “no” to each of those three questions were classified as “not covered” in [tables 67](#) and [68](#). Women who responded that they had been covered by health insurance were asked to choose as many as were applicable from a list of possible sources of insurance, with the members of the list and their wording depending on the respondent’s marital status, age, and whether or not she was still living in the parental home. Based on this, the following responses could have been selected:

- got insurance through respondent’s work
- got insurance through husband’s work
- bought insurance themselves (respondent and spouse)
- covered under parent’s insurance
- bought insurance herself

The respondent could also have specified a source other than those listed. The categories in [tables 67](#) and [68](#) correspond to those choices.

***Steps taken to adopt***—Each respondent 18–44 years of age was asked if she was currently seeking to adopt a child. (In the series of questions about children not born to her that lived under her care and responsibility, some respondents may have already reported that they were currently in the process of trying to adopt a child. For the question about current adoption-seeking, women were asked to answer only about adoption efforts for children not already discussed.) The specific steps that women were asked about include:

- formally applying to an adoption agency
- engaging a lawyer to make arrangements for an adoption
- placing a newspaper ad (to locate a child to adopt)
- taking any other steps (for example, reading about adoption)

**Sterilizing operations**—In tables 52–54, data on surgical sterilization by type of operation are presented. Women who had ever had sexual intercourse were asked: “Have you ever had both . . . of your tubes tied, cut, or removed? This procedure is often called a tubal ligation.” Women who had ever had sexual intercourse and were still menstruating were asked: “Have you ever had a hysterectomy, that is, surgery to remove your uterus?” and “Have you ever had both your ovaries removed?” Then, all women who had ever had intercourse were asked: “Have you ever had any other operation that makes it impossible for you to have a(nother) baby?” Women who were married or cohabiting at time of interview were asked: “Has [NAME OF HUSBAND/PARTNER] ever had a vasectomy or any other operation that would make it impossible for him to father a baby in the future?” Based on the answers to these and their followup questions, women were classified as having ever had a tubal ligation, hysterectomy, ovary removal, or other female sterilizing operation, and their husbands/partners were classified as having ever had a vasectomy. In theory, women could report all four types of operations, but the most common combination of multiple operations was tubal ligation and hysterectomy some time later.

**Timing of first birth in relation to first marriage**—The MAR1BIR1 recode indicates the number of months elapsed between first marriage and first birth. The date of marriage is given by the recode MARDAT01, and the date of first birth is given by the recode BABYIMO. Table 11 shows the percent distribution of MAR1BIR1, distinguishing one additional group not distinguished in the recode. Women who never had a birth are shown separately in the “no births” group. The “before marriage” group combines women who were *never married* with women who had their first birth before their first marriage.

**Total births expected**—Tables 1 and 2 show the number of children a woman expects to give birth to in her lifetime. Total births expected is the sum of the

number of children ever born (recode=PARITY) and the number of additional births expected (recode=ADDEXP).

**Work status (for total sample of women)**—Work status at time of interview, as seen in tables 67 and 68, includes three categories: “full time,” “part time,” and “not working.” To be classified as “not working,” the respondent must have chosen any category other than “working” to a question asking what she was doing most of the time the week before the survey. These other categories of activities are: not working at a job due to temporary illness, vacation, strike, etc.; on maternity leave from job; unemployed, laid off, or looking for work; keeping house; going to school; on permanent disability; or something else. If the respondent said that she was “keeping house” or “going to school” most of the time during the week prior to the interview, she was asked whether she worked for pay at any time that week. Those who answered “no” to this followup question were added to the category “not working.”

**Year of birth and year of first birth**—The YRPREG recode gives the year when the pregnancy ended. Year of birth is defined as YRPREG where the OUTCOME recode equals “live birth.” Year of first birth is based on the BABYIMO recode, which gives the date in century months of a woman’s first birth.

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For answers to questions about this report or for a list of reports published in these series, contact:

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