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Teenagers in the United States: Sexual Activity, Contraceptive Use, and Childbearing, 2006–2010 National Survey of Family Growth



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

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Teenagers in the United States: Sexual Activity, Contraceptive Use, and Childbearing, 2006–2010 National Survey of Family Growth

Data From the National Survey of
Family Growth

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

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- Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute for Child Health and Human Development
- Office of Population Affairs
- National Center for Health Statistics (CDC)
- Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention (CDC)
- Division of Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention (CDC)
- Division of Reproductive Health (CDC)
- Children’s Bureau of the Administration for Children and Families
- The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

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This report was prepared under the general direction of Charles J. Rothwell, Director of NCHS’ Division of Vital Statistics (DVS), and Stephanie J. Ventura, Chief of the Reproductive Statistics Branch of DVS. The authors are also grateful for the valuable comments provided by Stephanie Ventura as well as Julia Holmes, DVS Associate Director for Science, and Jennifer Madans, NCHS Associate Director for Science, and thank Yashodhara Patel for her helpful contributions to the preparation of this report.

Objective

This report presents national estimates of sexual activity, contraceptive use, and births among males and females aged 15–19 in the United States in 2006–2010 from the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG). For selected indicators, data are also presented from the 1988, 1995, and 2002 NSFG, and from the 1988 and 1995 National Survey of Adolescent Males, conducted by the Urban Institute.

Methods

Descriptive tables of numbers and percentages are presented and discussed. Data were collected through in-person interviews of the household population of males and females aged 15–44 in the United States, between July 2006 and June 2010. Interviews were conducted with 22,682 men and women, including 4,662 teenagers (2,284 females and 2,378 males). For both the teen subsample and the total sample, the response rate was 77%.

Results

In 2006–2010, about 43% of never-married female teenagers (4.4 million), and about 42% of never-married male teenagers (4.5 million) had had sexual intercourse at least once. These levels of sexual experience have not changed significantly from 2002. Seventy-eight percent of females and 85% of males used a method of contraception at first sex according to 2006–2010 data, with the condom remaining the most popular method. Teenagers' contraceptive use has changed little since 2002, with a few exceptions: there was an increase among males in the use of condoms alone and in the use of a condom combined with a partner's hormonal contraceptive; and there was a significant increase in the percentage of female teenagers who used hormonal methods other than a birth-control pill, such as injectables and the contraceptive patch, at first sex. Six percent of female teenagers used a nonpill hormonal method at first sex.

Keywords: adolescents • sexual intercourse • number of sexual partners • method use at first sex

Teenagers in the United States: Sexual Activity, Contraceptive Use, and Childbearing, 2006–2010 National Survey of Family Growth

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Introduction

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) conducts the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), a survey that collects data on factors affecting family formation, growth, and dissolution—including marriage, divorce, and cohabitation; contraception, sterilization, and infertility; pregnancy outcomes; and births. This information is gathered from women and men aged 15–44—generally, the reproductive age range. NSFG is jointly planned and funded by NCHS and several other programs of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (see “Acknowledgments”).

NSFG was established and first conducted by NCHS in 1973. Since then, NSFG has been conducted seven times by NCHS—in 1973, 1976, 1982, 1988, 1995, 2002, and most recently, in 2006–2010. In 1973 and 1976 the survey interviewed women aged 15–44 who were currently married or had been married; it was then considered too sensitive to interview never-married women on these topics. In 1982, as the percentage of births to unmarried women continued to increase, the survey was expanded to include women aged 15–44 regardless of marital status. Thus the sample began to include all females aged 15–44 including never-married teenagers. In 2002, NSFG began to

interview males aged 15–44, allowing analysis of a national sample of teenaged males as well.

The primary purpose of this report is to publish selected data on the sexual activity, contraceptive use, and childbearing experience of males and females aged 15–19 in the United States in 2006–2010, and to present trends in these measures across selected years including 1988, 1995, and 2002. Prior to NSFG's inclusion of males in 2002, the National Survey of Adolescent Males (NSAM), conducted by the Urban Institute, interviewed a national sample of never-married teenaged males. This survey was conducted in the same years as the NSFG Cycles 4 and 5: 1988 and 1995. Thus, using the NSAM together with NSFG data, trends can be examined for male and female teenagers for 1988, 1995, 2002, and 2006–2010.

Background

This report focuses on factors related to birth and pregnancy rates and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) for teenagers in the United States. Explaining changes in these rates is central to the NSFG mission. This report updates some of the findings from a report published in 2004 based on the 2002 NSFG (1), and presents data on trends from the 1988 and 1995 NSFG and the 1988 and 1995 NSAM (2). The

present report presents new and expanded data from the full 2006–2010 data release and includes data and discussion for the largest Hispanic origin and race groups beyond the preliminary findings published in 2010 (3).

Monitoring sexual activity and contraceptive use among teenagers is important because of the health and social costs of pregnancy, childbearing, and STDs among the teenaged population (4,5). As a result of the concern with high rates of teen pregnancy and birth in the United States, a large number of federal, state, and local programs have been launched over the past few decades. In addition, concern remains high over the threat and incidence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and other STDs among young people.

Pregnancies and Births

The U.S. birth rate for females aged 15–19 was 39.1 births per 1,000 females in 2009, based on birth certificate data collected in NCHS’ National Vital Statistics System (see Table) (6). Although this was a historic low for the United States, that rate was higher than in a number of other developed countries. For example, according to the latest available data from the United Nations Population Division, the teen birth rate in Canada was 14, or about one-third of the U.S. rate, the rate in Germany was 10 and in Italy, 7, less than one-quarter the U.S. rate (7).

The U.S. teen birth rate in 2009 was 37% lower than the peak rate in 1991, which was 61.8 per 1,000 (8). Teen birth rates declined continuously from 1991 until 2005, followed by a modest increase of 5% from 2005 to 2007 (9). The slight increase from 2005 to 2007 generated concern that progress over the past two decades in reducing teen pregnancies could have stalled (10,11). However, data for 2008 and 2009 show that the teen birth rate again declined from the rate in 2007 (6,8,9,12).

Estimates of age-specific pregnancy rates are produced by adding fetal losses (i.e., miscarriages and stillbirths collected from NSFG pregnancy

Table. Pregnancy and live birth rates for females aged 15–19, by age, race, and Hispanic origin (rates per 1,000 women in specified group): United States, selected years, 1990–2009

Age, Hispanic origin and race	Pregnancies per 1,000 females	Live births per 1,000 females
15–19 years		
1988.	109.9	53.0
1990.	116.8	59.9
1995.	101.1	56.0
2000.	84.8	47.7
2002.	76.0	43.0
2005.	70.6	40.5
2008.	---	41.5
2009.	---	39.1
15–17 years		
1988.	74.1	33.6
1990.	77.1	37.5
1995.	67.4	35.5
2000.	50.8	26.9
2002.	44.1	23.2
2005.	40.2	21.4
2008.	---	21.7
2009.	---	20.1
18–19 years		
1988.	158.7	79.9
1990.	167.7	88.6
1995.	153.4	87.7
2000.	134.5	78.1
2002.	124.4	72.8
2005.	117.7	69.9
2008.	---	70.6
2009.	---	66.2
15–19 years, Hispanic		
1990.	167.4	100.2
1995.	163.3	99.3
2000.	142.1	87.3
2002.	134.7	83.4
2005.	128.9	81.7
2008.	---	77.5
2009.	---	70.1
15–19 years, Non-Hispanic white		
1990.	86.8	42.6
1995.	70.6	39.3
2000.	56.3	32.6
2002.	49.0	28.5
2005.	44.0	25.9
2008.	---	26.7
2009.	---	25.6
15–19 years, Non-Hispanic black		
1988.		
1990.	232.7	116.2
1995.	189.6	97.2
2000.	158.8	79.2
2002.	138.0	68.3
2005.	123.8	60.9
2008.	---	62.8
2009.	---	59.0

--- Data not available.

SOURCES: CDC/NCHS, NVSR 59 no 3 and NVSR 58 no 4.

histories) and induced abortions (based on demographic characteristics of abortion patients collected from states by CDC’s National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health

Promotion, which are adjusted to national estimates from the Guttmacher Institute). In 2005—the latest date for which estimates are available using methodology consistent with past

rates—the teen pregnancy rate in the United States was 71 per 1,000 females aged 15–19, about 39% lower than in 1990 (13). By age, the pregnancy rate for those aged 15–17 declined from 77 in 1990 to 40 in 2005, while for those aged 18–19, the pregnancy rate declined from 168 in 1990 to 118 in 2005. A report by the Guttmacher Institute suggests that pregnancy rates increased slightly from 2005 to 2006, paralleling the birth rate increase. According to their calculations, the teen pregnancy rate rose 3% from 2005 to 2006, reflecting increases in both birth and abortion rates among teenagers (14).

The same report also showed that in 2005, teen pregnancy rates varied by age and Hispanic origin and race. In 2005, while the teen pregnancy rate for non-Hispanic white teenagers was 44, it was 124 for non-Hispanic black and 129 for Hispanic teenagers (13). These differentials in pregnancy rates existed in 1990 as well, although the difference between non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white rates was much larger in 1990 than in 2005.

STDs

Sexually active adolescents are at higher risk for acquiring some STDs than are adults for behavioral, biological, and cultural reasons (15). According to the most recent estimates, females aged 15–19 continue to have higher rates of chlamydia and gonorrhea than any other age or sex group (15). While rates of syphilis among teenaged females and males are lower than those of other age groups, these rates have increased every year since the early 2000s (15). Estimates suggest that while representing 25% of the sexually experienced population, those aged 15–24 acquire nearly one-half of all new STDs (16). Chesson et al. estimate that the direct medical cost of these diseases among those aged 15–24 was at least \$6.5 billion in 2000 alone (17).

This report presents data that may help to explain trends and differences in rates of birth, pregnancy, and STDs among teenagers. NSFG data on sexual and contraceptive behavior will be useful in understanding these and other issues that affect the health and

well-being of teenagers in the United States.

Methods

Data Collection

The 2006–2010 NSFG was based on 22,682 face-to-face interviews in the U.S. household population aged 15–44 (12,279 with women and 10,403 with men). Interviews were conducted with 4,662 teenagers: 2,284 females and 2,378 males. These were the largest samples of teenagers ever interviewed in the NSFG. Men and women living on military bases or in institutions were not included in the survey. The sample did include persons temporarily living away from the household in a college dormitory, sorority, or fraternity (18). The interviews were administered in person by trained female interviewers primarily in the respondents' homes. The 2006–2010 sample is a nationally representative multistage area probability sample drawn from 110 areas, or "primary sampling units" (PSUs) across the country. To protect the respondent's privacy, only one person was interviewed in each selected household. In 2006–2010, those aged 15–19 were sampled at higher rates than others, as were black and Hispanic adults. These groups were also oversampled in 2002.

All respondents were given written and oral information about the survey and informed that participation was voluntary. Adult respondents aged 18–44 were asked to sign a consent form but were not required to do so. For minors aged 15–17, signed consent was required first from a parent or guardian, and then signed assent was required from the minor. If either the parent or the minor declined to give written consent, the minor did not participate in the survey. The response rate for the 2006–2010 NSFG was 77% overall and 77% for male and female teenagers. Overall, the interviews lasted an average of about 80 minutes for females and 60 minutes for males. For teenagers, interviews averaged about 53 minutes for females and 42 minutes for males.

Most of the data in this report were collected by computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). The questionnaires were programmed into laptop computers and administered by an interviewer. The data in this report concerning whether first intercourse was wanted comes from the self-administered portion of the interview. This audio computer-assisted self-interview (ACASI) mode of interviewing is a more private mode of data collection because it allows the respondent to hear the questions and response choices over headphones, read it on the screen if so desired, and enter a response into the computer without the interviewer knowing what the response was. This mode of interviewing was used to ask the more sensitive items in the survey. More detailed information about the methods and procedures of NSFG and its sample design, weighting, imputation, and variance estimation has been published (18,19).

Demographic Variables Used in This Report

The data on sexual activity, contraceptive use, and childbearing presented in this report are shown with respect to several key demographic characteristics, including age, family living arrangement, mother's education, and Hispanic origin and race. Whether a respondent ever had sexual intercourse was ascertained from a single question in the male and female questionnaires, asked of respondents who had never been pregnant (females), and had never cohabited or been married. For those respondents, it was assumed that they were sexually experienced. The questions were as follows, with wording consistent with prior years for each gender:

Male questionnaire

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

Female questionnaire

"At any time in your life, have you ever had sexual intercourse with a

man, that is, made love, had sex, or gone all the way?”

The definition of Hispanic origin and race used in the main tables of this report is based on the 1977 classification standard used in federal surveys (20). This reporting standard was used in prior reports on this topic and allows comparison across the four most recent NSFGs: 1988, 1995, 2002, and 2006–2008. This classification shows all respondents by the race group they chose, or in the case of multiple-race respondents, by the single-race group that best described them. In NSFG, respondents who identify multiple-race categories were asked to select one group that best described them. Data by Hispanic origin and race using the 1997 guidelines from the Office of Management and Budget (21) are shown in the Appendix (Tables I–XIV). This takes into account the reporting of more than one race and presents data for single-race non-Hispanic black and white males and females. Differences in the percentages using the two racial classifications (in the detailed tables and Appendix tables) are small.

Measures of education and family income have strong associations with sexual risk behaviors, but are not included in this report because this report focuses on teenagers. Education is not meaningful because among teenagers it is a “proxy” for age, and family income is not reliably reported by teenagers. Instead, parental characteristics that are easier to report, not confounded with age, and yet strongly correlated with sexual risk behaviors are included in the tables. The characteristic directly related to family socioeconomic status is mother’s education. Detailed information has been previously published on the definition of this and the other measures in this report (3). Any changes in questions and question design between years were done with the goal of maintaining comparability as a top priority so that trends could be measured reliably.

Strengths and Limitations of the Data

The strengths of the data in this report, based primarily on the 2006–2010 NSFG, include the following:

- Data were drawn from interviews with large nationally representative samples of teenagers.
- Data from each survey were processed and coded in ways to make them as comparable as possible, so that trends could be measured reliably across cycles.
- Interviews in each cycle were conducted in person by professional and trained female interviewers. Interviewers were supplied with visual aids, such as show-cards, life-history calendars, and “help screens” containing definitions of terms and other guides. These were used to help clarify terms and concepts for the respondent, so that meanings were standardized across respondents, thereby enhancing the quality of the data.
- Because NSFG is a household survey as opposed to a school survey, it represents all teenagers (aged 15–19) in the household population of the United States.
- NSFG includes an array of characteristics to identify groups in which sexual risk behaviors are more and less common: for example, age, education of the teenager’s mother, and age of the teenager’s mother when she had her first child. NSFG also collected extensive data on contraceptive use, sexual activity, and childbearing experience, including retrospective histories of these. In addition, NSFG collects information on sexual partners, such as his/her age, and information on the circumstances surrounding first sexual intercourse such as degree to which it was wanted and type of relationship with the partner.
- Response rates for the survey have been high—about 80% in 1988, 1995, and 2002. Despite an

increasingly challenging climate for surveys (22), response rates remain high for 2006–2010 at 77%.

The data in this report also have some limitations:

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

Statistical Analysis

All estimates in this report were weighted to reflect the approximately 21 million teenagers in the U.S. population, that is, persons aged 15–19. Statistics for this report were produced using SAS software, version 9.2 (<http://www.sas.com/>). For most tables, PROC SURVEYFREQ was used to produce weighted cross-tabulations that took into account the complex sampling design of NSFG in calculating estimates of standard errors. Each table in this report includes standard errors as a measure of the precision of each point estimate. In addition, PROC LIFETEST was used for Table 14 to calculate probabilities of a first birth at each age from 15 through 20 using life table methodology.

For two tables in this report (Tables 9 and 14) women who were over age 19 at interview were also

included. The age was expanded in these tables because additional ages were needed to provide information on events that happened *during their teen years*, when using ages 15–19 at interview was not possible or practical. **Table 9** presents data on unwanted first sexual intercourse. Only women aged 18–44 were asked these questions, so this information does not exist for minors (those aged 15–17 at interview). The questions asked respondents aged 18–44 to recall their first sex, which could have happened at any age. Therefore, it is possible to present data on this important aspect of first intercourse for women who had first sex as a teenager, even if they are currently over age 19. Interviews were conducted with 3,078 females aged 18–24 and 2,700 males aged 18–24.

Table 14 presents life table estimates of the probability of a first birth at each age up to age 20, and for statistical stability, it is necessary to have sufficient observations at each age year to contribute enough person-years to calculate the risk of having had a first birth before reaching each individual age. Probabilities are calculated based on retrospective reporting of the age at the first birth. Including ages up to 24 allows sufficient observations at each age during the teen years. The response rates for those aged 20 and over were 78% for females and 75% for males. These response rates are similar to the rates for teenagers.

Some tables present statistics for all teenagers while most tables show data for teenagers who have never been married. Teenagers who have never been married are a population of particular interest because they are at risk of nonmarital pregnancy and childbearing. In addition, in 1988 the NSAM universe was limited to never-married teenaged males. Therefore, to analyze the time series since 1988, the universe of teenagers must be consistent for each survey year, across female and male teenagers. In 2006–2010, as in past cycles, very few teenagers had ever been married: 1.1% of females and 0.5% of males.

Significance of differences among subgroups was determined by standard two-tailed *t* tests using point estimates and

their standard errors. No adjustments were made for multiple comparisons. The difference between any two estimates is mentioned in the text only if it is statistically significant. However, if a comparison is not made, it may or may not be significant. Otherwise, terms such as “similar” or “no significant differences” are used to indicate that the estimates being compared were not significantly different. A weighted least squares regression method was used to test the significance of trends that involved more than two time points.

In the description of the results, when the percentage being cited is below 10%, the text will cite the exact percentage to one decimal point. To make reading easier and to remind the reader that the results are based on samples and subject to sampling error, percentages above 10% will generally be shown rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Readers should pay close attention to the sampling errors for small groups. In this report, percentages are not shown if the sample denominator is fewer than 75 cases or if the numerator is fewer than 5 cases. When a percentage or other statistic is not shown for this reason, the table contains an asterisk signifying that the “statistic does not meet standards of reliability or precision.” For most statistics presented in this report, the numerators and denominators are much larger. This report is intended to present selected statistics on trends and differences in the sexual, contraceptive, and pregnancy experience of teenagers in the United States through 2006–2010. The results presented in this report are descriptive and do not attempt to demonstrate cause-and-effect relationships.

Results

Sexual Behavior: Trends and Current Prevalence Among Teenagers, and Partner Information

Sexual experience—**Table 1** and **Figure 1** present the percentage of never-married female and male

teenagers who were sexually experienced (had ever had heterosexual vaginal intercourse). **Table 1** shows that in 2006–2010, 43% of never-married teenaged females and 42% of never-married teenaged males had experienced sexual intercourse at least once. Observed differences between 2002 and 2006–2010 in the percentage of sexually experienced females (3 percentage points) and males (4 percentage points), were not statistically significant.

Overall, in the 20-year period from 1988 through 2006–2010, the percentage of teenaged females who were sexually experienced declined significantly (from 51% in 1988 to 43% in 2006–2010). This decline has been gradual and steady over these years with very small, nonsignificant changes between any two of the survey years. From a long-term perspective, this significant long-term decline is a reversal from a period during which the percentage of teenagers who were sexually experienced was steadily increasing. According to the National Survey of Young Women, only 30% of teenaged females were sexually experienced in 1971 (23) and this percentage rose each survey year through 1988 before it began declining.

For males, the lack of significant change in sexual experience from 2002 through 2006–2010 is a departure from a past trend of large and statistically significant declines in sexual experience prior to 2002. It declined 5 percentage points between 1988 (60%) and 1995 (55%), and 9 percentage points between 1995 and 2002 (46%).

For never-married male and female teenagers, within Hispanic origin and race groups, none of the changes from 2002 through 2006–2010 in the percentage sexually experienced were statistically significant, with one exception: among non-Hispanic black females, there was a significant decrease in the percentage sexually experienced (from 57% in 2002 to 46% in 2006–2010). However, virtually all the Hispanic origin and race groups experienced significant long-term declines in percentage sexually experienced, from 1988 through 2006–2010. The one exception was

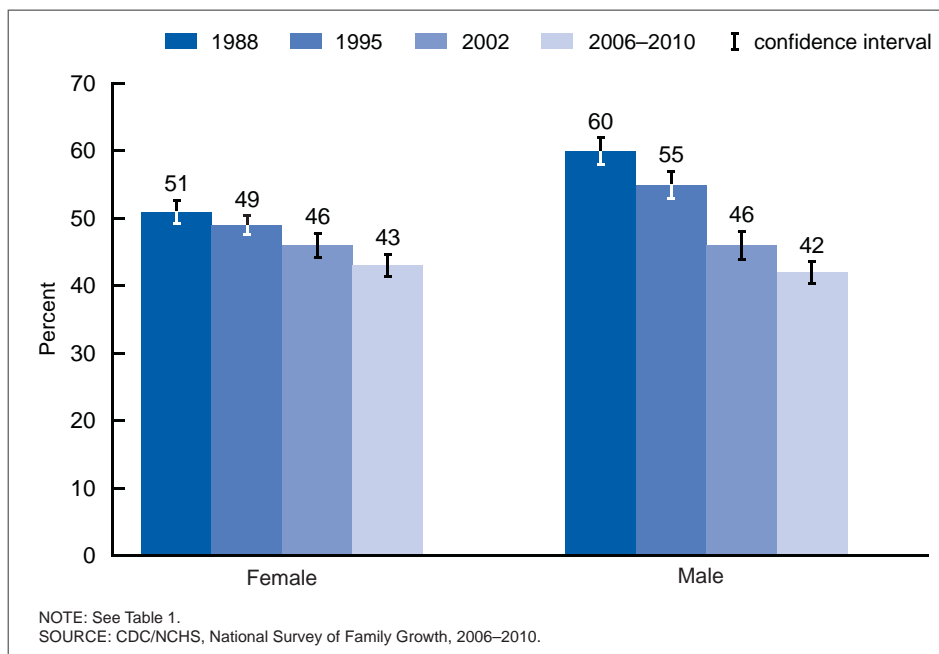


Figure 1. Never-married females and males aged 15-19 who have ever had sexual intercourse: United States, 1988-2010

female Hispanic teenagers, for whom the trend has fluctuated since 1988.

Differences in the percentage sexually experienced among never-married Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, and non-Hispanic black female teenagers were not significant in 2006-2010. This is a departure from the past when non-Hispanic black female teenagers were more likely to be sexually experienced than non-Hispanic white teenagers (1,2). For never-married males, non-Hispanic black teenagers had a higher percentage sexually experienced than the other two groups, and Hispanic teenagers were more likely to be sexually experienced than non-Hispanic white teenagers, who were the least likely to be sexually experienced.

Another current national source of information on teenagers is the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), a biennial survey of high school students in the United States, conducted by CDC (24). In this survey of students in 9th-12th grades, the majority are aged 15-17.

Thus, comparability between NSFG teenagers and the YRBS sample is limited: the YRBS population is younger and does not contain out-of-school youth; however, despite some

differences in the long-term trends within gender and Hispanic origin and race groups, the overall long-term decreases in sexual experience among female and male teenagers are similar across surveys (25). The two surveys are also consistent with each other with respect to current differences by Hispanic origin and race in the percentage of sexually experienced males (2009 YRBS and 2006-2010 NSFG).

The 2006-2010 NSFG data show clear patterns of sexual experience among teenagers by family and parental characteristics. For both male and female teenagers, a significantly smaller percentage were sexually experienced if:

- they lived with both parents when they were aged 14
- their mothers had their first birth at age 20 or over
- the teenager's mother was a college graduate
- the teenager lived with both of her/his parents.

For example, 35% of female never-married teenagers who lived with both parents were sexually experienced, compared with 54% among those who lived in any other parental arrangement.

Frequency of Sexual Activity

Teenagers who were sexually experienced, that is, have had sex at least once, varied as to how recently they had had sex (Tables 2 and 3). Recent sexual activity is an important component of risk of pregnancy and STDs. Tables 2 and 3 show the percentage having sex within different time frames, for the years 2002 and 2006-2010, for never-married females and males, respectively. Table 2 shows, for never-married female teenagers in 2006-2010: about one-quarter had sex within a month of the survey, 31% within 3 months, and 39% within 12 months. The findings are very similar for males (22% had sex within a month of the survey, 28% within 3 months, and 37% within 12 months). There was no significant change from 2002 to 2006-2010 for females or males in the percentage who had sex within 1 month, 3 months, or 12 months of the survey.

Having had sex in the past 3 months is a commonly used indicator of current risk of pregnancy and STDs and signifies the population "sexually active" at a given time. Among never-married female teenagers, the percentage who were sexually active varied little among Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, and non-Hispanic black females. This is consistent with the findings for sexual experience (Table 1). For male teenagers, however, non-Hispanic black teenagers had significantly higher percentages sexually active (38%) compared with both Hispanic (30%) and non-Hispanic white (25%) teenagers. These differences are long-standing as shown by data for 1988, 1995 and 2002 (1,2).

Older male and female teenagers were about twice as likely to have had sex at all, and three times more likely to have had sex within the past 3 months and within the past month, compared with younger teenagers. A much lower percentage of female teenagers from households with both parents present had sex in the past 3 months compared with those from both stepparent and single-parent households. For example, among female teenagers from

two-parent households, 21% had sex in the past 3 months compared with 32% from stepparent households and 35% from single-parent households. For both female and male teenagers, those whose mothers had a birth as a teenager were much more likely to have had sex in the past 3 months (Tables 2 and 3).

Relationship With First Partner

The majority of teenagers had first sexual intercourse with someone with whom they were “going steady” (Table 4), but the percentage was higher for female (70%) than for male (56%) teenagers. The distribution of sexually experienced teenagers across these types of relationships with first partners was very similar to the distribution in 2002.

Sixteen percent of female teenagers and 28% of male teenagers had first sex with someone they had just met or with whom they were “just friends.” There were large differences by Hispanic origin and race in the percentage of female teenagers whose first sex was with someone they were not regularly involved with. Among female teenagers, Hispanic teenagers were less likely (8.7%) than non-Hispanic white (16%) or non-Hispanic black (21%) teenagers to have had first sex with someone they had just met. There was no significant difference between non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white females in the percentage who had “just met” their first sexual partner.

Younger age at first sex for teenaged females was associated with a higher likelihood that their first sexual partner was someone she was not regularly involved with. Among teenaged females whose first sex was at age 14 or under, 24% had “just met” or were “just friends” with their first partner, compared with only 9.8% of those who were aged 17–19 at first intercourse. The same relationship holds true for males.

Number of Partners

During the year prior to the survey, 25% of teenaged females had sex with only one partner, compared with 21% of

male teenagers (Table 5 and 6). Older age was associated with having had two or three sexual partners over the past year. For example, 6.1% of females aged 15–17 had two or three partners in the past 12 months, compared with 16% of females aged 18–19. But this age difference was significant only for males who had four or more partners in the past year (3.0% for those aged 15–17 compared with 6.9% for those aged 18–19). Only about 4% of male and female teenagers had sex with four or more partners in the last year (3.7% of females and 4.5% of males). In 2006–2010 the number of sexual partners in the past 12 months for male and female teenagers is similar to the number of partners reported in 2002.

Tables 7 and 8 show the total numbers of opposite-sex sexual partners in lifetime (defined as “to this point in their lives” or “by the time of interview”) among never-married sexually experienced female and male teenagers. For sexually experienced female teenagers in 2006–2010, 35% had one male sexual partner in their lives, 16% had two male partners, 32% had between three and five male partners, and 17% had six or more male partners. For sexually experienced male teenagers in 2006–2010, 30% had one female sexual partner in their lives, 15% had two female partners, 33% had between three and five female partners, and 22% had six or more female partners. Males aged 18–19 were more likely to report six or more partners in their lifetime (28%) than males aged 15–17 (15%). For both male and female teenagers, younger age at first sex leads to higher numbers of partners, if only because those who began having sex at an earlier age had more time to accumulate partners. The distribution of opposite-sex lifetime partners in 2006–2010 is comparable to those found in the 1988, 1995, and 2002 NSFGs.

Wantedness of First Intercourse

To provide a fuller understanding of the context of first sexual intercourse, NSFG asked the degree to which first intercourse was wanted by the

respondent. This question allowed respondents to choose from “really didn’t want it to happen at the time,” “I had mixed feelings—part of me wanted it to happen at the time and part of me didn’t,” and “I really wanted it to happen at the time.” This was asked of both males and females aged 18–44.

Table 9 shows wantedness of first intercourse for females and males for 2006–2010. Among females aged 18–24 whose first sex was before age 20, 11% “didn’t really want it to happen at the time,” 48% had mixed feelings, and 41% “really wanted it to happen at the time.” This distribution differs by age at first sex. For those who had first sex at age 14 years or under, 18% really didn’t want it to happen, compared with only 8.9% among those who delayed first sex to age 18 or 19. On the other hand, almost one-third of those whose first sex was at age 14 or under (30%) reported they really wanted it to happen at the time. Young non-Hispanic black females were less likely (31%) than non-Hispanic white (44%) and Hispanic females (42%) to report that they really wanted their first sex to happen at the time it happened.

Males were more likely to report that first intercourse was wanted at the time it happened. Among males aged 18–24 whose first sex was before age 20, 63% reported really wanting it to happen at the time, while 33% reported mixed feelings and only 5.0% reported not really wanting it to happen. Very small percentages of males chose this “least wanted” category, across all demographic and partner-age subgroups. Young non-Hispanic black males were less likely (52%) than young non-Hispanic white males (67%) to report that they really wanted to have sexual intercourse at the time it happened. Non-Hispanic black males were more likely (9.0%) than non-Hispanic white males (3.2%) to report they did not want to have sexual intercourse the first time it happened.

Contraceptive Use Among Teenagers

The next several tables (Tables 10–13) show findings on several different

aspects, or measures, of contraceptive use among teenagers: having ever used a method, use at first intercourse, and use at the most recent intercourse. The first two of these tables are limited to teenagers who have ever had vaginal intercourse. The third table presents recent contraceptive use, limited to teenagers who had sex within the 3 months before the interview, and the fourth table is limited to those who had sex within the month before the interview.

Ever-use of contraceptives

Table 10 shows the percentage of sexually experienced females aged 15–19 who had ever used each of several methods of birth control. From 1995 through 2006–2010, the data show that virtually all sexually experienced teenagers have used some method of contraception. Since 1995, more than 96% of sexually experienced female teenagers had ever used a contraceptive method. The most commonly used method among teenagers in 2006–2010 remained the condom (reported by 96% of females), followed by withdrawal (57%) and the pill (56%). Since 2002, the use of highly effective hormonal contraceptive injectables (primarily Depo-Provera) remained stable. About 20% of females in 2002 and 2006–2010 reported using hormonal contraceptive injectables.

Use of the contraceptive patch by teenagers increased significantly from about 2% in 2002, when it was newly introduced, to 10% by 2006–2010. Since 2002, the use of emergency contraception has significantly increased, from 8% in 2002 to 14% in 2006–2010. The percentage of sexually experienced teenaged females ever using periodic abstinence, or the calendar rhythm method, appeared to increase from 11% in 2002 to 15% in 2006–2010, but this observed difference was not statistically significant. A small percentage of teenagers (5.2%) had used the recently introduced contraceptive ring.

Contraceptive use at first intercourse

Table 11 shows never-married sexually experienced females and males

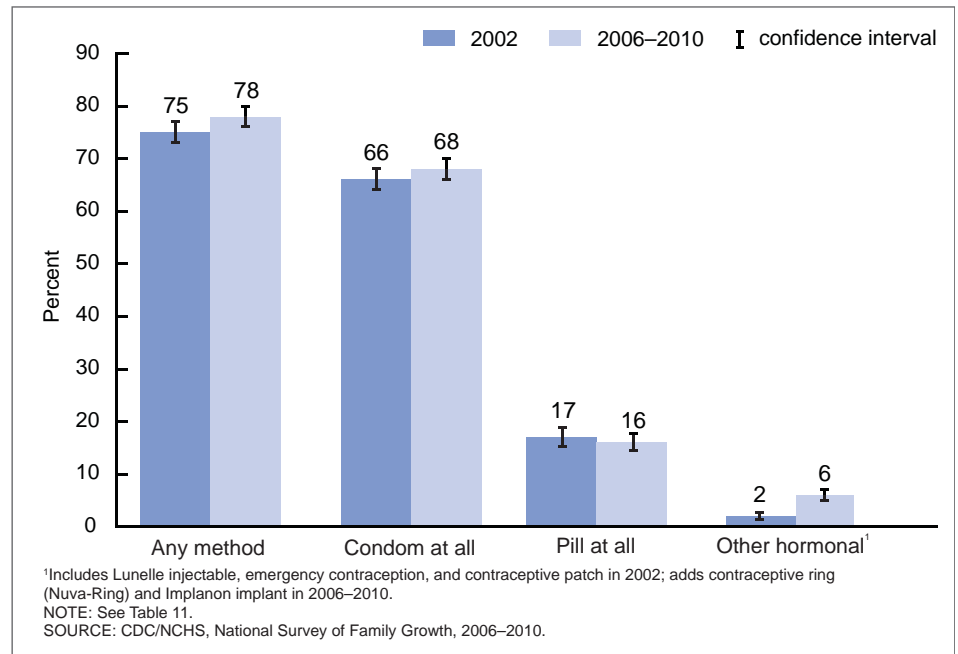


Figure 2. Use of contraception at first sex among females aged 15–19, by method used: United States, 2006–2010

aged 15–19 by their use of contraception at their first intercourse. Among teenaged females in 2006–2010, 78% used a contraceptive method at first sex. The most common method at first intercourse was the condom (68%) followed by the pill (16%) (Figure 2). Teenaged females showed a significant increase in the percentage using “other hormonal” methods, from 2% in 2002 to 6% in 2006–2010. These methods include injectables, emergency contraception, the contraceptive patch, and as of 2006–2010, the contraceptive ring. No other significant change occurred in teenaged females’ use of contraception at first intercourse overall and in use of the pill, condom, other methods, and dual methods, from 2002 through 2006–2010. While the proportion of teenagers who have protected first intercourse has not changed over the past 6 or so years, significant improvements have occurred over the past 20 years. Since 1988, significantly larger proportions of female teenagers have used the pill, the condom, and the condom and a hormonal method combined. This translates to significant increases in method use overall at first sex, between 1988 and 2006–2010, for teenaged females.

Hispanic origin and race groups differ in their use of contraception at first sex. While 82% of non-Hispanic white females used a method at first sex, 71% of non-Hispanic black females did so—a significant 11 percentage-point difference (Figure 4). Hispanic females’ use of any method at first sex did not differ significantly from the other two groups. Non-Hispanic white female teenagers were more likely to use the pill at first sex than were non-Hispanic black and Hispanic female teenagers. Non-Hispanic white female teenagers also had the highest percentages using dual methods (a condom and a hormonal method combined). Condom use at first sex did not differ significantly among the three groups. This varies from the pattern that existed in 1988 and 2002, when non-Hispanic black females’ use of condoms was significantly lower than that of non-Hispanic white females’ use (1,2).

Important differences exist for female teenagers’ likelihood of using contraception at first sex, by their age and their partner’s age at first sex. Both younger age at first sex and having an older partner are associated with a lower likelihood of contraceptive use. For example, among female teenagers whose first partner was the same age or

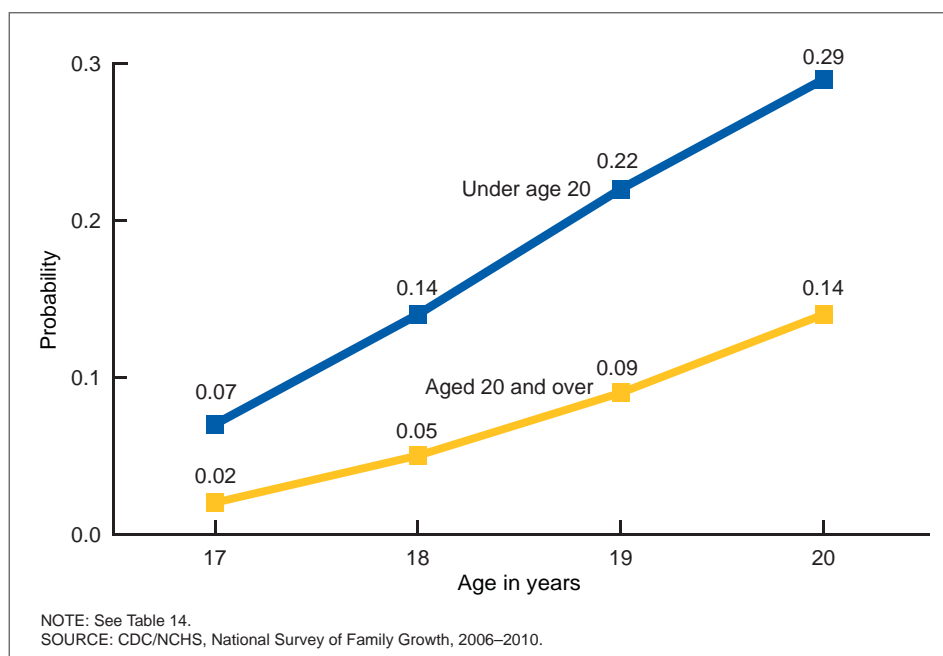


Figure 3. Probability of a first birth by age 17, 18, 19, and 20 for females aged 15–24, by their mother's age at first birth: United States, 2006–2010

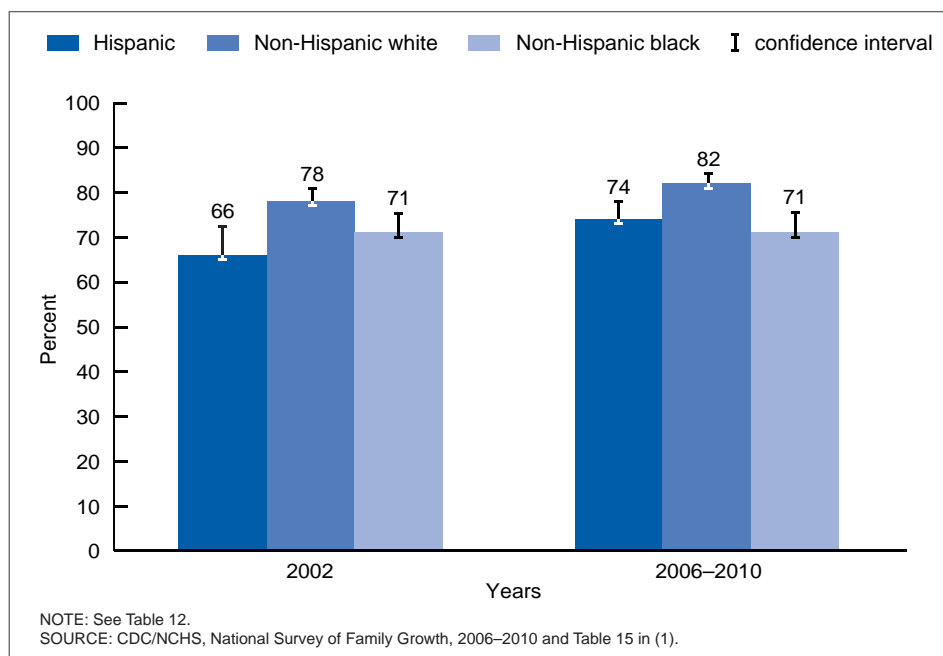


Figure 4. Use of contraception at first sex among females aged 15–19, by Hispanic origin and race: United States, 2002 and 2006–2010

younger than themselves, 83% used contraception at first sex compared with 64% among those with first partners who were 4 or more years older.

Among never-married sexually experienced male teenagers, 85% reported having used contraception at first intercourse. Sexually experienced

male teenagers' use of the condom and of dual methods at first sex increased significantly between 2002 and 2006–2010. Eighty percent of teenaged males used a condom at first sex, an increase of 9 percentage points from 2002, and 16% used a condom in combination with a female hormonal

method (dual methods), an increase of 6 percentage points from 2002. The use of any contraceptive method at first sex was not significantly different from 2002 through 2006–2010 for sexually experienced males. As was the case for females, use of a contraceptive method at first sex has increased for male teenagers: significant increases occurred in the 20 years from 1988 through 2006–2010 in use of the condom, (partner's use of the) pill, other hormonal methods, and the use of dual methods at first sex.

Male teenagers were somewhat similar to female teenagers in their contraceptive use at first sex by Hispanic origin and race groups (Figure 5). Non-Hispanic white males reported higher levels of (partner's) pill use and dual-method use than non-Hispanic black or Hispanic male teenagers, as was the case for females. Male teenagers showed no significant differences in condom use at first sex, and no significant differences in overall method use at first sex, across Hispanic origin and race groups. This is a clear change from past patterns, when Hispanic and non-Hispanic black males were more likely than non-Hispanic white males to have unprotected first sex (1,2). This is consistent with converging birth and pregnancy rates among the Hispanic origin and race groups.

Contraceptive use at most recent intercourse

For never-married females and males aged 15–19 who had sexual intercourse in the 3 months before the interview, Table 12 shows the percentage that used a method of birth control at the most recent (last) sexual intercourse. Contraceptive use at last intercourse among sexually active females has remained stable since 2002, as was the case for contraceptive use at first intercourse. Thus, the increases in contraceptive use seen between 1995 and 2002 (1) did not continue into the later 2000s. For example, between 1995 and 2002 the percentage of females not using contraception at last sex dropped from 29% to 17%, and in 2006–2010 it was similar to the 2002 level, at 14%.

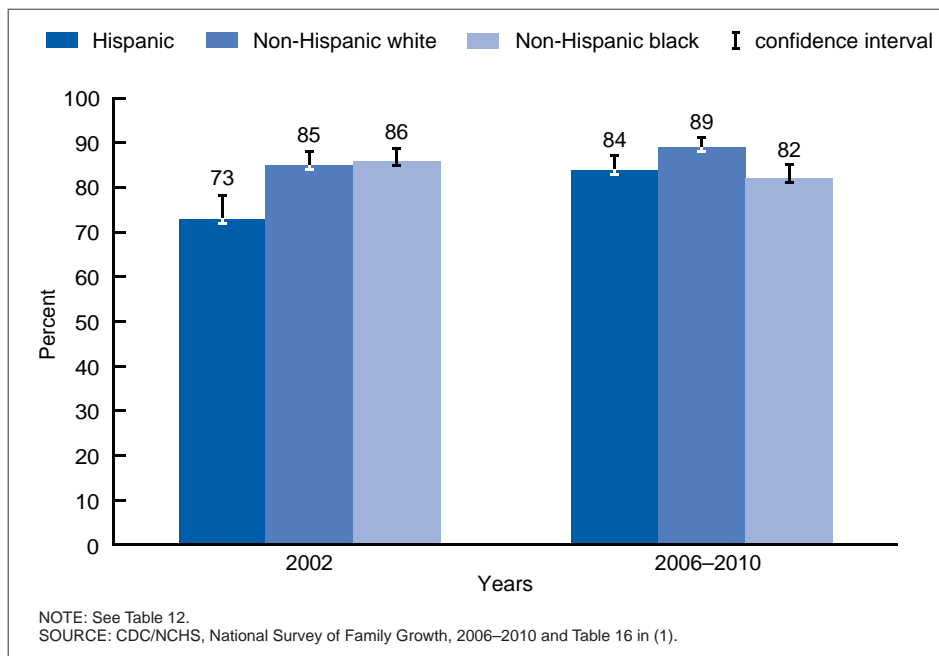


Figure 5. Use of contraception at first sex among males aged 15-19, by Hispanic origin and race: United States, 2002 and 2006-2010

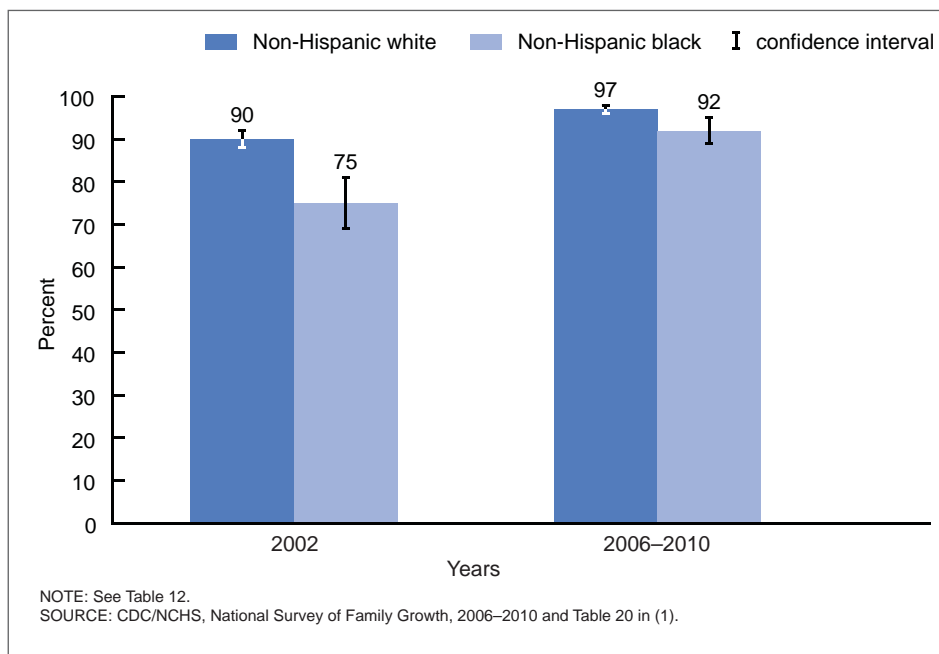


Figure 6. Use of contraception at last sex among females aged 15-19, by race: United States, 2002 and 2006-2010

As was the case for method use at first sex, there were significant changes across the longer term in method use at last sex: from 1988 through 2006-2010, significantly *higher* percentages of never-married, sexually active female teenagers used any method at last sex, used the condom at last sex, and used dual methods at last sex. Significantly

lower percentages of never-married sexually active females used the pill at last sex, but this trend appears to be compensated for by significantly higher percentages using other hormonal methods such as injectables and the patch. In 2006-2010, 86% of never-married sexually active female teenagers used a method at their most

recent intercourse: 52% used the condom, 31% used the pill, and 20% used both the condom and the pill (or another hormonal method) at the same time. Eleven percent used other hormonal methods including injectables, emergency contraception, the patch, and the ring.

Similar to the trend for females, never-married, sexually active males experienced no significant change between 2002 and 2006-2010 in the use of any method of contraception at last intercourse (Table 12). Contraceptive use remained at a very high level: 93% used a method of contraception at last intercourse. Condom use remained high: 75% used a condom at last sex in 2006-2010, similar to the level in 2002, which was 71%. However, males' reports of their partner's pill use increased significantly from 31% to 39% at last sex, as did the use of dual methods, from 24% to 34% from 2002 to 2006-2010.

Differences in teen contraceptive use at last sex by Hispanic origin and race mirror some of those for method use at first sex. Among females, there were no significant differences across Hispanic origin and race groups in percentages using a method at last sex; this is a departure from 2002 and 1988 when black females had lower percentages using contraception at last sex (Figure 6) (1,2). Among sexually active males, however, Hispanic males were less likely to use contraception at last sex than their non-Hispanic white and black counterparts.

Non-Hispanic white sexually active teenagers were more likely to have used the pill at last sex than were non-Hispanic black and Hispanic teenagers: 39% of sexually active non-Hispanic white teenagers used the pill at last sex compared with 14% of non-Hispanic black and 17% of Hispanic counterparts.

For never-married sexually active male and female teenagers, the age at which they had first intercourse made a difference in the likelihood of using contraception at the most recent sex. For example, among never-married sexually active females who were aged 14 or under at first sex, 73% used contraception at last sex compared with 93% of those who were aged 17-19 at first sex.

Table 13 shows consistency of condom use for never-married male and female teenagers who were sexually active in the 4 weeks prior to the interview. About one-half of females and 67% of males reported using condoms consistently (100% of the time) in the last 4 weeks. For female teenagers, a higher percentage reported not using the condom at all if they only had one partner in the past 12 months (45%) compared with those who had two or more partners in the past 12 months (31%).

Births to Teenagers

The 2006–2010 NSFG data show that for females aged 15–24, the probability of having had a birth before age 20 was 18% (**Table 14**). This probability is the same as that shown in the 2002 NSFG data (1) and was calculated using life table methodology (26). As expected, the probability of having had a birth increases with age. In 2006–2010, the probability of young females aged 15–24 having had a birth by age 15 was less than 1% compared with 18% by age 20.

There are significant differences by race and ethnicity in the probability of having had a first birth by the end of each adolescent year. Non-Hispanic white youth generally had the lowest risk of having a birth at each age. Hispanic teenagers, on the other hand, had the highest risk of having a teen birth. Non-Hispanic black teenagers' probability of having had a first birth between the ages of 15 and 19 was higher than that of non-Hispanic white teenagers but lower than for Hispanic teenagers. Only 14% of non-Hispanic white females had a first birth by age 20, compared with 26% of non-Hispanic black and 30% of Hispanic females.

As has been widely documented, characteristics of adolescents' mothers also influence their timing of a first birth (27). For young females whose mother also had a birth before age 20, the probability of a birth by age 19 was 22%, compared with 9% of those whose mother delayed childbearing until after age 20 (**Figure 3**). The probability of having had a birth in the teen years is also higher for young females whose

mother had lower levels of education. In addition, having lived with both biological parents at age 14 had a positive impact on delaying the age at first birth. The probability of having a birth by age 19 was 7% for young females who lived with both parents at age 14, compared with 21% for those who lived with a biological mother and a stepfather at age 14 and 23% for those who had other living arrangements. Having used a method of contraception at first sexual intercourse also lowered the probability that a young female had a birth in her teen years.

Reasons for Not Having Had Sex

Table 15 shows responses of teenagers who have never had sex to a question asking them to choose the most important reason for not having had intercourse yet. The response choices were: “against religion or morals,” “don’t want to get pregnant/get a female pregnant,” “don’t want to get a sexually transmitted disease,” “haven’t found the right person yet,” “in a relationship, but waiting for the right time,” and “other.” The most frequent reason given for not having had sex remained the same as it had been in 2002: that it is “against religion or morals.” Among teenagers who had never had sex, 41% of females and 31% of males chose this as their main reason for not having had sex. In 2006–2010, the second most common reason chosen by males was “haven’t found the right person yet.” This response increased significantly for male teenagers from 21% in 2002 to 29% in 2006–2010. For females in 2006–2010, “don’t want to get pregnant” (18%) and “haven’t found the right person yet” (19%) were the second and third most common reasons chosen. The percentage of males choosing “don’t want to get (a female) pregnant” as their main reason for not having had sex declined by one-half between 2002 and 2006–2010, from 25% to 13%. Teenagers were least likely to choose “don’t want to get a sexually transmitted disease” as the reason for not having had sex.

In 2006–2010 non-Hispanic white females (48%) were more likely to choose “against religion or morals” as their most important reason for not

having had sex compared with Hispanic (28%) and non-Hispanic black females (29%). Non-Hispanic white males (33%) were more likely than non-Hispanic black males (21%) to report “against religion or morals” as their most important reason for not having had sex.

Feelings About a Hypothetical Pregnancy

Finally, **Table 16** depicts teenagers' reactions to the prospect of getting (a female) pregnant “now.” Neither male nor female teenagers showed any changes since 2002 in their reactions to a hypothetical pregnancy. In 2006–2010, among never-married teenagers, 13% of females and 19% of males reported they would be “a little pleased” or “very pleased” if they became pregnant now or got a female pregnant now. On the other hand, 57% of females and 46% of males reported they would be “very upset” if this happened. Teenagers who had never had sex and teenagers living with both biological parents at age 14 were more likely than other groups to report they would be very upset if they became pregnant.

Conclusion

The data in this report provide an update of information from the 2002 and earlier time points of NSFG data, on the indicators of sexual activity, contraceptive use, childbearing, and other factors affecting the risk of pregnancy and STD and HIV infection among the U.S. teenaged population. Compared with data from 2002, the 2006–2010 NSFG shows that fewer changes occurred in the determinants of pregnancy and STD risk (sexual activity and contraceptive use) as well as the nature and circumstances of sexual experiences. These stand in contrast to the long-term trends from 1988 through 2002 that were more consistently toward reductions in sexual risk behaviors.

The two determinants of pregnancy—sexual activity and contraceptive use—remained stable among teenagers from 2002 through 2006–2010 overall. Specifically, the

percentage of never-married male and female teenagers who were sexually experienced, the percentage having had sex recently, and the percentage using a method of contraception at first and at last intercourse, remained unchanged from 2002 through 2006–2010. However, the use of some specific contraceptive methods increased: males' use of the condom and of dual methods at *first* intercourse increased, as did their reporting of female pill use and use of dual methods at *last* intercourse. The 2006–2010 data showed that female teenagers were using a wider array of hormonal methods than was available in previous years: a larger proportion used hormonal methods other than the pill at first sex, and a higher percentage had ever used emergency contraception (14%), the contraceptive patch (10%), and the contraceptive ring (5%). Pill and injectable use have not changed significantly since 2002.

Together these developments suggest, overall, no clear-cut direction of trend in exposure to the risk of pregnancy and STDs since 2002. This is a departure from the trends during prior years (for example, 1988 through 2002), when there were declines in sexual activity and increases in contraceptive use among teenagers, consistent with declines in teen pregnancy and birth rates during that period. The lack of change in risk behaviors between 2002 and 2006–2010 is consistent with recent trends in teen pregnancy and birth rates, when despite small fluctuations in rates between 2005 and 2008, the birth rates were essentially the same in 2002 and 2008—years that correspond to the last two NSFG years.

In 2006–2010 fewer differences existed among Hispanic origin and race groups in sexual experience and contraceptive use than in the past. For females, differences by Hispanic origin and race in the percentage who were sexually experienced were smaller in 2006–2010 than in the past (in 2002, 1995, and 1988) (2), due to the large and significant decline in percentage sexually experienced among never-married non-Hispanic black female teenagers from 2002 through 2006–2010. Among never-married male teenagers, however, differences across

the three Hispanic origin and race groups persisted, with non-Hispanic black males having the highest percentages sexually experienced and the highest percentages sexually active (had sex in the past 3 months).

In 2006–2010, there were also fewer differences by Hispanic origin and race in overall contraceptive use at first and last sex. This was due largely to the increasing prevalence of condom use among all three Hispanic origin and race groups. A few differences were still evident, however: non-Hispanic black females were more likely to have unprotected first sex than were non-Hispanic white females. Hispanic males were more likely to have unprotected recent sex than were non-Hispanic white males.

These patterns translate to persisting higher risk for pregnancy among non-Hispanic black and Hispanic teenagers compared with non-Hispanic white teenagers, which can be seen in their higher birth and pregnancy rates. However, the 2006–2010 data also show that while differences in risk of pregnancy persist, the gap between the three groups is narrowing. For example, in 1990, the birth rate for non-Hispanic black teenagers was higher than the rate for non-Hispanic white teenagers by 73 births per 1,000 women. In 2009, this difference was 33. Similarly, in 1990 the birth rate for Hispanic teenagers exceeded that of non-Hispanic white teenagers by 57 births per 1,000 women, while in 2009 it had decreased to a difference of 44 (see [Table](#)).

As previous data showed, having first sex at a younger age within the teen years is associated with more negative circumstances and consequences. It is associated with less familiarity with first partner, higher likelihood that first sexual intercourse was unwanted, higher numbers of sexual partners, and lower likelihood of using contraception at both first and last sex.

These notable findings are presented in this report with the intention of providing some basic descriptive statistics on teen risk behaviors and to update previous reports. Over the past 20 years, early large reductions in teen pregnancy and STD risk behaviors overall have abated somewhat,

consistent with trends in teen birth rates. However, there has been no reversal back to earlier levels of risky behaviors, newer contraceptive methods continue to become more widespread, and Hispanic origin and race group differences have diminished for many risk behaviors. Further analyses are needed to take advantage of the detailed information and retrospective histories available in NSFG data.

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Table 1. Never-married females and males aged 15–19 who have ever had sexual intercourse: United States, 1988, 1995, 2002, and 2006–2010

Characteristic	1988			1995			2002			2006–2010		
	Number in thousands	Percent	Standard error	Number in thousands	Percent	Standard error	Number in thousands	Percent	Standard error	Number in thousands	Percent	Standard error
Female												
Total ¹	8,631	51.1	1.7	8,509	49.3	1.4	9,598	45.5	1.8	10,361	42.6	1.7
Hispanic origin and race:												
Hispanic or Latina	927	45.8	6.2	1,050	52.7	4.0	1,447	37.4	3.6	1,849	42.1	3.3
Non-Hispanic white	6,113	50.4	2.2	5,650	48.5	1.8	6,099	45.1	2.6	6,150	41.9	2.4
Non-Hispanic black	1,315	60.4	3.1	1,355	59.3	3.1	1,496	56.9	3.0	1,691	46.4	3.0
Age:												
15–17 years	5,244	37.2	2.4	5,293	38.0	1.8	5,815	30.3	2.1	5,820	27.0	1.8
18–19 years	3,387	72.6	2.5	3,216	68.0	2.1	3,783	68.8	2.4	4,541	62.7	2.7
Mother's age at first birth:												
Under 20 years	3,161	63.7	2.8	2,761	59.8	2.8	2,983	56.3	3.2	3,093	52.0	2.5
20 years or over	5,470	43.8	2.3	5,666	43.8	1.6	6,531	40.6	2.5	7,109	38.4	2.0
Mother's education:												
No high school diploma or GED	2,199	55.4	3.3	1,547	60.2	3.8	1,565	43.9	3.8	1,604	50.5	3.7
High school diploma or GED	3,574	49.4	2.8	3,407	47.2	2.3	3,172	50.8	3.1	3,080	43.1	2.7
Some college or higher	2,858	49.8	---	3,474	45.8	---	4,826	42.2	2.6	5,652	40.2	2.6
Family structure at age 14:												
Both biological or adoptive parents	5,547	44.9	2.2	4,851	42.5	1.8	6,078	38.7	2.1	6,345	35.2	2.1
Other ²	3,084	62.2	---	3,659	58.3	---	3,520	57.2	3.1	4,016	54.4	2.4
Male												
Total ¹	8,905	60.4	2.0	9,038	55.2	2.0	10,139	45.7	2.1	10,766	41.8	1.6
Hispanic origin and race:												
Hispanic or Latino	828	59.7	4.4	1,148	60.9	3.8	1,603	54.8	4.3	2,000	46.0	3.0
Non-Hispanic white	6,491	56.8	2.6	6,491	56.8	2.7	6,462	40.8	2.5	6,405	36.7	2.2
Non-Hispanic black	1,300	80.6	2.4	1,301	80.4	1.9	1,468	63.3	4.4	1,673	58.4	3.0
Age:												
15–17 years	5,485	50.0	2.4	5,658	43.1	1.9	5,726	31.3	2.4	6,623	28.0	1.8
18–19 years	3,419	77.3	2.6	3,380	75.4	2.7	4,413	64.3	3.0	4,143	63.9	2.4
Mother's age at first birth:												
Under 20 years	2,832	71.6	2.9	3,597	68.6	2.3	2,485	55.6	3.6	2,733	56.3	3.0
20 years or over	6,073	55.0	2.4	5,441	46.8	2.6	7,575	42.2	2.5	7,880	36.9	1.7
Mother's education:												
No high school diploma or GED	1,380	67.3	3.4	1,419	59.8	4.4	1,240	48.0	4.7	1,395	48.5	3.6
High school diploma or GED	4,078	65.3	3.0	3,751	58.0	2.7	3,283	51.4	3.4	3,585	46.7	2.5
Some college or higher	3,446	52.0	---	3,877	50.5	---	5,600	41.8	2.6	5,736	36.9	2.1
Family structure at age 14:												
Both biological or adoptive parents	6,278	57.0	2.4	6,173	50.4	2.6	6,974	40.4	2.5	6,752	35.1	2.0
Other ²	2,628	68.3	---	2,865	65.1	---	3,165	57.1	3.4	4,014	53.0	2.3

--- Data not available.

¹Includes persons of other or unknown origin and race groups, those with a mother-figure who had no births, and those who reported no mother-figure, not shown separately.²Refers to anything other than two biological or adoptive parents, including single parent, stepparent, and no parents.

NOTES: Numbers and percentages reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

SOURCES: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth (females, 1988, 2002, and 2006–2010 and males, 2002 and 2006–2010) and Urban Institute, National Survey of Adolescent Males (males, 1988 and 1995).

Table 2. Never-married females aged 15–19 who have ever had sex in the past 12 months, in the past 3 months, and in the past month: United States, 2002 and 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Ever had sex		Had sex in last 12 months		Had sex in last 3 months		Had sex last month	
		Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total 2002	9,598	45.5	1.8	41.3	1.9	34.4	1.7	27.8	1.8
Total 2006–2010 ¹	10,361	42.6	1.7	39.1	1.7	30.6	1.5	25.5	1.3
Total 2006–2010									
Hispanic origin and race:									
Hispanic or Latina	1,849	42.1	3.3	38.3	3.7	29.1	3.3	23.6	2.9
Non-Hispanic white	6,150	41.9	2.4	38.4	2.3	30.5	2.0	25.3	1.8
Non-Hispanic black	1,691	46.4	3.0	43.6	3.0	33.4	2.8	28.5	2.7
Age:									
15–17 years	5,820	27.0	1.8	24.6	1.8	18.0	1.5	13.6	1.3
18–19 years	4,541	62.7	2.7	57.7	2.6	46.9	2.4	40.7	2.2
Living arrangement:									
Both biological or adoptive parents	4,688	29.8	2.1	26.4	2.1	20.7	1.9	17.1	1.7
Biological and step or adoptive parent	1,358	53.8	4.1	49.8	4.2	32.0	3.8	23.5	3.2
Single parent (biological, adoptive, or stepparent)	2,876	47.6	2.5	43.9	2.4	35.1	2.3	29.5	2.0
Mother's age at first birth:									
Under 20 years	3,093	52.0	2.5	47.8	2.6	38.2	2.5	31.5	2.3
20 years or over	7,109	38.4	2.0	35.1	1.9	27.1	1.7	22.8	1.6

¹Includes persons of other or unknown origin and race groups, those in living arrangements that did not include parents or parent-figures, and those with a mother-figure who had no births, not shown separately.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2002 and 2006–2010.

Table 3. Never-married males aged 15–19 who have ever had sex in the past 12 months, in the past 3 months, and in the past month: United States, 2002 and 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Ever had sex		Had sex in last 12 months		Had sex in last 3 months		Had sex last month	
		Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total 2002	10,139	45.7	2.1	39.4	2.1	31.2	1.8	25.0	1.6
Total 2006–2010 ¹	10,766	41.8	1.6	37.4	1.5	27.6	1.5	21.5	1.2
Total 2006–2010									
Hispanic origin and race:									
Hispanic or Latino	2,000	46.0	3.0	41.5	2.7	29.7	2.5	22.1	2.4
Non-Hispanic white	6,405	36.7	2.2	33.5	2.1	24.5	2.1	19.5	1.6
Non-Hispanic black	1,673	58.4	3.0	49.3	2.7	38.1	2.5	29.6	2.4
Age:									
15–17 years	6,623	28.0	1.8	24.9	1.6	17.9	1.5	12.1	1.2
18–19 years	4,143	63.9	2.4	57.2	2.3	43.1	2.3	36.5	2.0
Living arrangement:									
Both biological or adoptive parents	5,282	29.3	2.2	25.6	2.1	17.8	1.9	12.9	1.4
Biological and step or adoptive parent	1,540	46.8	3.6	42.2	3.6	31.9	3.8	22.1	3.4
Single parent (biological, adoptive, or stepparent)	2,828	50.4	2.7	45.2	2.7	31.7	2.4	25.5	2.3
Mother's age at first birth:									
Under 20 years	2,733	56.3	3.0	50.8	3.1	39.6	3.2	30.6	2.5
20 years or over	7,880	36.9	1.7	32.9	1.6	23.4	1.6	18.5	1.4

¹Includes persons of other or unknown origin and race groups, those in living arrangements that did not include parents or parent-figures, and those with a mother-figure who had no births, not shown separately.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2002 and 2006–2010.

Table 4. Relationship with partner at first sex for females and males aged 15–19: United States, 2002 and 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Just met or just friends	Standard error	Going out once in a while	Standard error	Going steady	Standard error	Cohabiting, engaged, or married	Standard error
Female			Percent distribution							
Total 2002	4,598	100.0	14.0	2.1	6.6	1.2	74.3	2.6	3.7	1.1
Total 2006–2010 ¹	4,531	100.0	15.7	1.6	8.6	1.1	69.8	2.1	2.6	0.6
Female 2006–2010										
Hispanic origin and race:										
Hispanic or Latina	833	100.0	8.7	2.8	10.0	2.4	75.7	3.8	3.8	1.6
Non-Hispanic white	2,633	100.0	16.1	2.1	8.2	1.6	69.0	3.2	2.6	0.9
Non-Hispanic black	785	100.0	21.1	3.6	7.3	2.1	66.1	3.3	*	*
Age at first sex:										
14 years or under	1,244	100.0	24.1	3.3	8.3	2.2	60.1	4.0	1.0	0.5
15–16 years	2,108	100.0	14.0	2.3	11.2	2.1	68.9	3.1	2.7	1.0
17–19 years	1,180	100.0	9.8	3.0	4.1	1.2	81.7	3.2	4.2	1.7
Family structure at age 14:										
Both biological/adoptive parents	2,302	100.0	17.1	2.4	7.3	1.4	71.9	2.9	1.9	0.9
Other ²	2,231	100.0	14.2	1.8	9.8	1.9	67.7	2.7	3.3	0.9
Mother's education:										
No high school diploma or GED	851	100.0	12.2	2.7	11.5	3.3	65.6	4.6	3.3	1.4
High school diploma or GED	1,381	100.0	15.4	2.6	7.9	2.2	69.5	3.6	4.3	1.7
Some college or higher	2,296	100.0	17.1	2.5	7.8	1.6	71.5	3.0	1.4	0.5
Male										
Total 2002	4,551	100.0	32.8	2.5	14.6	2.0	51.7	2.4	0.9	0.3
Total 2006–2010 ¹	4,551	100.0	27.8	1.8	11.7	1.1	56.2	2.0	1.7	0.7
Male 2006–2010										
Hispanic origin and race:										
Hispanic or Latino	931	100.0	32.5	3.5	11.3	2.1	49.2	3.7	5.3	2.3
Non-Hispanic white	2,387	100.0	26.1	2.8	8.8	1.5	61.8	3.4	*	*
Non-Hispanic black	977	100.0	30.1	3.8	15.9	2.9	49.2	3.8	*	*
Age at first sex:										
14 years or under	1,513	100.0	38.1	3.2	13.0	2.1	45.3	3.1	*	*
15–16 years	1,994	100.0	23.7	2.6	11.4	1.8	60.0	3.1	1.9	1.1
17–19 years	1,044	100.0	20.5	3.4	10.5	3.0	64.8	4.8	*	*
Family structure at age 14:										
Both biological/adoptive parents	2,414	100.0	21.6	2.4	12.9	1.8	60.6	2.6	2.3	1.2
Other ²	2,137	100.0	34.7	2.7	10.5	1.7	51.3	2.7	1.1	0.6
Mother's education:										
No high school diploma or GED	678	100.0	35.2	4.7	7.6	2.0	51.3	5.1	4.3	2.6
High school diploma or GED	1,969	100.0	31.5	3.3	11.0	2.1	53.1	3.3	*	*
Some college or higher	2,144	100.0	22.0	2.4	13.7	1.9	61.0	2.8	*	*

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

¹Includes persons of other or unknown origin and race groups and persons in "other" types of relationships, not shown separately.²Refers to anything other than two biological or adoptive parents, including single parent, stepparent, and no parents.

NOTES: Numbers and percentages reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2002 and 2006–2010.

Table 5. Number of male sexual partners in the prior 12 months for never-married females aged 15–19: United States, 2002 and 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Number of partners in last 12 months									
			Never had sex		Had sex but not in last 12 months		1		2–3		4 or more	
			Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Percent distribution and standard error												
Total 2002	9,598	100.0	54.6	1.9	4.2	0.7	27.5	1.4	10.2	1.1	3.7	0.7
Total 2006–2010 ¹	10,361	100.0	57.4	1.7	3.6	0.5	24.8	1.4	10.6	0.9	3.7	0.6
Total 2006–2010												
Hispanic origin and race:												
Hispanic or Latina	1,849	100.0	57.9	3.3	3.8	1.1	26.7	2.7	8.0	1.8	3.6	1.1
Non-Hispanic white	6,150	100.0	58.1	2.4	3.5	0.7	23.3	1.9	11.7	1.4	3.4	0.7
Non-Hispanic black	1,691	100.0	53.6	3.0	2.8	0.7	27.9	2.4	11.3	1.7	4.4	1.4
Age:												
15–17 years	5,820	100.0	73.0	1.8	2.4	0.5	15.0	1.3	6.1	0.8	3.5	0.8
18–19 years	4,541	100.0	37.3	2.7	5.1	0.9	37.3	2.7	16.3	1.7	4.1	0.7
Living arrangement:												
Both biological or adoptive parents	4,688	100.0	70.2	2.1	3.4	0.6	16.0	1.7	8.1	1.1	2.3	0.6
Biological and step or adoptive parent	1,358	100.0	46.2	4.1	4.0	1.9	31.7	4.1	13.2	3.1	4.8	2.0
Single parent (biological, adoptive, or stepparent)	2,876	100.0	52.4	2.5	3.7	1.1	28.8	2.3	9.6	1.6	5.5	1.4
Age at first sex:												
Never had sex	5,944	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under 15 years	1,173	100.0	...	...	11.4	2.5	48.0	4.1	27.3	3.9	13.3	2.9
15–16 years	2,069	100.0	...	...	7.5	1.5	60.8	3.0	24.9	3.0	6.8	1.6
17–19 years	1,175	100.0	...	...	6.7	2.1	63.5	4.5	22.2	3.8	7.6	1.8

... Category not applicable.

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2002 and 2006–2010.

Table 6. Number of female sexual partners in the prior 12 months for never-married males aged 15–19: United States, 2002 and 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Number of partners in last 12 months										
		Total	Never had sex		Had sex but not in last 12 months		1		2–3		4 or more	
			Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Percent distribution and standard error												
Total 2002	10,139	100.0	54.4	2.1	6.3	0.8	21.4	1.5	14.5	1.3	3.5	0.6
Total 2006–2010 ¹	10,766	100.0	58.2	1.6	4.4	0.5	20.8	1.2	12.0	1.0	4.5	0.5
Total 2006–2010												
Hispanic origin and race:												
Hispanic or Latino	2,000	100.0	54.0	3.0	4.5	1.0	25.3	2.3	13.2	2.4	3.1	0.8
Non-Hispanic white	6,405	100.0	63.3	2.2	3.2	0.6	18.5	1.7	10.6	1.3	4.3	0.7
Non-Hispanic black	1,673	100.0	41.6	3.0	9.1	1.6	23.9	2.3	18.3	2.2	7.1	1.7
Age:												
15–17 years	6,623	100.0	72.0	1.8	3.0	0.5	14.7	1.4	7.3	0.8	3.0	0.6
18–19 years	4,143	100.0	36.1	2.4	6.7	1.1	30.6	2.1	19.7	1.9	6.9	1.0
Living arrangement:												
Both biological or adoptive parents	5,282	100.0	70.7	2.2	3.8	0.7	16.1	1.6	6.9	1.1	2.5	0.6
Biological and step or adoptive parent	1,540	100.0	53.2	3.6	4.6	1.3	23.8	3.3	12.1	2.4	6.3	1.8
Single parent (biological, adoptive, or stepparent)	2,828	100.0	49.6	2.7	5.2	0.9	24.9	2.4	16.0	1.9	4.3	1.1
Age at first sex:												
Never had sex	6,266	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under 15 years	1,482	...	...	...	12.5	2.2	37.0	3.2	31.9	3.5	18.5	2.7
15–16 years	1,978	...	...	...	10.5	1.7	46.5	3.7	33.1	3.3	9.8	2.1
17–19 years	1,041	...	...	...	8.2	2.3	74.1	3.5	16.2	3.0	1.5	0.8

... Category not applicable.

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2002 and 2006–2010.

Table 7. Number of male sexual partners in lifetime among sexually experienced never-married females aged 15–19: United States, 1988, 1995, 2002, and 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Number of partners									
		Total	1		2		3–5		6 or more		
			Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	
Percent distribution and standard error											
Total 1988	4,410	100.0	40.9	2.1	15.6	1.6	28.7	2.1	14.9	1.8	
Total 1995	4,195	100.0	36.9	1.6	22.2	1.6	27.1	1.6	13.8	1.3	
Total 2002	4,362	100.0	39.0	2.2	14.4	1.6	29.3	2.3	17.3	2.0	
Total 2006–2010 ¹	4,417	100.0	35.0	2.1	16.4	1.6	31.9	2.0	16.7	1.9	
Total 2006–2010											
Hispanic origin and race:											
Hispanic or Latina	778	100.0	43.4	5.1	17.4	3.1	28.3	4.6	11.0	2.4	
Non-Hispanic white	2,577	100.0	32.3	2.9	17.8	2.3	32.7	2.8	17.2	2.6	
Non-Hispanic black	785	100.0	28.7	3.0	13.8	3.0	37.9	3.8	19.5	3.5	
Age:											
15–17 years	1,569	100.0	43.9	3.2	16.7	2.6	21.8	3.1	17.6	2.7	
18–19 years	2,848	100.0	30.1	2.6	16.3	2.0	37.5	2.5	16.1	2.1	
Mother's education:											
No high school diploma or GED	811	100.0	32.5	4.1	17.5	3.2	31.5	4.9	18.5	3.6	
High school diploma or GED	1,329	100.0	30.3	3.5	17.8	3.2	33.1	3.6	18.8	3.4	
Some college or higher	2,274	100.0	38.7	2.9	15.3	2.1	31.4	3.0	14.6	2.2	
Age at first sex:											
Under 15 years	1,173	100.0	15.7	2.8	12.2	2.5	36.9	3.8	35.2	3.8	
15–16 years	2,069	100.0	35.0	2.7	17.9	2.2	33.7	3.3	13.5	2.8	
17–19 years	1,175	100.0	54.4	4.9	18.1	3.4	23.8	3.8	3.7	1.9	

¹Includes persons of other or unknown origin and race groups and those who reported no mother-figure, not shown separately.

NOTES: Numbers and percentages reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 1988, 1995, 2002, and 2006–2010.

Table 8. Number of female sexual partners in lifetime among sexually experienced never-married males aged 15–19: United States, 1988, 1995, 2002, and 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Number of partners							
			1		2		3–5		6 or more	
			Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Percent distribution and standard error										
Total 1988.	5,379	100.0	27.7	2.1	16.9	1.9	28.6	2.2	26.7	1.8
Total 1995.	4,989	100.0	26.9	1.8	18.1	1.7	30.8	2.4	24.3	1.9
Total 2002.	4,629	100.0	34.0	2.7	14.8	2.1	30.6	2.8	20.5	1.8
Total 2006–2010 ¹	4,501	100.0	30.2	2.1	14.8	1.5	32.6	1.9	22.4	1.5
Total 2006–2010										
Hispanic origin and race:										
Hispanic or Latino	920	100.0	25.9	3.5	17.7	2.9	31.2	3.6	25.3	3.5
Non-Hispanic white.	2,348	100.0	35.0	3.4	14.4	2.3	30.6	2.9	19.9	2.5
Non-Hispanic black.	977	100.0	22.5	3.6	13.9	2.7	38.2	3.9	25.5	3.0
Age:										
15–17 years	1,854	100.0	38.1	3.3	18.4	2.6	28.6	2.9	14.9	2.0
18–19 years	2,647	100.0	24.6	2.6	12.3	1.7	35.4	2.5	27.7	2.1
Mother's education:										
No high school diploma or GED.	677	100.0	21.7	3.7	16.1	3.5	35.0	4.5	27.2	4.7
High school diploma or GED.	1,673	100.0	27.0	3.1	13.4	2.3	33.3	3.0	26.3	3.0
Some college or higher	2,119	100.0	35.7	3.4	15.8	2.2	31.5	2.9	17.0	2.1
Age at first sex:										
Under 15 years	1,482	100.0	13.5	2.7	10.3	2.1	35.6	3.0	40.6	2.6
15–16 years	1,978	100.0	26.0	3.5	15.6	2.4	39.2	3.0	19.2	2.7
17–19 years	1,041	100.0	61.8	3.8	19.7	3.4	15.9	2.4	2.6	1.0

¹Includes persons of other or unknown origin and race groups and those who reported no mother-figure, not shown separately.

NOTES: Numbers and percentages reflect heterosexual vaginal sexual intercourse only, not other types of sexual activity. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

SOURCES: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2002 and 2006–2010 and Urban Institute, National Survey of Adolescent Males (1988 and 1995).

Table 9. Feelings about first sex for females and males aged 18–24 at interview who had first sex before age 20: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	How much first sex was wanted ¹					
			I really didn't want it to happen at the time		I had mixed feelings—part of me wanted it to happen at the time and part of me didn't		I really wanted it to happen at the time	
			Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Female			Percent distribution and standard error					
Total ²	10,784	100.0	10.8	0.9	48.0	1.8	41.2	1.6
Hispanic origin and race:								
Hispanic or Latina	1,780	100.0	13.5	2.3	44.3	2.6	42.2	2.6
Non-Hispanic white	6,460	100.0	8.9	1.1	47.4	2.4	43.7	2.3
Non-Hispanic black	1,879	100.0	13.6	2.2	55.5	3.0	30.9	3.1
Age at first sex:								
14 years or under	1,922	100.0	18.4	2.6	51.6	3.8	30.1	2.9
15–17 years	6,280	100.0	9.4	1.0	50.3	2.1	40.3	1.9
18–19 years	2,583	100.0	8.9	1.7	39.5	3.1	51.7	3.1
Age of male partner:								
Younger	577	100.0	10.0	3.7	37.9	6.4	52.1	6.3
Same age	2,281	100.0	10.7	1.9	45.2	3.7	44.1	3.4
1–2 years older	4,702	100.0	6.9	1.1	49.2	2.6	44.0	2.4
3 or more years older	3,225	100.0	17.0	1.8	50.0	2.8	33.0	2.4
Male			Percent distribution and standard error					
Total ²	10,451	100.0	5.0	0.7	32.5	1.7	62.5	1.9
Hispanic origin and race:								
Hispanic or Latino	2,154	100.0	7.3	1.9	33.2	3.7	59.5	3.4
Non-Hispanic white	6,157	100.0	3.2	0.7	29.8	2.2	67.0	2.3
Non-Hispanic black	1,748	100.0	9.0	2.6	39.5	3.2	51.5	3.6
Age at first sex:								
14 years or under	2,453	100.0	8.9	2.0	34.3	2.7	56.8	2.9
15–17 years	5,660	100.0	3.7	0.8	30.7	2.3	65.7	2.5
18–19 years	2,338	100.0	4.0	1.3	35.2	4.1	60.8	4.1
Age of female partner:								
3 or more years younger	1,359	100.0	8.6	2.8	24.8	3.8	66.6	4.6
1 to 2 years younger	2,617	100.0	4.0	1.1	33.7	3.9	62.3	3.9
Same age	4,513	100.0	4.7	1.0	35.2	2.9	60.1	3.1
Older	1,962	100.0	4.5	1.4	30.1	3.7	65.4	3.5

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.

Table 10. Ever use of contraception among sexually experienced females aged 15–19, by method of contraception: United States, 1995, 2002, and 2006–2010

Method	1995		2002		2006–2010	
	Number in thousands					
Total	4,552		4,598		4,532	
	Percent who ever used					
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Any method	96.2	0.9	97.7	0.5	98.9	0.5
Pill	51.6	1.9	61.4	2.8	55.6	2.4
Injectable	9.7	1.1	20.7	2.6	20.3	1.5
Emergency contraception	*	*	8.1	1.7	13.7	1.3
Contraceptive patch . . . . .	...	...	1.5	1.1	10.3	1.3
Contraceptive ring . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5.2	1.0
Condom	93.5	1.1	93.7	1.0	95.9	0.9
Female condom	1.1	0.4	1.7	0.8	1.5	0.4
Periodic abstinence—calendar	13.2	1.3	10.8	1.7	15.0	1.3
Withdrawal	42.3	2.0	55.0	2.3	57.3	2.3
Other methods	14.5	1.4	9.9	1.6	7.1	0.9

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

... Category not applicable.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 1995, 2002, and 2006–2010.

Table 11. Use of contraception at first sex among females and males aged 15–19, by method used: United States, 1988, 2002, and 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Any method	Standard error	No method	Standard error	Pill (at all)	Standard error	Other hormonal ¹	Standard error	Condom (at all)	Standard error	All other methods ²	Standard error	Dual methods (hormonal and condom)	Standard error
Female															
Total 1988	4,410	66.9	1.1	33.1	1.1	8.0	1.1	...	...	50.4	2.5	10.0	1.2	1.8	0.6
Total 2002	4,598	74.5	2.0	25.5	2.0	16.5	1.9	2.1	0.7	66.4	2.0	2.6	0.8	13.1	1.9
Total 2006–2010 ³	4,532	78.3	1.9	21.7	1.9	15.7	1.6	6.1	1.1	68.0	2.0	3.4	0.8	14.8	1.5
Female 2006–2010															
Hispanic origin and race:															
Hispanic or Latina	833	74.0	3.9	26.0	3.9	7.2	2.4	5.8	2.3	65.4	3.5	1.3	0.7	5.7	1.7
Non-Hispanic white	2,633	82.3	2.3	17.7	2.3	21.8	2.5	6.3	1.7	70.7	2.6	4.3	1.3	20.8	2.3
Non-Hispanic black	785	71.1	4.6	28.9	4.6	8.9	2.4	6.6	2.1	64.1	4.6	*	*	9.5	2.8
Age at first sex:															
14 years or under	1,244	59.1	4.0	40.9	4.0	7.1	1.6	2.4	1.7	53.5	4.2	2.3	1.2	6.3	1.5
15–16 years	2,108	83.1	2.5	16.9	2.5	16.7	2.6	9.0	2.1	69.6	2.7	3.6	1.3	15.8	2.2
17–19 years	1,180	90.1	2.4	9.9	2.4	22.8	3.8	4.7	1.6	80.5	3.2	4.2	1.6	22.0	3.7
Age difference between female and first male partner:															
Male partner same age or younger	1,252	82.9	2.8	17.1	2.8	17.3	3.4	7.6	2.5	71.8	3.4	1.0	0.5	14.7	3.1
Male partner 1 year older	1,222	78.7	3.6	21.3	3.6	14.4	3.0	6.5	2.1	71.0	4.0	4.5	1.7	17.6	3.0
Male partner 2–3 years older	1,326	81.7	3.0	18.3	3.0	16.6	2.8	5.3	1.6	68.3	3.4	5.6	2.0	14.0	2.6
Male partner 4 or more years older	732	63.7	5.5	36.3	5.5	13.4	4.6	4.2	1.3	56.3	5.8	1.7	0.9	11.7	4.6
Male															
Total 1988	5,379	71.4	2.0	28.6	2.0	9.5	1.4	...	...	55.0	2.0	10.6	1.5	2.6	0.7
Total 1995	4,989	75.7	2.0	24.3	2.0	10.3	1.4	0.4	0.2	69.3	2.2	4.4	0.9	6.8	1.1
Total 2002	4,697	82.0	2.2	18.0	2.2	14.9	1.9	2.1	0.7	70.9	2.4	4.7	1.2	10.4	1.4
Total 2006–2010 ³	4,551	85.4	1.6	14.6	1.6	17.9	2.0	1.4	0.6	79.6	2.0	2.7	0.7	16.2	1.8
Male 2006–2010															
Hispanic origin and race:															
Hispanic or Latino	931	84.1	3.1	15.9	3.1	9.1	2.8	*	*	78.5	3.2	4.5	1.4	8.3	2.8
Non-Hispanic white	2,387	88.5	2.1	11.5	2.1	24.8	3.1	2.4	1.1	80.9	2.9	2.6	1.3	22.3	2.7
Non-Hispanic black	977	81.7	3.1	18.3	3.1	11.7	2.5	*	*	79.6	3.3	*	*	11.1	2.6
Age at first sex:															
14 years or under	1,513	74.9	3.1	25.1	3.1	8.0	1.8	*	*	71.0	3.4	3.3	1.5	9.0	1.9
15–16 years	1,994	89.3	1.9	10.7	1.9	19.8	2.8	1.8	1.1	82.2	2.7	3.5	1.2	18.0	2.8
17–19 years	1,044	93.3	2.6	6.7	2.6	28.7	5.0	*	*	86.9	3.8	*	*	23.2	4.9
Age difference between male and first female partner:															
Female partner younger	723	88.3	3.1	11.7	3.1	14.5	4.6	*	*	79.6	3.8	5.0	2.1	15.1	4.4
Female partner same age	2,034	89.4	1.9	10.6	1.9	16.1	2.7	1.3	0.7	85.2	2.4	1.9	1.1	15.1	2.7
Female partner 1 year older	1,011	83.2	3.5	16.8	3.5	22.4	4.3	*	*	78.5	4.0	*	*	19.1	3.6
Female partner 2 or more years older	783	75.4	4.6	24.6	4.6	20.1	4.2	–	–	66.4	5.1	5.1	2.7	16.2	3.9

... Category not applicable.

– Quantity zero.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

¹Includes Lunelle injectable, emergency contraception, and contraceptive patch in 2002; adds contraceptive ring (Nuva-Ring) and Implanon implant in 2006–2010.²Excludes condom and hormonal methods. Thus, if other method was combined with condom or hormonal method, it is not counted. Other methods include withdrawal, sterilization, IUD, female condom, diaphragm, cervical cap, spermicidal foam, jelly, cream or suppository, sponge, calendar rhythm method, and "other" methods.³Includes persons of other or unknown origin and race groups.

NOTES: Statistics for condom "at all," pill "at all," and other hormonal reflect use of that method regardless of whether it was used alone or in combination with another method. Statistics not available for females in 1995 because of differences in the universe of respondents asked the questions.

SOURCES: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth (females, 1988, 2002, and 2006–2010 and males, 2002 and 2006–2010) and Urban Institute, National Survey of Adolescent Males (males, 1988 and 1995).

Table 12. Use of contraception at last sex in the prior 3 months among never-married females and males aged 15–19, by method used: United States, 1988, 1995, 2002, and 2006–2010

Number of females and males and contraceptive use at last sex	Number in thousands	Any method	Standard error	No method	Standard error	Pill (at all)	Standard error	Other hormonal ¹	Standard error	Condom (at all)	Standard error	All other methods ²	Standard error	Dual methods (hormonal and condom)	Standard error
Female															
Total 1988	3,521	79.9	2.3	20.1	2.3	42.7	2.5	...	...	31.3	2.4	9.3	1.3	3.3	0.8
Total 1995	3,225	70.7	2.4	29.3	2.4	25.0	1.9	7.0	1.2	38.2	2.2	9.6	1.5	8.4	1.3
Total 2002	3,304	83.2	2.2	16.8	2.2	34.2	3.0	9.1	1.8	54.3	3.0	5.1	1.2	19.5	2.5
Total 2006–2010 ³	3,175	85.6	1.9	14.4	1.9	30.5	2.3	12.2	1.7	52.0	2.8	11.0	1.8	20.1	2.2
Female 2006–2010															
Hispanic origin and race:															
Hispanic or Latina	539	79.5	5.0	20.5	5.0	17.2	3.9	18.0	4.3	47.7	6.1	10.6	3.6	14.0	4.9
Non-Hispanic white	1,873	89.3	2.2	10.7	2.2	38.6	3.5	10.5	2.1	52.4	3.7	12.3	2.6	24.4	3.2
Non-Hispanic black	564	81.1	3.9	18.9	3.9	14.4	3.4	16.2	3.6	57.6	5.4	5.7	1.8	12.8	3.3
Age at first sex:															
14 years or under	835	73.0	4.7	27.0	4.7	18.0	3.3	11.6	2.6	38.3	4.5	16.7	4.5	11.7	2.3
15–16 years	1,528	88.7	2.5	11.3	2.5	33.5	3.4	12.9	2.3	50.1	3.9	10.9	2.6	18.7	2.5
17–19 years	812	92.8	2.6	7.2	2.6	37.9	5.2	11.3	3.4	69.6	5.0	5.5	2.2	31.4	5.4
Male															
Total 1988	3,847	84.2	2.3	15.8	2.3	37.4	2.4	...	...	53.3	2.8	13.6	2.1	15.2	1.6
Total 1995	3,416	81.8	2.5	18.2	2.5	28.2	3.1	2.8	0.6	63.9	2.8	10.0	1.7	16.5	2.3
Total 2002	3,165	90.7	2.4	9.3	2.4	31.0	2.8	6.3	1.5	70.7	3.0	2.0	4.2	23.9	2.4
Total 2006–2010 ³	2,970	92.5	1.3	7.5	1.3	39.0	2.6	9.3	1.6	74.7	2.2	3.4	0.7	33.9	2.8
Male 2006–2010															
Hispanic origin and race:															
Hispanic or Latino	593	86.2	3.1	13.8	3.1	29.4	4.5	6.8	2.9	65.5	4.2	4.3	2.1	19.6	4.0
Non-Hispanic white	1,567	96.8	1.2	3.2	1.2	49.6	4.0	11.0	2.6	76.8	3.6	2.9	1.1	43.4	4.3
Non-Hispanic black	638	91.6	2.7	8.4	2.7	25.6	3.8	9.8	3.2	79.0	4.0	4.1	1.2	26.9	4.1
Age at first sex:															
14 years or under	1,009	85.3	2.8	14.7	2.8	31.1	3.6	11.1	3.0	68.0	3.2	5.0	1.5	29.7	3.7
15–16 years	1,363	95.3	1.4	4.7	1.4	41.3	3.9	10.1	2.6	74.4	3.5	3.6	1.2	34.2	4.0
17–19 years	598	98.1	1.2	*	*	47.2	6.5	4.5	2.3	86.3	4.2	*	*	40.2	6.6

... Category not applicable.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

¹Includes Depo-Provera injectible and Norplant implants in 1995; adds Lunelle injectible, emergency contraception, and contraceptive patch in 2002; adds contraceptive ring (Nuva-Ring) and Implanon implant in 2006–2010.

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

³Includes persons of other or unknown origin and race groups.

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

SOURCES: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth (females, 1988, 2002, and 2006–2010 and males, 2002 and 2006–2010) and Urban Institute, National Survey of Adolescent Males (males, 1988 and 1995).

Table 13. Consistency of condom use in the 4 weeks prior to the interview among never-married females and males aged 15–19: United States, 2002 and 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Percent of times a condom was used					
			0		Some		100	
			Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Female			Percent distribution and standard error					
Total 2002	2,552	100.0	42.8	3.7	15.7	2.5	41.4	3.6
Total 2006–2010 ¹	2,646	100.0	39.2	2.6	11.9	1.8	49.0	3.1
Hispanic origin and race:								
Hispanic or Latina	437	100.0	42.9	6.1	13.8	4.2	43.3	6.3
Non-Hispanic white	1,555	100.0	41.0	4.0	10.2	2.2	48.7	4.3
Non-Hispanic black	483	100.0	31.9	5.2	16.8	4.0	51.2	5.3
Number of partners in the past 12 months:								
1 partner	1,542	100.0	44.9	3.4	7.0	1.2	48.1	3.4
2 or more partners	1,085	100.0	31.1	4.3	18.7	3.8	50.2	5.4
Male								
Total 2002	2,525	100.0	26.5	2.8	5.3	2.2	68.2	3.5
Total 2006–2010 ¹	2,312	100.0	22.7	2.4	10.8	1.9	66.5	2.6
Hispanic origin and race:								
Hispanic or Latino	432	100.0	30.9	5.1	11.4	2.6	57.6	5.1
Non-Hispanic white	1,247	100.0	21.0	3.7	12.3	3.1	66.7	4.3
Non-Hispanic black	490	100.0	15.8	4.2	9.1	2.6	75.1	4.4
Number of partners in the past 12 months:								
1 partner	976	100.0	22.1	3.1	11.2	2.8	66.7	3.7
2 or more partners	1,336	100.0	23.1	3.6	10.5	2.3	66.4	3.4

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2002 and 2006–2010.

Table 14. Probability of a first birth by age 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 for females aged 15–24: United States, 2002 and 2006–2010

Characteristic	Probability of a first birth by age:					
	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total 2002	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.13	0.18
Total 2006–2010 ¹	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.13	0.18
2006–2010						
Hispanic origin and race:						
Hispanic or Latina	0.01	0.03	0.09	0.16	0.23	0.30
Non-Hispanic white	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.14
Non-Hispanic black	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.17	0.26
Contraceptive use at first sex:						
Used contraception at first sex	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.09	0.13	0.20
Used more than one method at first sex	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.07
Did not use contraception at first sex	0.02	0.05	0.12	0.18	0.32	0.37
Mother's age at first birth:						
Under 20 years	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.14	0.22	0.29
20 years or over	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.14
Mother's education:						
No high school diploma or GED	0.01	0.04	0.11	0.18	0.28	0.37
High school diploma or GED	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.19
Some college or higher	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.12
Family structure at age 14:						
Both biological or adoptive parents	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.11
Biological mom and step father	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.14	0.23	0.30
Other ²	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.13	0.23	0.29

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.01.

¹Includes persons of other or unknown origin and race groups, those with a mother-figure who had no births, and those who reported no mother-figure, not shown separately.

²Refers to anything other than two biological or adoptive parents or biological mother and stepfather, including one biological parent and no other parents(s)/parent-figures or no parent(s)/parent-figures.

NOTE: GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2002 and 2006–2010.

Table 15. Main reason for never having had sex for females and males aged 15–19: United States, 2002 and 2006–2010

Gender and reason	Year of interview				Hispanic origin and race 2006–2010 ¹					
	2002		2006–2010		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic white		Non-Hispanic black	
Female										
Number in thousands ¹										
Total	5,236	...	5,946	...	1,071	...	3,575	...	906	...
Percent distribution (standard error)										
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Reason didn't have sex:										
Against religion or morals	37.8	(2.5)	41.0	(2.8)	28.2	(3.0)	48.3	(3.4)	28.7	(4.3)
Don't want to get pregnant.	18.7	(1.8)	17.6	(1.7)	22.4	(2.9)	13.6	(2.0)	21.5	(4.4)
Don't want to get a sexually transmitted disease	7.4	(1.0)	7.6	(1.0)	10.1	(2.1)	5.5	(1.4)	13.9	(2.4)
Haven't found the right person yet	17.2	(1.8)	18.7	(1.7)	20.6	(2.7)	20.2	(2.6)	15.4	(3.2)
In a relationship, but waiting for the right time	6.6	(1.3)	5.6	(0.9)	8.1	(1.7)	4.7	(1.1)	7.4	(2.3)
Other reason	12.4	(1.9)	9.5	(1.2)	10.7	(2.0)	7.6	(1.4)	13.2	(3.6)
Male										
Number in thousands ¹										
Total	5,511	...	6,266	...	1,079	...	4,057	...	696	...
Percent distribution (standard error)										
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Reason didn't have sex:										
Against religion or morals	31.4	(2.2)	31.0	(2.1)	27.2	(3.0)	33.3	(3.0)	20.9	(4.3)
Don't want to get (a female) pregnant.	25.2	(2.3)	12.6	(1.2)	16.8	(1.9)	11.1	(1.7)	13.6	(3.3)
Don't want to get a sexually transmitted disease	9.9	(1.4)	6.3	(1.0)	7.0	(2.0)	4.7	(1.2)	16.3	(3.6)
Haven't found the right person yet	20.8	(2.0)	29.4	(1.7)	31.8	(3.6)	29.0	(2.3)	25.9	(4.2)
In a relationship, but waiting for the right time	4.8	(1.2)	10.8	(1.4)	7.5	(2.2)	12.0	(1.8)	12.7	(3.9)
Other reason	7.9	(1.3)	9.9	(1.2)	9.7	(2.6)	9.8	(1.5)	10.6	(2.6)

... Category not applicable.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2002 and 2006–2010.

Table 16. Responses to the statement “If you got pregnant now/got a female pregnant now, how would you feel?” for never-married females and males aged 15–19: United States, 2002 and 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Very upset		A little upset		A little pleased		Very pleased	
			Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Female			Percent distribution and standard error							
Total 2002.	9,598	100.0	60.2	1.8	26.7	1.6	8.0	0.9	4.7	0.8
Total 2006–2010 ¹	10,361	100.0	57.5	1.5	29.1	1.3	8.2	0.8	4.8	0.7
Female 2006–2010										
Hispanic origin and race:										
Hispanic or Latina	1,849	100.0	47.7	3.0	32.5	3.0	13.2	2.5	6.0	1.3
Non-Hispanic white.	6,150	100.0	63.1	2.0	28.2	1.9	5.4	1.0	3.2	0.8
Non-Hispanic black.	1,691	100.0	48.9	3.0	30.6	2.4	9.9	1.6	9.5	1.7
Age:										
15–17 years	5,820	100.0	63.3	1.9	28.6	1.6	5.7	1.0	2.2	0.5
18–19 years	4,541	100.0	50.0	2.3	29.7	2.1	11.5	1.1	8.3	1.4
Ever had sex:										
Yes	4,417	100.0	44.2	2.1	33.9	1.9	12.7	1.4	8.6	1.4
No	5,944	100.0	67.3	2.0	25.5	1.8	4.9	0.9	2.1	0.6
Family structure at age 14:										
Both biological or adoptive parents	6,317	100.0	63.7	2.0	25.2	1.8	7.1	1.0	3.8	0.8
Other ²	4,044	100.0	47.7	2.1	35.2	1.8	10.1	1.3	6.6	1.1
Male										
Total 2002.	10,139	100.0	51.4	2.0	33.4	1.8	11.0	1.4	3.7	0.6
Total 2006–2010 ¹	10,766	100.0	46.4	1.8	34.0	1.5	14.3	1.2	4.3	0.5
Male 2006–2010										
Hispanic origin and race:										
Hispanic or Latino	2,000	100.0	26.6	2.9	37.8	2.6	23.3	3.2	11.7	2.2
Non-Hispanic white.	6,405	100.0	56.0	2.1	32.1	2.0	9.7	1.2	1.5	0.5
Non-Hispanic black.	1,673	100.0	29.9	3.3	40.0	3.3	22.4	2.4	6.5	1.3
Age:										
15–17 years	6,623	100.0	53.1	2.2	32.3	2.0	11.1	1.4	2.8	0.5
18–19 years	4,143	100.0	35.8	2.4	36.9	2.0	19.2	1.9	6.8	1.1
Ever had sex:										
Yes	4,501	100.0	32.8	2.0	37.5	1.8	21.1	2.2	6.9	1.0
No	6,266	100.0	56.2	2.2	31.5	2.1	9.3	1.1	2.5	0.6
Family structure at age 14:										
Both biological or adoptive parents	6,737	100.0	52.0	2.1	32.5	1.6	11.5	1.3	3.3	0.6
Other ²	4,029	100.0	37.1	2.0	36.7	2.3	18.9	1.8	6.0	0.8

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

²Refers to anything other than two biological or adoptive parents or biological mother and stepfather, including one biological parent and no other parents(s)/parent-figures or no parent(s)/parent-figures.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2002 and 2006–2010.

Appendix. Data by Hispanic Origin and Race Using the 1997 Guidelines From the Office of Management and Budget

Table I. Never-married females and males aged 15–19 who have ever had sexual intercourse: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Percent	Standard error
Female			
Total ¹	10,361	42.6	1.7
Hispanic origin and race:			
Hispanic or Latina	1,849	42.1	3.3
Not Hispanic or Latina:			
White, single race	5,979	41.7	2.3
Black or African American, single race	1,566	45.1	2.9
Male			
Total ¹	10,766	41.8	1.6
Hispanic origin and race:			
Hispanic or Latino	2,000	46.0	3.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race	6,187	37.19	2.2
Black or African American, single race	1,582	59.38	3.1

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.

Table II. Never-married females aged 15–19 who have ever had sex in the past 12 months, in the past 3 months, and in the past month: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Ever had sex		Had sex in last 12 months		Had sex in last 3 months		Had sex last month		
		Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	
Total ¹	10,361	42.6	1.7	39.1	1.7	30.6	1.5	25.5	1.3	
Hispanic origin and race										
Hispanic or Latina	1,849	42.1	3.3	38.3	3.7	29.1	3.3	23.6	2.9	
Not Hispanic or Latina:										
White, single race	5,979	41.7	2.3	38.3	2.2	30.6	2.0	25.4	1.8	
Black or African American, single race	1,566	45.2	2.9	42.2	2.9	31.9	2.8	27.3	2.8	

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.

Table III. Never-married males aged 15–19 who have ever had sex in the past 12 months, in the past 3 months, and in the past month: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Ever had sex		Had sex in last 12 months		Had sex in last 3 months		Had sex last month		
		Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	
Total ¹	10,766	41.8	1.6	37.4	1.5	27.6	1.5	21.5	1.2	
Hispanic origin and race										
Hispanic or Latino	2,000	46.0	3.0	41.5	2.7	29.7	2.5	22.1	2.4	
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race	6,187	37.2	2.2	34.0	2.2	24.8	2.2	19.8	1.6	
Black or African American, single race	1,582	59.4	3.1	50.0	2.8	38.4	2.5	29.8	2.4	

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.

Table IV. Relationship with partner at first sex for females and males aged 15–19: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Just met or just friends	Standard error	Going out once in a while	Standard error	Going steady	Standard error	Cohabiting, engaged, or married	Standard error
Female										
Total ¹	4,531	100.0	15.7	1.6	8.6	1.2	69.8	2.1	2.6	0.6
Hispanic origin and race:										
Hispanic or Latina	833	100.0	8.7	2.8	10.0	2.4	75.7	3.8	3.8	1.6
Not Hispanic or Latina:										
White, single race	2,547	100.0	15.9	2.2	8.3	1.7	69.3	3.2	2.6	0.9
Black or African American, single race	707	100.0	20.7	3.4	5.6	1.6	68.5	3.3	1.6	1.3
Male										
Total ¹	4,551	100.0	27.8	1.8	11.7	1.1	56.2	2	1.7	0.7
Hispanic origin and race:										
Hispanic or Latino	931	100.0	32.5	3.5	11.3	2.1	49.2	3.7	5.3	2.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race	2,340	100.0	26.2	2.9	8.9	1.6	61.5	3.4	*	*
Black or African American, single race	939	100.0	30.1	3.8	16.0	3.1	49.1	3.8	*	*

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.

Table V. Number of male sexual partners in the prior 12 months among never-married females aged 15–19: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Number of partners in last 12 months									
			Never had sex		Had sex but not in last 12 months		1		2–3		4 or more	
			Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total ¹	10,361	100.0	57.4	1.7	3.6	0.5	24.8	1.4	10.6	0.9	3.7	0.6
Hispanic origin and race												
Hispanic or Latina	1,849	100.0	57.9	3.3	3.8	1.1	26.7	2.6	8.0	1.8	3.6	1.1
Not Hispanic or Latina:												
White, single race	5,979	100.0	58.3	2.3	3.4	0.67	23.2	1.9	11.6	1.4	3.4	0.7
Black or African American, single race	1,566	100.0	54.8	2.9	2.9	0.75	28.3	2.4	10.6	1.8	3.2	1.2

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.

Table VI. Number of female sexual partners in the prior 12 months among never-married males aged 15–19: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Number of partners in last 12 months									
			Never had sex		Had sex but not in last 12 months		1		2–3		4 or more	
			Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total ¹	10,766	100.0	58.2	1.6	4.4	0.5	20.8	1.2	12.0	1.0	4.5	0.5
Hispanic origin and race												
Hispanic or Latino	2,000	100.0	54.0	3.0	4.5	0.97	25.3	2.3	13.1	2.4	3.1	0.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:												
White, single race	6,187	100.0	62.8	2.2	3.2	0.66	18.6	1.7	11.0	1.3	4.4	0.7
Black or African American, single race	1,582	100.0	40.6	3.1	9.4	1.7	24.5	2.3	18.0	2.2	7.5	1.8

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.

Table VII. Number of male sexual partners in lifetime among sexually experienced never-married females aged 15–19: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Number of partners in lifetime							
			1		2		3–5		6 or more	
			Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total ¹	4,417	100.0	35.0	2.1	16.4	1.6	31.9	2.0	16.7	1.9
Hispanic origin and race										
Hispanic or Latina	778	100.0	43.4	5.1	17.4	3.1	28.3	4.6	11.0	2.4
Not Hispanic or Latina:										
White, single race	2,494	100.0	32.3	3.0	18.3	2.4	32.8	2.9	16.6	2.6
Black or African American, single race	707	100.0	29.0	3.1	13.9	3.1	39.6	4.2	17.5	3.7

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.

Table VIII. Number of female sexual partners in lifetime among sexually experienced never-married males aged 15–19: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Number of partners in lifetime							
			1		2		3–5		6 or more	
			Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total ¹	4,501	100.0	30.2	2.1	14.8	1.5	32.6	1.9	22.4	1.5
Hispanic origin and race										
Hispanic or Latino	920	100.0	25.9	3.5	17.7	2.9	31.2	3.6	25.3	3.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:										
White, single race	2,301	100.0	34.4	3.5	14.6	2.3	30.9	2.9	20.1	2.5
Black or African American, single race	939	100.0	22.7	3.6	13.4	2.8	37.7	4.0	26.3	3.0

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.

Table IX. Feelings about first sex for females and males aged 18–24 at interview who had first sex before age 20: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	How much first sex was wanted ¹						
			I really didn't want it to happen at the time		I had mixed feelings—part of me wanted it to happen at the time and part of me didn't		I really wanted it to happen at the time		
			Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	
Female									
Total ²	10,784	100.0	10.8	0.9	48.0	1.8	41.2	1.6	
Hispanic origin and race:									
Hispanic or Latina	1,780	100.0	13.5	2.3	44.3	2.6	42.2	2.6	
Not Hispanic or Latina:									
White, single race	6,171	100.0	8.2	1.0	48.0	2.4	43.8	2.3	
Black or African American, single race	1,723	100.0	14.2	2.3	56.8	3.0	29.0	2.86	
Male									
Total ²	10,214	100.0	5.0	0.7	32.5	1.7	62.5	1.9	
Hispanic origin and race:									
Hispanic or Latino	2,154	100.0	7.3	1.9	33.2	3.7	59.5	3.4	
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race	6,049	100.0	3.0	0.7	29.4	2.3	67.5	2.4	
Black or African American, single race	1,657	100.0	9.3	2.7	40.4	3.3	50.3	3.8	

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.

Table X. Use of contraception at first sex among females and males aged 15–19, by method used: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Any method	Standard error	No method	Standard error	Pill (at all)	Standard error	Other hormonal ¹	Standard error	Condom (at all)	Standard error	All other methods ²	Standard error	Dual methods (hormonal and condom)	Standard error
Female															
Total ³	4,532	78.3	1.9	21.7	1.9	15.7	1.6	6.1	1.1	68.0	2.0	3.4	0.8	14.8	1.5
Hispanic origin and race:															
Hispanic or Latina	833	74.0	3.9	26.0	3.9	7.2	2.4	5.8	2.3	65.4	3.5	1.3	0.7	5.7	1.7
Not Hispanic or Latina:															
White, single race	2,547	82.7	2.3	17.3	2.3	22.2	2.5	6.4	1.8	71.3	2.7	4.2	1.3	21.3	2.3
Black or African American, single race	707	72.7	4.6	27.3	4.6	9.4	2.6	6.9	2.2	65.9	4.7	*	*	10.0	2.9
Male															
Total ³	4,551	85.4	1.6	14.6	1.6	17.9	2.0	1.4	0.6	79.6	2.0	2.7	0.7	16.2	1.8
Hispanic origin and race:															
Hispanic or Latino	931	84.1	3.1	15.9	3.1	9.1	2.8	*	*	78.5	3.2	4.5	1.4	8.3	2.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:															
White, single race	2,340	88.2	2.2	11.8	2.2	25.2	3.2	2.5	1.1	80.7	2.9	2.5	1.3	22.6	2.7
Black or African American, single race	939	81.7	3.2	18.3	3.2	10.8	2.5	*	*	79.6	3.5	*	*	10.2	2.5

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

¹Includes Lunelle injectable, emergency contraception, and contraceptive patch in 2002; adds contraceptive ring (Nuva-Ring) and Implanon implant in 2006–2010.

²Excludes condom and hormonal methods. Thus, if other method was combined with condom or hormonal method, it is not counted. Other methods include withdrawal, sterilization, IUD, female condom, diaphragm, cervical cap, spermicidal foam, jelly, cream or suppository, sponge, calendar rhythm method, and “other” methods.

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.

Table XI. Use of contraception at last sex in the prior 3 months among never-married females and males aged 15–19, by method used: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Any method	Standard error	No method	Standard error	Pill (at all)	Standard error	Other hormonal ¹	Standard error	Condom (at all)	Standard error	All other methods ²	Standard error	Dual methods (hormonal and condom)	Standard error
Female															
Total ³	3,175	85.6	1.9	14.4	1.9	30.5	2.3	12.2	1.7	52.0	2.8	11.0	1.8	20.1	2.2
Hispanic origin and race:															
Hispanic or Latina	539	79.5	5.0	20.5	5.0	17.2	3.9	18.0	4.3	47.7	6.1	10.6	3.6	14.0	4.9
Not Hispanic or Latina:															
White, single race	1,829	89.7	2.2	10.3	2.2	38.9	3.5	10.8	2.1	52.8	3.6	11.7	2.5	24.5	3.2
Black or African American, single race	499	81.0	4.0	19.0	4.0	15.5	4.0	13.8	3.2	58.6	5.5	6.5	2.0	13.3	3.6
Male															
Total ³	2,970	92.5	1.3	7.5	1.3	39.0	2.6	9.3	1.6	74.7	2.2	3.4	0.7	33.9	2.8
Hispanic origin and race:															
Hispanic or Latino	593	86.2	3.1	13.8	3.1	29.4	4.5	6.8	2.9	65.5	4.2	4.3	2.1	19.6	4.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:															
White, single race	1,537	96.7	1.3	3.3	1.3	49.4	4.1	11.0	2.6	76.7	3.6	2.9	1.1	43.3	4.4
Black or African American, single race	607	91.2	2.9	8.8	2.9	24.1	4.0	10.0	3.3	78.9	4.4	3.8	1.2	25.6	4.3

¹Includes Depo-Provera injectible and Norplant implants in 1995; adds Lunelle injectable, emergency contraception, and contraceptive patch in 2002; adds contraceptive ring (Nuva-Ring) and Implanon implant in 2006–2010.

²Excludes condom and hormonal methods. Thus, if other method was combined with condom or hormonal method, it is not counted. Other methods include withdrawal, sterilization, IUD, female condom, diaphragm, cervical cap, spermicidal foam, jelly, cream or suppository, sponge, calendar rhythm method, and “other” methods.

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.

Table XII. Consistency of condom use in the 4 weeks prior to the interview among never-married females and males aged 15–19: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Total	Percent of times a condom was used					
			0%		Some		100%	
			Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Female								
Total ¹	2,646	100.0	39.2	2.6	11.9	1.8	49.0	3.1
Hispanic origin and race:								
Hispanic or Latina	437	100.0	42.9	6.1	13.8	4.2	43.3	6.3
Not Hispanic or Latina:								
White, single race	1,516	100.0	41.5	4.0	10.5	2.3	48.0	4.4
Black or African American, single race	428	100.0	31.6	5.3	17.2	4.2	51.1	5.2
Male								
Total ¹	2,312	100.0	22.7	2.4	10.8	1.9	66.5	2.6
Hispanic origin and race:								
Hispanic or Latino	432	100.0	30.9	5.1	11.4	2.6	57.6	5.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race	1,225	100.0	20.1	3.7	12.4	3.1	67.5	4.3
Black or African American, single race	465	100.0	16.7	4.4	8.1	2.6	75.2	4.8

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.

Table XIII. Probability of a first birth by age 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 for females aged 15–24: United States, 2006–2010

Characteristic	Probability of a first birth by age:					
	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total ¹	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.13	0.18
Hispanic origin and race						
Hispanic or Latina	0.01	0.03	0.09	0.16	0.23	0.30
Not Hispanic or Latina:						
White, single race	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.13
Black or African American, single race	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.18	0.27

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.01.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.

Table XIV. Main reason for never having had sex for females and males aged 15–19: United States, 2006–2010

Gender and reason	Hispanic origin and race ¹		
	Hispanic	Not Hispanic or Latina or Latino	
		White, single race	Black, single race
Female			
Total ¹	1,071	3,487	859
		Number in thousands ¹	
		Percent distribution (standard error)	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reason didn't have sex			
Against religion or morals	28.2 (3.0)	48.3 (3.3)	27.2 (4.2)
Don't want to get pregnant	22.4 (2.9)	13.6 (2.0)	21.5 (4.4)
Don't want to get a sexually transmitted disease	10.1 (2.1)	5.5 (1.4)	14.7 (2.5)
Haven't found the right person yet	20.6 (2.7)	20.1 (2.6)	16.2 (3.4)
In a relationship, but waiting for the right time	8.1 (1.7)	4.8 (1.2)	7.8 (2.4)
Other reason	10.7 (2.0)	7.6 (1.4)	12.6 (3.8)
Male			
Total ¹	1,079	3,886	642
		Number in thousands ¹	
		Percent distribution (standard error)	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reason didn't have sex			
Against religion or morals	27.2 (3.0)	34.0 (3.0)	20.1 (4.4)
Don't want to get pregnant	16.8 (1.9)	11.2 (1.7)	14.8 (3.6)
Don't want to get a sexually transmitted disease	7.0 (2.0)	4.8 (1.3)	15.7 (3.6)
Haven't found the right person yet	31.8 (3.6)	29.1 (2.3)	27.3 (4.5)
In a relationship, but waiting for the right time	7.5 (2.2)	11.6 (1.8)	11.8 (3.8)
Other reason	9.7 (2.6)	9.3 (1.4)	10.2 (2.9)

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Survey of Family Growth, 2006–2010.)

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