

Number of recent sexual partners among men and women 15-44 years of age: US, 2002

By

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Abstract

Objective—This paper presents national estimates of the number of recent sexual partners reported by males and females 15-44 years of age in the United States in 2002, as collected in the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG). We investigate, using bivariate and multivariate analysis, individual and contextual factors that may be related to number of sexual partners. These data are relevant to demographic and public health concerns, including fertility and sexually transmitted diseases among teenagers and adults.

Methods—The data are from the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), which was conducted by CDC's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), and is based on in-person, face-to-face interviews with a national sample of 12,571 males and females in the household population of the United States. The reported numbers of sexual partners include vaginal intercourse, oral sex, and anal sex. These measures were collected using Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interviewing (ACASI), in which the respondent enters his or her own answers into the computer without telling them to an interviewer.

Results—Counting vaginal intercourse, oral sex, and anal sex, 18 percent of males and 14 percent of females 15-44 had 2 or more opposite-sex partners in the last 12 months. These proportions varied by individual and community-level characteristics, which we will investigate further in multivariate analysis.

Introduction

This paper presents national estimates of the number of recent sexual partners for men and women 15-44 years of age in the US in 2002, and individual and community level factors affecting those numbers. These behaviors are relevant to non-marital birth and pregnancy rates and to public health concerns about sexually transmitted infections (STI), including HIV, the virus that causes AIDS (CDC, 2002; Weinstock et al., 2004; Ventura et al., 2000). The CDC estimates that about 18.9 million new cases of sexually transmitted infections (STI) occurred in the year 2000. About half of all sexually transmitted infections occur to persons 15-24 years of age, and the direct medical cost of these diseases to 15-24 year olds alone was estimated at \$6.5 billion in the year 2000 (Chesson et al., 2004). These diseases can not only affect the infected individuals but also be transmitted to their spouses, their partners, and among pregnant women, to their babies. Data for HIV/AIDS cases (in 33 areas with confidential name-based reporting) in 2002 suggest that 49 percent of HIV cases diagnosed in 2002 were transmitted by same-sex sexual contact among males, another 34 percent by heterosexual vaginal intercourse, 15 percent by injection drug use, and the other 2 percent by other or unknown means (CDC, 2002). Therefore, roughly 83 percent of cases of HIV were acquired through sexual behavior. Examining the issue of number of sexual partners and characteristics related to numbers of partners, especially higher numbers, is important since persons with higher numbers of sexual partners are at particularly elevated risk for HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections.

A few nationally representative studies of sexual behavior have collected and published data on the number of recent partners. These studies included

- the National Survey of Men (Billy et al., 1993; Tanfer, 1993), conducted in 1991 with 3,321 men 20-39 years of age;
- a national survey of 2,058 adults 18 and older conducted in 1990 by Leigh et al. (1993);
- the National Health and Social Life Survey (NHSLs), conducted in 1992 with 3,432 men and women 18-59 years of age (Laumann et al., 1994; Michael et al., 1994); and
- the General Social Survey, which has included some questions on sexual behavior in its national samples of adults 18 and older since 1988 (Smith, 1991, 2003; Anderson & Stall, 2002; Rogers & Turner, 1991; Turner et al., 1995).

These surveys were based on in-person interviews and used national probability samples.

The data published here from the 2002 NSFG, however, are based on larger samples and are more recent than all but the General Social Survey data. In addition, some surveys limited to teenagers have collected related data (Grunbaum et al., 2004; Gates & Sonenstein, 2000; Abma & Sonenstein, 2001), as have studies conducted by telephone in the 1990's (Catania et al., 1992; Dolcini et al., 1993; Choi et al, 1994).

Results of the 2002 NSFG on the heterosexual activity, contraceptive use, and childbearing experience of American teenagers in 2002 (Abma et al., 2004), and the contraceptive use of women 15-44 years of age (Mosher et al., 2004), have been published previously, and a report on HIV testing will be published shortly (Anderson et al., 2005). This paper follows up on some important findings of a recently published report from the NCHS on "Sexual Behavior and Selected Health Measures" in the United States in 2002 (Mosher et al., 2005).

Data and Methods

The National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) has been conducted 6 times by NCHS since 1973. In 1973, 1976, 1982, 1988, and 1995, only women were interviewed; in 2002, a national sample of men and women 15-44 years of age were interviewed. (Groves et al., 2005)

The data reported here were collected in the 2002 NSFG using Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interviewing, or ACASI, in which the respondent listens to the questions through headphones, reads them on the screen, or both, and enters the response directly into the computer. This method affords the respondent greater privacy, and it has been found to yield more complete reporting of sensitive behaviors (Turner et al., 1998). ACASI may also make it possible for persons with lower literacy to complete the self-interview by listening to the questions instead of reading them. Finally, the ACASI was available in both Spanish and English, so that Spanish-speaking Hispanics could answer it.

In this paper, the term “intercourse” refers to heterosexual vaginal intercourse. The term “sex” refers to all types of sexual activity, including vaginal intercourse, oral sex, and anal sex. Community-level characteristics reported here reflect the respondent’s address at the date of interview in 2002, and all measures are at the county level. Categories for these contextual variables were determined based on the 25th and 75th percentiles of the distribution.

Strengths and limitations of the data

The data in this paper are primarily from the 2002 NSFG, which has a number of strengths for studying sexual behavior in the U.S. population:

- The NSFG has a rigorous probability sampling design, and a response rate of 79 percent.

- Sensitive questions associated with sexual behavior were collected using ACASI methods, which have been found to yield more complete reporting of sensitive behaviors, and to avoid the large amounts of missing data often found on paper-and-pencil self-administered questionnaires (Anderson & Stall, 2002; Rogers & Turner, 1991; Fay et al., 1989).
- The questionnaire was administered in both English and Spanish; those who preferred to answer the interview in Spanish were interviewed by bilingual interviewers.

The data included in this paper also have a number of limitations:

- As a household-based sample survey, the NSFG excludes from the sampling frame the homeless, persons who are incarcerated or otherwise institutionalized, and those living on military bases in the US. The results cannot be generalized to those populations.
- The results could be affected by underreporting of sensitive behaviors, although using ACASI has been found to yield more complete reporting of these items than other types of questionnaires (Turner et al., 1998).
- The NSFG provides national estimates, but cannot provide state or local estimates.
- The age range of the NSFG is 15-44 years of age. Therefore it is not possible to measure the behavior of those under age 15 or over 44 years of age.

Statistical Analysis

All estimates in this paper are based on sampling weights that are designed to produce unbiased estimates for the U.S. population. The statistical package SAS Version 9 was used to produce all estimates of percentages and numbers in this paper (www.sas.com). SUDAAN software will be used to estimate the sampling errors of the statistics; this software takes into account the use of

weighted data and the complex design of the sample in calculating estimates of standard errors and significance tests. (SUDAAN, Release 7, Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, NC, 1996; <http://www.rti.org/sudaan/>).

Preliminary Results

Tables 1 and 2 present the number of opposite-sex sexual partners in the 12 months before the interview according to selected individual characteristics, and Tables 3 and 4 present the number of partners according to selected community characteristics. As noted above, these numbers reflect partners with whom the respondent had vaginal intercourse, oral sex, or anal sex, as reported in ACASI.

For all males 15-44, 10 percent had never had sex, 6.4 percent had had sex in their lifetimes but not in the last 12 months, and 63 percent had had one sexual partner in the last year (Table 1). (In the presented paper, we may exclude those who had never had sex from the analysis.) Another 8.0 percent had 2 female partners in the last 12 months, and **10 percent had 3 or more** female partners in the last 12 months.

Groups with notably higher proportions with 3 or more partners in the last 12 months include:

- men 20-24 years of age (19 percent),
- black or African-American men (22 percent);
- Never married (17 percent) and formerly married men (18 percent);
- those who began having intercourse before age 15 (20 percent);
- those who were ever forced to have intercourse (by a man or woman, 24 percent);

- and those who exchanged sex for drugs or money in the last year (37 percent).

Among women (table 2), the percents with 3 or more partners are somewhat lower (6.8 of women vs. 10.4 percent of men), but the groups with higher proportions tend to be the same.

Tables 1 and 2 also contain data by marital status on the date of interview. Since a mutually monogamous relationship is one way to reduce the risk of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, previous studies have shown data on the proportion of married men and women who have had more than one partner in the last 12 months (Michael et al., 1994, p 102; Smith, 1991; Dolcini et al., 1993). About 4.5 percent of all married men (Table 1) and 3.8 percent of married women (Table 2) reported more than one partner in the last 12 months. These results are generally consistent with the results of other surveys for men and women, but it is important to note that these statistics are not certain evidence of infidelity. Some marriages were started within the last 12 months, and it is possible that temporary separations could have occurred within the last 12 months in a small percentage of marriages.

The choice of categories shown in these tables was determined by the distribution of the data. Many studies have documented that higher numbers of sexual partners are associated with increased risk of sexually transmitted disease.

These tables show, as have other surveys in the US and other countries, that men report more opposite-sex partners than women (Laumann et al., 1994; Leigh et al., 1993; Michael et al., 1994; Smith, 1991, 2003). Some researchers have suggested that some of this difference is due to a small percentage of men who report very large numbers of partners (Morris, 1993), but Laumann et al (1994, p. 185) offered several additional hypotheses: the ages of men and women at marriage, at cohabitation or in sexual relationships are often similar, but not identical--some women, for

example, may be having sex with men outside the age range covered here (particularly, above 44); some men who are not in the household population of the U.S. and therefore not covered in the NSFG sample (e.g., in the military or currently in jail) may have had sex with women in the household population in the last 12 months; or there may be a few women with very large numbers of male partners who do not respond to surveys. In addition, they speculate that “men and women may differ in what they consider a sex partner”—that is, some men may include a brief sexual encounter as a sexual partner, while some women may not count a similar event. (Laumann et al., 1994, p. 185). Finally, sex ratios in the area may be related to the number of partners. This paper will consider the evidence for these explanations.

Tables 3 and 4 present data on the number of sexual partners in the last 12 months according to selected community-level characteristics. For males in table 3, the proportion with 3 or more female partners in the last year was 14 percent in central cities, and only 7 percent in non-metropolitan areas. In addition, the proportion with 3 or more partners was significantly higher for males living in areas with high gonorrhea rates (13.2 percent) compared with those with low rates (8.0 percent).

For females in table 4, the proportion with 2 or more male partners was 18 percent in that largest central cities, and 12-13 percent in non-metropolitan areas. Number of partners appears to be less closely related to the other contextual variables for females than for males, at least at the bivariate level. Further analyses will include contextual measures specific for race and marital status groups in a multivariate framework.

Next Steps

This paper is intended to begin exploring factors related to numbers of partners. In the multivariate analysis, we will conduct separate analyses for men and women, and analyses of recent partners will be limited to those who are sexually experienced and currently unmarried. We will also consider looking at number of lifetime partners as an alternative dependent variable.

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PAA Table 1. Number of males 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by number of female sexual partners of any type in the 12 months prior to the interview, according to selected individual-level characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Number of female sexual partners in last 12 months 1/						
		Total	No sexual contact with females	Had sex but not in last 12 months	1	2	3 or more	Did not report
Percent distribution								
All males 15-44 years of age 2/	61,147	100.0	9.2	6.4	62.7	8.0	10.4	3.3
Age								
15-19 years	10,208	100.0	36.1	5.9	30.3	11.8	10.7	5.2
15-17 years	5,748	100.0	46.8	5.9	25.5	8.4	7.0	6.3
18-19 years	4,460	100.0	22.3	5.8	36.5	16.2	15.4	3.8
20-24 years	9,883	100.0	8.6	6.6	49.3	12.7	19.3	3.5
25-29 years	9,226	100.0	4.7	6.7	67.1	6.6	12.5	2.4
30-34 years	10,138	100.0	2.7	4.7	74.8	6.8	8.7	2.4
35-39 years	10,557	100.0	1.9	7.4	76.8	5.0	6.8	2.2
40-44 years	11,135	100.0	1.8	7.2	76.4	5.5	5.3	3.9
Marital or cohabiting status								
Currently married	25,808	100.0	...	0.8	91.6	2.0	2.5	3.1
Currently cohabiting	5,653	100.0	...	0.7	79.9	4.8	10.8	3.7
Never married, not cohabiting	25,412	100.0	22.1	12.3	31.6	13.5	17.0	3.4
Formerly married, not cohabiting	4,274	100.0	...	12.9	50.1	15.9	17.7	3.3
Hispanic origin and race								
Hispanic or Latino	10,188	100.0	7.7	5.9	58.0	7.9	14.3	6.3
Not Hispanic or Latino								
White, single race	38,738	100.0	9.3	6.2	67.0	8.1	7.6	1.8
Black or African American, single race	6,940	100.0	7.6	4.5	51.1	10.8	21.7	4.4
Importance of religion								
Very important	23,534	100.0	11.3	4.9	66.4	5.0	8.3	4.1
Somewhat important	19,969	100.0	8.9	5.5	62.1	9.8	10.7	3.1
Not important	17,501	100.0	6.6	9.5	58.7	10.0	12.8	2.4
Age at first sexual intercourse with a female								
Never had sexual intercourse	7,890	100.0	69.8	7.2	11.9	3.3	1.0	6.9
Under 15 years	10,267	100.0	*	3.6	60.8	12.1	19.8	3.7
15-17 years	25,041	100.0	*	5.4	70.7	10.0	12.0	1.8
18-19 years	8,828	100.0	0.3	10.2	71.8	6.7	8.6	2.3
20 years or older	9,121	100.0	0.6	8.1	78.3	3.3	4.9	*
Ever been in prison/jail 3/								
Yes	12,342	100.0	0.4	5.1	71.8	8.8	12.8	1.0
No	28,599	100.0	3.6	7.1	75.2	4.7	6.2	3.2
Ever treated for sexually transmitted infection								
Yes	4,116	100.0	3.4	8.9	58.3	7.8	20.5	*
No	56,793	100.0	9.6	6.3	63.2	8.0	9.7	3.2
Ever had forced or non-voluntary intercourse 4/								
Yes	4,271	100.0	2.4	10.8	49.8	12.3	24.0	*
No	50,643	100.0	5.5	6.0	68.4	7.8	9.7	2.7
Exchanged sex for drugs or money in last year 5/								
Yes	1,745	100.0	*	*	36.8	18.0	37.3	*
No	54,164	100.0	0.7	7.1	69.6	8.5	10.5	3.7

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

1/Includes partners with whom he had any type of sexual contact—oral, anal, or vaginal sex.

2/Includes males of other or multiple race and origin groups and males with missing data on number of lifetime partners, not shown separately.

3/Limited to men 25-44 years of age at interview.

4/Limited to men 18-44 years of age at interview because the questions were only asked of adults.

5/Defined only for those with any sexual experience with opposite-sex or same-sex partners.

PAA Table 2. Number of females 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by number of male sexual partners of any type in the 12 months prior to the interview, according to selected individual-level characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number of male sexual partners in last 12 months 1/								
	Number in thousands	Total	No sexual contact with males	Had sex but not in last 12 months		3 or more		Did not report	
			1	2	1	2			
			Percent distribution						
All females 15-44 years of age 2/	61,561	100.0	8.4	6.9	68.2	7.6	6.8	2.1	
Age									
15-19 years	9,834	100.0	36.7	8.1	32.2	9.7	11.3	2.1	
15-17 years	5,819	100.0	50.2	8.4	24.7	7.0	7.5	2.2	
18-19 years	4,015	100.0	17.1	7.7	42.9	13.6	16.8	2.0	
20-24 years	9,840	100.0	8.7	4.7	60.9	12.6	11.5	1.7	
25-29 years	9,249	100.0	2.5	4.4	75.9	9.4	5.7	2.0	
30-34 years	10,272	100.0	1.8	6.1	79.7	5.6	5.0	1.8	
35-39 years	10,853	100.0	1.0	8.2	78.3	6.1	4.4	2.0	
40-44 years	11,512	100.0	1.3	9.2	79.4	3.4	3.7	3.0	
Marital or cohabiting status									
Currently married	28,327	100.0	...	0.9	93.4	1.8	2.0	2.0	
Currently cohabiting	5,570	100.0	...	1.9	80.1	8.7	6.5	2.8	
Never married, not cohabiting	21,568	100.0	23.8	12.0	37.9	12.5	11.5	2.2	
Formerly married, not cohabiting	6,096	100.0	...	21.4	47.5	16.6	12.7	1.7	
Hispanic origin and race									
Hispanic or Latino	9,107	100.0	9.9	4.4	68.1	6.7	5.9	5.0	
Not Hispanic or Latino									
White, single race	39,498	100.0	7.6	7.1	70.6	7.1	6.3	1.2	
Black or African American, single race	8,250	100.0	7.4	7.9	60.0	11.4	10.8	2.5	
Importance of religion									
Very important	30,540	100.0	10.1	6.8	69.3	6.2	4.9	2.6	
Somewhat important	18,951	100.0	7.7	6.7	68.4	8.2	7.8	1.4	
Not important	11,836	100.0	4.5	7.4	66.0	10.4	10.0	1.7	
Age at first sexual intercourse with a male									
Never had sexual intercourse	7,371	100.0	68.7	11.5	11.5	3.4	1.6	3.3	
Under 15 years	8,074	100.0	-	5.7	65.1	11.9	15.3	1.9	
15-17 years	25,033	100.0	*	5.4	75.0	9.3	8.9	1.4	
18-19 years	11,136	100.0	*	7.1	79.1	7.5	3.8	2.4	
20 years or older	9,946	100.0	*	8.0	83.7	3.2	1.7	2.8	
Ever treated for sexually transmitted infection 4/									
Yes	9,394	100.0	*	5.6	71.5	11.3	10.6	0.9	
No	51,932	100.0	9.8	7.2	67.8	7.0	6.1	2.1	
Ever had forced or non-voluntary intercourse 5/									
Yes	12,535	100.0	*	7.3	69.2	11.7	11.2	0.3	
No	42,934	100.0	5.0	6.6	74.1	6.6	5.5	2.2	
Exchanged sex for drugs or money in last year									
Yes	1,249	100.0	56.3	18.7	24.7	0.3	
No	60,253	100.0	81.1	8.8	7.6	2.6	

...Category not applicable.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

- Quantity zero.

1/Includes partners with whom he had any type of sexual contact—oral, anal, or vaginal sex.

2/Includes females of other or multiple race and origin groups and males with missing data on number of lifetime partners, not shown.

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

4/Includes treatment for pelvic inflammatory disease.

5/Limited to women 18-44 years of age at interview because the questions were only asked of adults.

PAA Table 3. Number of males 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by number of female sexual partners of any type in the 12 months prior to the interview, according to selected community characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Number of female sexual partners in last 12 months 1/							
		Total	No sexual contact with females	Had sex but not in last 12 months	Percent distribution			3 or more	Did not report
					1	2			
All males 15-44 years of age 2/	61,147	100.0	9.2	6.4	62.7	8.0	10.4	3.28	
Residence									
Metropolitan, central city for 12 MSAs 3/	8,313	100.0	8.8	8.3	57.2	8.0	13.8	3.9	
Metropolitan, central city for other MSAs 3/	14,191	100.0	7.3	7.2	59.4	9.6	13.7	2.8	
Metropolitan, suburb of 12 MSAs 3/	13,844	100.0	9.8	6.6	62.6	8.6	9.3	3.1	
Metropolitan, suburb of other MSAs 3/	13,415	100.0	10.5	5.3	67.5	5.3	8.3	3.1	
Not metropolitan	11,384	100.0	9.6	5.1	65.5	8.6	7.4	3.8	
Unemployment rate for total population, 2000--County									
4.3% or less	15,356	100.0	9.0	5.3	66.1	8.6	7.9	3.1	
4.4%-7.0%	30,949	100.0	8.6	6.5	63.8	7.4	10.7	3.1	
7.1% or more	14,842	100.0	10.6	7.4	57.1	8.7	12.3	3.9	
Median family income in 1999--County									
Low (<=\$43,854)	15,305	100.0	10.2	5.4	63.3	7.7	10.1	3.3	
Medium (\$43,855-\$57,480)	30,739	100.0	8.8	6.3	62.1	8.2	11.4	3.2	
High (\$57,481 or higher)	15,104	100.0	8.9	7.7	63.4	8.0	8.5	3.4	
Proportion of males aged 15+ who were never married, 2000--County									
Low (<=27.4%)	15,280	100.0	9.1	5.7	66.3	8.2	8.0	2.8	
Medium (27.4%-34.1%)	30,884	100.0	8.6	5.7	62.9	7.6	11.4	3.8	
High (34.2%+)	14,983	100.0	10.6	8.6	58.6	8.8	10.6	2.8	
Proportion of population aged 25+ with college associate degree or more, 2000--County									
Low (<=24.4%)	15,607	100.0	10.1	5.3	65.5	7.5	8.5	3.2	
Medium (24.5%-37.1%)	30,647	100.0	9.1	6.4	60.5	8.4	12.4	3.3	
High (37.2%+)	14,893	100.0	8.6	7.8	64.4	7.6	8.2	3.4	
Chlamydia rate per 100,000 population, 2000--County									
Low (<=123.6)	15,556	100.0	8.7	5.8	66.9	7.9	8.4	2.3	
Medium (123.7-349.2)	30,759	100.0	9.1	6.3	62.3	8.3	10.6	3.3	
High (349.3+)	14,832	100.0	9.9	7.3	59.2	7.5	11.8	4.2	
Gonorrhea rate per 100,000 population, 2000--County									
Low (<=26.1)	15,661	100.0	9.1	5.7	67.3	8.0	8.0	2.0	
Medium (26.2-168.8)	30,432	100.0	9.4	6.5	62.5	8.0	10.2	3.4	
High (168.9+)	15,054	100.0	9.0	7.0	58.4	7.9	13.2	4.5	
Publicly supported family planning service providers in 2001 per 10,000 females aged 15-44 in 2000--County									
Low (<=0.466)	14,922	100.0	8.7	6.2	65.6	7.5	7.9	4.1	
Medium (0.467-1.206)	31,151	100.0	10.3	6.5	60.8	7.7	11.6	3.1	
High (1.207+)	15,074	100.0	7.5	6.4	63.9	9.2	10.1	2.8	

1/Includes partners with whom he had any type of sexual contact—oral, anal, or vaginal sex.

2/Includes males of other or multiple race and origin groups and males with missing data on number of lifetime partners, not shown separately.

3/MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

PAA Table 4. Number of females 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by number of male sexual partners of any type in the 12 months prior to the interview, according to selected community characteristics: United States, 2002

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Number of male sexual partners in last 12 months 1/						
		Total	No sexual contact with males	Had sex but not in last 12 months			3 or more	Did not report
				1	2			
Percent distribution								
All females 15-44 years of age 2/	61,561	100.0	8.4	6.9	68.2	7.6	6.8	2.1
Residence								
Metropolitan, central city for 12 MSAs 3/	8,538	100.0	8.2	6.9	63.1	9.6	8.5	3.8
Metropolitan, central city for other MSAs 3/	14,082	100.0	6.9	7.2	66.1	9.0	8.3	2.5
Metropolitan, suburb of 12 MSAs 3/	13,981	100.0	10.0	6.7	68.5	6.7	5.5	2.6
Metropolitan, suburb of other MSAs 3/	14,079	100.0	8.7	6.6	71.6	6.8	5.6	0.8
Not metropolitan	10,880	100.0	7.8	7.1	70.3	6.6	6.7	1.5
Unemployment rate for total population, 2000--County								
4.2% or less	15,571	100.0	9.0	6.6	71.4	5.9	5.6	1.4
4.3%-7.1%	30,658	100.0	7.9	6.7	67.8	8.3	7.5	1.9
7.2% or more	15,332	100.0	8.5	7.7	65.9	8.1	6.7	3.2
Median family income in 1999--County								
Low (<=\$44,185)	15,671	100.0	8.4	6.8	67.3	7.8	7.8	1.8
Medium (\$44,186-\$56,560)	30,668	100.0	7.3	6.6	69.1	7.9	6.7	2.5
High (\$56,561 or higher)	15,221	100.0	10.5	7.6	67.3	6.9	6.0	1.7
Proportion of males aged 15+ who were never married, 2000--County								
Low (<=27.4%)	14,938	100.0	8.3	6.2	70.9	7.1	6.0	1.5
Medium (27.5%-34.7%)	31,577	100.0	8.0	7.1	68.7	7.7	6.6	1.9
High (34.8%+)	15,046	100.0	9.2	7.2	64.5	8.1	7.9	3.2
Proportion of population aged 25+ with college associate degree or more, 2000--County								
Low (<=24.1%)	15,219	100.0	7.3	6.4	69.2	7.7	7.2	2.3
Medium (24.2%-37.1%)	31,731	100.0	8.4	6.8	68.1	7.8	6.8	2.1
High (37.2%+)	14,610	100.0	9.5	7.6	67.4	7.2	6.3	2.0
Chlamydia rate per 100,000 population, 2000--County								
Low (<=127.7)	15,478	100.0	7.5	7.2	71.6	6.5	5.7	1.6
Medium (127.8-349.2)	30,991	100.0	9.2	6.4	67.5	7.9	7.1	1.9
High (349.3+)	15,091	100.0	7.5	7.6	66.1	8.3	7.4	3.1
Gonorrhea rate per 100,000 population, 2000--County								
Low (<=26.2)	15,456	100.0	7.9	6.4	72.2	6.5	5.5	1.4
Medium (26.3-168.7)	31,092	100.0	9.1	7.2	67.1	7.5	7.1	2.1
High (168.8+)	15,013	100.0	7.2	6.8	66.5	9.0	7.6	2.9
Publicly supported family planning service providers in 2001 per 10,000 females aged 15-44 in 2000--County								
Low (<=0.484)	15,215	100.0	8.5	5.1	71.3	6.0	7.3	1.8
Medium (0.485-1.190)	31,090	100.0	8.4	7.7	67.4	8.1	6.2	2.3
High (1.191+)	15,255	100.0	8.1	7.2	66.9	8.4	7.4	2.0

1/Includes partners with whom he had any type of sexual contact—oral, anal, or vaginal sex.

2/Includes females of other or multiple race and origin groups and males with missing data on number of lifetime partners, not shown

3/MSA is metropolitan statistical area.