FREQUENCY OF SEX BY TYPE OF UNION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Union</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noncohabiting</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohabiting</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FREQUENCY OF SEX BY AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEXUAL SATISFACTION BY TYPE OF UNION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Union</th>
<th>Physical pleasure</th>
<th>Emotional satisfaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noncohabiting</td>
<td>78.2%</td>
<td>71.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohabiting</td>
<td>84.4%</td>
<td>75.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>87.4%</td>
<td>94.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MEASURING HOMOSEXUALITY

- Kinsey emphasized continuum of sexuality
  - Lifetime male-male sexual contact (37%)
  - 10% had only homosexual experience during any three-year period between 16-55
  - 4% reported sex only with men since adolescence
- NHSLS studied three aspects of homosexuality
  - Desire: same-sex sexual attraction
  - Behavior: having same-sex sex
  - Identification
DIFFERENT MEASURES OF HOMOSEXUALITY

The 2002 National Study of Family Growth found higher rates of identification: 3 times for women and 1.5 times for men.

INTERRELATIONS OF COMPONENTS OF HOMOSEXUALITY

Men (10.1%)
- Desire: 59%
- Behavior: 13%
- Identity: 1%

Women (8.6%)
- Desire: 44%
- Behavior: 22%
- Identity: 2%

IS THE AMERICAN FAMILY DECLINING?

- Evidence of decline: divorce, single-parent families, unsupervised children
- However, there has been no golden age of the American family. Each generation has believed the family was declining.
- Children in the 19th Century were more likely to live in single-parent families than today
- In 1900, 20% of children lived in orphanages
- In 1900, rates of alcohol & drug abuse, school dropouts and domestic violence were higher than today
- Extended family rates have never risen above 20%

WHAT ABOUT THE 1950S?

- 1950s weren’t as we remember them
  - < 60% of children lived in “traditional” family
  - Many women were unhappy with non-work role
  - Blacks faced worse discrimination than later decades
- 1950s family was “experimental,” not “traditional”
  - Dad-works, mom-stays-home model began in 19th century
  - Women began entering office jobs in 1920s
  - After WWII many women left factories for home
  - But female labor market participation began rising again in 1950s