

## Health E-Stat 108: Vasectomy in Men Ages 18–49 in the United States, 2022–2023

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Vasectomy is the only form of permanent contraception available to men (1). It is the fifth most commonly used contraceptive method, as reported by women ages 15–49 in 2017–2019 (2). Contraceptive use information obtained directly from men can provide more complete estimates of the use of male methods, including vasectomy. In 2002, when the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) first collected data from men, 6.2% of men ages 15–44 had ever had a vasectomy (3) compared with 4.0% of men ages 18–44 in 2015–2017 (4). This *Health E-Stat* provides estimates of the percentages of men ages 18–49 in 2022–2023 who have ever had a vasectomy, by selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics using the most recently available NSFG data for males.

Among men ages 18–49 in 2022–2023, 6.8% had ever had a vasectomy (Table). The percentage of men with a vasectomy increased with age, from 0.2% of men ages 18–24 to 14.5% of men ages 45–49. A higher percentage of White non-Hispanic men had ever had a vasectomy (10.1%) than Hispanic (3.3%) and Black non-Hispanic (2.8%) men. A higher percentage of currently or formerly married men had ever had a vasectomy (13.1%) than cohabiting men (5.9%) and unmarried, noncohabiting men (0.3%). The percentage of men with a vasectomy increased with the number of biological children fathered, from 2.0% of men without biological children to 18.1% of men with two or more children. The percentage of men with a vasectomy increased with higher levels of education, from 1.3% among men without a high school diploma or GED to 11.2% among those with a bachelor's degree or higher. The percentage of men with a vasectomy increased with family income, from 3.8% for men with family incomes below 150% of the federal poverty level (FPL) to 9.5% for those with family incomes at 300% FPL or more. Men with private health insurance or Medigap had the highest percentage of vasectomy (9.1%).

Among men with one or more biological children, 20.8% of those with a bachelor's degree or higher had ever had a vasectomy, more than twice the percentage of men with less than a bachelor's degree (9.5%) (Figure). For men with no biological children, no significant difference was seen in the percentage of vasectomy regardless of educational attainment.

## Data sources and methods

This report is based on data from 3,978 male respondents ages 18–49 in the 2022–2023 NSFG. Details about the survey content, administration, response rates, planning, and funding can be found in the documentation on the NSFG webpage (5). All estimates in this report are representative of the household population of men ages 18–49 in the United States in 2022 except those for education and income, which are representative of men ages 22–49 (5). Differences between percentages were evaluated using two-sided significance tests at the 0.05 level. The data presented in this report are bivariate associations that may be explained by other factors not controlled for in the Figure or not included in the report. All estimates presented meet National Center for Health Statistics data presentation standards for proportions (6).

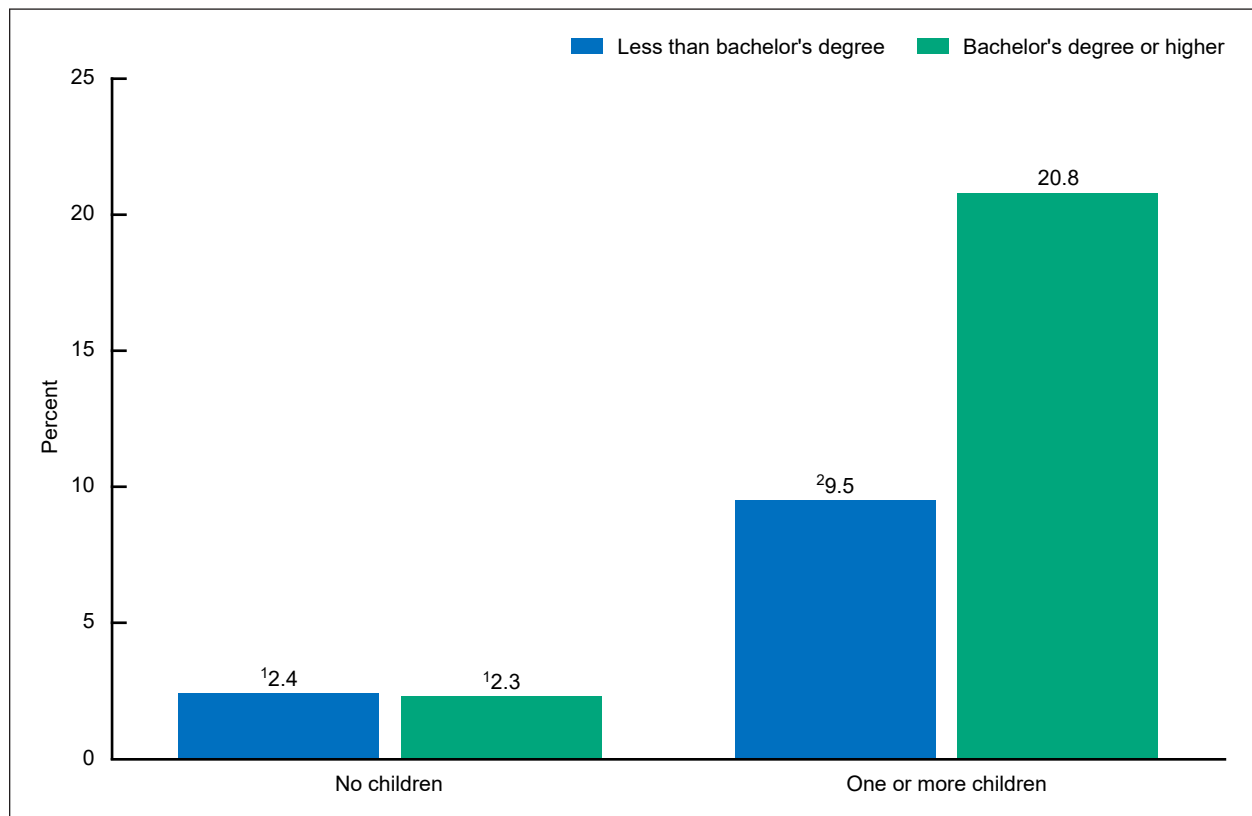
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## Suggested citation

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**Figure. Percentage of men ages 22–49 who ever had a vasectomy, by educational attainment and number of biological children: United States, 2022–2023**



<sup>1</sup>Significantly different from one or more children ( $p < 0.05$ ).

<sup>2</sup>Significantly different from bachelor's degree or higher ( $p < 0.05$ ).

NOTE: All variables reflect respondent characteristics at time of survey.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth, 2022–2023.

**Table. Percentage of men ages 18–49 who ever had a vasectomy, by selected characteristics: United States, 2022–2023**

Characteristic	Total	Ever had a vasectomy	
	Number	Percent	Standard error
Total <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	69,107	6.8	0.51
Age group			
18–24 . . . . .	15,551	0.2	0.25
25–29 . . . . .	10,887	0.6	0.30
30–34 . . . . .	11,384	5.3	0.94
35–39 . . . . .	11,019	10.8	1.32
40–44 . . . . .	10,655	13.2	1.74
45–49 . . . . .	9,609	14.5	2.01
Hispanic origin and race			
Black, non-Hispanic, single race . . . . .	7,972	2.8	0.90
White, non-Hispanic, single race . . . . .	37,636	10.1	0.81
Hispanic <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	15,081	3.3	0.69
Marital or cohabiting status			
Married or formerly married . . . . .	31,307	13.1	1.08
Cohabiting . . . . .	9,018	5.9	1.31
Never married, not cohabiting . . . . .	28,782	0.3	0.10
Number of biological children fathered			
0 . . . . .	28,419	2.0	0.44
1 . . . . .	9,590	4.9	1.05
2 or more . . . . .	20,176	18.1	1.49
Educational attainment <sup>3</sup>			
No high school diploma or GED . . . . .	5,957	1.3	0.86
High school diploma or GED . . . . .	15,455	5.2	1.22
Some college or associate's degree . . . . .	16,237	7.6	1.05
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	23,084	11.2	1.22
Family income as percentage of federal poverty level <sup>3</sup>			
0%–149% . . . . .	11,889	3.8	0.92
150%–299% . . . . .	14,609	6.9	1.25
300% or more . . . . .	34,235	9.5	0.80
Health insurance coverage			
Private or Medigap . . . . .	44,374	9.1	0.78
Medicaid, CHIP <sup>4</sup> , or state-sponsored plan . . . . .	9,963	2.2	0.81
Medicare, military health, or other government plan . . . . .	4,646	6.5	1.37
Uninsured, single-service plan, or Indian Health Service . . . . .	10,124	1.5	0.73

<sup>1</sup>Includes men of other or multiple-race groups, not shown separately.<sup>2</sup>Hispanic people may be of any race.<sup>3</sup>Limited to men ages 22–49.<sup>4</sup>Children's Health Insurance Program.

NOTE: All variables reflect respondent characteristics at time of survey.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth, 2022–2023.