female sex worker, and only about 9% reported having had sex for the first time with their wife.

Several participants reportedly used drugs (14%), but the main substance used in the sample was alcohol (50%). Almost half of the study population stayed at home on Saturdays and Sundays (46% and 48%, respectively). Substantial proportions reported drinking (24%), eating out (17%), playing sports (28%), playing pool (23%), dancing (29%) or working (38%) on Saturdays. On Sundays, half of the respondents played sports (51%) and more than half (55%) reported attending mass.

### Multivariate Findings

**Demographic characteristics.** After other demographic covariates were adjusted for, the older men were and the higher their level of education, the fewer partners they reported (coefficients, –0.9 and –1.0, respectively; Table 2, page 28). On the other hand, men who owned a home in Mexico reported a greater number of partners than others (1.2), even after other demographic predictors were adjusted for. No association was observed between number of partners and any other demographic variable.

**Migration experience.** The number of partners increased as men reported a greater number of trips back to Mexico (coefficient, 0.7). We found no association between number of partners and any other measure of migration experience.

**Masculinity ideologies.** Emotional intimacy with one’s spouse was negatively associated with men’s number of extramarital partners (coefficient, –0.4). A marginally significant positive association was observed between number of partners and sexual intimacy and pleasure.