

# **Contraceptive Utilization**

**United States**

Statistics, based on data collected in 1973, are presented on the use of contraception by currently married women, never married women with offspring of their own living in the household, and widowed, divorced, and separated women. The percentage of women using contraception and the percentages of contracepting women using specific methods are distributed by race and age of the respondent and by various socioeconomic variables.

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**SYMBOLS**

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# CONTRACEPTIVE UTILIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Kathleen Ford, Ph.D., formerly with the Division of Vital Statistics

## INTRODUCTION

The National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), a periodic survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics, was designed to provide information on fertility, family planning, and aspects of maternal and child health that are closely related to childbearing. This report presents statistics on the use of contraception by currently married women in the United States<sup>1</sup> and by previously married women and single women with offspring of their own living in the household. Data on contraceptive status and method used are presented according to race and age of the respondent and according to various socioeconomic variables.

The NSFG findings were based on personal interviews with about 9,800 women 15-44 years of age who were either ever married or single with their own offspring living in the household. Respondents were selected for participation in the survey on the basis of a multistage probability sample representing the household population of the conterminous United States. The interviews were carried out in the 8-month period centering on September 13, 1973. Additional information concerning survey design, sampling variability, and definition of terms will be found in appendixes I and II of this report.

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<sup>1</sup>Some of the data for currently married women presented here were previously published in National Center for Health Statistics: Contraceptive utilization among currently married women 15-44 years of age, United States, 1973, by K. Ford. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*. Vol. 25-No. 7, Supp. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 76-1120. Health Resources Administration. Rockville, Md. Oct. 4, 1976.

In this report, terms such as "similar" and "the same" mean that no statistical significance exists between the statistics being compared. Terms relating to differences such as "greater" and "less" indicate that the differences are statistically significant at the 0.05 level of confidence. Lack of comment regarding the difference between any two statistics does not mean that the difference was tested and found to be not significant.

## PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

An estimated 18.5 million, or 69.6 percent, married couples with wife of childbearing age in the United States in 1973 were using contraceptive methods to plan their families. Of these, 69.2 percent, or 12.8 million couples, were using the highly effective methods of the oral contraceptive pill, sterilization, or the intrauterine device (IUD). These figures represent a continuing increase both in the proportions of couples using contraception and in the use of "modern" methods over data reported from earlier studies.

The percent of currently married couples using contraception was not significantly different between those with the wife 15-29 years of age (70.2 percent) and those with the wife 30-44 years (69.1 percent). Contracepting wives under age 30 (76.8 percent of contracepting wives aged 15-29 years) were more likely than older wives (62.8 percent of contracepting wives aged 30-44) to be using the pill, the IUD, or sterilization. Among the younger wives, the pill, used by 53.6 percent of contraceptors, was the most popular method. Among the older wives,

sterilization was the most popular method with 17.7 percent who had been sterilized themselves and 16.1 percent whose husbands had been sterilized.

White couples (70.5 percent) were more likely than black couples (60.0 percent) to be using contraception. Among couples with the wife of Hispanic origin, the proportion was 65.5 percent.

Although black couples were less likely to use contraception, those who did (80.9 percent) were more likely than white couples (68.4 percent) to use the modern methods of pill, IUD, and sterilization.

In 1973, 43.0 percent of previously married women—those who were widowed, divorced, or separated—reported using a contraceptive method. Use was higher among postmarried women under age 30 (52.5 percent) than among women aged 30 and older (37.7 percent).

Among single women with offspring of their own living in the household, 56.6 percent were using a contraceptive method.

The pill, IUD, and sterilization were the methods used by the majority of women using contraception regardless of marital status.

### CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG MARRIED COUPLES

In the United States, the proportion of married couples using contraception to plan their families steadily increased from 1960 to 1973. In 1960, 50.4 percent of currently married women were using contraception.<sup>2</sup> By 1965, this proportion had risen to 63.9 percent and had reached 65.0 percent by 1970.<sup>3</sup> In 1973,

<sup>2</sup>The nationwide sample survey the Growth of American Families Study (GAF-II) is reported in *Fertility and Family Planning in the United States*, by P.K. Whelpton, A.A. Campbell, and J.E. Patterson, Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1966. The 1960 figure was computed from the computer tape for this survey obtained from the Data and Program Library Service at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

<sup>3</sup>The first and second National Fertility Studies (NFS-I and NFS-II) are reported, respectively, in *Reproduction in the United States, 1965*, by N.B. Ryder and C.F. Westoff, Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1971, and in "The Modernization of U.S. Contraceptive Practice," by C.F. Westoff, in *Fam. Plann. Perspect.* 4(3): 9-12, July 1972.

according to results from the National Survey of Family Growth, 18.5 million, or 69.6 percent, of all married couples were using a method.

In addition to an increased proportion of couples using contraceptive methods, the type of methods used has also been changing (figure 1). In 1973, 12.8 million couples were using the pill, the intrauterine device, or sterilization. For convenience, since they have been known or widely accepted as methods of family planning only since 1960, these methods are referred to in this report as the modern methods of contraception. As can be determined from figure 1, the use of modern contraceptive methods increased 13.9 percentage points among currently married women between 1965 and 1970 and 10.5 percentage points between 1970 and 1973. In other words, the proportion of couples using contraception (contraceptors) who were using

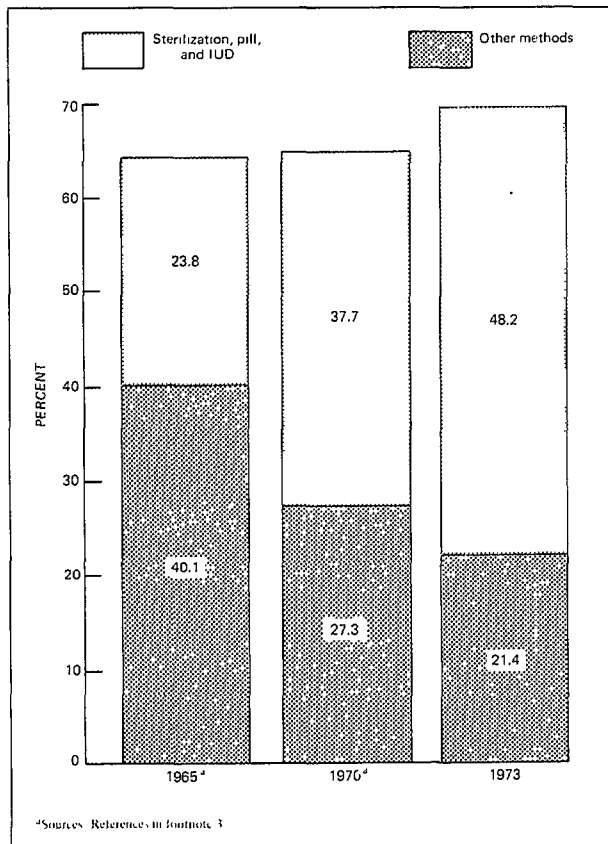


Figure 1. Percent of married couples, wife 15-44 years of age, using contraceptives by method used: United States, 1965, 1970, and 1973

modern methods rose from about 37 percent in 1965 to about 69 percent in 1973. This is an increase in use of methods which have been shown to be more effective in preventing accidental pregnancies among married couples.<sup>4,5</sup> The more traditional methods of family planning, including the condom, the diaphragm, foam, rhythm, withdrawal, douche, and other methods (primarily jelly, cream, suppositories, and abstinence), correspondingly declined during this period.

In data presented in this report the contraceptive status of currently married women and the methods they reported are as of the time of the interview. In an effort to plan their pregnancies, the proportion of couples currently using contraception (69.6 percent) is therefore smaller than the proportion who have ever used a method and even smaller than the proportion who regularly use a method. The 14.3 percent

of women who were pregnant at the time of interview, who were seeking pregnancy, or had just completed a pregnancy (post partum) included many who had previously used contraception and many who would return to the practice. Since these women, along with those who are completely sterile (7.5 percent), are not "at risk" of an unplanned pregnancy, they are not included when measuring the current use of contraception to avoid unplanned births. In 1973 contraceptors comprised 89.0 percent of currently married women "at risk" of an unplanned pregnancy at the time of interview.

### Age and Race

The percent of currently married women using contraception was not significantly different between wives 15-29 years of age and wives 30-44 years of age (tables A, 1, and 2). Differences between the age groups as the reason for not using contraception largely reflect differences in stages of the life cycle. Most noncontracepting younger wives 15-29 years of age were pregnant, post partum, or trying to become

<sup>4</sup>Ryder, N.B.: Contraceptive failure in the United States, *Fam. Plann. Perspect.* 5(3): 133-142, Summer 1973.

<sup>5</sup>Pages 331-335 of first reference cited in footnote 3.

Table A. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by contraceptive status, according to race and age: United States, 1973

Race and age	Number of women in thousands	All women	Contra-ceptors	Noncontraceptors			
				Total	Pregnant, post partum, or seeking pregnancy	Sterile	Other nonusers
<u>All races</u> <sup>1</sup>				Percent distribution			
15-44 years.....	26,646	100.0	69.6	30.4	14.3	7.5	8.6
15-29 years.....	12,040	100.0	70.2	29.8	23.0	1.3	5.5
30-44 years.....	14,606	100.0	69.1	30.9	7.1	12.6	11.2
<u>White</u>							
15-44 years.....	24,249	100.0	70.5	29.5	14.2	7.4	7.8
15-29 years.....	10,963	100.0	70.7	29.3	23.0	1.3	5.0
30-44 years.....	13,286	100.0	70.3	29.7	7.0	12.5	10.1
<u>Black</u>							
15-44 years.....	2,081	100.0	60.0	40.0	14.0	8.1	17.9
15-29 years.....	964	100.0	63.7	36.3	22.8	*1.6	12.0
30-44 years.....	1,117	100.0	56.8	43.2	6.4	13.7	23.1

<sup>1</sup>Includes races other than white and black.



pregnant; most noncontracepting older wives were sterile or other nonusers. Among these "other nonusers," the reasons for not using contraception included indifference to the risk of pregnancy, a low risk of pregnancy due to some impairment of fecundity, and religious or personal objections to contraception.

White wives (70.5 percent) were more likely than black wives (60.0 percent) to be using a contraceptive method. Among white wives aged 15-29 years, 70.7 percent were using a contraceptive method, and among black wives aged 15-29 years, 63.7 percent were using contraception. For the age groups 30-44 years, 70.3 percent of white wives and 56.8 percent of black wives were using contraception.

Women not using contraception were divided into three groups: (1) those pregnant, post partum, or seeking pregnancy, (2) sterile women, and (3) other nonusers. The proportions of women either currently pregnant, seeking pregnancy, post partum, or sterile were about the same for black and white wives. However, 17.9 percent of black wives were not using contraception for other reasons compared with only 7.8 percent of white wives.

The modern methods of family planning—the pill, sterilization, and the IUD—dominated contraceptive practice. They were used by 69.2 percent of all currently married contraceptors (tables B, 3, and 4). The pill, the most popular

method, was used by 36.1 percent, about 6.7 million women. Female sterilization for contraceptive reasons accounted for another 12.3 percent and male sterilization for 11.2 percent. Altogether one or the other partner of about 4.4 million couples had been sterilized for contraceptive reasons. The IUD was used by 9.6 percent of contraceptors, about 1.8 million wives.

The more traditional methods (diaphragm, condom, foam, rhythm, withdrawal, douche, and other) accounted for the remaining 30.7 percent of contraceptive use. Of these methods, the condom was most popular. It was used by 13.5 percent of currently married contraceptors, about 2.5 million couples. The diaphragm, foam, rhythm, withdrawal, douché, and other methods each accounted for 5 percent or less of contraceptive use.

Contracepting wives under 30 years of age (76.8 percent of contracepting wives aged 15-29 years) were more likely than older wives (62.8 percent of contracepting wives aged 30-44 years) to be using one of the more modern methods (table B, figure 2). Among these younger wives, the pill, used by 53.6 percent of contraceptors, was the most popular method. The IUD was used by 12.0 percent of contraceptors; female sterilization, by 5.9 percent; and male sterilization, by 5.3 percent of contraceptors. In this age group, 23.1 percent were using the more traditional methods: the condom was

Table B Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives and percent distribution by method of contraception used, according to race and age . United States, 1973

Race and age	Number of contraceptors in thousands	All contraceptors	Method of contraception										
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Diaphragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Douche	Other
<b>All races<sup>1</sup></b>			Percent distribution										
15-44 years.....	18,543	100.0	12.3	11.2	36.1	9.6	3.4	13.5	5.0	4.0	2.1	0.8	1.9
15-29 years.....	8,451	100.0	5.9	5.3	53.6	12.0	2.5	10.0	5.1	2.0	1.5	*0.4	1.6
30-44 years.....	10,092	100.0	17.7	16.1	21.4	7.6	4.2	16.4	4.9	5.7	2.7	1.2	2.1
<b>White</b>													
15-44 years.....	17,102	100.0	11.6	11.9	35.5	9.4	3.6	14.1	5.0	4.1	2.2	0.7	1.9
15-29 years.....	7,756	100.0	5.7	5.6	52.9	11.9	2.6	10.5	5.3	2.0	1.5	*0.3	1.7
30-44 years.....	9,346	100.0	16.5	17.1	21.2	7.4	4.4	17.1	4.7	5.9	2.8	1.0	2.1
<b>Black</b>													
15-44 years.....	1,249	100.0	22.7	*1.7	43.8	12.7	2.0	5.3	5.0	*1.3	*0.7	3.0	*1.6
15-29 years.....	614	100.0	9.8	*0.7	63.9	13.1	*1.2	*3.1	*3.5	*1.6	*0.5	*2.1	*0.5
30-44 years.....	635	100.0	35.2	*2.7	24.3	12.4	*2.8	7.5	6.6	*0.9	*0.9	4.0	*2.7

<sup>1</sup>Includes races other than white and black.

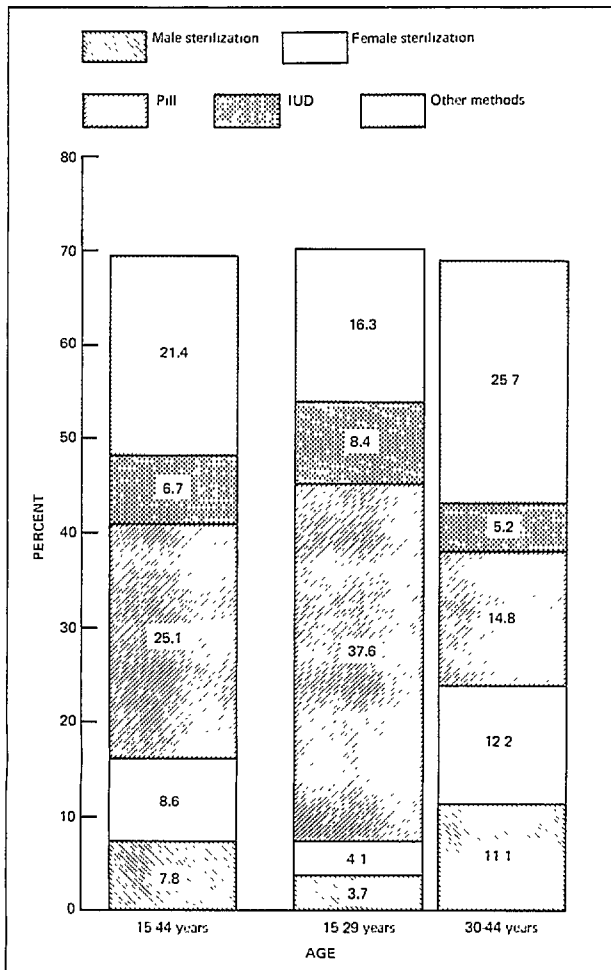


Figure 2. Percent of currently married women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives, by method used and age: United States, 1973

employed by 10.0 percent of contraceptors; foam, by 5.1 percent, the diaphragm, by 2.5 percent, rhythm, 2.0 percent, withdrawal by 1.5 percent, and douche and other methods by 2.0 percent.

In the age group 30-44 years, sterilization was the most popular method, including 17.7 percent who had been sterilized and 16.1 percent whose husbands had been sterilized. The percents of older wives using the pill (21.4 percent) or IUD (7.6 percent) were less than the percents using these methods among wives under 30 years of age (53.6 percent and 12.0 percent, respectively). The more traditional methods encompassed 37.2 percent of contraceptive practice among older women. The condom was used

by 16.4 percent, rhythm, by 5.7 percent; foam, by 4.9 percent; and the diaphragm, by 4.2 percent. Withdrawal accounted for 2.7 percent; douche, for 1.2 percent; and other methods accounted for 2.1 percent of contraceptive methods.

Although black women were less likely to use any contraception, those who did were more likely than white women to be using the modern methods of the pill, IUD, and sterilization. These methods were used by 80.9 percent of black contraceptors compared with 68.4 percent of white contraceptors. As a consequence, the difference in the proportion of all black and white currently married women 15-44 years of age using the modern methods of family planning was not statistically significant (48.5 percent of black wives and 48.3 percent of white wives) (figure 3).

The percent of contraceptors selecting sterilization as their method did not differ significantly between white and black couples (23.5 percent and 24.4 percent, respectively). However, while male sterilization accounted for half of all contraceptive sterilizations among white couples, fewer than 1 in 10 sterilizations among black couples were performed on the husband.

### Hispanic Origin

The level of contraceptive practice among currently married women of Hispanic origin (tables 5 and 6) is lower than that for all white women and higher than that for all black women. Contracepting couples account for 65.5 percent of all couples in which the wife is of Hispanic origin compared with 70.5 percent of all white couples and 60.0 percent of black couples. The percent of contraceptors using modern methods among Hispanic origin was about 4 percentage points greater than that of all white wives but nearly 9 percentage points lower than that of all black wives. Overall, the proportion of wives of Hispanic origin who were protected by the modern methods was not significantly different than in either of the other groups. About 1 in 3 contraceptive sterilizations was performed on the husband among couples with wives of Hispanic origin, which is substantially more frequent than among black couples but well below the frequency of white couples.

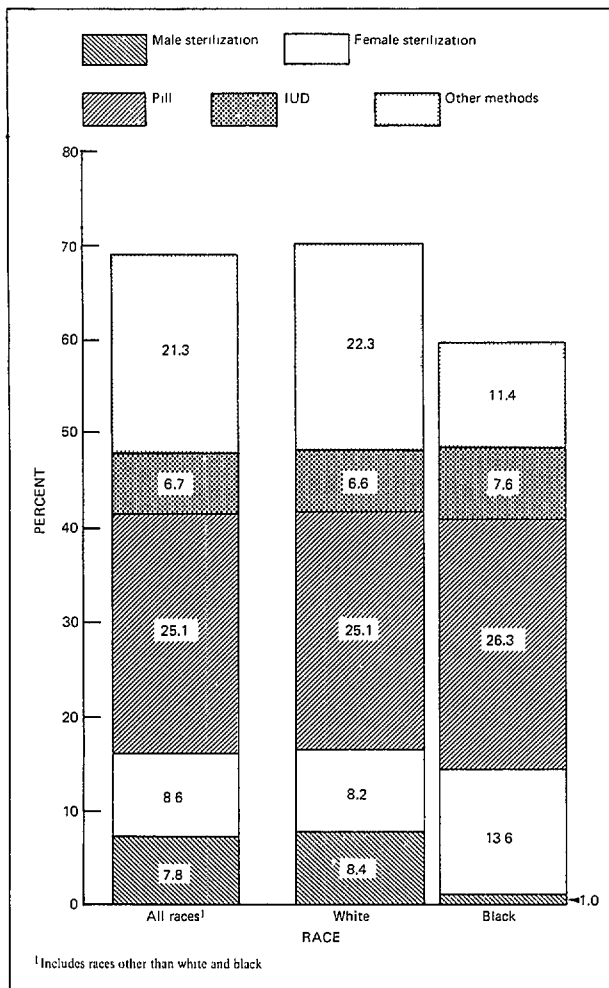


Figure 3. Percent of currently married women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives, by method used and race: United States, 1973

## Region

Differences among the four major regions of the United States in the percent of couples using contraception were not statistically significant, ranging from 67.6 percent in the South Region to 71.4 percent in the West (tables 7 and 8). Among those using contraception, the percent using modern methods was greatest in the West (79.8 percent) and smallest in the Northeast (56.9 percent).

The percent of white couples sterilized ranged from 16.0 percent in the Northeast to 34.8 percent in the West. However, the regional variation in the percent sterilized was smaller

for black couples, ranging from 22.4 percent in the West to 27.5 in the North Central, a statistically nonsignificant difference. Among contraceptively sterile couples, the percent of sterilizing operations performed on the male partner was small in all regions for black couples but was higher for white couples in the West (60.3 percent) and the North Central (57.1 percent) Regions than in the South (39.4 percent) and the Northeast (38.7 percent).

## Poverty Level Income

The contraceptive practices of couples differ with total family income. In tables 9 and 10 family income is shown as a ratio of total family income to poverty level income as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The proportion using contraception was lowest among wives with incomes below the poverty level (figure 4). This is seen among both younger and older wives. While modern methods of contraception were used by the large majority of contraceptors at all income levels, contracepting wives 30-44 years of age with income twice the poverty level or more were less likely to be using these methods. However, the use of male sterilization was highest among this group.

## Parity

In tables 11 and 12 contraceptive status of women and the methods used are shown in relation to parity of the women (the number of live births they have had). The proportion of currently married women using contraception was lowest for women with no live births or only one live birth and was highest for women with two to four live births. Among those not using contraception, more women were pregnant or post partum or trying to become pregnant in the lowest parity group than in the higher parities. The proportion of noncontraceptors who were sterile was highest among women with five live births or more. In all parities the modern methods were used by the majority of contraceptors, but the pill was most popular among the low parity women, many of whom wanted to have additional children. Sterilization was the most popular method among higher parity women, many of whom had all the children they wanted.

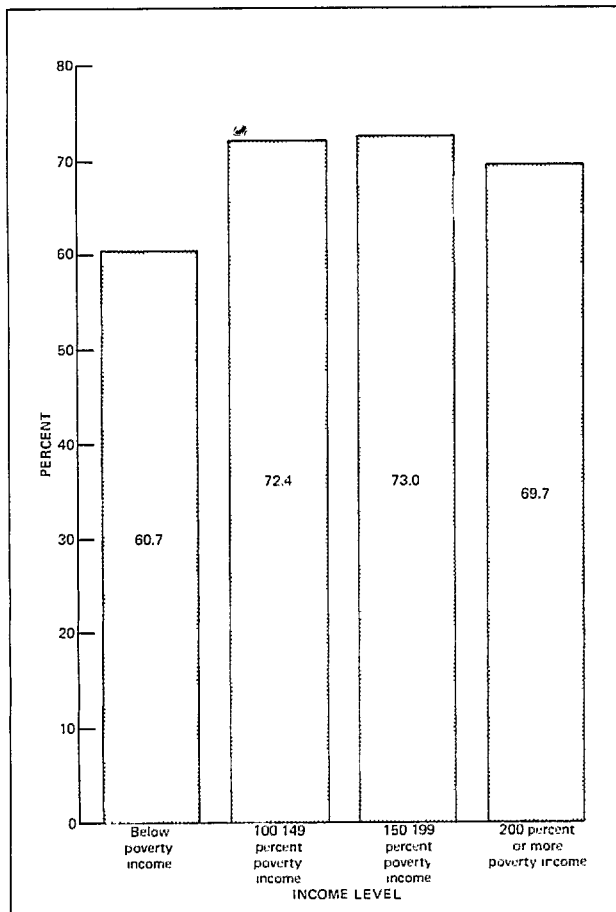


Figure 4. Percent of currently married women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives, by poverty level income: United States, 1973

## Labor Force

There was not a statistically significant difference in the percent of contraceptors between women in the labor force (70.5 percent) and those not in the labor force (68.9 percent) (table 13). A greater proportion of women not in the labor force were not using contraception because they were pregnant, post partum, or seeking pregnancy; many of them might otherwise have been in the labor force. Women in the labor force had a high proportion of noncontraceptors as a result of sterility and other reasons.

The majority of contraceptors both in and out of the labor force used the modern methods (table 14). Contraceptors among the white

women in the labor force were more likely than those not in the labor force to be using the modern methods (71.2 percent of contraceptors in the labor force compared with 66.5 percent of contraceptors not in the labor force). For black contraceptors use of modern methods was not related to labor force participation.

## Education

Women with less than a high school education were less likely to be using a contraceptive method than those with more education (table 15). In 1973, 62.3 percent of women with less than a high school education were using a contraceptive method, while 71.1 percent of women with a high school education and 74.4 percent of women with more than a high school education were using a method. At all educational levels, white women were more likely than black women to be using a contraceptive method (figure 5).

The use of the modern methods of family planning among contraceptors was highest for both black and white women at the lowest educational level. This was due, mainly, to greater use of female sterilization (table 16) among women with less than a high school education.

## Religion

Among couples where the wife was white, Jewish couples were most likely to be contraceptors (84.9 percent), Protestants followed (72.0 percent), and Catholics were the lowest (66.3 percent) (figure 6, table 17). Among black couples, the Protestants (59.2 percent) were less likely than the Catholics (70.4 percent) to be contraceptors.

In every religious group, the modern methods of family planning were used by the majority of contraceptors (table 18). Among white couples, Protestant contraceptors were more likely to be using the modern methods (71.2 percent) than Jewish contraceptors (64.3 percent) or Catholic contraceptors (62.6 percent). Jewish wives 30-44 years of age were less likely than other white wives to use female sterilization and more likely to use the IUD, the diaphragm, or the condom.

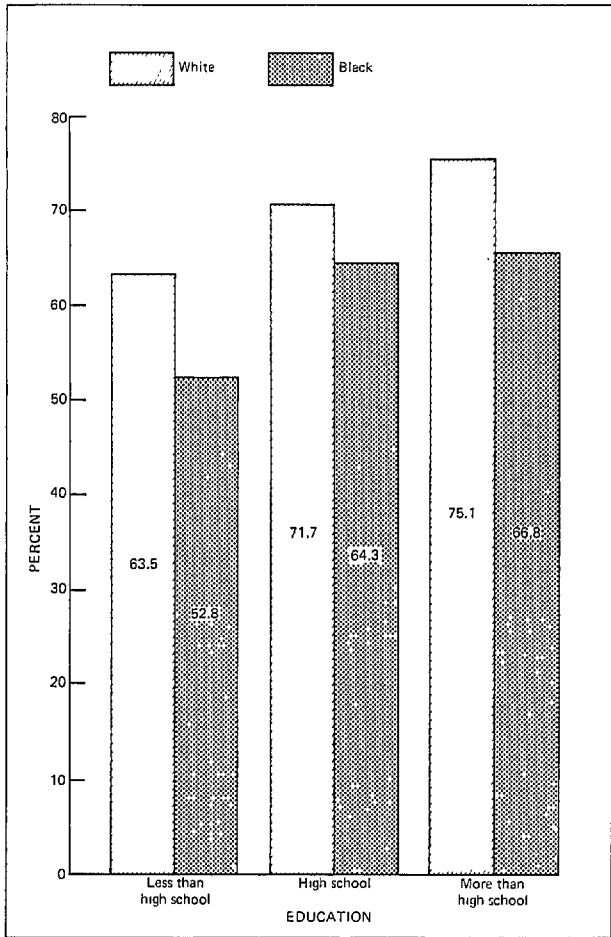


Figure 5. Percent of currently married women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives, by education and race: United States, 1973

### CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG WIDOWED, DIVORCED, AND SEPARATED WOMEN

In analyzing data on contraceptive use by married women the assumption was implicitly made that all nonsterile women are currently exposed to pregnancy. Although unmarried women do become pregnant, exposure to intercourse may be intermittent, and therefore women not using contraceptives include many women who have no regular use for contraceptives. Contraceptive status of the unmarried women in the sample was determined according to the rules used for married women; however, unmarried women who were not using a method

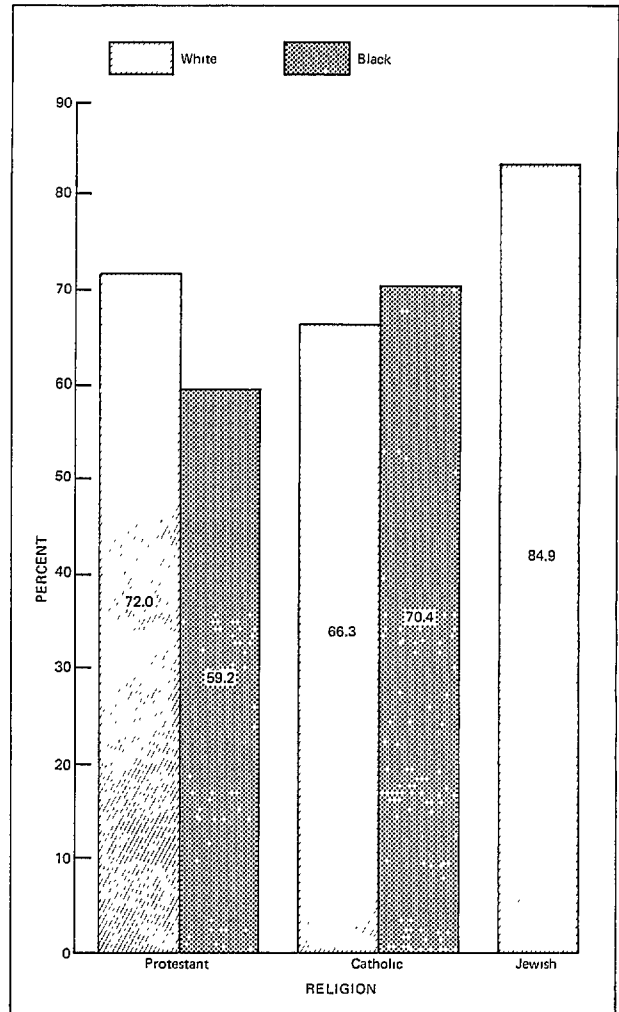


Figure 6. Percent of currently married women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives, by religion and race: United States, 1973

were not asked if they were trying to get pregnant, and any who were seeking pregnancy would fall into the "other nonuser" category. Furthermore, it is suspected that questions concerning contraceptive use are sensitive for some unmarried women because reporting use of a method may be considered equivalent to reporting sexual activity. As a consequence, the estimates of proportions using contraception should be considered minimal.

For convenience, in the following discussion widowed, divorced, and separated women will be referred to, collectively, as postmarried women. Divorced women comprised 50.4 per-

cent, separated women 38.2 percent, and widowed women 11.4 percent of the postmarried women.

In 1973, 43.0 percent of the widowed, divorced, and separated women reported using a contraceptive method, 2.9 percent were pregnant or post partum, 9.0 percent were sterile, and 45.1 percent were nonusers for other reasons (table 19). The percent of women classified as other nonusers was higher than among the married women probably because fewer of the postmarried women were sexually active.

More women under 30 years of age (52.5 percent) reported contraceptive use than the women 30 and over (37.7 percent). Postmarried women under age 30 were more likely than the older women to be pregnant or post partum and less likely to be sterile or other nonusers.

Black postmarried women were more likely to report contraceptive use than were white postmarried women, 47.2 percent and 41.6 percent, respectively. White women were more likely than black women to be other nonusers.

The specific methods used by the postmarried women were similar to those used by married women—the pill, IUD, and sterilization dominated use. The pill was the most important method for contraceptors under 30 (59.5 percent), while female sterilization was most important for women 30-44 (38.8 percent) (table 20).

## CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG NEVER MARRIED WOMEN WITH OWN OFFSPRING IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Never married women with their own offspring living in the household are not representative of all never married women. Many other never married women experience one pregnancy or more which end in other ways—fetal death, induced abortion, or adoption. They may also leave the category because of marriage; those who had married by the survey date were included with the currently married or postmarried groups.

In 1973, 56.6 percent of never married women with offspring of their own in the household were using a contraceptive method. Use was higher among the women 15-29 years of age (60.4 percent) than among the women 30-44 years of age (42.6 percent) (table 21). The younger women who were not contraceptors were more likely than the older women to be pregnant or post partum, while the older women were more likely to be sterile or among other nonusers.

As with women of other marital statuses, the pill, IUD, and sterilization dominate the contraceptive practice of the never married women. These three methods were used by 87 percent of contraceptors (table 22).



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Table 1. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age by contraceptive status, race, and age: United States, 1973

Race and age	All women	Contra-ceptors	Noncontraceptors			
			Total	Pregnant, post partum, or seeking pregnancy	Sterile	Other nonusers
<u>All races</u> <sup>1</sup>			Number in thousands			
15-44 years .....	26,646	18,543	8,104	3,807	1,996	2,300
15-19 years .....	1,028	586	442	368	*4	*70
20-24 years .....	4,949	3,524	1,426	1,133	*17	276
25-29 years .....	6,063	4,342	1,721	1,270	133	317
30-34 years .....	5,248	3,900	1,349	628	329	391
35-39 years .....	4,632	3,241	1,391	286	553	553
40-44 years .....	4,726	2,951	1,775	122	960	693
<u>White</u>						
15-44 years .....	24,249	17,102	7,147	3,451	1,805	1,890
15-19 years .....	915	524	391	325	*4	*61
20-24 years .....	4,469	3,195	1,274	1,033	*13	228
25-29 years .....	5,579	4,037	1,542	1,166	122	254
30-34 years .....	4,768	3,588	1,180	555	299	325
35-39 years .....	4,199	2,997	1,202	262	510	430
40-44 years .....	4,320	2,761	1,558	109	857	591
<u>Black</u>						
15-44 years .....	2,081	1,249	832	291	168	373
15-19 years .....	96	49	47	39	-	*8
20-24 years .....	451	313	138	91	*3	44
25-29 years .....	417	252	164	90	*12	63
30-34 years .....	402	265	138	50	26	62
35-39 years .....	347	201	146	*13	34	99
40-44 years .....	367	169	199	*8	93	97

<sup>1</sup>Includes races other than white and black.

Table 2. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by contraceptive status, according to race and age: United States, 1973

Race and age	Number of women in thousands	All women	Contra-ceptors	Noncontraceptors			
				Total	Pregnant, post partum, or seeking pregnancy	Sterile	Other nonusers
<u>All races</u> <sup>1</sup>		Percent distribution					
15-44 years.....	26,646	100.0	69.6	30.4	14.3	7.5	8.6
15-19 years.....	1,028	100.0	57.0	43.0	35.8	*0.4	6.8
20-24 years.....	4,949	100.0	71.2	28.8	22.9	*0.3	5.6
25-29 years.....	6,063	100.0	71.6	28.4	21.0	2.2	5.2
30-34 years.....	5,248	100.0	74.3	25.7	12.0	6.3	7.5
35-39 years.....	4,632	100.0	70.0	30.0	6.2	11.9	11.8
40-44 years.....	4,726	100.0	62.4	37.6	2.6	20.3	14.7
<u>White</u>							
15-44 years.....	24,249	100.0	70.5	29.5	14.2	7.4	7.8
15-24 years.....	5,384	100.0	69.1	30.9	25.2	*0.3	5.4
25-34 years.....	10,347	100.0	73.7	26.3	16.6	4.1	5.6
35-44 years.....	8,518	100.0	67.6	32.4	4.4	16.0	12.0
<u>Black</u>							
15-44 years.....	2,081	100.0	60.0	40.0	14.0	8.1	17.9
15-24 years.....	547	100.0	66.1	33.9	23.8	*0.6	9.5
25-34 years.....	819	100.0	63.1	36.9	17.0	4.6	15.3
35-44 years.....	715	100.0	51.8	48.2	*3.0	17.8	27.5

<sup>1</sup>Includes races other than white and black.

Table 3. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives by method of contraception used, race, and age: United States, 1973

Race and age	All contra- ceptors	Method of contraception										
		Female sterili- zation	Male sterili- zation	Pill	IUD	Dia- phragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	With- drawal	Douche	Other
Number in thousands												
<u>All races</u> <sup>1</sup>												
15-44 years .....	18,543	2,289	2,077	6,690	1,781	636	2,501	927	746	392	155	348
15-19 years .....	586	*0	*4	451	*31	*8	*46	*17	*8	*8	*1	*11
20-24 years .....	3,524	148	86	2,230	399	*56	294	143	*71	*37	*10	*50
25-29 years .....	4,342	351	360	1,849	584	146	502	276	92	79	*26	76
30-34 years .....	3,900	581	563	1,062	439	114	594	222	171	*68	*33	*52
35-39 years .....	3,241	569	601	654	244	152	487	145	186	103	*28	*71
40-44 years .....	2,951	639	462	443	83	160	578	125	219	97	*58	88
<u>White</u>												
15-44 years .....	17,102	1,980	2,033	6,078	1,608	610	2,408	857	703	378	118	328
15-19 years .....	524	-	*4	397	*29	*8	*43	*17	*8	*8	-	*11
20-24 years .....	3,195	125	86	1,999	359	*56	284	134	*60	*36	*5	*50
25-29 years .....	4,037	314	347	1,704	533	139	485	264	88	*72	*19	73
30-34 years .....	3,588	525	547	962	389	106	565	200	152	*68	*24	*49
35-39 years .....	2,997	483	591	589	228	148	473	124	178	98	*21	*64
40-44 years .....	2,761	531	458	427	71	154	559	118	218	96	*48	81
<u>Black</u>												
15-44 years .....	1,249	284	21	547	159	*25	67	63	*16	*9	38	*20
15-19 years .....	49	*0	-	41	*3	-	*3	-	-	*1	*1	-
20-24 years .....	313	*23	*0	225	40	*1	*4	*9	*6	*0	*5	-
25-29 years .....	252	37	*4	126	38	*7	*11	*12	*5	*2	*7	*3
30-34 years .....	265	51	*11	96	50	*8	*14	*22	*1	-	*9	*3
35-39 years .....	201	82	*2	48	*16	*4	*15	*13	*3	*5	*7	*7
40-44 years .....	169	91	*4	*11	*12	*6	*19	*7	*1	*1	*9	*7

<sup>1</sup>Includes races other than white and black.

Table 4. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives and percent distribution by method of contraception used, according to race and age: United States, 1973

Race and age	Number of contraceptors in thousands	All contraceptors	Method of contraception										
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Diaphragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Douche	Other
<b>All races<sup>1</sup></b>			<b>Percent distribution</b>										
15-44 years .....	18,543	100.0	12.3	11.2	36.1	9.6	3.4	13.5	5.0	4.0	2.1	0.8	1.9
15-19 years .....	586	100.0	*0.1	*0.7	77.0	*5.3	*1.3	*7.9	*2.8	*1.4	*1.4	*0.1	*1.8
20-24 years .....	3,524	100.0	4.2	2.5	63.3	11.3	*1.6	8.3	4.1	2.0	*1.0	*0.3	*1.4
25-29 years .....	4,342	100.0	8.1	8.3	42.6	13.5	3.4	11.6	6.4	2.1	1.8	*0.6	1.8
30-34 years .....	3,900	100.0	14.9	14.4	27.2	11.3	2.9	15.2	5.7	4.4	1.8	*0.8	*1.3
35-39 years .....	3,241	100.0	17.6	18.6	20.2	7.5	4.7	15.0	4.5	5.7	3.2	*0.9	2.2
40-44 years .....	2,951	100.0	21.6	15.7	15.0	2.8	5.4	19.6	4.2	7.4	3.3	*2.0	3.0
<b>White</b>													
15-44 years .....	17,102	100.0	11.6	11.9	35.5	9.4	3.6	14.1	5.0	4.1	2.2	0.7	1.9
15-24 years .....	3,719	100.0	3.4	2.4	64.4	10.4	*1.7	8.8	4.0	*1.8	*1.2	*0.1	*1.6
25-34 years .....	7,625	100.0	11.0	11.7	35.0	12.1	3.2	13.8	6.1	3.1	1.8	*0.6	1.6
35-44 years .....	5,758	100.0	17.6	18.2	17.6	5.2	5.2	17.9	4.2	6.9	3.4	*1.2	2.5
<b>Black</b>													
15-44 years .....	1,249	100.0	22.7	*1.7	43.8	12.7	2.0	5.3	5.0	*1.3	*0.7	3.0	*1.6
15-24 years .....	362	100.0	*6.4	*0.1	73.6	11.9	*0.1	*2.1	*2.5	*1.5	*0.3	*1.5	-
25-34 years .....	517	100.0	17.0	*2.8	42.9	17.0	*2.9	4.9	6.6	*1.1	*0.3	*3.1	*1.2
35-44 years .....	370	100.0	46.6	*1.6	15.9	7.7	*2.7	9.1	*5.3	*1.2	*1.6	*4.4	*3.8

<sup>1</sup>Includes races other than white and black

Table 5. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by contraceptive status, according to origin and age: United States, 1973

Origin and age	Number of women in thousands	All women	Contraceptors	Noncontraceptors				
				Total	Pregnant, post partum, or seeking pregnancy	Sterile	Other nonusers	
<b>All origins</b>					<b>Percent distribution</b>			
15-44 years .....	26,646	100.0	69.6	30.4	14.3	7.5	8.6	
<b>Hispanic</b>								
15-44 years .....	1,676	100.0	65.5	34.5	19.0	5.9	9.7	
15-29 years .....	770	100.0	67.6	32.4	26.2	-	*6.2	
30-44 years .....	906	100.0	63.7	36.3	12.8	10.9	12.6	
<b>Other origins</b>								
15-44 years .....	24,970	100.0	69.9	30.1	14.0	7.6	8.6	
15-29 years .....	11,270	100.0	70.4	29.6	22.8	1.4	5.5	
30-44 years .....	13,700	100.0	69.4	30.6	6.7	12.7	11.1	

Table 6. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives and percent distribution by method of contraception used, according to origin and age - United States, 1973

Origin and age	Number of contraceptors in thousands	All contraceptors	Method of contraception										
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Diaphragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Douche	Other
<u>All origins</u>			Percent distribution										
15-44 years.....	18,543	100.0	12.3	11.2	36.1	9.6	3.4	13.5	5.0	4.0	2.1	0.8	1.9
<u>Hispanic</u>													
15-44 years.....	1,098	100.0	16.4	7.6	35.0	13.3	*2.7	10.7	*2.8	*3.2	*3.4	*0.9	*4.1
15-29 years.....	520	100.0	*10.6	*5.3	48.8	15.9	*1.9	*7.3	*1.8	*1.6	*3.9	*1.0	*2.0
30-44 years.....	578	100.0	21.7	*9.7	22.6	10.8	*3.5	13.7	*3.6	*4.6	*2.9	*0.9	*5.9
<u>Other origins</u>													
15-44 years.....	17,445	100.0	12.1	11.4	36.1	9.4	3.5	13.7	5.1	4.1	2.0	0.8	1.7
15-29 years.....	7,931	100.0	5.6	5.3	53.9	11.8	2.5	10.1	5.4	2.0	1.3	*0.4	1.6
30-44 years.....	9,514	100.0	17.5	16.5	21.3	7.4	4.3	16.6	5.0	5.8	2.6	1.2	1.9

Table 7. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by contraceptive status, according to geographic region, race, and age: United States, 1973

Geographic region, race, <sup>1</sup> and age	Number of women in thousands	All women	Contraceptors	Noncontraceptors			
				Total	Pregnant, post partum, or seeking pregnancy	Sterile	Other nonusers
<b><u>NORTHEAST</u></b>							
<b><u>All races</u></b>							
15-44 years.....	5,374	100.0	70.7	29.3	14.2	5.5	9.6
15-24 years.....	909	100.0	73.5	26.5	21.6	-	*5.0
25-34 years.....	2,407	100.0	73.8	26.2	18.3	*1.4	6.5
35-44 years.....	2,058	100.0	65.9	34.1	6.2	12.7	15.2
<b><u>White</u></b>							
15-44 years.....	4,860	100.0	71.4	28.6	14.2	5.2	9.2
15-29 years.....	1,921	100.0	72.6	27.4	22.4	*0.2	4.8
30-44 years.....	2,939	100.0	70.6	29.4	8.9	8.5	12.1
<b><u>Black</u></b>							
15-44 years.....	459	100.0	63.5	36.5	13.0	8.9	14.6
15-29 years.....	215	100.0	66.6	33.4	18.8	*0.8	13.8
30-44 years.....	244	100.0	60.9	39.1	*7.8	16.1	15.3
<b><u>NORTH CENTRAL</u></b>							
<b><u>All races</u></b>							
15-44 years.....	7,014	100.0	69.9	30.1	14.3	6.2	9.7
15-24 years.....	1,542	100.0	68.0	32.0	26.5	*0.3	5.1
25-34 years.....	2,985	100.0	73.1	26.9	16.9	3.5	6.4
35-44 years.....	2,487	100.0	67.1	32.9	3.5	12.9	16.4
<b><u>White</u></b>							
15-44 years.....	6,615	100.0	70.7	29.3	14.3	6.1	9.0
15-29 years.....	2,938	100.0	70.3	29.7	24.2	*1.2	4.2
30-44 years.....	3,677	100.0	71.0	29.0	6.3	10.0	12.8
<b><u>Black</u></b>							
15-44 years.....	357	100.0	56.4	43.6	15.2	8.2	20.3
15-29 years.....	150	100.0	59.3	40.7	26.8	*0.8	*13.2
30-44 years.....	207	100.0	54.3	45.7	*6.7	13.5	25.5
<b><u>SOUTH</u></b>							
<b><u>All races</u></b>							
15-44 years.....	8,924	100.0	67.6	32.4	14.8	9.4	8.1
15-24 years.....	2,334	100.0	67.5	32.5	24.5	*0.7	7.3
25-34 years.....	3,631	100.0	70.8	29.2	17.0	5.9	6.3
35-44 years.....	2,960	100.0	63.9	36.1	4.6	20.7	10.9

<sup>1</sup>All races includes races other than white and black.

Table 7. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by contraceptive status, according to geographic region, race, and age: United States, 1973—Con.

Geographic region, race, <sup>1</sup> and age	Number of women in thousands	All women	Contraceptors	Noncontraceptors			
				Total	Pregnant, post partum, or seeking pregnancy	Sterile	Other nonusers
<u>SOUTH—Con.</u>				Percent distribution			
<u>White</u>							
15-44 years.....	7,703	100.0	68.9	31.1	14.9	9.8	6.4
15-29 years.....	3,722	100.0	69.9	30.1	22.6	*1.7	5.8
30-44 years.....	3,981	100.0	67.9	32.1	7.7	17.3	7.0
<u>Black</u>							
15-44 years.....	1,142	100.0	58.9	41.1	14.2	7.9	19.0
15-29 years.....	541	100.0	63.0	37.0	23.9	2.0	11.1
30-44 years.....	601	100.0	55.2	44.8	5.6	13.1	26.2
<u>WEST</u>							
<u>All races</u>							
15-44 years.....	5,335	100.0	71.4	28.6	13.4	8.0	7.2
15-24 years.....	1,193	100.0	68.6	31.4	27.1	-	*4.3
25-34 years.....	2,289	100.0	74.9	25.1	14.6	4.8	5.7
35-44 years.....	1,853	100.0	68.8	31.2	*3.1	17.2	11.0
<u>White</u>							
15-44 years.....	5,070	100.0	72.0	28.0	13.2	7.8	7.0
15-29 years.....	2,382	100.0	71.1	28.9	22.7	*1.5	4.7
30-44 years.....	2,688	100.0	72.8	27.2	4.7	13.4	9.1
<u>Black</u>							
15-44 years.....	123	100.0	67.4	32.6	*12.1	*6.8	*13.6
15-29 years.....	58	100.0	70.5	*29.5	*17.3	*1.9	*10.4
30-44 years.....	65	100.0	64.7	35.3	*7.6	*11.2	*16.5

<sup>1</sup>All races includes races other than white and black.

Table 8. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives and percent distribution by method of contraception used, according to geographic region, race, and age: United States, 1973

Geographic region, race, <sup>1</sup> and age	Number of contra- ceptors in thousands	All contra- ceptors	Method of contraception										
			Female sterili- zation	Male sterili- zation	Pill	IUD	Dia- phragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	With- drawal	Douche	Other
<b>NORTHEAST</b>													
Percent distribution													
<b>All races</b>													
15-44 years.....	3,800	100.0	11.1	5.7	30.4	9.7	5.7	20.9	5.0	4.6	3.5	*0.7	2.6
15-24 years.....	668	100.0	*3.3	*1.9	57.6	10.4	*3.4	12.8	*3.9	*2.2	*1.5	-	*3.0
25-34 years.....	1,775	100.0	10.0	4.8	31.2	13.1	4.6	21.9	5.4	*3.0	*2.9	*0.1	*3.0
35-44 years.....	1,357	100.0	16.3	8.8	16.0	5.0	8.3	23.6	5.2	7.9	5.3	*1.9	*1.8
<b>White</b>													
15-44 years.....	3,468	100.0	9.8	6.2	30.1	9.7	5.8	21.6	4.8	4.9	3.8	*0.5	2.7
15-29 years.....	1,394	100.0	5.4	*2.2	44.6	12.7	4.6	17.4	4.7	*2.4	*2.0	-	*4.1
30-44 years.....	2,074	100.0	12.8	8.9	20.4	7.8	6.6	24.4	4.8	6.7	5.0	*0.9	*1.7
<b>Black</b>													
15-44 years.....	292	100.0	26.0	*0.2	36.5	11.0	*5.6	8.3	*6.2	*1.6	*0.6	*2.6	*1.5
15-29 years.....	143	100.0	*9.7	-	59.2	15.9	*3.9	*3.7	*2.1	*2.8	*0.8	*0.7	*1.2
30-44 years.....	149	100.0	41.7	*0.4	14.6	*6.2	*7.3	*12.7	*10.2	*0.4	*0.4	*4.4	*1.7
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b>													
<b>All races</b>													
15-44 years.....	4,899	100.0	10.5	12.7	36.6	8.5	2.9	12.8	5.2	5.9	2.5	*0.9	1.4
15-24 years.....	1,049	100.0	*3.3	*2.4	65.9	9.7	*1.3	8.2	*4.1	*1.2	*1.6	*0.1	*2.1
25-34 years.....	2,182	100.0	10.8	13.4	36.7	11.7	*2.4	11.1	6.4	4.3	*1.9	*0.6	*0.7
35-44 years.....	1,668	100.0	14.7	18.2	18.1	*3.7	4.5	18.0	4.4	10.9	*3.8	*1.7	*2.0
<b>White</b>													
15-44 years.....	4,675	100.0	9.9	13.2	36.2	8.5	2.9	13.2	5.1	6.2	2.6	*0.8	*1.4
15-29 years.....	2,066	100.0	5.9	7.6	53.4	10.9	*2.0	9.0	5.6	*1.9	*1.7	*0.3	*1.7
30-44 years.....	2,610	100.0	13.1	17.6	22.6	6.6	3.6	16.5	4.7	9.5	3.3	*1.2	*1.2
<b>Black</b>													
15-44 years.....	201	100.0	25.1	*2.4	42.1	*9.0	*2.5	*5.5	*8.1	*0.6	*0.6	*2.8	*1.3
15-29 years.....	89	100.0	*20.6	-	57.1	*11.2	*1.2	*2.2	*5.2	-	*0.7	*1.3	*0.6
30-44 years.....	112	100.0	28.6	*4.2	30.2	*7.4	*3.6	*8.1	*10.4	*1.0	*0.6	*4.0	*1.9
<b>SOUTH</b>													
<b>All races</b>													
15-44 years.....	6,036	100.0	13.7	7.6	40.6	9.1	3.0	12.6	5.7	3.3	1.3	1.3	2.0
15-24 years.....	1,575	100.0	*2.5	*1.1	70.1	9.8	*0.8	6.6	4.9	*1.7	*0.6	*0.7	*1.2
25-34 years.....	2,570	100.0	12.3	7.3	37.8	11.2	3.2	13.3	7.1	3.2	*1.1	*1.7	*1.7
35-44 years.....	1,891	100.0	24.9	13.2	19.8	5.7	4.5	16.5	4.4	4.8	*2.0	*1.2	*3.0
<b>White</b>													
15-44 years.....	5,307	100.0	12.6	8.2	40.1	8.6	3.3	13.8	5.9	3.3	*1.2	*1.0	2.0
15-29 years.....	2,602	100.0	5.1	3.0	58.7	10.3	*2.5	9.1	6.2	*1.9	*1.1	*0.7	*1.4
30-44 years.....	2,705	100.0	19.9	13.2	22.1	6.9	4.2	18.2	5.7	4.6	*1.4	*1.3	2.6
<b>Black</b>													
15-44 years.....	673	100.0	21.0	*2.0	46.6	14.0	*0.4	4.4	3.9	*1.3	*0.9	3.7	*1.9
15-29 years.....	341	100.0	*6.6	*1.3	67.0	12.5	*0.3	*3.4	*3.8	*1.4	*0.3	*3.1	*0.3
30-44 years.....	332	100.0	35.8	*2.7	25.7	15.6	*0.5	*5.4	*4.0	*1.2	*1.4	*4.3	*3.5

<sup>1</sup>All races includes races other than white and black.



Table 8. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives and percent distribution by method of contraception used, according to geographic region, race, and age. United States, 1973—Con.

Geographic region, race, <sup>1</sup> and age	Number of contraceptors in thousands	All contraceptors	Method of contraception										
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Diaphragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Douche	Other
WEST													
All races													
15-44 years.....	3,807	100.0	13.8	20.5	33.9	11.6	2.6	8.3	3.7	2.1	*1.6	*0.2	*1.6
15-24 years.....	818	100.0	*6.3	*4.3	61.3	12.8	*1.7	7.9	*1.6	*3.0	*1.1	-	-
25-34 years.....	1,714	100.0	11.8	20.8	34.1	14.4	*2.7	7.0	4.8	*1.8	*1.5	-	*1.0
35-44 years.....	1,275	100.0	21.2	30.6	15.9	7.1	*3.0	10.4	*3.5	*1.9	*2.1	*0.7	*3.5
White													
15-44 years.....	3,651	100.0	13.8	21.0	33.3	11.5	2.7	8.5	3.8	1.9	*1.7	*0.2	*1.7
15-29 years.....	1,694	100.0	6.4	10.2	50.1	14.8	*2.0	8.6	4.2	*2.0	*1.5	-	*0.3
30-44 years.....	1,957	100.0	20.2	30.3	18.7	8.5	*3.3	8.5	*3.3	*1.9	*1.8	*0.5	*2.9
Black													
15-44 years.....	83	100.0	*19.1	*3.3	50.6	*17.9	*1.7	*2.6	*2.5	*1.6	-	-	*0.7
15-29 years.....	41	100.0	*12.9	-	69.2	*13.3	-	-	*1.3	*3.3	-	-	-
30-44 years.....	42	100.0	*25.1	*6.5	*32.6	*22.5	*3.3	*5.1	*3.6	-	-	-	*1.3

<sup>1</sup> All races includes races other than white and black.

Table 9. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by contraceptive status, according to poverty level income, race, and age: United States, 1973

Income level, race, <sup>1</sup> and age	Number of women in thousands	All women	Contraceptors	Noncontraceptors			
				Total	Pregnant, post partum, or seeking pregnancy	Sterile	Other nonusers
<b>BELOW POVERTY INCOME</b>							
<u>All races</u>							
15-44 years.....	2,033	100.0	60.7	39.3	17.3	9.4	12.6
15-29 years.....	993	100.0	61.9	38.1	27.3	*1.9	9.0
30-44 years.....	1,040	100.0	59.6	40.4	7.7	16.6	16.1
<u>White</u>							
15-44 years.....	1,681	100.0	61.5	38.5	18.4	10.4	9.7
15-29 years.....	857	100.0	61.4	38.6	27.8	*2.0	8.7
30-44 years.....	824	100.0	61.6	38.4	8.5	19.1	10.8
<u>Black</u>							
15-44 years.....	326	100.0	55.7	44.3	12.9	*4.1	27.3
15-29 years.....	131	100.0	63.4	36.6	24.9	*0.8	*10.9
30-44 years.....	195	100.0	50.6	49.4	*4.9	*6.3	38.2
<b>100-149 PERCENT POVERTY INCOME</b>							
<u>All races</u>							
15-44 years.....	2,108	100.0	72.4	27.6	11.4	7.0	9.2
15-29 years.....	1,028	100.0	75.5	24.5	19.7	*1.0	*3.8
30-44 years.....	1,079	100.0	69.5	30.5	*3.5	12.7	14.3
<u>White</u>							
15-44 years.....	1,717	100.0	74.2	25.8	12.0	6.1	7.7
15-29 years.....	851	100.0	76.6	23.4	20.2	*0.5	*2.6
30-44 years.....	867	100.0	71.9	28.1	*4.0	11.5	12.6
<u>Black</u>							
15-44 years.....	358	100.0	62.5	37.5	9.3	12.1	16.1
15-29 years.....	158	100.0	66.4	33.6	19.1	*3.6	*10.9
30-44 years.....	200	100.0	59.3	40.7	*1.5	18.8	20.3
<b>150-199 PERCENT POVERTY INCOME</b>							
<u>All races</u>							
15-44 years.....	3,053	100.0	73.0	27.0	11.9	5.8	9.4
15-29 years.....	1,487	100.0	74.4	25.6	18.7	*0.9	6.1
30-44 years.....	1,566	100.0	71.6	28.4	5.4	10.5	12.5
<u>White</u>							
15-44 years.....	2,742	100.0	74.1	25.9	11.9	5.5	8.5
15-29 years.....	1,361	100.0	75.2	24.8	18.5	*0.6	5.7
30-44 years.....	1,380	100.0	72.9	27.1	5.4	10.3	11.3
<u>Black</u>							
15-44 years.....	273	100.0	59.7	40.3	13.1	9.9	17.2
15-29 years.....	107	100.0	59.3	40.7	24.5	4.2	12.1
30-44 years.....	166	100.0	60.0	40.0	5.7	13.7	20.6

<sup>1</sup> All races includes races other than white and black.

Table 9. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by contraceptive status, according to poverty level income, race, and age: United States, 1973-Con

Income level, race, <sup>1</sup> and age	Number of women in thousands	All women	Contraceptors	Noncontraceptors			
				Total	Pregnant, post partum, or seeking pregnancy	Sterile	Other nonusers
<u>200 PERCENT OR MORE POVERTY INCOME</u>				Percent distribution			
<u>All races</u>							
15-44 years.....	19,452	100.0	69.7	30.3	14.7	7.6	8.0
15-29 years.....	8,531	100.0	69.8	30.2	23.7	1.3	5.2
30-44 years.....	10,921	100.0	69.6	30.4	7.6	12.5	10.3
<u>White</u>							
15-44 years.....	18,109	100.0	70.5	29.5	14.4	7.6	7.5
15-29 years.....	7,894	100.0	70.4	29.6	23.6	1.4	4.7
30-44 years.....	10,215	100.0	70.6	29.4	7.3	12.4	9.7
<u>Black</u>							
15-44 years.....	1,124	100.0	60.5	39.5	16.0	7.5	16.0
15-29 years.....	567	100.0	63.8	36.2	23.0	*0.7	12.5
30-44 years.....	556	100.0	57.1	42.9	8.8	14.5	19.5

<sup>1</sup>All races includes races other than white and black

Table 10. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives and percent distribution by method of contraception used, according to poverty level income, race, and age: United States, 1973

Income level, race, <sup>1</sup> and age	Number of contra- ceptors in thousands	All contra- ceptors	Method of contraception										
			Female sterili- zation	Male sterili- zation	Pill	IUD	Dia- phragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	With- drawal	Douche	Other
<b>BELOW POVERTY INCOME</b>													
Percent distribution													
<b>All races</b>													
15-44 years .....	1,235	100.0	19.7	8.0	40.0	9.4	*3.1	8.3	*4.3	*1.8	*1.3	*1.4	*2.6
15-29 years .....	615	100.0	*9.5	*4.5	58.9	*7.6	*4.1	*6.4	*2.1	*1.6	*2.1	*1.6	*1.6
30-44 years .....	620	100.0	29.8	11.6	21.3	11.2	*2.1	*10.1	*6.4	*2.0	*0.6	*1.3	*3.5
<b>White</b>													
15-44 years .....	1,034	100.0	18.9	9.1	39.8	9.2	*3.3	8.7	*4.8	*1.8	*1.6	*0.4	*2.7
15-29 years .....	527	100.0	*8.3	*5.2	59.6	*7.7	*4.1	*5.8	*2.5	*1.9	*2.4	*0.8	*1.8
30-44 years .....	508	100.0	29.9	13.1	19.2	*10.8	*2.5	*11.6	*7.1	*1.6	*0.7	.	*3.6
<b>Black</b>													
15-44 years .....	182	100.0	26.6	*0.3	43.1	*11.6	*2.4	*4.1	*2.1	-	-	*7.4	*2.4
15-29 years .....	83	100.0	*18.1	-	58.1	*7.6	*4.7	*4.2	-	-	-	*6.6	*0.7
30-44 years .....	99	100.0	33.8	*0.5	30.4	*14.9	*0.5	*4.0	*3.9	-	-	*8.1	*3.8
<b>100-149 PERCENT POVERTY INCOME</b>													
<b>All races</b>													
15-44 years .....	1,527	100.0	19.7	8.1	37.0	10.5	*1.3	9.7	*4.6	*4.8	*1.6	*0.9	*1.8
15-29 years .....	777	100.0	12.5	*4.9	51.6	11.2	*1.2	9.9	*2.3	*0.6	*2.4	*0.8	*2.5
30-44 years .....	750	100.0	27.1	11.5	21.8	9.7	*1.3	9.5	*7.0	9.2	*0.8	*0.9	*1.1
<b>White</b>													
15-44 years .....	1,275	100.0	19.0	8.9	36.1	9.6	*1.5	10.3	*5.1	*4.9	*1.8	*0.7	*2.1
15-29 years .....	652	100.0	13.2	*5.0	49.3	11.2	*1.4	10.6	*2.7	-	*2.9	*0.8	*2.9
30-44 years .....	623	100.0	25.0	13.0	22.3	*7.9	*1.5	*9.9	*7.6	*10.1	*0.8	*0.6	*1.3
<b>Black</b>													
15-44 years .....	224	100.0	25.9	*1.1	46.8	14.9	*0.2	*5.3	*2.4	*0.4	*0.5	*1.9	*0.5
15-29 years .....	105	100.0	*10.3	*0.4	76.0	*8.7	*0.5	*2.1	*0.4	-	-	*1.1	*0.6
30-44 years .....	119	100.0	39.8	*1.6	21.0	20.3	-	*8.2	*4.2	*0.8	*0.9	*2.7	*0.4
<b>150-199 PERCENT POVERTY INCOME</b>													
<b>All races</b>													
15-44 years .....	2,227	100.0	14.4	8.7	37.4	11.9	*1.9	11.3	4.5	4.8	*1.7	*2.1	*1.3
15-29 years .....	1,106	100.0	7.1	*5.6	53.6	13.6	*0.4	9.0	*4.6	*2.4	*1.9	*0.8	*0.9
30-44 years .....	1,121	100.0	21.6	11.8	21.3	10.2	*3.4	13.7	*4.4	7.1	*1.5	*3.4	*1.7
<b>White</b>													
15-44 years .....	2,031	100.0	13.1	9.3	36.5	11.9	*2.1	12.1	*4.7	*5.2	*1.8	*2.0	*1.3
15-29 years .....	1,024	100.0	6.9	*6.1	51.9	13.8	*0.4	9.5	*4.8	*2.6	*2.0	*0.9	*1.0
30-44 years .....	1,007	100.0	19.4	12.5	20.9	10.0	*3.7	14.6	*4.5	7.9	*1.6	*3.1	*1.7
<b>Black</b>													
15-44 years .....	163	100.0	24.0	*3.4	47.2	*10.9	*0.3	*4.6	*3.2	*0.4	*0.6	*4.1	*1.4
15-29 years .....	64	100.0	*12.1	-	75.2	*6.3	*0.8	*2.5	*2.3	-	*0.8	-	-
30-44 years .....	100	100.0	31.6	*5.6	29.3	*13.8	-	*5.9	*3.7	*0.6	*0.5	*6.8	*2.2

<sup>1</sup>All races includes races other than white and black.

Table 10. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives and percent distribution by method of contraception used, according to poverty level income, race, and age: United States, 1973—Con.

Income level, race, <sup>1</sup> and age	Number of contra- ceptors in thousands	All contra- ceptors	Method of contraception										
			Female sterili- zation	Male sterili- zation	Pill	IUD	Dia- phragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	With- drawal	Douche	Other
<b>200 PERCENT OR MORE POVERTY INCOME</b>													
All races													
15-44 years . . . . .	13,553	100.0	10.5	12.2	35.4	9.2	4.0	14.7	5.2	4.0	2.3	0.6	1.9
15-29 years . . . . .	5,954	100.0	4.5	5.4	53.3	12.3	2.9	10.5	5.9	2.2	*1.2	*0.2	1.6
30-44 years . . . . .	7,599	100.0	15.3	17.6	21.4	6.7	4.8	18.1	4.6	5.5	3.2	*0.9	2.1
White													
15-44 years . . . . .	12,762	100.0	10.0	12.8	35.0	9.0	4.0	15.2	5.1	4.0	2.4	*0.5	1.9
15-29 years . . . . .	5,554	100.0	4.3	5.7	52.8	12.0	3.0	11.1	6.0	2.1	*1.2	*0.1	1.7
30-44 years . . . . .	7,208	100.0	14.4	18.3	21.3	6.7	4.8	18.4	4.3	5.5	3.3	*0.8	2.1
Black													
15-44 years . . . . .	680	100.0	20.3	*1.9	42.2	12.8	*2.9	5.9	7.1	*2.1	*1.0	*2.0	*1.9
15-29 years . . . . .	362	100.0	7.3	*1.1	59.8	16.9	*0.8	*3.2	*5.3	*2.8	*0.6	*1.7	*0.6
30-44 years . . . . .	318	100.0	35.1	*2.8	22.1	8.2	*5.4	8.9	9.2	*1.3	*1.4	*2.3	*3.3

<sup>1</sup>All races includes races other than white and black.

Table 11. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by contraceptive status, according to parity, race, and age United States, 1973

Parity, race, <sup>1</sup> and age	Number of women in thousands	All women	Contraceptors	Noncontraceptors			
				Total	Pregnant, post partum, or seeking pregnancy	Sterile	Other nonusers
<b>0-1 PARITY</b>							
<b>All races</b>							
15-44 years.....	9,917	100.0	58.3	41.7	28.4	4.3	9.0
15-29 years.....	7,426	100.0	63.7	36.3	29.6	*0.8	5.9
30-44 years.....	2,491	100.0	42.2	57.8	24.6	14.7	18.6
<b>White</b>							
15-44 years.....	9,010	100.0	59.4	40.6	28.4	3.9	8.4
15-29 years.....	6,845	100.0	64.1	35.9	29.5	*0.9	5.6
30-44 years.....	2,165	100.0	44.4	55.6	24.8	13.6	17.3
<b>Black</b>							
15-44 years.....	756	100.0	48.8	51.2	26.7	8.1	16.5
15-29 years.....	515	100.0	59.1	40.9	30.7	*0.7	9.5
30-44 years.....	241	100.0	26.6	73.4	18.2	23.8	31.4
<b>2-4 PARITY</b>							
<b>All races</b>							
15-44 years.....	14,199	100.0	77.0	23.0	6.5	8.5	8.1
15-29 years.....	4,467	100.0	81.2	18.8	12.2	1.9	4.8
30-44 years.....	9,732	100.0	75.0	25.0	3.8	11.5	9.6
<b>White</b>							
15-44 years.....	13,125	100.0	77.6	22.4	6.4	8.7	7.3
15-29 years.....	4,022	100.0	82.2	17.8	12.0	1.9	3.9
30-44 years.....	9,102	100.0	75.5	24.5	3.9	11.7	8.8
<b>Black</b>							
15-44 years.....	936	100.0	68.4	31.6	7.8	6.2	17.7
15-29 years.....	406	100.0	70.2	29.8	14.1	*2.4	13.3
30-44 years.....	530	100.0	66.9	33.1	*2.9	9.0	21.1
<b>5 PARITY OR MORE</b>							
<b>All races</b>							
15-44 years.....	2,531	100.0	72.5	27.5	3.1	14.3	10.1
15-29 years.....	147	100.0	64.9	35.1	*19.9	*4.1	*11.1
30-44 years.....	2,383	100.0	73.0	27.0	*2.0	14.9	10.1
<b>White</b>							
15-44 years.....	2,115	100.0	74.3	25.7	2.9	14.6	8.2
15-29 years.....	96	100.0	65.2	*34.8	*26.1	*4.6	*4.1
30-44 years.....	2,019	100.0	74.8	25.2	*1.8	15.0	8.4
<b>Black</b>							
15-44 years.....	389	100.0	61.7	38.3	*4.2	*12.7	21.3
15-29 years.....	42	100.0	56.6	43.4	*10.4	*3.7	*29.3
30-44 years.....	347	100.0	62.4	37.6	*3.5	13.8	20.4

<sup>1</sup>All races includes races other than white and black.

Table 12. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives and percent distribution by method of contraception used, according to parity, race, and age: United States, 1973

Parity, race, <sup>1</sup> and age	Number of contraceptors in thousands	All contraceptors	Method of contraception										
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Diaphragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Douche	Other
<b>0-1 PARITY</b>													
Percent distribution													
<b>All races</b>													
15-44 years .....	5,781	100.0	2.2	3.1	56.8	9.1	3.4	12.2	6.3	2.7	1.8	*0.8	1.7
15-29 years .....	4,730	100.0	*0.6	*1.1	63.3	9.8	3.2	10.9	5.6	2.3	*1.4	*0.6	*1.3
30-44 years .....	1,050	100.0	9.3	12.5	27.5	*5.7	*4.2	18.3	9.2	*4.2	*3.6	*1.9	*3.6
<b>White</b>													
15-44 years .....	5,348	100.0	1.9	3.4	56.4	8.8	3.6	12.7	6.4	2.5	1.7	*0.7	1.8
15-29 years .....	4,387	100.0	*0.6	*1.2	63.0	9.4	3.4	11.3	5.8	2.3	*1.3	*0.5	*1.4
30-44 years .....	961	100.0	8.0	13.6	26.5	*6.1	*4.6	19.3	9.2	*3.5	*3.6	*2.0	*3.6
<b>Black</b>													
15-44 years .....	369	100.0	6.5	-	64.0	12.3	*1.5	*4.0	*3.9	*3.1	*1.7	*2.2	*0.9
15-29 years .....	305	100.0	*0.9	-	69.2	14.7	*1.8	*3.9	*3.3	*3.2	*0.8	*2.2	*0.2
30-44 years .....	64	100.0	33.1	-	39.5	*0.8	-	*4.6	*6.5	*3.0	*5.9	*2.2	*4.2
<b>2-4 PARITY</b>													
<b>All races</b>													
15-44 years .....	10,927	100.0	14.6	15.1	28.0	10.0	3.6	15.0	4.6	4.4	2.4	0.7	1.7
15-29 years .....	3,625	100.0	12.2	10.5	41.7	15.0	*1.5	8.9	4.5	*1.7	*1.6	*0.3	2.1
30-44 years .....	7,302	100.0	15.8	17.3	21.2	7.5	4.7	18.0	4.7	5.7	2.8	*0.9	1.4
<b>White</b>													
15-44 years .....	10,183	100.0	14.0	15.9	27.1	10.0	3.7	15.5	4.5	4.5	2.6	*0.5	1.7
15-29 years .....	3,307	100.0	11.9	11.4	40.0	15.3	*1.5	9.4	4.6	*1.7	*1.8	*0.1	2.2
30-44 years .....	6,876	100.0	15.1	18.1	20.9	7.4	4.8	18.5	4.4	5.8	2.9	*0.7	1.4
<b>Black</b>													
15-44 years .....	640	100.0	23.4	*2.2	42.0	10.9	*2.7	5.5	6.8	*0.5	*0.2	4.1	*1.6
15-29 years .....	285	100.0	17.9	*0.2	59.9	12.0	*0.8	*2.2	*3.9	*0.2	*0.2	*2.1	*0.8
30-44 years .....	355	100.0	27.9	*3.9	27.5	10.1	*4.2	8.1	9.2	*0.8	*0.3	*5.7	*2.3
<b>5 PARITY OR MORE</b>													
<b>All races</b>													
15-44 years .....	1,835	100.0	30.8	13.5	19.0	9.1	*2.2	8.8	*3.2	6.4	*1.5	*1.8	*3.7
15-29 years .....	96	100.0	*29.7	*19.1	*29.3	*6.2	*4.7	*5.4	*5.1	-	-	-	*0.6
30-44 years .....	1,740	100.0	30.8	13.2	18.4	9.3	*2.0	9.0	*3.1	6.8	*1.6	*1.9	*3.9
<b>White</b>													
15-44 years .....	1,572	100.0	28.6	14.8	19.2	7.8	2.4	9.2	*3.4	7.1	*1.7	*1.8	*3.9
15-29 years .....	62	100.0	*35.1	*15.5	*20.7	*6.8	*7.1	*7.1	*7.7	-	-	-	-
30-44 years .....	1,509	100.0	28.3	14.8	19.1	7.9	*2.2	9.3	*3.2	7.4	*1.8	*1.9	*4.1
<b>Black</b>													
15-44 years .....	240	100.0	45.8	*2.9	17.6	18.3	*1.2	*7.1	*2.1	*0.4	*0.4	*1.5	*2.8
15-29 years .....	24	100.0	*26.8	*16.0	*44.6	*7.0	-	*3.0	-	-	-	-	*2.5
30-44 years .....	216	100.0	47.9	*1.4	14.6	19.5	*1.3	*7.6	*2.3	*0.4	*0.5	*1.7	*2.8

<sup>1</sup>All races includes races other than white and black.

Table 13. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by contraceptive status, according to labor force status, race, and age: United States, 1973

Labor force status, race, <sup>1</sup> and age	Number of women in thousands	All women	Contraceptors	Noncontraceptors			
				Total	Pregnant, post partum, or seeking pregnancy	Sterile	Other nonusers
<b>IN LABOR FORCE</b>				Percent distribution			
<u>All races</u>							
15-44 years.....	11,084	100.0	70.5	29.5	11.3	8.2	9.9
15-29 years.....	4,950	100.0	73.6	26.4	18.5	*1.3	6.7
30-44 years.....	6,134	100.0	68.0	32.0	5.5	13.8	12.6
<u>White</u>							
15-44 years.....	9,829	100.0	71.9	28.1	11.2	8.1	8.8
15-29 years.....	4,443	100.0	74.2	25.8	18.5	*1.3	6.1
30-44 years.....	5,387	100.0	70.0	30.0	5.3	13.7	11.1
<u>Black</u>							
15-44 years.....	1,128	100.0	61.4	38.6	10.8	9.2	18.7
15-29 years.....	482	100.0	69.7	30.3	17.8	*0.9	11.6
30-44 years.....	646	100.0	55.1	44.9	5.6	15.3	24.0
<b>NOT IN LABOR FORCE</b>							
<u>All races</u>							
15-44 years.....	15,562	100.0	68.9	31.1	16.4	7.0	7.7
15-29 years.....	7,089	100.0	67.8	32.2	26.2	1.3	4.7
30-44 years.....	8,472	100.0	69.8	30.2	8.2	11.7	10.2
<u>White</u>							
15-44 years.....	14,419	100.0	69.6	30.4	16.3	7.0	7.1
15-29 years.....	6,520	100.0	68.4	31.6	26.1	1.2	4.3
30-44 years.....	7,899	100.0	70.6	29.4	8.1	11.8	9.5
<u>Black</u>							
15-44 years.....	953	100.0	58.4	41.6	17.8	6.8	17.0
15-29 years.....	482	100.0	57.6	42.4	27.8	*2.2	12.3
30-44 years.....	471	100.0	59.1	40.9	7.5	11.5	21.9

<sup>1</sup>All races includes races other than white and black.



Table 14. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives and percent distribution by method of contraception used, according to labor force status, race, and age: United States, 1973

Labor force status, race, <sup>1</sup> and age	Number of contraceptors in thousands	All contraceptors	Method of contraception											
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Diaphragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Douche	Other	
<b>IN LABOR FORCE</b>			Percent distribution											
<u>All races</u>														
15-44 years .....	7,816	100.0	12.0	10.0	40.6	9.3	3.5	11.3	4.7	3.4	2.2	*0.7	2.2	
15-29 years .....	3,642	100.0	3.5	3.5	62.2	10.9	2.6	8.4	4.9	*1.3	*1.2	*0.2	*1.5	
30-44 years .....	4,174	100.0	19.4	15.7	21.7	8.0	4.3	13.9	4.6	5.3	3.0	*1.2	2.9	
<u>White</u>														
15-44 years .....	7,063	100.0	10.9	10.8	40.5	9.0	3.7	12.0	4.5	3.4	2.3	*0.5	2.3	
15-29 years .....	3,295	100.0	3.0	3.8	62.0	10.5	2.7	9.1	4.9	*1.1	*1.3	-	*1.6	
30-44 years .....	3,769	100.0	17.8	17.0	21.6	7.7	4.5	14.6	4.2	5.5	3.2	*1.0	3.0	
<u>Black</u>														
15-44 years .....	692	100.0	22.9	*1.5	42.7	13.1	*2.1	4.8	5.9	*1.8	*0.9	*2.6	*1.6	
15-29 years .....	336	100.0	7.9	-	64.7	14.1	*1.8	*1.9	*4.2	*2.5	*0.5	*1.8	*0.5	
30-44 years .....	356	100.0	37.1	*2.9	22.0	12.1	*2.4	7.5	7.6	*1.1	*1.3	*3.3	*2.7	
<b>NOT IN LABOR FORCE</b>														
<u>All races</u>														
15-44 years .....	10,727	100.0	12.6	12.1	32.8	9.8	3.4	15.1	5.2	4.5	2.1	0.9	1.6	
15-29 years .....	4,809	100.0	7.8	6.7	47.1	12.8	2.4	11.2	5.4	2.6	1.7	*0.6	1.8	
30-44 years .....	5,918	100.0	16.5	16.4	21.2	7.3	4.2	18.2	5.1	6.0	2.4	1.2	1.5	
<u>White</u>														
15-44 years .....	10,039	100.0	12.1	12.6	32.1	9.7	3.5	15.5	5.3	4.6	2.1	0.8	1.6	
15-29 years .....	4,462	100.0	7.6	7.0	46.1	12.9	2.5	11.5	5.6	2.6	1.7	*0.5	1.9	
30-44 years .....	5,577	100.0	15.6	17.2	20.8	7.1	4.2	18.8	5.1	6.1	2.5	*1.0	1.5	
<u>Black</u>														
15-44 years .....	556	100.0	22.4	*2.0	45.1	12.3	*1.9	6.1	*3.9	*0.6	*0.4	*3.6	*1.6	
15-29 years .....	278	100.0	12.0	*1.5	62.9	11.9	*0.6	*4.5	*2.6	*0.6	*0.4	*2.4	*0.6	
30-44 years .....	279	100.0	32.8	*2.4	27.3	12.7	3.3	*7.6	*5.3	*0.6	*0.4	*4.8	*2.7	

<sup>1</sup>All races includes races other than white and black.

Table 15. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by contraceptive status, according to education, race, and age United States, 1973

Education, race, <sup>1</sup> and age	Number of women in thousands	All women	Contraceptors	Noncontraceptors			
				Total	Pregnant, post partum, or seeking pregnancy	Sterile	Other nonusers
<b>LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL</b>							
<u>All races</u>							
15-44 years.....	7,102	100.0	62.3	37.7	14.0	10.2	13.4
15-29 years.....	2,791	100.0	62.6	37.4	25.4	*1.9	10.1
30-44 years.....	4,311	100.0	62.2	37.8	6.7	15.6	15.5
<u>White</u>							
15-44 years.....	6,134	100.0	63.5	36.4	14.1	10.5	11.9
15-29 years.....	2,438	100.0	63.4	36.6	25.0	*1.9	9.7
30-44 years.....	3,696	100.0	63.6	36.3	6.9	16.1	13.4
<u>Black</u>							
15-44 years.....	867	100.0	52.9	47.1	13.5	9.5	24.2
15-29 years.....	302	100.0	55.5	44.5	27.1	*2.3	15.1
30-44 years.....	565	100.0	51.5	48.5	6.2	13.2	29.1
<b>HIGH SCHOOL</b>							
<u>All races</u>							
15-44 years.....	12,904	100.0	71.1	28.9	14.0	7.4	7.5
15-29 years.....	6,082	100.0	72.2	27.8	22.3	*1.4	4.0
30-44 years.....	6,822	100.0	70.1	29.9	6.6	12.7	10.6
<u>White</u>							
15-44 years.....	11,974	100.0	71.7	28.2	13.9	7.3	7.1
15-29 years.....	5,591	100.0	72.3	27.6	22.6	*1.5	3.6
30-44 years.....	6,382	100.0	71.2	28.8	6.3	12.4	10.1
<u>Black</u>							
15-44 years.....	830	100.0	64.3	35.7	14.7	8.0	12.9
15-29 years.....	459	100.0	69.7	30.3	19.9	*1.3	9.1
30-44 years.....	371	100.0	57.6	42.4	8.4	16.4	17.6
<b>MORE THAN HIGH SCHOOL</b>							
<u>All races</u>							
15-44 years.....	6,641	100.0	74.4	25.5	15.1	4.8	5.7
15-29 years.....	3,167	100.0	73.0	27.0	22.4	*0.3	4.2
30-44 years.....	3,474	100.0	75.7	24.3	8.5	8.8	7.0
<u>White</u>							
15-44 years.....	6,141	100.0	75.1	24.9	15.0	4.7	5.1
15-29 years.....	2,933	100.0	73.8	26.2	22.2	*0.3	3.6
30-44 years.....	3,208	100.0	76.3	23.7	8.4	8.8	6.4
<u>Black</u>							
15-44 years.....	383	100.0	66.8	33.1	13.5	*5.0	14.6
15-29 years.....	203	100.0	62.3	37.7	23.0	*1.0	13.7
30-44 years.....	181	100.0	71.9	28.1	2.8	9.6	15.7

<sup>1</sup>All races includes races other than white and black.

Table 16. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives and percent distribution by method of contraception used, according to education, race, and age: United States, 1973

Education, race, <sup>1</sup> and age	Number of contraceptors in thousands	All contraceptors	Method of contraception										
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Diaphragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Douche	Other
<b>LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL</b>													
Percent distribution													
<u>All races</u>													
15-44 years.....	4,426	100.0	21.4	11.2	32.4	8.9	*1.8	11.0	3.2	3.7	*2.5	*1.4	*2.5
15-29 years.....	1,746	100.0	11.6	7.3	52.7	11.0	*0.5	7.7	2.4	*1.9	*2.0	*0.6	2.2
30-44 years.....	2,680	100.0	27.8	13.8	19.2	7.5	*2.6	13.2	*3.7	4.9	2.8	*1.8	*2.6
<u>White</u>													
15-44 years.....	3,898	100.0	19.9	12.3	32.1	8.4	1.7	11.6	3.4	4.0	*2.8	*1.1	*2.6
15-29 years.....	1,546	100.0	11.5	8.0	51.3	11.2	*0.6	7.6	*2.7	*2.1	*2.3	*0.3	*2.4
30-44 years.....	2,352	100.0	25.3	15.2	19.5	6.5	*2.5	14.2	*3.9	5.2	*3.2	*1.7	*2.8
<u>Black</u>													
15-44 years.....	458	100.0	35.5	*1.5	34.8	14.8	*2.2	*4.1	*1.8	*0.1	*0.2	*3.6	*1.3
15-29 years.....	167	100.0	*14.3	-	65.3	*11.3	*0.3	*3.8	*0.6	-	-	*4.0	*0.3
30-44 years.....	291	100.0	47.6	*2.4	17.3	16.8	*3.3	*4.3	*2.4	*0.2	*0.4	*3.3	*1.9
<b>HIGH SCHOOL</b>													
<u>All races</u>													
15-44 years.....	9,173	100.0	10.7	11.5	36.7	8.9	2.5	15.4	5.3	4.0	2.4	*0.8	1.7
15-29 years.....	4,392	100.0	5.6	5.4	54.0	11.9	*2.0	10.1	5.4	*2.1	*1.3	*0.5	*1.5
30-44 years.....	4,781	100.0	15.4	17.1	20.9	6.1	3.0	20.1	5.2	5.8	3.5	*1.0	*1.8
<u>White</u>													
15-44 years.....	8,591	100.0	10.4	12.1	35.6	8.8	2.6	16.1	5.2	4.2	2.6	0.7	1.7
15-29 years.....	4,045	100.0	5.3	5.6	52.9	11.8	*2.1	10.9	5.6	*2.2	*1.4	*0.5	*1.6
30-44 years.....	4,545	100.0	14.8	17.9	20.1	6.2	3.1	20.7	4.9	6.0	3.6	*0.8	*1.8
<u>Black</u>													
15-44 years.....	534	100.0	16.7	1.6	53.4	9.4	*1.6	5.0	6.8	*1.4	*0.5	*2.2	*1.3
15-29 years.....	320	100.0	9.6	*1.3	67.0	12.1	*0.7	*1.8	*4.0	*1.7	*0.5	*0.7	*0.5
30-44 years.....	213	100.0	27.4	*1.9	32.9	*5.4	*2.9	*9.9	*11.0	*1.0	*0.5	*4.5	*2.4
<b>MORE THAN HIGH SCHOOL</b>													
<u>All races</u>													
15-44 years.....	4,943	100.0	7.2	10.7	38.2	11.5	6.5	12.2	6.1	4.2	*1.1	*0.5	*1.7
15-29 years.....	2,312	100.0	*2.1	*3.8	53.6	12.9	4.9	11.3	6.6	*1.9	*1.3	*0.2	*1.4
30-44 years.....	2,631	100.0	11.6	16.8	24.6	10.3	8.0	13.0	5.6	6.3	*1.0	*0.8	*2.1
<u>White</u>													
15-44 years.....	4,613	100.0	6.8	11.1	38.3	11.3	6.8	12.4	5.9	4.1	*1.0	*0.3	*1.7
15-29 years.....	2,165	100.0	*2.0	4.0	53.8	12.5	5.0	11.7	6.7	*1.6	*1.1	-	*1.4
30-44 years.....	2,448	100.0	11.0	17.4	24.6	10.4	8.5	13.1	5.2	6.3	*0.9	*0.3	*1.7
<u>Black</u>													
15-44 years.....	256	100.0	12.3	*2.2	39.9	16.0	*2.6	8.1	*7.2	*2.9	*2.0	*3.7	*2.9
15-29 years.....	126	100.0	*4.3	-	54.2	*18.1	*3.9	*5.4	*5.8	*3.6	*1.0	*3.0	*0.9
30-44 years.....	130	100.0	20.2	*4.4	26.0	*14.0	*1.5	*10.8	*8.5	*2.3	*2.9	*4.5	*4.9

<sup>1</sup>All races includes races other than white and black.

Table 17. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by contraceptive status, according to religion, race, and age: United States, 1973

Religion, race, <sup>1</sup> and age	Number of women in thousands	All women	Contraceptors	Noncontraceptors			
				Total	Pregnant, post partum, or seeking pregnancy	Sterile	Other nonusers
<b>PROTESTANT</b>							
<u>All races</u>							
15-44 years .....	17,301	100.0	70.6	29.4	13.3	8.2	7.9
15-29 years .....	7,791	100.0	70.2	29.7	22.8	*1.5	5.4
30-44 years .....	9,510	100.0	70.8	29.1	5.5	13.6	10.0
<u>White</u>							
15-44 years .....	15,400	100.0	72.0	28.0	13.3	8.1	6.6
15-29 years .....	6,974	100.0	71.1	28.8	22.8	*1.5	4.6
30-44 years .....	8,426	100.0	72.6	27.4	5.4	13.6	8.3
<u>Black</u>							
15-44 years .....	1,816	100.0	59.2	40.8	13.5	8.5	18.7
15-29 years .....	797	100.0	62.8	37.2	22.5	*1.9	12.8
30-44 years .....	1,020	100.0	56.4	43.6	6.5	13.8	23.4
<b>CATHOLIC</b>							
<u>All races</u>							
15-44 years .....	7,661	100.0	66.4	33.6	16.8	6.5	10.2
15-29 years .....	3,326	100.0	68.1	31.9	25.3	*0.9	5.6
30-44 years .....	4,335	100.0	65.1	34.9	10.3	10.8	13.8
<u>White</u>							
15-44 years .....	7,338	100.0	66.3	33.7	16.8	6.7	10.2
15-29 years .....	3,169	100.0	68.0	31.9	25.5	*1.0	5.5
30-44 years .....	4,169	100.0	65.0	35.0	10.2	11.1	13.8
<u>Black</u>							
15-44 years .....	183	100.0	70.4	29.6	14.2	3.6	11.7
15-29 years .....	106	100.0	71.1	28.8	20.2	-	8.7
30-44 years .....	76	100.0	69.3	30.6	6.0	8.7	16.0
<b>JEWISH</b>							
<u>White</u>							
15-44 years .....	448	100.0	84.9	15.1	*6.9	*6.1	*2.1
15-29 years .....	153	100.0	82.1	*17.9	*14.9	-	*3.0
30-44 years .....	295	100.0	86.3	*1.6	*2.8	*9.2	*1.6

<sup>1</sup>All races includes races other than white and black.

Table 18. Number of currently married women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives and percent distribution by method of contraception used, according to religion, race, and age: United States, 1973

Religion, race, <sup>1</sup> and age	Number of contraceptors in thousands	All contraceptors	Method of contraception										
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Diaphragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Douche	Other
<b>PROTESTANT</b>													
<u>All races</u>													
15-44 years.....	12,211	100.0	13.6	12.9	36.4	9.1	3.5	12.2	5.2	2.5	1.8	*0.9	1.8
15-29 years.....	5,473	100.0	6.5	5.6	55.0	12.0	2.4	8.6	5.3	1.5	1.1	*0.5	1.4
30-44 years.....	6,738	100.0	19.3	18.8	21.4	6.7	4.4	15.1	5.2	3.3	2.3	*1.3	2.1
<u>White</u>													
15-44 years.....	11,082	100.0	12.6	14.0	35.9	8.7	3.6	12.9	5.2	2.6	1.9	*0.7	1.8
15-29 years.....	4,962	100.0	6.1	6.1	54.3	11.8	2.5	9.2	5.5	1.4	1.1	*0.3	1.5
30-44 years.....	6,120	100.0	17.9	20.4	20.9	6.2	4.5	15.8	4.9	3.6	2.5	1.1	2.1
<u>Black</u>													
15-44 years.....	1,075	100.0	23.3	1.8	42.2	12.8	2.1	5.7	5.4	1.2	0.7	3.0	1.7
15-29 years.....	500	100.0	10.6	0.8	61.8	13.5	1.3	3.1	3.4	1.9	0.5	2.4	0.5
30-44 years.....	575	100.0	34.4	2.6	25.1	12.2	2.8	7.9	7.1	0.6	0.9	3.6	2.7
<b>CATHOLIC</b>													
<u>All races</u>													
15-44 years.....	5,086	100.0	11.0	8.0	34.3	9.9	2.5	15.5	4.8	8.3	2.9	*0.5	2.1
15-29 years.....	2,265	100.0	5.7	4.9	49.6	12.3	2.2	12.0	5.4	3.5	1.8	*0.4	1.9
30-44 years.....	2,821	100.0	15.3	10.5	22.1	7.9	2.7	18.3	4.3	12.1	3.9	*0.7	2.3
<u>White</u>													
15-44 years.....	4,865	100.0	10.6	7.9	34.1	10.0	2.6	15.9	4.9	8.1	3.1	*0.6	2.2
15-29 years.....	2,156	100.0	5.7	4.7	48.8	12.6	2.3	12.6	5.5	3.5	1.9	*0.4	2.0
30-44 years.....	2,709	100.0	14.4	10.5	22.4	7.9	2.8	18.5	4.4	11.9	4.0	*0.7	2.3
<u>Black</u>													
15-44 years.....	128	100.0	23.3	*1.6	49.5	*12.2	*1.6	*3.3	*4.0	*2.1	*0.5	-	*1.7
15-29 years.....	75	100.0	*8.7	-	70.6	*10.0	*0.7	*2.6	*5.5	*1.0	-	-	*0.8
30-44 years.....	53	100.0	44.0	*4.0	*19.4	*15.4	*2.9	*4.3	*1.9	*3.8	*1.2	-	*3.1
<b>JEWISH</b>													
<u>White</u>													
15-44 years.....	381	100.0	*4.7	*9.5	29.8	20.3	*10.7	19.9	*2.5	-	*1.4	-	*1.0
15-29 years.....	126	100.0	-	*4.0	51.4	*18.4	*3.2	*18.6	-	-	*4.4	-	-
30-44 years.....	255	100.0	*7.0	*12.3	*19.2	*21.2	*14.4	*20.6	*3.8	-	-	-	*1.5

<sup>1</sup>All races includes races other than white and black.

Table 19. Number of widowed, divorced, and separated women 15-44 years of age and percent distribution by contraceptive status, according to race and age: United States, 1973

Race and age	Number of women in thousands	All women	Contraceptors	Noncontraceptors			
				Total	Pregnant or post partum	Sterile	Other nonusers
<u>All races</u> <sup>1</sup>				Percent distribution			
15-44 years.....	3,601	100.0	43.0	57.0	2.9	9.0	45.1
15-29 years.....	1,293	100.0	52.5	47.5	7.0	*4.3	36.1
30-44 years.....	2,307	100.0	37.7	62.3	*0.6	11.5	50.1
<u>White</u>				Percent distribution			
15-44 years.....	2,546	100.0	41.6	58.4	*2.3	9.0	47.1
15-29 years.....	939	100.0	51.1	48.9	5.9	*3.8	39.2
30-44 years.....	1,607	100.0	36.0	64.0	*0.3	12.0	51.7
<u>Black</u>				Percent distribution			
15-44 years.....	1,028	100.0	47.2	52.8	4.4	9.1	39.3
15-29 years.....	354	100.0	56.2	43.8	10.0	*5.8	27.9
30-44 years.....	674	100.0	42.4	57.6	*1.5	10.8	45.2

<sup>1</sup>Includes races other than white and black.

Table 20. Number of widowed, divorced, and separated women 15-44 years of age using contraceptives and percent distribution by method of contraception used, according to race and age: United States, 1973

Race and age	Number of contraceptors in thousands	All contraceptors	Method of contraception										
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Diaphragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Douche	Other
<u>All races</u> <sup>1</sup>			Percent distribution										
15-44 years.....	1,548	100.0	28.7	*0.8	42.0	16.7	*2.9	*2.2	*1.7	*0.9	*0.6	*0.7	*2.6
15-29 years.....	679	100.0	15.8	*0.7	59.5	17.3	*1.4	*1.7	*0.5	*0.2	-	*0.7	*2.2
30-44 years.....	869	100.0	38.8	*0.9	28.4	16.2	*4.1	*2.6	*2.6	*1.5	*1.1	*0.7	*2.9
<u>White</u>			Percent distribution										
15-44 years.....	1,058	100.0	26.7	*1.2	44.8	16.8	*3.7	*2.8	*0.9	*0.9	*0.9	-	*1.2
15-29 years.....	480	100.0	14.7	*0.9	62.0	15.9	*1.6	*2.0	-	-	-	-	*2.7
30-44 years.....	578	100.0	36.6	*1.4	30.6	17.6	*5.3	*3.4	*1.7	*1.7	*1.6	-	-
<u>Black</u>			Percent distribution										
15-44 years.....	485	100.0	32.5	-	36.4	16.7	*1.2	*1.0	*3.4	*1.0	*0.1	*2.3	5.4
15-29 years.....	199	100.0	18.4	-	53.5	20.7	*0.7	*0.8	*1.6	*0.9	-	*2.5	*0.8
30-44 years.....	286	100.0	42.3	-	24.5	13.8	*1.6	*1.1	*4.6	*1.0	*0.2	*2.1	*8.5

<sup>1</sup>Includes races other than white and black.

Table 21. Number of never married women 15-44 years of age with offspring of their own in the household and percent distribution by contraceptive status, according to age: United States, 1973

Age	Number of women in thousands	All women	Contraceptors	Noncontraceptors			
				Total	Pregnant or post partum	Sterile	Other nonusers
Percent distribution							
15-44 years.....	771	100.0	56.6	43.4	*6.9	*1.9	34.5
15-29 years.....	606	100.0	60.4	39.5	*8.3	*0.9	30.3
30-44 years.....	165	100.0	42.6	57.4	*1.6	*5.9	49.9

Table 22. Number of never married women 15-44 years of age with offspring of their own in the household using contraceptives and percent distribution by method of contraception used, according to age: United States, 1973

Age	Number of contraceptors in thousands	All contraceptors	Method of contraception										
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Diaphragm	Condom	Foam	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Douche	Other
Percent distribution													
15-44 years.....	437	100.0	13.1	-	61.9	*11.7	*1.6	*3.9	*1.4	*0.1	*0.1	*2.4	*3.6
15-29 years.....	366	100.0	*7.2	-	70.5	*10.2	*1.9	*4.3	*1.3	-	-	*2.1	*2.4
30-44 years.....	*70	100.0	*43.8	-	*17.2	*19.7	-	*2.0	*2.1	*0.8	*0.6	*3.8	*9.9

# APPENDIXES

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## APPENDIX I

### TECHNICAL NOTES

#### Background

This report is one of a series of statistical reports based on information collected from a nationwide sample of women by the National Survey of Family Growth.

The National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) utilizes a questionnaire which obtains demographic and socioeconomic information and information on fertility, family planning, and health factors related to childbearing. As data relating to various subjects within these broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued. This report is based on data collected in the first cycle of the survey centered on September 13, 1973.

The population covered by the sample for the National Survey of Family Growth is women 15 to 44 years of age living in households in the conterminous United States at the time of interview who were ever married or had offspring of their own living with them. The sample did not include women living in institutions or group quarters. Personal interviews were conducted by the staff of the National Opinion Research Center beginning in July 1973 and ending in February 1974.

#### Statistical Design of the Survey

The sampling plan for the survey was a multistage probability design. Black households and households of all other races were selected at different probabilities so that the sample was comprised of about 40 percent black women and 60 percent women of all other races. The sample was designed so that tabulations could be provided for each of the four major geographic regions of the United States.

The first stage of the sample design consisted of drawing a sample of primary sampling units (PSU's). A PSU consisted of a county, a small

group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in March 1971. The second and third stages of sampling were used to select several segments within each PSU. A systematic sample of dwelling units was then selected from each segment. Each sample dwelling unit was visited by an interviewer who listed all household members. If a woman under 45 years of age, ever married or with offspring in the household, was listed in the household, an extended interview was conducted. If more than one woman in the household met the eligibility criteria, one woman was randomly selected for an extended interview.

Since the design of NSFG was a complex multistage probability sample, the derivation of estimates involved three basic operations:

*Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection.*—The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design (PSU, segment-stratum, listing unit, household, and sample persons within household).

*Nonresponse adjustment.*—The estimates were inflated by a multiplication of two factors, the first of which has the number of sample households in a given PSU and stratum as its numerator and the number of households screened in the PSU and stratum as its denominator. The second factor has as its numerator the number of screened households with an eligible woman of a specific age-race class and PSU group and as its denominator the number of women actually interviewed in the same age-race class and PSU. Screener response for the total survey was 89.8 percent, and interview response was 90.2 percent for the total sam-

ple, yielding an overall response of approximately 81.0 percent.

*Poststratification by marital status, age, and race.*—The estimates are ratio-adjusted within each of 12 age-race cells to an independent estimate of the population for ever married women. These independent estimates were derived from the U.S. Bureau of the Census Current Population Surveys of 1971-73. The number of single women with offspring of their own living with them were inflated by the first two operations.

All figures are individually rounded; aggregate figures are rounded to the nearest thousand. The sum of aggregates and percents may not add up to the total (100 percent) due to the rounding.

The effect of the ratio-estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the population of women under 45 years of age living in households in the conterminous United States who are ever married or have their offspring living with them. The final poststratification reduces the sample variance of the estimates for most statistics.

Descriptive material on the sampling design and estimation procedures may be found in a report in Series 2 of *Vital and Health Statistics*.<sup>6</sup>

### Measurement Process

Field operations for the survey were conducted by the National Opinion Research Center, Chicago, Illinois, as an agent for the National Center for Health Statistics. Their responsibilities included pretesting the interview schedule, selecting the sample, interviewing respondents, and carrying out quality control checks. The questionnaire was pretested in November 1972, and there were subsequent smaller field trials in March 1973. Interviewers were trained for a week prior to field work and

had their first few schedules reviewed thoroughly. Interviewers with poor quality work were directly observed by supervisors. During the first part of field work, each interview schedule was reviewed for the completeness of certain key items with more intensive review and followup if errors were discovered. Review was reduced to a sample of each interviewer's work in the later part of the field work. A 10-percent sample of all households with telephones was recontacted to verify the interview and the accuracy of a few items. All these operations were monitored by the National Center for Health Statistics.

Parts of the interview schedule used to elicit information about the contraceptive use and fecundity of the respondent are reproduced in appendix III. The full questionnaire is reproduced in another report.<sup>7</sup> Although two different forms of the schedule were used, one for interviewing currently married women and the other for interviewing widowed, divorced, and separated women or single women with their own offspring living with them, only portions of the currently married questionnaire are reproduced in this report. The two forms differ mainly in wording when reference is made to the husband, although there are a few questions in each schedule that are not in the other. Complete schedules are available upon request from the Family Growth Survey Branch, Division of Vital Statistics.

### Data Reduction

Coding and keying were done by the National Opinion Research Center and the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Each coder's work was systematically sampled for verification. Keying at the U.S. Bureau of the Census was performed on key-to-disk equipment programmed to reject invalid entries. Each keyer's work was systematically sampled for verification also. The data were edited by the U.S. Bureau of the Census

<sup>6</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle I, sample design, estimation procedures, and variance estimations, by D. K. French. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 2-No. 76. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 78-1350. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1978.

<sup>7</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Statistics needed for national policies related to fertility, a report of the United States National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 4-No. 18. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 78-1455. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1978.

and the National Center for Health Statistics to minimize internal inconsistencies. After editing, value entries were imputed to cases with missing data on an item-by-item basis. No item with more than 15 percent missing data was included in the imputation. The imputed value entry for a case was selected from a randomly chosen case with similar characteristics such as race, age, and marital status, using a procedure known as "hot deck" imputation.

### Reliability of Estimates

Since the statistics presented in this report are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken, using the same questionnaires, instructions, interviewing personnel, and field procedures. This chance difference between sample results and a complete count is referred to as sampling error and is measured by a statistic called the standard error of estimate. Approximate standard errors for numbers and estimated percents from this survey are shown in tables I and II for white women and women of all races combined and in tables III and IV for black women. The standard errors were computed using a procedure known as balanced half-sample replication. Details of this procedure can be found in the Series 2 report mentioned earlier.<sup>8</sup>

The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a

<sup>8</sup>See footnote 6.

Table I. Approximate standard errors for estimated numbers for white women and women of all races combined: 1973 National Survey of Family Growth

Size of estimate	Relative standard error	Standard error
50,000 .....	30.0	15,000
100,000 .....	21.2	21,000
200,000 .....	15.0	30,000
500,000 .....	9.5	47,000
1,000,000 .....	6.7	67,000
2,000,000 .....	4.8	95,000
5,000,000 .....	3.0	151,000
10,000,000 .....	2.2	216,000
20,000,000 .....	1.5	311,000

complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the differences between the sample estimate and a complete count would be less than twice the standard error. In this report, numbers and percents which have a standard error that is more than 25 percent of the estimate itself are considered unreliable. They are marked with an asterisk to caution the user but may be combined to make other types of comparisons of greater precision.

Sample statistics are compared among subgroups using the normal deviate test at the .05 level of confidence. A statistically significant difference among comparable proportions of other statistics from two or more subgroups is one sufficiently greater than zero that a difference of that size or larger would be expected in less than 5 percent of repeated samples of the same size and type if there were no true difference in the populations sampled. If the observed difference or a larger one could be expected in more than 5 percent of repeated samples, it cannot be concluded that there is a true difference in the populations. When an observed difference is sufficiently greater than zero to be statistically significant, the true difference in the population is estimated to lie between the observed difference plus and minus two standard errors of that difference in 95 out of 100 samples.

When two sample statistics or more are compared and they have only small, statistically nonsignificant differences among them, they may be referred to as the "same" or "similar." However, where a substantial difference is observed and found not to be statistically significant, it should not be concluded that no difference exists but simply that such a difference cannot be established with 95-percent confidence from this sample. Where observed differences are described in terms such as "greater," "less," "larger," or "smaller," they have been tested and found statistically significant. Lack of comment in the text between any two statistics does not mean the difference was tested and found not to be significant.

The standard error of a difference between two comparative statistics, say the proportion with characteristic *M* among black women compared with white women, is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of the

Table II. Approximate standard errors for estimated percents expressed in percentage points for white women and women of all races combined: 1973 National Survey of Family Growth

Base of percentage	Estimated percentage						
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	30 or 70	40 or 60	50
100,000.....	3.0	4.6	6.4	8.5	9.7	10.4	10.6
500,000.....	1.3	2.1	2.8	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.7
1,000,000.....	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.3
3,000,000.....	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.9
5,000,000.....	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5
7,000,000.....	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
10,000,000.....	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1

standard errors of the statistics considered separately.

A formula for the standard error of a difference,  $d = P_1 - P_2$ , is

$$\sigma_d = \sqrt{(P_1 V_{P_1})^2 + (P_2 V_{P_2})^2}$$

where  $P_1$  is the population for one group and  $P_2$  the proportion for the comparative group and  $V_{P_1}$  and  $V_{P_2}$  are the relative errors of  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ , respectively.<sup>2</sup> This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics, although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. The relative standard error of various proportions can be estimated from tables II and IV for statistics based on the National Survey of Family Growth.

### Nonsampling Error

In addition to sampling error, the survey results are subject to several sources of potential nonsampling error, including interview nonresponse, nonresponse to individual questions within the interview, inconsistency of responses to individual questions, respondent error or misreporting, and errors of recording, coding, or punching by survey personnel. It is impossible to measure the extent of nonsampling errors accurately. Although some useful approximate measures can be made of some types of nonsampling error, the survey must rely on several quality control procedures and other methods incorporated into the survey design to minimize nonsampling error.

Interview nonresponse, or the failure to obtain whole interviews, arises from several sources: incomplete listing of households for the sampling frame, inability to screen all sample households for eligible respondents, and inability to complete a full interview. Completeness of a listing cannot be tested directly, as it requires an independent accurate accounting of the households that should have been listed. In the National Survey of Family Growth, listing accuracy was tested by use of the "half-open interval" check for households missed at the time of screening; i.e., at designated sample households, the interviewer was required to check for dwelling units between the sample household just screened and the next listed dwelling unit. This procedure resulted in the addition of 781 missed units, or an additional 2.4 percent, to the original sample of dwelling units to be screened.

Of the original sample of 32,818 dwelling units to be screened, 3,820 were found to be

Table III. Approximate standard errors for estimated numbers for black women: 1973 National Survey of Family Growth

Size of estimate	Relative standard error	Standard error
25,000 .....	25.3	6,000
50,000 .....	17.9	9,000
100,000 .....	12.7	13,000
150,000 .....	10.3	16,000
250,000 .....	8.0	20,000
350,000 .....	6.8	24,000
500,000 .....	5.7	28,000
750,000 .....	4.7	35,000
1,000,000 .....	4.0	40,000

Table IV. Approximate standard errors for estimated percents expressed in percentage points for black women: 1973 National Survey of Family Growth

Base of percentage	Estimated percentage						
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	30 or 70	40 or 60	50
5,000.....	7.9	12.3	17.0	22.6	25.9	27.7	28.3
10,000.....	5.6	8.7	12.0	16.0	18.3	19.6	20.0
50,000.....	2.5	3.9	5.4	7.1	8.2	8.8	8.9
100,000.....	1.8	2.7	3.8	5.1	5.8	6.2	6.3
300,000.....	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.6
500,000.....	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.8
700,000.....	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4
1,000,000.....	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0

vacant, not dwelling units, or group quarters. Of the remaining dwelling units, 9.7 percent were not successfully screened, including 2.3 percent refusals to have the household members listed, 1.6 percent people with language problems or illness or otherwise unavailable in the field period, 4.6 percent where no one could be found at home, and 1.1 for other reasons such as being refused access to the unit or lost records.

Of the 26,177 households for which screening was completed, 10,879 were found to contain an eligible respondent. However, interviews were not completed in 9.8 percent of these cases because of refusals by the eligible respondents (5.0 percent), language, illness, and related problems (2.0 percent), and no contact after repeated calls (2.7 percent).

The nonresponse adjustment for interview nonresponse described above imputes to nonresponding dwelling units and women the characteristics of similar respondent dwelling units and women.

Nonresponse to individual questions (item nonresponse) was less than 2 percent for about half (51 percent) of the items. Item nonresponse occurs where the person refused to answer the question, where the person did not know the answer to the question, where the question was erroneously not asked or the answer not recorded by the interviewer, and where the answer was uncodable. For 37 percent of the items, nonresponse was between 2.0 and 10.0 percent. For the remaining 12 percent of items, nonresponse was greater than 10 percent of persons eligible to answer the items. Half of these high

nonresponse items were concentrated in two areas—detailed income questions and questions about the reasons for switching from one contraceptive method to another. The remaining high nonresponse items were generally those asked of small numbers of persons.

For most items an adjustment for missing data values was made by one of four imputation procedures. In order of frequency employed, they were (1) “hot deck” imputation, (2) imputation from a sorted file, (3) editing from other data within the same case, and (4) allocation based on technical judgments.

“Hot deck” imputation refers to a procedure in which the file is first randomized. Next a matrix is created for values of items (e.g., race, age, and marital status) judged to be correlated with the item to be imputed (e.g., number of times married). A reasonable “cold deck” value (e.g., 2 = married twice) is assigned to each cell of the matrix in case the first file record with the given characteristics has missing data. The randomized file is processed and each record is identified as belonging to one cell of the matrix (e.g., white, aged 25-29 years, currently married). The item to be imputed is checked; if it is blank or not applicable (e.g., not married before), it is ignored; if it has a missing data code, the code in the matrix is placed in the record. If it has an acceptable code, that code replaces the code already in the matrix, and it remains in the matrix until another record with the same characteristics and a known code is encountered. This insures that the probability of a code being assigned to a record with missing data is the same as the probability of that code occurring among

records with the same characteristics but with known data.

For imputation from a sorted file, the records are first sorted by selected characteristics, e.g., marital status, race, and age, so that the first group of records will be currently married black women aged 15-19 years, the second group currently married black women aged 20-24 years, etc. An initial value is assigned for the item to be imputed (e.g., 4 [tubal ligation] for type of sterility); and for any item dependent on the item to be imputed, (e.g., 9 [not ascertained] to whether the operation was for contraceptive reasons). The ordered file is processed and each record is checked. If the item to be imputed is blank, it is ignored; if it has a known code, the item and its dependent items replace the existing set of values; if it has a missing data code, the item and its dependent items are changed to the preset values above. This procedure insures the imputed code is reasonable for the ordering characteristics and that the probability of assignment is the same as in the population in general. There will be some bias, however, as the boundaries between groups are crossed.

Where sampling error affects the precision of survey estimates, nonsampling error introduces bias. Imputation procedures reduce this bias to the extent that the assumptions about the relations between respondent and nonrespondent characteristics are true. But the amount of remaining bias, if any, cannot be measured. Therefore stringent quality control procedures were introduced at every stage of the survey, including the check on completeness of the household listing mentioned earlier, the extensive training and practice of interviewers, field observations of interviewers, field editing of questionnaires, short verification interviews with a subsample of respondents and missed households, verification of coding of coders and editors, keypunch verification, and an extensive computer "cleaning" to check for impermissible codes, missing data, and response inconsistencies. One source of bias which can be evaluated through special studies but cannot be controlled is respondent error, whether deliberate or unwitting. In this, as in other surveys, the data are subject to problems of accurate recall and of the stability of respondents' views from one time to the next.



## APPENDIX II

### DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

*Contraceptive status.*—The classification by contraceptive status is derived from several topics covered in the questionnaire including pregnancy status, fecundity, current use or non-use of contraception, and specific contraceptive methods being used. A first broad division is made between noncontraceptors and contraceptors, each of which is further subclassified.

Noncontraceptive status is classified as follows:

1. *Pregnant.*—A woman (or couple) was classed as pregnant if she replied affirmatively to the question “Are you pregnant now?” or for those in doubt “Do you think you probably are pregnant or not?” A woman who reported that the onset of her last menstrual period was within the last 30 days prior to the interview was automatically considered not pregnant.
2. *Seeking pregnancy.*—A woman (or couple) was classified as seeking pregnancy if she reported she was not using a method at the time of interview because she wanted to become pregnant.
3. *Post partum.*—A woman (or couple) was classified as post partum if she reported she was not currently using a method, was not seeking a pregnancy, and her last pregnancy had terminated within 2 months before the date she was interviewed.
4. *Sterile.*—A woman (or couple) was classified as noncontraceptively sterile if she reported that it was impossible for her to have another baby for any of the following reasons: menopause, sterility due to

accident, illness, or congenital causes, or a sterilizing operation performed on the wife or husband entirely for reasons other than preventing future children.

5. *Other nonusers.*—Women (or couples) who reported they were currently using no contraceptive method and could not be classified in any of the preceding categories of noncontraceptors were classified here. Among these are women who were indifferent to the chances of pregnancy, had a very low risk of pregnancy due to some fecundity impairment, or objected to contraceptive methods for personal or religious reasons. Women who used the douche following intercourse, but who did not report this as a method of contraception, were also classified here although such douching practice is known to have a very modest contraceptive effect when done very soon after intercourse.

Contraceptive status is classified as follows:

1. *Sterile.*—A woman (or couple) was classified as contraceptively sterile if she or her husband had had a sterilizing operation that was done “at least partly so that (they) would not have any more children.” Surgical sterilizations for contraceptive reasons are further classified according to female and male operations.
2. *Method users.*—A woman (or couple) who reported use of a contraceptive method at the date of interview was classified according to the specific method used. Methods used by extremely small

proportions of the population, such as jelly, cream suppositories, or abstinence, not in combination with any other methods, were grouped in the category "Other." Where more than one method was reported in current use, the method generally considered the most effective was used for classification purposes. The oral contraceptive pill, the intrauterine device (IUD), and contraceptive sterilization were developed, or achieved prominence, since 1960 and are referred to as the modern methods, while those prominent before 1960 are referred to as traditional methods.

*Age.*—In this report, age is classified by the age of the respondent at her last birthday before the date of interview.

*Race.*—Classification by race, based on interviewer observation, was reported as black, white, or other. Race refers to the race of the woman interviewed.

*Hispanic origin.*—A respondent was classified as being of Hispanic origin if she reported her origin or descent as Mexican, Chicano, Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or Other Spanish.

*Labor force status.*—A woman is categorized as being in the labor force if she was working full time or part time, had a job but was not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, or a strike, or if she was unemployed, laid off, or looking for work.

*Poverty level income.*—The poverty index ratio was calculated by dividing the total family income by the weighted average threshold income of nonfarm families with the head under 65 years of age based on the poverty levels shown in the U.S. Bureau of the Census *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 98, "Characteristics of the Low-Income Population, 1973," table A-3. This definition takes into account the sex of the family head and the number of persons in the family. Total family income includes income from all sources for all members of the respondent's family.

*Region.*—Region refers to the part of the country where the respondent was living at the time of the survey according to the definition of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

*Parity.*—Parity refers to the number of live births the respondent has had.

*Marital status.*—Persons are classified by marital status as married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Married persons include those who report themselves as married or as informally married (living with a partner or common-law spouse). Persons who are temporarily separated for reasons other than marital discord, such as vacation, illness, or Armed Forces, are classified as married. Divorced persons are those whose most recent marriage was legally dissolved and who are free to remarry. The annulled, while having the legal status of never having been married, are classified together with the divorced. The category "separated" includes those who are legally or informally separated from their most recent spouse due to marital discord. The "never married" include those who have never had a formal marriage and do not consider themselves in any of the preceding categories. However, in NSFG, single women with offspring of their own in the household were included and are separately classified.

*Education.*—Education refers to the highest grade of regular school the woman had completed at the survey date.

*Religion.*—Women were asked whether they were Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, or something else. Protestant includes most of the Christian groups other than Roman Catholic.

*Household population.*—The household population consists of persons living in households. A household is a person or a group of persons, provided no more than five are unrelated to the head of the household, who occupy a room or group of rooms intended as separate living quarters; that is, the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure, and there is either (1) direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall or (2) complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the occupants of the household.



**APPENDIX III**  
**SELECTED SECTIONS OF THE CURRENTLY MARRIED**  
**WOMEN QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE**  
**NATIONAL SURVEY OF FAMILY GROWTH**

22. What was the date your last normal period began?

Month			Day			Year	

(IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO:  
 CODE "No" TO Q. 23 & RECALL CHART (E)  
 THEN SKIP TO INTRO. FOR Q'S 24-26.)

14 19

IF "operation/menopause" TO Q. 21,  
 ENTER YEAR ON RECALL CHART (G) &  
 SKIP TO INTRODUCTION FOR Q'S 24-26.

23. Are you pregnant now?

Yes . . . . . (ASK A) . . .	1	} RECALL 20 CHART (E)
No . . . . .	2	
Don't know . . (ASK B) . . .	8	

A. IF YES: When do you expect the baby to be born? ENTER DATE ON LAST LINE OF COLUMN Y ON BIRTH AND PREGNANCY RECORD.

B. IF DON'T KNOW: Well, do you think you probably are pregnant or not?

Probably am . (ASK C) . . .	1	} RECALL 21 CHART (E)
Probably not . . . . .	2	

C. IF PROBABLY PREGNANT: If you are pregnant, when do you think the baby will be born? ENTER DATE ON LAST LINE OF COLUMN Y ON BIRTH AND PREGNANCY RECORD.

<p>50. Since (your last pregnancy/July, 1970), did you ever use any method to delay or prevent a pregnancy?</p> <p>Yes. (CODE <u>1</u> IN BOX I)      No. (CODE <u>2</u> IN BOX I, RECALL CHART <b>H</b> AND SKIP TO Q. 56)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">BOX I</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p style="text-align: right;">10</p>																				
<p>51. Starting with the first method used during this time, please tell me all methods in the order that you used them. (INTERVIEWER: DO NOT COUNT METHODS USED FOR LESS THAN ONE MONTH.)</p> <p>PROBE: What other methods? IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD: Did you use any of these together? (IF YES, CIRCLE METHODS USED TOGETHER AND TREAT AS SINGLE METHOD.)</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">1st</th> <th style="width: 15%;">2nd</th> <th style="width: 15%;">3rd</th> <th style="width: 15%;">4th</th> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">(METHOD   SYMBOL)</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="border: 1px dashed black;"></td> <td style="border: 1px dashed black;"></td> <td style="border: 1px dashed black;"></td> <td style="border: 1px dashed black;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">11-</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px dashed black;"></td> <td style="border: 1px dashed black;"></td> <td style="border: 1px dashed black;"></td> <td style="border: 1px dashed black;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">14</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1st	2nd	3rd	4th		(METHOD   SYMBOL)									11-					14
1st	2nd	3rd	4th																		
(METHOD   SYMBOL)																					
				11-																	
				14																	
<p>52. In what month and year did you start to use (METHOD)? ENTER MONTH AND YEAR.</p> <p>IF R OR HUSB. STERILIZATION OPERATION, SKIP TO Q.56</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Mo</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Mo</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Mo</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Mo</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">15-</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">22</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Yr</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yr</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yr</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yr</td> <td style="text-align: right;">23-</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">30</td> </tr> </table>	Mo	Mo	Mo	Mo	15-					22	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	23-					30
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				22																	
Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	23-																	
				30																	
<p>53. While you were using (METHOD) during this time, were there some times when you skipped using any method at all?</p> <p>Yes.. (ASK A)      No .. (CIRCLE <u>1</u>)</p> <p>A. Would you say you skipped using (METHOD) often, sometimes, or only once or twice? Often.. (CIRCLE <u>2</u>)      Sometimes.. (CIRCLE <u>3</u>) Only once or twice.. (CIRCLE <u>4</u>)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>IF LAST METHOD, SKIP TO Q. 55; OTHERWISE CONTINUE WITH Q. 54.</p> </div>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">31-</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">34</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1	1	1	1	31-	2	2	2	2	34	3	3	3	3		4	4	4	4	
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3	3	3	3																		
4	4	4	4																		
<p>54. In what month and year did you stop using (METHOD)?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>GO BACK TO Q. 52 FOR NEXT METHOD.</p> </div>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Mo</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Mo</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Mo</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Mo</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">35-</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">42</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Yr</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yr</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yr</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yr</td> <td style="text-align: right;">43-</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">50</td> </tr> </table>	Mo	Mo	Mo	Mo	35-					42	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	43-					50
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Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	43-																	
				50																	
<p>55. <u>LAST METHOD THIS INTERVAL, ASK:</u> Are you and your husband still using (METHOD)?</p> <p>Yes . . (CIRCLE <u>1</u> AND GO TO Q. 56) RECALL CHART <b>H</b></p> <p>No . . (CIRCLE <u>2</u> AND ASK A)</p> <p>A. In what month and year did you stop using (METHOD)? ENTER MONTH AND YEAR AND GO TO Q. 56.</p>	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">No</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">51</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;"> <span style="border-right: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></span> <span style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></span> </div> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;"> <span style="border-right: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></span> <span style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></span> </div> </td> <td style="text-align: right;">52 55</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Month</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Year</td> <td style="text-align: right;">56 67/R</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	No		1	2	51				<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;"> <span style="border-right: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></span> <span style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></span> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;"> <span style="border-right: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></span> <span style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></span> </div>	52 55	Month	Year	56 67/R					
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SECTION IV

IF R HAS ALREADY MENTIONED HER OR HUSBAND'S STERILITY, CHECK  AND SKIP TO Q. 59. 10

We are talking with women about children they may have in the future, as well as about those they already have. For the moment we are talking only about babies who may be born to you.

57. Some couples find it difficult to have children. Do you have any reason to believe it would be difficult or impossible for you and your husband to have a(nother) baby (after this one)?
- |  |                        |    |
|--|------------------------|----|
|  | Yes . . . . . 1        | 11 |
|  | No (SKIP TO Q. 60) . 2 |    |
-

58. Have you or your husband talked with a doctor about this?

Yes . . (ASK A) . . . 1

No . . (ASK B) . . . . 2

12

A. What did the doctor say?

B. Why do you think it would be difficult or impossible?

RECORD VERBATIM AND CODE CATEGORY CLOSEST TO RESPONDENT'S RESPONSE

Husband has had a sterilizing operation . .(GO TO Q. 59) . . 01	13 14
"R" has had an operation . . . . .(GO TO Q. 59) . . 02	
Impossible due to accident . . . . .(GO TO Q. 59) . . 03	
"R" or husband sterile for other reasons . .(GO TO Q. 59) . . 04	
"R" has reached menopause (SKIP TO Q. 65) . . 05	
It is difficult for "R" to carry baby the full nine months . . . . .(SKIP TO Q. 60) . . 06	
There is a physical difficulty getting pregnant, but no danger . . . . .(SKIP TO Q. 60) . . 07	
It is difficult for husband to father a child . . . . .(SKIP TO Q. 60) . . 08	
"R" has difficulty getting pregnant but reason is unknown . . . . .(SKIP TO Q. 60) . . 09	
There is a non-medical/non-physical reason . . . . .(SKIP TO Q. 60) . . 10	
It would be dangerous for "R" to become pregnant (again) . . . . .(SKIP TO Q. 60) . . 11	
It would be dangerous for the baby . . . .(SKIP TO Q. 60) . . 12	

59.

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>		<b>C</b>	
(IF "Sterile--unspecified" OR "Accident or illness," CODE 7 OR 8 WITHOUT ASKING & GO TO B) ----- What kind of operation was it?	CHOOSE APPROPRIATE QUESTION (1) When was the operation done? (2) When did the accident occur? (3) When did you learn (you were/ your husband was) sterile?		ASK FOR OPERATIONS Was the operation done at least partly so that you would not have any (more) children?	
			Yes	No
Removal of one ovary (Ovariectomy) . . . . . 1	15	16 19	1	2
Removal of both ovaries (Ovariectomy) . . . . . 2	*		1	2 (SKIP TO Q. 65)
One tube tied (tubal ligation) or removed . . . 3			1	2
Both tubes tied (tubal ligation) or removed . . . 4	*		1	2 (SKIP TO Q. 65)
Removal of uterus (hysterectomy) . . . . . 5	*		1	2 (SKIP TO Q. 65)
Vasectomy (cutting male sperm ducts) . . . . . 6	*		1	2 (SKIP TO Q. 65)
Accident or illness . . . . . 7	*		..... (SKIP TO Q. 65)	
Sterile--unspecified . . . . . 8	*		..... (SKIP TO Q. 65)	

\* = STERILE (MONTH AND YEAR AT © ON RECALL CHART.)

76, Is the reason you are not using a method to delay or prevent pregnancy because you, yourself, want to become pregnant as soon as possible?

Yes . . . . . 1      29  
No . . . . . 2

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